HOLOCAUST IN THE CITY OF PARIS

PERISHED IN FIRE.

Many People Lost Their Lives in a Burning Bazar.

Fire broke out at 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon in a crowded charitable bazar in the Rue Jean-Goujon, Paris, at which the Duchess d'Uzes and other well-known patronesses were present. Many people were burned to death, and there was a terrible panic, during which a number of persons were injured.

One hundred bodies have been recovered, the injured people are being cared for by physicians, and many are reported missing.

The bazar was arranged to represent a street in old Paris. The flames were discovered over a stall occupied by the Duchess d'Uzes while the place was densely crowded, it being estimated that there were 1,500 or 1,600 people in the building. In a moment the whole structure was in a blaze and the people were making a mad and panic-stricken rush for the few exits. These were quickly choken, and many persons were trampled to death. Shrieks of agony arose as the strong crushed the weak, and the flames advanced with a terrifying roar.

Before the firemen could arrive the roof of the bazar crushed in, burying numbers of those who had been unable to make their egress from the building. The building was erected in the flimsiest manner, the nudity of the scaffolding inside being concealed by tapestry hangings of the most inflammable material. The flames spread with startling rapidity through the whole building, which rumbled like a living furnace, but the uproar of the conflagration could not down the groans and cries of the agonized crowd. The whole thing was over in 12 minutes, and nothing remained but the charred and blackened ruins of the bazar.

The dead were piled in heaps, and especially near the exit, where the charred remains were five feet deep. In some cases only the trunks remained, with no vestige of clothing.

The flames licked most of those who escaped, and dresses were burned from the backs of their wearers, who tore off their blazing hats as they rushed for the street, their heads singed to the roots of their hair. The clothing not burned off was literally torn off. No painter ever imagined a last judgment so appalling. One girl, who ran through the streets, skirtless, to tell her mother of her safety, had charge of the wooden horses in the bazar. It is impossible to tell how many children were on them at the time or how many perished. The fire brigade came quickly. The scorched people cried for the firemen to souse them, which they did. The cries from within were cries never to be forgotten for intensity of anguish. The firemen courageously let themselves down from houses round about, but their efforts were too often fruitless. Holes were broken through the walls by navvies, who happened to be working near.

The building was constructed about six months ago. At the time it was remarked that it would burn like matchwood. The interior was divided to shops, a la old Paris, constructed of prettily painted canvas.

The bazar was 300 feet long by 180 feet wide, and constructed almost entirely of wood.

The Dowager Duchesse d'Uzes is one of the most prominent women in France and is said to have provided 3,000,000 francs for the propaganda of General Boulanger.

The proceeds of the sales at each stall were devoted to a separate charity.

It is thought, not less than 200 lives were lost. A great crowd is searching in the ruins for bodies, which are so mangled and burned as to render identification impossible in most cases.

POSTAL CONGRESS OPENED.

Delegates From Fifty-Five Countries Made a Pretty Spectacle.

The universal postal congress met on the 5th in the hall of the old Corcoran art gallery in Washington, with 55 countries, comprising most of those in the postal union, represented. Corea, China and the Orange Free State, which are now outside the pale of the union, had delegates present.

General Batcheller, premier delegate of the United States, called the congress to order. The delegates were attired in dress suits or full court costume, their breasts bespangled with glittering insignia and enameled orders. The Oriental delegates were very picturesque in their flowing silken robes. The Corean wore his box-like headgear, and the Turk his red fez. The decorations of the hall were lavish.

Postmaster General Gary delivered an address of welcome in felicitous terms, intermixed with a history of the union. Camille Delessert, director of posts for Lausanne, Switzerland, the dean of the Union, followed the postmaster general with a brief address, paying a glowing tribute to Dr. Von Stephan, whose vacant desk was draped in mourning. He proposed General G. S. Batcheller, as president of the congress, and he was unanimously chosen. Mr. Hohen, director of the postal union of Berne, was chosen secretary, H. Galli sub-director, A. Wendling first secretary and Mr. Krains second secretary. On the part of the United States Colonel Chaille-Long was chosen first secretary, Robert Stockwell Hatcher second secretary and W. A. Brown third secretary.

