

MEDIATION NOT ASKED

GREECE MAY NOT APPEAL TO THE POWERS.

Favorable Reports From the Greek Ministers as to the Condition of the Army and Navy Means Continued Fighting—Cretean Insurgent Leaders.

ATHENS, May 4.—No request for mediation has been or will be addressed by Greece to the powers until the ministers of war and marine shall report upon the state of the Greek forces at Pharsala and elsewhere, and perhaps not then if the reports shall be favorable. The powers have not offered mediation, although they do not conceal the fact that a request of intervention will be highly acceptable to them, and the Italian and Austrian ministers had a long interview yesterday with Premier Balli.

The minister of foreign affairs, M. Skouloudis, says that the military situation has greatly improved in both Epirus and Thessaly, and that the victory of the Greeks over the Turks at Velesino was brilliant.

Edhem Pasha, it is reported, has sent an officer with a flag of truce to the Greek headquarters, asking for an armistice of five days. It is again reported that 500 Bulgarian irregulars have crossed the frontier in Macedonia.

King George is suffering from cardiac spasms and his physician insists that a change of air, to the island of Milo or Seyria, is necessary.

The ministers of war and of the interior arrived at Pharsala at noon yesterday and immediately reviewed the troops. It was stated yesterday that headquarters will be transferred to Vomokos. Thus far the Turks have captured, it is estimated, war material and provisions of the value of \$300,000.

ANNEXATION OR DEATH.

CANDIA, Island of Crete, May 4.—The admirals commanding the fleets of the foreign powers in Cretean waters had a conference yesterday with the insurgent leader at Palokastro. The Creteans were promised complete autonomy, including the condition that the nomination of their ruler should be subject to the ratification of the Cretean assembly.

The insurgent leaders, however, cut the discussion short and reiterated that their motto remained "annexation to Greece or death."

TURKEY NOT REMITTING WORK.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 4.—War preparations go on with unabated vigor. Two commissions, composed of officials of the ministries of public works and of war, have been formed for the purpose of inspecting railways and facilitating the dispatch of troops to the frontier.

PANIC-STRICKEN GREECE.

LONDON, May 4.—The Times correspondent at Athens, giving further details of the fighting at Pentepigadia, notes the neglect of the officers to provide for the timely arrival of reinforcements, a matter so difficult in that wild section of the country and proceeds: "When the Turks opened the attack I realized that their fierce onslaught might expel the mere handful of Greeks, but I did not realize that this one blow would throw the entire Greek army in Epirus into a hopeless panic and cause the loss of all the positions gained since the opening of the campaign. Six thousand Turks scaled the mountain, covered as it is with bushes and rocks and in the face of firing, which was rapid and continuous. They lost heavily in spite of the fact that two Greek guns were inexplicably removed from action shortly after the fusillade began. The Euzones fought bravely, but were compelled to retire. The rest of the Greek positions have been abandoned. There has been apparently no stand anywhere and the whole army is crumbling without firing a shot. We entered Kumuzades, which 3,000 men with six guns had deserted, accompanied by the terrified villagers, carrying their property, and then we descended the rough pass, where for hours we met no one.

"The retreating and panic stricken troops were far ahead. About midnight we and our mournful procession of villagers overtook the routed army on the road, crowded and in utter confusion, packed with a mass of humanity, tumbling on through the darkness without hurry and silently, for it was a strange panic that had seized the men, a sullen, unexcited, stubborn determination not to fight, but to press on toward Arta in a sluggish, irresistible wave. The officers, like their regiments, walked with gloomy and shamefaced expression, quite unable to get their men in hand. At Kanopoulo, Colonel Botzari and his staff vainly tried to check the rout and to make a stand, but the mass, continually growing, kept rolling along. Presently there mingled with the troops the scared inhabitants of the villages on the line of retreat, who, fearing Turkish vengeance for assisting the Greeks, were fleeing to Arta with their families and chattels, their cattle, sheep and goats bellowing, bleating, trampling and killing each other, while the glare of the burning homes behind reminded them of all that they had lost."

