



THE RALLYING AT PHARSALA.

Twenty Thousand Greek Troops Concentrated to Meet the Turks.

General Delyannis is Not Despondent—He Considers the Greek Successes in Epirus a Counterpoise to the Reverses Suffered by the Army in Thessaly—General Delyannis's Column Reaches Pharsala and is with the Army of the Crown Prince—The Eastern Question Searching for the Turkish Foot.

like oil upon fire. And the popular excitement has flared up. Crowds assembled in the streets to discuss them and wanted to march to the palace to read them to King George. Fortunately heavy showers drove the people indoors.

GREEKS ARE MORE HOPEFUL.

They are Rallying From the Shocks Caused by Their Defeat—The Situation is Not Regarded as So Critical as First Supposed.

Athens, April 26.—The spirits of the Athenians are rallying from the shock they experienced on receipt of the news of the retreat of the Greek army from Larissa to Pharsala, and the talk of persevering with the war is more general. The newspaper comments are, as a rule, more hopeful, and people are beginning to recognize that the situation is not as critical as at first supposed.

A detachment of 250 Garibaldians have left this city for Epirus, but Ricciotti Garibaldi remains here to organize the Italian volunteers who are constantly arriving.

Col. Manos, the commander of the Greek troops operating against the Turks in Epirus, is preparing to leave Arta and resume the march from Janina.

Dispatches from Arta announce that detachments of Greek troops were leaving there for Filiplada.

The Greek government has demanded of the directors of the Thessalian railroads that they continue the service of the Volo-Larissa railroad. If the directors refuse the government will occupy the line with troops.

Three steamers have been sent from here to Volo to bring away the women and children who have sought refuge there. In official circles here it is not believed that Volo is in danger at present and the Greek fleet is relied upon to protect the port in case of necessity.

TYRNAVO SURROUNDED.

The Situation as Given by the Turkish Officers.

London, April 26.—The officials of the Turkish embassy here have received a dispatch from Constantinople, as follows: "The imperial troops captured at Tyrnavos large quantities of rifles, ammunition, cannon and provisions. The Greek prisoners were sent to Ellassona. The town of Tyrnavo has been surrounded by military cordons and detachments of Ottoman cavalry are continually patrolling that vicinity. Efficient measures have been taken to avoid any kind of depredations upon the part of troops, whose conduct, however, has excited the admiration of all foreigners on the spot."

GULF LIGHTS EXTINGUISHED.

London, April 26.—A dispatch has been received from Constantinople confirming the announcement that the lamps of all the lighthouses about the Gulf of Salonica have been extinguished by order of the Turkish authorities, and adding that vessels visiting Salonica will be required to take on board pilots while going in and out of the bay on account of the submerged torpedoes.

AN ITALIAN OPINION.

Rome, April 26.—The Opinions are semi-officially this morning. The hour is a grave one for Greece. Her abandonment of Larissa is more than a defeat. It is a demonstration of impotence, and its consequences are incalculable unless she has the courage to negotiate and withdraw her troops from Crete."

AN OHIO COMPANY FOR GREECE.

Dayton, O., April 26.—Capt. Otto Paul, formerly of the Ohio National Guard, is organizing a company to go to Greece. Seventy-five applications have been received. The many Greeks in this city are taking a lively interest in the project.

JANINA IN DANGER.

Constantinople, April 26.—The news sent from Janina, Epirus, by the foreign consuls shows the situation there to be precarious. The consuls have barricaded their residences, and troops have been dispatched from Monastiri against the mutinous Albanians.

MAY ATTACK VOLO.

Salonica, April 26.—Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander in Thessaly, will probably attack the port of Volo, which is crowded with refugees from Tyrnavo and Larissa.

SALONICA MAY BE BOMBARDED.

Rome, April 26.—The Messagero today publishes a dispatch from Salonica saying that the bombardment of that place to-day by the Greek fleet is believed to be probable.

WHAT RUSSIA WANTS.

Her First Demand Is for a Coaling Station in Crete.

