THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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WAIT FOR POWERS

Greeks Evidently Expect Overtures Looking to Intervention.

SULTAN REPORTED WILLING TO LISTEN

Downfall of the Delyannis Government is Taken for Granted.

RALLI SLATED TO SUCCEED DELYANNIS

Nothing Seems to Be Known of Movements of Greek Fleet.

GREEKS SUFFER A REVERSE IN EPIRUS

Almost Another Repetition of the Disastrous Occurrences at Larissa—Hellenic Soldiers Depressed and Discouraged.

LONDON, April 28.—Matters at Athens are likely to remain unchanged until the ministerial crisis is settled, when overtures from the powers are expected. The sultan is said to be willing to listen. The downfall of the Delyannis government is taken for granted, although it has not occurred. M. Ralli, who will likely succeed M. Delyannis, is equally keen for war.

Nothing seems to be known of the movements of the Greek fleet. The only news of actual fighting in progress this evening comes from Velestino, which commands the road to Volo. Probably this indicates an intention of the Turks to march southward. It is said that Edhem Pasha has sent a white flag to Volo, with assurance that the Turkish troops will inflict no damage on the city or citizens. There seems little doubt, therefore, that he intends to occupy Volo.

The Greek forces now extend in a fourteen mile line from Pharsalos to Velestino. Pharsalos commands the Turkish pass and the road leading to Athens by way of Larissa.

Mail from Constantinople says there is no official confirmation of the reports that the Turkish cavalry has occupied Volo and Trikkalla, but the main body of the Greek army has fallen behind the old line of the Olthys mountains, and the Greek squadron is confined in the gulf of Arta by the Turkish forts.

NO QUORUM.

ATHENS, April 28.—The legislative assembly met again this evening. Ninety-five deputies were present. As a senate quorum is 104 another adjournment was necessary. The adjournment was followed by considerable excitement and cries of disapproval from the gallery.

SALONICA, April 28.—Turkish troops are being daily dispatched to Cape Kara. Another battery of artillery started today.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 28.—The sultan has decorated Grumbkoff Pasha and other generals of the Turkish army operating on Grecian territory with high Ottoman orders. Sixteen battalions of the Second army corps at Adrianpol have been armed with Mausers and transferred to Salonica, to which point 175,000 Mausers and 8,000 cazes of Mauser ammunition have been forwarded.

GREEKS DEFEATED IN EPIRUS.

Hellenes Flee in Disorganized Mobs Before the Turks.

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LONDON, April 28.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Mr. Herbert White, the correspondent of the Daily Mail with the Greek forces in Epirus, cables the following from Patras under date of April 26, 8 a. m.: "Every one here continues to discuss the backward movement of the Greek troops which was made on Saturday after they had suffered a reverse which was in no was discreditable, and which they might have expected to remedy without delay. Many theories have been propounded, but I believe one of the chief reasons was the fact that arrangements for conveying ammunition and food for the soldiers were inadequate to the needs of the situation.

"I have already telegraphed that the 1,000 Greeks who so pluckily maintained their position at Pentepigadia against a force of Turks three or four times as strong, only beat a retreat when their ammunition was exhausted, while another division, which approached Pentepigadia, marched back without having had food for twelve hours.

"Unfortunately, this state of things does not appear to be confined to one solitary case. Today, for instance, some Greek soldiers were in such a famished condition that they began breaking open stores in Arta to find provisions. Under the circumstances no one will be disposed to blame them for helping themselves. When the Turks beat such a hasty retreat last week from before Arta the Greeks had a magnificent opportunity, which has been partially thrown away. I have no doubt they might recover the ground they have lost, but a mistake of this kind leaves an unpleasant impression behind. Here is a melancholy incident which occurred yesterday: A countryman brought news that the Turks were approaching as the Greek troops were marching back from Philippiade toward Arta. From behind a high hill on their flank the commanding officer, Colonel Botzaris, sent two companies to the top of the hill to reconnoiter. The soldiers of another division approaching from the rear saw these two companies and, jumping to the conclusion that they were Turks, commenced firing at them, with the result that one poor fellow was so badly wounded that he died within a few hours, while many others were wounded.

"Allen Howard, an Englishman and Greek volunteer, arrived here two days before the war began and joined his regiment with three other English volunteers, who, it appears, deserted, but he himself has fought in the trenches, marched with the soldiers and borne the brunt of the campaign in company with the men of the Sixth regiment."

GREEKS MAKE A RUSH TO ESCAPE.

Pandemonium Reigned During the Retreat from Larissa.

(Copyright, 1897, by the Associated Press.)

