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THE SAINT PAUL GLOBE.

VOL. IX. NO. 138. TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1897. PRICE TWO CENTS—ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS.

BULLETIN OF THE ST. PAUL GLOBE.

TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1897.

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TODAY'S EVENTS.

Met—"Men and Women," 8.15.
Grand—Ida Fuller, 8.15.
Lexington Park—Base Ball, 3.45.
Ft. Snelling—Guard Mount, 8.45 a. m. Battalion Parade, 6.45 p. m.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Massachusetts, London; Cevic, Liverpool.
QUEENSTOWN—Arrived: Pavonia, Boston, for Liverpool, and proceeded.
SOUTHAMPTON—Sailed: Friedrich der Grosse, New York.
MARSEILLES—Arrived: Elyssia, New York.

The sultan is getting the modern vice of loud talking while the concert is going on.

No jury can convict Durnam of bribery when it is clearly shown that he could be honest in a horse trade.

Explorers of the Hudson bay route will at least find that route very economical for cold storage in transit.

From the sublime Porte's exhibition of sublime nerve, it is evident the sick man of Europe is feeling better.

Lord Salisbury says the peace of Europe is insured. Somebody is scheming, then, to collect that insurance.

If Miles doesn't hasten, the curtain will go up on the second act of Europe's war drama before he gets there.

Nine dusty Millers sacrificed on the altar of Norwegian independence! Truly the old Comanche is a patriotic viking.

Prince Constantine is positive he hasn't lost any guns. Probably he has an idea he left them at home in the bureau drawer.

Abdul Hamid to the powers: "A small slice of that lamb, not too Greecy, with mint* sauce, please."
*Government mint.

If those verascope pictures are correct, Mr. Fitzsimmons was very like the Turk. He didn't want to stop when he had his man licked.

The war feeling between France and Germany must be almost obliterated. Emperor William has contributed 10,000 francs to the sufferers from the Paris charity bazar fire.

Montana's anti-scalping law is declared legal. No matter whether it applies to railroad agents or reds, the timid immigrant, the victim in either case, may breathe easier.

Over in North Carolina the Democrats are winning all the local elections. This is not particularly cheering news to Senator Butler, but the mourners on that account are not numerous.

The "supreme inspector" of a St. Louis insurance company ran away, leaving two desks and twenty-eight cents. His books would have balanced better had he taken the twenty-eight cents.

Colorado miners are not up to the times. They are elated over the fact that they have coal that assays $6 of gold to the ton. It is poor coal in the East that a dealer can't squeeze that much profit from.

The political cyclone which is rising in Ohio will be no respecter of persons. It will engulf Hanna, Foraker and Bushnell, not to mention George B. Cox, whose troubles began with the Cincinnati election.

The versatility of the Northwest, or of the correspondent, is illustrated in the statement that the flood-stricken district of the Red river valley is suffering from drought. The Northwest never does anything by halves.

An unknown and good-looking young man attempted suicide a few days ago in Chicago, and since then has been raving for "Marion." The rush of Marions to the hospital is very reminiscent of bargain day at the remnant counter.

ALL ABOUT CUBA.

Day in Both Branches of Congress Devoted to the Insurrection.

SPECIAL MESSAGE FROM M'KINLEY.

Relief Asked for Americans Voted Promptly by the Upper Body.

Partisan Feeling Prevented Similar Action on the Part of the House.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Cuba engrossed the attention of the senate today. The public interest in the subject was shown by the great crowds that besieged the galleries throughout the day. Among the occupants of the diplomatic gallery were Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, and Minister Hatch, of Hawaii, and in the reserved gallery was Gen. Daniel Sickles, ex-United States minister to Spain. Neither the Spanish legation nor the Cuban bureau in Washington were represented so far as could be observed.

Two phases of the subject were presented. First came the question of relief to destitute and starving Americans in Cuba, and at 2 o'clock Mr. Morgan's resolution caused spirited debate. The first question was presented in the president's message as soon as the session opened. Immediately following its reading Mr. Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, presented a favorable report on a joint resolution originally introduced. by Mr Gallinger, appropriating $50,000 for relief of American citizens in Cuba, as follows:

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the United States in congress assembled, that the sum of $50,000 be and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the relief of destitute citizens of the United States in the island of Cuba, said money to be expended at the discretion and under the direction of the president of the United States, in the purchase and furnishing of food, clothing and medicines to such citizens, and for transporting to the United States such of them as so desire, and who are without means to transport themselves.

