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THE GREEK ARMY CRUSHED.

DOMOKO TAKEN BY THE TURKS

THE CROWN PRINCE FORCED TO RETREAT AFTER A BATTLE LASTING SEVEN HOURS.

EDHEM PACHA ATTACKED THE GREEK LINES IN OVERWHELMING FORCE—REPULSED, THE OTTOMAN SOLDIERY RETURNED TO THE ASSAULT WITH RENEWED FIERCENESS—DETAILS OF THE BATTLE.

London, May 18.—"The Daily Telegraph's" correspondent at Vienna says the following dispatch was received there late last night from a correspondent with the Turkish forces in Thessaly, telegraphing late last night, says:

"Edhem Pacha has moved on from point to point and finally occupied Domoko. The Greeks have sustained a crushing defeat."

A dispatch to "The Times" from Athens says that the following telegram has been received from the Crown Prince Constantin:

"Our right wing under Colonel Mastrapas has been compelled to retreat. It still holds Voussi, but may find it necessary to retire on Phourka Pass. It was necessary to bring up all the reserves in order to repulse the furious attacks of the enemy. Our wounded have been sent to Lamia. The conduct of the army was praiseworthy."

"The Daily Chronicle's" correspondent at Athens says the following is the official account of the fighting yesterday:

"Over fifty thousand Turks simultaneously and continuously attacked our whole line with the greatest fierceness. Our artillery and infantry did splendid work. Twice all the regiments of the enemy wavered and fled, though their attack was soon renewed with fresh forces, which in turn we were able to hurl back.

"The stubborn resistance and splendid vigor of our troops finally compelled the enemy to give way altogether. All the attacks on our left were similarly repulsed.

"On our right we did not fare so well. The first attack of the enemy was repulsed; but they massed in immense forces for the next attack. Our first line wavered and was broken; and the wing would have been turned but for the timely arrival of the reserves.

"Still the enemy had gained ground which it was then impossible to regain; and we, therefore, fell back on Bousi.

"The Turks had 50,000 troops, with 30,000 reserves. Our force was only 35,000. We have lost heavily, but the enemy must have lost thousands."

The latest news from the seat of hostilities, by the way of Athens, shows that the battle yesterday ceased about 9 o'clock in the evening, but will probably be resumed this morning. Thus far no account of the fighting has been received from the Turkish side. It is evident from the Greek account that the Greeks have suffered a serious defeat; and if the left wing has given way, as appears probable, Edhem Pacha may be able to cut off the Greek retreat and to separate General Smolenski, at Sourpi, from the main army.

This is Edhem Pacha's reply to the foolish attempt of Colonel Manos to snatch a victory in Epirus.

The dispatches from Athens represent the populace as astounded when the news of the fighting came. They had hoped to the last that the Powers would prevent Turkey from going further. One report represents the Greek Government as threatening to take extreme and desperate steps unless Europe arrests the progress of the invaders.

Athens, May 18.—The correspondent of the Associated Press at Domoko, telegraphing at 1 o'clock this morning, says:

"The Turks having occupied Kitiki, the Greek troops are retreating toward the Orthrys Range on the old frontier."

INTENSE EXCITEMENT AT ATHENS.

PREMIER RALLI PROTESTS TO THE FOREIGN LEGATIONS AGAINST THE ATTACKS ON DOMOKO AND ALMYRO.

London, May 18.—The correspondent of "The Daily Telegraph" at Athens says:

"The afternoon (Monday) has been one of great excitement. The whole city turned out to discuss the news of the fighting, and the newspapers issued numberless special editions. The impatient crowds gathered around the offices of the Ministry of Marine, questioned everybody coming out, and finally invaded the building.

"The Minister of Justice, M. Triautafilaca, announced the news as it was received to the anxious crowd. The Ministers have been sitting in council until a late hour.

"Word has been received that General Mavromichalis has been severely wounded in the leg, and obliged to relinquish his command to another officer."

Athens, May 17.—The most intense excitement prevails here. All the Cabinet Ministers have been assembled since noon at the Ministry of Marine, where the dispatches from the front are being received. The gravity of the situation cannot be overestimated.

A dispatch was received this morning from Crown Prince Constantin, dated from Domoko at 8:30 a. m. to-day, saying that the Turks, numbering about thirty thousand men, had appeared in sight, marching on Domoko, and that the attack would apparently be directed against the two wings, and especially the left wing, of the Greek forces.

Another dispatch from the Crown Prince, dated noon to-day, stated that the Turks had drawn nearer and were then about four and one-half miles distant.

Immediately after the receipt of this dispatch M. Ralli, the Premier, hastened to the Foreign Legations, visiting each in turn. M. Ralli, when he called at the legations, protested to the Ministers against the Turkish attack on Domoko and Almyro when Greece, at the instance of the Powers, was acting purely on the defensive.

