

BULLETIN OF

THE ST. PAUL GLOBE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1897.

Weather for Today— Showers; Warmer.

Fighting Between Greeks and Turks... Greeks Win Some Victories...

Cycle Ordinance Goes to Committee... Schoolhouse Building to Stop...

Goldman Case Almost Over... Hotel Clerk Commits Suicide...

Editorial... Many Bills Pass the Senate...

Closing Work of the House... Bill Stolen by a Senator...

Roast by Public Accounts Committee... Bar Silver, 62c...

Cash Wheat in Chicago, 73 7/8c... Stocks Strong and Higher...

Corbett Challenges Fitzsimmons... Kentucky's Legislative Tangle...

Judge Kelly Refuses a Writ... One Man's Disgust With Alaska...

Grand-Vaudeville, 2.30, 8.15... Capitol-Legislature, 10.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMSHIPS... NEW YORK—Arrived: Manitoba, London...

PHILADELPHIA—Sailed: Prensyanita, Antwerp... LIVERPOOL—Sailed: Servia, New York.

The danger to the Dingley bill hides in hides... Beginning tomorrow Capt. Anson will have to prove it.

John L. Sullivan talks and talks again, but nobody hears him.

The fireworks on the Turkish border mean just what they say.

Mr. Lyons, who ordered this injection of December weather into April?

Turkey deserves to have his tail feathers pulled out. Can Greece do it?

A Lima, O., couple got married by Judge Gas. That pair is liable to go ballooning.

Secretary Wilson will not capture the English butter market until the cows come home.

Let's donate the alrship to Greece. It is doing nothing but drive our own people crazy.

Horrible thought! It is said the senate will cut the retroactive clause out of the tariff bill.

A well known turfman has a horse on the track called Salvation. He ought to be good.

Dr. Hunter's trouble is the same as that of the famous parrot. He talks a great deal too much.

It is a rank offense to historical and classic sense to see Mt. Olympus mapped in Turkish territory.

The department of agriculture has run up the white flag. It hasn't sugar beet seed enough to go around.

Weyer isn't in it any more. The whoppers of the century are now coming from Turkey and Greece.

The love of President McKinley for Queen Lilloukalani just about equals that of Lilloukalani for Cleveland.

The president took occasion to overlook Minnesota again yesterday. He is getting used to it. So is Minnesota.

Pickler ought to be able to get something to do in the national museum where they pickle bugs and things.

The score of the opening game of the season between Turkey and Greece seems to be about 9 to 0 in favor of Turkey.

The "powder magazine of Europe," the countries just north of Turkey, may explode when Abdul Hamid isn't looking.

Iowa needs good roads. The Decatur county court has adjourned for five months because of the muddy highways.

The legislature adjourns today. For the next twenty-one months its members will tackle something they know more about.

What a splendid array of sibilant cities the Greeks and Turks have. Just pronounce Ellassona and Larissa if you don't believe it.

After the first of May real estate east of State street will be sold at so much per front foot instead of so much per "front gable."

Philadelphia was not a bit courteous, else she would have permitted the Boston team to win on the anniversary of the battle of Lexington.

Easter dinners in the land of the "Yallahs" and the "Moslem" changed their usual meats this year. Greece forked lamb to dine on Turkey, while the Mohammedan overcame his traditional aversion to pork and sopped his bread in Greece.

DAMASUS STORMED BY GREEKS

At Athens It Is Contended This Victory Atones for the Disaster at Milouna.

WAR NEWS VERY CONFLICTING

The Earlier Advances Received From Turkish Sources Told Only of Overwhelming Victories Along the Larissa Frontier.

THE CHANCES ARE AGAINST THE OTTOMANS.

Edhem Pasha Is Caught Between Two Fires by the Greek Strategy if the Situation Is Correctly Understood at King George's Capital.

ATHENS, April 21.—The news of the capture of Damascus puts a new complexion upon the situation on the frontier, is a great encouragement to the government, and is likely to have the most exhilarating effect upon the spirits of the Greeks, who have been greatly depressed by the reverses of their

Turkish forts at Preveza. The bombardment ceased at nightfall, but will be resumed this morning (Wednesday). The ironclad Spetzia has left the Gulf of Arta to join the Eastern squadron which it is said has an important mission.



