THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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FALL OF PHARSALIA

Prince Constantine's Army Evacuates the Place and Retires to Domokos.

TURKISH TROOPS ARE IN POSSESSION

General Smolenski Remains at Velestino to Protect Volo.

POWERS HAVE PROPOSED MEDIATION

British, French, Russian and Italian Ministers Instructed to Act.

TURKS LOSE HEAVILY AT VELESTINO

Two Thousand Killed in the Battle at That Place on Wednesday—Decisive Engagement is Expected Soon.

LARISSA, May 6.—3:20 p. m.—The Turks have captured Pharsalia.

ATHENS, May 6.—A dispatch from the front announces that Prince Constantine's army retired yesterday evening in perfect order upon Domokos, about thirteen miles south of Pharsalia, where the Greeks will await the attack of the Turks. General Smolenski remains at Velestino in order to protect Volo. Pharsalia has been abandoned and telegraphic communication with that place has been cut.

Austria and Germany have joined the other powers in proposing mediation between Greece and Turkey. General Smolenski is retreating slowly and in orderly fashion to Almyro, and Volo has been almost completely evacuated. The forces under Prince Constantine reached Domokos unmolested and have not been attacked today. It appears that the great massing of Turkish troops and their movements led to a suspicion that an attempt was being projected to surround Pharsalia. A council of war was held in the Greek camps and it was decided to retire to Domokos, which was reached this morning at dawn. The Greeks promptly occupied strong positions on the mountain range overlooking Domokos. During Wednesday night the Turks continued to execute movements with a view of outflanking Pharsalia and only discovered at daybreak this morning that the Greek army had retired.

A collective note will be handed to the Greek and Turkish governments this (Thursday) evening or tomorrow, calling upon them to cease hostilities on the distinct assurances that the powers will undertake the final solution of pending difficulties.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BATTLE.

LARISSA, May 6.—A dispatch from Pharsalia, dated 11 a. m. today, describes the battle there, which began yesterday:

A Turkish corps first appeared on the summit of Mount Tekke yesterday morning. From a formidably intrenched position on the hillside they attacked the Fourth regiment of Evzones about noon. The latter made a strong resistance, but were finally compelled to fall slowly back. The Turks then commandeaded and destroyed the village of Ordskoni, which is about two hours' march north of Pharsalia.

The crown prince, having ordered their army to draw up in line of battle, the Greeks advanced about 2 p. m. The Turks numbering 30,000 immediately descended the slopes of Mount Tekke and planted batteries, which began to bombard the Greek regiments. Owing to superiority of weight, the Turkish cannon inflicted heavy losses upon the Greeks, and especially near the station. The Turks continued to advance until they came into close quarters, and then the crown prince decided to retire to more commanding positions. All the ammunition and supplies have been transported to Domokos, on the heights of which the Greek batteries were prepared for action.

The Turks have burned the village of Tatai, and have massacred a priest and the entire family in the village of Dioskani.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 6.—Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander-in-chief in Thessaly, has sent the following dispatch to the ministry of war, dated this morning: "The imperial army, while marching to Pharsalia, met the enemy in the villages of Saubathi, Souledji, Turcomanli and Lamia. After a severe engagement, lasting fifteen hours, we dislodged them from their positions and advanced to Pharsalia, which the imperial army has just victoriously occupied."

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

DESCRIPTION OF THE BATTLE.

London Correspondent Tells What He Saw at Pharsalia.

LONDON, May 7.—The Daily Mail's correspondent with the Turkish forces at Pharsalia, telegraphing yesterday, says:

Yesterday's (Wednesday) battle was the most decisive of the entire war. It was not intended at the beginning that the fight should be a regular pitched engagement, but on the arrival of Edhem Pasha at the outposts, a furious firing began. The weather was cool and the sky somewhat cloudy after a thunder storm. The village of Pharsalia could be seen huddled, as it were, under a line of low-pecked hills. Higher and round about were black hills rising behind the others, while between us and the village ran the small stream known to the ancients as the Raipeus, crossed by a bridge at the railway. Between the stream and the village were the Greeks in an excellent position, well defended by earthworks. Their advance line consisted of two brigades, and their reserve of two half brigades, altogether about 20,000 men. Against these were 50,000 Turks.

The artillery began the engagement, the Greek practice being much better than usual, but after two hours they began to retire across the river. This was a great mistake, [illegible] they were enclosed between the river and the mountains, with no room to deploy. The sight was superb. In many cases the Greeks fought with the courage of despair. The great black masses forming the rear defense to defend the bridge, covered the whole rich green plain. The endurance and dash of the Turks were magnificent, too.