A dispatch from Domoko, dated 4 p. m., said: "The Turkish attack on the Greek right wing began at 2 o'clock this afternoon, but the flank attacks are considered to be feints, and it is believed the main attack of the Turks will be made upon the Greek centre, where Crown Prince Constantin is in command. Two Greek cannon are doing great execution on the principal Turkish column, which is advancing through the hills. The Turkish infantry at several points is in contact with the Greeks. It is believed here that the attack on General Smolenski near Almyro is only a strategic operation and that the Turks will endeavor to cut between the two Greek armies, occupy the road leading to the Othrys Mountains and thus cut off the retreat of the Crown Prince."

Dispatches sent from Domoko at 7 p. m. say that the Greek left wing has fallen back toward the centre before thrice the number of Turks. The battle continued after sunset; but despite the yielding of the left wing the Turks were finally repulsed. General Mavromichalis was wounded.

During the afternoon a dispatch was received from the Crown Prince, dated from Domoko at 2 p. m., saying that at that hour the Greeks were still holding their positions at Domoko.

The Crown Prince was present during the engagement.

A dispatch received at midnight from Domoko says that the Greek right wing has been compelled to retire six kilometers.

PROTEST AGAINST THE PORTE'S DEMAND

A GENERAL EUROPEAN CHORUS OF DISAPPROVAL OF THE CESSION OF THESSALY.

Constantinople, May 17.—All the Powers have now agreed to protest against the cession of Thessaly to Turkey and the abolition of the capitulations.

Constantinople, May 16 (Delayed in transmission).—The representatives of the Powers here held a long meeting yesterday and drew up a note which will be presented to the Turkish Government so soon as one of the Ambassadors receives the necessary instructions from his Government. This note does not deal with the peace conditions, but merely repeats the request for an armistice, and declares the Powers will not permit Greece to be crushed.

Although it is assumed in some quarters that the Porte, in accordance with Eastern usage, has demanded more in order to obtain less, it is pointed out that if the Turkish Government desired to bargain it would not have formulated its conditions officially.

The tone of the military officials here and elsewhere is most emphatically against abandoning Thessaly. They point out that, if Europe has been unable to make Greece evacuate the island of Crete, how will Europe be able to force Turkey out of Thessaly?

St. Petersburg, May 17.—The newspapers of this city protest vigorously against the "excessive and unacceptable" conditions which Turkey demands as the price of peace with Greece. They declare that if Turkey insists upon them Europe will be obliged to abandon mediation.

The "Novoe Vremya" says that in the event of Turkey's insistance upon the terms she has presented the Powers will have to take practical measures to "preserve Greece from the pretensions threatening her National existence."

London, May 17.—The conditions proposed by the Porte as the terms of peace with Greece have been freely discussed in the lobbies of Parliament to-day, and the idea of the retrocession of Thessaly and of such an indemnity as is already suggested is ridiculed as impracticable and absurd. At the outside an indemnity of £5,000,000 or £6,000,000 and a slight strategic rectification of frontier are considered as likely to be the terms finally settled upon.

Paris, May 17.—The "Temps," referring to the peace terms demanded by Turkey, says:

"Europe cannot consent to the cession of Thessaly. On the firmness which the Powers now display depends the success of the whole scheme for reforms and the peace of Europe."

PLOT TO KILL KING GEORGE.

MANY ARRESTS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN MADE IN ATHENS.

London, May 18.—A dispatch to "The Daily Mail" from Berlin says it is reported there that a plot to murder King George has been discovered at Athens, and that many arrests have been made.

Christian William Ferdinand Adolphus George, King of the Hellenes, is the second son of the King of Denmark and brother of the Dowager Czarina and of the Princess of Wales. He was

KING GEORGE OF GREECE.
Whose life was in danger from a plot discovered in Athens.

born December 24, 1845, and served for some time in the Danish Navy. After the abdication of Otho I, the late King of Greece, in 1863 the vacant throne was first tendered by the Greek people to Prince Alfred of England, whose nomination the English Government refused to accept. It was then offered Ernest of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, who declined it, and eventually to Prince Christian, who with the concurrence of his own family accepted it, and began to reign as King George I on June 6, 1863.

Since the year 1878, when active trouble broke out in the Balkan Peninsula, King George's position has been difficult, but up to the present crisis he maintained it without going to war. The King of the Hellenes pays a yearly visit to the Court of Denmark, with which he keeps up warm relations, as also with that of Russia. He was married at St. Petersburg, October 27, 1867, to the Princess Olga, daughter of the Grand Duke Canstantin, who was born in 1851. The oldest son of the royal couple is Prince Constatin, Crown Prince of Greece, who was married at Athens October 20, 1889, to the Princess Sophie of Prussia, sister of the Empress of Germany. Two other sons are Prince George and Prince Nicholas. A daughter, Princess Alexandria of Greece, was married in June, 1889, to Grand-duke Paul, of Russia. Though his children are reared in the Greek faith King George is himself a Lutheran.

