# WAR BETWEEN TURKEY AND GREECE

## DISASTER TO THE GREEKS.

# Defeated by the Moslems and Forced to Re-

The Greek army abandoned Larissa to the Turks, first spiking all the guns in position and carrying away all the movable cannon and munitions of war. This retreat was the result of the battle at Mati Thursday afterneous, when the Greeks suffered a total defeat after a conflict that Insted seven hours and a half. After resisting the Turks as long as was possible, Crown Prince Constanting gave the order to retreat. Tyrnavo was abandoned at the same time, and the army feil back upon Pharssia, the ancient Pharsalos, where it is reported to have assumed a strong position for defense. and munitions of war. This retreat was the

#### Three Hundred Greeks Killed.

Ahmed Hitsi, estimated of the Turkish rees at Epirus, telegraphed that the Turktories at Figures, telegraphed that the tracks through recaptured Pentepigndia fortress. The Greeks had 300 killed and 219 wounded. The Turks had 51 killed and three wounded, and they captured 62 Greeks. A large quantitu of stores, amountion and Gras rifles were abandoned by the Greeks.

#### OPERATIONS OF THE FLEETS.

#### Greek Warships Doing Effective Work On Eoth Consts.

After the bombardment or Katerian, on the Gulf of Salonies, by the Greek squadron. had put to flight two battalious of Turks and the inhabitants of that pince, the Greek fleet landed a detachment and found the Turks had left behind them immense stores of provisions destined for the armies of Edhem Pasha. These valuable stores had been left almost unprotected, in the hellef by the Turks that a blockade of Greece by the fleets of the Powers would prevent the treek fleet from attacking the Turkish towns on the stuif of Salionica, which are near the railroad to Balonica and which have been used as points to land stores for the Turkish army and forward them to the front.

The capture of these towns, not to mention the loss of the stores, places a serious difficulty in the path of Edhem Pasha, and it is stated that as soon as the Turkish Commander-in-chief heard the news of the capture of Patomona and Katerina he dispatched 19,000 men toward the coast of Maccolonia, and the inhabitants of that piace, the Greek

ure of Pintomona and Katerina he disputch-d 10,000 men toward the coast of Macedonia, earing a flank attack. Irom the Gulf of Ex-

The Greek fleet in returning from the cap-irs of Katerina bombarded the port of

### WAR BULLETINS.

#### Ontline of the Situation of the Contending Ferces.

The Greek Charge d'Affairs at London has has received a dispatch from the Greek minister of foreign affairs, dated at Atheus, giving the exact situation on the Thessailan

frontier. It is as follows: In Thessaly, in the direction of Reveni and Boughani, our forces have penetrated into Turkish territory, and have advanced tow-

All the attacks of the enemy have been repulsed in the direction of Gritzovali.
Our army has occupied a strong position at Mail, where there there has been fighting since Thursday. The Turnish attacks have

been repulsed.

The Greeks had to retire from Negeros. failing back on the bank of the Derchi, a strong position which they are now defend-

ing.
In Epirus our army is advancing and has captured Fort Imaret, Philiptada and sev-

eral vilages.

The Greeks have also captured Salogora, capturing three cannon, a number of gunand a quantity of ammunition and provi-

sad a quantity of ammunities state states.

The army is now advancing northward.

The king's warships have taken two towns on the guif of Salonien.

On the west coast two Torkish villages have failen and Prevena is all but taken.

Edhen Pasha sent unfavorable reports to Constantinople, and has been recalled. Osman Pasha will take his place and get 50,000

more troops.

The Turks in Constantinople are scared, and will make a change in their plan of war.

# EDHEM CLAIMS VICTORIES.

#### Turkisk Commander Wires the Sultan Tha He Has Won.

Ednem Pasha wired the Suite cupying all the fortified positions commanding Tyrnova. He reported that the Greeks evacuated their intrenched camp, leaving behind thirty cases of cartridges and many rifles. The Turks, he says, have retaken Velitzko, which the Greeks surprised and captured on the first day of the frontier agreements.

gression.

The Turkish commander at Janina and The Turkish commander at Janina and The Turkish has been nounces that the Greek fleet which has been bomboarding Prevesa, has been compelled to retire, one division withdrawing to the of the gulf and the larger fron clads sailing for the islands of Paxo and

Sancta Laura,
An official telegram from Zanthi asserts
that the Greeks who landed at Eleutheropoli and reached Gojrat, near the railway were attacked and defeated by Turkish troops and pensants, and that 100 Greeks were klied.