ATHENS, April 28.—The correspondent of the Associated press at Larissa, who was with the retreating Greeks after the battle of Mati, has arrived here.

"When I overtook the Greek infantry," the correspondent telegraphs, "they were in straggling order, footsore and grimy from four days in the trenches and long exposure to shells enough to unnerve veterans. They went along in silence, a contrast to the ordinary chattering in the Greek ranks. The night was pitch dark and the red glare at Kutari and Deli in the distance added to the weirdness of the scene.

"Later I passed batteries of artillery, mule trains, carts, wagons, crying villagers, women and children. It was pitiable. All were hopelessly mixed. There was no attempt at order. All arms were intermingled and the confusion was completed by the shouts and rushes of the Evzones and irregulars in every style of outfit. Their previous sullenness gave place to the clamor of disappointed and dispirited men. They forgot their weariness in wild imprecations against their generals and other officers. The retreat became a rout. Our carriage was slowly picking its way through the crying women and children, and the horses, all overladen, were walking at a snail's pace or prancing with nervous fright.

"Suddenly above the din of the confused masses on the road and in the adjoining fields came a roar, developing into a fierce, sustained yell, rolling from the distant rear with lightning speed. Soon in the midst of this yell could be distinguished cries of 'the Turks are upon us!'

"In a few minutes a dozen horsemen and as many riderless steeds appeared on the left at full gallop, the men shouting with frenzy, 'Run, run, the Turks are here!'

"Into the night air rose this agonized roar, fairly paralyzing imagination. It will remain in my memory forever. The stampede was immediate. The animals were lashed into a gallop, and men, women and children and soldiers joined pellmell in a mad rush, many who fell to the ground being trampled to death. Vehicles were overturned, mixing up bedding, furniture, ammunition, horses, donkeys, oxen and buffalos.

"According to one story the horsemen who so suddenly appeared and caused this fearful stampede were really Circassian cavalry which debouched from Boughaesi, but the report is not generally believed.

"Besides our carriage, the infantrymen appeared with faces blanched from terror. They climbed upon the steps and we tried to keep them out. One of them thereupon leveled his rifle in our direction. But their combined weight on the steps of one side of the carriage overturned it, smashed it to pieces and the London Times correspondent and myself were thrown out. I was pinned by the leg under broken timbers as the pandemonium around increased.

"In a perfect insanity of terror soldiers and irregulars began firing their rifles in every direction. From the front and rear, from right and left, the bullets whizzed, but the reports of the firearms were scarcely heard above the roar of human beings and the terror of the maddened animals. Even in the Shipka pass or the hottest part of the fearful fight at Plevna I never witnessed such wild firing. The whole plain was lighted by the flashes of the rifles in the hands of the terror-stricken soldiers and peasants.

"Eventually the Times correspondent and myself succeeded in getting inside a ditch by the roadside, and thus proceeded slowly. In this manner we succeeded in pushing forward for a time until we were thrown down by a rush from behind and trampled upon by scores of people. As I succeeded in rising to my feet, an irregular who was dashing past deliberately turned, raised his rifle to within three inches of my head and fired. I ducked just in time, and fell to the ground, thus saving my life.

"I had lost my companion in the meanwhile, and walked on in the ditch already mentioned, or else plowed my way through the thick of the stampede.

"The mad firing continued for fully half an hour. At the expiration of that time buglers were heard sounding 'Cease firing,' but it was a long time before the continuous rattle slackened. The pandemonium had spread several miles. When I returned to the road, stumbling over dead and dying animals, men and women, the scene was terrible. The way was strewn with ammunition boxes, broken furniture, the bedding of soldiers, blankets and tin pannikans. The latter rattled under the horses' feet, blankets became entangled in them, and the horses, frantic with alarm, galloped about among the flying crowds, many of them riderless and deserted."

EXPECT A GENERAL ENGAGEMENT.

Contest for Possession of the Railroad Line to Pharsalia.

LONDON, April 28.—A special dispatch from Athens this evening says that a general engagement between the Greeks and Turks is expected tomorrow at Welestinos, where the Turks have just been defeated. The town is situated at the junction of the railroads from Larissa and Pharsalia to Volo.

The panic at Volo prevents revictualing the army. All the supplies at the Piraeus are exhausted. Provisions are also scarce at Athens, and there is great suffering at Petoponsus.

Helps Out the Greek Treasury.

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

Powers Will Protect the Greeks.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 28.—Great Britain, Russia and France have officially notified the Turkish government that they will undertake to protect the Greeks in Turkey. Three steamers which have sailed from here with many Greeks on board are returning to this country.

Crown Prince Stays with the Army.

