THE SAINT PAUL GLOBE.

VOL. XX.—NO. 127. FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1897. PRICE TWO CENTS—ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS.

BULLETIN OF THE ST. PAUL GLOBE.

FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1897.

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TODAY'S EVENTS.

Metropolitan—Gismonda, 8.
Grand—Vaudeville, 2.30, 8.15.
Auditorium—Thompson Lecture, 8.
Lexington Park—Base Ball, 3.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Germanic, Liverpool; Italia, Genoa; Havel, Bremen; Island, Copenhagen.
QUEENSTOWN—Sailed: Teutonic, New York.
BREMERHAVEN—Arrived: Trave, New York, via Plymouth.
PLYMOUTH—Arrived: Normania, New York for Hamburg.
ANTWERP—Arrived: Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.
HAMBURG—Arrived: Phoenicia, New York.

The Greeks have no good leaders except in retreat.

We may as well call Tams Bixby chief of the Choctaws, Chickasaws and Cherokees.

If Senator Deboe doesn't turn out well, Kentucky will regret that it paid $100,000 for him.

Siam has but one railway. Chulalongkorn seems to have come to this country to get a long ride.

A great tunnel is proposed between Scotland and Ireland. Somebody is liable to water the stock of that tunnel.

That splendid silver service may prove Uncle Anson's hoodoo. He lost a game the very next day after he received it.

After looking over the senate's "patchwork" Mr. Dingley concludes that he still recognizes the bill as his offspring.

It is stated that America uses half the world's quinine. And yet our undertakers appear to have their share of work to do.

To the bicyclist who is unable to remember the thoroughfares on which he can ride the sidewalks: When in doubt take to the street.

Gov. Bushnell has unsheathed a knife for Senator Hanna, Foraker has a club within reach and Ohio is on the verge of the greatest fight of its history.

Over in Minneapolis they say that President McKinley's North Star appointments are not recognition of Minnesota, but of St. Paul and Red Wing.

Of course, you have not failed to note that St. Paul leads the Western league this morning. Let your bosom properly swell with pride, as it may not have another chance.

After the cruel war is over Abdul Hamid is liable to reach the conclusion that he is a great ruler, and seek to borrow another $10,000,000 of the wealthier European powers.

A Philadelphia man has devised a means of telegraphing without wires. If he will hurry it into use, it may put the Cuban revolutionists on an equal footing with Capt. Gen. Weyler.

The naval cadets at Annapolis threaten to resign in a body because a negro cadet has been named at Cincinnati. Of course, they will do nothing of the kind. They are merely bluffing.

A bicycle has been invented which runs by gasoline and electricity. It can easily be seen that accident companies will charge high rates on the man who rides over this combination.

A New York paper announces that "two pages of unpublished pictures" will appear in its next issue. The public is anxious to know how the paper will serve up the pictures without publishing them.

Just as Adlai Stevenson stepped on board a steamer on his way to Europe to fight for bimetallism somebody started the cruel story that he had purchased a Georgia gold mine. Adlai denied it. He had to.

Now that the arbitration treaty is out of the way, Senators Morgan and Chandler can proceed with their pitchforking of Spain, while the other senators either go to the ball game or fix the duties on boracic acid, leather and herrings.

FORESTRY ORDER REVOKED.

Senate, So Far as Lies in Its Power, Sets Aside the Reservations Made by Mr. Cleveland in February.

Senator Pettigrew Leads the Onslaught.

All Discretion in the Matter Denied to President McKinley by the Terms of the Sundry Civil Bill Amendment.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The senate today agreed to an amendment to the sundry civil bill, revoking the order of President Cleveland, made on Feb. 22 last, establishing forest reservations aggregating 17,000,000 acres. The debate brought out much criticism of Mr. Cleveland's order, Senators Pettigrew, Wilson, Turner, Rawlins and White speaking against it. Mr. Gray (Del.) defended the course of the president, pointing out that it was the result of an inquiry authorized by congress and conducted by the National Academy of Science. Mr. Allison endeavored to have the amendment restricted so as to leave the question of revocation to the to the senate, was defeated—23 to 25. yea and nay vote—14 to 32. Mr. Gorman made a point of order against the amendment, but this, being submitted to the senate, wa defeated—23 to 25. The amendment was then agreed to without division. Another amendment agreed to provides for a continuance of the investigation of the condition of the fur seals in Bering sea. The sundry civil bill was passed late in the day. It carries an aggregate of $53,000,000.