# DAMASI CAPTURED.

#### Greeks Take the Town After a Desperate Struggle.

The Greeks, after a desperate battle, have captured and burned Damasi. Viglia is still resisting. Another division of the Greek troops, it is reported, have traversed the Revent pass and captured three block houses. This division has almost reached Damasi, where it will effect a union with the force that captured the town. The 20,000 troops under Gen. Smolenitz displayed the greatest bravers.

After killing Asseure the murderer set fire to the cabin. Circumstances pointed to Cis-cado. When arraigned yesterday he arose from his chair several times to proclaim his innocence. Circada had always apparently been in good health.

# Gen. Miles to Go to the War.

Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding general of the army, is going to Europe to observe the operations of the Turks and the

### INTO THE THESSALY PLAIN.

#### Graphic Story of the Turkish Advance Through Milouna.

The Turkish victory of Sunday in the Milouna Pass was complete. The Greeks re-tired to the plain of Thessaly, leaving only a rear guard on a bill, from which it was driven later by four battalions of Turkish infantry.

The Turks pulled up to the top of the hill three mountain batteries, singing, laughing and weeping with joy, like children. One battery opened fire on the Greeks, who were retreatin on the plain of Traves, and did terrible execution. The correspondent of the Associated Press saw some of the Turkish shells burst in the middle of a serried battalion of Greeks, with the result that whole groups were killed or wounded.

Sunday evening seven new Turkish battalions and several mounted batteries of artillery left for the front, and at dawn Monday the guns were trained on the Greek blockhouse on the plain below.

Junes Effendi, the Turkish Commander, and his men had been 36 hours without food or drink. When they were preparing to capture the Greek blockhouses, Junes addressed his soldiers, saying: The Turks pulled up to the top of the hill

ed his soldiers, saying:
"All who love God must advance to the

nssault." This was enough. Every man, with loud, caultant shouts, anshed forward in the direction of the blockhouse. Even the mutheers, who were bringing up the reserve annualtion, joined in the assault on the blockhouse, which was held by the Greeks with magnificent courage. The Turks, with splendid dash, charged with the bayonet and eventually.

dash, charged with the bayonet and eventually leaged over the ramparts with shouts of triumph. The Greeks waited their approach until the Turks were within 30 yards before withdrawing. In this assault the Turks had only 16 men killed and 17 wounded.

Everywhere was to be seen the effect of the Turkish artillery, their terrible shells bursting just at the calculated moment. The Greeks, on the other hand, appeared to be lacking in artillery.

The Greeks attempted to reply to the Turkish artillery, but were forced to retire. The correspondent saw numberless Greek bolles, strapped of their uniforms by the Greeks, leaving only their shirts and drawers on. Most of the dead, however, were caron. Most of the dead, however, were car-ried off by the Turks, who raised the corposa

ried off by the Turks, who raised the corpses of the Greeks roverently and placed their beneath the shade of trees.

The Turkish losses in the fighting of Sun-day were only 50 killed and 150 wounded, During Sunday night the Turks strength-ened the positions which they had captured from the Greek, but at sunrise it was seen that the Greek Jorees and retired, except from a hill which was occupied by the Greek

reor guard.

Desultory firing took place all the morning and finally at 1 p. m. Monday, Hairi Pasha sent four battallons to drive the enemy from the bill referred to. In 29 minties if was all over. The resistance of the Greeks was feeble, and many of them sur-iendered to the Turks. The prisoners were nostly voying and reads.

mostly young and sturdy men.

After the sturp of the last Greek posi-tion the Tailla advanced, singing as they marched forward, and occupied all the re-

On reaching the summit of the hills of On reaching the summit of the hills of Tyrnave, the Greek frontler town, situated about ten miles from Larissa, the Turks observed that the Greeks were occupying a small hill from which they fired, but beedly, at the Turks. Finally, two Turkish mountain batteries were brought up to the summit of the hill occupied by the Turks, and from that position began bombarding Tyrvana. Under cover of this fire the Turkish infantry advanced and captured a spur opposite the Greek hickhotse. Orders were given to the Turks, at 5 o'clock Moniay alternoon, to take the blockhotse by assault. This movement was brilliantly effected 20 minutes later.

## WAR NOT DECLARED.

#### Turkish Minister Makes This Plain to fecretary Sherman.

The Turkish Minister, Mouskaph Bey, has communicated with Secretary Sherman on the status of the Turko-Grecian conflict. He officially informed the American secretary of state of the termination of diplomatic rela-tions between Turkey and Greece, and of the attitude of offense which Turkey had been compolled to take by reason of the ag-gressive course of Greece. It was expressly made known, however, that no declaration of war has been made.

