joining fields came a roar, developing into a fierce sustained yell, rolling from the distant rear with lightning speed. Soon in the midst of this yell could be distinguished cries of 'The Turks are upon us,' In a few moments a dozen horsemen and as many riderless steeds appeared on the left at full gallop, the men shouting with frenzy, 'Run! run! Turks are here!' Into the night air rose this agonizing roar, fairly paralyzing imagination. It will remain in my memory forever.

AWFUL STAMPEDE.

"The stampede was immediate. The animals were lashed into a gallop and men, women, children and soldiers joined pell mell in a mad rush, many who fell to the ground being trampled to death. Vehicles were overturned, mixing up bedding, furniture, ammunition, horses, donkeys, oxen and buffajos.

"According to one story the horsemen who so suddenly appeared and caused this fearful stampede were really Circassian cavalry, which debouched from Boughasis, but this report is not generally believed. Beside our carriage two infantrymen appeared with faces blanched from terror. They jumped upon the steps and we tried to keep them out. One of them thereupon leveled his rifle in our direction. But their combined weight on the steps of one side of the carriage overturned it, smashed it to pieces and the London Times correspondent and myself were thrown out. I was pinned by the leg under broken timbers, as the pandemonium around increased.

"In a perfect insanity of terror, soldiers, irregulars and armed peasants began firing their rifles in every direction. From the front and rear, from right and left the bullets whizzed; but the reports of the firearms were scarcely heard above the roar of human beings and the terror of the maddened animals.

"Even in the Shipka pass or in the hottest part of the fearful fighting at Plevna I never witnessed such wild firing. The whole plain was lit by the flashes of the rifles in the hands of the terror-stricken soldiery and peasants.

"Eventually the Times correspondent and myself succeeded in getting inside a ditch by the roadside and thus proceeding slowly in this manner we succeeded in pushing forward for a time, when we were thrown down by a rush from behind and trampled on by scores of people. As I succeeded in rising to my feet an irregular, who was rushing past deliberately turned, raised his rifle to within three inches of my head and fired. I ducked just in time and fell to the ground, thus saving my life. I had lost my companion in the meanwhile and walked on in the ditch already mentioned, or else plowed my way through the thick of the stampede.

"The mad firing continued for fully half an hour. At the expiration of that time buglers were heard sounding 'Cease firing!' but it was a long time before the continuous rattle slackened down to single shots. The pandemonium had spread several miles.

A TERRIBLE SCENE.

"When I returned to the road, stumbling over dead and dying, the scene was terrible. The way was strewn with ammunition boxes, broken carts and furniture, the bedding of soldiers, blankets and tin pannikins. The latter rattled under the horses' feet, blankets became entangled in them, and the horses, frantic with alarm, galloped about among the flying crowds, many of them riderless and deserted. Guns and ammunition, wagons and carts added to the obstruction. Their traces had been cut in order to enable the drivers to mount the horses attached to them and seek safety in flight. There were many struggles between the fugitives for the possession of the horses. In this manner the affrighted crowd struggled on for several miles, presenting a most vivid picture of disaster and despair. Some Greek officers, it is true, did their duty. They ordered the buglers and trumpeters to 'cease firing,' and rode about calling on the fleeing soldiers to halt. But others of the Greek officers lost their heads and pushed onward as terror-stricken as the soldiery. One brave officer tried to bring his men to their senses by presenting a revolver at them and shouting: 'Stop, stop,' but he might as well have called on a whirlwind to stay in its course.

"General Mavromichaelis, who had evidently reached Larissa some time before, rode back some distance in order to arrest the stampede. Two miles from the Larissa road is situated an embankment, where the generals succeeded in inducing half a company of foot soldiers to fall in, but thousands continued the pell mell rush for Larissa. There was a block at the bridge across Salambra river, at the entrance of Larissa. Another terrific scene was there presented, guns, men and horses struggling in a fearful mass.

"In the streets of Larissa there was indescribable confusion. Troops of all arms were mixed together and threw themselves down in utter exhaustion, heedless of the calls of the trumpeters and bugles summoning them to fall in. The inhabitants rushing about the streets intensified the confusion. The mere mention of the Turks was sufficient to create a frenzied rush. When the moon rose and the neighborhood of the town could be made out with some distinctness matters became calmer and at dawn the excitement had been reduced to a restless movement from street to street and an anxious discussion of the future.

HUNDREDS KILLED.

"Some estimates of the number of deaths which occurred during the stampede and indiscriminate firing say that from 300 to 600 persons were killed, but your correspondent thinks these figures are exaggerated, though people declare they have seen many wagons bearing the dead to Larissa. The five newspaper correspondents who were in the stampede all had miraculous escapes from death.

"The first hours of daylight were spent by the Greek officers in assembling their scattered troops and sending them to Phersala. The troops continued the march without any refreshment, and it is alleged that many of them had not tasted food since Friday morning.

