

PRINCIPAL HAMS—54c per pound. BREAKFAST BACON—12c per pound. MEDIUM BACON—8 1/2c per pound. EXTRA FINE HOME-SMOKED HAMS—12c per pound. DRY SALT PORK—7c per pound. DRIED BEEF—(Choice cuts) 15c per pound. PURE HOME-MADE LARD—5 lbs., 40c; 10 lbs., 75c; 20 lbs., \$1.25. BULK OLIVES—5c per quart; 50c per gallon.

Choice Dairy Butter, 22c per Brick of 1 1/2 Pounds. COOPER & LEVY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS 104-106 FIRST AVE. SOUTH, ONE DOOR SOUTH OF YESLER AVE.

PALE PEOPLE Can put color in their cheeks by taking BOYD'S FOOD EMULSION.

It is easy to take; it is food as well as medicine. It will increase weight; it will give strength; it will be recommended by your doctor.

STEWART & HOLMES DRUG CO., 703 First Ave., Seattle.

Bicycles Phoenix \$100 Mitchell 75 Beebe, Wood Frame 60 Phoenix Tandem. The most complete line of sundries and supplies. Mitchell-Lewis & Stover Co. 308-310 First Av. South, Seattle, Wash.

"Caramel Cereal," THE BEST HEALTH COFFEE. Prepared by the Battle Creek Sanitarium, of Battle Creek, Mich. In one pound packages, 25c.

LOUCH, AUGUSTINE & CO., 815-817 First Av.

REMEMBER Two Important Objections To Rolled Oats are Hulls and Black Specks. This Brand is Entirely Free From Both.

FRISCH BROS. Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry, 720 FIRST AVE.

A Hog. Strictly speaking, is not calculated to make one's mouth water, but when a certain portion of his make-up is transformed into IMPERIAL HAMS, BREAKFAST BACON and LARD the case is different. Ask your grocer for

IMPERIAL BRAND Moran Bros. Company, MANUFACTURE ALL KINDS Mining Machinery.

Headquarters for Miners' Supplies. THE WASHINGTON RUBBER CO., (INC.) 714 First Ave.

Electric Motors and Generators. For Mining and Lighting Purposes. Write Us for Estimates.

Our Mill Is Now Running Full. NEW FRESH GOODS EVERY DAY.

SEATTLE WOOLEN MANUFACTURING CO., 1119 First Ave.

ALBERT HANSEN, Manufacturing Jeweler. 706 First Av. DEALER IN DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, RICH CUT GLASS, ETC.

WA CHONG CO., Importers Tea, Rice and All Kinds Chinese Merchandise.

M. FURUYA CO. JAPANESE BAZAAR. Most complete line of Japanese goods at reasonable prices.

J. H. WISE, MINING ENGINEER. Reports on Mines, Engineers Development, advice on Concentration and Milling of Ores. P. O. Box 187, Rooms 16-17 Upper Block, Take elevator McDonald Bldg.

STREWN WITH DEAD.

Miloupa Pass as Described by an Eye Witness.

BOTH SIDES FOUGHT WELL.

Scenes and Incidents From the Battlefield.

Whole Pass Rang With Roar of Artillery and Crash of Musketry—Coolness and Daring of Four Moslem Soldiers—Picturesque Views at the Height of the Engagement—The Wounded, Their Faces Blackened With Powder and Covered With Blood, Borne Away in Ambulances—Edhem Pasha, Imperturbably Cool, Issues His Orders—Reports Handed to Him Stained With Blood—Men Who Had Not Slept for Two Days—Dead Greeks With Faces Calm and Fearful.

