

Desperate Earnest

Greece is Openly Preparing For War.

Athens, March 5.—The cabinet council which met last evening after Premier Delyannis' interview with King George, sat until 1 o'clock this morning. It is reported that as the result of the deliberations of the ministers several important decisions were reached. According to report, the cabinet determined upon the action of the Greek fleet on the coast of Macedonia with a view of aiding the mobilization of the Macedonian forces, the guarding of the Macedonian towns developing upon the gendarmerie and the depot battalions. It is estimated that Greece will soon have 100,000 men under arms, including the reserves.

The Greek ironclads Spezia and Tzara have sailed from the Piræus under sealed orders.

Paris, March 5.—The Figaro publishes a report of an interview with M. Delyannis, prime minister of Greece, had by the correspondent of the paper in Athens. The Greek premier is quoted as saying that the Greek troops would not under any circumstances be withdrawn from Crete. They were there to stay, he declared, and in addition to that the temper of the people of Greece would compel the government to invade Turkey. Greece, he said, merely asked for a plebiscite to show that the inhabitants of the island of Crete are overwhelmingly in favor of union with the Greek kingdom. Anyway, he declared Greece would prefer to disappear from the map of Europe rather than draw back from the position she had taken.

Constantinople, March 5.—The Italian ambassador has made a formal demand upon the port for satisfaction for the firing of a shot across the bows of an Italian mail steamer on Tuesday evening while the vessel was passing through the Dardanelles.

Evidence was given to-day of the feeling that has been created in Albania by Greece's defiance of the powers. A strong force of Albanians who were all prepared for active hostilities, surrounded at El Bassan two battalions of Turkish reserves, who were marching to the Greek frontier. The reserves were disarmed by their captors, who appropriated to themselves the captured rifles and war material carried by the reserves.

London, March 5.—The Greek consul has received a telegram from Athens stating that 40,000 Greek troops have been called out and are to be dispatched to the Turkish frontier with the least possible delay.

Ganea, March 5.—The British consul has started for Selino to endeavor to relieve the Turks who are besieged by the Cretan insurgents.

Grit of the Greeks.

Their Reply to Ultimatum of The Powers.

COURTEOUS BUT FIRM.

London, March 7.—A dispatch to the Central News from Athens gives the following summary of the reply to the ultimatum of the powers which Greece will hand to the diplomats tomorrow when the time expires in which a reply can be made.

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

With regard to the autonomy of the island, the reply will state that it is for the Cretans to decide whether they will accept it or not. It will declare that the evacuation of Crete by Greece is impossible because peace, to restore which Greek troops and warships were sent to the island, remains seriously disturbed.

GIVES POWERS AN OPENING

London, March 7.—The Daily News will to-morrow claim to be able to announce that there is every hope of a speedy, satisfactory and peaceful solution of the Cretan trouble. It will add that Greece's reply to the note of the powers will, by stating her reasons, leave the door open for further negotiations, though she will not accept the conditions laid down by the powers.

The papers give discursively the probable terms of the reply, which are similar to those contained in the dispatch to the Central News. A Constantinople dispatch to the Daily News says it is understood that Greece is willing to withdraw her fleet from Cretan waters, but suggests that her troops remain in the island to assist in organizing the new government.

"HOLD ALL POSITIONS."

Ganea, March 7.—It is believed here that the reply of Greece to the demands of the powers will be a positive refusal to obey and that a bloody struggle is therefore inevitable unless the powers recede from their position. It is known that Col. Vas-

cos, the commander of the Greek army of occupation, has received instructions from King George to hold all the positions in the island now occupied by the Greek troops and to prepare to resist to the bitter end any attempt on the part of anybody to dislodge him. Information reached here that the Greek troops are enthusiastic over the determination of their king not to order their withdrawal from the island and it is believed that it would take a far stronger force than their own to dislodge them from the strategic positions they occupied. The events of the next few days are anxiously awaited.

Last night the insurgents who are besieging the blockhouse at Malaxa made an attempt to blow the place up with dynamite, but were frustrated by the vigilance of the Moslem defenders. For several hours after the failure of the attempt there was a lively fusillade, but the result is not known here.

A similar attempt was made upon the fort at Zeratin and here the insurgents were more successful. The explosion made a breach in the walls of the fort, killed four Turks and wounded many others. The Turks, though brave fighters, have been very nervous by the use of dynamite by the insurgents, this being a method of warfare of which they have no experience.