ATHENS, April 28.—The report that the king was compelled to sign a decree recalling Prince Constantine from the front is unfounded. The crown prince will remain at the head of the army.

LULL IN EPIRUS CAMPAIGN

Greeks Suspend Operations in That Locality for the Time Being.

RALLI NOT SUMMONED TO FORM CABINET

King Announces That He Will Refrain from Interfering with the Direction of Operations in the Field.

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LONDON, April 28.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The correspondent of the Standard at Athens sends the following: "I understand that the Greek campaign in Epirus has been suspended for the time being. The king has induced the minister of marine to retain his office for the present.

"The rumor that M. Ralli had been summoned to form a cabinet was untrue. According to an official note, the king yesterday told M. Delyannis that he would, for the future, refrain from interfering in any way with the direction of the campaign.

"Considerable excitement was caused in the city today by the presence in the streets of a large number of reservists whom the authorities had neglected to arm. They are highly incensed at thus being kept idle while the Turks are advancing. This afternoon a strong band of them pillaged a gunsmith's shop. There were no police in sight, and the reservists completely wrecked the shop. At the same moment another gang pillaged two larger shops in the next street without a single arrest. The cry was 'We want to go to drive the Turks out of Greece.'

"Great crowds then went to the palace square, where they overheard the ringleaders of the reservists inciting the people to acts of violence by assuring them that there were no troops left in the palace. Among the discontented reservists the most incensed are the Greeks from Turkey, who complain that it is absolutely useless for them to return to Turkey without arms, as they are certain to be massacred.

"I had an interview with M. Delyannis today. He assured me that no communication had yet been exchanged between Greece and the powers. I gathered from his remarks that Greece is chiefly desirous of a rectification of the northern frontier in accordance with the treaty, and that if this were done the government would then accept autonomy for Crete under European guaranty."

EXPLANATION AVAILS NOTHING.

The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at Athens sends the following: I am at liberty to affirm that King George emphatically repudiates all responsibility for the precipitate retreat of the army. He asserts that he received a telegram from his aid-de-camp, Colonel Sapountsake, asking him to allow the retreat. The king replied: "I am at Athens and cannot form an adequate judgment as to what should be done in Thessaly, whereas you are on the spot and acquainted with all the details, and therefore in a position to act according to the circumstances of the case. Exercise your best discretion."

Colonel Sapountsake replied: "Retreat is absolutely necessary and I shall take upon myself the responsibility for ordering it."

This explanation has not been made known to the public here, but even if published it would not avail, because the politicians say that Colonel Sapountsake was the king's favorite, had never distinguished himself in the army and had not the shadow of a claim to be entrusted with the conduct of the war. It is further alleged that Colonel Ladzipotto, who accompanied Crown Prince Constantine, is still more incapable, and that Commodore Reineck, commander of the fleet in Cretan waters, is nothing but a clever courtier, whose successor, Commodore Sachtouris, is no better, whereas officers of undoubted talent and tried experience, like Limbitis, Constantinidi and Staikes, were sent to Crete and Stamatolis and have not been allowed to take an active part in the operations of the fleet. For all this the king is made responsible. It is further urged against him that he has virtually commanded the fleet through Prince George, who has only obeyed the palace orders, and thus rendered serious operations impossible.

The correspondent further says: I spent some time today among the students of a school for children of middle class families and I do not hesitate to say that the French Jacobins were never so radically and frankly anti-dynastic as the Athenians are today. It would be ungenerous to formulate in words the brutal demands of the revolutionary program unfolded to me today by mild mannered youth and tender maidens. Former Minister Ralli told the king today that the ministry no longer enjoyed the confidence of the people or of the legislative assembly. King George replied:

"If this is true why do you not summon parliament and elicit an explanation of opinion in that way?'

M. Ralli and the opposition seem determined not to accept the responsibility of office. On the other hand, the chamber will hardly vote confidence in the existing government.

Yesterday numerous disorderly outbreaks occurred at Pireus (port of Athens). The people invaded the cafes and smashed the portraits of the king. A crisis in the ministry of marine has been caused by receipt of a telegram from an officer with the eastern squadron saying: "During our four days in Skiathos we have been betrayed."

The correspondent of the Times at Athens says: "The popular ferment has been partly allayed by dismissal of Constantine's staff, though the more violent section of the press still demands that the crown prince and Prince Nicholas be recalled."

SERIES OF GROSS BLUNDERS.