CANDIA'S WATER SUPPLY CUT OFF.

INSURGENTS IN CRETE APPARENTLY AS ACTIVE AS EVER.

Candia, Island of Crete, May 17.—The insurgents having cut the conduits above the town, Candia is now without a water supply.

HOSTILITIES CEASE IN EPIRUS.

GREEKS SUFFERED HEAVILY, HOWEVER, BEFORE THEY STOPPED FIGHTING.

London, May 17.—The officials of the Greek Legation to-day received a dispatch from Athens officially announcing the cessation of hostilities throughout Epirus.

Constantinople, May 17.—Osman Pacha telegraphs from Louros, Epirus, saying that after a desperate battle near Arta on Saturday the Greeks retired to Arta with the loss of 2,000 men killed. The Turks had 240 men killed and 700 wounded.

FORTIFYING THE PORT OF SALONICA.

EIGHT ARMSTRONG GUNS FOR THE BATTERIES AT KARABURUN.

Salonica, May 17.—Eight Armstrong guns have arrived here for the batteries at Karaburun.

Karaburun is on the Gulf of Salonica, near the mouth of the Vardar River, about fifteen miles from the city of Salonica.

PRICES OF SECURITIES FALL.

London, May 17.—The demands of Turkey as the price of peace, which are classed as exorbitant, have made a bad impression on the Stock Exchange here. Prices have fallen in all departments, revealing the existence of fear that political complications of a serious character may supervene.

NO MORE VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

Athens, May 17.—The Greek Government has issued a proclamation announcing that it does not desire any further volunteers, explaining that there are already many volunteers in Athens for whom it is impossible to find employment.

THE SULTAN REVIEWS HIS GUARDS.

Constantinople, May 17.—The Sultan yesterday reviewed a division of the Imperial Guards. During the proceedings sixty Turkish soldiers, who had recovered from wounds received while fighting against the Greeks, were drawn up in front of the palace.

HOME FROM A LONG CRUISE.

THE DETROIT RETURNS FROM THE ASIATIC STATION.

SHE BRINGS THE BODY OF LIEUTENANT B. E. THURSTON AND A NUMBER OF SHORT-TERM MEN—THE NEW-YORK AND THE INDIANA NEARLY READY FOR SEA.

The United States cruiser Detroit, Commander Reiter, from the Asiatic station, arrived in port this morning and proceeded at 6:10 o'clock to the man-of-war anchorage off Tompkinsville. After joining the fleet anchored there, the Detroit gave a salute of thirteen guns, to which the flagship New-York replied with seven guns. The home pennant and a big American flag were then hoisted, showing that she had returned from a foreign port.

The Detroit brings a number of sailors from the Asiatic and European stations whose terms have expired. She was ordered home last January, being in need of considerable repairs, and it is said that, though the Mare Island Navy Yard, in California, has had the repairing of all the vessels on the Asiatic station, and it takes three times as long to make the voyage from China to New-York as it does to San Francisco, the Detroit was ordered to New-York so as to bring home the short-term men on vessels of the European squadron, and there would be a saving of expense by the repairs being made in the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

She sailed from Newport in September, 1894, and joined the Asiatic squadron. She had been on that station since leaving this country. The Detroit started home, leaving Shanghai January 16 last. She touched at Nagasaki on February 9, where she picked up the sick men of the squadron, and also those whose time had expired, to bring them to this country. She touched Hong Kong on February 20, Kokschiang on February 27, Singapore on March 6, Colombo March 13, Aden March 23, Suez March 29, Iswaila March 30, Port Said April 5, Naples April 21, Gibraltar April 23, Madeira May 3, and from there she sailed for Bermuda and thence to this port. She had on board the body of Lieutenant B. E. Thurston, who died in the Naval Hospital in Yokohama on August 16 last from typhoid fever.

As soon as she came to anchor the crew began to clean up, preparatory to going to the Brooklyn Navy Yard. She is to be put out of commission.

The Navy tug Markeeta came down alongside of the Detroit with the mail for the officers and crew of the vessel. They had not heard from relatives for many months, and were eager to get the letters from their friends. The two brothers of Lieutenant Thurston were on the tug and made preparations to bring the body of their brother to New-York.

There were no special incidents in the voyage.

The Detroit is a steel cruiser of the third class, two-masted schooner rig, and has twin screws. She has a displacement of 2,068 tons and carries ten guns. Her engines have an indicated horse-power of 5,227 and her speed is 18.71 knots. She carries 200 tons of coal, and this small capacity required her to make port frequently on the voyage home.