Mr. Davis asked for immediate consideration of the resolution, and there was no objection. The only speech made was that of Mr. Gallinger, who spoke briefly. He said he had been impressed at the great mass meeting attended by 3,000 persons yesterday with the statement made there by a correspondent who traveled through the stricken district of Cuba. This gentleman had stated that there was an abundance of food in Cuba, and that it was needless to give relief in that direction. The real trouble, he said, was that the Cubans were herded in the towns and prevented from going out to get the food. The most effective relief, Mr. Gallinger said, would be a demand by the president and the government, that the Cubans be released from their bondage in the towns and permitted to go where they could secure food. The senator was ready to assume his share of responsibility for such a step. Still, if the resolution just reported gave some measure of relief, he would heartily support it without urging the other plan of relief he had suggested.

The resolution was then put on its passage and without division, it passed unanimously, there being no response to the call for the nays.

Promptly at 2 o'clock the Morgan Cuban resolution was taken up. At that time the galleries were filled to overflowing as the crowds awaited something in addition to the relief resolution passed at the outset. The Morgan resolution declares that a condition of public war exists in Cuba, and that strict neutrality shall be maintained by the United States. Mr. Morgan stated that unless some senator desired to speak, he would ask a yea and nay vote on the pending motion of Mr. Hale, to refer the resolution to the committee on foreign affairs.

Mr. Hale suggested the absence of a quorum and a call, after some delay brought forty-six senators, just a quorum, to the senate.

CLEVELAND INDORSED.

The vote was about to be taken when Mr. Wellington (Rep., Mich.) arose for his maiden speech, which proved to be a vigorous protest against the resolution and a plea for its reference to the committee on foreign relations. He said, that while a resolution of belligerency might not be serious, yet the senate should pause and consider the serious results that might follow such a declaration. A new administration had just come into power. Back of it stretched four years of depression and disaster. Capital had been in hiding or had sacrificed its principal as well as its returns. The Republican party had come into power on certain propositions. First of these was the question of an adequate tariff bill. He believed the first duty of congress was to the American people rather than to the Cubans and Greeks.

"The policy pursued by the late administration and by Grover Cleveland meets my approval," declared Mr. Wellington, "and, as a Republican, I am prepared to say that Mr. Cleveland did his duty in refusing to rush headlong into a radical Cuban policy.

"This resolution is a defiance of Spain. You may say Spain is a weak power, and that we can annihilate her in thirty minutes. Are you ready for war? Do the American people want war? I do not believe it. Until you are ready for war, do not take steps which will involve war."

Mr. Pettus, of Alabama, was on his feet as Mr. Wellington closed and inquired: "The senator speaks so emphatically of jingoes, let me ask him who are the jingoes and what are the jingoes."

There was laughter and loud handclapping in the galleries on this query, evidently because the question was aimed against the opposition to the resolution.

"The senator needs no information from me as to who are the jingoes," responded Mr. Wellington. "It is the spirit that would drag our country into war with Spain; it is the spirit that would drag us into controversy with every country of Europe and make them our enemies rather than our friends.

Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, spoke briefly, remarking that it was strange to hear this indorsement of the last administration from a Republican senator.

"I do not indorse the last administration," interrupted Mr. Wellington, "except where foreign affairs are concerned."

Mr. Stewart went on to say that he could see no difference between the McKinley administration and the Cleveland administration on foreign questions. The only difference between the two administrations, he said, was one of persons. "Mr. McKinley is a very pleasant gentleman," added Mr. Stewart amid laughter. "I do not intend to