"When it became known that Larissa was to be abandoned there was another panic. The women and even their children went about drawing their hands across their throats, showing what they expected of the Turks, and in an incredibly short time the roads leading to Phersala and Volo were crowded with people, vehicles and animals, the latter bearing all kinds of household effects. A special train of trucks took to Volo about three thousand people of every degree, the passengers hanging on to roofs and platforms like a swarm of bees, but the majority trudged along on foot, and, many of the refugees threw anxious looks back at Larissa and the Vale of Tempe, fearing every moment a rush from the Circassian cavalry.

"By 1:30 p. m. Larissa was emptied. Instead of following the troops to Phersala, the correspondent, in order to get off his dispatches, pushed on to Volo, where there was a panic almost equaling the one witnessed at Larissa. Fugitives were arriving at Volo every few minutes and they spread rumors that the Turks would enter the place in a few hours. In the absence of steamers there was a general rush for caiques, on board of which the well-to-do classes went to Euboea or other islands. Your correspondent hired a caique and went on board of it with a newspaper companion, Mr. Holdall. In a minute there was a great commotion, crowds of people shouting to us to come out of the boat. Then a number of men made a rush on board of her, threw Mr. Holdall out and pushed the correspondent ashore. It seems that the lower classes, panic stricken, determined that if they could not escape from Volo no one else should go so, and they cried: 'We all must die together!'

"To such an extent did this feeling of panic spread, that a government steamer which was embarking wounded soldiers for the Piraeus was obliged to leave Volo harbor, owing to the fact that the frantic population threatened to make a rush on board the steamship, which would probably have resulted in great loss of life. As it was the wounded soldiers were taken on board the steamer in small boats and the vessel sailed for the Piraeus in a hurry, leaving two English nurses and six wounded Greek soldiers on the quay. The nurses and two wounded men were taken to the British consulate. The excitement continued all day Sunday. I secured a caique on the following day and proceeded to the Island of Euboea, whence, by caiquing and driving, your correspondent reached Athens to-day, having been five days without taking his shoes or clothing off."

A GENEROUS GREEK.

$6,000,000 Subscribed to the Hellenic War Fund by M. G. Averoff.

PARIS, April 28.—A newspaper of this city says it learns that M. G. Averoff, the Greek millionaire, who was instrumental in reviving the Olympian games, subscribing 1,000,000 drachmas towards the expense of the restoration of the Stadion, and who offered the Greek government at the outbreak of the trouble with Turkey to provide the Greek army with 40,000 uniforms, has subscribed a total of 30,000,000 francs ($6,000,000) to the war fund.

DEFEATED IN EPIRUS.

Greeks Routed by Turks While Advancing on Janina.

LONDON, April 28.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Patras, dated Tuesday evening, says: "The Greeks have suffered their first great reverse in Epirus, and the situation has changed with startling suddenness. When I last telegraphed the Turks were in full and disorderly retreat towards Janina and the Greeks were joyously advancing. For some unaccountable reason, the absurdly inadequate force of only 1,000 men was detached from Phillipiada to seize Pentepigadia. On entering Pentepigadia some irregulars by mistake fired upon the Greeks. During the confusion which followed 3,000 Turkish infantry arrived from Janina and instantly attacked the Greeks. A desperate and bloody hand-to-hand encounter ensued. The Turks uttered demoniacal yells and showed the greatest ferocity, while the Greeks, who had been without food all night long and were hopelessly outnumbered, were taken at considerable disadvantage.

"An hour after the fight began two companies of Turks occupied a hill on the Greek flank and opened a deadly fire. The Greeks broke in confusion and fled in panic. With the greatest difficulty their officers rallied them and led them back to the front, where they renewed the battle against overpowering odds. Major Commundaro commanded them. All day he fought in the front line. Two horses were shot under him, and he was twice wounded, but he seemed to bear a charmed life. A Greek lieutenant, an Italian volunteer and five privates rushed upon the Turks. Five of the seven dropped dead before they got anywhere near the enemy and the sixth was wounded. Another private, when the Greeks fled, fought the Turks from behind a rock for five hours until he was killed. At 7 o'clock in the evening the Greek ammunition failed. The men were faint from want of food and the retreat call was sounded. A second Greek force of infantry, cavalry and field artillery, advancing by another road, arrived an hour too late. This also retreated in great disorder. The Turks now hold Pentepigadia, which might, however, be attacked by artillery. The Greeks are greatly depressed and discouraged. The retreat is much discussed here, and no one can explain it, except upon the hypothesis that there was a risk of the Turks disembarking a force at Prevesa and so cutting off our escape. The Greeks have suffered a reverse, but Greek honor is not lost."

SITUATION AT ATHENS.

Legislative Assembly Lacked a Quorum—King's Palace Attacked.

