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THE CITY OF PARIS. 711 Second Av. NEAR CHERRY ST.

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THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Mr. Hanna Looks for Quick Action on the Tariff.

OTHERS EXPECT MUCH DELAY.

Finance Committee Experienced a Great Deal of Trouble With the Wool Schedule—Judge Scott Has Thirty-three Competitors for Office—Contest for District Attorney Narrows Down—Washington Boys Apply for Cadetships at Annapolis—Examination to Be Held at Ellensburg Next Tuesday.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer. WASHINGTON, May 6.—Senator Hanna, who is still looked upon as the moving spirit in national politics, insists that the tariff bill will be finished, passed, signed and sent to effect before the beginning of another fiscal year.

Conservative Republican senators, who have been here many terms longer than Senator Hanna, and who are much better informed, from experience, of the dilatory methods of the senate in dealing with such important measures, are quite confident that congress will still be in session and will still be discussing the tariff bill as late as August 1, and some are inclined to place the date even a month later.

The senate finance committee did not, as was reported, write an entirely new tariff bill, but it made about a thousand amendments to the one sent to it by the house, and many of these amendments are of extreme importance, so that the bill, as it now stands, differs almost as much from the Dingley bill as did the present tariff act differ from the original Wilson bill, after the firm of the latter.

The senate finance committee had more trouble over the woolen and hides schedules than any others. These two schedules gave the members of the committee no end of trouble, owing to demands made by certain Western senators favorable to silver upon whom they are compelled to rely for votes sufficient to make a majority in the senate.

Judge J. N. Scott, of Port Townsend, whose relationship by marriage to ex-President Harrison makes him in some good position at the hands of this administration, has now been in Washington for some time, awaiting the ripening of the expected political prospects.

Senator Wilson was at the White House a day or two ago and had the pleasure of presenting Judge Scott to the president and of personally endorsing his application.

Hon. W. H. Brinker, district attorney for the state of Washington, will unquestionably remain in office for his full term, but the time of his confirmation, by the senate, and not from that of his appointment, Attorney General McKenna made this statement to a friend of Judge Brinker, who asked, "Is it possible for you to say that the majority of them rank higher in the political world and have done more active, energetic and effective work for the country than the respective states than Judge Scott. Still, it may be that personal considerations will have an effect upon the president in making his decision. In no other way can it seem probable that Judge Scott will not receive the appointment he seeks. However, he will not be downcast in the event of defeat, but will at once proceed to do it, understood to apply for something else, as good," although the list of such positions is now becoming very short.

POWER IS GIVEN.

President Can Revoke the Forestry Order.

SENATE TAKES ACTION.

Adopts Pettigrew's Amendment, After Warm Debate.

TEST VOTE STANDS 14 TO 36.

Western Senators Protest Against Extensive Reserves.

Cleveland's Proclamation Shown to Be Too Sweeping—The Resolution Adopted Empowers the President to Revoke, Modify or Suspend the Orders, and to Protect Fully the Rights of Settlers—The West Not Opposed to Reasonable Protection of the Forests, but the People Are Not to Be Made Victims of Ignorance—Wilson, White, Pettigrew, Turner, Clark and Rawlins All Severely Criticize the Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—When the senate took up the sundry civil bill today the pending question was on Pettigrew's amendment in reference to suspending the order of President Cleveland creating extensive forestry reserves. The president's proclamation was criticised by senators from the states affected, including Pettigrew, Wilson and Carter.

Wilson characterized Cleveland's proclamation as a "dastardly blunder." He stated that McKinley was considering the order in reference to righting the wrong done by the amendment went too far, not only authorizing the president to vacate the order, but declaring that the order should be null and void.

Gray of Delaware stated that President Cleveland's action was the result of an investigation started by congress and entrusted to the National Academy of Science. Acting on the recommendations of the scientific body the president had issued his proclamation respecting the extent of the forest reserves.

Clark of Wyoming said the West was deeply concerned in the preservation of the forests and streams, and that the protection against the absolute ignorance inspiring this order for the preservation of forests, President Cleveland's order, he said, had struck the greatest blow to the preservation of the forests of the West against the policy of forest reserves.

Rawlins of Utah declared that Mr. Cleveland's order was as "gross an outrage as that of William the Conqueror in setting aside his hunting reserve." The senator asserted that congress should set aside this issue.

When Gorman referred to a similar revocation in the last sundry civil bill, which had been abandoned in conference, Pettigrew declared that the president had created a veto to the civil sundry bill if that item was retained. Yielding to the president's threat the provision had been abandoned.