Continued on Fourth Page.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The house confronted the Cuban question today, made a party issue of it, and adjourned without taking any action. President McKinley's message was received without demonstration, and, on its heels, Mr. Hitt asked unanimous consent for consideration of a bill in response to the president's request. Mr. Bailey, of Texas, asked for consent to consider in connection with the bill an amendment embodying Senator Morgan's resolution for recognition of the Cubans as belligerents. Mr. Dingley would not consent to consider the amendment, nor Mr. Bailey to consider the bill without the amendment, so, for the time, the question was sidetracked. Then the house devoted two hours to debate on the conference report on the feature of the Indian appropriation bill opening to settlement the gilsonite lands on the Uncompahgre Indian reservation in Utah, refused to accept the compromise agreed on by the conferees and asked for another conference with the senate on the bill. In the meantime the senate resolution, practically identical with Mr. Hitt's bill, had been sent to the house, and Mr. Hitt asked unanimous consent for its consideration. The deadlock between Mr. Dingley and Mr. Bailey was re-enacted, and, while Mr. Bailey was endeavoring to get consent for the consideration of the two Cuban propositions together, Mr. Dingley put in a motion to adjourn. This motion was carried by a vote of 90 to 69, 13 answering present. Under the rule for biweekly sessions recently adopted the adjournment carries the question over to Thursday.

No sooner had the journal of the last session been read this morning than Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kan.) and Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Ala.) shouted objections. Mr. Wheeler was trying to repeat his constitutional objection raised last week, amid the objections of several Republicans, when the president's secretary, Mr. Pruden, appeared with a large document and announced: "A message from the president."

Mr. Wheeler continued to speak, however, while the message lay on the speaker's table. The speaker ruled, in response to the objections, that Mr. Wheeler should be heard, and that gentleman spoke for fifteen minutes. Most of the Democrats and Populists voted against approving the journal, and Mr. Simpson forced the speaker to count a quorum. Then the president's message on Cuba was read at 12:30 p. m. The members on the floor and the large crowds in the galleries listened with profound attention. There was a faint ripple of applause after the reading.

Mr. Hitt at once introduced a bill for the appropriation of $50,000 for food and transportation for the Cubans, substantially the same as the senate bill, though not identical in words. The consideration of the bill was very brief. Mr. Dingley, the Republican leader, and Mr. Bailey, the Democratic leader, were at once on their feet. Mr. Bailey waved aloft a document.

"I will not object to consideration," he announced, "if the amendment which I hold can be offered."

"I will have to object to that," Mr. Dingley replied.

"I hope there will be no objection," said Mr. Bailey.

"Is there objection?" demanded the speaker.

"I object," spoke up Mr. Dingley.

"Objection is made," the speaker announced, "and the gentleman from New York presents a conference report on the Indian appropriation bill."

INDIAN BILL UP.

The conference report recommended the compromise on the gilsonite lands of the Uncompahgre Indians in Utah, providing that the government retain title to the lands and they be mined under regulations prescribed by the secretary of the interior, the government to receive a royalty of 75 cents a ton on the gilsonite mined. Opposition to the plan developed at once. Mr. Lacey, former chairman of the public lands committee, criticised it on the grounds that it did not apply to asphalt beds and did not guard against the control of the lands by a trust. Mr. Lacey proposed an amendment limiting to 100 acres the amount of land which any corporation could secure by assignments.

Mr. King (Dem., Utah) protested against an arrangement which, he held, discriminated against the people of Utah. Mr. McRae, of Arkansas, and Mr. Underwood, of Alabama, spoke against the plan, complaining that the royalty was too small. Mr. Walker (Mass.) thought the house was drifting towards socialism, that there was fear that some one would make money in the country. To open the lands free would give the country cheaper asphalt, even if a corporation did gain control, for there would be more profit in selling many tons at a small profit than a few tons at a large profit.

Mr. Cooper (Wis.) declared that the interest of Mr. King (Utah) in the matter was explained by the fact that his partner, ex-Senator Brown, of Utah, was interested in the lands.

"I deny that," replied Mr. King.

Thereupon Mr. Cooper read from the official report of the army officer who is in charge of the reservation as Indian agent the statement that Thomas Lloyd, state mining inspector, had located on the lands on the 4th of March last as agent for Gov. Wells, Secretary of State Hammond and Senator Brown.

In response Mr. King defended these officials, declaring them to be all poor men and honest men.

The house rejected the conference report by a vote of 36 to 73. Mr. Lacey's amendment was proposed in the form of instructions to the conferees, but was lost. The speaker reappointed the conferees for another conference. The conference report having been disposed of, Mr. Hitt asked unanimous consent for consideration of the resolution passed by the senate for the relief of American citizens in Cuba. Thereupon Mr. Bailey said there would be no objection, if a resolution for recognition of the belligerency of Cubans could be offered as an amendment.