ATHENS, April 29. — The extraordinary session of the legislative assembly convened for last evening and adjourned because a quorum was not present was awaited with the greatest anxiety. A dense crowd gathered in the vicinity of the Chamber to get the first news of such action as might be taken. There was, however, no disorder. Many of the ministerialist deputies declare that they will vote against the government on the question of confidence.

Tuesday evening crowds stoned the palace, broke its windows, and cried, "Down with the King! Down with Prince Constantine! Give us a republic!" Some pistols were fired among the rioters and many officers were mobbed. The opposition deputies have issued the following address to the people:

"Fellow-citizens—In the critical period through which the country is passing summoning of the Chamber is necessary. The opposition believes it to be its duty to address to all citizens a recommendation and a request to do all in their power to contribute to the maintenance of order, which is indispensable, not only for the safety of all, but because it constitutes an indispensable element for safeguarding the honor and rights of the nation. Let us not forget that an enemy is treading the soil of our country and that our army is confronting it. At such a moment any one attempting to disturb order would be nothing but an ally of the Turks."

This address is signed by all the opposition deputies now in Athens.

The French minister here, M. F. Faboure, has telegraphed for the French war ship La Touche Treville to return immediately to the Piraeus.

The merchants on Hermes street have organized a private guard to protect their stores, and patrols have been placed in the streets near the bourse and telegraph office. The address of the opposition deputies, however, had a calming effect upon the people, a better feeling now prevailing here, and there is little probability now of a dynastic crisis.

The British minister here, E. H. Egerton, paid a long visit to the King yesterday, and the newspapers connect the incident with the possible intervention of Great Britain in the war between Turkey and Greece.

The Italian government has ordered Admiral Canevaro, the Italian commander in Cretan waters, to send the Italian ironclads Sardegna and Umberto and the Italian cruiser Montello to the Piraeus in order to protect Italian subjects in the event of a revolution.

DISCUSSING MEDIATION.

The Powers Have Not Yet Determined to Intervene.

LONDON, April 28.—The following semi-official announcement was made at Paris to-day: "Pourparlers between Paris, London, Rome and St. Petersburg, with the view of attempting mediation between Turkey and Greece, have been active and are now assuming more precise form. It is hoped that the opportunity to mediate will arise before long. Germany and Austria are kept informed of the progress of the negotiations and do not disapprove of them."

A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Paris says that M. Hanotaux, in the course of the conference, urged the Turkish embassador to advise the Sultan to hold out the olive branch to Greece, adding that if the Turkish troops went further France would be compelled to come forward as the defender of the Christian cause. In that event, said M. Hanotaux, Turkey would have the most reason to regret the intervention of the powers, which would not serve as prop for the Ottoman empire. It is understood that M. Hanotaux expressed the earnest hope that the Turkish government would not make the serious mistake of increasing the difficulties of the task of Europe.

The French newspapers urge the powers to intervene between Turkey and Greece, especially as the fate of the Greek dynasty is now involved and as Turkey has every reason to be satisfied with her victories, while Greece must accept the inevitable.

The newspapers of Vienna, St. Petersburg and Buda-Pesth comment on the meeting of the Emperors of Russia and Austria as being evidence of an agreement of the powers to speedily bring to an end the war between Turkey and Greece.

Greeks Will Not Be Expelled.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 28.—It is now believed the Greeks probably will not be expelled from the Turkish empire at the expiration of the fortnight's notice, beginning on Saturday, April 10, the day the Turkish troops were ordered to cross the frontier. Among the reasons for refraining from their expulsion is the fact that the Turkish government has not the means to expel so many people from the country.

Great Britain, Russia and France have officially notified the government that they will undertake to protect the Greeks in Turkey. Three steamers which have sailed from here with many Greeks on board are returning to this country.

Questions Put to Baron Banffy.

BUDAPEST, April 28.—In the lower house of the Hungarian Diet, to-day, Count Apponi, the opposition leader, interpolated the premier, Baron Banffy, as to whether, if the territorial statu quo and the granting of autonomy to Crete are the guiding principles animating the powers, the moment has not arrived to "end the aimless and politically detrimental war," and whether the object of Emperor Francis Joseph's visit to St. Petersburg is "to modify the condition of our alliances, or, without modifying, conclude an arrangement with Russia on the eastern question?"

Wants Prince George to Be King.

PARIS, April 28.—The Matin to-day declares that the supercession of Prince Constantine, if made by a royal decree, is equivalent to his renunciation of his rights to the crown. Continuing, the Matin asserts that the replacing of the premier, M. Delyannis, by M. Ralli, the opposition leader, will not serve to arrest the course of popular indignation against the royal family, adding that the ministerial crisis therefore only precedes a dynastic crisis by a few days. King George is credited with desiring to abdicate in favor of his second son, Prince George.

Turkish Generals Decorated.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 28.—The Sultan has decorated Grumbkoff Pasha and other generals of the Turkish army operating on Grecian territory with high Ottoman orders.