Glory of Greece

Stands Immovable in the Path of Honor.

SPEAKS TO EUROPE.

London, March 8.—The Chronicle to-morrow will publish a dispatch from Athens, giving the full text of the reply of Greece to the powers. After a brief preamble the reply continues:

"In view of the extraordinary gravity of the results which will follow its opinion of the measures decided upon, an opinion which is the result of long experience and a profound acquaintance with the situation Crete.

"Impressed by the sentiments which animate the powers and their solicitude for general peace, the Greek government will not fail in this duty since Greece also ardently desires to contribute to the maintenance of peace and save from utter ruin the population of an island put to so severe a trial and so often decimated.

"We believe that the new regime of autonomy adopted by the powers unhappily cannot correspond to the noble intentions that inspire it and that it will suffer the fate of the different administrative system which at various times and without success have been tried in Crete.

"This is not the first time that Crete finds herself in a state of insurrection. Several times, on more than six occasions, the horrors of anarchy have shaken and imperilled her existence.

"If then the new regime with which it is proposed to endow her is not calculated to re-establish order in a definite manner, the Greek government cannot doubt the impossibility. Anarchy will continue to ravage the country with fire, with sword in its hands; blind fanaticism will continue its destructive work of exterminating a people which assuredly does not deserve such a fate.

"Before such a prospect our responsibility would be enormous if we did not more earnestly urge the powers not to insist upon the scheme of autonomy proposed, but rather to restore to Crete what she already had at the time of the enfranchisement of the other provinces which formed the kingdom of Greece and to lead her back to Greece to which she belonged since Capriodistia was president.

In the presence of the recent scene of massacre, pillage and conflagrations in Ganea, in the presence of the frightful anguish to which the inhabitants of Crete have been exposed and menaced by the boundless fury of the Mussulman population who prevented the departure of Christian families for Greece which has always been a providential refuge for all these miserable beings, our whole country was torn with remorse for the responsibility it had assumed in inducing the Cretans to lay down their arms. The misfortunes that resulted forbid us to undertake once more such a task, and if we had attempted it our voice would certainly have been feeble. Its echo would have reached the Cretan people.

"It being the case, therefore, that a new regime of autonomy could not fulfill the noble aim of the powers, it is obvious what would be the situation of the unhappy island from to-day until the establishment of this regime. If the powers believe it to be their duty to persevere in their resolutions with the above views, and in the name of humanity as well as in the interest of the island, the pacification of which is the unique object of the solicitude of the powers, we do not hesitate to appeal to them on the subjects of the other measures, namely, the recall of our military forces. Indeed if because of the presence of the United States squadrons in Cretan waters, and in the conviction that these squadrons will not permit Turkish troops to disembark on the island, the presence also of all the ships of the Greek fleet of Crete is judged to be unnecessary, the presence of the Greek army on the island is nevertheless shown to be desirable alone from sentiments of humanity and in the interests of the definite re-establishment of order.

"Our duty specially forbids us to abandon the Cretan people to the mercy of the Mussulman fanaticism and the Turkish army, which at all times has deliberately and intentionally participated in the aggressive acts of the populace against the Christians. Above all, if our troops on the island who are worthy of all the confidence of the powers, have received a mandate to pacify the country, their desires and intentions would have received promptly the most perfect satisfaction. It would be then after the re-establishment of order that it would be possible to learn the desires freely expressed of the Cretan people for a decision as to their fate.

"The sorrows which have occurred regularly in Crete for many decades past not only do not occur without profoundly agitating the Hellenic people but they also interrupt social activity and gravely disturb the economy and finances of the state. Even if we admit that it would be possible to forget for an instant that we share the common religion of Crete, that we are of the same race, and bound by ties of blood, we could not in silence allow the powers to assume that the Greek is able any longer to resist such shocks.

"For this reason, we appeal to the generous sentiments animating the powers and beg them to permit the Cretan people themselves to declare how they desire to be governed."

(Signed) "SKOUZES." The Chronicle adds on high authority that the Greek envoys abroad have been instructed on receipt of the reply to inform the government to which they are accredited that Greece is prepared to recognize the temporary suzerainty of the sultan, to withdraw her fleet and to place the Greek army in command of any military representative of the powers senior in rank to Col. Vassos for restoring order in the island, if the powers are willing ultimately to leave the decision as to the fate of Crete in the hands of the people.

Extra Session of Congress.