"We will attend to one thing at a time," Mr. Dingley said.

"You'll attend to both of these at once before you attend to either," Mr. Bailey shouted back.

"Is there objection?" queried Mr. Reed.

"Not if the amendment can be considered," Mr. Bailey answered.

"An objection is an objection," ruled the speaker.

Mr. Bailey spoke up: "Then I ask unanimous consent for consideration of both resolutions."

But the speaker refused to notice the request of the Democratic leader and recognized Mr. Dingley, who had a motion to adjourn. This stirred a small tempest.

Mr. Bailey called to Mr. Dingley: "Is the gentleman afraid to meet the question?" and the Democrats forced a roll call on the motion to adjourn. The motion to adjourn was carried by a party vote, the Republicans voting for it and the Democrats and Populists voted against, the total being 90 to 69, and, at 3:40 p. m., the house adjourned to Thursday.

M'KINLEY'S MESSAGE.

The Document Brief and Pacific in Its Tone.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The president today sent the following message to congress:

Official information from our consuls in Cuba establishes the fact that a large number of American citizens in the island are in a state of destitution, suffering for want of food and medicines. This applies particularly to the rural districts of the central and eastern parts. The agricultural classes have been forced from their farms into the nearest towns, where they are without work or money. The local authorities of the several towns, however, kindly disposed are unable to relieve the needs of their own people and are altogether powerless to help our citizens.

The latest report of Consul General Lee estimates six to eight hundred Americans without means of support. I have assured him that provision would be made at once to relieve them. To that end, I recommend that congress make an appropriation of not less than $50,000 to be immediately available for use under the direction of the secretary of state.

It is desirable that a part of the sum which may be appropriated by congress should, in the discretion of the secretary of state, also be used for the transportation of American citizens who, desiring to return to the United States, are without means to do so.

—William McKinley.

NOW IT IS BLISS.

His Nomination as Major General Sent to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The president today sent the following nominations to the senate:

Treasury—Frank A. Vanderlip, of Illinois, to be assistant secretary of the treasury.

War—Brig. Gen. Zenas R. Bliss to be major general.

Export Bounties.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—A number of silver Republicans, members of the senate and house, met at Senator Pettigrew's house last night, and decided to support a proposition providing for an export bounty on agricultural products. They take the position that by this system only can the farmer secure benefit to compensate him for import duties on other articles, and will support an amendment to the tariff bill providing for bounties. Senator Cannon will offer the amendment in the senate at an early day.

Government Tea Tasters.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—As a result of Representative Stevens' efforts in presenting and arguing for the petition of Griggs, Cooper & Co., and other wholesalers and importers in St. Paul, Secretary Gage has decided to designate tea inspectors at Puget Sound. Senator Nelson also presented petitions and resolutions of Minneapolis jobbers in favor of the same action. The civil service commission will be called on to hold an examination for expert tea inspectors.

CHILDREN PERISH.

Three Left Alone in a Farm House Burned to Death.

SHAWANO, Wis., May 17.—Martin Wicks and wife, who live near Gresham, this county, left their home this morning to look after some stock that had strayed away. During their absence forest fires spread over the farm and destroyed the house. Three small children, who had been left alone, perished.

THE TURKE IS GENEROUS—TO HIMSELF.

FINAL COMPROMISE IN KENTUCKY.

The State Saved the Disgrace of Open Riot in the Halls of Legislation.

FRANKFORT, Ky., May 17.—This state witnessed the spectacle this morning of two separate bodies sitting in session in the same hall, and each claiming to be the senate of Kentucky. The fight over the Stephenson fusion bill was renewed, and the advocates of the bill were confident of its passage. The silver Democrats insisted that Lieut. Gov. Worthington vacate the chair, pending an appeal from one of his decisions by Senator Brenston, on the question of "indicating" members who are present, but refuse to vote. Gov. Worthington, backed by the Republicans and gold Democrats, refused to vacate the chair. Senator Goebel, the president pro tem, who was presiding, pending the appeal from Worthington's decision, demanded his right to the chair. The president refused to recognize him, and, lifting a chair over the clerk's desk, Goebel took his seat beside the clerks, and the two bodies were in session amid the wildest confusion.