The president's order was a "gross and disgraceful" act, exclaimed Pettigrew, "is a disgrace to civilization and a disgrace to the republic."

The presiding officer sounded the gavel and Gray interrupted with the question: "On what authority does the senator claim that the president made such a threat?"

"It answered," it was well known," he said, "that during the last four years the president menaced congress by threats."

German made a point of order against the amendment on the ground that it was general legislation.

Alison moved to strike from the bill the provision suspending the president's order of February 22. The motion was defeated 14 to 36.

PHARSALA IS TAKEN.

Greeks Unable to Stand Before Edhem Pasha.

TURKS FORGE STEADILY ON.

"Allah, Allah," Is Their Battle Cry—Long Lines of Men Advance Irresistibly Against the Helles—Greeks Fear They Will Be Surrounded, and Retreat in Good Order—Today the Powers Will Command That Hostilities Cease—Foreign Troops to Land at Athens for Protection of the Royal Family.

ATHENS, May 7.—A collective note will be handed to the Greek and Turkish governments today calling upon them to cease hostilities, on the distinct assurance that the powers will undertake the final solution of pending difficulties.

LONDON, May 6.—The Daily Mail's correspondent with the Turkish forces at Pharsala telegraphing yesterday, says: "Yesterday's battle was the most decisive of the war. It was not intended at the beginning that the fight should be a regular pitched engagement, but on the morning of the 5th the small stream crossed by a bridge at the outposts, a furious firing began."

"The weather was cool and the sky somewhat cloudy after a thunderstorm. The village of Pharsala had been magnified, as it were, under the line of low peaked hills. Higher and rounder were black hills rising behind the other while between us and the village ran the small stream known to the ancients as the Raipous, crossed by a bridge at the railway."

"Between the stream and the village were the Greeks in an excellent position. The Turkish line consisted of two brigades and their reserves of two half brigades, altogether about 30,000. Against them were 30,000 Turks. The artillery on the engagement, the Greek practice being much better than usual, but after two hours they began to retire across the river. This was a mistake, as they were enclosed by the river and the mountains, with no room to deploy."

"The sight was superb. In many cases the Greeks fought with the courage of desperation. The great black masses forming the rear guard to hold the bridges covered the whole rich green plain. The endurance and dash of the Turks was magnificent. I reached the battlefield with a regiment. The Greeks repulsed them vigorously, and followed up the repulse."

"The Turks had formed in a semi-circle of thundering batteries and cracking battalions. The division on the extreme right tried to cut off the retreat to Domokos, while the remainder of the force flung itself upon Pharsala."

"The battle was but little like the battles described in books. There was no firing of volleys, no bayonet assaults, no cheering, no rushing; but only a steady, leisurely advance into the open in perfect order. There was some individual firing, and the soldiers snouted 'Allah, Allah,' until the constant repetition of the word became a heavy, monotonous shout. I saw some men suddenly fling up their hands and fall face downward, but the Greek fire in the main was ineffective."

"Before 5 o'clock the village north of the river had been taken. Then the village of Vasil and the intrenchments near the river were stormed with considerable loss to the Turks. The retreat ceased at nightfall, the flanking division having established itself behind the Greeks and cut off the best line of retreat to Athens."

ATHENS, May 6.—The retreat of the Greeks began at 3 o'clock this morning, and the occupation of the new position at Domokos was finished at 10. The Greeks buried their dead and conveyed their wounded, including five officers, to Lam. Gen. Smolenski wired to Athens for instructions, and the government advised him to retreat. He remained at Vasil all night and was attacked by the Turks at 6 the next morning. Hard fighting continued until late in the day, when firing ceased and Gen. Smolenski ordered the Greeks to retreat to the position at Domokos, where he took up new positions.

It appears that the great massing of Turkish troops and their movements led to a suspension of hostilities. The Greeks began to surround Pharsala. A council of war was held in the Greek camp and it was decided to retire.

LONDON, May 6.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Berlin says it is reported there that the powers have decided to send troops at Athens to protect the dynasty, Greece having declined the proffered mediation and Turkey being willing to negotiate on easy terms if Austria is evacuated by the Greeks.

ATHENS, May 6.—Austria and Germany have joined the other powers in proposing mediation between Greece and Turkey.

LONDON, May 6.—A dispatch from Cape Town says that the army reserve for the colony has been notified to hold itself in readiness for active service. The authorities of the Transvaal have notified the border and to report suspicious movements. Finally the dispatch says the tranquility of the Transvaal has been disturbed and that the government is calling for help upon the Afrikaners in Cape Colony and the Orange Free State. The message says: "We do not want your money nor moral support. We want you to come and help us."

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