The correspondent of the Standard at Constantinople says: "Saad Eddin Pasha arrived at Janina Thursday night with eight battalions from Adrianople. Eighteen other battalions were expected on the following day. He intends to assume the offensive, and it is considered that the Greeks in Epirus have no alternative but to surrender, with the Turks advancing from both Janina and Trikkina. Rafal Pasha complained bitterly of the lawlessness and pillaging of the Albanians, and the palace council therefore decided to distribute other regiments in that section."

POSTAL CONGRESS.

Representatives From All the Governments in the World but Three.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The postal operations of the world will pass in review before one of the most distinguished bodies that ever met in this country when the Universal Postal congress convenes in this city next Wednesday. It is the first time that the Universal Postal union, now comprising and controlling, so far as the mails are concerned, every organized government save three—China, Korea and the Orange Free State—has its delegates assembled in America, and the deliberations of its fifth biennial convention will be marked by perhaps more pronounced formality than has attended any convention of either national or international scope that has gathered in this country for a long period.

Sixty odd countries and provinces will be represented by about 120 delegates, each country having but a single vote. The sessions will be held in the historic old building which, until recently, was the home of the Corcoran art gallery. The hall has been equipped with desks and other conveniences, and a postoffice will be in operation on the spot until the meetings close. The delegates who will form the congress are men of the highest rank in postal service. The postmasters general of several nations are among them, while leading diplomats have been sent by some of the countries.

The gathering will be in Washington from a month to six weeks, but the congress itself will meet not more than a half dozen times. The real work, save that of ratification of proceedings when the committees report, which belongs to the full congress, devolves upon four committees, at least one of which will be in session practically every day except Saturday and Sunday. One committee will have charge of the general treaty, which is adopted at every congress, and also will settle accounts between individual countries. With the latter, this country has nothing to do. A second committee will take up arrangements for exchange of letters of declared value, the parcel-post system and the postal books of indemnity used by some countries. A third will consider money orders, bills collectible by post and subscriptions through postoffices to newspapers and periodicals, while the fourth will put the new general treaty into definite shape for ratification.

The congress will be opened Wednesday morning by Postmaster General Gary, who will deliver his salutatory in English, while the assemblage reads the French translation. This will occupy a little over five minutes, being a formal welcome. Then the senior delegate, not now selected, will respond in a few words. The election of a presiding officer will follow. General George S. Bacheor, ex-minister to Portugal and chairman of the United States delegation, probably will be the honored one. The business of the congress will begin at once, all proceedings being conducted in French and behind barred doors.

A GREEK JOAN OF ARC.

Nineteen-Year-Old Girl Leads a Band of 2,000 Irregulars to Pharsalos.

ATHENS, May 4.—There are numerous indications that the Ralli ministry intends to assume greater direct military and naval control, and no longer to divide the responsibility between the ministry and the court. The news of the victory at Velesino has increased General Smolenski's popularity, and he is now regarded as the real hero of the campaign. A foreign officer who saw the fight says that the Turks numbered 2,000 and the Greeks 8,000.

A dispatch from Lamia says: "Since yesterday the whole body of Greek troops near Pharsalos and Domokos has been drawn up in order of battle, but there has been no fighting. The inhabitants of Pharsalos have abandoned the town, in fear of a Turkish attack, and an exodus has begun from Domokos in the direction of Lamia, the refugees pitching their tents in the open country."

A band of 2,000 irregulars is about to start for the front, their standard bearer, a 19-year-old girl, Helen Constantinea, dressed in the same uniform as the men. She is an excellent shot. Her brother will accompany her. Both of them are bitterly antidynastic. She declares that she will fight in the front ranks, and has no fear of death. Her departure was witnessed by thousands of enthusiastic Athenians, who hail her as the Greek Joan of Arc.

It is semi-officially stated that Lord Salisbury's proposal to the powers for a conference at Paris to discuss measures with a view of ending the war between Turkey and Greece has already been under consideration for several days at the various foreign offices, and may now be considered definitely abandoned.