THE MAN WITH THE KEY. —Chicago Times-Herald.

troops at Milouna pass. This success and the fact that the fall of Preveza seems imminent virtually offsets the calamity at Milouna. If the Greek divisions effect a union at Damasi, as is expected, there is almost nothing in the way of their prompt advance to Ellassona. If Tynavo falls into the hands of the Eastern division, the Turkish troops swoop down upon the plain and advance to Larissa to meet the force concentrated there under the crown prince, they will be between two grand divisions of the Greek army. This seems to have been the object of Greek strategy.

Should the Greeks succeed in reducing the forts at Preveza, as now seems probable and occupy the town with the large land force co-operating with the bombarding warships, the road to Janina would be open, and the Turkish troops in Epirus placed in the most serious disadvantage. The strategic value of Preveza to the Turkish division in Albania is that, as long as it remains in the hands of the Turks, it makes possible a steady line of munitions and food supplies. With Preveza in the hands of the Greeks, this line would be promptly cut.

It is stated here in well informed circles that the Eastern squadron of the Greek fleet, which will shortly be reinforced by the ironclad Spetzia, is planning an important movement. This is probably directed against Salonica. If this is made with dispatch, it is quite possible that the Greek ships could reach the gulf and shell the town of Salonica before the Aegean squadron of the Turkish fleet could intervene. The object of such a bombardment would be to cut off the line of supplies to Edhem Pasha's camp at Ellassona. Should the Greek troops advance from Edhem to Ellassona the line of Turkish supplies could be cut at that point and render the naval movement unnecessary. And it is possible that the brilliant success at Damasi will cause a general advance of the Greeks.

Taking a general survey of the field tonight the fortunes of war thus far are pretty evenly divided, but the chances for the immediate future are decidedly in favor of the Greeks.

ATHENS, April 21 (a. m.)—"The report of the capture of Damasi by the Greeks under Gen. Smolentz is confirmed by official dispatches. Official dispatches report also that 'other heavy breaches have been made in the

ing).—The Turks have just commenced to shell the town of Tynavo. All the roads leading to Larissa are crowded with fugitives, shouting: "Don't try conclusions with the Turks." The Greek villages in the plains are completely deserted.

ATHENS, April 20.—(Midnight)—News has just reached here that the Greeks, after a desperate battle, have captured and burned Damasi. Vigilia is still resisting. Another division of the Greek troops, it is reported, has traversed the Revena pass and captured three block houses. This division has almost reached Damasi, where it will effect a union with the force that captured the town. The 20,000 troops under Gen. Smolentz displayed the greatest bravery. Revena lies twelve miles northwest of Larissa. Edhem Pasha, with a force variously estimated at from 10,000 to 14,000 troops, led seven assaults against it yesterday, but was repulsed by the Greeks. The Crown Prince Constantine has telegraphed here that the Turks at that point were completely and finally repulsed.

In Athens greater attention has been paid to the operations in the neighborhood of Revena than to those at Milouna Pass. The theory all along has been that, if the Greeks could establish themselves at Damasi, their road would be open to Ellassona.

The exact situation at Tynavo is somewhat in doubt. The news from that point is conflicting. But there is no confirmation of the rumor that the place has been captured by the Turks. What seems to have happened is that Tynavo was evacuated in order to send troops forward to Revena, and was then reoccupied by troops returning from Milouna.

LONDON, April 20.—The latest details as to the fighting at Milouna pass make it evident that the Greeks suffered severely, because of their lack of artillery. Several of the war correspondents aver that if the Greeks had possessed anything like adequate artillery, the Turks would never have captured positions so obstinately held by the Greeks. The Turks have clearly much to be thankful for in the years of organization of their artillery by German officers.

A dispatch to the Daily Chronicle from Athens says that the Turkish fleet has just left the Dardanelles.

MILOUNA PASS, April 20 (morning).—Active preparations for a general advance have been in progress since daybreak. During the night the Greeks established themselves on the last height near Tynavo, opposite the po-

IN NEED OF AID.

PEMBINA APPEALS TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

THE LOCAL COMMITTEE IS UNABLE TO CARE FOR ALL THE DESTITUTE.