M. Ausault, administrator of mails and telegraphs of France, made a brief address in eulogy of the president of the United States and the American government.

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 going.

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, 16 feet in diameter and 42 feet long, with rounding ends constructed of yellow silk from either end, and an oaken rod reached down to a bar, to which is attached the light net work surrounding the balloon from the horizontal bar running lengthwise. Nickel bars reach to a third bar, on which is fastened a regular bicycle saddle. Underneath are pedals controlling a 10-foot shaft, on 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.

FOR CHINESE LEPERS.

Mrs. Felix R. Brunot Endows a Memorial Hospital.

Mrs. Felix R. 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, a Dr. Boon, who has spent much of his time in caring for the lepers in in China, is coming to Pittsburg to make definite arrangements for the construction of the hospital.

ANNIHILATION BY STARVATION.

No Pretext Given For Interference by This Government.

The United States Consul at Matanzas, Cuba, Alexander C. Brice, writes to the State Department at Washington under date of April 16 that thousands of people are dying of starvation in that city.

"Over 7,000 persons," he says, "have been concentrated at this place, three-quarters of whom are entirely without means of support. Women and children are dying on the streets from starvation. Death and misery walk hand in hand. Among these people are several Americans. Yellow fever, smallpox and other diseases are prevalent. All this is the result of General Weyler's inhuman policy. Aid for these sufferers should promptly come from the United States."

That the conditions are just as bad in Santa Clara province as in Matanzas, Pinar del Rio and Havana, is testified to by another United States consul agent, Rafael Madrigal, of Sancti Spiritus. A letter just received from Mr. Madrigal, dated Sancti Spiritus, April 22, contains these sentences:

"There are fully 10,000 unfortunates here who have nothing to eat but what they can obtain by begging. As naturally nobody is well off around here, and more or less have to fight their own battles, the supply necessarily is scanty, and soon charity will have to be cut short. Ten thousand is a large number of destitute people for Sancti Spiritus. Every one who could afford it has long since emigrated."

These communications fully corroborate the information first published from Havana as to the terrible condition to which Weyler, by his concentration policy, has reduced the Cuban peaceos.

First Assistant Secretary of State Rockhill said that reports similar to that from Consul Brice have been received by the department from several other Consuls in Cuba. He added that it had been decided to send for Miss Clara Barton, to lay the facts before her, and ask her to formulate some plan whereby aid might be sent. Miss Barton had taken up the matter and had asked for subscriptions, but had recenti informed him that no one had responded to the appeal.

The State Department has sent a circular to the United States consuls in Cuba, asking for fuller information respecting American citizens who are reported to be dying of hunger in consequence of Weyler's policy. It was said at the department that, as the concentration of the farming population is declared by Weyler to be a necessary military measure, it is impossible to see how the United States Government can secure its abolition, in spite of the suffering it entails upon American citizens. The feeling is also entertained that Spain would resent the sending of food to American citizens in Cuba by the United States government, and that even a popular charital movement to that end in this country might be objected to by the Spanish Government.

HEAVY INSURGENT LOSS.

Report of the Killed and Wounded in Recent Cuban Skirmishes.

Following are the official estimates of the losses of the insurgents from April 19 to April 30:

In Santiago de Cuba the insurgents left dead on the field, 2; in Santa Clara, 94; in Matanzas, 34; in Havana, 56, and in Pinar del Rio, 146. Among the killed were three Majors, four leaders and four other officers. The insurgents lost 37 prisoners, 166 firearms and 98 sidearms. One hundred armed insurgents surrendered and 571 who were not armed. The Spanish loss, according to the same authority, was two officers and 18 soldiers killed and nine officers and 147 soldiers wounded.

Monday's official reports say that in the insurgent camps recently destroyed by the Spanish in Matanzas, Havana, Pinar del Rio and elsewhere, the insurgents left 59 killed, among them the leader Rodriguez and Cesar Sabas, aide-de-camp of Ruis Rivera. In these skirmishes 22 were taken prisoners and 25 surrendered with arms in their hands. The Spanish loss was 28 wounded.