Everything was active on the cruiser New-York and the battle-ship Indiana yesterday. They were being coaled up from three barges, and water was brought to them by a tug from New-York. The crews were busy getting the vessels in readiness to sail at a minute's warning. The authorities at Washington ordered the vessels to prepare for sea, but nothing regarding their possible destinations is known here.

BIG GIFT FROM AN UNKNOWN GIVER.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES FUND CLOSED WITH A CONTRIBUTION OF £25,000.

London, May 17.—The Princess of Wales fund, started at the suggestion of Her Royal Highness, to provide a dinner during the week of the Jubilee commemoration for the poorest of the London poor, the beggars, outcasts and tenants of the slums, received to-day an anonymous contribution of £25,000.

Lord Mayor Faudel-Phillips has announced that with the receipt of this gift the fund is closed. The Princess of Wales headed the subscription list with £100.

A ROYAL MOUNTAIN CLIMBER.

THE DUKE OF ABBRUZZI WILL TRY TO SCALE MOUNT ST. ELIAS.

Rome, May 17.—Prince Luigi Amedeo of Savoy, Duke of Abbruzzi and nephew of King Humbert, started for Liverpool to-day with his suite on his way to New York, San Francisco and Alaska, where the Prince will make an attempt to ascend Mount St. Elias. According to his programme, the Prince will reach San Francisco early in June and will go from there to Tacoma. There he will take a steamer for Yakutat Bay, which it is proposed to reach about June 25. The party, by boat and sled, will then cross the glaciers and mountains to the foot of Mount St. Elias. The Prince will be accompanied by several thoroughly experienced Alpine guides. Mount St. Elias is over 18,000 feet high, and its summit, which is ice-capped, has never yet been reached.

Prince Luigi will also make an attempt to ascend Logan's Peak, near the boundary between Utah and Wyoming. Logan's Peak is over 13,000 feet above the level of the sea and its top is covered with perpetual snow. The Prince expects to return to Italy in October.

SIBERIA FOR STRIKE AGITATORS.

FATE OF SIXTY MEN CONDEMNED IN MOSCOW WITHOUT TRIAL.

London, May 18.—A dispatch to "The Standard" from Moscow says the police have made sixty arrests, most of the suspects being men with university education, although working as mill hands, on a charge of planning a big mill strike. They will be sent to Siberia without trial.

SAVING THE CROISINE AND THE ARCADIA

St. John's N. F., May 17.—The cargo of the French brigantine Croisine, which went ashore near Lamaline yesterday, was taken off to-day by fishermen. Tugs from St. Pierre expect to move the vessel into deep water to-morrow.

The position of the Hamburg-American liner Arcadia near Cape Ray is the same as yesterday. Her cargo is being put overboard. As the weather is fine and the sea smooth the crew are hopeful of floating her again with the help of several wrecking steamers, which are being sent to her assistance.

MINISTER DENBY PROTESTS.

THIS COUNTRY OPPOSED TO THE FAVORS GRANTED A BELGIAN SYNDICATE IN CHINA.

London, May 17.—"The Times" correspondent at Peking says that Mr. Denby, the American Minister, has strongly protested against the railway construction monopoly granted to the Belgian syndicate at the instigation of Shong Ta Jen, the Chinese Director General of Railways. He adds that it is regarded as quite certain, however, that France and Russia will guarantee the loan.

LIBERALS WANT A CLEAN SWEEP.

CANADIAN PREMIERS PLANNING TO BEAT THE CONSERVATIVES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Ottawa, May 17 (Special).—Canada has now only one Conservative Government, that of British Columbia, and that is likely to be captured by the Liberals at the next election. To that end plans are being arranged, and the following Liberal Premiers have arrived here for consultation: A. S. Hardy, of Toronto; George Murray, of Nova Scotia; Thomas Greenway, of Manitoba, and Mr. Marchand, of Quebec.

KILLED BY THE KICK OF A COW.

REMARKABLE DEATH OF FAIRCHILD ANDRUS, A FORMER ASSEMBLYMAN.

Penfield, N. Y., May 17.—Fairchild Andrus, ex-Assemblyman and a well-known politician, while milking a cow last night was kicked by the animal and instantly killed.

THE TRIAL OF FARROW RESUMED.

Pittsburg, May 17.—The trial of Lieutenant Edward S. Farrow, adjourned from last Friday, was resumed before Judge McClung in the Criminal Court to-day. The entire day was devoted to hearing witnesses for the Commonwealth. Just before adjournment Mr. Jacobs, counsel for Farrow, outlined the course of the defence. He said they proposed to show that Farrow never had anything to do with the banking firm of C. Linford Woods & Co., and the only use that Farrow made of Woods in issuing policies was in the company's interest, and was principally to increase the volume of business for the concern. The defence would show that Farrow, acting for the company, dealt with others than Woods, and that special inducements were made to Woods to increase the business.

GOING TO SEE PLATT.

A REMARKABLE PILGRIMAGE TO WASHINGTON.