HEAVY LOSS AT HALLOCK.

TWO DROWNINGS REPORTED AND THE NUMBER MAY BE MUCH GREATER.

TALE OF WOE FROM BAYOU VIDEL.

Loss of Life Not as Great as Was Feared, But Is Serious, Nevertheless.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Secretary Alger was today handed the following telegram by his recipient:

Pembina, N. D., April 20.—Hon. H. C. Henshaw, Washington: The storm of yesterday in connection with the flood, has left over 200 people destitute along Red River in this county. Aid is needed at once. Can anything be done? Local committee is unable to render sufficient aid.—Judson Lamoure.

This news caused a surprise to the war department officials, as the officer who had been sent to the Red river country has returned, reporting that there was no call for government aid.

As the department has no agent in that section, it will communicate directly with the mayor of Pembina and probably authorize him to extend aid to the destitute.

The following report came today from the inspecting officer at New Orleans:

I have had interviews with parties representing me as respects Gen. Merritt, 372 persons, including men, women and children, are destitute from the overflow in the vicinity of New Orleans on the left bank below the organized levee district, and have practically been in that condition for several weeks. It is recommended that rations be shipped to them for three weeks.

The department has already adopted this suggestion. In view of representations by the army officer at Vicksburg that he is obliged to pay \$350 per day for a relief boat, Gen. Wilson, chief of engineers, has directed Maj. Stickney, the engineer in charge at St. Louis, to put in commission at once two of the steamers belonging to his department, the General Grant and the Albert, and send them to Vicksburg for the use of Lieut. Crowley. One is wanted for the distribution of relief to the destitute, the other for the relief of the Yazoo and Sunflower rivers and their tributaries. As Lieut. Crowley is in the Mississippi, he is en route at New York, has been instructed to detail officers from Fort Thomas, Ky., and Jackson Barracks, La., for the purpose.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., April 20.—Mayor Dennis, of this city, has just received the following dispatch from Drayton:

Owing to the terrible gale and storm of Sunday there is a great destitution among the flooded farmers along the Red river, both north and south of this city. Nearly all have lost their buildings, stock, grain and provisions, and their relief is beyond the power of local aid, so widespread is the destitution which exists among them. At a mass meeting of citizens of Drayton held last night, the undersigned were appointed a committee to make an appeal to the government, through Senator Hansbrough and Congressman Johnson, for immediate aid of the distressed people. We wish concerted and simultaneous action of other river cities in order to make an appeal strong and effective, as a large appropriation will be needed to be effective. Will your city co-operate with us immediately? We make similar appeals to Grafton and Pembina. Signed, S. J. M. Wylie, J. K. Fairchild, George A. McKee.

This forenoon a meeting of the business men of this city was held in the office of Stephen Collins for the purpose of looking into the matter of the destitution which exists among the farmers north of this city along the banks of the river. The gale of wind which raged all day Sunday from the northwest caused a great deal of damage, and destroyed an immense amount of property wherever it got a full sweep, especially in places where the barns and houses were surrounded by water. The meeting decided to send the message as it was received from Drayton through to the secretary of

MISSISSIPPI FALLING.

Refugees Continue to Flood into the Principal Towns.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 20.—The river at Vicksburg, Helena, Natchez and all along from St. Joseph, La., to Bayou Sara, La., is reported either stationary or falling tonight. This condition is the result of the great amount of water passing through the crevasses at Bigg's and Reid's levees, above Natchez, and at Hancock's, below. The levee in the immediate vicinity of Natchez continues to hold under the great strain but their holding is now of little interest to the planters in Concordia, Tensas and Madison parishes, as the water backed up from the breaks above and below will soon flood the rich lands of these parishes. The water from the Bigg's crevasses are now swelling and almost running over their banks and by tomorrow they will begin spreading over a section of thirty miles from the interior. Work continues on the levees, however, without abatement.

Refugees continue to flock into the principal towns of the Mississippi and St. Francis deltas and the relief committees are taxed to their utmost to provide for the wants of the destitute. At Memphis the river continues to fall. Reports from Greenville and Rosedale in Cairo state that an encouraging decline is noted.

TERRIBLE TALE OF WOE.

It Comes From the Flooded Portion of Bayou Videt.