On Saturday last, it was officially announced Monday, the insurgents attacked the cultivation zone of Vueltas, Province of Santa Clara, and burned the ward of Santa Maria, 50 huts, a quantity of furniture and 2,000 bales of tobacco, rendering 100 families homeless.

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: "Free Trade and Brotherly Love," in which it says:

"Great Britain has removed every hampering 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, harrassing 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 much-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, spends his vacation in Washington advising the senators to hope and work 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.

BAYARD'S FAREWELL BANQUET.

American Society in London Bids the Ex-Ambassador Godspeed.

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 notables, but there was an absence of the majority of the best known Americans residing in London.

Mr. Bayard had 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 Jeune. 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 toasted 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 a neat 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.

BRIEF MENTION.

Call was withdrawn in the race for United States senator and J. N. C. Stockton, a Jacksonville banker and supporter of Call was placed in nomination.

Reports from many towns in southwestern Michigan say an earthquake shock was felt for several seconds Sunday night. At Holland the front of a brick building fell into the street.

The Michigan House of Representatives passed a bill to prohibit reproduction of prize fights by vitascope, kinetescope, etc.

LATEST 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 out 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 1½ cents per pound, fruits at proportionately higher rates, and hides at 1½ 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 all 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 was 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, ale, porter and similar fermented liquors of $1.44 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, melada, concentrated melada, concrete, and concentrated molasses testing by the polariscope above 37, and not above 38 degrees, seventy-nine hundredths of 1 per cent. per pound, and for every additional degree shown by the polariscopic 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 sixteen hundredths of 1 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 beet juice, melada, concentrated melada, 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 56 degrees, four cents per gallon; testing 56 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 cutlery, in which the rates are proportionately high, due perhaps to the strength of the New England men 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 wool schedule, the rates on fine grades of wool are low, and raised on fine carpet 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 12. 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 luggage is also free, except such articles as are used for personal adornment. Diamonds 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 Vesbach, fatally wounded; Nelson McHolt, 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 McHolt 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. McHolt was shot in the body, and Pouch evidently supposed he was dead also.

After his bloody work the murderer robbed 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.

ENGLISH WHEAT CROP POOR.

"Mark Lane Express" Says It Can't Reach the Average.

The "Mark Lane Express," in its review of the grain situation, says:

"The wheat in Great Britain is irregular and off color and it is not thought it can come up to an average crop, even with a fine summer. It is certain the barley crop is below the average, but the weather has suited oats. Only a preliminary estimate of the wheat crop in France, 37,500,000 quarters, has been made. It shows that the yield is likely to be the smallest since 1894. We must, therefore, be prepared to find France a strongly competitive buyer from September, instead of, as in the past two years, a small buyer of Russian and American wheat, and an exporter of flour to the United Kingdom.

"In Germany, Austria, Italy and Spain the agricultural outlook is satisfactory. Russia promises an average crop. The fall in the price of oats warns farmers that the acreage is overdone and that the competition between Russia and America will be formidable with low freights."

Yang Yu, the ex-minister from China at Washington, will sail on Saturday for his new station at St. Petersburg.

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 Gras Fire.

The lives that went out in the bazar 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'Eau, 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 Galliffet was one of the most beautiful women of the Court of the Tuileries during the reign of Napoleon III. Her husband, General Galliffet, is the hero of the last charge of cavalry at Sedan. He is related by marriage to M. Raymond Sellière, who married Miss Livermore, of New York.

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

M. Horkier 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 Rochefort to escape from his exile in New Caledonia.

Mme. de Ganay, vice president of the bazar, 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 Meinell, was a leather merchant. The Vicomtesse formerly Laura Meinell, 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 Tournelle, and Augusta became the wife of Baron de Kienck.

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 Fevrier, 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 Gravelotte.

The Baronne de Mackau 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 Greffuche is the wife of a Conservative Deputy.

AN OCEAN HORROR.

In the Steerage 16 Roast in a Fiery Furnace.

The Mallory line's steamer, Leona, which left her pier at New York Saturday bound for Galveston, 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 hardly be told. Those who were dead were penned up below decks, and although frantic efforts were made by the officers of the vessel to save them, the fire had gained such terrific 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 steerage. 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 it became apparent that the fire had cut off the steerage the captain and his men poured great quantities of water down the ventilator and the most frantic efforts were made for the escape of those penned up. In this way eight of the steerage passengers made their escape.