# VICTORY OR EXTINCTION.

to the last moment that peace would be maintained, and did his utmost to bring about a pacific solution of the matters in dispute. The king denied that Greece commenced hostilities against Turkey, and argued that Turkey was not compelled 13 go to war because of the incursion of a few insurgents, whom nobody could have restrained. Continuing, King George said:

"The truth is, we were attacked because Turkey was ordered to attack us. There never would have been war but for certain intrigues which will appear later. All the powers are more or less against us. If they wanted war they have got it. Such is the result of the European concert. Europe must understand that after foreing us to war there can be no question of limiting it. Our there can be no question of limiting it. Our fleet is destined to take an important part, as will be soon learned. Greece understands that she must be either victorious or disap-

pear.
"The war may be prolonged and bloody:
but it is now too late to stop. A great crime
has been committed against right and
humanity in the Cretan question and the
chastisement has now commenced."

# UNION OF TWO SECTS.

# Congregationalist and Disciples Drawing Close Together.

There is a national movement on foot looking to the union of Congregational and Christian denominations. ago, in addition to steps taken in Ohio and the East, a union meeting of the ministers of the two bodies was held in St. Louis. This meeting resulted in a second, held on the 19th, at which papers were read. A discussion followed, which brought out in the most fraternal manner the beliefs, likeliness and differences of the two denominations.

As the last word left his lips he toppled forward and with a loud shrick fell heavily to the floor.

Court officers and spectators stood aghast for some moments. Then several rushed over to the prostrate man and sought to assist him. There was no response, for Joseph Claeado was dead.

The man was a Portuguese and had been arrested on the charge of having murdered Asseuro, a Mexican rancher, whose body was found Saturday in his cabin in Cleveland district.

After killing Asseuro the murderer set fire to the cabin. Circumstances points. Luke's church, Albany, N. Y., was expelled from the Methodist Episcopal church and the ministry of the Troy conference. The accusation against Dr. Farrar was improper conduct with a woman. He was formerly President of the State Sunday School association and held high rank among the Methodist preachers of New York State. He is a grandfather. Dr. J. H. Coleman, the presiding elder of the Albany district, who had charge of the case for the presecution, read to the conference a confession signed by Pr. Farrar. The conference then voted unummously to expel him from the ministry and membership of the Methodist Church.

# NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

### HOLMAN DEAD.

#### Famous "Watch Dog of the Treasury" Was Fifty-Four Years in Public Life.

Representative Holman of Indiana, died at his home in Washington, D. C., April 22, after an illness of several weeks. Spinal

after an illness of several weeks. Spinal meningitis was the cause.

Wittiam Steele Holman would have passed the three-quarter century mark had be lived until next September, and his career is remarkable for the large proportion of his life that was given up to the service of the public. No living man, and few men dead, have a record as he did of sixteen terms in the house of representatives and in all at bave a record as he did of sixteen terms in the house of representatives, and in all 34 years of his life were spent in some public capacity, beginning as a probate judge in native state at the age of 21, and whading up in the house of representatives which he first entered in the Thirty-sixth congress. Mr. Homan was a great force in political affairs for many years, and even of late when advancing age made it harder for him to meet the more severe demands of his place, he was an honored and respected counsellor in the Democratic party caucuses, where his ripe wisdom and long political experience was freely availed of in shaping party policies.

policies.
As the "Watchdog of the treasury" he was known to the American people for the policy of strict economy that he consistently pursued when in charge of the appropriation

seed when in charge of the appropriation bills.

Mr. Holman was born in Indiana in the country at a little pioner homestend in Dearborn country, called Varaestau, in September, 1822. As he wrote his autobiography for the congressional directory it is recorded that he had a common school education, supplemented by a two-years course in Franklin college, Indiana. Then he taught school and practiced law until 1849, when at the age of 21 years he entered the public service as probate judge. He was prosecuting attorney from 1847 to 1849, and in 1850 he attended the constitutional convention. The following year he entered the legislature and from 1852 to 1856 he was judge of common pleas. His congressional career began with the Thirty-sixth congress, and out of the 20 congresses that have elapsed since that time he has been alsont from only four, namely the Thirty-night, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth and Fifty-fourth, an aimest unparalleled record.

