

FIRE BREAKS OUT ON TWO VESSELS AN OCEAN HORROR.

In the Steamer 16 Roast in a Fiery Furnace.

The Mallory line's steamer, *Leona*, which was on her pier at New York Saturday night for destination, took fire at sea, put back and arrived in port Sunday night with sixteen corpses on board. The dead were thirteen steerage passengers and three members of the crew, who succumbed to a terrible fire which occurred off the Delaware capes at an early hour Sunday morning. The horror of the story can be seen by those who were present upon the decks, and although frantic efforts were made by the officers of the vessel to save them, the fire had gained such terrible headway before the danger was discovered that all escape was cut off.

The steamer carried in her cargo many bales of cotton. It was not certain how the fire originated, but when it was discovered it burst forth with such fury that it was impossible to reach the steamer. Even then the steerage passengers apparently were unmindful of the danger, else the smoke and flames had not reached them.

The saloon passengers were first aroused and in such a manner as to occasion little alarm. When the alarm was given, however, the fire had cut off the steamer's engines and the men poured great quantities of water down the ventilator and the most frantic efforts were made for the escape of those on board. In this way eight of the steerage passengers made their escape.

In answer to the *Leona's* lights and distress whistle, the steamship *City of Augusta*, of the Savannah line, was soon within hailing distance and hoisted a few hundred feet of the burning *Leona*. The lifeboats were lowered from both steamships and soon all the surviving passengers of the *Leona* were transferred to the *City of Augusta*, while the crew remained behind to continue their fighting.

For seven long hours Capt. Wilder and his men fought the flames, and while the *Leona's* passengers were at breakfast on the *City of Augusta* word came that the fire was out. They were re-transferred to the *Leona*, while those of the steamer passengers who survived were placed in the spare staterooms. The *Leona* then returned to New York.

This was the list of the dead furnished the coroner by Capt. Wilder:

Steerage passengers—H. Cotrone, Mrs. C. Guzza, Miss Guzza, Marie Madro, Sophie Schmid, Miss Hannah Solumino, Bridget Sullivan, Miss L. Vlachek, two children, unidentified.

Ship's company—H. Hartman, aged 27, New York, butcher; Alfred Howe, aged 40, steward; Alfred Lang, aged 19, New York, steward.

Mr. Schlicht said the general impression was that the fire was caused by a lighted match dropped by one of the crew into the cargo. He declared that he saw a number of the crew smoking, and that they were very careless in throwing away their matches. The officers, he said, made no attempt to stop the smoking among the crew, which is very strange considering the inflammable nature of the cargo in the forward hold. Along shore Monday it was thought strange that the fire was not discovered earlier. It must have been smoldering several days, and yet neither the captain nor any of the officers knew anything about it until the vessel was filled with smoke.

WHAT TURKEY WANTS.

Conditions Under Which Peace Will Be Accepted.

The Vienna *Neuere Freie Presse* announces the conditions under which Turkey has signified her willingness to conclude peace with Greece, and comments upon their sweeping character. These conditions, the paper asserts, are the payment by Greece of a war indemnity of 10,000,000 francs, the acquisition by Turkey of frontier advantages at Preveza, Damasi and Miloussa, the abrogation of all special treaties favoring Greek subjects, and the cession to Turkey of the Greek islands situated west of Crete. The Turkish government also demands the establishment of an autonomous government for Crete, with certain restrictions favoring the Porte.

The New York Journal prints an interview with Prime Minister Ralli, of Greece, in which he says: "The government, having need of all troops possible, has decided to gradually withdraw our army from Crete. This would also facilitate arrangements with the great powers which have been unofficially intimated. Greece has officially notified the foreign ministers of her intention to withdraw from Crete, and has demanded the admission of Greek ships within the blockade for this purpose."

LONDON PAPERS BITTER.

They Think the Senate Should Have Passed the Treaty.