Dry Land Opposite Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 2.—For the first time in nearly fifteen days dry land is visible looking west from the Chickasaw bluffs into Arkansas. A fall of seven-tenths of an inch is recorded by the gauge here this morning. This is the heaviest reported since the decline set in. Several hundred refugees were sent to-day on steamers to plantations.

To Teach French a Crime.

BERLIN, May 4.—The French language is now forbidden to be used in Alsace-Lorraine in public speeches, and several speeches have been dissolved upon that account. The matter will be raised in the Reichstag, it being claimed that the prohibition is illegal.

Snow in Southern Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 4.—Considerable snow fell here yesterday, and throughout Southern Ohio. At several points the boys were reported as enjoying the unusual sport of playing snowball in May.

A \$3,000,000 BLAZE.

Pittsburg Visited by a Memorable Conflagration.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 4.—The greatest fire that has visited this city since the memorable one of 1845 started shortly after midnight in the immense wholesale grocery establishment of Thomas C. Jenkins, on Penn avenue and Liberty street, and at 2:30 o'clock was still burning fiercely. Three large blocks, extending from Liberty to Penn avenue, and from Fifth street to Sixth street, have been reduced to smoldering ruins. The loss will be over \$3,000,000, and is well covered by insurance. Among the buildings destroyed are Jenkins' wholesale grocery establishment, Horne's six story dry goods establishment, Horne's office building, the Duquesne theater and the Methodist Book Concern.

A number of firemen were injured by falling walls and live wires, but none of them are seriously hurt. Fireman George Acheson, who was one of three men in Ceell alley when the Jenkins wall fell is missing, and is supposed to be under the debris. The names of the firemen hurt are Mike Daly, Elmer Croow, George Meekin, William Erwin and Robert Badger. All were taken to hospitals.

Horne & Co.'s loss, dry goods and office building, with stock, is \$1,600,000.

ALBERT G. PORTER DEAD.

Ex-Governor and Ex-Minister to Italy—Was an Indiana Leader.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 4.—Albert G. Porter, ex-Governor of Indiana and minister to Italy under the Harrison administration, died at his home shortly after 3 o'clock this morning of paresis. He had been confined to his room almost constantly for two years.

Yesterday morning Mr. Porter was notified that the king of Italy had conferred the Order of Sante Maurizio and Lazaro on him for his services while minister to Italy. The decoration was presented through Baron Fava, the Italian ambassador, and Mr. Lucia, the Italian consul at Philadelphia.

Allen G. Porter was born at Lawrenceburg, Ind., April 20, 1824. He was graduated at Asbury university in 1843, and was admitted to the law two years later. He made rapid progress at the bar and became reporter of the Indiana supreme court in 1853. He published the first volume of reports of decisions of that tribunal in 1858. He was elected to Congress, serving two terms. After his service in Congress Mr. Porter returned to his practice in Indianapolis, taking more or less active part in politics. In 1878 he was appointed first comptroller of the treasury and continued in that position until he was elected governor of Indiana, in 1880. He held that office for four years. In March, 1889, he was appointed minister to Italy by President Harrison.

HOT TAR FOR WOMEN.

Moral Reformers Carry Correction to the Border of Fendishness.

WESTON, W. Va., May 4.—This city was the scene last night of the most fiendish outrage that ever disgraced the history of West Virginia, and which will probably result in murder. Some weeks ago two young women came here from Clarksburg and took up their abode in the outskirts. Their names are Ida Duncan and Bertha Merriman. In a few days it became noted about that they were not of good character. The rumors took on more objectionable features, and late last night a party of men gathered, secured a bucket of tar and proceeded to the women's home to drive them out of the city. They broke open the doors, heated the tar, stripped the women and applied it with brushes to the bare bodies. Physicians are doing all in their power for the women, but there is little hope of saving Bertha Merriman's life, her condition being terrible. Miss Duncan may survive, but she is suffering awful agony from the burns and the shock she sustained. There is no definite clue to the perpetrators of the outrage, and no arrests have been made. Officers are at work.

HIGHER TAXES ON BEER.