REPUBLICAN POLITICIANS TO TALK WITH HIM ABOUT THE LOCAL CANVASS.

Something like half a hundred Republican statesmen, representing the various Republican organizations within the territory of the new metropolis, are to be in Washington to-day to see Senator Platt. They want his counsel and assistance in perfecting arrangements for organizing the Republican party of Greater New-York.

Charles W. Hackett, chairman of the Republican State Committee; Edward Lauterbach, president of the Republican County Committee; Frederick S. Gibbs, Republican National Committeeman for New-York State, and one or two others whose relations to the Senator are regarded as somewhat closer than those enjoyed by the common run of the delegation, will take an early start this morning, expecting to have a quiet chat with the Senator before the other folks arrive in Washington.

Besides Chairman Hackett and President Lauterbach the men who are to confer with Senator Platt to-day are the representatives from the Greater New-York organizations, nine from each, as follows:

New-York—Frederick S. Gibbs, Cornelius Van Cott, George R. Bidwell, Charles H. Murray, Otto Irving Wise, Frank J. Drummond, Abraham Gruber and Charles A. Hess.

Brooklyn—Jacob Worth, Sheriff Buttling, H. A. Hanberry, Jacob Brenner, Controller George W. Palmer, Frank F. Williams, Silas B. Dutcher, R. A. Sharkey and John G. Deubert.

Richmond—Charles A. Jones, John J. Roehrig, Henry Guyon, H. E. Buel, E. H. Seehusen, Charles Gollner, Thomas A. Braniff and Hugh McRoberts.

Accredited representatives have not yet been appointed for the Borough of Queens, but delegates in a character more or less official from the Republicans there are likely to be on hand. Senator Raines is reported to be already on the ground, and the Republican Congressmen in Washington from New-York City, Brooklyn and Long Island will doubtless have front seats in the gathering.

Besides the questions bearing on the basis of representation to be recognized in the coming Republican Greater New-York Convention to nominate candidates for Mayor, Controller and President of the Municipal Council, what is to be done about union with other organizations opposed to Tammany Hall is an extremely interesting and delicate proposition, which in all probability must claim much of the time of Senator Platt and his numerous visitors. A number of the men who have been conspicuous in the straight-ticket procession are going to Washington by no means convinced that it will be good policy wholly to ignore the Citizens' movement. It is said, indeed, that Mr. Platt's own views have undergone a change since his statement on the subject was made public about ten days ago.

As a uniform representation of nine has been allowed to each organization, the districts outside of New-York City thus have a great preponderance over the delegates from the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. This does not mean, however, that the last-named boroughs will not be able to outvote the rest of Greater New-York in the municipal convention. The basis of representations in State and county conventions gives one delegate for every 1,000 votes, or major fraction thereof, in the Assembly district cast at the last general election for the head of the Republican ticket, and this is expected to receive the sanction of Senator Platt and the more powerful of his coadjutors. If this plan should be approved, the Republican nominating convention of Greater New-York will be composed of about three hundred and sixty-eight delegates. Of this number the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx would be entitled to 215, the Borough of Brooklyn to 132, the Borough of Richmond to 14, and the Borough of Queens to 7. This arrangement would give to the present city of New-York a clear working majority of sixty-two in the convention

A third reason given for this remarkable pilgrimage to the National Capital is that it would probably be regarded as an object lesson, not only throughout the State, but among the party chiefs in Washington, as showing that the State Government has not been removed from under Mr. Platt's hat and transferred to the keeping of Governor Black, assisted by Payn and Aldridge. It was said yesterday that the conference would afford Mr. Platt an opportunity to demonstrate his control of the machine in spite of alleged inroads by the Governor's co-workers. The Senator might take occasion to show his power by directing that steps be taken looking to the nomination of a fusion ticket. At the same time he might prevail on Mr. Lauterbach to delay his retirement from the presidency of the County Committee until the plan of campaign is settled. It was said positively last evening that Lauterbach's resignation would not be presented at Thursday night's meeting.

A TROLLEY-CAR OVERTURNED.

SEVERAL PASSENGERS INJURED IN AN ACCIDENT AT BENSONHURST.

A car of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad, bound to Brooklyn at 7:20 p. m. yesterday, left the tracks at Twenty-fifth and Bath aves., Bensonhurst. When the car left its own track, it caught on that of the Nassau railroad, and was overturned. There were thirty-one people in the car, a number of whom were thrown out. Mrs. James Isaacson, of No. 657 Henry-st., Brooklyn, told the passengers that if they kept still they would escape injury, but some of them jumped from the car and were severely bruised.

The motorman, Arthur Burton, had both legs broken. He and the injured passengers were attended by physicians. The passengers were returning from Ulmer Park, where they had been attending the festival of the United Norwegian Societies in commemoration of the eighty-third anniversary of Norwegian independence.