The Daily News prints the following from its correspondent at Volo: "The fighting at Revane began at 9 o'clock Saturday morning. Just before my arrival on the scene the Turkish batteries on Mount Viglo opened fire upon the Greek skirmishers at Latomi and Taverna. Our batteries, commanded by Petridis and Gargalidis, replied vigorously. This, interspersed with sharp musketry fire, continued for more than two hours, when, upon new and peremptory orders from headquarters, Petridis' battery limbered up and retired under a rain of shells, which fortunately, did no damage. The infantry fire continued vigorously until 4 p. m., when the entire force, commanded by Colonel Yannikosta, retreated upon Kousochero and Larissa. The Turks, seeing this retreat, opened a hot fire upon them and seven men were wounded. Colonel Smolenski remained in his tent until the last and left with the rear guard. When I left the brigade at Gounitsa to push on for Larissa, the men were retreating in splendid order, quite unlike the retreat of the other divisions, which once more proves the value of a brave and able commander. On the way to Larissa I met the Second infantry regiment retreating from Bagazi in faultless order. At 5 p. m. we reached Dendra, fifteen miles from Larissa. There was no sign yet of Turks. With my glass, I could see their lines at Ligaria, but nothing further that day.

"Larissa was completely deserted in the course of the day by the inhabitants and authorities, both civil and military. Such was the panic which had seized everybody that there was talk of setting fire to the town before leaving it, in order that it might not fall into the hands of the enemy. The inmates of city prisons were set at liberty, and the official archives were removed. But, sad to relate, great quantities of munitions and supplies and guns might have been removed.

DUE TO INCAPACITY.

"I can only say now that the Greek position on the Thessalian frontier was splendid up to Friday night; that the fighting of the Greek troops was most brilliant, and that this position has been turned into the present disaster and disorder by the incapacity of the general staff and certain brigade commanders.

"The abandonment of Analypsis, Neplorysa, Rachovryiki, Melouna, Papallavidon, Gritzovali and Arpaki last Monday night by order of Brigade Commander Mastrapas and the general staff was the first most fatal blunder. This gave the Turks command of the whole eastern half of the Thessalian frontier, and enabled them to march undisturbed over Melouna into Ligari and Keradjollo. Had the Greek batteries on Rachovryiki had two days more to operate upon Menexe, that stronghold must have fallen. Then the Greek shells could have been sent crashing into the streets of Elassona.

"Nevertheless, even after the deliberate and unnecessary sacrifice of these advantages the positions of the Greeks were strong enough at Bogazi and Raveni to make Elassona unsafe. At Bogazi they had forced the Turks back for a distance of two miles and held the inner outlet of the pass toward Damasi. As soon as Vigli was taken they could have rushed in upon that village. The Greek troops could have stormed Vigli as early as last Monday, yet they were obliged to maintain an attitude of passive defense, in conformity with the crown prince's strict orders. The storming of Vigli would doubtless have cost the lives of a couple of hundred men, yet brave soldiers told me with tears of rage in their eyes, as we crouched under the entrenchments upon the heights of Taverna, how they had been lying idle there for days, seeing the Greek shells smashing the enemy's batteries in all directions, when one bold bayonet charge across those 1,200 yards of mountain plateau would have ended the matter. Vigli would have turned its guns on Scompa; Damasi would have been taken without a shot, and Elassona would have been brought within easy reach. Even at the eleventh hour on Thursday or Friday if Vigli had been stormed the Turkish army at Ligara would have been in precipitate retreat across the Melouna to save Elassona.

MIGHT HAVE HAD MATI.

"Vigli, therefore, is the second blot upon the Greek headquarters' strategy. The third blunder was at Mati. If the possession of Lospaki and Deleria were so important for the safety of the Greek army the former should have been maintained and the latter should have been stormed, cost what it might. Any one familiar with the history of modern battles can recall how desperately armies have fought over the possession of a single hamlet or knou, yet Colonel Mavromichaelis when he arrived outside of Deleria and saw the Turks in possession, retreated without firing a shot and telegraphed back that he was beaten.

"When the brave commander of Lospaki signaled early in the afternoon for reinforcements he received instead an order to abandon the position; yet in the plain below the Greek army of 9,000 men, with five batteries, had really pushed a greatly superior force of the enemy back upon Ligara, and the whole brigade of reinforcements was in sight at the very moment when retreat was decided upon.

"No wonder that the Greek army and the Greek nation were struck with bewilderment and consternation at this awful blundering, for, even if we admit the necessity of a retreat, it could have been executed in a manner to save both the honor of the Greek army and the homes of the Thessalian population. A front could have been made at Kaslacker and when that position became untenable the army could have fallen back slowly upon Larissa, thus giving time for the inhabitants of Tyrnavos and Larissa and the surrounding villages to make their arrangements. Instead of that these poor villagers and townspeople fled from their homes, abandoning a large proportion even of their portable goods. There can be no shadow cast upon the gallantry and fighting of the Greek officers and men in this painful crisis. The Greek soldier is undeniably brave, intelligent, abstemious and enduring. His shortcomings in discipline and drill are due to the pernicious system of political meddling which has corrupted everything in Greece, the army not excepted.