Copyrighted, 1897, by Associated Press. HEADQUARTERS OF THE TURKISH ARMY IN MACEDONIA, ELASSONA, April 19.—Delayed in transmission.—After a most fatiguing day with the headquarters staff in the Miloupa pass, the correspondent of the Associated Press has returned here. The battle, resulting in giving the Turks possession of Miloupa pass, was waged with admirable courage and determination on both sides. The whole pass rang with the roar of artillery and the rattle of musketry. It was, however, around two Greek block houses that the most furious conflict occurred. They were defended with the utmost valor and tenacity. The correspondent was greatly struck with the coolness and discipline of the Turks. In the midst of the hottest firing four Turkish soldiers, advancing in skirmishing order under a deadly fire, became detached from the main body. Nevertheless they continued to advance with perfect self-possession amid a hail of bullets. One of the men was hit and fell, then the second man was shot and the third received a bullet wound, but the fourth man calmly continued firing without regard for his personal safety, until the Greeks retired.

The most important Greek block house, near Kritchoy, was strongly fortified and defended by earthworks. The Turks mostly attacked in skirmishing order, firing independently. They seldom fired volleys. The scene while the engagement was at its height was exceedingly picturesque. Edhem Pasha, surrounded by a brilliant staff, was the center of a striking group, with the constant going and coming of orderlies carrying reports, instructions, etc.

The ambulance corps was busy in every direction, bearing the wounded, whose faces were black with powder and covered with blood. Edhem Pasha gravely followed every phase of the fighting through a field glass, giving orders and receiving reports with imperturbable indifference. It was noticed that many of the reports were scribbled on scraps of paper stained with blood. The officers and men alike were black with the dust of battle, and had not slept, shaved or washed for two days and nights. Riza Pasha, commanding the Turkish artillery, is a man of magnificent presence. He exhibited masterly skill in placing his batteries, and in directing their fire. It is believed that tomorrow's fighting must be decisive. Several additional batteries of artillery and battalions of infantry have arrived to take part in the great combat tomorrow (Monday). The hill slopes in the northern side of the pass are strewn with Greek dead, mostly Evzones, splendid men. The faces of many of the dead are as calm as though asleep.

Evening.—The Turkish forces hold the Miloupa pass, though it is reported that the Greeks are advancing or making ready to advance to re-occupy the positions from which they were dislodged on Sunday. The two blockhouses have been strongly fortified, and it would take a powerful body of Greek troops to recapture them. Edhem Pasha has entrenched himself on all the heights from Papayalava to Meecho, and strong bodies of troops are stationed in the defiles between these two points. The inhabitants of Ellassona have left the town en masse and are pushing northward, many of them going to Salonica. Evidently they fear that the Greeks will defeat the Turks and actually reach this place.

Greek Victory at Reveni. LARINSA, April 19.—The Greeks have defeated the Turks at Reveni, and two Greek brigades have entered Turkish territory in different directions and penetrated to Damast, northeast of Zarkos. Another division is trying to flank the Turks, who are retreating in disorder.

Heavy fighting is in progress at Griessovall. It has been going on since noon. The Greeks are trying to recapture the place.

DISPATCH FROM TERRELL. Keen Interest at Washington—Prominent German Officer is Directing the Turks.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Another belated dispatch from Mr. Terrell was given out at the state department. It bears date of Saturday from Pera, the diplomatic suburb of Constantinople, and in it Mr. Terrell simply confirms the press reports of the initial stages of the breaking out of hostilities. The United States navy is preparing to do all that is necessary for protection of American interests. Admiral Selfridge, the commander of the European squadron, consisting at present of four warships all in the Mediterranean, has been expecting an outbreak of hostilities, and from time to time has advised the navy department of the outlook. He is now under general instructions to look after American interests, and no attempt has been made or is likely to be made in the immediate future to give him precise directions as to his conduct. The movements of vessels of the squadron will be left entirely to his discretion, the

department believing that as he is at the head of the war fleet he is better prepared than any one here to act to the best advantage.