Berlin, April 26.—The Tageblatt announces that a definite agreement has been reached between Russia and Austria. The terms of the agreement, it is said, are that the Sultan shall renounce Crete; that the Czar shall be given a coaling station at Suda Bay, in that island, and that in return Russia shall guarantee the integrity of Turkey.

The advantages of this arrangement to the nations interested is obvious. Russia, in command of one of the most important ports of Crete, will be greatly strengthened in the line of her coveted advance toward the south.

Turkey, with the formidable power of the white Czar behind her, will have secured almost beyond the possibility of disaster a position from which she can rule her troublesome subjects without fear of revolt encouraged by the hope of foreign interference. She would be more than willing that Russia should assume such a sort of protectorate over her empire. To this agreement Austria, France and Germany will, it is understood, give their consent. England alone has not made known her views on this question. In the best informed quarters, however, it is believed that a very strong protest will be certain to come from the court of St. James.

Emperor William's share in the proposed arrangement has been considered.

able. When at Vienna he acted as an intermediary between Russia and Austria. Not the least of the results of his mediation will be the approaching trip of Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, to St. Petersburg. Among diplomats, this visit will have a determining influence upon the settlement of the Eastern crisis.

WHAT EDHEM PASHA SAYS.

London, April 26.—A special from the headquarters of the Turkish army in Thessaly says:

I have just received from Edhem Pasha confirmation of the disorderly retreat of the Greeks. Seated in a captured Greek tent, he said to me in French:

"It is finished. No one, however, understands why the Greeks abandoned a position naturally strong and well fortified."

Edhem Pasha believes the Turks would speedily have crushed the Greeks, but it is said that the Greek commander was warned of the arrival of the Turks by a priest belonging to a Greek village, who heard the Albanian soldiers singing. The Greeks fled southward, destroying bridges and leaving vast quantities of stores of barley, maize and sardines, and above all, a cask of brandy. A Turkish officer jokingly remarked to me: "The Greek officers must live on brandy."

At Tyrnavo the shops were found to be empty and the population had entirely disappeared.

Edhem Pasha is maintaining strict order, has posted sentinels at the doors of all the churches and all the prisoners are treated humanely.

A BATTLE DESCRIBED.

(Copyright by the Associated Press.) HEADQUARTERS OF THE GREEK ARMY, LARISSA, April 25.—Night delayed in transmission.—Col. Antontzky lay in 16,000 men arrived yesterday. During Thursday night a battalion of Evzones was entrenched on a hill in the center of the Greek position and the whole of the Greek line has been advanced.

From dawn until 9 o'clock a fierce artillery battle raged and then a battalion of Greek infantry and a mountain battery opened from the left of Matt on the Turkish line along the ridge above Matt and the mouth of the pass. The Turks retired under a galling fire and for a time the Turkish artillery poured in schrapnel shells, but they were harmless, bursting too high.

At mid-day firing ceased until 1 o'clock, when the Turks made a furious assault upon the Greeks, who poured a hot fire on the advancing Turks, while both attacking and defending infantry engaged in rapid firing.

Reinforcements soon came to the Greeks and the engagement was continued until nightfall, the Greeks stubbornly contesting the Turkish advance, though the Turks succeeded in gaining two kilometers during the course of the day.

Although four desperate attacks were made by the Turkish batteries, the Greek cannon thundered fast and furious and the Greek infantry extended on the mountain side poured rapid volleys into the Turkish lines, repelling each advance, and at nightfall the Greek left had gained ground.

BRIGHT TURKISH HUMOR.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The Turkish legation has received the following dispatch from Constantinople:

"In fleeing from Larissa the Helens released the convicts, who committed acts of destruction and pillaging. Our troops on entering the town were received by the inhabitants with enthusiasm and public prayers were made for his imperial majesty the Sultan in the very presence of the Metropolitan and of the population—Moslems, Christians and Israelites—who had remained in town. The Helens left at Larissa a great quantity of ammunition, provisions, tents and other things; also six guns of twelve centimetres and four mountain guns."

HAS THE PRINCE FLED?

ATHENS, April 26.—A dispatch from Tyrnavo says it is rumored there that Crown Prince Constantine has fled to Volo.