I reached the battlefield with a regiment whose men immediately began to run forward, dancing under fire and shouting like children when they saw the enemy. The Greeks repulsed them vigorously and followed up the repulse. The Turks had formed in a semi-circle of thundering batteries and crackling battalions. The division at the extreme right tried to cut off the retreat to Domokos, while the remainder of the force flung itself upon Pharsalia.

The battle was but little like battles described in books. There was no firing of volleys, no bayonet attacks, no rush, but only a steady, leisurely advance into the open in perfect order. There was some individual firing and the soldiers shouted "Allah! Allah!" till the constant repetition swelled into one 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 last village north of Vasili and the entrenchments near the river were stormed, with considerable loss to the Turks, and the battle ceased at nightfall, the flanking division having established itself behind the Greeks and cut off the best line of retreat to Athens.

BRACED NOW BY THE OLD HILLS.

Greeks Take a Position Where Cavalry Cannot Be Used.

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ATHENS, May 6.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Crown Prince Constantine, at the head of the main Greek army, is retiring upon Domokos, where he will occupy a strong position. The hills there will practically destroy the effectiveness of the Turkish cavalry, which vastly outnumbers the Greeks. A short distance back of Domokos is the old frontier of Greece, very mountainous and easily defensible. Lamia will now be the base of operations of the Greek center.

Slightly superior in numbers, but woefully deficient in artillery and cavalry, the Greek army held its ground yesterday at Pharsalia. The country there is level and therefore against the Greeks, as the terrific charges of Turkish cavalry were almost irresistible. The Turks had 15,000 infantry and 4,000 cavalry. The Greeks had 1,000 cavalry and 22,000 infantry.

Urgent calls for surgeons and nurses came from Lamia after yesterday's great battle. It happened that a party of English nurses and surgeons had just arrived here but were unable to go to the front because they had no means of transportation. As my despatch boat was returning to the front this evening I invited the nurses and surgeons to accompany me, which they were glad to do. This relief expedition includes five English Red Cross nurses, in charge of Mrs. Fenwick, who represented English nurses at the World's fair in Chicago. There are two English surgeons, headed by Dr. Abbott, sent to Greece through the efforts of the London Chronicle, in raising a popular subscription for the purpose. They are well provided with medical and surgical supplies. Much interest is taken here in the expedition. Thanks are publicly extended to the English nurses and to the surgeons.

My despatch boat, leaving at 6 p. m., should arrive tomorrow morning at Stylida, on the Gulf of Lamia, nine miles from the town of Lamia.

Athens is much excited over the report of General Smolenski's victory on the Greek right wing at Velestino supplemented by today's news from Lamia.

SYLVESTER SCOVEL.

TURKS LOSE TWO THOUSAND MEN.

Result of the Battle Fought at Velestino Wednesday.

PHARSALIA, Headquarters of the Greek Army in Thessaly, May 5.—(Delayed in Transmission.)—The Greeks claim a decisive victory in the fighting which has taken place here and at Velestino today. The Greek line was attacked by a strong Turkish force of 20,000 infantry, in addition to large forces of artillery and cavalry. The Greek right wing was in command of Colonel Mavromichaelis and the left wing was commanded by Colonel Makris. Both the Greek wings repulsed the Turks with great slaughter.

The railroad station was destroyed by Turkish shells and railway communication between this place and Volo was interrupted. It is estimated that 2,000 Turks were killed at Velestino. The enemy also abandoned a large number of guns. Preparations are being made with the utmost activity for the decisive battle which seems inevitable for tomorrow.

The charge from the Turkish camp can be clearly heard from here. The morale of the Greek forces is now all that could be desired. A number of Turkish shells fell in the town during the engagement, which was fiercely fought on both sides. The Greek artillery occupied better positions than the guns of the Turks and was well served.

Full credit is given to General Smolenski for the victory at Velestino and in some quarters it is asserted that the Turks have been finally repulsed in that direction. This belief, however, is not general.

General Smolenski's victory was the occasion for great rejoicing here. When the news was received the Greek troops cheered long and enthusiastically, apparently overlooking past reverses and being anxious for another brush with the enemy.

Prince Constantine telegraphed his congratulations to General Smolenski and received a reply from the Greek commander saying: "Our success has been very brilliant, thanks to the courage of the men. But it is by God's help that we have repelled the enemy."

The crown prince has issued an army order congratulating the troops upon showing themselves worthy of the trust reposed in them by the country.

It is stated that Colonel Tertige, in command of the Greek forces at Karditza, has been recalled.

The fighting which is to take place tomorrow in this vicinity will most likely turn out to be the most interesting and decisive of the whole campaign. In spite of the difficulties which both sides have experienced with their transport service the two armies have had plenty of time to prepare for the final engagement. Though it is difficult to predict the result, there is no denying that the odds are in favor of the Turks. They are overwhelmingly strong in infantry, artillery and cavalry.