"Fault of present disaster must be laid entirely at the door of the general staff, unless it be part of a larger political combination of which we are as yet ignorant, in which case the responsibility must be sought for at Athens. The general staff is by far the weakest point in the Greek army, for no serious work has been done since the fall of King Otho to build up a corps of trained staff officers. Until such measures be taken Greece can never attain such success as her gallant soldiers deserve, and very nearly achieved this time in spite of their leaders. As regards the general situation there can be no doubt that the Greek nation will call to strict account all those responsible for this sad reverse to its brightest hopes."

The chance of the Greek forces making a further stand grows weaker in view of this morning's dispatches, which show that in Epirus they steadily lose ground. The center of interest is now largely shifted to European chanceries and the Daily News Paris correspondent says that Hanotaux urged the Turkish ambassador today to advise the sultan to hold out the olive branch to Greece, for if the Turkish troops went farther the consequences would be incalculable.

France would have to come forward as the defender of the Christian cause, which is held all over Europe to be the cause of civilization. Turkey would have the most cause of regret of the intervention of the powers to prevent revolutionary disaster in the Levant. If they go there to interfere it would not be to prop up the Ottoman empire, but to overthrow the present dynasty.

BALLARD SMITH.

URGE THE PEOPLE TO BE CALM.

Opposition Deputies Issue an Address to the Populace.

ATHENS, April 28.—The opposition deputies have issued the following address to the people:

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

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

Special trains have been placed at the disposal of the provincial deputies in order to enable them to arrive in time to take part in the extraordinary session of the legislative assembly.

The French minister here M. F. Abbourre, has telegraphed for the French war ship Latouche Tovelle to enter the Piraeus. The merchants on Hermes street have organized a private guard to protect their stores and patrols have been placed in the streets near the Boule.

The address of the opposition deputies, however, had a calming effect on the people and a better feeling now prevails here and there is little probability now of a dynastic crisis.

For want of a quorum the extraordinary session of the Legislative Assembly has been further postponed. The city is now quiet. The British minister here, E. H. Egerton, paid a long visit to the king yesterday, and the newspapers connect the incident with the possibility of intervention by Great Britain in the war between Turkey and Greece.

Greeks Will Not Be Expelled.

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

Excitement at Salonica Subsides.

SALONICA, April 28.—The people here have become calmer and the apprehension of an attack upon the part of the Greek fleet is dying away.

Perfect Order at Janina.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 28.—The governor of Janina, province of Epirus, telegraphs that perfect order prevails in that town.

DEBOE IS CHOSEN SENATOR

Wins in the Contest Where Hunter Made a Complete Failure.

END OF A LONG STRUGGLE IN KENTUCKY

Republicans and Gold Democrats Hold a Jubilee When the Result is Announced—Blackburn Much Disappointed.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 28.—Governor Bradley has written out the certificate of election for Hon. W. J. Deboe of Crittenden county as the junior senator from Kentucky to succeed Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn, whose term expired March 4. Senator Deboe will be in his seat in the senate Monday next.

The fate of the famous struggle which extended over two legislative sessions will go into history as the most memorable Kentucky has ever known. Dr. Hunter came here six weeks ago with a republican majority in the legislature, with a clean majority of those republicans staunchly for him and the additional backing of the national and state party organizations, but circumstances were against him and the lightning today struck Deboe on the 112th ballot.

Republican caucuses, informal, irregular and impromptu, were held from 5 o'clock yesterday evening until after daylight this morning. The Hunter devotees were working like beavers for Deboe and work was also being done by Governor Bradley and his lieutenants. The arrival of John W. Yerkes national committeeman for Kentucky, last night, and who has stood off as long as it was a factional fight, emphasized the report that it was at last a party fight. From last night the republicans announced that there was not the faintest possibility of Deboe's election being delayed longer than today.

When the last train was in this morning the republican leaders announced that all of the seventy-one republicans would be on hand; that Deboe would be absent and that he was sure to be elected by seventy-one votes. It looked this way to the nearly despairing Blackburn democrats and the gold democrats.

THE BALLOTING.

When the legislature convened all the republicans in the senate except Deboe answered "present." So did all the gold democrats except Park Smith. The gold democrats in the house also answered present, with but one exception. There were no missing republicans in the house. The chair announced eighty-one present and ordered the roll call for the sixtieth ballot of the session, and the 112th of the struggle.