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

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

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

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

That the United States hereby invite all civilized nations to make a corresponding and reciprocal declaration, to the end that wars between nations may cease, and that a universal reign of peace be inaugurated and perpetually maintained.

A resolution by Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, was agreed to requesting the president for all information relative to outrages on Italians in Louisiana for which compensation had been suggested by the executive.

Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, democratic member of the finance committee, called attention to the fact that the comparative statement as to the tariff bill had not yet appeared. It was most desirable, he said, if the bill was to be taken up on the 18th instant, that this statement be in hand very soon. Mr. Allison, Republican member of the finance committee, said the statement would be very comprehensive and would be ready probably next Saturday.

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

PETTIGREW'S AMENDMENT.

The civil sundry bill was then taken up, the pending question being on Mr. Pettigrew's amendment in reference to suspending the order of President Cleveland creating extensive forest reserves. The president's order was severely criticized by senators from the states affected, including Messrs. Pettigrew, Wilson and Carter. Mr. Wilson characterized Mr. Cleveland's proclamation as a "dastardly blunder."

Mr. Pettigrew insisted that congress should revoke the order, without waiting for the president to revoke it. Mr. Turner (Pop., Wash.) said that for three months appeals had been made to the executive authorities, but as yet no relief had come. The senators from the states affected were not to be made to "kick their shins" in the corridors of the executive branch of the government. It was for the legislative branch to correct this wrong.

Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.) stated that President Cleveland's action was the result of an investigation started by congress and intrusted to the national association of science. Acting on the recommendations of that scientific body the president had issued his proclamation defining the extent of the forest reserves. This was stated, he said, in explanation and justification of the president's course, which had been subjected to unjust criticism.

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

Mr. Rawlins, of Utah, declared that Mr. Cleveland's order was "as gross an outrage as that of William, the conqueror, in setting aside his hunting preserves." The senator asserted that congress should immediately set aside this presidential ipse dixit.

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

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

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

Mr. Gray remarked that when the senator had been challenged for his authority he had repeated the gossip of the senate chamber and had assumed this to be a threat by the president. Mr. Gorman made a point of order against the amendment on the ground that it was general legislation.

ORDER REVOKED.

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

On the announcement of the vote, Mr. Allison withdrew all objection and remarked that it had become evident that a majority of the senate was in favor of this legislation and were not even willing to trust the president and secretary of the interior to revoke the order. The presiding officer submitted to the senate Mr. Gorman's point of order against the entire amendment and it was held to be in order 25 to 23.

This left the amendment in order and it was agreed to without division. The amendment is as follows:

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

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

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

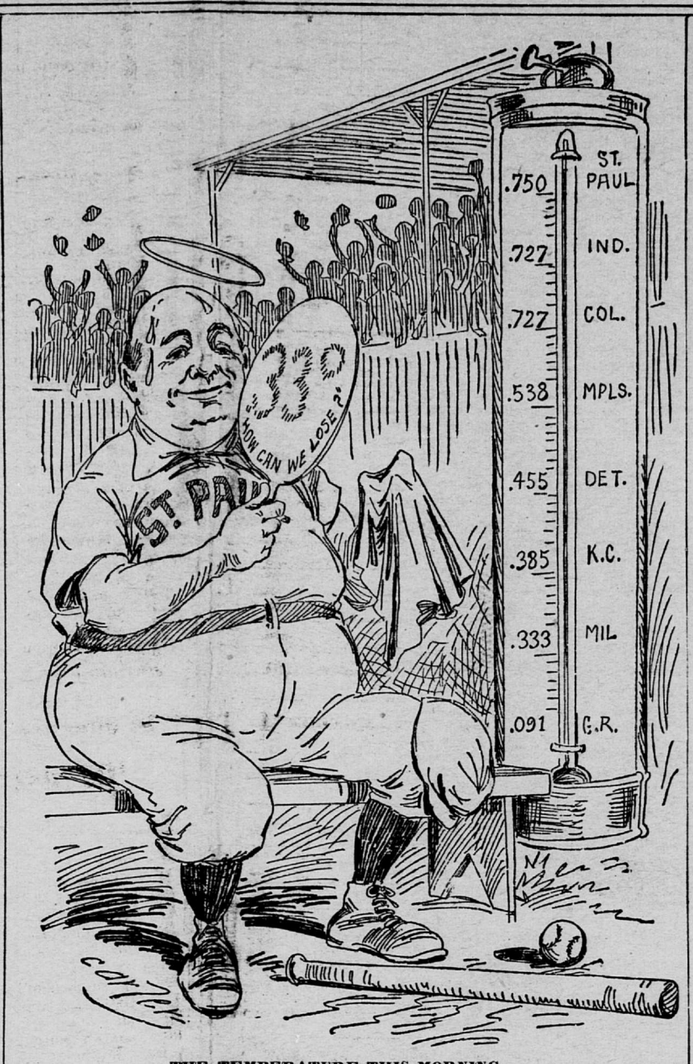
The amendment further appropriates $150,000 for surveying these forest reserves and establishes a general plan of administering such reserves.

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

A Bering sea debate occurred when Mr. Allison offered an amendment appropriating $25,000 for continuing the investigation of the fur seal fisheries. Mr. Pettigrew proposed a substitute, providing a commission to negotiate with Great Britain, Russia and Japan relative to the protection of the seals and in the event of no agreement then for the killing of all the seals. The senator said such action would bring speedy action by the British government and it would put an end to the barbarous butchery of the seals. The Pettigrew substitute went out on a point of order and the Allison amendment was agreed to.

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

The sundry civil bill was then passed. An argeement was reached that the adjournment be until Monday. Mr. Frye, of Maine, reported the bill providing regulations for the avoidance of collisions on island harbors, in accordance with the agreement of the marine congress. The bill was passed. At 6:15 the senate adjourned to Monday.



THE TEMPERATURE THIS MORNING.

But a Leaf of Laurel.

Four Thousand Turners Compete.

ST. LOUIS, May 6.—The National Festival of the North American Gymnastic union (Turnerbund), which is held quadriennially, opened here today. All of yesterday and during the forenoon trainloads of active and passive Turners from all parts of the country, as well as thousands of people who are taking advantage of the low railroad rates, have been coming into the city, and it is estimated that there are at least 50,000 strangers here. At the last national festival of the bund, in 1893, more than 3,000 active Turners strove for the laurel leaf, the only reward offered in the contests. This year the programme is much more extensive and interesting, if possible, and the contestants number 4,000 at least.

Great preparations have been made for the comfort and pleasure of the visitors by the citizens' committee, under the chairmanship of Frank Gaiennie. The active Turners are being taken care of at the different Turnhalls, where they will eat and sleep, while the passives and other visitors will find accommodations at any of the many hotels with which the city abounds, or at the homes of friends.

All of the principal business buildings in the down town district are beautifully decorated. German and American flags fly from numberless flagstaffs and the fronts of all the blocks along the route of parade are hung with red, white and blue bunting and thousands of streamers and banners of the Turnerbund.

Last evening 2,000 Turners arrived, including actives, from different parts of Colorado, Birmingham, Ala.; Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Holyoke, Mass.; Dayton, Ohio; Indianapolis, and New Jersey. This forenoon large delegations arrived from Cincinnati, Milwaukee, Chicago, Fort Smith, Ark.; Little Rock, Washington, Missouri, Davenport, Io.; Memphis and Kansas points. Three thousand visitors from Cincinnati alone helped to swell the immense crowd today. Most of the time this forenoon was taken up with the reception of the visitors at the union station and escorting them to their different quarters.

