

POWERS DEFIED.

Greece Sends a Reply to the Ultimatum of the Great Powers.

The Government Will Call Out the Last Two Classes of Reserves—The Crown Prince Leaves for Trikhalas Thessaly—A Turkish War Vessel Chased.

NEW YORK, March 8.—A special cable dispatch to the Herald from Athens says:

Quite a warlike aspect is visible all over the squares and the streets of the capital. Reservists are hurrying from all parts of the kingdom. Several batteries and one regiment of cavalry have left for the frontier.

The government intends to call out the last two classes of reserves.

The Crown Prince Constantine leaves on Monday for Trikhalas in Thessaly, taking chief command of the troops there.

The government will Monday submit a reply to the collective note of the powers.

A Turkish warship, while attempting to land troops and provisions at Douro, in the Gulf of Arta, was chased by the Greek revenue cutter Afrosissa, being unable to escape she ran ashore and only 15 of her crew were saved.

The British ironclad Anson, from Malta, has arrived at the Piræus. The British cruiser Blanche and the battleship Nile have left the port.

LONDON, March 8.—A dispatch to the Central News from Athens gives the following summary reply to the ultimatum of the powers which Greece handed to the diplomats Monday when the time expires in which a reply can be made.

It will recall that Greece in 1896, in deference to the wish of the powers used her influence with the Cretans to induce them to accept reforms offered by Turkey. It will point that the continued unsettled state of the island is proof of the futility of the measures of reform.

With regard to the autonomy of the island the reply will state that it is for the Cretans to decide whether they will accept or not.

It will reply that the evacuation of Crete by Greece is impossible, because peace, to restore which Greek troops and war ships, were sent to the island, remains seriously disturbed.

LONDON, March 8.—A large radical meeting was held in Hyde Park Sunday to give voice to the feeling in favor of Greece, which generally obtains among the masses of England. Among the speakers were Joseph Havelock Wilson, M. P., for Middlesborough, and Edward J. Morton, M. P., for Devonport. Resolutions were adopted amid much enthusiasm expressing sympathy with the Cretan Christians in their struggle for freedom, congratulating Greece upon her firm resolve to protect the Cretans, and protesting against the coercion of Greece by the powers. One of the resolutions urges Lord Salisbury to refuse to disgrace the British fleet by leading it to support the Turks.

The weather was not favorable for a large outdoor gathering, it being dull and threatening, but nevertheless there were fully 20,000 persons in the park, including the onlookers.

NEVADA LAMPOONED

For Legalizing Prize Fighting by a Cleveland Divis.

CLEVELAND, O., March 8.—Rev. Levi Gilbert, of the First Methodist church, preached a sensational sermon Sunday night on "Nevada's Shame and Disgrace." He lampooned the state for legalizing prize fighting, saying among other things: "His action was taken after the splendid determination of even Texas to exclude prize fighting by special act of the legislature. This state, this deserted mining camp, revives brutality by an exhibition that must make its Indians and its Chinamen wonder at Christianity. Corbett is called a gentleman, yet acted like an infuriated animal in his last fight, and his wife was divorced on grounds affecting his morality. He is dissipated as is John Sullivan, who clubs his wife, and both of these shining lights of the theater and Christian people are lampooned for non-attendance. Such exhibitions promote criminality by feeding the bestial in man. They debauch the public ideal. Such men sell their bodies for merchandise as surely as the harlot of the street. They show pluck, yes, but no better than the bulldog and tiger. There is no spontaneous courage, they lie; themselves be battered for \$5,000. Prize fighting is often excused as no worse than foot-ball. But brutality can be and frequently is excluded from the last. Brutality is an essential part of prize fighting and can not be eliminated. On the seal of Nevada is a picture of the sun rising over on the mountain, but on the 17th it will feel like going into eclipse. St. Patrick ought to feel on his birthday that he has worse vermin than snakes to drive out."

C. P. & V. Tracks Washed Out.

NEWTON, O., March 8.—The headwaters from the Miami river and all small streams have flooded the lowlands here. The town and several hundred acres of farming lands and gardens are under water in places that were never known to be reached by high water. The C. P. & V. between here and Batavia junction was badly washed and can not be used for trains until repairs can be made. Many buildings have been swept down the river.

Eight Miners Drowned.

LONDON, March 8.—Since the abandonment of the scheme for the construction of a tunnel under the English channel the shaft that had been bored at Dover has been used as a coal mine. Sunday while a number of men were at work in the mine the shaft was suddenly flooded and eight of them were drowned.

Turkish Consul General Indicted.

BOSTON, March 8.—The grand jury Saturday reported an indictment against Joseph A. Insigi, Turkish consul general at Boston. He is charged with the embezzlement of over \$100,000.

THE SENATE.

Without Dissent, Confirms the McKinley Cabinet—Other Interesting Information From the Capitol of the Nation.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—President McKinley Friday sent to the senate the following nominations:

John Sherman of Ohio, to be secretary of state.

Lyman J. Gage of Illinois, to be secretary of the treasury.

