A CRISIS IN ATHENS.

KING GEORGE MAY BE FORCED TO ABDICATE HIS THRONE.

Revolutionary Sentiment and Disorder Prevail in the Ancient Billiante Capital. Talk of the Formation of a Greek Republic-Latest Phases of the War.

London, April 28. The past week has been fraught with stirring events in Greece-events of such disastrous mu ment as to threaten the very existence of the Helienic kingdom. Aside from disasters in the field, there have been dissensions at the capital, and it is not unlikely that King George may be toreed to abdicate.

Prince Constantine, in command of the Greek troops in Theseaty, after being routed at Larisea, has been superceded by General Smolenski. The Turks in great force are marching on Voio, an important Greek semport town, and the campaign in Thessaty is now practically ended by the disastrous de-

feat of the Greeks.

Everything now points to the speedy conclusion of the war by the interven-

tion of the powers.

Everything sent on from Athens by the special correspondents emphasizes the increasing gravity of the situation there and the rapid development of revolutionary feeling. This condition of things appears to have resulted largely from the cedeation of hostilities in Epirus. While there is no doubt that the Turks are occupied in establishing their lines of nonnunication, it is equally evident that the Greek disaster in Epirus is much more serious than

equally evident that the Greek dismater in Epirus is much more serious than was at first supposed. It now tooks like a hopeless tank to renew, he advance upon Janina, as Turkey is in a position to send overwhelming re-enforcements. It is asserted that the irregulars cooperating with the Greek forces show up in a very bad light, as more bandits, more intent on plunder than fighting. The correspondent of The Standard at Athens says:

The correspondent of The Standard at Athens says:
"I understand that the Greek campaign in Epirus has been suspended for the time being. On account of events here the king has induced the minister of marine to retain his office for the present. The rumor that M. Raift had been summoned to form a cabinet is untrue. According to an official note, the king told M. Delyannis that he would for the future refrain from interesting in any way with the direction of the campaign. of the campaign.

"Considerable excitement has been caused in the city by the presence in the streets of large numbers of recaused in the city by the presence in the streets of large numbers of reservists, whom the authorities had negiceted to provide with arms and ammunition or with uniforms. They are highly incensed at being thus kept idle while the Turks are advancing. A strong band, numbering nearly 500, pilaged a gunsmith's shop at the curner of Hermes street. There were no police in sight, and the reservists completely wrecked the shop. At the same moment another gang of riders pillaged two larger shops in the next street without a single arpest.

"Great crowds then went to 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 explain that it is absolutely useless for them to return to Turkey without arms, as they are certain to be massacred.

"I have had an interview with M. Delyannis. 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 of Berlin, and that if this were done the government would then accept autonomy for Crete under a European guarantee."

Manes' Victories in Epirus.

Manos' Victories In Epirus. Athens, April 28.-Colonel Manos has

telegraphed from Arta as follows:
"Fighting has been in progress at
Penteptghadia since morning. The rerentenginada since morning. The re-ault is not known here. The Greek troops occupied stronger positions in the pass. Another engagement took place at Ploka, the result of which is not yet known, since the enemy main-tains his position, though the Greek artillery has infleted great damage at the villages of Kulentai and Forton, where the Turks were concentrated. The Turks left the route from Penteptthe turns set the route from Pentspi ghadia to Janina open. The Greek cav-alry reconnoicered without encounter-ing the enerty until about eight hours ride from Pentspighadia, when they met 200 Turks, who fired upon the Greeks, though without effect. "The Turks have abandoned the en-

The Turks have abandoned the en-tire Lourches valley and the country around Souli. The situation at Pre-vesa is satisfactory. The Turks appear to be much discouraged, and their gar-rison has been diminished by wholesale desertions. We need re-enforcements and mountain batteries. We have cap-tured large quantities of ammunition especially for artillery use, in the positions abandoned by the Turks."