The first sign that the admiral has begun the disposition of his little squadron in the war epoch was the dispatch of a cablegram at the navy department today announcing the arrival of the United States cruiser Minneapolis at Syria. This is an island in the Greek Archipelago, lying at the foot of the Aegean sea and at a point almost equally distant from Crete, where war has been actually going on for weeks. Athens and the entrance to the Dardanelles, so that it is admirably selected in the judgment of the department officials as a place of observation and a base of action in either direction where an American warship may be needed.

The officials of both the state and navy departments, however, have little apprehension of ill-treatment of Americans in either Turkey or Greece, which is regarded as about the only possible cause of friction now. Possibly, at a later stage in the war, in the event that the Turks are defeated, there may be rioting at Constantinople or at some of the larger Turkish cities, but this is not feared at present. It has been suggested that the president probably will be called upon to issue a proclamation of neutrality, now that war has begun between Turkey and Greece. The officials have looked into the matter in such cases, and have concluded that the conditions at present do not require the issue of such a notice. The purpose of a neutrality proclamation is to warn American citizens against the consequences of infraction of the neutrality imposed upon nations not party to a war. It does not direct concern either of the belligerents, but is intended to warn American citizens that if they espouse the cause of either combatant they will absolve their own country from extending protection in them. Conditions may arise later on, it is said at the state department, warranting the issue of a proclamation, but the Americans in Turkey and Greece are so far removed from such a character of case as to make it unlikely that they will involve themselves in trouble.

The progress of hostilities is being watched with the keenest interest in military circles here. Already there has been a great demand for accurate maps of the scene of the first outbreak, and this has been responded to by the military information bureau by giving orders for the preparation of such a map as was issued during the war between China and Japan, a publication of great value to the student of war. It may be said that while the interference of such a map as was issued during the war between China and Japan, a publication of great value to the student of war. It may be said that while the interference of such a map as was issued during the war between China and Japan, a publication of great value to the student of war.

In addition to this numerous superiority the war department exists say that the Turkish forces for some time have had the benefit of thorough training by a number of German army officers, the best of which are in the world. As regards the Turkish commander-in-chief, Edhem Pasha, has at his back one of the ablest strategists in all Europe. An expert of the German general staff, Baron von Gotha, a German officer "loaned" to Turkey by Emperor William. This officer is said to unite in himself all the qualities of a most fitted scholar and an experienced soldier. He is reported here that Baron von Gotha is really the author of the plan of campaign under which the Turkish army is now fighting.

The war department is preparing to collect all the technical information that can be derived from the war. Capt. Scriven, the military attaché of the United States at Rome, has already telegraphed the department for permission to go to Turkey to watch the progress of the war, and the necessary permission will be given him. If he finds it desirable he will be anywhere near a larger camp probably will send Maj. Dorst, the United States military attaché at Vienna, to the scene.

FOUGHT LIKE DEMONS. Edhem Pasha Closely Pressed and Nearly Captured.

Copyrighted 1897 by the Associated Press. LONDON, April 19.—Details come in from the front that the fighting in Miloupa pass was of the most stubborn and savage character. The Turks fought like demons and the Greeks resisted with the spirit of their ancestors. The most inexplicable fact in connection with the whole engagement is the comparatively small number of killed. All the special correspondents who are at this time in the field report that the Turks appeared to have fired as wildly with their rifles at Miloupa pass as they did at Arta, where the fighting consisted of an artillery duel between the rival batteries on each side of the pass, lasting about four hours in the afternoon. There they fired only one out of five shots with any effect, and their batteries were not retreating, whereas here the superiority was very much superior. The Turkish losses at Arta are believed to have been very heavy. On the Greek side there was not a man killed in the whole engagement.

LATER.—9 p. m.—Gen. Sموليت, commander of the Turkish army, is in command of 14,000 Greeks at Reveni, not far from Tyrnavos, northwest of Larissa. At this point Edhem Pasha is believed to have taken prisoner. His plan was to force the pass of Reveni, to enter the plain of Larissa and to cut off the retreat of the Greek army and thus to force the Greek resistance. But this plan was defeated. Gen. Demopolous, at the head of one Greek division, forced the Turkish line at Reveni, and thus the Greeks were able to retreat without any loss of men.