### SENATOR NELSON'S BILL.

#### What His Bankruptcy Measure Passed Calls For.

The bankruptey bill passed by the Senate was framed by Senator Nelson of Minnesota was framed by Senator Nelson of Minnesota and is simple, compared with the Torrey bill. The bill provides that any debtor, other than a corporation owing \$200 or more, who is unable to pay his debts, may file his petition in the district court of the United States, offering to surrender ail his property for the payment of his debts, except such as is exempt by the law of his debtile. delle, ne petition shall give a schedule of all

The petition shall give a schedule of all property, exempt and unexempt, and of all creditors and the amount and nature of the debts and the petitioner shall offer to surrender all his unexempt property for a full discharge from his debts and liabilities. The petitions shall be heard by the court in not less than thirty or more than ninety days. If the court upholds the petition the estate is transferred to an "assignee" for settlement, creditors can resist the proceedings before the court on certain augmented. ment creditors can resist the proceedings before the court on certain enumerated grounds of fraud, preference to creditors, etc. Preferences four months prior to filing tankruptcy petitions are void and transfers of property within six months are void. Provision is made for distributing the es-tate among creditors. After the settlement the court gives a final decree, discharging the bankrupt from all limbilities to any of the creditors described in the schedule who may become a party to the proceedings.

creditors described in the schedule who may become a party to the proceedings.

But such discharge shall not include any obligations which shall have been created in consequence of his defaleation as a public officer, or as an executor, administrator, guardian or trustee, or while acting in any other fluciary capacity; nor any destor obligation to any surety of the bankrupt who has paid, or may pay any such fluciary destor any part of it, nor any destor obligation created by the obtaining of moneys or property under false pretenses. The provision are to involuntary bankruptcy is that if any debtor being a banker, broker, merchant, trader or manufacturer who owes \$55.0 or over, shall at any time within four months of the time of the filing of the petition convey or voluntarily encumber any of his property with the purpose to prefer or King George Declares Greece Must Win or Disappear.

The correspondent at Athens had an interview with King George at the palace. His majesty is quoted as saying that he believed to the last moment that peace would be supposed to the last moment that peace would be supposed to the last moment that peace would be supposed to the last moment that peace would be supposed to the last moment that peace would be supposed to the last moment that peace would be supposed to the suppo within four months after the act of bankruptcy has been committed, file in the court a
perition for an adjudication of bankruptcy.

The court then proceeds within thirty days
to hear the case. The accused may demand
a jury. On the hearing the court or jury
holds whether the accused is or is not a
bankrupt. Fees in both classes of bankruptcy are provided—viz., attorney fees, not
above \$2106; assignee, not above \$25 per day.
Appeals are allowed except when entire
bankrupt estate is under \$5,000.

The Honduras Revolution.

Some news of the insurrectionary outbreak in Honduras has reached the state department through United States Minister Coxe ment through United States Minister Coxe at Antigua, Guatemaia. He says a revolution started Saturday last on the north coast of Honduras under the rumored leadership of Enrique Soto and Vasquez, former president, and that the revolutionists have gained possession of Puerto Cortez and Pedro Sule. Three thousand troops have been sent by the government to put down the revolutionists, who are believed to number not over 500. Arrests of important persons suspected of complicity have been made at Tegusigalpa,

# NEUTRALITY.

#### The United States Will Not be Involved in the European War.

Secretary Sherman was seen at his resi-

dence and shown the War bulletins. "It is no surprise to me," said the secreary of state, "as recent events have seemed to make war inevitable, and I have expected that result to come. Fortunately the scene of the reported conflict is far from us and the United States has little or no concern with the war. We will, of course, observe the strictest neutrality between the parties. This is a national result from the conditions This is a national result from the conditions prevailing and will require no specific deciaration of neutrality. Our commercial interests with Greece and Turkey are very small, so that there is no ground for disubance in that connection. Last year our exports to Greece amounted to only \$629,727, an ineignificant sum, barely 1 per cent, as compared with the total exports. Furkey exported to to the United States \$2,619,000 last year, showing a similar lack of important commercial dealings between the United States and Turkey.

mercial dealings between the same trikey.

That being the case our commercial, geographical and political isolation from these countries leave us quite free from any possible entanglement in the conflict."

# FREE RIVER AT LAST.

Ravigation Company Decides to Accept the Award. cecided to accept the award of the viewers of the condemnation proceedings. The only obstacle now remaining between the rivermen and free navigation is the signature of the warrant by the secretary of war. This is the best news the rivermen and coal men have heard in many a long day, and they are consequently happy.

# AFFECTED BY THE WAR.

#### The Markets Throughout the World Badly Frightened.

R. G. Dun & Co's., weekly review of trade says: If either Turkey or Greece had been wholly buried in the sea, markets might have been affected less than by the outbreak of war in Europe. Like fire in the heart of a crowded city, it raised the question if a general conflagration may spring out of it. To this possibility, and not to the direct influence of either Turkey or Greece upon the world's money or produce markets, was due the excitement in grain and stocks. As the excitement in grain and stocks. As the unknown is magnified, American markets were much more flightly than Kuropean, where the possibilities have been discussed and partly discounted for months. But the uncertainty remains and will affect movements of money and staples until it disappears, creating a larger demand for American products at higher prices, causing lastly speculative selling of securities at times, but also more continuous buying by foreign investors and not improbate influencing the attitude of foreign powers on questions important to this country.