Russell A. Alger of Michigan, to be secretary of war.

Joseph McKenna of California, to be attorney general.

James A. Gary of Maryland, to be postmaster general.

John D. Long of Massachusetts, to be secretary of the navy.

Cornelius N. Bliss of New York, to be secretary of the interior.

James Wilson of Iowa, to be secretary of agriculture.

Immediately upon the receipt of the cabinet nominations at 12:45 the senate went into executive session.

The nomination of ex-Senator Sherman to be secretary of state was confirmed off hand without the formality of a reference to any committee. This was done as an act of courtesy to the ex-senator, and in conformity with the customs of the senate under similar conditions. The other nominations for the cabinet were referred to the proper committees, which went into session at once for their consideration.

The entire cabinet was confirmed. There was no objection raised to any of the nominees.

Ex-Congressman Bellamy Storer, of Cincinnati, has been tendered and accepted the office of first assistant secretary of state, now filled by Mr. Rockhill, of Maryland.

The president Friday afternoon issued a proclamation calling an extra session of congress, to convene March 15.

President McKinley arose at half past seven Friday morning, after a good night's rest, and in no wise the worse for the fatigue incident to the inaugural ceremony. Mrs. McKinley also has not been harmed by the labors and excitement of the week.

The first official act of the new president was the signing of the commission of John Sherman as secretary of state.

The president's secretary, J. Addison Porter, arrived about 9 o'clock and talked for half an hour or more with his chief.

At 10:25 the members of Mr. Cleveland's cabinet, with the exception of Mr. Olney, who came ten minutes later called to pay their respects and bid farewell.

There were numerous small robberies reported Friday morning as having occurred Thursday and Thursday night. The residence section of the city was almost deserted by its inhabitants attending the inauguration ceremonies down town. Among the houses entered was that of Controller Eckels, who lost \$300. Quite a number of arrests were made of suspicious characters. The general order of the city was good.

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JAMES A. GARY.



BELLAMY STORER.

TROOPS DEFEATED.

More Than One Thousand Spaniards Left Dead on the Field.

Remainder of the Troops Dispersed in Great Disorder—The Spanish Commander, Gen. Vara del Rey, Narrowly Escapes Capture.

NEW YORK, March 8.—A special dispatch to the Sun from Manzanillo, February 27, via Havana, says: The Spanish column of Gen. Vara del Rey, 2,000 men strong, was defeated and dispersed two days ago by the Cuban forces under command of Gen. Calixto Garcia. More than 1,000 Spaniards were left dead on the estate Costomada, and the remaining part of the column entered Manzanillo in the greatest disorder, proving how serious the defeat was.

In spite of the art of snatching victory from defeat, in which the Spanish officials' reports so greatly excel, Gen. Vara del Rey is obliged to confess his disaster, though finding an excuse in the superior numbers of the Cubans and the advantage of their position.

In his report, known at Manzanillo, though probably it will not be published in Havana, he says that his column was only 1,500 men strong and he estimates the Cubans at over 3,000. The Spanish dead, he says, were 500, and he adds, that notwithstanding he was obliged to retire, the losses of the insurgents were severe.

The battle turned against the Spaniards when Gen. Vara del Rey tried to cross, on his way to Manzanillo, the river Buey, notwithstanding the heavy fire from the Cuban rifles and two cannon, one a 12-pounder, which caused terrible slaughter.

While crossing the river all was disorder and confusion among the Spaniards, and they could not reply to the volleys of their foes. Nearly all their horses were drowned and they had to abandon the more important part of the convoy they were escorting. A small bridge of wood of which they availed themselves broke down, and with it one Spanish cannon sank to the bottom of the river. Other cannon were left on shore and were captured.

On the other side of the river Gen. Vara del Rey found another Cuban column waiting for him. In the state of panic and confusion to which his troops had been reduced the Cubans could easily complete their victory.

Gen. Vara del Rey himself narrowly escaped being captured, and he owes his salvation to a Spanish captain named Quintero, who bravely protected him with some hundred soldiers from a sudden cavalry attack by the insurgents.

In this situation the Spaniards decided to abandon the remainder of the convoy which they succeeded in taking across the river and they hastened their march to Manzanillo. As the object of the Cubans was to seize the convoy, the fight ended there. It lasted eight hours. The Spaniards took two hours to cross the river and they behaved with great courage during all the battle. Not a single Spanish soldier deserted. All who did not reach Manzanillo were left, killed or wounded on the field.

The battle was directed by Gen. Calixto Garcia in person, though the great success he obtained was in great part due to the skill of his chief-of-staff, Col. Mario Menocal, who received information about the path which Gen. Vara del Rey had decided to follow. He planned the battle, placing the Cubans on both sides of the river Buey. Garcia took command of the first body and Col. Menocal of the second, which made the last and decisive attack on the other side of the river. The Cubans captured 80 rifles, one cannon and 500,000 rounds of ammunition, besides a large stock of provisions for the town of Manzanillo.

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