Republican Senators Favor an Increase of Fifty Cents Per Barrel.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—An additional tax of fifty cents a barrel on beer was voted into the Senate tariff bill last night by the Republican sub-committee, but whether the item will stay until the bill shall get into the Senate is not altogether certain. Senators Aldrich, Allison and Wolcott prepared for an all night session in the hope of getting the measure ready to report to the finance committee, but along toward midnight they declared they could not hope to make a report before to-morrow. Meanwhile they voted upon the beer tax. The present rate of \$1 a barrel and the additional 50 cents will bring the treasury about \$17,000,000 annually on the present rate of consumption. This increase in revenue will not entail a dollar of additional expenses for collection.

A Labor Party for Colorado.

VICTOR, Colo., May 4.—A large number of the delegates to the state labor convention here last week met yesterday to consider the advisability of independent political action by members of union labor of the state. After a warm discussion a committee of two from each labor organization in the state was appointed to formulate a plan of action and report at a meeting to be held in Denver July 4.

Colonel Hay at Windsor Castle.

LONDON, May 4.—Colonel John Hay, the newly appointed United States ambassador to the court of St. James, and Mrs. Hay, went to Windsor this afternoon and were taken to the castle in a royal carriage. After they had been received in audience by the queen they had lunch with her.

An Iowa Bank Cashier's Theft.

WESTBURY, Iowa, May 4.—It is given out that the amount of Cashier H. H. Espe's defalcation from the Savings Bank of Radcliffe is about \$18,000. The bank has transferred its business to the state bank of Radcliffe. Espe has disappeared.

THE TARIFF CHANGES

DINGLEY'S BILL IS VERY MUCH ALTERED.

Duties on Tea, Hides and Coal—Duties on Beer and Lead Ores—Extra Duties Against Foreign Bounties—Changes in Wool Schedules.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The Republicans of the Senate finance committee secured a clear majority of the committee last night, Mr. Jones of Nevada declaring that he would support the measure, and under the agreement with the Democrats Mr. Aldrich presented the bill to the Senate to-day and gave notice that it would be called up on Tuesday, May 18. The time for the bill to take effect is made July 1, 1897, instead of April 1, as provided in the House, and the words in the first paragraph "or withdrawn for consumption" are stricken out.

SUGAR DUTIES—A TAX ON TEA.

Under the sugar schedule, unrefined sugars of all kinds under 87 degrees polariscope test will be required to pay a duty of 75-100 of a cent per pound; on sugars between 87 and 88 degrees, 79-100 of a cent per pound, and 2-100 of a cent per pound extra will be imposed on unrefined sugars above 88 degrees polariscope. On refined sugars the duty will be 1.16 cents per pound. On all there will also be a duty of 35 cent per ad valorem. Molasses will pay from 4 to 8 cents per gallon.

Machinery purchased abroad, imported and erected in any beet sugar factory and actually used in the production of sugar in the United States from beets produced therein, within two years from July 1, 1897, will be admitted free of duty under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

Maple sugar and maple syrup will pay 4 cents per pound; glucose or grape sugar 1 1/2 cents per pound; sugar cane in its natural state or unmanufactured 10 cent ad valorem; saccharine, 51 cent per pound and 10 cent ad valorem; sugar candy and all confectionery valued at 15 cents per pound or less, 4 cents per pound and 15 cent ad valorem.

A duty is levied on tea at the rate of 10 cents per pound until January 1, 1900. After 1900 it is to be admitted free of duty.

DUTIES ON HIDES AND COAL.

The following is the provision in regard to hides, which are transferred from the free list: "Hides of cattle, raw or uncurd, whether dry, salted or pickled, 1 1/2 cents per pound, provided that upon all leather exported made from imported hides there shall be allowed a drawback equal to the amount of duty paid on such hides."

The word bituminous is stricken out of the coal schedule and all coal made dutiable at 75 cents per ton with a proviso added that the duty on coal and shale shall be 60 cents per ton and on coal slack or culm 15 cents per ton, when imported from any country, colony or dependency that does not impose upon coal, or coal slack or culm a higher rate of duty than those named in this proviso.

BEER TO PAY MORE TAX.