The festival proper opened at noon, when an immense procession of Turners, among whom were 1,000 local men, passed through the business section of the city. August H. Muegge acted as grand marshal of the parade, which was escorted by a platoon of mounted police. Division No. 1 was composed of the New York, Indiana and Wisconsin districts. The Illinois Turnvereins came next, headed by the Chicago division, in the following order: Lincoln, West Side, Forward, Grand Crossing, Freedom, Almiri, South Side, Germania, Harlem, Elgin, Advance, Garfield, Swiss, Oak, Aurora and Social Turnvereins, of Chicago. These constituted the second section. In the third section marched the Philadelphia, New Jersey, Pittsburg, Missouri Valley, Minnesota, Upper Mississippi and Rocky Mountain districts in the order named. In the second grand division the judges in carriages rode first, followed by the following districts: New Orleans, Central Illinois, Pacific coast, Northwestern, Connecticut, Lake Erie, Lond Island, Ohio, South Central, Kansas and Nebraska. The second subdivision was composed of St. Louis district. The third division was filled entirely by passive Turners, in blue uniforms. The active Turners wore the regulation gray uniform and made a fine appearance.

At the fair grounds at least 20,000 people assembled to see the field exercises. One of the most interesting events was the mass exercises by 1,000 boys of the gymnasium school of the city, consisting of calisthenics and movements with flags. The boys' places were then taken by an equal number of girls.

The last event of the day's programme was the 600-yard relay race in which 324 men were contestants. Fifty-four clubs each entered a team of six men. Provision was made for the running of six teams in each heat and nine heats were run. The Socials, of St. Louis, won the first heat in 75 seconds, but as a foul was claimed, the heat will be run again. Second heat, Louisville won in 70 seconds; third heat, South St. Louis won in 70½ seconds; fourth heat, West St. Louis won in 71 seconds; fifth heat, Germania, of Philadelphia, won in 72 seconds; sixth heat, Chicago Turngemeinde won in 74 seconds; seventh heat, North St. Louis won in 70 1-5 seconds; eighth heat, New York won in 70 seconds; ninth heat, Davenport Turngemeinde won in 69 2-5 seconds. The winners of each heat will run off the finals later.

Peace of Europe Is Assured.

Trouble Possible in Transvaal.

LONDON, May 6.—The annual meeting of the Primrose league took place today at Albert hall. There was a large attendance of members and the galleries were crowded. Among those present were the dukes of Marlborough, Leeds and Norfolk and many eminent persons. The Marquis of Salisbury congratulated the league on the continuous progress it has been making in celebrating the reign of Queen Victoria. This, he said, was an epoch in English history which gave the league special reason to rejoice at the characteristics of her majesty's great reign.

The premier dwelt at length upon the Graeco-Turkish war and the concert of Europe, the main object of which, he said, was to prevent a European war, adding that the belief prevailed that all danger of such a war was finally dissipated and that the peace of Europe, apart from the local conflict, had been placed on a better basis and had better hope in its future than ever before. Her majesty's government, the premier also said, would do its best to end the bloodshed.

In his concluding reference to the war, he said: "The opening of the Eastern question was greatly dreaded, but it has now come like a nightmare. There has been great terror that any outbreak in the Southeast of Europe might lead to a general blaze, but it is to be hoped that the danger is past and that we may look calmly on the larger interests involved. It may be that Turkey has exhibited proofs of strength which none suspected and perhaps a better future is open to the dominions of the sultan. Their government may improve or may be the empire will collapse as many have feared. In either case we are justified in believing that all changes will be conducted under the sanction of peaceful deliberations."

Referring to South Africa, the marquis declared that the London convention must be observed.