Sixteen battalions of the Second Army Corps at Adrianople have been armed with Mausers and transferred to Salonica, to which point 175,000 Mausers and 80,000 cases of Mauser ammunition have been forwarded.

Russian Nurses.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 28.—The first detachment of the Red Cross Society of Russia, consisting of two doctors and twenty Sisters of Mercy, with the means necessary for establishing a hospital with fifty beds, has started for the seat of war.

BATTLEFIELDS OF THESSALY.

A Region Which Has Been the Scene of War for Ages.

Springfield Republican.

The country over which Greece and Turkey are now fighting has been for ages a disputed region, in which numerous battles have been fought for the control, sometimes of Greece, sometimes of the whole ancient world, so much smaller than the modern. When the Romans, in the third Macedonian war, made their successful campaign against Perseus, ending in the battle of Pydna, between Tempe and Salonica, they had previously passed over the spurs of Olympus, north and west of Tempe, and descended by way of Skotina through dense Olympian forests, described by Livy, into the plain near Platamona, on the coast of the Salonian gulf. Later by 120 years, when Caesar chose Epirus and Thessaly for the scene of his final campaign against Pompey and the aristocratic faction, he entered Thessaly by way of Kalabaka, and captured Gomphi (now called Stagous) and all the important places in that country except Larissa, before he fought his decisive battle near Phersala—Larissa being held by Scipio for Pompey, who there formed a junction with Scipio, before marching down into the valley of the Apidanus, a branch of the Peneus, near Phersala, where he gave battle to Caesar and was beaten. The battlefield, near Phersala, but not in its immediate vicinity, is almost due south from Larissa, about twenty miles; and along that road Pompey ran away, through Larissa and Tempe (the latter pass about twenty-three miles northeast of Larissa), which his forces still held, and embarked on a wheat ship for Egypt, where he was assassinated.

Caesar, in his account of this campaign, makes the river Haliacmon, now the Vistritsa, the boundary between Thessaly and Macedonia—so that all the recent fighting has occurred in the territory of old Thessaly, and not, as yet in Macedonia. Platamona, where the Greek fleet has lately been engaged, was anciently Herakleion, and both it and Katerina, fifteen miles farther north, are unimportant harbors on the gulf of Salonica, in Turkish territory, but in old Thessaly. It is important for the Greeks to hold them, as giving them an opportunity to cut the Turkish base of supplies off from the army—a danger to which it is more and more exposed, the farther it advances into Grecian Thessaly. It is absurd, however, to say, as some of the dispatches do, that if Larissa is taken there will be no defensible points for the Greeks until Thebes is reached; for the high range of Othrys lies between Thessaly and Thermopylae, then comes that famous pass—not so defensible as formerly by three hundred men, but a very strong position for an army—and with its flank protected by the Greek fleet from the Malian gulf—while beyond Thermopylae are the ridges of Oeta and Parnassus, the battlefield of Chaeronea, and other places where a Turkish force, could it get so far, would have small chance to get back again, and still less to go forward. The command of the sea is of great use to Greece in such campaigns; since by it they can send in men and supplies, while the Turks would be dependent on a long line of communication by land, easily cut at half a dozen points—and, once cut, defeat or starvation would be before them.

Although the conditions of modern war are very unlike those which confronted Xerxes and Sylla, Caesar and Mithridates, still, the main facts are the same; defensible posts are what they used to be, and the great military maxim that armies, like snakes, move on their bellies—that is, must be fed in order to move at all—is as much in force now as when Caesar sought (and failed) to starve out Pompey near Durazzo. The easy assumption that Greece must be conquered because a few editors and correspondents, ignorant of history and geography, choose to say so, may be set aside at once.

Historic Ground.

Phersala, the little Greek town to which the army of King George has fallen back from Larissa and intrenched itself, is now the decisive position of the war. On this historic ground, twenty centuries ago, was fought another decisive battle between Pompey and Caesar. The road from Larissa to Phersala, or Pharsalos, as it is called by the Greeks, runs over a low and undulating plain. There are no trees or hedges upon the plain and but few signs of cultivation. The town nestles at the foot of a great, shaggy limestone hill upon which stood the Acropolis of ancient Phersala. In the battle which was fought on this plain two thousand years ago Pompey deployed his forces so that his right angle was protected by the rugged bank of the river. Scipio, commanded the center and Pompey the left wing. Caesar, at the head of his legions, was opposite Pompey and Marc Antony held Caesar's left. Pompey, after the battle, retreated to Larissa over the very road along which the Turks are expected to march against the Greeks.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Meeting of the Woman's Society of the Presbyterian Church.