The two general units of their troops near Damast. The news of this success at Reveni and the imminent fall of Prevesa, has changed the dismay of the Greeks at Athens by the loss of Miloupa into the wildest rejoicing. The latest advices tonight are that the Greek troops are advancing to reoccupy their positions at Miloupa and Griessovall, the latter of which, it is alleged, was abandoned owing to a misunderstanding by the general in command, who interpreted as an order to retreat what was really intended as an order to advance. Capt. Tazardo, who was wounded at Griessovall, shot himself in order to avoid falling into the hands of the Turks. The Greeks report that the Turks lost 7,000 killed and wounded at Reveni, but this estimate is probably excessive. The Greek engineers constructed a bridge at Pachykalas, to enable their troops to cross the river. It is said that the Turkish forces attacking Reveni numbered more than 15,000 men.

GREECE AND TURKEY. Col. Greene Gives His Impressions of Their Relative Power.

NEW YORK, April 19.—Col. Francis Greene, U. S. A., retired, who was sent to Constantinople in 1877 to observe the last Turkish war to represent the war department at Washington, last night told of his observations of the Turkish army, which he believes to be a very good fighting force. "The Turks are individually good fighters," said Col. Greene. "They are fine soldiers, very obedient, fanatic in their religion and fatalists. The Turk fights up to a certain point, and when he thinks he has reached it he retreats."

INDIAN BILL PASSED. Goes Through the Senate With Scarcely a Change.

ADDITIONAL FEDERAL JUDGES. Amendment for Establishing a New Warehouse Occasions a Lively Debate and a Contest Between Omaha and Sioux City, the Former Securing the Prize—Secretary of State Asked as to the Reciprocity Treaties—A Test Vote on Tariff Issues Today.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The senate passed the Indian appropriation bill today. It is substantially the same as it passed the house and occasioned little discussion, save on the amendment opening the Uncompagne Indian reservation. Resolutions of inquiry were agreed to asking the secretary of state as to the operation of the reciprocity treaties made with the McKinley administration. The recent order of the secretary of the treasury relative to imports arriving after April 1. The senator gave notice of presenting the resolution tomorrow, and it may afford another test on the tariff.

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After an executive session the senate adjourned as a mark of respect to Representative William H. Hoar, who died last night. Rev. Hugh Johnson in his opening prayer invoked divine blessing on those nations struggling for civil and religious liberty, and prayed for the speedy termination of all wars. He referred also to the resolution along the Mississippi river.

A resolution for a committee of five senators to inquire into the land patents to the Pacific railroads and to the California and Oregon railway and the amounts of subsidies paid to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company was favorably adopted, but on suggestion of Stewart of Nevada went over.

During the debate on the Indian bill Allen of Nebraska offered an amendment for the establishment of an Indian supply warehouse at Omaha. Gear of Iowa said this was designed to take the warehouse away from Chicago. If this was to be done, he would propose Sioux City, Iowa, as well as Omaha as an Indian supply point.

This led to extended debate as to the relative merits of various cities as supply points for the Indians. The amendment in the Allen amendment being agreed to. An amendment by Hoar for two additional federal judges in the Indian territory was adopted.

After a contest an amendment by Berry of Arkansas was agreed to, limiting the rolls of tribes to certain designated classes. It was agreed to take a vote on the arbitration treaty May 5 at 4 o'clock p. m. At 1:30 p. m., on motion of Davis, the senate went into executive session. The treaty, and at 2:15 p. m. adjourned.