The London papers are bitter at the rejection of the arbitration treaty by the United States senate. The *St. James Gazette* publishes a long article headed "Trade and Brotherly Love," in which it says: "Great Britain has removed every remaining tariff and thousands of square miles of American territory, scores of her cities and millions of her citizens thrive by virtue of the English market alone. Yet the senate committee has just piled up the most vexatious and impenetrable wall of tariffs that any nation ever formed against another, while the senate itself has decided against a permanent machinery for the peaceable settlement of the disputes. The multi-abused diplomats were advised that the treaty would be accepted, but the politicians preferred to listen to the counsels of an ex-convict and sworn enemy of England, who, having taken the oath of allegiance to the queen, took his vacation in Washington advising the senators to hope and to patiently for an opportunity to twist the British lion's tail. We rejoice at the new Canadian preferential tariff for many reasons, not the least of which is that it restores to us a weapon with which to fight our rivals in the future. Free imports at any price deprived us of that weapon."

AIR SHIP SAILS 12 MILES.

Under Perfect Control Until a Propeller Blade Broke.

Under the auspices of the Tennessee Centennial Exposition Company, an airship mounted a half a mile into the air, made a conveyance of the atmosphere, and sailed away into space. True, it sailed but twelve miles, owing to the breaking of a blade of the propeller, but it sailed all right, going in a direction diagonal to that in which the wind was blowing. That the airship was thoroughly under the control of its inventor was shown by the fact that after reaching a height of 500 feet, he described a complete circle and then sailed away to the west, the direction in which he had declared his intention of sailing.

The airship was manipulated by Prof. A. W. Barnard, who is physical director of the Young men's Christian association of the city, under the auspices of the exposition company. It is a cylindrical-shaped balloon 18 feet in diameter and 42 feet long, with rounded ends constructed of yellow silk from either end, and an oaken rod reached down to a bar, to which is attached the light work surrounding the balloon from the horizontal bar running lengthwise. Nickel bars reach to a third bar, on which is fastened the propeller blades. Underneath are pedals controlling a 10-foot shaft at the end of which is the propeller, consisting of four blades, about four feet long and shaped like the blades of a windmill. Hydrogen gas was used.

BAYARD'S FAREWELL BANQUET.

American Society in London Bids the Ex-Ambassador Goodspeed.

The farewell banquet given by the American society in London to Mr. Bayard, former ambassador of the United States, was attended by 270 guests. The company included many notable, but there was an absence of the majority of the best known Americans residing in London.

Mr. Bayard gave a cordial reception. He brought with him the log of the Mayflower, which he deposited in its glass case in the reception room, where it instantly became the center of attraction. He took Mrs. Hay in to dinner. Ambassador Hay, taking in Lady Jones. During the presentation of the loving cup, which is in the form of a pumpkin surmounted by a bust of Mr. Bayard, Mr. and Mrs. Bayard were visibly affected.

Newton Crane, the guest of the evening, to which Mr. Bayard responded in one of the characteristic speeches he has been delivering since he was stationed in England. Baron Russell proposed the health of Mr. Hay, and the latter in answer delivered an impromptu speech, stating that he would do his best as the representative of the United States at London, but would not try to rival the brilliant career of his predecessor, saying that he knew that the attempt by anyone would be futile.

ADMIRAL MEADE DEAD.

The noted naval officer expires after three week's illness.

Admiral Meade, retired, U. S. N., who has been ill in Washington for three weeks died Tuesday at Dr. Johnson's sanitarium. There were present Mrs. Johnson and Wives Mrs. Meade and Mrs. Patterson, at whose house Admiral Meade was taken ill with the grip, which was afterward aggravated by appendicitis. An operation had to be performed, and from its effects the Admiral failed to rally. The funeral will be held at Miss Patterson's home, 1109 Vermont avenue and the interment with military honors will be at Arlington.

Admiral Meade was one of the best-known officers of the modern navy, saw hard service before, during and after civil war, and cruised in all parts of the world on important naval and diplomatic missions. During the last administration he and the President had a serious disagreement, resulting from the admiral's criticism in an interview on the policy of the administration.

FOR CHINESE LEPERS.

Mrs. Felix B. Brunot Endows a Memorial Hospital.