ALTOONA, Pa., April 28.—The annual meeting of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church began in this city to-day. Mrs. C. P. Turner, president of the board, presided. The home secretaries submitted their reports through Mrs. W. H. Danielson, of Philadelphia. The treasurer's report showed receipts of $138,694, which covered the expenditures, leaving a balance of $11,40 in the treasury. The presentation of missionaries by Mrs. C. M. Thorpe, of Philadelphia, was an interesting feature of the session. Responses were made by Mrs. Isaac Boyce, of Mexico; Mrs. J. M. Gohen, India; Mrs. J. C. R. Ewing, India; Mrs. J. B. Howell, Brazil; Mrs. U. S. G. Jones, India; Mrs. Gerald Dale, Syria; Miss Elia Kuhl, Brazil; Miss M. L. Cort, Syria. "What the Foreign Post has Brought Us" was responded to by Mrs. Wm. H. Danielson. The morning session concluded with roll call of Presbyterian societies and the appointment of committees.

Conference of Methodist Bishops.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 28.—The semi-annual meeting of the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church was opened at the Matewson Methodist Episcopal Church to-day. The meetings are being held behind closed doors. Those present are Bishops Thomas Bowman, St. Louis; R. F. Foster, Boston; S. M. Merrill, Chicago; E. G. Andrews, New York; H. W. Warren, University Park, Col.; C. D. Foss, Philadelphia; J. F. Hurst, Washington; W. X. Ninde, Detroit; L. D. Walden, Cincinnati; W. F. Mallalieu, Boston; C. H. Fowler, Buffalo; L. D. Vincent, Topeka, Kan.; L. N. Fitzgerald, St. Louis; J. P. Newman, San Francisco; C. C. McCabe, Fort Worth, Tex.; Earl Cranston, Portland, Ore.

The Woman in the Case.

CHICAGO, April 28.—Miss Sarah Louise Ervin, "the woman in the case," has been summoned to appear before the grand jury to tell what she knows about the recent failure of the Globe Savings Bank and the disappearance of the funds of the University of Illinois. Miss Ervin was President Spalding's private secretary.

Romeyn's Defense Completed.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 28.—Captain Romeyn completed his defense before the court-martial to-day. Lieutenant O'Brien was the last witness.

CONDITION OF LEVEES

SITUATION ALONG THE LOWER PART OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Sloughing of the Embankments Inevitable if Wind and Rain Should Continue.

NATCHEZ, Miss., April 28.—A brief but severe wind and rainstorm at noon to-day created consternation on the Louisiana side of the river in this vicinity. The wind being from the southeast carried the wash directly from the Louisiana shore, but the heavy rain was beginning to have its effect on the new and soft upper portion of the levees when it ceased. The weather remains overcast and threatening and should the wind veer to the eastward, sloughing of the levees would be inevitable. The rains all caused a rise of half a tenth in an hour and the river now stands at 49.70, two-tenths rise since Sunday.

Reports from Clayton and Greenville, on the Tensas, indicate a rise in the channel of about ten inches per day with only three feet of the second bank remaining above water. At each stage of rise new outlets to sloughs, lakes and low lands are reported and filled so rapidly that stock remaining uncared for is frequently cut off and drowned. This spreading of the water checks the rise, but it will continue steadily until the last shelf of bank is covered when the vast territory to be covered will hold the depth of the flood in check. The fact that the lower Tensas basin has been exempted from overflow so long after the breaks in the Biggs and Reed levees is not encouraging to planters as the enormous volume of water which filled the lands in the upper basin has no outlet except through the lower valley and will prolong the overflow there.

The New Orleans & Northwestern Railroad still maintains train service through the bottoms, but the steady rise of water will cut this last line of land communication through north Louisiana by Thursday or Friday. The United States engineers are paying close attention to the Cowpen Point levee, which was recently constructed to prevent the river making a cut-off leaving Natchez inland and carrying away Vidalia and a fertile portion of Concordia parish, Louisiana. This levee, which is constructed on sandy loam, has four feet more water on the upper than on the lower side with a severe current around the upper end. Should it give way the force of wash across Lake Concordia and against the opposite levee would almost certainly demolish it and create the cut-off which so much money has been spent to avert.

At and Near New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 28.—The river rose during the night and evidently means mischief. The little crevasse down among the Buras orange groves yesterday showed that the stream still holds many terrors. But the Indian summer weather is holding out and each day finds the banks better prepared for the crisis. Over at Pike's Peak levee, on the opposite side of the river, five hundred men are at work. The labor is all furnished by the planters and will be augmented by a convict camp in a day or two. The plan here is to build a revetment of timber in front of the levee three feet higher than the present crown and to fill in behind this fence with sacks of tightly packed earth, making the barrier stronger and larger in every way. This is a sample of the work being done everywhere. The improvement is becoming apparent and hopes are consequently high, despite the predictions of the engineers that the water will rise one or two feet more. In New Orleans the panic which was in the air a week ago is almost entirely allayed and there is talk of the citizens' committee disbanding before the end of the week, leaving the defenses to the levee board, as before.

Buffalo Gnat Oil in Demand.