Gold democrats voted for Martin with but few exceptions. There were 135 present and sixty eight would elect. There was applause when Lieberth voted for the nominee. Norman also voted for Deboe. When the sixty-eighth vote was passed the president could not quell the cheers. The Blackburn men asked for a call of the absentees and they voted solidly for their man. Henry Martin voted too. The ballot stood:

Deboe, 71; Blackburn, 50; Martin, 13; Stone, 1.

Lykins was not present, nor was Ogilvie. Governor Bradley was present. The wild scene that followed could not be quieted. There was no chance to ask the victor to come forward and make a speech. The cheering and demonstrations were ended by the president putting a motion and declaring the assembly adjourned sine die.

Deboe can never be charged with using money in his brief, victorious race. He and his friends are too poor to give a banquet. He has received hundreds of telegrams of congratulation this afternoon and tonight and is already besieged by men for federal positions in Kentucky.

COMPLEXION OF THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The election of Deboe in Kentucky does not change the political complexion of the senate, but on some party question might give the republicans a majority if Senator Kyle of South Dakota voted with them, together with the vote of the vice president. The election of Deboe makes the total membership of the senate eighty-eight, composed of forty-three republicans, thirty-three democrats and twelve populists and silver republicans. With Kyle, the republicans would have forty four, title, and with the vice president, a majority of 1. It is believed, however, that in case a party vote was imminent or probable, that an election would occur in Florida, leaving the senate standing as before Deboe's election. Besides, a party vote would mean a long debate, giving the Florida democrats time to get together.

WINDUP OF GRANT CELEBRATION.

Reception Given at the Waldorf to Naval Officers.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The closing exercises of the Grant monument ceremonies took place tonight in the form of a reception in the Waldorf hotel to the naval officers of the foreign war vessels and those of the United States. Nearly 1,500 invitations had been issued and the spacious chambers, salons and corridors of the hotel were thronged with men and women in handsome toilets. Both ball rooms were thrown open to the guests at the reception. Mayor Strong, representing the city, received with Mrs. Strong. They were assisted by Elihu Root, Mrs. Horace Porter, Mrs. Henry E. Erben, Mrs. Parke Benjamin, Mrs. William C. Whitney, Mrs. George J. Gould and others.

FOUR LIVES LOST IN A FIRE.

Woman Throws Her Children Out of a Window.

NEW YORK, April 28.—Four persons lost their lives in a fire at 1728 Third avenue, Brooklyn, early today. The dead are:

MRS. CELIA BARNETT and her two children, aged 3 and 5 years.

MRS. JOHN NEWELL, aged 38.

Before she was suffocated, Mrs. Barnett threw her two children out of the window into the street. The injuries they received resulted in their death soon afterward.

Triple Tragedy.

FRESNO, Cal., April 28.—A triple tragedy was enacted today at Red Bands, a farming settlement thirty miles distant from here. As a result Mrs. John Quall and her daughter, Lulu, are dying and their assailant, James Brooks, is dead. Brooks was formerly employed as a laborer on Quall's ranch, but was discharged for persistently making love to Miss Lulu, much to her annoyance. Brooks appeared at Quall's today armed with a shotgun. He shot the girl and her mother. Brooks left the house after setting fire to it. He then went to a neighboring barn, to which he set fire, went inside and was burned to death.

Labor Organizations at Outs.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The general executive board of the Knights of Labor today formally declared war against the American Federation of Labor on account of the action of the National Brewery Workers' union, an affiliated body of the American Federation of Labor, which is accused of endeavoring to wrong the members of the Rochester Brewery workers' local assembly of the Knights of Labor.

Give Angell Leave of Absence.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., April 28.—The Board of Regents of the University of Michigan today gave President Angell a leave of absence until October 1, 1898. It is hoped that the president can finish his mission in Turkey before that time and then can return to resume his work here. No action was taken toward the appointment of Dr. Angell's temporary successor.

Deadlock Continues in Florida.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., April 28.—Balloting for United States senator today resulted: Call, 30; Chipley, 24; Raney, 18; Hocker, 9; Burford, 5; scattering, 3; total, 89. No change on second ballot.

UNION PACIFIC ANNUAL REPORT.

Income for the Year Shows a Decrease of 17[illegible]

BOSTON, April 28.—The annual meeting of the Union Pacific railroad was to have been held here today, but for the absence of a quorum it was postponed for one week.