UNION AND CENTRAL PACIFIC. New Senate Bill Supplemental to the Subsidy Acts.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Senator Butler, of North Carolina, today introduced a bill supplemental to the subsidy acts of Congress for the Union and Central Pacific railroads. It recites the failure of the companies to meet their obligations, that by the terms of the acts such failure is to operate as a forfeiture of all property rights and franchises of the companies of Indian affairs. The secretary of the treasury is directed to take possession of the roads, and the United States shall own the roads, operate them as a continuous line and charge such rates as shall pay expenses and maintain the roads. The secretary is directed to fund any bonds paramount to the rights of the United States and to ascertain the cost of purchasing such bonds. The Union and Central Pacific as shall be necessary for the maintenance of a continuous line from Omaha or Kansas City to San Francisco or the coast of California, such lines as may be necessary for this purpose.

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Republican Caucus. WASHINGTON, April 19.—The Republican senators were in caucus today nearly two hours, and adjourned when the senate met without reaching any agreement. The entire time was consumed in a discussion of committee organization, with incidental mention of the tariff. The proposition which had been submitted by the Democratic managers to the Republican committee was opposed by many senators, more especially by Senators Chandler, Baker and Elkins. The caucus adjourned to meet at the call of the committee having the reorganization in charge.

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POWDER RIVER RAGING. Bridges Washed Away and Northern Residence Part of Baker City Submerged.

BAKER CITY, Or., April 19.—Powder River is higher than ever known and is doing great damage. Only one bridge remains in this city, and if the warm weather continues it will go out. The Sumpter Valley railroad is flooded for many miles, and trains will not be running for weeks. The Oregon Railway & Navigation Company's bridge above this city is threatened. The northern residence portion of the city is submerged.

ANOTHER BROKEN LEVEE. Flood Still Sweeping Over Low Lands of Louisiana.

MEMPHIS, April 19.—Another break in the levee on the Louisiana side is reported from a point twenty miles below Natchez, Miss. The details at this writing are incomplete, but the extent of the break cannot be learned.

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THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Protest Against the Forestry Reserve Order.

EASTERN SYNDICATE AT WORK.

Capitalists Owning Rich Claims Near the Headwaters of Cascade Creek Lay a Statement Before the Secretary of the Interior, Showing That the Building of a Railroad is Necessary to Operate the Mines—Latest News of Appointments, Promotions, Patents, Pensions and Postoffices.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer. WASHINGTON, April 19.—An Eastern syndicate, which owns fourteen mining claims situated in what is known as the Cascade mining district in the state of Washington, has an agent here in Washington protesting against President Cleveland's forestry reserve order. The claims owned by this syndicate are near the headwaters of Cascade creek, one of the streams forming the Skagit river, and are some sixty miles from the present eastern terminus of the Seattle & Northern railroad. The agent of this syndicate, who has made a statement before the secretary of the interior, states that the ores found in these claims are in large and valuable bodies. Some of the assays which the company has had made have shown as high as 60 per cent. lead and 25 ounces of silver, and all of them show ore of good paying value in both silver and gold. The syndicate only transportation to make these mining claims of equal value to anything which has been discovered in the Pacific Northwest. Whatever modification the president may make of the forestry reserve order, it is desired particularly that it will provide for the building of a railroad into this mining section. To prevent the building of a railroad there would practically destroy the value of these mines. The agent of the syndicate states that the company has already expended large sums of money in the opening of the mines, and that in addition to the purchase price paid, and feels certain that the right of way over the public lands which the company desires will be granted by the secretary.

Representative Lewis has been requested to look up the claim of Thomas Hoyle, of Napa, Wash., who has had pending in the court of claims an action for about \$200 damages caused by Indian depredations in the Southwest many years ago. Representative Lewis finds that Mr. Hoyle's attorney has been holding in his matter for considerably over a year, and that the delay in the adjudication of the case cannot be charged to the court of claims or to the government in any way. No appropriation can be had from congress until the matter has been passed upon by the court of claims.