Washington, March 6.—President McKinley's first official proclamation was issued this afternoon with attestation of the new secretary of state, John Sherman. It reads as follows:

THE PROCLAMATION.
By the President of the United States of America:

Whereas public interest require that the congress of the United States should be convened in extra session, 12 o'clock on the 15th day of March, 1897, to receive such communications as may be made by the executive:

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and declare that an extraordinary session requires the congress of the United States to convene in extra session at the Capitol in the city of Washington on the 15th day of March, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, of which all persons who shall at that time be entitled to act as members thereof are hereby required to take notice.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States at Washington, the 6th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-first.
By the President,

WILLIAM McKINLEY,
JOHN SHERMAN,
Secretary of State.

The limiting clause restricting the action of the extra session "to such communication as may be made by the executive," suggests that possibly the President may limit the objects of the extra session to the passage of the unacted upon appropriation bills and the enactment of a tariff law, the object of which in the words of Mr. McKinley's inaugural address, "will be 'to stop deficiencies by the restoration of that protective legislation which has always been the firmest prop of the treasury.'"

President Cleveland, when he called an extra session for the repeal of the Sherman silver purchasing law, practically limited the session to that one object.

Usual Spanish Reports.

Habana, March 7.—The forces of Gen. Aldave have had several encounters with the rebels near Guiro and other places in the province of Santa Clara. The government reports as usual state that the insurgents were defeated and dispersed. The losses of the rebels are said to have been heavy, though only four of their dead were found. The troops lost a captain and a private killed, and a captain, a lieutenant and 25 privates wounded. While in pursuit of the rebels, the troops destroyed a number of plantations and the house of the insurgent leader, Aleman. The official reports show that in engagements in other provinces, 69 rebels were killed and one captured. The troops lost in these engagements 29 wounded.

A Spanish force has captured the rebel lieutenant governor of the province of Pinar del Rio.

Application has been made to the Georgia Secretary of State for a charter for the Georgia-British Mining Company, limited, a corporation with £1,090,000 capital. The company has option on 200,000 acres of mineral land in North Georgia.

Cuban Victories in Matanzas.

Spaniards Sustain Signal Defeats in Two Important Engagements -- Movements of Gomez.

Habana, March 4.—Advices received here show that the rebels have been displaying great activity and in several encounters sustained with the Spanish troops have obtained signal victories.

Incomplete details from Manzanillo state that Garcia with 3,000 men and three pieces of artillery met General Rey with 1,000 men and three pieces of artillery at Costomada. A fierce fight resulted, Garcia with his superior forces and better position, easily routed the Spaniards, inflicting heavy losses, estimated at 600, if not over. Another report comes from Matanzas of a severe engagement on the 24th of February. Caobillas, Mayia Rodriguez and Carrillo met General Molina's forces and obtained a complete victory. Details are lacking, but it is only known that 74 wounded Spaniards were brought into Cuvetas on stretchers. Many dead were left on the field.

Col. Gonzales, commanding the rebel forces in Remedios district, raided the fort protecting the estate of Dolores. He fired cannon shots at the garrison. The civil guards fled and abandoned their arms and munitions, taking refuge in the buildings of the estate.

General Alejandro Rodriguez, now commanding the rebels in Habana province, attacked two cavalry squadrons belonging in the Piazro regiment, near Pozoredondo. He made a vigorous charge, few Spaniards escaped. It is positively known that 22 were buried by Pozoredondo and the rest were left on the field.

Many rumors are circulating regarding Gomez's whereabouts. Some state that he is still in Santa Clara province arranging the organization of the rebel forces. Others say that he has returned to Puerto Principe in consequence of President Cisneros' death to settle any difficulties that may arise on that account in state affairs. No doubt exists that 6,000 insurgents crossed near Lajas two weeks ago, marching west. They succeeded in entering Matanzas province, and on its borders sustained the encounter referred to above. This body of men, all cavalry, were commanded by Major Rodriguez, recently appointed in command of three western provinces, taking General Macco's place.

General Carillo has assumed command of the forces in Matanzas province. It is rumored that the cow boys' expedition which left Dallas, Tex., landed in Pinar del Rio safely.

Gonzalo Jarrin, a prominent sugar planter, commanded by Jean Ramirez, an ex-rebel leader of the last war, to explore and report on the condition of the rebels in Pinar del Rio, and if they are willing to accept Canovas reforms, says that he was held a prisoner and then court martialed by Rivera, but afterwards released. Gen. Rius Rivera would hear nothing of the reforms, not even to hear them mentioned.