The Ottoman troops, moreover, in spite of the repulses just experienced, are flushed with victory, full of confidence and most eager to engage in battle. Moreover, they have implicit confidence in their officers and will follow out every order to the letter. These officers, thoroughly capable men themselves, have the benefit of the advice of picked German and Russian officers and are lacking in nothing calculated to assist in bringing the campaign to a brilliant and successful termination. The positions which they occupy are well chosen and though repulsed, the Turks are in no way disheartened. As the campaign stands the loss of a few thousand men to the Turks is but a trifling affair. They have all the men needed and plenty to spare.

The Greeks occupy strong, well entrenched positions, on high ground and are acting entirely on the defensive. The Greeks have no cavalry worth mentioning and are very weak in artillery, but what guns they have are well served. The Greek infantry may be expected to do fairly well while occupying good defensive positions. In the field or open plain it is not to be expected that they will be a match for the Turks. Supplies of all kinds in the Greek camp are at a premium.

Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander, may safely be reckoned upon to be carrying out a well conceived and carefully followed out plan of campaign. His main forces are divided into four divisions and these divisions are arrayed in a semi-circle around Pharsalia, which is backed by high hills. The extreme right of the Turkish commander is southwest and south of the railway line at Bazaraki, while three brigades are threatening Velestino and Volo. From present indications it appears that Edhem Pasha's plan is to turn both the Greek flanks and thus practically surround them.

There are two features of serious import to the Greeks. The first fighting occurred at Aivally, a little more than half way between Pharsalia and Velestino and near the railway line connecting these two places. From this it would appear that Edhem Pasha's plan is either to feel for the weakest spot in the extended Greek line in the direction of Velestino and later make an attempt to force his way through there and attack the right flank of the Greeks. Or he may be feigning an attack and possibly other attacks in that direction so as to draw from the main body of Greeks at Pharsalia as many men as possible in the direction of Velestino and then make his real attack upon the Greek left flank, which may turn out to have been weakened in order to strengthen other points. If Edhem Pasha breaks through the Greek ranks at Aivally he will in that case have succeeded in separating the two Greek armies, the one at Velestino, commanded by General Smolenski, and the main body at Pharsalia, commanded by the crown prince.

This would enable the Turkish commander-in-chief to attack separately either of the two Greek armies and overwhelm them with his immensely superior forces, as it is not believed either of the Greek commands

(Continued on Second Page.)

REVOKE CLEVELAND'S ORDER

Senators Vote to Restore Forest Reservations to Public Domain.

TAKE IT OUT OF PRESIDENT'S HANDS

Sundry Civil Bill Passes, Carrying an Appropriation of $53,000,000—Bacon Introduces Resolution in Favor of Arbitration.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The senate today agreed to an amendment to the sundry civil bill, revoking the order of President Cleveland, made on February 22 last, and pertaining to forest reservations. The debate brought out much criticism of Mr. Cleveland's order. Mr. Gray of Delaware defended the course of the president, pointing out that it was the result of an inquiry authorized by congress and conducted by the National Academy of Science. Mr. Allison attempted to have the amendment restored so as to leave the question of revocation to the president, but he was defeated. Mr. Gorman made a point of order against the amendment, but this being submitted to the senate, was defeated, 23 to 25. The amendment was then agreed to, without division. Another amendment agreed to provides for a continuance of the investigation of the condition of the fur seals in Bering sea. The sundry civil bill was passed late in the day. It carries an aggregate of $53,000,000. During the day Mr. Bacon of Georgia introduced a joint resolution, deprecating war and announcing the policy of the government in favor of arbitration. The resolution was referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Among the bills favorably reported were those for public buildings at Indianapolis, to cost $2,000,000, and at Abilene, Tex., to cost $100,000.

As a sequel to the defeat of the Anglo-American treaty of arbitration, Mr. Bacon of Georgia introduced the following joint resolution, deprecating war and announcing the policy of the government as favorable to arbitration:

Resolved, That the United States of America deprecates war and desires the maintenance of peace and friendship with all the world, and that this desire is not limited to its relations with any one nation, but extends to its relations with all the nations of the earth whether the same be great or small, strong or weak.

Sec. 2. That to the end that these relations of peace and amity now happily existing between it and all nations may be perpetually preserved, and that wars may be discouraged and as far as practicable made impossible, the United States favors the principle and practice of international arbitration for the settlement of questions in difference between it and any other nation which it may fail to adjust by treaty or diplomatic negotiation.

Sec. 3. That the United States does hereby avow it as its future policy and intention, whenever there shall arise any question in difference between it and any other nation which it may fail to adjust by treaty or diplomatic negotiation, that it shall and will so far as it can consistently with the national honor, the integrity of its territory and its foreign and domestic policies submit such question in difference to the arbitrament and final decision of an international court of arbitration. Such court of arbitration shall, in the future as in the past, be constituted by agreement between the parties consenting thereto, with special reference and adaptation to the particular question in difference and to the conditions then existing.