NATCHEZ, Miss., April 20.—A terrible tale of woe comes from Bayou Videt, in the lower portion of Madison parish. The water from the Bigg's crevasses caught the people there unprepared and unaware of danger. Word was sent out from that locality requesting that boats be sent there at once, as the people were drowning. How many were actually drowned is unknown, but Thomas Blackman, his wife and infant are known to have been drowned, and T. P. Kells came near losing his life in attempting to save them. It is believed others have perished. Boats have been sent to the fated locality.

VICKSBURG, Miss., April 20.—Thanks to the prompt measures taken by Maj. Willard, United States engineer, in dispatching the steamer V. Detette with skiffs to the country here, a number of drowning in the back country, though there is unquestionably great danger, and the loss of stock is believed to be heavy.

Traffic Demoralized.

BOISE, Idaho, April 20.—Traffic on the Oregon Railway & Navigation company's line is badly demoralized. There has been no train from Portland since Saturday, and there is no immediate prospect of resumption. A number of bridges are reported washed out between Huntington and Baker City.

SMALL CHILD DROWNED.

Fell Off a Snow Bank Into a Pool of Water.

Special to the Globe.

ABERDEEN, S. D., April 20.—The infant daughter of J. C. Kinney was drowned by falling off the edge of a snow drift near the house, into eighteen inches of water.

O. B. Heath, treasurer of the Portage school district, this county, is said to be missing with \$400 of funds. His family received a letter from him today dated Minneapolis, in which he threatened to commit suicide.

No Flood Feared.

Special to the Globe.

GRAND RAPIDS, Minn., April 20.—Four inches of snow on the average is all that is left in the country here, and as it is melting very slowly, no unfavorable flood situation is expected here. The government dam Foksgama Falls can stand a further rise of about three feet, and it will take fifteen days to fill the reservoir if exceptionally heavy rains hold off.

OSMAN PASHA, FAMOUS GENERAL-IN-CHIEF OF THE TURKISH ARMIES

Next to the sultan himself Osman Pasha is the most important personage in the Ottoman empire. It is he on whom will depend the outcome of the present war, for Osman Pasha is the highest military power under Abdul Hamid. As commander-in-chief of the Turkish army he will be given an opportunity to show once more his fine ability as a director of armies. Osman is a Moslem soldier of the ancient type, fanatical, frugal and absolutely fearless, an intense believer in Allah and the prophet, and, when intrusted behind earthworks next to invincible, he is the most distinguished soldier in all the empire, and one of the most distinguished in Europe. He is now in his sixty-sixth year, and as seen a general as ever. He has not always been victorious, but his career has been brilliant. He came out of that ancient country, Asia Minor. His native town is Tokat, and he was trained for the army from his boyhood. He entered the military school at Constantinople and distinguished himself then by his great aptness and his

easy mastery of tactics. He was a prominent figure in the Crimean war, and during the last Cretan campaign the sultan made him commander of the Turkish forces on the island. He was likewise head of the army during the Serbo-Turkish war, and acquitted himself bravely. When the big war with Russia came Osman was placed in charge of the Fifth army corps, and he led the troops at the battle of Scutari. The Russians beat him back in that engagement, and then Osman retired to Plevna and entrenched himself. For four months he held his position unmoved, and on Dec. 10, 1877, he surrendered with his army of 43,000 men. Since his fighting days he has served his empire in many useful capacities. He held the portfolio of war several times, and in 1884 he was made grand marshal of the imperial palace, and of late was placed at the head of the army. He is devoted to his master's interests, and in him the Greeks will undoubtedly find no easy and submissive opponent.

Special to the Globe.

FOUGHT IT OUT.

HOTTEST SESSION OF THE HOUSE LAST NIGHT.

LEADERS WERE ANGERED AT THE SENATE'S ACTION ON MOUNTAIN IRON.

GEN. CHILDS HOTLY SCORED.

FEIG SAYS ANY STUDENT COULD HAVE WON GREAT NORTHERN CASE.

HARSH WORDS FOR THE SENATE.

Judge Hicks Joined With Those Who Lost Their Heads—Committee Straightens Tangle.