Prince Ferdinand Denounced. Softa, April 28.-A large open air meeting of Macedonians has been held here, at which many Bulgarians were present. The speakers denounced the policy of the government and accused Prince Ferdinand of culpable inactiva-ty. They declared that the present Russophite policy of Bulgaria could do nothing but work aftery to the coun-try. The crowd undertook to get up a demonstration in henor of the Greek diplomatic agent, but the police inter-

Athens, April 28.—Popular feeling points to a revolution in favor of a republic. The citizens are greatly excl.ed at the reveiations made by Former Minister Hall as to the conduct of the campaign. Large meetings have been held in Constitution square and other places of public resort, and flery ha-rangues have been delivered by well known orators in demonciation of "those who would horray Greece."

Orman ut Salenika. Salonlika, April 12.—Onman Pasha arrived here and was received with great enthusiasm. He went forward at once to the scene of condict. Greek subjects here, on agreeing to place themselves under the Turkish authorities upon cartain conditions, will be allowed to re-

General Perter Gets a Medal. New York, April 24.—The members of the American Numismatic and Archiethe American Numismatic and Arche-ological society at a special meeting last night presented General Horace Porter with a gold medal. The medal is to commemorate the completion of the Grant memorial monument. On the face of the medal is a raised likeness of General Grant under which is a seal of the society and four stars. On the re-verse side of the medal is a reproduc-tion of the Grant monument.



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THE ORIGINAL DEMONSTIZATION OF SILVER WAS EFFECTED BY JEFFERSON'S ORDER.

He Was at All Times Opposed to Cheap Stoney and Repudiation of Debts-Be-Beveil That Columne Rutto Should Stick Close to the Market Ratio - Payored Use of Both Metals, but Showed a Moderate Preference For Gold-Could Not Have Stood on the Chicago Platform.

Thomas Jofferson was a patriot and a statesman of the highest order. It is proper for all true Democrats to celebrate his birthday, April 13, and to commemorate his many excellent qualities, but why should those who voted in 1896 to repudiate debts and to chexpen our dollar by attempting to fix an artificial ratio between gold and silver widely different from the market ratio meet to honor, or dishonor, Jefferson's name? Is there anything in his writings or his conduct to indicate that he would have been a cheap money and repudia-

In 1783 Mr. Jefferson wrote: The proportion between the value of gold and silver has mercantile problem alregation.

* * * Just principles will lead us to disregard legal proportions altesether, to inquire into the market price of gold in the several courries with which we shall principally be conjusted in compares and to take an average from them.

Does this sound like the silver plank of the Chicago platform?

In a letter to Mr. Hamilton in February, 1792, Mr. Jefferson expressed his opposition to cheapening the dollar or reducing the monetary unit. He said of

the dollar:
I very much doubt a right now to change the value, and respectably to become it. It would lead to so easy a mode of paying off their debts * * * should it be thought, however, that congress may resince the value of the dollar, I should be for palopting for our unit, instead of the dollar, ather one onne of pure silver or one onne of standard silver, so us to toop the unit of measures, weights and coinse.

The criminal "demonstitation of sil-

The crightal "demonetization of silver" was effected by the following order from Thomas Jefferson:

ther from Thomas Jefferson:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, May 2, 1800.

SIG-INCORPORATE OF STATE, May 2, 1800.

SIG-INCORPORATE OF THE STATE, May 2, 1800.

SIG-INCORPORATE OF THE STATE OF THE STA

Robert Pattennes, Esq., Director of the Mint.