Wheat reas 6 cents from Thursday to Monday and has retained most of the rise. Since its standard the Danubian states will be likely

day and has retained most of the rise. Since it used and the Danubian states will be likely to ship wheat senatily, especial needs and much higher prices being possible there, larger share of the requirements of Western Europe may naturally be drawn from this country, and a chance of war between great powers have more influence because supplies held are not large.

Cotton has been senreely affected at all, though government estimates that the field.

cough government estimates that the flood-districts yielded nearly 500,000 bales for personed acreage in other sections is gener-

increased acreage in other sections is generally reported.

The past week, like others of late, has witnessed the starting of operations by severalizon works, especially in black sheets for tinning, and yet prices for pig iron and unfinished products are lower, demand not yet equating supplies. Bessemer pig has sold as low as \$3.05 at Pittsburgh and gray forge at \$5.50 in Birmingham. Steel billets fell to \$121.75 in alia are strong and a few more structural orders are pending. Ensern etural orders are pending. Eastern is also have orders for 15,699 tons of

they rails. Complaint and proof that the demand for products is deficient blinds many to the fact that the actual work in progress, largely on newsy orders for beams, table, rails and thest lars, taken when the pools troke up, is described when they could be to the control of short lars, taken when the pools broke up, is of greater volume than for a long time. Large sales of copper are reported at 11 p, with production IS,283 tons in March. The end of stipulated curtailment has been remembed by some cotton mills, and nearly by all, and since the auction sale some bleached goods have been slightly advanced, but actual buying does not increase, and print cloths do not improve. Sales of wool have been largely offoreign, reports being arrivals of quantities soid some time ago and imports at Boston for the week were 32,000 leales. For the three chief cities sales were 34,035,800 pounds in three weeks, 29,271,300 being foreign, against 15,306,100 in 1892, including 7,574,000 foreign. But manufacturers are doing scarcely anything and orders for goods improve very little, though for nonewhat better grade of goods.

Failures for the week have been 218 in the United States, against 238 last year, and 21 in Cannda, against 44 last year.

### Collection of Miss Fauny A. Weeks Poqueathed to the Nation

INDIAN RELICS.

Miss Fannie A. Weeks, who is said to own the fluest collection of Indian curios-private or public-in Washington, will bequeath these relies to the Smithsonian Institution, Miss Weeks was at one time the superintend-Miss Weeks was at one time the superintendent of the Uintah Indian Bearding and Industrial School, Uintah Indian Agency, Utah, and afterwards occupied the same position at the Western Shoshone School, in Northwestern Nevada. She was brought, in consequence, in the closest contact with these tribes for nearly five years. In this way she had an opportunity of making a study of their handiwork, and the methods employed in its execution, and was thus enabled to judge of its relative merit. Apart from its intrinsic worth, however, each article in her collection has the added charm of having belonged to some famous schler, noted warcollection has the added charm of having belonged to some famous chief, noted war-rior or other distinguished personage, and the pretty histories and poetic legends con-nected with many of them form by no means their least attractive feature. Sometimes they limitrate a custom of the race, some-times a superstition. Among the most valuable souvenirs in the

collection are the pipe of peace, sirrer and tolence pouch formerly owned by Red Cloud, the famous Sioux chieffain, who with Sitting Rull and Spotted Tail, visited Washington during the spring of 1875, and interviewed General Grant concerning a favorite hunting ground upon which the United States Government had fixed a covetous eye. States Government had fixed a covetous eye. The pouch is of buckskin, finished at the bottom with a deep fringe of the same, beaded with stained porcupine quilis, and is gorgeously bended; the "stirrer" is simply a long, rounded stick, pointed at one end, and used for stirring the tobacco in the pipe. The pipe, which is of red clay, with a flat stem upwards of two feet long, and wrapped with scariet percupine quilis, had been smoked by fied Cloud in council for many years, and the three—in conformance with a custom which prevails among the Indians—were presented by him, through his son, Sowawick, chief of the White River Utes, on the occasion of some conference.