NO FIGHT PICTURES IN CANADA.

AN ANTI-KINETOSCOPE BILL TO BE MADE A GOVERNMENT MEASURE.

Ottawa, May 17.—The kinetoscope pictures of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight at Carson will soon be barred as far as Canada is concerned. Sir Oliver Mowat, Minister of Justice, has drafted an amendment to the Criminal Code, making it a misdemeanor to exhibit pictures of prize-fights in Canada. The penalties are severe, including a fine of from $500 to $5,000 and imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months. The amendment will be made a Government measure, and passed through both Houses at once.

SIXTEEN-YEAR-OLD GIRL HANGS HERSELF.

SHE WAS AN ORPHAN AND WAS DRIVEN TO SUICIDE BY DESPONDENCY.

Helen Horsford two years ago went to live with the family of Police Sergeant James Bowney. Her mother had just died, leaving her an orphan, then fourteen years old, but Sergeant Bowney, who is stationed at Police Headquarters, and lives at No. 157 East Ninety-first-st., agreed to give her a home The sergeant and his wife did everything they could to make the girl forget the loss of her parents, but she continually mourned for her dead mother.

Last night, while Sergeant Bowney and his wife were out, Helen Horsford put five-year-old Rosie Bowney to bed and left her, telling the child she would soon return and sit by the bed. She did not return, however, and when at 9 o'clock Mrs. Bowney reached her home she found her adopted daughter dead, hanging by a rope from a gaspipe in the bathroom. Helen had climbed to the top of the bathtub, adjusted the rope about the pipe and about her neck, and swung herself out of the world. The girl's despondency is the only reason the Bowneys can give for her suicide.

CHILD AND NURSE RUN OVER.

THE ACCIDENT CAUSED BY A BEE STINGING A HORSE.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., May 17.—A horse belonging to the Superintendent of Streets, Mr. Ackley, being stung by a bee this afternoon, jumped into a throng of playing children. A baby carriage containing an infant child of Ernest Knauss, was run over, and the nurse girl, Nora Mowall, was knocked down. Both she and the baby were so badly injured that their recovery is doubtful.

PRESTON THORNTON DEAD.

MISS SMITH'S REJECTED SUITOR DIES IN HER FATHER'S HOME IN LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, Ky., May 17.—Preston Thornton, who shot himself in the parlor of Milton H. Smith's home yesterday, died at 2:20 this morning. His father and mother, who came here from Lexington, were by his side when death came.

THIEVES PURSUED ON BICYCLES.

THE STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED IN ONE CASE AND THE ROBBER IN ANOTHER.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., May 17.—Two men broke into B. L. Hover's barn at Staatsburg last night and stole a team of horses and a wagon. They were pursued by two men on a tandem bicycle, who overtook them and recovered the property. The thieves escaped. Searching parties went in different directions on bicycles and horseback, and while they were gone one of the thieves returned to the village and stole two horses and a wagon from Michael Kieran's barn. The second robbery was not discovered until daylight.

More bicycle riders were at once sent in pursuit, and the thief was overtaken four miles from here by George and Harry Arnold. One of the riders followed the man, while his brother "scorched" to Poughkeepsie and informed the Sheriff, who arrested the thief.

The prisoner proved to be John Seeley, an inmate of the Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane, who escaped on Saturday. Seeley says that his partner in the first robbery was a tramp whom he met yesterday. The bicycle riders are now searching for the tramp and Seeley has been taken back to the asylum.

DROWNED IN THE EAST RIVER.

ONE BOY RESCUED AND THE OTHER LOST AFTER CLINGING TO HIS COMPANION.

A rowboat in which two boys, Joseph Costero and Michael Leonard, were fishing off One-hundred-and-thirty-fourth-st., in the East River, was tipped over yesterday afternoon. Costero managed to cling to the boat as it turned, and Leonard grasped his companion by the waist. In this position the boys drifted with the boat to One-hundred-and-thirty-third-st. At that point there was a brick barge, and two men were unloading bricks. The men had heard the cries of the boys, and as the boat drifted past one of them, with a boathook, managed to reach Costero. He dragged him from the water. Leonard, weak from the exertion of clinging to his companion, dropped back into the water, and was swept under the barge. His body was not recovered.

THE REV. J H. KNOWLES INJURED.

HE FELL IN A FAINT AT CLIFTON SPRINGS AND FRACTURED HIS SKULL.

Clifton Springs, N. Y., May 17.—The Rev. Joseph H. Knowles, of Newark, N. J., who has been at the sanitarium since March 15, fell while in a faint yesterday, fracturing his skull.

Mr. Knowles is the secretary of the American Sabbath Union, and his work in that capacity has made him well known throughout the country. He is a Methodist minister.

THE GOVERNMENT BUILDING OPENED.

TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION DECLARED COMPLETED.