WENT TO TAKE COMMAND.

SALONICA, April 26.—Osman Pasha has left for Ellassona to take command of the Turkish army.

HEARTS MADE HAPPY.

Washington, April 26.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

State.—William R. Day, of Ohio, to be Assistant Secretary of State; Benjamin Scorer, of Ohio, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Belgium; George M. Fisk, of Ohio, Second Secretary of the Embassy of the United States at Berlin, Germany; Huntington Wilson, of Illinois, to be Second Secretary of the Legation of the United States at Tokio, Japan.

Justice.—Thomas R. Purnell, District Judge for the Eastern district of North Carolina; Edward C. Bradford, District Judge for the district of Delaware.

Interior.—Cassius M. Barnes, of Oklahoma, to be Governor of Oklahoma territory; Frank G. Deckbach, Register of the Land Office at Olympia, Wash.

To be Receivers of Public Moneys.—John O'B. Sobey, at Olympia, Washington; Porter Warner, at Rapid City, S. D.

To be Agents for Indians.—Asa C. Sharp, of Maryland, at Ponca, Pawnee, etc., agency in Oklahoma; Thomas Richards, of North Dakota, at Fort Berthold Agency, N. D.; William H. Meyer, of Colorado, at Southern Ute Agency in Colorado.

Treasury.—Elmer J. Miller, Surveyor of Customs, port of Columbus, Ohio; Henry Brady, Melder of the Mint at Denver, Colo.

A RECEIVER APPOINTED.

Chicago, April 26.—Charles S. Boyd was to-day appointed receiver for the private banking firm of Schaar, Koch & Co., 2603 South Halsted street. The assets are said to be \$75,000 and the liabilities near the same amount.

MAHER BESTS O'DONNELL.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 26.—Peter Maher again demonstrated his ability to whip Steve O'Donnell by practically knocking him out in the sixth round of their bout at the arena of the Quaker City Athletic Club to-night.

DIXON WON.

New York, April 26.—George Dixon, of Boston, gained a decision over Johnny Griffin, of Baintree, Mass., in a twenty round bout at 128 pounds, at the Broadway Athletic Club to-night.

MR. BRYAN TO MR. CLEVELAND

Some Caustic Comments on the Ex-President's Reform Club Speech.

Let Both Branches Live—The Late Candidate is Certain the Free Silver Men will be Winners in 1900—Speech Helped the Cause. Says Cleveland Did Most to Arouse the People Against the Gold Standard—Should Not Expect Reward.

Lincoln, Neb., April 26.—In reply to a telegram asking him to give his opinion of the political effect of the sound money banquet of Saturday night, W. J. Bryan said:

"The presence of Mr. Cleveland, two members of his Cabinet, and such eminent gold Democrats as ex-Congressmen Turner, Bynum and Patterson, made the banquet an important political event, and the address delivered by Mr. Cleveland may fairly be accepted as setting forth the present views and future purposes of the bolting Democrats."

"Probably the most unexpected thing in the address of Mr. Cleveland was his reference to the Republican administration. He borrows emphasis from a scriptural text and accuses the Republicans of returning in hot haste to their wallowing in the mire of extreme protection. This is an unfair criticism, because the Republicans have never shown any disposition to abandon extreme protection. Mr. McKinley won political fame as the apostle of a high tariff, and, during the late campaign, reiterated his devotion to this policy. Those Democrats who voted for McKinley voted with their eyes open to tariff possibilities. Neither have these Democrats reason to complain of Mr. McKinley's attitude on the money question. To be sure, the President has sent an argosy abroad in search, not of a golden fleece, but of an object equally elusive, namely, an international agreement for the restoration of bimetalism, but in so doing he is only carrying out a pledge contained in his platform."

THE REPUBLICAN PROMISES.

"Unless the gold Democrats were in possession of assurances not given to the public generally, or expected the President to abandon his platform, they ought to be satisfied with his financial policy. He promised to maintain the gold standard until relief comes from abroad, and he is doing it in spite of the continued distress caused by such a policy. The Democrats who supported the Chicago platform can consistently condemn both the tariff policy and the financial policy of the administration, but those who supported Mr. McKinley are only receiving what they had a right to expect."