# RETROACTION DOESN'T GO.

# Agreement With Democratic Senators on

the Dingley Bill. The Republican members of the finance committee of the senate have reached an agreement either to strike out the retroactive provision of the Dingly tariff bill or so to amend it as to pave the way for its being stricken out in conference and have so noti-fied the Democratic members of the commit-tee. The Democrats have agreed, in view of the promise, not to press the Vest resolu-tion on the subject of Secretary Gage's re-

cent circular.

There has been some discussion of the probable program of the Democratic members of the finance committee with reference probable program of the Democratic members of the finance committee with reference
to the tariff bill, and it is learned that while
their plans are not definitely matured they
intend to have "reasonable consideration of
the bill in committee," and believe that they,
will have the support of Senator Jones, of
Nevada, upon any fair proposition they submit. The Democrats do not want an extended
consideration in committee, but may desire to
offer some amendments after they have seen
the bill, the adoption of which they consider
they would be more likely to secure in the
committee than in the open senate. It is
said that in the senate the Democratic plan
is not to delay the bill any longer than
necessary, but that every senator desiring to
discuss it shall have the opportunity to do
so and that such record making votes
as the Democrats think necessary shall be
had.

# RUSSIA WANTS ARMOR PLATE

### The Illinois Steel Company Asked t Make a Bid.

The Illinois Steel Company has received shrough the Bussian minister at Washington a proposition looking to the company's bidding on the Armor plate for two Russian warships. The contract is to be for 8,000 tons, and in case of an award to the Chicago concern would turn into the treasury in the neighborhood of \$3,000,000. For the last two years the Russian government has been coming to America for nearly all the armor plate weak in construction white of walls of the contraction of the contraction

# STATE OF AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

### INSIDE THE LINES.

# The Insurgents Are Making a Successful

William Law, formerly of Worcester, Mass., now with the Cuban Insurgent army has written a letter to a friend in Worcester in which, under date of Jucaro, Puerto Prin-

has written a letter to a friend in Worcester in which, under date of Jucaro, Puerto Principe, April 5, he says:

"I am in the heart of the fighting. The Cubans have the heart of the provinces of Santa Cara and Pinar dei Rio. Havana is uncertain and may fall any day. A few days ago I saw a battle between 800 Cubans and two forts defended by 1,000 Spanish troops. It took the Cubans less than 30 minutes to take them and capture all arms and cannon. I see brought in men, women and children who have been murdered by Spanish solidiers, whose lieadish deeds are too awful to describe. I saw inst week the bodies of three heautitul little Cuban girls, aged 8, 6 and 4 years respectively; of their mother, a woman about 30, and of two old women, possibly 60 years of age, all in one heap, with their throats cut. Their war seems to be on women and children. When they meet a body of Cuban troops they scarcely wait to fight, but throw down their arms and run."

The insurgent leader Julian Zarraga, who surrendered to the Spanish authorities in Pinar del Rio on April 16, has made a request to be sent to Spain. He admitted that he personally dynamited trains in the province of Pinar del Rio, and says he surrendered to the spanish authorities in Pinar del Rio have neen dispersed, every leader acting on his own account and all wishing to command.

WHEAT AND WAR.

#### WHEAT AND WAR.

#### A Speculative Rise in Prices of Grain Caused by War News.

The war news has caused a speculative demand for breadstuffs and prices have gone up, wheat having advanced in Chicago eight te and a fraction in two days. This is the supposition the war between Turkey and Greece may assume greater proportions, and involving other European powers, and and involving other European powers, and especially the wheat exporting countries. This may turn out to be a correct diagnosis of the situation, but the probabilities are equally against it. It is much more probable that the powers may intervene after some decisive trial of strength between in ween Greece and Turkey, and impose on the two countries conditions of peace. Neither Turkey nor Greece are factors in the grain supply of Europe, but if Russia and Australia or the Balkan states should become involved there will be a rapid rise in prices. And in the improbable event of a general European war, there would be such a demand for American breadstuffs and provisions, to say nothing of everything that enters into war material, that would quickly visions, to say nothing of everything that enters into war material, that would quickly enter on the booming period of presperity. It is on these contingencies that the grain speculators are operating.

### DAGGER AIMED AT A KING.

#### Humbert, of Italy, Narrowly Escapes Being Killed.

King Humbert of Italy narrowly escaped death from an assassin's knife Thursday Risassallant's name is Pietro Acciarito, an iron worker out of employment, who is a political crank. ditical crank. The fellow made a lunge at the King while

the latter was on his way to the races, but was seized before he could carry out his pur-pose. Humbert proceeded on his way to the Campanelle race course, apparently un-monyed, where he was enthusiastically

cheered.