Mrs. Felix B. Brunot, of Allegheny, has endowed a hospital for lepers to be located in China. She notified the Episcopal church board of missions this week, and one of the missionaries, Dr. Boon, who has spent much of his time in curing the lepers in China, is coming to Pittsburgh to make definite arrangements for the construction of the hospital.

The condition of the lepers in China and India is appalling, and the hospital will be located in a section where it is readily reached. There is now a leper hospital in Shanghai,

ATEST NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

A SENATE SURPRISE.

The Amended Tariff Bill Reported From Committee.

The finance committee Tuesday unexpectedly gave out the revised tariff bill for publication to prevent its being sent to piecemeal. In a general way the bill is a surprise, especially to those who looked for the maintenance of the Dingley rates of high protection.

Except with regard to the duty on lumber which was fixed at \$2 per 1,000 feet, and lead at 1 1/2 cents per pound, fruits at proportionately higher rates, and hides at 1 1/2 cents a pound and a few other items fixed in order to secure the support of Senator Jones and a few other senators whose votes are necessary to its passage, the bill shows great reduction along the line.

In the first place the retroactive clause making the rate collectible April 1 is stricken out of the bill.

The provision emphasizing that nothing in the bill shall be regarded as abrogating the Hawaiian treaty is stricken from the bill. This practically abrogates the treaty. This is done on the argument that all the United States gets in exchange for Pearl harbor is the small amount of duties that will be collected on sugar, which is not regarded as a fair exchange. There is an increase of 44 cents a barrel on beer which it is thought will bring in 10,000,000 of revenue.

A new paragraph is inserted, fixing until January 1, 1900, a tax on beer, larger beer, *sic*, *Porter* and similar fermented liquors of 1 1/2 per barrel. After January 1, 1900, the tax is to be \$1 per barrel.

The discount on stamps is also removed, which it is estimated will add \$25,000,000 more.

The sugar schedule now reads: Sugars not above No. 16, Dutch standard, in color, tank bottoms, syrup of cane juice and of beet juice, molasses, concentrated molasses testing by the polariscope above 37, and not above 39 degrees, seventy-nine hundredths of 1 per cent per pound, and for every additional degree shown by the polariscope test, two hundredths of a cent per pound and fractions of a degree in proportion. Sugar above No. 16, Dutch standard, and sugar that has gone through a process of refining, one and six-tenths per cent per pound, and in addition thereto on all the foregoing, 35 per cent, ad valorem.

Sugars not above 16 Dutch standard, tank bottoms, syrups of cane juice and of beet juice, molasses, concentrated molasses, concrete and concentrated molasses, testing by the polariscope, not more than 87 degrees, 75 per cent, ad valorem. Molasses testing above 40 and not more than 36 degrees, four cents per gallon, testing 36 degrees and not above 70 degrees, eight cents per gallon.

Machinery purchased abroad for the manufacture of beet sugar is admitted free. The metal schedule is very low, far below the rates of the Dingley bill, except on furniture, in which the rates are proportionately high, and perhaps to the strength of the New England iron in the committee.

One of the most important provisions in the bill is that general clause providing that duties on all articles imported from all countries which pay a bounty shall pay an additional duty equal to the amount of such bounty. This applies to all schedules, although inserted in the sugar schedule. It will be made a general principle of the Republican policy.

In the metal schedule, the rates on fine grades of wool are low, and raised on the fine western wools. This was a concession to the far western senators, and illustrates the idea of concession that has been carried out in all the schedules in order to get support for the bill in the senate. First-class wools are placed at 8 cents per pound, instead of 11 cents, and second-class at 9 cents. Instead of 3 cents, third-class wools of a value of 10 cents a pound pay a duty of 4 cents per pound, instead of 32 per cent, ad valorem. About 10 cents per pound, 7 cents per pound.

Works of art are free, including books, except such articles of art as are imported for the purpose of general utility.

Personal baggage is also free, except such articles as are used for personal adornment. Articles will pay a duty of 10 per cent.

A very important new provision in the bill is that which admits fish free of duty. This provision is inserted as a stimulus to the fishing industry of the great lakes.

CRIMES OF A FARM HAND.

Pouch Killed His Benefactors and Fatally Wounded Their Servants.