Sec. 4. That the United States hereby invites all civilized nations to take a corresponding and reciprocal declaration to the end that wars may cease and that a universal reign of peace may be inaugurated and perpetually maintained.

ASKS INFORMATION.

A resolution by Mr. Lodge was agreed to requesting the president for all the information relating to Italians in Louisiana for whom compensation had been suggested by the executive.

Mr. Jones of Arkansas, democratic member of the finance committee, called attention to the fact that the comparative statement as to the tariff bill had not yet appeared. It was most desirable, he said, if the bill was to be taken up on the 18th inst. that this statement be in hand very soon.

Mr. Allison, republican member of the finance committee, said the statement would be very comprehensive and would be ready probably next Saturday.

"There is no intention so far as I know," said Mr. Jones, "to delay the consideration of this bill. All we ask is that reasonable time be given for a proper consideration of the bill."

The sundry civil bill was then taken up, the pending question being on Mr. Pettigrew's amendment suspending the order of President Cleveland creating extensive forestry reserves. The president's order was severely criticized by senators from the states affected, including Messrs. Pettigrew, Wilson and Carter. Mr. Wilson characterized Mr. Cleveland's proclamation as a "dastardly blunder;" 8,000,000 acres had been taken out of his state, so that no man could cut a stick of timber without being denounced as a thief. The people affected by these orders were not to be restrained, he said, by "scientific gentlemen from Harvard college." They were going to have the timber which they needed, law or no law, and "what are you going to do about it?" he asked.

Mr. Allison, in charge of the bill, said he favored some relief from Mr. Cleveland's order of February last. He stated that President McKinley and cabinet were considering the matter with a view to righting the wrong. But the amendment went too far, not only authorizing the president to vacate the order, but declaring by act of congress that the act was abrogated.

Mr. Wilson declared that if this order had applied to Mr. Allison's state the people there would have risen in rebellion.

CALLS IT RIDICULOUS.

Mr. White, democrat of California, characterized the order of February last as oppressive and ridiculous in the extreme. He said it disclosed a dense ignorance of the conditions on the part of those inspiring the matter.

Mr. Pettigrew insisted that congress should revoke the order without waiting for the president to revoke it.

Mr. Turner, populist of Washington, said that for three months appeals had been made to the executive authorities, but as yet no relief had come. The senators from the states affected were not to be made to "kick their shins" in the corridors of the executive branch of the government. It was for the executive branch to correct this wrong.

Mr. Gray said Mr. Cleveland's action was the result of an investigation started and entrusted to scientists. On the report of that body the president had issued his proclamation, defining the extent of the forestry.

Mr. Clark of Wyoming, said the west was deeply concerned in the preservation of the forests and streams, but what they protested against was the "absolute ignorance" inspiring this order for the preservation of forests. President Cleveland's order, he said, had struck the greatest blow to forest preservation it had ever received. It had arrayed the people of the west against the entire policy of forest reserves.

Mr. 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 immediately set aside this ipse dixit.

When Mr. Gorman referred to a similar revocation in the last sundry civil bill, which had been abandoned in conference, Mr. Pettigrew declared that the president had threatened to veto the entire sundry civil bill if that item was retained. Yielding to the president's threat, the provision had been abandoned. "And a president that would make such a threat," exclaimed Mr. Pettigrew, "is a disgrace to civilization and a disgrace to the republic."

USES THE GAVEL.

The presiding officer sounded the gavel sharply and Mr. Gray interjected the inquiry: "On what authority does the senator assert that the president made such a threat?"

"It was so stated in committee," Mr. Pettigrew answered. It was well known also, he said, that during the last four years the president menaced congress by threats.

Mr. Gray remarked that when the senator had been challenged for his authority he had repeated the gossip of the senate chamber and had assumed this to be a threat by the president.

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

Mr. Allison moved to strike from the bill the provision suspending the president's order of February 22. The motion was defeated, 14 to 32.

On the announcement of the vote Mr. Allison withdrew all objection and remarked that it had become evident that a majority of the senate was in favor of this legislation and was not even willing to trust the president and secretary of the interior to revoke the order.

The presiding officer submitted to the senate Mr. Gorman's point of order against the entire amendment and it was held to be in order, 25 to 23.

This left the amendment in order, and it was agreed to without division.

PROVISIONS OF THE AMENDMENT.

The amendment provides, that to remove any doubt that may exist pertaining to the authority of the president thereunto, the president of the United States is hereby authorized and empowered to revoke, modify or suspend any and all such executive orders and proclamations designating forest reserves, or any part thereof, from time to time as he shall deem best for the public interest.