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

PRETORIA, May 6.—The Volksraad held a protracted secret session yesterday to discuss the answer to be made to the dispatches of Mr. Chamberlain, British secretary of state for the colonies, which demanded a repeal of the Transvaal immigration law. Today the Volksraad repealed the law, not because it was a breach of the London convention, but because it was distasteful to neighboring states. Mr. Coster, the Transvaal state attorney, has tendered his resignation in disapproval of the repeal.

SENSATIONAL ARREST.

Cuban Sympathizers in Mexico Taken Into Custody.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 6.—A sensational arrest was made today of the entire editorial staff of the paper called El Continente Americano, which is the organ of the Mexican sympathizers with the Cuban insurgents, at the instigation of the Duke de Arcos, Spanish minister, who complains that the paper has insulted a friendly nation. The editors are young Mexican students and popular sympathy is with them. The arrest is causing much comment, but it could not be helped, as the Spanish minister presented formal complaint, and under the law action had to be taken, but the outcome is watched with great interest. There was no trouble in securing the ablest legal talent to defend the young editors.

ENGLISH PRESS BITTER

Over the Rejection of the Arbitration Treaty.

LONDON, May 6.—The afternoon papers are bitter at the rejection of the arbitration treaty by the United States senate. The St. James Gazette publishes a long article headed "Free Trade and Brotherly Love," in which it says: "Great Britain has removed every hampering tariff, and thousands of square miles of American territory, scores of her cities and millions of her citizens thrive by virtue of the English market alone. Yet the senate committee has just piled up the most vexatious, harrassing and impenetrable wall of tariff any nation ever formed against another, while the senate itself has decided against a permanent machinery for the peaceable settlement of the disputes. The much abused diplomats were advised that the treaty would be accepted, but the politicians preferred to listen to the councils of an ex-convict and sworn enemy of England, who, having taken the oath of allegiance to the queen, spends his vacation in Washington advising the senators to hope and work patiently for an opportunity to twist the British lion's tail. We rejoice at the new Canadian preferential tariff for many reasons, not the least of which is that it restores to us a weapon with which to fight out rivals in the future. Free imports at any price deprived us of that weapon."

Minister Cited.

WEBSTER CITY, Io., May 6.—Rev. J. W. Geiger, of Marion, has been cited by the Davenport association of the Congregational church, to answer charges of immorality preferred by various members of his congregation. He denies the allegations, and has sued Rev. S. S. Rolline and G. W. Stratton for damages to the amount of $25,000, alleging conspiracy and libel.

Fisherman Took Too Much Bait.

Special to the Globe.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., May 6.—Edward Smith, a fisherman, was drowned tonight. He and a companion drank heavily during the afternoon and upset the skiff on their way home. Gus Larson swam to a tree and was rescued. Smith was thirty years old and unmarried.

POWERS END THE CONFLICT.

Greeks and Turks Directed, in a Collective Note, to Cease Hostilities Until Terms of Peace Can Be Arranged.

Pharsalos Taken by Edhem Pasha.

Position Abandoned by the Greeks After a Struggle—Troops to Be Landed at Athens to Protect the King.

ATHENS, May 6.—A collective note will be handed to the Greek and Turkish governments this (Thursday) evening or tomorrow, calling upon them to cease hostilities, on the distinct assurance that the powers will undertake the final solution of pending difficulties. Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, whose schooner was detained by the Greek fleet on the assumption that papers found on board, after his interviews with the Turks, were of a compromising character, arrived tonight. He was met at Piraeus by Premier Ralli, who conducted him to the British legation and requested Minister Egerton not to allow him to leave the legation before quitting Athens.

Austria and Germany have joined the other powers in proposing mediation between Greece and Turkey. Gen Smolenski is retreating slowly and in orderly fashion to Almyro, and Volo has been almost completely evacuated. The forces under Prince Constantine reached Domokis unmolested and have not been attacked today. It appears that the great massing of Turkish troops and their movements led to a suspicion that an attempt was being projected to surround Pharsalos. A council of war was held in the Greek camp, and it was decided to retire to Domokis, which was reached this morning at dawn. The Greeks promptly occupied strong positions on the mountains.