A double, and what may prove a quadruple, murder occurred at the farm house of Alexander Harris, five miles south of Waukesha, Wis. The dead and wounded are: Alexander Harris, aged about 45 years, killed outright; Mrs. Harris, aged 44 years, killed; Helen Vestback, fatally wounded; Nelson McElloit, fatally wounded.

Thursday evening, William Pouch, a farm hand who had worked for Mrs. Harris about two years ago, requested lodging over night. He was taken in and given supper and a room. After concluding his breakfast Friday morning, Pouch started toward the door, but suddenly wheeled and shot Mrs. Harris and the girl.

Harris and McElloit were milking cows, and Pouch went to them and bade them good morning. Without further word he drew a revolver and fired at the farmer, killing him instantly. McElloit was shot in the body, and Pouch evidently supposed he was dead also.

After his bloody work the murderer rode the house, mounted a bicycle and rode away. A posse of farmers is in hot pursuit, and the chances are that he will be captured before long. They openly vow that they will lynch the murderer.

COLORED PREACHER HANGED.

Protested His Innocence, but He Did Not Deny Complicity.

The execution of Rev. Jacob S. Johnson, a colored evangelist, for the murder of Annie Besant, took place in the county jail at Bemsville, N. J., May 5. A crowd surrounded the jail during the time of the execution, but otherwise there was no excitement.

Sheriff Wycoff went to Johnson's cell at 8 o'clock and read the death warrant. At 8:30 Johnson put on a black suit of clothes and a black necktie. Then he was visited by his spiritual adviser, Rev. John Hart. He repeated the Lord's prayer. Mr. Hart prayed with him just before leaving his cell. Johnson had continuously protested his innocence of killing the woman. He has always been careful in talking to his spiritual adviser not to deny complicity in the crime. He said to one of his visitors that those who commit sin must suffer the consequences. Johnson's wife, who was at first arrested with him for possible complicity in the murder, but who was soon dismissed, paid her farewell visit to him two weeks ago. Johnson told her not to come any more, as it greatly distressed him.

AT TOLEDO IN JUNE.

The Ohio Republican Convention to be Held in June.

The Republican State Central Committee, at its meeting in Columbus, decided to hold the state convention at Toledo, June 22 and 23. These were the days agreed upon by Gov. Bushnell and Secretary Dick, of the National committee, at the conference. Some opposition was raised to the holding of the convention at so early a date, and a number favored postponing it until August 2 and 3, the final vote being 11 to 9.

BEST BLOOD OF FRANCE.

Lives of Aristocracy Sacrificed in the Greco-Turkish War.

The lives that went out in the bazaar fire represented the very best blood of France.

The Duchesse d'Alencon was one of the most remarkable women in France. Her husband is the grandson of Louis Philippe and a brother of Comte d'Eu, whose wife is the heir to the throne of Brazil. The Duchesse belongs to the ducal branch of the house of Bavaria. Her father was Duke Louis Guillaume. As has already been told, her sister married the present Emperor, Francis Joseph, of Austria.

The Marquise de Galiffet was one of the most beautiful women of the Court of the Tuilleries during the reign of Napoleon III. Her husband, General Galiffet, is the hero of the last charge of cavalry at Sedan. He is related by marriage to M. Raymond Selliere, who married the present Emperor, Francis Joseph, of Austria.

The husband of Mme. de Munn has recently been elected to the French cabinet. He is perhaps the most prominent loyalist in France, and is leader of the Catholic party in the Chamber of Deputies.

M. Horlier was a Russian banker and a very prominent one.

The Duchesse de la Tour is the daughter of Marshal Serrano, of Spain.

The wife of Edouard Andre is said to be among the injured. It was Edouard Andre who furnished the money that enabled Henri Rochford to escape from his exile in New Caledonia.

Mme. de Ganay, vice president of the bazaar, is the daughter of an American. Her mother, who is still living in Paris, was Mrs. Henry Ridgway, of Philadelphia.