BUTTER FOR EUROPE.

Uncle Sam Taking an Interest in the Matter.

The first experimental exportation of butter from this country was made Wednesday from New York city, when the government, through an agent sent by the agricultural department, shipped three-qurrters of a ton of butter for sale in Europe. The result of this experiment is of great importance to the agricultural interests, as it it the first step in an effort of the administration to extend materially the market for American butter and gain some of the trade with Great Britain in particular, which Denmark practically controls with considerable profit. An incidental object is to determine what improvements are needed in transportation facilities.

Some butter is now being sent abroad by private firms, but it is alleged to be of inferior grades. Unsatisfactory storage in crossing the ocean and carelessness in leaving the shipments on uncovered docks at Southampton before being loaded into freight cars, thus making the butter soft, have further deteriorated its value in the English market. The butter sent this week comes from the Iowa agricultural colleges and creamery at Windsor, Vermont. Subsequent shipments which will be made during the summer at intervals, will be of butter from other sections.

To build up a high standard, only the best grades will be shipped and the butter will be sold at prevailing market prices. The present shipment goes among the shipped stores of the steamer St. Paul and will be kept at a low temperature. The cargo is made up of different sized packages to determine which is most satisfactory. A department agent will meet the boat at Southampton and take proper care of the product and attend to its sale. The appointment of butter agents by the department at New York and Southampton to take care of these interests is possible.

$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. This 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, and probably urge acceptance of the latest offer that work on the ships may not be delayed.

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 Drs. Johnson and Wales, Mrs. Meade and Miss 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, 1100 Vermont avenue and the interment with military honors will be at Arlington.

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, now generally conceded, that Turkey in the conflict has 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 Milouna pass on the northern border; then from Larissa, and lastly from Pharsala. 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 Velestino, before the Greeks were driven out on Wednesday, was the most severe of the war. The Greeks fought bravely, but were vastly outnumbered, 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 pretentions to Crete, and withdraw its troops from the island. The sting of defeat may eventuate in 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 Banner 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 in nearly all lines is small, 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 $7,930,374 make the total defaulted liabilities for the month 40 per cent. larger than last year, 69 per cent. larger than in 1895 and 32 per cent. larger than in 1894.

Western receipts of wheat for the week were 2,348,095 bushels, against 2,298,972, and Atlantic exports amounted to 1,498,167 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 1⅛c.

Liverpool speculations lifted cotton to 7.75 cents, but it has lost a sixteenth. 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 much 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 23,327,100 in the same week of 1892.

Four iron furnaces in eastern Pennsylvania and others in the Pittsburg region and Ohio have stopped. Bessemer pig at Pittsburg has declined to $9.40 and grey forge 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. 27. 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 235 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.

GREEKS FALL BACK.

Both Pharsala and Velestino 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 Velestino. 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.

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 Beekman, took place in the county jail at Somerville, N. J., May 5. A crowd surrounded the jail during the time of the execution, but otherwise there was no excitement.

THE POWERS INTERFERE.

They Notify Both Turkey and Greece to Quit Fighting.

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

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

The forces under prince Constantine reached Domokos unmolested. It appears that the great massing of Turkish troops and their movements led to a suspicion that an attempt was being projected to surround Pharsalos. A council of war was held in the Greek camp, and it was decided to retire to Domokos, which was reached at dawn. The Greeks promptly occupied strong positions on the mountain range overlooking Domokos.

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

Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, whose schooner was detained by the Greek fleet on the assumption that papers found on board of her after his interview with the Turks were of a compromising character, has arrived. He was met at Piraeus by M. Ralli, the premier, who conducted him to the legation and requested Mr. Egerton, the British minister, not to allow him to leave the legation before quitting Athens, in order to prevent a demonstration. It has been decided to send Col. Vassos to Thessaly, and Col. Stratos, with a new general staff, will replace Col. Manos in Epirus. Maj. Constantinides will be sent to Domokos.