King Humbert, accompanied by his aide de camp, General Pondis Vagila, ware going to witness the Royal Derby. His assailant, who was waiting outside St. John's gate, rashed up to the carriage in which he was seated and attempted to stab hum. The King avoided the dagger by rising from kis seat.

at. Acciarito, seeing he had failed in his attempt to assassinate the King, three away the dagger. He was immediately arrested by two carabiners, while the King calmiy order-ed the coachman to drive on.

# THE AIR SHIP AGAIN.

The mysterious air ship was seen in Washdown the Potomae and gradually disapceared from view over the hills of Virginia, it was plainly seen by the officers and sold-lers at Fort. Meyer, by the attaches of the Analostan Boat club and by hundreds of other reputable citizens who are willing to make oath that it was the genuine thing. To the naked eye it seemed like an oblong balloon floating along its side, with a slight pitch in the direction in which it was going. Those who were fortunate enough to have glasses declare that it was a double-barreled arrangement, shaped like a catamaran, hanging vertically, rocking from side to side, and often shifting its position as if it was drifting in the atmosphere. Sometimes one of the eads would be teward the observers and then they would see it full broadside. No snoke or smokestack or wings or other means of propulsion could be detected—nothing more than the two cylinder-like objects that were coupied to each other fore and aft. peared from view over the bills of Virginia.

The Boston Commercial Builetin says of the wool market:

The market is dull, the only sale of washed fleeces is 5,000 pounds of Miegigan X. Prices are finily held, nowever, in spite of the small sales of domestic wool. Liberal deliveries of foreign wool continue. The most notable sale was of the line of the new-arrived Cape wool to cost 336-40c, clean, for clothing and combing. Australian, Montevideo and Argentine wools have also been taken freely at the old rates. The mills are all busy. The largest wool scouring plant in New England is running 116 hours a week, night and day. Last week, was the best Easter week that the retail clothiers have known for years.

Going Home To Fight

The first body of Greeks to depart from the South for the seat of the war to fight for King George left St. Louis, April 20. They are headed by Alexander Stravrianos, who started from Dalias for the East by the Iron Mountain route to St. Louis, thence to Chicago and New York. At Marshail, Tex., a number of Greeks from Houston and Galveston joined the Stravianos party, and others will be picked up at Little Rock, Ark. At New York they sail on the first steamer that can be taken.

Moslem Against Christian.
Representative Maguire of California, introduced a resolution declaring that the war between Turkey and Greece was a war between Moslem and Christian civilization, between Mosiem and Caristian edvination, and directing that the sympathy of the United States be extended to Greece with the hope that her struggle may be successful. The resolution was referred to the committee on foreign affairs, but as that committee is not appointed, no action will be taken at present.

# LATE BREVITIES.

The state of Missouri contains 44 million eres of land. At its recent session the Missouri legisla-ture considered 1,200 bills.

### THE SUGAR SCANDAL.

#### The U. S. Supreme Court Settles the Question of the Senate's Right.

The United States Supreme Court decided that Elverton R. Chapman would have to go to jail for 30 days for refusing to answer questions put to him by the Senate Sugar Investigating Committee three years ago.

Investigating Committee three years ago. Chief Justice Fuller rendered the decision and, to the surprise of all the court, not only denied the writ of habeas corpus, but also denied without hearing argument the appeal for a writ of certiforari.

There are six other cases of recalcitrant witnesses awaiting the decision, for the following gentiemen refused to testify before the committee, and were indicted at the same time with Mr. Chapman: Henry O. Havemeyer, John E. Searles, President and Secretary, respectively, of the Sugar Trust; John W. McCartney, broker, of Washington, and John Seymour, broker, of New York, and two newspaper men. These witnesses are out on bail, but had not been called upon to piend.

out on ball, but had not been called upon to piend.

The cases of the Sugar Trust officials and the brokers are similar to that of Mr. Chapman, but those of the newspaper men differ greatly. They refuse to give the names of the authority from which they obtained their news or betray the confidence imposed upon them, asserting that they had the same right to refuse as as a doctor, lawyer or priest in revenling confidences of patients, clients or confessions.

These cases have been pending for three years. The witnesses refusing to testify before the Senate committee in May, 1894, when the Wilson bill was before the Senate,

## DROWNED IN THE FLOODS.

# Boats Needed to Rescue People in Louisi-

ana.
A terrible tale of woe comes from Bayou Vidal, in the lower portion of Madison parish, I.a. The water from the Biggs crevasse caught the people there unaware of danger, caught the people there unaware of danger. Word was sent from that locality requesting that boats he sent there at once, as the people were irrowning. How many were actually drowned is unknown, but Thomas Biackburn, his wife and infant are known to have been drowned, and T. P. Kells came near losing his life in attempting to sava them. It is believed others have perished, lightly have been sent to the heality.

licans have been sent to the locality.