Provided, that the executive orders and proclamations dated February 22, 1897, setting apart and reserving certain lands in Wyoming, Utah, Montana, Washington, Idaho and South Dakota as forest reservations, be and they are hereby suspended and the lands embraced therein restored to the public domain the same as if the said orders and proclamations had not been issued.

Provided, further, that lands embraced in such reservations not otherwise disposed of shall, when the surveys of said reservations are completed, be subject to such order as the president might make in reference to the same, so as not to disturb the right of any actual settler or claimant now residing upon any of the lands embraced in said reservations.

The amendment further appropriates $50,000 for surveying these forest reserves and establishing a general plan of administering such reserves, protection against fire, sale of dead timber, etc.

Mr. Berry offered an amendment authorizing contracts for the improvement of the Mississippi river in advance of appropriations by congress to the amount of $2,583,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, and of a like sum for the following year. After some discussion the amendment was agreed to. The amendment is in execution of the provisions of the last river and harbor bill.

BERING SEA DEBATE.

A Bering sea debate occurred when Mr. Allison offered an amendment appropriating $25,000 for continuing the investigation of the fur seal fisheries. Mr. Pettigrew proposed a substitute providing for a commission to negotiate with Russia, Great Britain and Japan with relation to the protection of the seals, and in case of no agreement, arrangements for the killing of the seals. The senator said this would bring speedy action by the British government and would put an end to the barbarous butchery of the seals.

The Pettigrew substitute went out on a point of order and the Allison amendment was agreed to.

The provision as to a Nicaraguan canal commission was left as in the original bill, the amendment by Mr. Hale increasing the commission to five, of which three were to be civilian engineers, being defeated.

The appropriation for the Omaha exposition was increased from $200,000 to $275,000.

Mr. Gorman, Maryland, said it was evident that a majority of the senate was opposed to his view of reducing the aggregate of the bill, so that he would not press specific reductions in river and harbor items.

The sundry civil bill was then passed.

An agreement was reached that the adjournment be until Monday.

Mr. Frye of Maine reported the bill providing regulations for the avoidance of collisions in inland harbors in accordance with the agreement of the marine congress. The bill was passed.

At 6:15 the senate adjourned until Monday.

TO MEET TWO DAYS IN THE WEEK.

House Will Kill Time Until Senate Acts on Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The house today, by a strict party vote, all the republicans favoring and all the democrats and populists opposing, adopted a resolution providing that the house should meet only on Mondays and Thursdays of each week until otherwise ordered. It was announced to be the republican policy to wait on the senate's action on the tariff bill. Mr. Bailey, democrat of Texas, made a strong but unsuccessful fight to have the order modified so as to give early and full consideration to the bankruptcy bill. The republicans replied that they would call up the bankruptcy bill and hold daily sessions on it after General Henderson's return, but until then the rule should stand.

After the adjournment rule had been adopted Mr. Barlow, democrat of California, asked for consideration of a resolution calling on the secretary of war "to communicate to the house at the earliest date that may be practicable what, if anything, has been done toward the building of a harbor of refuge and commerce at San Pedro, Cal., as provided for by law, and, if nothing has been done, why the law has not been carried out and how soon bids will be invited for the prosecution of said work, as contemplated in the statute making appropriations therefor." Mr. Barlow was proceeding to explain with some heat that the secretary had refused a personal request for this information, to which Mr. Barlow thought himself entitled, when several republicans objected.

At Mr. Dingley's suggestion the resolution was withdrawn for examination. Then, as Mr. Dingley was about to move to adjourn, Mr. King, democrat of Utah, besought him to delay that he might ask for the immediate consideration of a resolution which he was waving in his hand.

"What is the resolution," Mr. Dingley inquired.

"For the annexation of Hawaii," was the reply, which occasioned the house to break into a shout of laughter and immediately, at 2 p. m., adjourned until 2 p. m. Monday, shutting off the resolution, which authorized the territory to be received into the United States whenever ceded by Hawaii. Congress is given authority to make laws for the islands. It is especially declared that Chinese shall not be admitted to the island nor those there admitted to the United States.

Patents for Western Inventors.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—(Special.)—Patents have been issued as follows:

Nebraska—Matthew Corcoran, Fremont, trussing machine; Nelia E. Eichhorn and J. E. Evans, Omaha, holder for skein silk or similar strands; Eva K. Hunter, Scribner, window screen.

Iowa—Solon O. Campbell, Peru, gate latch; Ashford T. Dowden, Prairie City, potato cutter; machine for forming rods for endless conveyors; sprocket chain; Lewis E. Fagan, equalizing device for windmills; Benjamin A. Holmes, Fort Dodge, game register for pool tables; Stephen Pecoy, Cresco, work bench; Ole and W. Swenson, Cresco, hay loader.