The Vicomtesse d'Avenel, whose name appears among those severely injured, comes from an old New York family. Her father, James McCall, owned the property. The vicomtesse formerly Laura McCall, was one of three daughters by his third wife, all three of whom married titled foreigners. Laura married the Vicomte d'Avenel 20 years ago. Nina was wedded to the Vicomte de la Tourneille, and August became the wife of Baron de Kienke.

The Vicomte d'Avenel comes of an old line of French aristocracy, and is wealthy. He has also contributed freely to some of the leading Parisian magazines.

General Ferrier, who was among the seriously injured, was formerly commander of the Sixth Army Corps and has the grand cross of the Legion of Honor. He was also Colonel in the Franco-Prussian war and was badly wounded and given up for dead at Greulotte.

The Baronne de Maclean is the wife of the French politician and writer, who was formerly an ardent monarchist, but in 1892 rallied to the support of the Republic in view of the formal wish of the country, as expressed at the voting that year.

The Vicomtesse Bonneval is the wife of a former monarchist deputy. The Comtesse de Grefache is the wife of a Conservative Deputy.

SHOT WITH SEVEN BULLETS.

Another Tragedy in a Kentucky Feud That Has Cost Over Fifty Lives.

Captain William Strong, leader of the faction that bore his name in the Strong-Amos and Strong-Calanian feuds which have cost more than fifty lives in Breathitt county, Ky., was found on the roadside near his home, shot to death with seven bullet holes in his body. Two weeks ago he met Ed. Calanian, leader of the opposing faction, in Judge Day's office at Jackson, where they shook hands and declared the feud ended.

Strong was 72 years old, and a captain in the Federal army. After the Amos family and their friends tried to exterminate Strong and his friends, they besieged Strong in his house three days, when Strong's nephew, with a dozen old soldiers, came to his rescue. A few nights afterward Strong and his men met the Amos faction in an open meadow on the moonlight. A fierce battle ensued, which resulted in the death of one Amos and the wounding of several more. Only one of Strong's men were wounded.

The Amos family removed to Kansas after several more of their men were killed. When the Ku Klux rode into Breathitt county last year Capt. Strong denounced them in unmeasured terms, and when it was told to him that the Calanians were the leaders he went near on them. In this war three men have been killed, and the authorities realizing that Breathitt county witnesses another bloody mountain war, summoned the leaders on both sides to appear before County Judge Day, with the result that peace was supposed to have been restored. Strong's friends will never rest till this murder is avenged.

SHOT FOUR MEN.

Woman Who was Holding Holiness Meeting Defied a Posse.

A shooting affray in which a woman shot and seriously wounded four men occurred at Lowell, Ark., Sunday. The shooting was done by Mrs. Duerling, and the wounded men are E. Bryant, of Lowell, and three citizens of Springfield.

The shooting was the result of religious excitement, caused by a woman known as Mrs. Benedict, who had been holding a series of "holiness meetings" in the neighborhood. Mrs. Benedict gathered about her about 20 converts, among them Mrs. Duerling, who deserted her husband. Citizens of Springfield decided to run them out of the county. The posse followed Mrs. Benedict and Mrs. Duerling to a house at Lowell, where the women fortified themselves, and when the men arrived Mrs. Duerling opened fire on them with a revolver. Mrs. Duerling was arrested charged with attempted murder.

SPANIARDS' HARD LUCK.

Cubans Seem to Be Hitting Them on All Sides.

A small armor launch patrolling the coast at Cabilien, Santa Clara coast, was decoyed into shore last week by insurgents and captured. The pilot, captain and several of the crew were killed. The vessel had one rapid-firing gun and a quantity of arms on board.

It is reported that the Spanish garrison at Resario, Pinar del Rio, are so closely besieged by rebels that they are almost on a starvation basis and will have to surrender if reinforcements are not sent.

Gen. Weyler's unexpected presence in that part of the island is said to be due to the many uprisings that have been reported recently.

It is also rumored that a Cuban force have captured the town of Navage, near Havana.

TURKISH ARMY GROWS.

It Will Be Swelled to 30,000 Very Quickly.

It has been decided to increase the strength of the Turkish army in the European provinces to 300,000 men in order to be prepared for all emergencies. Including the troops in Anatolia, Turkey will soon have 500,000 troops under arms.