The annual report, which was distributed to the stockholders, shows that the passenger earnings increased $[illegible],504, while the freight movement showed an increase of $521,194 for the year. There is, however, a decrease of $36,024 in value of material on hand and a decrease in interest on bonds of $58,638. The amount withheld for transportation services and carried to the credit of the sinking fund under the Thurman act increased $553,740. Cash paid by the company was $1,421,714. Interest collected on bonds held in sinking funds $6,055,259, an increase of $1,974,995 over 1895; total increase $1,748,736. A deficit on the system increased $267,800, and the total income shows a decrease of $747,032.

The Oregon Short line was operated for the year at a deficit of $548,243, as against $558,242. The coal company shows a deficit of $10,266.

ROCK ISLAND BACKS A BIG SCHEME.

Proposes to Build Through to the Gulf of California.

DENVER, April 28.—A special to the Republican from Santa Fe, N. M., says: Unless all signs are at fault the Rock Island is back of the biggest railway project the southwest has known in years, and proposes to have a line from the Missouri river via El Paso to Topolobampo bay on the Gulf of California in a comparatively short time. The Rock Island is hauling in steel rails and ties to Liberal, Kan., preparatory to extending its line southwest to El Paso, and now it is asserted upon authority that the Rock Island is building the Cerrillitos road out of El Paso, which will connect with Colonel A. K. Owen's road from Topolobampo, concessions for which have just been granted by the Mexican government. The route to New Mexico is from Roswell to Anarillo, Tex., over which O. E. Faulkner, of the Pecos Valley road is now making a trip on horseback, accompanied by a representative of the Farmers' Loan and Trust company.

CHICAGO, April 28.—The general agents of the Rock Island road deny the story sent out from Santa Fe, N. M., that the road is contemplating the building of a line from the Missouri river via El Paso, through to the gulf of California.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR RATES.

Good Only Through Missouri River Gateways on Outward Trip.

CHICAGO, April 28.—The Western roads have agreed and the Southern Pacific has assented to the proposition that all the business of the Christian Endeavor convention at San Francisco shall be routed through the Missouri river gateways. No reduced rates will be allowed through any other gateways, and in going to San Francisco any delegate to the convention taking any other route than through the Missouri river gateways will be compelled to pay full fare. In returning, however, the tickets will be good at Missouri river gateways or through the northern gateways and via St. Paul. The tickets will be sold at $25 for the trip via the Missouri river gateway and $32.50 via St. Paul.

Agreement Among Southern Roads.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Representatives of leading railroads of the south met here today and concluded the formation of a new passenger traffic association and elected officers for the ensuing year. The articles of association were tentatively formed at a recent meeting at Atlanta, subject to the concurrence of four absent members. These members were present today, and after some minor changes in the articles they were formally adopted.

ILLINOIS IS RIGHT IN LINE.

Senate Votes $50,000 for Display at Transmississippi Exposition.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 28.—The bill appropriating $50,000 for the participation of Illinois in the Transmississippi and International Exposition, to be held at Omaha in 1898, was passed by the senate today.

GOLD COIN IS GOING TO EUROPE.

Start of Movement Which Usually Occurs This Time of the Year.

NEW YORK, April 28.—Of the $1,500,000 gold for Europe $1,000,000 was withdrawn by Lazard Freres and $500,000 by Kidder, Peabody & Co. of Boston. Both shipments go by the Normannia tomorrow. It is understood that the Boston house sends its gold to Germany. Both withdrawals were made in regular form by presentation of treasury notes to the subtreasury.

At the banking house of Lazard Freres it was stated to a representative of the Associated press that the shipment was made in the regular order of business to liquidate indebtedness and was not a purchase of gold on an order from Europe, as was said of the shipment of $1,000,000 ordered Saturday. Lazard Freres' representative said further that it was not unlikely that further shipments of the same description would be made by them. Withdrawals of gold coin for shipment are also in prospect by other houses for shipment by next Saturday's steamer. These shipments are the result of the dissolution of a tacit agreement among foreign bankers not to ship gold until sterling exchange should rise to the basis of $4.88¾ for demand sterling, actual rates. Demand sterling is sold today at $4.87¾ as a result of the dissolution of the agreement. The shipments so far this week amount to $2,477,000, and it is now generally felt that this is the inauguration of a regular gold export movement which is usual at this time of year and which has already been deferred several weeks beyond the normal by the heavy exports of merchandise. It is likely that the export of gold would have been deferred some time longer had it not been for the extraordinary demand for the metal made on London by Austria and Japan.

Methodist Bishops Meet.

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

Two Firemen Lost.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., April 28.—There is no doubt that Elijah Manderson and William Paxton, the two colored firemen on the tugboat Wanderer, which was destroyed in yesterday's conflagration, were lost, as they have not been seen since. They jumped overboard when the tug was burning.