Nashville, Tenn., May 17.—The Government Building at the Tennessee Centennial Exposition was formally opened at 11 o'clock this morning in the presence of the representatives of the Government, Senators and Congressmen from Tennessee, the Centennial Exposition management, the State and city officials, foreign representatives at the exposition and leading citizens of the State. Dr. C. W. Dabney, president, and W. V. Cox, secretary of the Government exhibit, were assisted in receiving their guests by all the members of the Government corps. Bellstedt's Band played the National airs. At noon Captain H. C. Ward, United States Army, fired salutes in honor of the States in the Union. President J. W. Thomas then issued a proclamation declaring the exposition complete in every particular.

The Government officials are unanimous in their verdict that the present Government exhibit is the most complete in every detail of any ever made. The Government Building has been crowded all day and great delight was expressed by the visitors.

BRIBERY TRIAL IN BUFFALO.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF STREETS IS THE DEFENDANT.

Buffalo, May 17.—Thomas F. Maloney, Superintendent of the Bureau of Streets, at present under suspension by the Board of Public Works, was placed on trial in the Supreme Court to-day before Justice Spring on an indictment charging an attempt to bribe Superintendent William S. Bull of the Police Department. The indictment alleges that on June 27 last Superintendent Maloney attempted to induce Superintendent Bull to grant immunity to a gambling house. District-Attorney Kenefick is representing the people in person. Maloney is defended by Emery P. Close and Moses Shire. The day was spent in securing a jury.

MR. BAYARD AT HOME AGAIN.

THE MAYFLOWER LOG PUT IN A WILMINGTON SAFE-DEPOSIT VAULT.

Wilmington, Del., May 17.—Thomas F. Bayard, formerly Ambassador to England, arrived in this city from New-York this afternoon, with the log of the Mayflower in his possession. He went to the office of the Security Trust and Safe Deposit Company and deposited the log in the vaults for safe-keeping until he delivers it to the Governor of Massachusetts.

Having thus disposed of his charge, Mr. Bayard went to his old home in Delamore Place.

SHOT HIMSELF FOR LACK OF MONEY.

A STENOGRAPHER'S ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE IN CROTONA PARK LIKELY TO SUCCEED.

Morris Meyer, thirty years old, who says he is a stenographer at No. 15 Wall-st., and lives at New-Brighton, Staten Island, shot himself yesterday afternoon in Crotona Park, near One-hundred-and-seventy-second-st. and Wendover-ave. Two laborers at work in the park, who had heard the pistol shot, found the man lying on the grass, a revolver in his hand and a bullet wound in his right temple. As the men reached him Meyer made an effort to raise the pistol to his head again, but the weapon was taken from him. An ambulance took him to Fordham Hospital, where the surgeons thought he had only a slight chance of recovery. Meyer said at the hospital that he had no money and was despondent.

CAUGHT IN A FLY WHEEL.

A BOY'S HORRIBLE DEATH IN THE ENGINE-ROOM OF THE BALMORAL.

Every electric light went out suddenly in the Balmoral Hotel, at One-hundred-and-fourteenth-st. and Lenox-ave., at 6 o'clock last night. A human life went out at the same moment. In the engine-room down in the basement sixteen-year-old Henry Ten Eyck was crushed to death before the eyes of his father, Clarence Ten Eyck is the engineer of the place, and for a long time he has had his son Henry assisting him in the engine-room.

Just before the hour when the boy eats his dinner he was oiling the machinery, which is his nightly task. The father stood nearby, watching his son as he worked. The boy wore a loose coat, and as he stood beside the flywheel, the current of air created by the big wheel made the coat flap about his body. The father turned to go to the other end of the room for a wrench. He had walked half the length of the room, when he heard the boy cry out "Father!" He turned, but the boy had disappeared. It was only a few seconds, however, before he understood that his child's coat had been caught in the flywheel and the boy was being whirled round and round.

With a short cry, the father jumped to the lever and pulled it hard. The engine slowed down and the wheel was still. On the floor beneath the wheel the unfortunate boy lay, crushed and bleeding. Ten Eyck shouted for help, but long before it came the father had torn up a bit of the flooring and taken the lifeless boy from beneath the wheel. The boy's head was crushed and the lower part of his body had been ground into a shapeless mass.

The dead boy lived with his father, mother and two younger sisters in the hotel. The mother and sisters were visiting in New-Jersey when the accident occurred last evening. Word was sent to them.

THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER CO. moved to 167 B'way. Have you tried Number 2 Hammond? —Advt.