Except 1,000 pieces, no more silver citizens within a cwn territory or collars were coined till after Audrew prohibit all common dal intercourse with ackson retired from the presidency, there countries, very country, there it is clear from Jefferson's writings fore, needs mone, which can be used in

that he favored the use of both metals, purchase from a 1 in payment of its but only at their natural ratio in the debts to other concrise. Yet, however-world's markets. He seems to have had er great a country may be, and however an instinctive fear that people who wished absolute may be a power of its goved an "ensy mode of paying off their criment, its laws an have no extraterdebis" would attempt to fix our coinage system independent of the world's fore, can present a the standard by markets. His policy at all times was to stick close to the natural ratio.

tio between gold and silver and adopt carrency sava at the bullion value that as the legal ratio is shown again that currency in the markets of the in his supplemental notes, Works, edition of 1853, volume 1, page 170, written in 1783 or 1784, when he suggests that the committee of the states be instructed:

If Jefferson had been compelled to choose between the two metals, be would undoubtedly have taken gold. his "Notes" he observed that the high price which Spain paid for gold had a leave us only silver. He thought, therefore, that "we might with safety lean to a proportion somewhat above par for

Free silver Democrats are not Jefferson Democrats. They should either abandon their false doctrines or worship at another shrine."

A New Financial System The demand now heard from mer-

and other intelligent observers in every part of the country is not for some repairs to our financial system, but for a not only in the country from who new system. No government paper can be free from objection, because its vol-ume and redeemability will depend in part upon the opinions of congress and in part upon the opinions of the preswe could be sure that they would always be correct, we could not be sure hardly be so dangerous as the present uncertainty regarding the unit of value. This explains why so many of the mer who do the business of the country, not alone in the north and east, but also in the south and west, demand the withdrawal of the government notes. -- Iron

Jugar In a New Light. Now that Japan is on the brink of replacing her currency on the exclusive gold basis, we presume that we shall no longer, be worried with fearful visions of her growing industrial supremacy, which was alleged to be due to the silver standard. It was affirmed that whatever goods Japan sold in this comtry, being paid for in gold, practically doubled the seller's income when the proceeds were converted into silver. And this tremendous advantage the Japanese now relinquish.

Pera Pellows Japan. Pern is the latest addition to the list of countries planning to get on to a solid gold basis. If silver keeps up its present rate of progress, there will be nothing left for gold to conquer in 1900.

Of course the need for silver legislation will then La greater than ever, and the ailverites must work accordingly. They will then have the herculean task of converting the whole world back to sil-

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memory. I pay yo; these two dollars for wages, you see. Labor-But what I go to buy bread I find them only a sthough so I don't of the 'vy," by David A. Wells.

Can't I went Laws.

No civilized a entry our confine its tick close to the natural ratio.

His desire to ascertain the market ra-

Silver | www Milh.

Up in fawa the have given up silver To appoint also proper persons to inquire what are the proportions between the values of fine gold and fine silver at the markets of the several countries with which we are or may probably be connected in commerce, and what would be a proper proportion here, having recard to the average of their values at those markets and to other electroniances, and to report the same to the committee, by them to be hild before congress.

LeCreage framed and had passed by Jefferson framed and had passed by the Virginia assembly a law by which the value of the paper money of America was settled "in sterling money or the lawful money of England."

If Jefferson had been settled to the paper money of the lawful money of England."

If Jefferson had been settled to the paper money or the lawful money of England."

If Jefferson had been settled to the paper money of the paper money o won't coin \$36,000,000 worth of silver -Emperia (Kan.) Gazette

Good Money 1 Good Anywhere, While a gover ment can within its territory define that which shall constitute a legal ten or in satisfaction of contracts past and future it cannot by legislation fix the purchasing value of and its value is determined in the marfarreaching than my constitutions or statutes. The beet money is the money chants and manufacturers and bankers of greatest purch sing power, and that money has the maximum of purchasing nower which is exchangeable at parmint it is issued, but also in the markets

of the world. Locating the Disease. "We cannot a rd to advertise our anxiety for the f a coimage of silver will be correct in all years to come. If American (Rep.) declares, "Unlessome of the nations want free coin that the government would always be age at our ratio or herenbont, it is falle as well as humiling to be importuning to be importuning the great nation to create a morbet
for the redemption of the notes. If the
weight of a pound and the length of a
yard were liable to be changed at any
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