Jaria describes the organization of the rebels in that province as perfect. General Rivera has 5,000 men, well armed, thoroughly equipped and equipped, distributed in groups of 100 men or more throughout the province. He personally commands 800 men. His ranks are constantly increasing from desertions from the Spanish army and the terror-stricken pacificos who are seeking his protection.

Since Weyler retired the bulk of the Spanish forces Rivera has been able to move with more freedom, and he is now reorganizing the province. Many rumors are floating about as to Weyler's resignation on account of Sanguilly's release. Some discredit the story, as they say no general can resign in the front of an enemy, or less criticize the action of his queen. The current belief is that he has been recalled in obedience to the clamor of the Spanish people, who are enraged at his complete failure. Weyler is daily expected at Habana. The transport vessel Legazpi has left for Caibarien to bring him to Habana. Some indication of his return is shown by the fact that he has left Sancti Spiritus and returned to Placetas.

He has made a new distribution of the Spanish forces in that section in view of the fact that Gomez has returned to Puerto Principe, if report is true.

TEACHING BY EXAMPLE.

From the Springfield Republican.
A Methodist minister who is traveling around in Michigan preaching against the use of tobacco, has adopted methods that are at least graphic. His first step is to display a phial of nicotine, which he assures the audience is chemically pure. Then he produces a cat, anoints the poor animal's tongue with the drug, and directly pussy is quite dead. All this done in the pulpit of some church and preferably on Sunday. Very Christian business; very humane business. But not to speak of its cruelty, which in this State might land the fellow in jail, consider the beautiful relevancy of it. The next thing will be for some temperance agitator to engage somebody to drink a quart of whiskey in the presence of an audience in order to convince everybody that the liquor is an intoxicant.

Why Olney Was Absent.

Washington, March 5.—The cause of Secretary Olney's non-participation in any of the inaugural ceremonies is explained as follows: The members of the cabinet in discussing at the cabinet meeting last Tuesday the parts assigned to them in the inaugural proceedings found no provision in the programme for their seats in the senate chamber or on the stand in front of the capitol. Secretary Thurber communicated with Senator Sherman, chairman of the arrangements committee, who replied that the heads of departments had been provided for on the stand, but not in the senate. The programme was again consulted and this was found to be true, but they were in the rear of members of the house of representatives, whereupon Secretary Olney declared he would not go to the capitol. All the members of the cabinet agreed upon this action, but when Mr. McKinley came to the White House yesterday and started with Mr. Cleveland, he noticed that the cabinet officers were not going to accompany the parade, and on inquiry learned the reason. Secretary Sherman, who was present, immediately offered to give front seats to the secretaries on the floor of the senate, and Mr. Cleveland's advisers consented to attend the ceremonies. None of them, however, went on the stand as "heads of departments" to listen to the inaugural, but hurried off to Secretary Lamont's house to bid Mrs. Cleveland good-by. Secretary Olney did not get Mr. McKinley's verbal invitation to go to the capitol, because he was not at the White House with his colleagues in morning, being detained at the state department all day by important matters. He went, however, to the ball in the evening, prepared to escort Mrs. McKinley, according to the adopted programme, but this was discouraged at the last moment by Mrs. McKinley's weak condition compelling her to have other assistance.

Incalculable Loss in Indiana.

Bloomington, Ind., March 7.—The heavy rains of the past few days have caused incalculable loss in this section of the State. The Moon Railway company tracks are inundated for six miles by reason of backwater from Salt creek. Trains have been abandoned for two days. The Western Union Telegraph company also sustained heavy losses, the water completely covering their poles south of the city. Owen Knight, a prominent farmer north of the city, lost his life in the waters of Bryant's creek Friday night. Much damage resulted to mills and manufactories. The rainfall measured 5 1-2 inches.

Bradstreet's Opinion.

New York, March 5.—Bradstreet's to-morrow will say: The new administration, the certainty of an extra session of congress with a fortnight and the promise of a new tariff at an early day which shall provide adequate revenue and protection, have done much to stimulate a better feeling in trade circles and increase confidence in the near approach of an improvement in business. Total clearings at 74 cities for February aggregated \$3,668,716,266, a decrease of 17 1/2 per cent from the January total and 10 1/2 per cent from that for February a year ago.