AID FOR AMERICANS ASKED.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY SENDS A CUBAN MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

AN APPROPRIATION OF $50,000 FOR DISTRESSED CITIZENS OF THIS COUNTRY REQUESTED—THE SENATE UNANIMOUSLY VOTES THE MONEY, BUT HOUSE DEMOCRATS RAISE OBJECTIONS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, May 17.—President McKinley's Cuban message sent to Congress to-day bears out in every detail the forecasts given in these dispatches of its tone and contents. It deals simply and solely with the problem of relieving the wants of the six hundred or eight hundred Americans now in Cuba who are reported to be suffering for lack of food and medicines. Of the military situation in the island it has not a word to say, nor does it hint even remotely at any coming change in this country's political or diplomatic policy in the West Indies. It appeals to Congress for an appropriation of $50,000, to be used, in the discretion of the State Department, in relieving the necessities of Americans in Cuba reduced to destitution by the ravages of two years of barbarous warfare, and in transporting to this country such as may desire to return but have not the means to pay their passage from the island. Nothing could be more pacific than the spirit and wording of the message, whose text is as brief as its tone is transparently candid and straightforward.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Here is what the President said in his communication to the two houses:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

"Official information from our consuls in Cuba establishes the fact that a large number of American citizens in the island are in a state of destitution, suffering for want of food and medicines. This applies particularly to the rural districts of the central and eastern parts. The agricultural classes have been forced from their farms into the nearest towns, where they are without work or money. The local authorities of the several towns, however kindly disposed, are unable to relieve the needs of their own people, and are altogether powerless to help our citizens.

"The latest report of Consul-General Lee estimates that six hundred to eight hundred Americans are without means of support. I have assured him that provision would be made at once to relieve them. To that end I recommend that Congress make an appropriation of not less than $50,000, to be immediately available for use under the direction of the Secretary of State.

"It is desirable that a part of the sum which may be appropriated by Congress should, in the discretion of the Secretary of State, also be used for the transportation of American citizens who, desiring to return to the United States, are without means to do so.

"WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

"Executive Mansion, May 17, 1897."

PROMPT RESPONSE BY THE SENATE.

The response of the legislative branch to this appeal for means to alleviate the sufferings of American citizens stranded in the garrisoned towns and villages in Cuba was creditably prompt and cordial. In the Senate no opposition whatever was raised to the passage of a resolution brought in by the Foreign Relations Committee authorizing the Administration to expend the amount asked at its discretion for the relief of suffering Americans in Cuba or their free transportation to the United States. The resolution followed closely the lines of the one offered on Thursday last by Mr. Gallinger, of New-Hampshire, and received the unanimous approval of the Senate, no voice being raised in the negative, when, barely fifteen minutes after the resolution had been reported, it was put upon its passage by Vice-President Hobart.

Mr. Gallinger was the only Senator to speak on the subject-matter of the message, the point he raised being that as the present destitution in Cuba was due entirely to the enforcement of General Weyler's policy of herding all non-combatants in the garrisoned towns, the most effective means of relieving distress would be to demand a relaxation of the Spanish Captain-General's starvation programme. Mr. Gallinger announced, however, that he was glad to furnish to the Administration means to set afoot in its own way any scheme for the alleviation of suffering in Cuba which it might deem practicable and appropriate.

HOUSE DEMOCRATS BLOCK ACTION.

In the House of Representatives, however, a spirit of factional opposition showed itself at the outset to the passage of any legislation in response to the President's recommendations and requests. Mr. Bailey, the nominal leader of the Democratic side, flatly refused to consent to the consideration of a resolution similar to that passed by the Senate unless he could offer as an amendment to it Mr. Morgan's resolution acknowledging the belligerent rights of the Cuban insurgents.

"You shall not vote money to feed hungry and starving American citizens in Cuba unless you at the same time vote to accord the rights of belligerents to the Cuban insurgents." This was the ultimatum which the Demo-Populist minority in the House of Representatives obstinately offered when Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, in response to President McKinley's message, offered and asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a bill to appropriate $50,000 or so much thereof as might be necessary for the relief of American citizens who have been driven to the brink of death by starvation in Cuba by the policy and acts of General Weyler.

It was an unreasonable and utterly indefensible position for the minority to take, in view of the declaration made by their leaders that they were all ready to vote to carry out the President's recommendation. The coupling with that declaration of such a condition as they sought to impose was about as fantastic a proposition as has ever emanated from the Demo-Populist minority, opulent as it is in fantistic suggestions. That the sympathies of an overwhelming majority of all parties in the House of Representatives are with the Cubans in their desperate struggle to throw off the yoke of Spanish rule nearly everybody believes and most people know. And yet the passage out of hand of a resolution to recognize the belligerent rights of the insurgents had no relation whatever to the proposition to save American citizens from death by starvation, and Mr. Bailey and his followers knew it as well as Governor Dingley did, who said that it would be better for the House to attend to one thing at a time. The President, who is in possession of all the facts accessible in regard to the situation in Cuba, had recommended the relief measure, and remained silent in regard to other matters, and it therefore seemed wiser for the House, which was not in poss