During Wednesday night the Turks continued to execute movements with a view of outflanking Pharsalos, and only discovered at daybreak this morning that the Greek army had retired.

London, May 7.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Berlin, says it is reported there that the powers have decided to land troops at Athens to protect the dynasty, Greece having declined the proffered mediation and Turkey being willing to negotiate on easy terms if Crete is evacuated by the Greeks.

LONDON, May 6.—Evidently it was Edhem Pasha's ability to cut in between the two Greek armies which led to the speedy retreats that are the beginning of the end. The Greek accounts say that both retreats were orderly, but such news comes only from official sources in Athens, which are notoriously unreliable. It is just pssible that so far from being orderly, they may both have ended in a panic as was the case at Larissa. Edhem Pasha will almost certainly follow to prevent Gen. Smolenski from rejoining the main army. In any event Gen. Smolenski is now cut off from all chance of embarking on the Greek vessels at Volo. He must either surrender to the Turks or endeavor to reach Lamia by the difficult mountain paths, so that everything now indicates that Greece will be compelled to sue for peace in order to save the remnant of her army from destruction.

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

Larissa, May 6.—A dispatch from Pharsalos dated 11 a. m. today describes the battle there which began yesterday. It says: "A Turkish corps first appeared on the summit of Mount Tekke yesterday morning. From a formidably intrenched position on the hillside they attacked the Fourth regiment of Evzones about noon. The latter made a strong resistance, but were finally compelled to fall slowly back. The Turks then cannonaded and destroyed the village of Ordskoni, which is about two hours' march north of Pharsalos. The crown prince having ordered the entire army to draw up in line of battle, the Greeks advanced about 2 o'clock p. m. The Turks, numbering 30,000, immediately descended the slopes of Mount Tekke and planted batteries which began to bombard the Greek regiments. Owing to superiority of weight, the Turkish cannon inflicted heavy losses upon the Greeks, especially near the station. The Turks continued to advance until they came into close quarters, and then the crown prince decided to retire to more commanding positions. All the ammunition and supplies have been transported to Domokos, on the heights of which the Greek batteries are prepared for action. The Turks have burned the village of Tatri, and have massacred a priest and an entire family in the village of Dioskani."

PHARSALOS, May 6, (morning).—It was ascertained at daybreak that the Greeks had evacuated Pharsalos during the night. The majority of the Greek forces are retreating on Domokos. The baggage and artillery took the main road and the infantry crossed the hills. This would enable the Turkish commander-in-chief to attack separately either of the two Greek armies and overwhelm them with his immensely superior forces, as it is not believed either of the Greek commands would venture from its entrenched position into the open if the other were attacked in force.

The second piece of bad news for the Greeks is the cutting of the railroad between Pharsalos and Velestino by the Turks. The interruption of railroad communication between Pharsalos and Volo means a very great deal to the Greeks, as the road between the two places was a good one, and a source from which the Greeks derive their supplies. Then again, the cutting of the railroad makes it much more difficult to defend Velestino, and the loss of that place would mean that the Greeks would have to depend on a difficult road across a portion of the Othyris range of mountains, through the Phourka and Malouka passes, each nearly three thousand feet high, for their supplies.

It will thus be seen that positions of the Greeks are already half taken, and it would seem that if a masterly retreat could be carried out, it would perhaps be the best way out of the difficulty, for Edhem Pasha seems to hold the key to the situation and is slowly and cleverly closing around the Greeks, who, from what the correspondent can judge, are almost at his mercy unless the great unexpected happens. The bravery displayed by Crown Prince Constantine and his brother Prince Nicholas yesterday have had a good effect upon the troops, but there was considerable resentment felt among the Greeks against their officers in general.