GREENVILLE, Miss., April 28.—This morning, for the first time since the flood reached its height, the river at Cairo went below the danger line. While this is gratifying to everybody in the delta, the people are by no means out of the woods, as it will be at least two weeks before the water falls at Helfa to any great extent owing to the outpour from the St. Francis basin. Even when that begins there will be a long and weary wait before the water leaves the overflowed lands and planting can begin in earnest over the larger portion of the delta. During this period of suspense all eyes will be anxiously turned toward the valley of the Arkansas river, that treacherous stream being now the main point of danger for the lower delta. Buffalo gnats, which always follow an overflow, have already put in their appearance in great numbers and "gnat oil" is already in great demand.

Railway Situation Improving.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., April 28.—The situation among the railroads is improving in this section. Connection was established with Maryville, Mo., this morning and the first train from there since last Friday arrived to-day. The river is still so high, however, that passengers cross by boat and take the train on this side. The other roads are beginning to open branch lines also.

The Hunt Levee Crevasse.

KEOKUK, Ia., April 28.—The crevasse in the Hunt levee to-night is three hundred feet in width. Major Meigs, the government engineer, asserts that it will take a week to stop the break. The loss to property owners is estimated at from $250,000 to $500,000.

WAR ON THE FEDERATION.

Knights of Labor Will Fight the Big Organization of Toilers.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The general executive board of the Knights of Labor to-day formally declared war against the American Federation of Labor on account of the action of the National Brewery Workers' Union, an affiliated body of the American Federation of Labor, and adopted an address to the members of the Knights of Labor throughout the United States. This address, which will be printed in the official journal of the order and a copy sent to each member of the organization, accuses the officers of the Federation of Labor of misrepresentation and of endeavoring to wrong the members of the Rochester Brewery Workers' Local Assembly of the Knights of Labor.

Voted Against Accepting a Cut.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 28.—At an adjourned meeting of the representatives of the miners in the employ of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company held here to-day the question of accepting a reduction of wages for coal mining was voted down. Pratt City Camp voted eighteen for a reduction of 2½ cents per ton. The vote against reduction was: Blockton, 14; West Pratt, 4; Blue Creek, 9. A committee was appointed to investigate the subcontract system at Pratt City by which the miners claim the company has broken faith. At present it looks as if the request of the company for a reduction or change of contract between the company and miners will not be acquiesced in.

OBITUARY.

Col. Jesse E. Peyton, Known as the "Father of Centennials."

HADDONFIELD, N. J., April 28.—Colonel Jesse E. Peyton, who was known as the "father of centennials," died at his residence here to-day.

Jesse Enslowe Peyton was born in Maysville, Ky., in 1815. In about 1842 he went to Philadelphia and entered the wholesale dry-goods business. He brought with him letters of introduction from Henry Clay and other prominent Kentuckians, and subsequently, when Clay became financially embarrassed, Peyton raised funds sufficient to liquidate the debts of the Whig leader. Peyton first attracted public attention in 1860 by his efforts in behalf of the Union. At the suggestion of President Lincoln he visited Kentucky to do what he could to induce that State to hold her place in the Union. He was told by prominent men of the State to go home and let Kentucky affairs alone. In 1861 Colonel Young, of Kentucky, recruited a regiment, and, on the suggestion of Secretary of War Cameron, Jesse Peyton became quartermaster. His was the first regiment of cavalry that reached Washington after the outbreak of the war. He never saw actual service, but fitted out Young's Kentucky cavalry and the Eleventh Regiment of Pennsylvania, and paid all the expenses out of his private purse. It was principally due to the efforts of Colonel Peyton that the Centennial Exposition was held in Philadelphia in 1876. He advocated this as early as 1865. He also suggested the centennial anniversary of Bunker Hill and the Yorktown, Va., celebration. For several years Colonel Peyton had been at the head of a movement for "a reunion of the human family in Jerusalem in 1900," and this project, which will celebrate the birth of Christ, would have been the crowning efforts of the promoter's life. A widow and three children survive him.

Lieut. George Allen Calhoun.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The remains of Lieut. George Allen Calhoun, United States army, who fell dead in West Thirty-ninth street, yesterday, have been removed to an undertaking establishment at the request of an uncle of the deceased, Howard M. B. Giles, of East Orange, N. J. Mr. Giles said to-day that no disposition would be made of the remains until he received a reply to a telegram that he had sent to David R. and Josephine Calhoun, brother and sister of the deceased, who are in California.

TO BE CALLED TO ACCOUNT.