The internal revenue duty on beer is changed by changing section 3339 of the revised statutes to read as follows: "Until January 1, 1900, there shall be paid on all beer, lager beer, ale, porter and other similar fermented liquors, brewed or manufactured and sold or removed for consumption or sale within the United States by whatever name such liquors may be called, a tax of \$1.44 for every barrel containing not more than 31 gallons; and after January 1, 1900, there shall be paid a tax of \$1 per barrel on every barrel of such beer, lager beer, ale, porter and other similar fermented liquors (the present rate is \$1.)"

DUTIES AGAINST BOUNTIES.

The entire House provision relating to reciprocity has been stricken out and the following section substituted: "That whenever any country, dependency or colony shall pay or bestow, directly or indirectly, any bounty or grant upon the exportation of any article or merchandise from such country, dependency or colony, and such article or merchandise is dutiable under the provisions of this act, then upon the importation of any such article or merchandise into the United States, whether the same shall be imported directly from the country of production or otherwise and whether such article or merchandise is imported in the same condition as when exported from the country of production or has been changed in condition by manufacture or otherwise, there shall be levied and paid in all such cases, in addition to the duties otherwise imposed by this act, an additional duty equal to the net amount of such bounty or grant, however the same be paid or bestowed. The net amount of all such bounties or grants shall be from time to time ascertained, determined and declared by the secretary of the treasury, who shall make all needful regulations for the identification of such articles and merchandise and for the assessment and collection of such additional duties."

STARVATION IN CUBA.

United States Consuls Make Dark Reports Concerning the Situation.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Official reports have recently come to the state department regarding starvation and misery in Cuba and Secretary Sherman has sent instructions to all the consular officers in Cuba requesting detailed reports as to the situation in their districts.

In the course of a long confidential report from Matanzas, United States Consul Alexander C. Brice said: "Over 7,000 persons 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 there 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."

The House provision in the tariff bill keeping in force the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty is stricken out, the effect being indirectly to abrogate the treaty and impose the same duty on Hawaiian sugars as is imposed on sugars from other countries.

LEAD ORE RATES INCREASED.

Lead ore is increased from 1 cent, which is the house provision, to 1 1/2 cents per pound.

LUMBER SCHEDULE CHANGES.

The lumber schedule is changed by adding after the word timber the words "hewn, sided or square and round timber" and the duty fixed at the rate of 1 cent per cubic foot as in the house bill. The rate of 50 cent on all sawed boards, etc., is retained, but when planed on one side, the additional rate is made 35 instead of 50 per thousand feet board measure; when planed, tongued and grooved the additional rate is made 70 cents per 1,000 feet board measure instead of \$1; if planed on two sides and tongued and grooved, \$1.05 per 1,000 instead of \$1.50. The house proviso for an additional duty of 25 per cent ad valorem upon lumber imported from any foreign country which imposes an export duty is changed so as to add the amount of the export duty instead of any fixed sum. The duty on kindling wood in bundles is stricken out. On shingles the House rate was 30 and the Senate 25 cents per 1,000; on manufactures of osler or willow the House rate was 50 and the Senate 40 cent ad valorem. On toothpicks of wood or other vegetable substances the House rate was 2 cents and the Senate 1 cent per 1,000 and 15 cent ad valorem; butchers' and packers' skewers, House 40 cents per 1,000, Senate 20 cent ad valorem. Placed on the free list are poplar and other pulp woods, heading bolts, stove bolts and railroad ties.

ALTON ENGINE BLOWS UP

Kills the Engineer and Fireman—Occurs at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 5.—When Chicago & Alton freight train No. 101, eastbound, stopped at the depot at First street and Grand avenue at 6:55 o'clock this morning to take on a passenger, the locomotive exploded, killing the engineer, H. H. Roberts of Slater, and injuring the fireman, Charles Pardoner, of Slater, Mo., so severely that he cannot live. A dozen men standing on the depot platform had narrow escapes from death.