"Mr. Cleveland accuses the Republicans of a determination to repay partisan support from the proceeds of 'increased burdens of taxation piled upon those already overladen.' He knew that the Republicans had collected a campaign fund larger than ever before in American politics; did it never occur to him that the contributors would expect repayment through legislation friendly to their interests? Has not the Dingley bill been drawn exactly upon the plan of the McKinley bill? It may differ in its schedules, but it does not differ in its general plan and preparation."

"But if those Democrats who supported Mr. McKinley have no reason to criticize his course, what shall we say of those Democrats who supported the Indianapolis ticket? What claim have they to consideration at the hands of the President? Mr. Cleveland asserts that when the fate of the nation seemed in the balance deliverance came through the bolting Democrats; does he mean through those Democrats who voted directly for Mr. McKinley, or through those who voted for the Indianapolis ticket?"

AS TO GOLD DEMOCRATS.

"The leaders among the gold Democrats claim to have voted for Palmer and Buckner; certainly this did not entitle them to pose as saviors of their country. They knew that the contest would be close—even Mr. Cleveland refers to the campaign as one of doubt and fear."

"Was it patriotic for gold Democrats to throw their votes away upon a ticket which had no chance when their supporters might have decided the contest?"

"There is a touch of humor in the boisterous intentions of those who, during the contest, watched the struggle from afar, and, after the battle was over, claimed all credit for the victory."

"The important part of Mr. Cleveland's address, however, is found in his declaration of war against those who supported the Chicago ticket. In this last address he has given more aid to his opponents than to his supporters, just as he did by his official acts. His surrender of the executive branch of the government into the hands of the Wall street financiers, during the last administration, did more than any one thing to arouse the American people to a knowledge of the iniquity of the gold standard. His thinly disguised support of those who tried to drive the silver Republican out of the Republican party, and their loyalty to bimetalism has not been shaken by defeat."

"In his address Saturday night he aided the silver cause still further by removing whatever danger there might have been of concessions from the regular Democrats to the bolters. If he had discussed the fundamental principles of Democracy, and then urged a union of forces upon a platform comprising differences on the money question, he might have done us harm in some sections, but his dogmatic insistence upon a foreign financial policy, and his emphatic endorsement of the organization of the gold Democrats, will have a wholesome influence in convincing timid Democrats who believe in bimetalism with the Democrats who are wedded to gold monometalism."

GIVE BOTH A CHANCE.

"Mr. Cleveland recognizes that the contest over the money question, instead of being ended, is just beginning—he recognizes it as an irrepressible conflict, and in this he reasons rightly. The Democratic party will in 1900 reiterate its demand for free and unlimited coinage at 16 to 1, and will be opposed by those who at that time believe in a

gold standard. This being as certain as any future event can be, why should those affiliate now who expect to engage in combat so soon hereafter? We now have a harmonious Democratic party, and we have a baiting organization which claims to represent another kind of Democracy. Let them both exist, and time will determine which is fittest to survive. If any bimetalist is converted to the gold standard, he can join their organization; if any gold Democrat repents, he can return to the fold.

"However much we may differ from Mr. Cleveland, we must admit his courage. A less resolute man would hesitate to assume the leadership of a little band of 130,000, many of whom voted the Indianapolis ticket by mistake, and then accuse 6,500,000 voters of better either designing agitators or the dupes of designing agitators. A man of less self-reliance would examine his own conduct, to see whether it was his folly or theirs which separated them from 5,000,000 of Democrats. But in the lexicon of Mr. Cleveland's mature years there is no such word as 'mistake.'"

"The gold Democracy is impotent to bringing any real relief to the country; it is long on platitudes and short on performance; it reaches its maximum at a banquet and its minimum at the polls. It is the tax of those financiers who prate about rational honor while they fatten on the nation's extremity, and is powerless to protect the people from the extortion of trusts and the greed of unrestrained corporations. Those Democrats who believe in a government by syndicates and for syndicates will naturally drift into the Republican party, because it offers them the best prospect of success."