SHIP BURNED AT SEA.

The ship *Francis* of New Bedford, Mass., under command of Capt. A. F. Smith, and with a crew of 25 men, which left San Francisco on the 17th of January last with a general cargo bound for New York, took fire at sea Saturday, and in order to save the lives of those on board and the cargo, if possible, she beached on the south end of Long Branch, six miles below Beach Haven, N. J. The captain and crew reached shore safely and were taken care of by the crews of the little Egg harbor life-saving station. The vessel was burned to the water's edge and, with the cargo, will prove a total loss.

THE TURKO-GRECIAN SITUATION.

NEARING THE END.

War Between Greece and Turkey to Cease.—The Powers Intervene.

The British premier, Lord Salisbury, is of opinion that as a result of the war between Greece and Turkey all danger of a general European war has been dissipated, and that the peace of Europe, apart from local considerations, has been placed on a better basis than ever before. He recognizes the fact, however, that Greece, Turkey and the conflict have exhibited proofs of strength which none expected, and that perhaps a better future is opening for her, but if the Ottoman empire should collapse he holds it will be a peaceful explosion.

A collective note, agreed to by all the powers, has been sent to the Grecian and Turkish governments calling on them to cease hostilities and the powers will arrange for peace. The Greeks, from all accounts, were awaiting notification of this kind to let themselves down as easily and with as little loss of prestige as possible. Recently they have been exhibiting great gallantry and considerable military skill in their movements, but the contest is a hopeless one for them, as they are outnumbered at all points, and besides have exhausted their resources in military equipment, while Turkey is stronger than when the war broke out, both in men and in war material. The Greeks have been steadily driven southward from the Miloussa pass on the northern border; they now occupy a strong position in the mountains south of Pharsala, not far from the pass of Thermopylae. The fighting in and about Pharsala and Velesino, before the Greeks were driven out on Wednesday, was the most severe of the war. The Greeks fought bravely, but were vastly outmanned, and after stubborn and bloody resistance had to fall back.

The Greek and Turkish armies will rest in their present positions, under an armistice imposed by the powers, while the negotiations for a permanent peace are in progress. Greece will probably have to pay a war indemnity, and will be allowed to retain its present boundaries, but forced to give up all pretensions to Crete, and withdraw its troops from the island. The sting of defeat may be softened by the overthrow of King George and his dynasty and the proclamation of a republic, unless the powers intervene. Austria, Russia and Germany will have little fancy for a republic in southeastern Europe, and will probably seek to prop up the existing monarchy.

BIG INCREASE OF SALES.

Only Ten Per Cent Less Than the Banquet Year.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

Nearly all will be astonished to learn that actual sales in April by leading houses in each line of business in the principal cities east of the Rocky mountains average only about 10 per cent. less than in April, 1892, the year of the largest business hitherto, and were 6.1 per cent. more than in the same month last year. This is the summary of 357 reports, each covering actual sales of leading merchants in a line of business in one of 14 cities. While speculative business is nearly all in a slump, the large volume of legitimate trade shows no corresponding decrease. Failures for April show a decrease in number, amount and average of liabilities in almost every branch of trade and in nearly all branches of manufacture except cotton, although failures of five New Bedford mills for \$7,900,374 made the total delinquent liabilities for the month 40 per cent larger than last year, 60 per cent larger than in 1895 and 32 per cent larger than in 1894.

Western receipts of wheat for the week were 2,348,005 bushels, against 2,208,972, and Atlantic exports amounted to 1,438,167 bushels, flour included, against 1,040,169 last year. The week's report of corn, 2,725,043 bushels, are smaller than in other recent weeks. The wheat market declined 2 cents until Tuesday and the rose 1 1/2 cents. Liverpool speculations lifted cotton to 7.75 cents, but it has lost a sixth since. The demand for cotton goods has not met expectations. Print cloths are again lower, at 2.44 cents, the lowest point ever reached in previous years. Sales of wool fell well below recent records. At the three chief markets they were 8,025,200 pounds, of which 5,744,600 were foreign, and in five weeks the sales have been 49,747,850 pounds, against 25,227,100 in the same week of 1892.