LONDON, May 6.—According to special dispatch from Athens this evening the news of the evacuation of Pharsalos has caused unqualified despair at the Greek capital and the irritation is finding vent against the powers for non-interference and threatens to become so strong as to compel M. Ralli, the Greek premier, to ask the ambassadors to intervene. Special dispatches received from Athens this afternoon say that Prince Constantine has occupied an entrenched position at Domokos, dominating the plain. Greece, the dispatches add, is willing to accept an armistice.

ATHENS, May 6.—2 p. m.—Gen Smolenski's brigade of Greek troops is about to retreat from Velestino. Smolenski may fall back on Volo and try to hold that place with the protection of the Greek fleet, or he may retreat on Almyro (Halmyros) with the view possibly of effecting a junction later with the main body of the Greek army. The report that the powers are intervening is confirmed. The ministers of Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy have been instructed to propose mediation between Greece and Turkey, and similar instructions to the German and Austrian ministers are expected every moment.

The losses of the Greeks in the fighting of Velestino and Pharsalos yesterday were certainly fully 1,000 killed and wounded, while the Turks lost fully 6,000 killed and wounded.

LONDON, May 7.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Rome says that the pact of the powers constituting the Triple Alliance was renewed yesterday (Thursday) for a period of six years. The right to withdraw, under the terms of the original agreement, expired on May 6, and Germany has succeeded in persuading Italy not to exercise the right of withdrawal.

LONDON, May 7.—The Daily Telegraph prints a dispatch from Vienna, saying that the condition of the king of Greece is precarious.

New Road to Gulf Planned.

Chicago Is the Other Terminus.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 6.—The Star says: A new railroad from Chicago to the Gulf of Mexico, passing through Kansas City, is under way. The articles of incorporation have been drawn up and signed by a number of capitalists in Kansas City and towns in Missouri and Kansas, who are organizing the company. The articles thus partly signed have just been sent to New York city to be signed by the organizers there. When signed they will be filed at Topeka for incorporation. J. J. Squier, former president of the Interstate National bank, is one of the incorporators, and will be president of the road. John V. Andrews, president Merchants' Bank of Kansas City, Kan., and Senator Burns, of Plattsburg, Mo., are other incorporators. The preparations for incorporating the new railroad have been carried on with the greatest secrecy. Those interested refuse to talk much. J. J. Squier says: "The new railroad, as projected, will run from Chicago to the gulf. It will tap many rich farming counties of Iowa and Missouri which are greatly in need of a railroad, and between Chicago and Kansas City will cross and connect with important east and west trunk lines. Its trains will enter the union depot here over the Belt line. From Kansas City south it will be in no sense a competitor of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf or any other road. Where it will reach the gulf will not be made public now. The road has much Eastern and Western capital behind it. More than that I do not care to say."

CHICAGO & N. P. PLAN.

Scheme for a Reorganization Has Been Prepared.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The Chicago & Northern Pacific plan of reorganization has been prepared. It contemplates the formation of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad company, to acquire the property of the old company and the Chicago & Calumet Railway company. First mortgage fifty-year 4 per cent gold bonds are to be issued to the amount of $16,500,000, of which $12,742,000 will be used for reorganization purposes. There will be issued $17,000,000 non-cumulative 4 per cent preferred stock and $13,000,000 common stock. Of the new bonds, present first mortgage bondholders receive $10,542,000; for acquisition of Chicago & Calumet bonds and stock, $2,000,000, and for cash requirements, $200,000. The preferred stock will go to holders of present bonds, $13,177,555; for acquisition of Calumet securities, $2,500,000, the rest being reserved. The common stock goes to present bondholders, $10,542,000; for acquisition of Calumet securities, $2,000,000, the rest being for charges.

Railway Notes.

The General Freight association has issued a circular calling the attention of the transcontinental lines to a meeting which will be held in Chicago between the Central Freight lines and the Western lines. Matters will be considered at the meeting of special importance to the Pacific coast roads

Assistant General Freight Agent Baird, of the Northern Pacific, has gone to New York to look up matters in connection with the Asiatic trade and the lake and rail situation.