Commission Selects a Secretary.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Dr. J. H. Hollander has been appointed secretary of the International Bimetallic Conference commission. He is professor of political economy at the Johns Hopkins university and a French and German scholar.

Tyner Gets a Place.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—James N. Tyner of Indiana has been appointed assistant attorney general for the Postoffice department. Mr. Tyner took the oath of office and entered on the discharge of his duties.

Daily Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $232,187,396; gold reserve, $148,337,825.

MORE MONEY FOR THE EXPO

Senate Raises House Appropriation Seventy-Five Thousand Dollars.

ORIGINAL AMENDMENT IS AGAIN ADOPTED

Senator Thurston Offers the Proposition and it is Agreed to, as Also One to Make the Money Immediately Available.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—(Special Telegram.)—The Transmississippi and International Exposition will be $75,000 richer should the sundry civil bill, as passed by the senate late this afternoon, become a law. The sundry civil bill for two days has been the subject of discussion, amendment after amendment being attached. The Pettigrew amendment to abrogate the forest reservation order of President Cleveland brought out the west against the east, and the amendment was attached by the close vote of 25 to 23. Following this Senator Thurston moved an amendment increasing the appropriation for the Omaha Exposition $75,000. He followed the motion by a short speech, and the amendment was incorporated as a part of the bill. Senator Thurston also asked that the amount be made instantly available, stating that the exposition was well under way and that plans for the government building had not yet been begun. This amendment to make available at once the whole appropriation was carried without division.

Senator Thurston also secured an amendment making an appropriation of $5,000 to continue the beet sugar investigation. The sundry civil bill now goes to the conference committee.

SUPPLY DEPOT NOT LOCATED.

Owing to Senator Pettigrew's amendment to the sundry civil bill regarding forest reservations, it was impossible to hold a conference on the Indian appropriation bill this afternoon. House members were present, but Cockrell and Pettigrew of the senate committee were anxious to go upon record upon the question of abrogating Cleveland's order setting aside millions of acres of forest lands of public domain. This interfered with the conference and it was decided that a meeting should be held tomorrow at 10:30 o'clock.

Senators and representatives from Nebraska are receiving telegraphic communications almost hourly from all sections of the state, urging the importance of supporting their local interests as outlined in the tariff bill. The American Chicory company is especially anxious to have a duty of 1 cent per pound on raw chicory and 2 cents per pound on the manufactured article. It is using every effort to secure a united delegation in congress from Nebraska along those lines.

Resignations have been received from postmasters at Potter, Cheyenne county, and Sioux, Dakota county, Neb. In all probability Daniel Nicemeanger will be appointed postmaster at Pickrell, Neb., and Benton Collerman at Petersburg, Neb.

Representative Strode has indicated the appointment of a pension board at Auburn as follows: Dr. Stewart, Auburn; Dr. Jack, Brownville, and Dr. Nell of Auburn.

Applications have been received by the Postoffice department for the establishment of new postoffices at Gadsby, Box Butte county; Geary, Banner county, and Worms, Merrick county, Neb.

Fourth class postmasters appointed today in Nebraska were: J. F. Ottersburg at Johnson, Nemaha county, vice J. B. Johnson, removed; John Muir, at Martland, Fillmore county, vice C. Croker, resigned. In Iowa: Andrew Anderson, Deer Creek, vice C. M. Biexrud, resigned; A. Von Oven, at Miles, vice H. W. Kime, removed; John Ryan, Parnell, vice Maggie Schnall, removed, and L. D. Darland, Union Mills, vice Mrs. M. Flickinger, resigned.

Postmasters commissioned today: Nebraska—William M. Rieger, Preston. Iowa—Frank Bowman, Everly; John H. Morris, Herndon; Amos Julian, Kamarar; Samuel B. Slates, Kirkman; Jasper N. Milliken, Wall Lake; William S. Browning, Winfield.

G. W. E. Dorsey is at the Shoreham; Captain R. A. Talbot of South Sioux City is at the Wellington.

BROOKE SLATED FOR PROMOTION.

Lively Contest for the Vacant Brigadier Generalship.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Orders have been issued at the War department assigning General Shafter to command the Department of the Columbia, with headquarters at Vancouver barracks, and transferring General Otis to the command of the Department of the Colorado, with headquarters at Denver. Colonel Merriam, who is now at Denver, will assume command of the department on General Wheaton's retirement next Saturday until General Otis' arrival, and Colonel Anderson at Vancouver will be in command there until General Shafter's arrival.