General trade has been interfered with by rain, high water in the Ohio valley and snow in the northwestern spring wheat States. South Atlantic and Gulf cities have had some better weather with the merchandise movement equal to expectations. At Chicago and St. Louis there has been a marked increase in the volume of purchases from jobbers, both by interior merchants in person and by mail orders, yet it is probable that the total trade at neither city equals that at a corresponding period a year ago. The stock market was raided by the bears on the antitrust feature of the President's inaugural address. London has been weak and sold stocks for the past two days on the unfavorable eastern political outlook. The coal stocks have been weak on publications unfavorable to the Jersey Central. In spite of its irregularity the market has a very strong tone, the sustaining feature being the refunding plan announced by the Lake Shore company in conjunction with a bankers' syndicate.

There were 262 business failures throughout the United States this week, compared with 253 last week and 270 in the week a year ago.

Mrs. Viola Neblett has given a house and lot valued at \$4,000 to the city of Greenville for a public library.

The President of Brazil has sent a cable message congratulating McKinley on his inauguration.

The Greek government has called out the army reserves, and all Greeks liable to service in the army have been recalled from all parts of the world. Troops and war material are being dispatched to Thessaly with all possible haste.

Possibilities in Cotton.

The February number "Southern States" magazine published at Baltimore, contains conspicuously able and notable articles from the authoritative Dr. Charles W. Dabney, Jr., and Secretary of Agriculture deal with practical questions of utilization of cottonseed and prospects and possibilities of the for the next twenty five years.

The extent to which the seed might be used is manifest in statement, based upon scientific calculations, that, properly handled, seed of the crop of 1896 ought to yield in round numbers \$100,000,000, instead of \$53,000,000, which may be expected. At present the seed are used as feed, fertilizer and fuel, in addition to oil producers, and a secondary product of feed and fuel is a fertilizer. There may not be present a sufficient number of mills and of cattle to turn all the seed into cash, but there should be an impetus to greater efforts in that direction in a consideration of the potential value of the cottonseed crop. This is reckoned at \$94,239,392 after deducting 10 per cent for loss and seeding. The total is derived from \$41,750,000 in oil, \$3,100,000 in lint, \$36,056,765 in hulls and meal made into live weight of cattle, and \$13,332,627 in manurial value of hulls.

An increase of \$40,000,000 and more in the total value of the cotton crop without increasing the size of that crop is a possibility worth considering by the farmer.

Its importance during the next twenty-five years will become greater and greater as the demand for cotton naturally expands. This will amount to 20,000,000 bales by 1920, Dr. Dabney reckons. And he shows that the South ought to be able to produce it if the force of laborers is developed proportionally. Of the 550,000 square miles in the cotton regions, but 50 per cent is in farms, but 20 per cent is improved, and only 5 per cent in cotton. There is room, therefore, for expansion to meet the demand without trenching upon the land that ought to make each planter practically independent of his cotton for a living, and without reference to the economy arising from a steady advance in the improvements in methods of cultivation.

In the last 100 years the total production of cotton was worth \$15,000,000,000, exceeded only by that of corn. Its value in the next century will reach figures that hardly may be realized.

These two articles are comprehensive in treatment, and form a storehouse of information of practical value to the Southern agriculturist and the student of Southern conditions. The facts are startling, the suggestions novel, and their publication will attract wide attention.

Supplementary to Dr. Dabney's articles, and appealing with the logic of accurate figures to the Western farmers casting about for a competency, is the article on "Cotton-Growing vs. Wheat-Growing." In it are compared the costs of raising an acre of wheat and one of cotton, and the results of the sales of the product in 1894, a minimum year for both wheat and cotton. The conclusions derived from official reports of the Departments of agriculture are most suggestive. The average loss per acre on wheat was \$5.53, and in Kansas, where it was grown cheaper than any other place in the country, \$2.88. On the other hand, the average profit per acre in cotton in the worst years we have had was \$2.48, and in 1895 it was \$5.23. This particular advantage, when considered in connection with the cheaper land, the cheaper labor and the more genial climate, ought to leave no doubt in the Westerner's mind about the place where his profit lieth.

REDUCE CONSTABULARY.

The whole constabulary force is to be re-organized and the probabilities are that there will be a considerable shaking up of the force this week. Governor Ellerbe made such a statement yesterday and said the probabilities were that there would be a considerable reduction in the force. He said in view of the recent law passed, requiring those who order liquor outside to have it analyzed, he thought it would be possible to materially reduce the force in enforcing the law.—Columbia Register.



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