LONGSTREET'S TRIBUTE.

To the Dead Hero Whose Tomb is Soon to be Consecrated by an United People. (Copyright, 187, Associated Press.)

New York, April 26.—Of the famous men who came to-day, perhaps none was more spoken of than General Longstreet. His venerable face and tall figure, now somewhat bent with age, brought back to mind the days when in the prime of his life, he led the Southern forces in many a fierce assault. Since those times he has been United States minister to Turkey, and now holds first rank in the short list of Confederate Generals still alive.

General Longstreet especially requested the Associated Press to publish a statement written by his own, now somewhat feeble hand. He said to the correspondent that it was fitting on such an occasion that he should speak for he was with Grant at West Point, served in the same regiment with him before the war, and even introduced him to the woman who became his wife. The statement, as General Longstreet writes it, is as follows:

"It was my good fortune to know as few others could, that Grant's heart went out in sympathy for the brave men and women of the South during the distressing times of reconstruction, and to my old comrades who followed to the stars and bars of the South to the gloom and glory of Appomattox. I want to say General Grant's heart went out to us in all our woes. He appreciated the principle that all governments derive their powers from the confidence and respect of the people, and his great mind and patriotic heart were bent toward the re-establishment of cordial feelings between the sections of the land. If every old Confederate soldier or widow of a Confederate to whom he gave helping hands could leave a tear about his tomb it would be baptized in love's best offering."

"To the brave men of the other side of the great strife, my people send messengers to crown this august occasion. We turn from the setting star of the Confederacy to accept the glorious flag of the Union, to put it about our hearthstones, and love it as we love our noble women, we stand guard about and uphold it forever; its glories are ours with undivided hearts, undivided people, undivided arms to protect its triumph."

"We are with you to-day and all days, brothers and friends, and with the ragged remnant of our once proud arm, we offer the living tribute to the chief who led you to victory; renewed heartfelt allegiance to the great Union; your Union, our Union."

"On this inspiring occasion, we love to tell you that for all the grandeur and majesty of Grant's character, for all the splendor of his generosity, for all his brave men and broken noble, his name shall be embathed in the hearts of our children and of our children's children with devotion as warm as our Southern sun."

"Honorable citizen of the republic, in danger, brave; in victory, generous; we help to crown him with his peoples' undying love and in the presence of the highest officials of State and municipality, we help to dedicate this monument to his name and fame, and lift them like incense to the powers above."

"He was so easily a general that he failed to note his own reserved powers. He will grow with his own generation, and those who come after, until they learn to appreciate his worth."

(Signed) "LAMES LONGSTREET."

It was such sentiments as the venerable General expressed in his statement that pervaded the talk of the gray-haired men of all sections who came from Washington to honor the great hero Grant.

U. S. Grant, Jr., with his wife and five children, arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-day. Their home is at Sandigo, California. They will be the guests of the city at the hotel.

Jesse R. Grant and his family are already at the same hotel.

Gen. Howard has invited Chief Joseph, with whom he fought in 1877, to ride with him in the parade to-morrow, but the old Nez Perce chief preferred to ride in Gen. Dodge's staff.

Gen. Justice issued an order requesting Gen. John B. Gordon, of Georgia, to act as special aid in connection with the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

The Stonewall Band, of Staunton, Va., will also accompany the Sons of Confederate Veterans in the parade.

BLEW OPEN THE SAFE.

The Postoffice at Lewisburg, W. Va., Looted—Got \$600.

Special to the Register.

Ronceverte, W. Va., April 26.—Burglars blew open the safe in the postoffice at Lewisburg, W. Va., at an early hour this morning, and secured between six and seven hundred dollars in stamps and money.

THE COMMITTEE WILL REST.

The Constitution Repairers Will Quit Work on Thursday.

And will Not Reassemble Before May 19—Yesterday was Devoted to a Discussion of the Proposition to Leave All Salaries in the Hands of the Legislature—Failed to Reach an Agreement on the Question—Judge Brannon Argued in Favor of Keeping Salaries Out of the Constitution—The Present Constitution Covers Too Much.