It is already settled that General Brooke, commanding the Department of Missouri at Chicago, will succeed to the major generalship vacated by Major General Wheaton's retirement, and the only struggle now is for the vacant brigadier generalship that will be left by his promotion. The leading candidates are Colonels Merriam and Anderson of the infantry branch and Wade of the cavalry, with Mizner of the cavalry and Frank of the artillery possibilities.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—(Special Telegram.)—Following are the transfers made in the Second infantry: Second Lieutenant Frank H. Whiteman, from company K to company F; Second Lieutenant Preston Brown, from company F to company K.

Captain Casper H. Conrad, Fifteenth infantry, is ordered before the Fort Leavenworth board for examination for promotion.

Captain Stephen C. Mills, Twelfth infantry, is relieved from duty in this city and ordered to join his company.

WAIT FOR HENDERSON'S RETURN.

No Action on Bankruptcy Bill Until He Gets Back.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—No action will be taken by the house looking to consideration of the bankruptcy bill until General Henderson of Iowa returns to Washington. This understanding was reached by the committee on rules today. General Henderson is the past and prospective chairman of the committee on judiciary, which had charge of the subject in the last congress. It is doubtful whether the Nelson bill, providing for voluntary bankruptcy, which was passed by the senate, will be reported to the house. Speaker Reed and other house leaders are known to favor the Torrey bill, which provides for both involuntary and voluntary bankruptcy, and it is thought that their influence will be directed to reporting that bill. The Nelson bill, however, is strongly supported by the members from the west and south. General Henderson, whose return is awaited, has been ill at his home, but is reported to be recovering steadily.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The president today sent the following nominations to the senate:

Interior—Frederick A. Tritle, jr., register of land office at Prescott, Ariz.; Morris C. Barrow, to be receiver of public moneys at Douglas, Wyo.

War—Lieutenant Colonel E. Miles, First infantry, to be colonel; Major W. H. Bisbee, Eighth infantry, lieutenant colonel; Captain Benjamin H. Rogers, Thirteenth infantry, major; First Lieutenant J. G. Goe, Thirteenth infantry, captain; Second Lieutenant Ernest B. Gose, Eighth infantry, lieutenant; Private Bert H. Merchant, First cavalry, second lieutenant.

Navy—John N. Quackenbush, lieutenant commander in the United States navy, to be a commander.

LAUGH AT BARTLETT'S EXPENSE.

Mr. Curzon Refers to the Gentleman's Capture by Greece.

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LONDON, May 6.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The House of Commons refuses to regard the capture of Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett by a Greek cruiser in a serious spirit. A question on the subject was addressed to Under Foreign Secretary Curzon this evening by Admiral Field, who professed a special interest in the captive's welfare, claiming Bartlett as one of his constituents. The inquiry was conceived in an ironical spirit, winding up with a broadly comic question, whether Bartlett was to be treated as contraband of war. Admiral Field's interrogation was punctuated throughout with peals of irrepressible laughter, in which event the ministers joined.

The finishing stroke was given to the amendment of the House by the solicitude displayed by an ordinarily grave Scotch member for Bartlett's son on the ground that the child should not be made responsible for the acts of his father. Under Secretary Curzon fell in with the humor of the House, assuring it, with mock gravity, that the prisoner was perfectly safe from all harm, having actually been consigned to the safekeeping of the British minister at Athens. Bartlett will be free to go where he chooses and doubtless will proceed with little delay to Constantinople, which was his destination when captured.

This incident has excited more interest here than any since the beginning of the war. Every paper has an editorial allusion to it, all being couched in a tone of badinage, because it is known that Sir Ellis never was in any real danger from the Greeks. His appearance at the seat of war excited surprised comment here, together with a profound but unsatisfied curiosity as to what took him there. He was decorated by the sultan last January with the grand order of the Medjidieh on his visit to Constantinople to inquire into the actual situation in the Ottoman empire with reference to the atrocities. When he came back he said he did not believe the sultan, essentially a kind-hearted man, ordered the massacres.

BALLARD SMITH.

REBUFF TO ENGLISH SENTIMENT.

Rejection of the Treaty is Regretted by English Radicals.

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LONDON, May 6.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The rejection of the arbitration treaty excites only languid interest in political circles here, as that eventuality had been fully discounted in advance. The action of the senate is not only regarded, however, as a direct rebuff to English sentiment, but as giving an indefinite setback to the cause of international arbitration.

Curiously enough, although the treaty was Lord Salisbury's work, regret for its loss is confined chiefly to his political opponents, the liberals and radicals, the tories being, as a party, skeptical, both of the possibility and practicability of arbitration.

It is unlikely that any specific notice will be taken of the loss of the treaty in either house of Parliament, and it is noted that Lord Salisbury avoided any allusion to the topic in a political address delivered by him today.

BALLARD SMITH.

TRANSVAAL PREPARING FOR WAR.

Call Upon the Africanders to Assist in the Contest.