Movements of Ocean Vessels April 28.

At New York—Arrived—Munchen, from Bremen; Anchoria, from Glasgow.

At Rotterdam—Arrived—Maasdam, from New York. Sailed—Amsterdam, for New York.

At Southampton—Sailed—Havel, from Bremen, for New York.

At New York—Arrived—Majestic, from Liverpool. Sailed—Westernland, for Antwerp.

At London—Arrived—Massachusetts, from New York.

At Copenhagen—Arrived—Thingvalla, from New York.

At Liverpool—Sailed—Germanic, for New York; Rhineland, for Philadelphia.

At Philadelphia—Sailed—Pennland, for Liverpool.

At Marseilles—Arrived—Olympic, from New York.

At Cherbourg—Arrived—Spree, from New York.

DROWNED BY DOZENS

Frightful Loss of Life in a Flood at Guthrie, Oklahoma.

CITY IS SWEPT BY DESTRUCTIVE FLOOD

Wall of Water Several Feet High Carries All Before it.

IMPOSSIBLE TO COMPUTE DEATH ROLL

No Time Given to Escape from the Rapidly Rising River.

FIVE WARDS OF THE TOWN SUBMERGED

El Reno Has a Double Visitation by Wind and Flood—Oklahoma is Now a Vast Sea of Water.

GUTHRIE, Okl., April 28.—For miles tonight the Canadian valley is a dreary waste and her people are overcast with gloom. At sunrise this morning a mighty wall of water, from six to eight feet high and a mile wide, broke upon West Guthrie without warning, crushing houses, sweeping away property and drowning people by the score. Every movable thing was swept before the wave, which passed on into the valley with resistless force, wreaking terrible destruction to life and property wherever it touched. Dozens of human lives are known to be sacrificed, how many may not be known for weeks, hundreds of houses were wrecked in the twinkling of an eye, for miles farms were completely ruined, bridges and tracks were washed out, and railway traffic in every direction is left at a standstill. The most complete chaos has prevailed all day. The efforts of rescuing parties have in many cases proven in vain. Many people floated down stream before they could be reached, and their fate is unknown; others will pass the night in trees in midstream or perched on housetops. It is impossible to estimate the dead. The property loss is placed at something near a million dollars.

Fully two-thirds of the victims were colored people. Business has been suspended all day in Guthrie, the stores and banks being closed. As thorough organization for relief as is possible has been made, but all aid has been necessarily retarded by the confused condition of things. It will be impossible to explore the houses until the water shall subside, as many of them are submerged. As darkness gathered over the scene many overturned houses could be seen far out in the flood, but it could not be learned whether their occupants escaped. The river is thirty feet above its ordinary level.

CAUSED BY A CLOUDBURST.

A heavy rain began falling this afternoon. A threatening bank of clouds came up from the northwest and many persons fled to their tornado cellars, fearing that another wind disaster was upon them. Luckily, however, the damage was slight.

The flood is supposed to have been caused by a cloudburst, supplemented by heavy rains. The Cottonwood river, ordinarily a small stream that winds between steep banks in West Guthrie, was bankful from a heavy rain yesterday and last night, but no alarm had been felt, as the river had been rising gradually during the night. About 6 o'clock, however, water from a cloudburst above had added to the above already nearly up to the level of the high banks and the flood was sweeping through West Guthrie, a section populated, mostly by colored people. Persons who saw the first wall of water say it was about eighteen inches high, spreading entirely across the valley. There was no water in front of it, save that in the river's channel. The first wave was followed by others in quick succession until the whole swelled into a bank of water from six to eight feet high. Many had already begun carrying their household goods to a place of safety, but few had made more than one trip before they were obliged to flee before a resistless torrent which none could hope to stay.

The main supply pipe of the water works burst where it crossed the Cottonwood in the southern part of the city, and all the water in the reservoirs poured into the river.

CAUGHT BY THE WAVE.

In the southwestern part of the city a long arm of land is formed by the winding of the river. On this land lived hundreds of negroes. During the night the bridge leading across the river to the main section had been swept away. The people were absorbed in watching the rising waters this morning, when the floods from the reservoirs came down in a solid wall and cut across the arm of land near the main land, cutting off the people from escape. They fled from their homes to the higher portions of the newly formed island. In half an hour the mountain of water had done is work and practically spent itself.

The air became hideous with the crashing of houses and the cries for help of the unfortunates. When the first shock of the disaster was over the more fortunate on the island immediately began to help those nearest them, while across in Guthrie prompt steps were taken at rescue. The houses, barns and other effects began to drift down stream, each freighted with one or more human beings; boats or rafts shot out here and there from the shore and desperate effor