The freight train of ten cars and a caboose left the Chicago & Alton freight depot at Twelfth and Santa Fe streets at 6:30 o'clock in charge of Conductor Blakeman. The train does a local passenger business between Kansas City and Slater, Mo., and the conductor had orders to stop at the Grand avenue depot and take on passengers, if there were any. It was twenty-five minutes before the train cleared the yards and reached the depot. Engineer Roberts had put on the brakes and the train had just come to a standstill with the locomotive opposite the freight depot, 100 yards east of the passenger depot, when there was a terrific explosion. The next instant the air was filled with coal dust and steam and a shower of coal began falling on the passenger depot and surrounding buildings. Men in the vicinity ran into buildings for safety, and many narrowly missed being crushed by falling pieces of coal and fragments of the engine cab.

When the steam and smoke had lifted it was seen that the end of the boiler just over the fire box had blown out. Those who witnessed the accident say they saw the engineer and fireman carried about 100 feet in the air on the crest of a great cloud of steam and coal dust. Engineer Roberts, whose seat was on the right side of the engine, was thrown entirely over the freight depot and telegraph wires to the south of the engine. He struck the ground about twenty feet south of the depot and at least 300 feet from his engine. His clothing was almost completely stripped from his body. The left side of his skull was torn away, his arms and legs were fractured in many places and the flesh of his body was horribly scalded by the steam.

From all indications Fireman Pardoner was shoveling coal at the moment of the explosion. He fell seventy-five feet to the north of the engine between the rails of a switch. He lay on his right side, his head to the engine. Those who reached him first thought he was dead, but when Police surgeon Hyde came he said Pardoner was alive. He was sent to the city hospital in an unconscious condition and was alive at noon to-day. His right leg and skull were fractured, he was frightfully scalded and his face was cut and burned black.

Windows of houses in the vicinity were shattered by the force of the explosion and fragments of flying coal. Officers of the Chicago & Alton say they cannot understand the explosion. The engine was an old one of Baldwin make and had been in service for many years on another division of the road. Two months ago it was placed in the shops at Slater, Mo., and after being repaired was brought to Kansas City for service.

MORGAN AND TILLMAN.

South Carolina and Alabama Senators in a Heated Wrangle

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Senator Tillman of South Carolina was heard from briefly and pointedly in the Senate yesterday, after a silence of many weeks, and, as usual, his remarks served to arouse a lively controversy. It occurred during the consideration of the free homes bill. Mr. Morgan proposed an amendment giving all public lands unoccupied by 1900 to the several states and territories. Mr. Hawley declared this to be a startling proposition and Mr. Tillman sought to oppose it by a series of questions addressed to Mr. Morgan. Some of the questions referred to the amendment as a proposition to "gobble" and "steal" the interest of states in public lands. Mr. Morgan in turn made sharp and sarcastic rejoinders, and for a time Senators and spectators were interested in the animated crossfire. After Mr. Morgan had protested against the interruption as a breach of the privileges of the senate, the incident was closed by a statement from Mr. Tillman, disclaiming any purpose of being discourteous to the Alabama senator. The Morgan amendment was withdrawn and an agreement reached for a final vote on the free homestead bill at 3 p. m. to-day. Early in the day Mr. Morgan endeavored to secure a vote on the Cuban resolution. It went over, however, at the request of Mr. Hale of Maine, in order that speeches in opposition may be made.

Payment of Indemnity Recommended.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—President McKinley yesterday sent to Congress a message concerning the lynching of three Italians at Hannville, La., on the night of August 8, 1895. He recommends an appropriation of \$6,000 for the heirs of the persons, without admitting the liability of the United States in the premises.

Chicago Gives Aid to India.

CHICAGO, May 5.—Four thousand people gathered in the Auditorium last night and listened to plans for the relief of starving India. The Rev. Dr. Talmage was the principal speaker. Ten thousand dollars in cash and twenty-five car loads of corn were subscribed.

Shot by an Ex-Convict.

MANSFIELD, Mo., May 5.—John Bolinger of Norwood, Mo., was shot and killed in his own corn field yesterday with a double-barrel shotgun by one Belsher, who was recently released from the penitentiary. Belsher is under arrest and heavily guarded for fear of lynching.

Ex-Senator Cokes Critically D.

WACO, Texas, May 5.—Ex-United States Senator Richard Cokes has been stricken with paralysis and his condition is critical.