The house witnessed a Jacobson-Hicks episode as the first event of last night. It was in some respects the most stirring of the session. It was not exactly like the one in which Judge Hicks referred to the questionable morality of each member of a junketing committee taking his stenographer and hiving himself off to some distant part of the state in quest of evidence. Mr. Jacobson stopped the judge just as his speech approached that forbidden subject.

When the Jacobson bill (H. F. 671) providing for the appointment of a special joint committee to prosecute the Mountain Iron and the case was reported back from the senate amended quite out of recognition by its author, and providing that the attorney general should prosecute these cases and have \$10,000 with which to do the work, Mr. Jacobson coolly and deliberately moved that the house concur in the senate amendments. He said he did not believe the state should pay \$10,000 to an officer to perform his sworn duty.

Mr. Grundahl reminded the house that the bill as amended by the senate was practically the same as it would have been had the house adopted the amendment which he (Grundahl) had presented at the time the bill was under consideration.

Mr. Feig stated that he should stand by the recommendation of the author of the bill (Mr. Jacobson) and should vote for non-concurrence in the senate amendments.

Mr. Jacobson again resumed his statement of the case. He said he should never vote to give any money to a man to prosecute the case who had worked against one of the Duluth & Iron Range forfeiture cases clear through, and who besides had legally declared himself against the legal grounds upon which this bill was predicated.

"I do not want the house to be mistaken about my position," he went on. "I do not care to sacrifice the advantage which we already have by putting it in the hand of an enemy. I am sorry this is the case, but it is the truth, nevertheless. The attorney general had an official duty to perform, and he should have attended to this before."

Mr. Feig was greatly worked up by this onslaught upon the attorney general. He said he was surprised to hear such statements from the mouth of the gentleman from Lac qui Parle, particularly when he referred to the case who had stood for the people in the famous case to prevent the consolidation of the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern roads. He said the eyes of the people would be upon the attorney general and he could be relied upon to do his duty.

Mr. Feig replied that the eyes of the people were also upon the legislature. He had heard a good deal about the suit of the attorney general—so much, indeed, that he was sick of it. He did not believe it was so famous a cause, in fact, he did not believe there was a law student who graduated from the university who could not have prosecuted this case to a successful issue.

Judge Hicks had listened to the debate all at once. He raised his leonine head ready for the fray, and his eye betrayed the fire which smoldered in his breast. He expressed surprise at Mr. Feig's remark about a law student's case, and reminded that gentleman of the case of the United States court had decided the other way, and this judge was a leading lawyer of St. Paul, where he was in the practice of his profession.

Then Judge Hicks started in upon a denunciation of what he characterized as the junket committee, but he had not gone far before Mr. Jacobson called him to order.

"You made a speech upon this same subject once before that was a disgrace to the state," he shouted.

Judge Hicks moved to the point of an explosion. He tried to proceed and a squabble ensued. He insisted that it was simply a question who was to receive the \$5 a day. The bill as passed, provided for the expenditure of \$25 a day for a junketing committee; this amendment presented by the senate, simply provided that this work should be done under the direction of the attorney general.

Mr. Foss urged the members to throw aside all prejudices and deal with the question. He wanted the house to non-concur in the senate amendment until further efforts at a compromise.

Mr. Grundahl again took up the cudgels for the senate amendments. He said he challenged Mr. Jacobson to show that the attorney general would not act fairly. Mr. Jacobson claimed that he had not been fairly quoted. He had not said that the attorney general had expressed himself about the Iron Mountain case. He wanted the house to express itself on the Duluth & Iron Range case. Mr. Grundahl proceeded, and had said but a few sentences when Mr. Feig interrupted. He asked: "Does the gentleman wish to say something?" and the house laughed as the largest and the smallest members of the house faced one another.

Mr. Feig finally was accorded the floor only to say that the senate had killed about every good bill that the house had passed this winter.

"Yes, and you voted against most of them yourself," Mr. Dahl remarked sotto voce.

After this Mr. Feig urged the house to reject the senate amendments, even if it killed the bill and completed the record.

Mr. Donnelly made an elaborate speech in defense of the house bill, and called attention to the fact that the senate amendment struck out the name of the attorney general from the bill. He insisted that this was in effect casting a brand of suspicion upon that official, who had been active in his efforts.

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