Thanks to the prompt measures taken by Maj. Willard, United States engineer, in dispatching the steamer Vidette, with skiffs, to the country back of Coons Landing, it is believed that all persons in danger will be relieved in time. Large skiffs were taken by the Vidette, and these can be pulled over the levees and used to help the people in the interior. No more breaks are reported and the levees north of Memphis, for which some uneasiness has been felt, are so far secure. It is impossible to say how many people are in need, but estimates run as high as 15,000.

Secretary Alicer was shown a telegram from Judson Lamoure at Pambina, N. D., to Senator Hansbrough, saying that the storm Heats have been sent to the locality Senator Hansbrough, saying that the storm and flood had left over 200 people destitute along the Red river and requesting aid. The department will communicate with the mayor of Fembina, and probably authorize him to aid the destitute.

### HEAVY RAIN AND WINDS.

#### The Indian Territary Visited By a Destructive Storm.

A series of cloudbursts, heavy wind and rainstorms occurred in and around Eufaula, Ind Ter., and extended over about 100 square miles. The rain was the heaviest for 50 years. The North Canadian river railway bridge is so badly damaged that no trains can cross it. Many trains were tied up and there is a series of washouts for 20 miles that are impassable for the present. The damage are impassable for the present. The damage to crops is beyond estimate. Nearly every acre of ground for many miles in all direc-tions will have to be replanted. Many farms are entirely under water. Several covered wagens floated down the South Canadian wagons floated down the South Canadian river, accompanied by small houses and household turniture. All ferry boats are washed away and communication cut off. So far no news of loss of life has been received. Much property was destroyed in Eufaula by the wind and rain. A cyclone passed about five miles south of town, descripting some houses and killing some cattle.

# INJURED BY X RAYS.

# Experiments That Have Brought Troubl

to the Subjects. It Appears to a Number of People a Post-Graduate hospital at Binghampton, N. Y., in a critical condition as the result of an

and, who is an expert electrician in Bing-

is and, who is an expert electrician in Bing-hampton.

William Lanning, a youth of 18 years, is lying at his home suffering from burns in the groins that will not heal, also the result of an experiment by Mr. Sharpstein.

The experiment was an attempt to make an N-ray picture of the hips of both subjects, Mrs. Sharpstein was exposed with her clothes on for 30 minutes to the Crookes tube. The sores appeared in about two weeks and the sores appeared in about two weeks and the flesh begae to fall of. The cases have no parallel, so far as known, in the country.

A skin-gratting operation will be attempted on Sharpstein. The nerve tissues about her hips are said to be dead, and the operation may not be a success.

#### tion may not be a success. BURNED THREE TOWNS.

### Turks Plunder and Use Both Torch and Dynamite.

The London Daily Telegraph's correspon dent at Larissa says that on Thursday the Greeks attempted to retake Gritzoval. A Greeks attempted to retake Gritzoval. A long fight ensued, but the Greeks failed, owing to the superior force of the Turks and their stronger position. The Greeks, however, occupy a good position in front of Ligaria, where, the correspondent is convinced, they will be victorious. He adds:
"I regret to say that the Turks have burned, after plundering, the villages of Ligaria, Karayol and Meralaria, destroyed the churches with dynamite."

es with dynamite. Advices received from Volo say that even the women are arming themselves to do but-

# Congress Taking It Easy.

April 25.—There will not be a quorum in the Senate this week owing to the absence of a large number of Senators in New York, in attendance upon the Grant memorial eeremonies. Consequently, no business of importance will be transacted. If the wish of the R publican members of the Finance Committee is accorded to, the tariff bill will be reported Thursday, but it is most probable that this will be postponed until next week. The work of preparing for the reorganization of the Senate Committees will proceed informally Under the arranement made on Friday the House will mest formally to morrow and adjourn until Thursday, when an adjournment will be taken until Monday.

# Puddlers Go On Strike.

Puddlers Go On Strike
About 1,000 puddlers are on strike at the
National rolling mili at McKeesport against
a reduction in the rate from \$4.50 to \$4 a
ton. They claim that while the company
did not sign the scale of the Amaigamated
association, it agreed to pay the scale rate,
and that the action in notifying the men of a
reduction to \$4 was in violation of this
agreement, the scale not having expired.

# Samaria Doubtless Lost

A life buoy marked "Samaria" has been washed ashore at Long Branch, Wash. The Samaria is a British bark, long overdue from Puget Sound for San Francisco.