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

Rioting in Argentine.

A dispatch from Buenos Ayres says: Serious rioting is reported from San Luis province and the government has sent troops there to preserve order. The outbreak is the result of great destitution and suffering in the province and the delay of congress in extending aid to the sufferers. The rioting is confined to the laboring classes. A mob was formed and open threats were made against the governor of the province. As a result of the critical situation congress at once decided to extend aid to the sufferers, but in spite of this the rioting continues.

GERMANY CLAIMS PRIVILEGES.

Foreign Minister Insists that the United States Can Make no Discrimination.

In the Reichstag Count von Kanitz asked the government what measures it had taken to offset the new American tariff, and insisted that obstacles should be placed in the way of importations from the United States. Baron Marshall von Bieberstein, minister of foreign affairs, answered that precedents favored the observance of the treaty of 1812 between the United States and Prussia, and the United States had always been recognized as included in the list of most favored nations, the treaty being particularly applicable against any kind of differential treatment in the way of taxation or to imports of one government to the detriment of the other.

The minister stated that Germany had protested against the surtax imposed by the Dingley bill upon sugar from bounty-paying countries, and that the American reply was that the matter was to be referred to the chairman of the Senate committee. He believed it would be a mistake to adopt resolutions in the present unsettled state of affairs, and could only ask the Reichstag to have confidence in the federal governments.

HONORED BY THE KING.

Ex-United States Minister to Italy Receives the Deceration of an Order of Knighthood.

William Porter, ex-Minister to Italy under the Harrison administration, has received from King Humbert, through Baron Fava, Italian Ambassador at Washington, and Signor Lucca, Italian Consul in Philadelphia, the decoration of the order of Santa Maurizio and Lazzaro.

The Order is one of the most ancient in Italy, having been instituted in 1434 by Amadeus VIII., Duke of Savoy. It is second in point of age of the five recognized orders of knighthood conferred in Italy, the others being the Order of the Annunciation, for Princes of the ruling houses, founded in 1362; the Royal Military Order of Savoy, founded 1815; the Civil Order of Savoy, founded 1835, and the Order of the Crown of Italy, founded 1868.

Both previous to and during the Mafia trouble in New Orleans Mr. Porter occupied the delicate diplomatic post of Minister to Italy, and the King and people of that country bear him in equally grateful remembrance for his distinguished services at that time, which served to further cement the bonds of friendship between the two countries.

Four transports with Turkish troops on board passed through the Dardanelles Sunday on their way to the Aegean sea. Their ultimate destination is not known.

MOWED THE TURKS DOWN.

Greeks did Awful Execution at the Battle of Velestino.

Additional news from Velestino, the scene of the late battle, says:

The charges of the Turkish cavalry were firmly withstood by the Evzones, posted on karantasi hill. An entire Turkish regiment was decimated. Four Turkish squadrons which attempted to charge were received with a combined rifle and shrapnel fire, which mowed down several hundred. The Greek irregulars co-operated with the regular troops of Greece. Fifty Greeks were killed and a major and five subalterns were wounded.

A detachment of Turkish cavalry from Larissa approached the railway between Pharsala and Domokos, which town is about ten miles south of Pharsala, and in the Greek rear. The Greek artillery opened fire on the enemy's cavalry at long range, and after a heavy cannonading forced the Turks to retire. The Greek cavalry pursued them.

STORIES OF CRUELTIES.

Turks Said to be Massacreing the People in Epirus.

Colonel Manos wires from Arta that the Turks have begun a wholesale massacre of the inhabitants in the interior of Epirus. Almost all the inhabitants of the village of Kanvarin have been murdered, a few only escaping to the mountains. From other parts women are arriving at Arta in the most miserable condition, begging protection for their husbands and children, who have been murdered by the enraged Turkish troops. Many of these people have gone mad. Some of them are unable to articulate a single word, others relate unspeakable atrocities.

The blockade of the coast at Epirus began at 6 o'clock Saturday morning. Both Greek squadrons have been ordered there for that purpose.

General Smolenski's brigade has been ordered to join the main army at Domokos. The Greek losses during the fighting at Velestino are estimated to have been over 300.