Four iron furnaces in eastern Pennsylvania and others in the Pittsburgh region and Ohio have stopped. Bessemer pig at Pittsburgh has declined to \$9.40 and grey fore to \$8.40. Tank steel plates have sold below 1 cent, and common bars at 90 cents per 100 pounds, with black sheets in light demand at \$1.80 for No. 25. Yet the structural works are well employed on old orders, with others coming in, one of 20,000 tons for the Montreal bridge and others at the east and at Chicago.

The rail works are all busy on orders taken months ago, though there are efforts to revive the pool. One contract for 10,000 tons of steel plate is reported, and some of the tin plate works are sold ahead for the year.

Failures for the week have been 221 in the United States, against 255 last year. "Bradstreet's Financial Review" will say: "The principal incident in speculation during the week was the announcement on Tuesday that the modification of the Dingley tariff, as reported by the senate finance committee, included in its provisions a concession to the sugar refining industry. It gave the signal for heavy covering, not only in American sugar, but in other parts of the list. Reports from Washington that the modified sugar schedule would encounter strong opposition caused a reaction in sugar and a cooling of enthusiasm in regard to other stocks. London speculation and the war in the east had little effect on the New York market. The heavy exports of gold were also given little attention here."

GREKS FALL BACK.

Both Pharsala and Velesino Have Been Abandoned.

A dispatch from the front announces that Prince Constantine's army retired Wednesday evening in perfect order upon Domokos about 13 miles south of Pharsala, where the Greeks will await the attack of the Turks. Pharsala has been abandoned and telegraph communications with that place has been cut off.

Gen. Smolenski's brigade of Greek troops is also about to retreat from Velesino. Gen. Smolenski may fall back on Volo and try to hold that place with the protection of the Greek fleet, or he may retreat on Almyro (Haimyros) with the view possibly of effecting a junction later with the main body of Greek army.

The ministers of Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy have been instructed to propose mediation between Greece and Turkey and similar instructions to the German and Austrian ministers are expected every moment.

\$450 THEIR ULTIMATUM.

Carnegie and Bethlehem Mills Will Not Make \$400 Armor.

The ultimatum of the Carnegie and Bethlehem companies is that they will furnish armor for \$450 per ton, and not a cent less. It is their figure for the work on the Illinois, Wisconsin and Alabama. Secretary Long will report the refusal to accept \$400 to the senate committee.

THE POWERS INTERFERE.

They Notify Both Turkey and Greece to Cease Fighting.

A collective note will be handed to Greek and Turkish governments, calling upon them to cease hostilities, on the assurance that the powers will endeavor to find a final solution of pending difficulties.

Austria and Germany have joined the powers in proposing mediation between Greece and Turkey. Gen. Smolenski is treating slowly and in orderly fashion Almyro and Volo has been almost completely evacuated.

The forces under prince Constantine and Demokos unretreated. It appears that the great massing of Turkish troops and their movements led to a snaffle of Pharsala. A council of war was held in the Greek camp, and it was decided to drive Demokos, which was reached at dawn. The Greeks promptly occupied strong positions on the mountain range overlooking Demokos.

During Wednesday night the Turks continued to execute movements with a view to outflanking Pharsala, and only discovered at daybreak that the Greek army had retired.

Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, whose authority was detained by the Greek fleet on the assumption that the papers found on board after his interview with the Turks were of a compromising character, has arrived. He was met at Piraeus by M. Bail, the minister who conducted him to the legation. He requested Mr. Egerton, the British ambassador not to allow him to leave the location of the Greek fleet, in order to prevent the Greeks from Volo to Thebes, and in order to send a new general staff, will replace the main staff of Demokos.

Two transport vessels have been sent to Volo to remove the few remaining units. The ammunition stores and food supplies have already been taken to Strye. It is rumored that the few wounded Greek soldiers who were left at Pharsala have been butchered by the Turks.

READY TO QUIT.

Greece Applies to the Powers for Mediation.