Turkey Must Pay for Outrages on Americans and Their Property.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The Journal says: Turkey is to be called to account for the persecution of missionaries in Asia Minor, the burning of the college at Harpoot, the death of Rev. Egbert S. Ellis, of Rev. C. H. Wheeler, the banishment of teachers and other cruel acts. The appointment of James B. Angell as minister to the Sublime Porte has no other significance. He has the enthusiastic approval of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Rev. Charles C. Creegan, secretary of the board, said yesterday: "President Angell will obtain redress for the wrongs done to our missionaries, teachers and agents in Armenia, not as missionaries but as American citizens. He will not commit the diplomatic error of claiming special rights for our missionaries as religious men, but he will claim the rights to protection of life and property which every American must have everywhere if our national dignity is to be maintained. The board has no political ambition, nor any desire to have political influence, of course. It has no credit for the appointment of President Angell, but it indorses it cordially. He is expected to arrive here within ten days and he will depart afterwards for his post at Constantinople. The college at Harpoot has been one of the most efficient agencies of evangelization in Asia. The institution was full of students and had reached the height of its prosperity when the massacres occurred. I have read somewhere that there is an estimated loss of $88,000 on the buildings alone, but this will not represent the extent of the damage done. There were books and implements; there is a cessation of work for a long time; there are personal damages inestimable."

HARDSHIPS OF SAILORS.

Sufferings of the Survivors of the Brigantine Vaillant.

ST. JOHNS, Newfoundland, April 28.—Anxiety is felt at St. Pierre as to the condition of the four survivors of the wrecked French brigantine Vaillant, which struck an iceberg on the Grand Banks on the night of April 14 and foundered almost immediately. Three of them are in a comatose condition and it is feared that one will not live through the night. Their physical and mental sufferings are terrible. It was found necessary to amputate the arms and feet of three; their ears and noses were shockingly frozen and the flesh presents a ghastly and leprous-like appearance. As if this were not wretchedness enough, their reason is temporarily, if not permanently gone. As they lie in their cots they rave in distracted recollection of their awful experience.

It is scarcely possible to get any definite notion of the incidents of the disaster, but it seems from what can be snatched from their incoherent ravings that four dories were overturned at the moment of the wreck. Two of the men on board of the rescued dory were taken from the water almost drowned. They were the first to perish. The third who died was a young fellow, about eighteen. Four boats are known to have got safely away from the ship, but the captain's boat was the only one afterwards seen by the occupants of the rescued dory. The intense cold made it almost impossible for them to do anything in the way of navigating the dory and they were compelled to drift helplessly.

The most horrifying incident of the experience was the cannibalism to which they were driven by the pangs of hunger. The dead body which they used for food was frozen so stiff that they were scarcely able to hack off the flesh with their knives. For two days the life of the survivors was sustained in this way. Everything that is possible is being done to find the missing boats. Outgoing vessels will make a close search of the waters north and south of St. Johns, but there is little hope of further rescues.

Movements of Steamers.

NEW YORK, April 28.—Arrived: Southwark, from Antwerp; Mississippi, from London; Munchen, from Bremen; Anchoria, from Glasgow; Majestic, from Liverpool. Sailed: Westernland, for Antwerp.

ROTTERDAM, April 28.—Arrived: Maasdam, from New York. Sailed: Amsterdam, for New York.

QUEENSTOWN, April 28.—Arrived: Teutonic, from New York, for Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 28.—Sailed: Havel, from Bremen, for New York.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28. — Sailed: Pennland, for Liverpool.

LONDON, April 28.—Arrived: Massachusetts, from New York.

MARSEILLES, April 28.—Arrived: Olympic, from New York.

LIVERPOOL, April 28.—Arrived: Catalonia, from Boston.

CHERBOURG, April 28.—Arrived: Spree, from New York.

OKLAHOMA CALAMITY.

(Concluded from First Page.)

party composed of A. E. Woodliff, Peter Carr, Henry Schaeffer, Charles Justin, James Tompkins, Rev. Father Hall and others immediately set to work rescuing the unfortunates. In the home of Thomas Palmer the latter's wife and several children were rescued from the tops of bureaus just as the water was creeping up to their feet. They had been screaming for help for some time and it was with difficulty that they were removed to the improvised rafts of the rescuers and taken to dry land. The families of Mrs. Hall, Thomas Fotter, Colonel Severy and Mrs. Black were rescued from their homes in a similar manner. In each instance the water had swept through the windows and was gradually rising. During the trip a raft of railroad ties went to pieces on a submerged wire fence and the entire party was precipitated into the water. They were all saved. A little child of Frank Holman fell into a washed-out crossing and was drowned. M. A. Bickford, a milkman, nearly lost his own life in trying to save the little one. The ice plant was flooded and Harry Bradford, the manager, narrowly escaped drowning.

Lightning played havoc, striking the spire of the Presbyterian church and totally wrecking it. The schoolhouse for colored children was struck at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the structure shattered and about fifty pupils more or less seriously injured. Among the more badly injured are: Eva Clauston, Bertha Turner, Charles Waters and Beulah Clauston. The latter was paralyzed. Several other houses were struck by lightning, but no one was killed. Further west lightning killed much stock. The electric light wires went down and the town was in darkness last night.