An application for copyright has been filed in the office of the librarian of congress by William Hopkins, of Cosmopolis, Wash., for a book, the title page of which reads as follows: "The Bombshell; Portraying the Evils of Party Idolatry and the Dangers of Corporation Rule." When Mr. Hopkins' book is published, it will probably create as great a sensation as the famous work of Gov. John R. Rogers did some time ago.

State Representative J. C. Conine, of Yelm, Thurston county, who is a government pensioner to the extent of \$5 a month, has now pending an application for increase of his pension. Mr. Conine has furnished evidence and a doctor's certificate, showing that he is entitled to the increase he seeks.

An order for a special examination has been issued to Benjamin Gorsuch at the soldiers' home, Orting, Wash., where he now is. Mr. Gorsuch was formerly of Seattle.

Original pensions have been granted Levi Sargent, of Aberdeen, and George W. Beardsley, of Orting; original widows' pensions have been granted Margaret Cady, of Seattle, and Susan Kasart, of Pomeroy.

C. D. Jackson is a candidate for the postmastership of Snoqualmie, Wash. Efforts are being made to annul a patent granted to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company for certain lands in old numbered sections of the overlapping limits of the grants to the company which was approved July 2, 1864. Secretary of the Interior Hoke Smith, in the Squawling case, practically restored the land in question to the settlers, but before that decision was rendered, the patent had been issued to the company. There are numerous settlers upon these lands who are very anxious to have the titles annulled in order that they may complete their homestead claims.

Jerome M. White, of Latona, Wash., who served in the Indian wars of 1861 and 1862, when Gov. Kirkwood, of Iowa, called for state militia for protection of the borders of the state, is now an applicant for a special pension since he can not obtain a pension under the regular laws, inasmuch as the company in which he served was never mustered into the United States service. Mr. White, while in the service of the state militia, contracted rheumatism, which has remained with him from that day to this, and at some times rendered him almost helpless. The members of the Washington delegation have promised Mr. White their assistance in this matter. Hon. John L. Lacey, of Iowa, has also interested himself in Mr. White's behalf.

Patents have been issued to Northwest inventors as follows: Macfarlane Anderson, Northport, Wash., photograph's plate holder; Albert N. Godfrey, of Port Townsend, Wash., bicycle brake; Mary McLean, of Everett, Wash., box cover.

Second Lieut. William D. Conrad, appointed to rank from March 2, 1897, from corporal, Troop F, Fifth cavalry, has been assigned to the Fourthteen Infantry, Company G, Vancouver barracks, Washington. Lieut. Conrad will proceed to join his company not later than May 15.

Private Charles Charlton, Troop H, Fourth cavalry, now at Fort Walla Walla, has been transferred to the Sixteenth infantry, and will be sent to the headquarters of that regiment, Fort Sherman, Idaho, for assignment to a company.

Private Thomas Connel, Troop F, Fourth cavalry, now at Boise barracks, Idaho, has been transferred to Company A, Sixteenth infantry, stationed at the same post.

The following changes in the star schedule for the state of Washington have been announced: Olympia to Shelton—Leave Olympia daily, except Sunday, omitting New Kamille, 5:30 p. m., arriving at Shelton by 9:30 p. m., and returning leave Shelton daily, except Sunday, omitting New Kamille, 5:30 a. m., and returning leave Shelton by 9:30 a. m.; leave Olympia daily, except Sunday, at 9:15 a. m., arriving at New Kamille by 11:30 a. m., and returning leave New Kamille, except Sunday, at 12 m., arriving at Olympia by 2:30 p. m.

Hoquiam to Aberdeen—Leave Hoquiam daily, except Sunday, at 10:45 a. m. and 4:30 p. m., arriving at Aberdeen by 11:45 a. m. and 5:30 p. m., and returning leave Aberdeen daily, except Sunday, at 12:30 p. m. and 6:15 p. m., arriving at Hoquiam by 1:30 p. m. and 10 p. m.

ALLAN B. GLAUBON,