Special to the Register.

Charleston, W. Va., April 26.—The constitutional committee spent nearly the whole of to-day's session in discussing the question whether to leave to the Legislature the fixing of the salaries of State officers.

A great deal of fine oratory was heard from several members, and also an address by Judge Brannon, of the Supreme Court, on the question.

Judge Brannon said our present constitution was a good one. Its only weakness was that it covered such matters as belonged to the Legislature. The fixing of salaries was, he said, purely a legislative function and should not be put into a constitution.

The committee was unable to come to a satisfactory conclusion upon the question, and the further consideration of it was postponed until the 19th of May.

A resolution was taken up and adopted, providing that the committee on Thursday next take a recess till Tuesday, May 19. Mr. Hansford left to-day for his home to attend to important business.

Col. Fast will leave for his home to-morrow.

Senators Baker and Dotson are also absent, and will not return before the committee takes a recess.

THE DOGS FAILED.

To Take the Scent at the Scene of the Murder Near Mannington.

Special to the Register.

Mannington, W. Va., April 26.—The local authorities are doing everything possible to run down the murderers of Monsieur Thomas. Yesterday morning Capt. W. B. Sine, chief of police, accompanied by Cap. Miller, of Morgantown, went to the scene of the murder taking Miller's blood hounds. Two Syrians who claim to have seen two men making their escape were also taken along to show as near as possible where they saw the men.

Miller tried in vain to get the dogs to take the trail but they were a failure.

A reward of \$250 has been offered by a brother of the dead man, Charley Thomas, the money being deposited in the Exchange Bank.

PROMINENT MINISTER DEAD.

Rev. J. H. Rogers, of Toronto, Ohio, Passes Away Aged 89 Years.

Special to the Register.

TORONTO, O., April 26.—Rev. J. H. Rogers died to-night aged 89 years. He was a Methodist minister, retiring about five years ago from active work. He was widely known and loved. He leaves three married daughters.

FIRE AT WESTON.

Special to the Register.

Weston, W. Va., April 26.—Fire this morning destroyed a dwelling house owned by J. H. Edwards and occupied by J. C. McCallip. The fire originated from the gas in the kitchen stove. Mr. and Mrs. McCallip, with their little son, made their escape by climbing down the front porch. Loss on building \$600; fully insured. Mr. and Mrs. McCallip lost everything. He also is fully insured.

WHOLESALE STARVATION.

New York, April 26.—A special to the World from Havana says:

Private letters from the interior report wholesale starvation. Some of the cases are especially heart rending. Children are dying in the streets of Matanzas, and babies have been found in the arms of their exhausted mothers. Your correspondent has been through the province of Pinar del Rio and has seen whole villages of living skeletons in dark huts, praying for death to release them from their sufferings.

BIG PAVING CONTRACT.

Special to the Register.

Marietta, O., April 26.—Bids for paving two miles of streets were opened to-day. That of the Townsend Brick & Contracting Company, at sixty cents per square yard, for standard block pavers, was the lowest. This contract, with one now under way, will make three and one-half miles of Marietta streets to be paved this year by the same company, requiring four million brick.

THE CASES COMPROMISED.

Special to the Register.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., April 26.—The suit of W. B. Gunn, administrator of the estate of Lillian Mayes, vs. the Ohio River Railroad, from Mason county, has been compromised, the road paying the judgment of \$2,500 in one case and \$1,900 in the other.

MYSTERIOUS EXPLOSION.

LONDON, April 26.—At Aldershot Station on the underground railway to-night an unexplained explosion, demolished a carriage and seriously wounded twelve people. Opinion is divided as to whether it was an accumulation of gas or a bomb.

The Weather.

Mr. C. Schenck, of the Opera House district made the following observations of the weather yesterday: 7 a. m., 55; 9 a. m., 63; 12 m., 77; 3 p. m., 75; 7 p. m., 59. Weather, changeable.

Washington, April 26.—For West Virginia—Fair, warmer; northerly winds, becoming variable.

For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio—Fair, warmer; northerly winds, becoming variable.