Reports from surrounding towns are meager, as telegraph wires are down and trains have all been stopped on account of washouts. It is known, however, that many homes have been washed out in towns adjacent to El Reno and it is feared many lives have been lost. West of here Frank Thompson and the sixteen-year-old son of Hiram McGriffin were drowned.

Much Live Stock Perished.

KING FISHER, O. T., April 28.—Hardly had the streams and lowlands in this vicinity declined to their normal conditions from Saturday's terrific rains before they were again flooded higher than ever by what seems to have been a veritable cloudburst, which washed bridges out, carried great trees, houses, fences and everything portable down stream. Several persons are reported to have been drowned, but it is impossible to get particulars from the country districts at this time. It is known that large numbers of stock of all kinds perished. Trains are behind schedule time on every road and business generally is suspended. The weather service is predicting more rain and the clouds are lowering with prospects of an additional heavy downpour.

Small Tornado in Kansas.

SOLOMON, Kan., April 28.—A small tornado passed just west of here at 10 o'clock this morning. Telegraph poles were blown down and wires badly wrecked. No other damage is reported as yet. A heavy wind is also reported from Cawker City, which blew off tin roofs, but no particulars have been learned.

ICY BOLTS FROM CLOUDLAND.

Forty-One People Killed by Hail Weighing "Over Three Pounds."

SAN LUIS, Mexico, April 28.—The Rio Verde valley has been visited by a terrific hailstorm, which not only ruined the growing crops, but caused great loss of life. Reports have been received here of the killing of forty-one persons by hailstones. On one hacienda twelve farm hands were killed. Some of the hailstones weighed over three pounds.

SUMMER ADVERTISING.

More About the Necessity of Extensively Advertising Summer Goods.

City people turn countrymen with the uprising sun.

Country people go into some other countries.

Change is necessary.

Dwellers by the salt water need the mountain air.

Interior residents are renovated by the tonic of the ocean.

People are now beginning to think about where they will go next summer.

They are planning for the summer exodus.

They are buying the things they need, or else thinking about buynig them.

Comparatively few people buy anything away from home.

It is obvious that not only will they buy before they go what they need while they are away, but they will buy before they go what they will need before they go away.

Spring days are buying days, and there is every natural reason why they should be.

The change of climate makes change of clothing necessary.

A general renovating inside and out requires an expenditure of money.

Spring-day buying is active.

First, because buying has been inactive, and activity always follows inactivity.

Second, because the climate change requires the expenditure of money in the purchase of necessary clothing, and other things.

Third, on account of the anticipated absence from home.

Spring advertising has been almost as profitable as holiday advertising, and in many places more so.

Holiday buyers do not buy expensive goods.

Spring buyers "stock up," as it were, with needed articles.

Nobody ever leaves home on the spur of the moment.

Absence from home never occurs except after consideration, and often reconsideration.

The spring buyer is buying to-day.

The summer buyer is either buying or contemplating buying.

Extensive spring advertising pays.

First, because people are obliged to buy for their immediate wants.

Second, because they are buying in advance of use, or else considering the articles they propose to buy later on.

Good spring advertising has direct and indirect returns, and immediate and future profit.

A part of spring advertising is really summer advertising, and a part of spring advertising ought to be summer advertising.

Practically everything which is to be used in summer should be advertised from now until summer arrives, for the advertising before the moment of purchase is often more profitable than the advertising during the purchasing season, with the exception, of course, of advertising for perishable goods, which must be advertised and sold within the same twenty-four hours.

NATH'L C. FOWLER, JR.

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GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Tribute from Prince Bismarck to General Grant.

LONDON, April 28.—The Paris correspondent of the Times will give to-morrow some interesting notes of a conversation he had with Prince Bismarck in the summer of 1878 as to General Grant's visit to Berlin. Acording to M. De Blowitz, Prince Bismarck said: "It was a keen pleasure to me to see General Grant. Naturally I was eager to visit him, because, after all, an American ex-President is big game. I expected that Grant would make a great deal of fuss. On the contrary, his manner was exceedingly modest; in fact, rather timid. He seemed ready to ask questions and impressed me as studious and observant and altogether as a very tactful man. Grant was quite my idea of what a great citizen returned to private life ought to be."

International Art Exhibition.

VENICE, April 28.—The international art exhibition was opened to-day. The Crown Prince Victor Emanuel, Prince of Naples, and the crown princess, Princess Helen, daughter of Prince of Montenegro, arrived at the exhibition in a state barge, accompanied by the Cabinet ministers and local officials in ornamental gondolas and barges. The royal party received an ovation and was saluted from the guns of the war ships present. There are many American and English exhibitors.

Heresy Charges Rejected.

LONDON, April 28.—At the meeting of the Presbyterian synod, held to-day at Sunderland, the business committee decided to reject the petition, containing charges of heresy, which had been