The correspondent of the Associated Press learns on the very best authority that Greece has made a written application to the powers through their representatives at Athens on a view of obtaining mediation. All representatives have promised in their replies to use their best offices, except the British minister, who has merely acknowledged receipt of the note from Liabana. The power is inclined to support the press with a view to the facilitation of negotiations, but is not inclined to consent to an armistice or to a treaty that this would enable Greece to reorganize her forces.

BRILLIANT GREEK SUCCESS.

A stirring incident in connection with the battle at Velesino has just been reported. General Smolenski, with something of the magnetic enthusiasm attributed to Napoleon, rode along the lines, addressing the soldiers and inspiring them to remember the traditions of their race till they forgot the necessities of their position. The result of the battle should be saturated with their blood. It was like an inspiration. The uniformed soldiers and men, with only the bayonets, filled with cartridges, they surrounded their native attire, cheered and wiped their rifles more firmly. They gave no other about of determination and indignity in reckless, wild but sometimes searching shell firing. The Turks fired volley after volley steadily on the Greek positions. Then the Greeks left the shelter of their trenches and charged with wild shouts. The Turks quivered for a moment and retreat in confusion to the shelter of the mountain ridges. It was a brilliant Greek success.

A TURKISH VICTORY.

Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander at Thebes, has telegraphed to the powers a report: "After a fierce battle, a considerable force of Greeks at Velesino was routed. We captured the town and the wards captured the strategic points surrounding Velesino on the road to Volo. Our victorious army is now marching on to town."

SACRIFICED HIS SON.

Colored Preacher Carries an Abrupt Incident Too Far.

Oscar Williams, a country colored preacher residing in the negro settlement four miles from Eiba, Ala., left home about 9 o'clock Sunday morning with his 10-year-old son Isaac. He told a neighbor as he passed that the Lord had appeared to him in a vision and commanded him to sacrifice his boy.

The neighbor thought but little of the man's remark for the moment, but an hour afterward recollected that he had seen Isaac before the preacher had left. He and Abraham and Isaac with similar earnestness and expressed his willingness to obey the Lord's command to the extent that Abraham had done.

He followed the old man and came to find him in a thicket standing over his son's dead body, which was strapped to a log. He had a bloody knife in his hand and the eyes were raised heavenward. Blood had dried from the boy's gaping throat, which had been severed from ear to ear. When asked why he had done the deed the man declared that the Lord had commanded him to do so, and then turned and walked away, his neighbor being too dazed to stop him.

CENTENNIAL A SUCCESS.

Only Tennessee Folks Have So Far Attended, but There Have Been 73,500 of Them.

The first seven days of the Centennial Exposition showed an attendance of 15,000. While this was gratifying to the management and citizens, the eighth day more than surpassed all expectations. Twenty-two thousand and admissions were registered during the day and night, several thousand more attended on the opening day, making a total so far of 73,500 who have attended, although the Government building is not open yet. The weather the coming week will show increased attendance, for as yet the attendance has been almost exclusively from the vicinity of Nashville.

MAIL FOR THE SUBURBS.

Shallenberger Working Hard For Suburban Residents.

A vigorous policy of extending mail facilities for the suburbs of the large cities as far as possible by both steam and electric cars has been adopted by Second Assistant Postmaster General Shallenberger. Most of the big cities will be given material additional service for the outlying districts by citizens of these points co-operating with the department to make it a success, and the statement will be a welcome announcement to numerous places where feeling is advanced that the demand of the suburbs for mail service must be met. Mr. Shallenberger is sending the second Assistant Postmaster General, who has just made contracts at Pittsburgh. The additional train service to various suburbs within a range of about 30 miles from the city whereby from one to three extra trains a day will result from the use of steam locomotives. Electric cars will be used for suburban routes. Electric cars will be used for suburban routes. Electric cars will be used for suburban routes.

BIMETALLIC COMMISSION.

Sail for Europe on Their Important Mission.

Ex-Vice President Adlai Stevenson, General C. I. Faine and United States Senator E. O. Wolcott, who were recently appointed by President McKinley as a commission to confer with the heads of European governments relative to holding an international bimetallic conference, sailed for Havre on the French liner *Touraine*.