LONDON, May 6.—A dispatch from Capetown says that the reserve from the colony of Natal has been ordered to hold itself in readiness for active service. It is further announced that the authorities of the Transvaal have instructed their field cornets to thoroughly patrol the Natal border and report instantly any suspicious movements. Finally the dispatch says that a circular from the Transvaal has been distributed in Cape Colony and in the Orange Free State calling upon the Africanders for help. It says: "We do not want your money nor moral support. We want you to come and help us."

Triple Alliance Is Renewed.

LONDON, May 6.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Rome says that the triple alliance was renewed yesterday (Thursday) for a period of six years. The right to withdraw under the terms of the original agreement expired on May 6, and Germany has succeeded in persuading Italy not to exercise the right of withdrawal.

Confirmation of Aguirre's Death.

HAVANA, May 6.—Confirmation has been received in official circles of the death of Charles Aguirre, the insurgent leader. He was killed in a recent engagement with the Spanish troops. Important documents found upon his person show among other things General Gomez is in bad health.

FARMERS ARE NOT IN A TRUST.

Emphatic Denial of a Story that Has Been Widely Circulated.

CHICAGO, May 6.—The Farmer's Voice says today: "Newspapers all over the country have been publishing an utterly foundationless story to the effect that the farmers were forming a gigantic trust in the nature of an oathbound organization whose object, it was alleged, was to control the production and distribution of all agricultural products. The scene of the earlier operations of this mysterious combine was laid in New Jersey, where the Agriculturalists' Protective association had been duly incorporated. Many of the leading farmers of the country have written the Voice, emphatically asserting entire ignorance of such a trust, and indignantly protesting against the proposed combine and its purposes. The secretary of state of New Jersey, in response to an inquiry, said:

"'I have examined the records of this office, and do not find any corporation organized under the laws of this state by the name of the Agriculturalists' Protective association.' That is convincing enough, and it may be added that there is no possibility of such a trust in the future, for, while there are farmers who would have no hesitancy in going into such a combination, the great mass of American agriculturists are utterly opposed to trusts and combines, believing that the law of supply and demand, if left to do its perfect work, will result in justice to all."

Musicians Still Lack Harmony.

KANSAS CITY, May 6.—The fight between the two factions of National musicians now in session here still continues. The Federation crowd this morning, led by Owen Miller of St. Louis, took occasion to strengthen its hold upon the leaguers. The federationists met with thirty delegates present and took preliminary steps toward the amalgamation of the league and the federation with the object of shutting out the Bremer-Ruhe faction. Such an affiliation would finally allow affiliation with the other labor unions, the point on which the present row was precipitated. A committee of seven has been appointed by each side with a view of uniting the two factions.

Revive Street Railway Union.

DAYTON, O., May 6.—The meeting here of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes has resulted in the revival of the local union. The sessions are secret. National Organizer Mahan presides.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, May 6.

At Naples—Arrived—Fulda, from New York, for Genoa, and proceeded.

At Rotterdam—Arrived—Werkendam, from New York; Obdam, from New York.

At Baltimore—Sailed—Munchen, for Bremen.

At London—Sailed—Massachusetts, for New York.

At Boulogne—Sailed—Maasdam, for New York.

At Queenstown—Sailed—Teutonic, for New York.

At Genoa—Sailed—Werra, for New York.

At Antwerp—Arrived—Pennsylvania, from Philadelphia.

At Hamburg—Arrived—Phoenicia, from York.

At New York—Arrived—Germanic, from Liverpool; Island, from Copenhagen.

STAND BY THE FARM

Safest Investment for Both the Speculator and the Agriculturist.

TILLING THE SOIL BRINGS GOOD RETURNS

Arguments Advanced at Convention of Real Estate Men.

NEBRASKA'S FERTILE LANDS ARE THE BEST

Discussion of Plans for Bringing Settlers to the State.

EASTERN TENANT FARMERS SHOULD COME

State Has No Room for the Grumblers and Croakers Who are Prejudicing People Against the Great West.

There was an increased attendance, as well as an increased interest, at the real estate men's convention at the Commercial club rooms yesterday morning. In calling the delegates to order Chairman Francis said that the session would be given up largely to a discussion of the best methods of soliciting immigration. He said that the real estate man who merely sent out circulars and then sits down to wait for business would probably fail. The Burlington company, he said, wished to discourage as much as possible this lax method. It wanted the real estate men to make up their lists of bargains, study the farms they have to sell, arrange their arguments and then select some county back in Illinois, go there and camp out at a good hotel until the customers were secured.

As the first speaker of the forenoon, W. H. Lanning of Hastings was introduced.

Mr. Lanning said he made no pretense of being a real estate agent. He represented a company which was naturally a large land owner. He came to the convention to catch the general drift of the immigration movement and place