The Worthington senate finally adjourned till 3 p. m., and the Goebel senate, which, while in the minority, is backed by the clerks and all the other officers, adjourned till five minutes before 3 o'clock. At 12 o'clock Doorkeeper Tyler locked both entrances to the senate chamber and went away.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the senate doors were thrown open, and President Pro Tem. Goebel took the chair to keep it till five minutes before 3, when the Worthington senate was to meet, and when it was feared that a possible difficulty over the possession of the chair might result. A few moments later Lieut. Gov. Worthington came into the hall and went up to the chair. Senator Goebel talked pleasantly to him, and then called up Senator Bronston. It developed at once that a compromise had been reached, that the lieutenant governor, concluding he might have been wrong in resuming the chair, before the appeal from his decision was acted upon, and that he had agreed to let things proceed in the regular way. The agreement was that both senates should meet at 3 o'clock and adjourn until tomorrow at 11 o'clock, when Senator Goebel shall be in the chair, and the appeal still pending. The journal will then begin where the clerk ceased to act. This means that the silver minority has won; that all the majority are not as a warmly for the fusion bill as they seem, and it will not be passed.

TRUST HAS LONG LEASE OF LIFE.

Illinois Decision Against the American Tobacco Company Not So Very Serious After All.

CHICAGO, May 17.—Ex-Attorney General of the United States Aldrich, who represents the American Tobacco company in the litigation now pending in the circuit court before Judge Gibbons, while discussing the case said today: "There has been no injunction issued by Judge Gibbons against the American Tobacco company doing business in Illinois, and there can be none at the present time. All the court has done is to overrule a demurrer filed by the company to the information of the attorney general of the state. The information is full of inaccurate and false statements, cannot be sustained by the proof, and the company will answer, as it has a right to do, at any time within thirty days. Testimony will then have to be taken, which will require months and perhaps years, after which the case will have to be tried. Then an appeal will lie to the supreme court of the state, and from there to the supreme court of the United States.

"If the case, on account of its importance, should be advanced for hearing, there is no possible way that it can be finally decided within three years from this date, all the parties doing their utmost to speed the case. Upon the final hearing, unless the supreme court of the United States thinks that it has made a mistake in Bowman against the Northwestern Railroad company and Leisey against Hardin, as Judge Gibbons asserts, his decision will be reversed. Inasmuch as these cases have been approved many times since by the supreme court, this seems improbable, as that court is not in the habit of changing its opinions from year to year."

DOMOKOS IS LOST.

Greek Right Wing Driven Back by the Victorious Troops of Turkey.

ATHENS IN A STATE OF UPROAR.

Foolish Attempt to Snatch a Victory in Epirus Bears Bitter Fruit.

The Task of the Powers Is Now More Difficult Than Ever Before.

ATHENS, May 17.—Dispatches sent from Domokos at 7 p. m. say the Greek left wing has fallen back toward the center before thrice the number of Turks. The battle continued after sunset, but, despite the yielding of the left wing, the Turks were finally repulsed. Gen. Mavromichalis was wounded. A dispatch sent from Domokos at noon by the way of Lamia says: Thirty-five thousand Turks, infantry, cavalry and artillery, have attacked the Greek line at several points of the left wing and the center, with a view of penetrating southward and surrounding Domokos. Large forces are also attacking Gen. Smolenski.

The most intense excitement prevails here. All the cabinet ministers have been assembled since noon at the ministry of marine. Here the dispatches from the front are being received. The gravity of the situation cannot be overestimated.

Headquarters of the Greek Army, Domokos, May 17 (4 p. m.)—The Turkish attack on the Greek right wing began at 2 o'clock this afternoon, but the flank attacks are considered to be feints, and it is believed the main attack of the Turks will be made upon the Greek center, where Crown Prince Constantine is in command. Two Greek cannon are doing great execution on the principal Turkish column, which is advancing through the hills. The Turkish infantry at several points is in contact with the Greeks. It is believed here that the attack on Gen. Smolenski near Almyros is only a stategic operation, and that the Turks will endeavor to cut between the two Greek armies, occupy the road leading to the Othry mountains, and thus cut off the retreat of the crown prince.

London, May 18.—The Daily Telegraph's special correspondent with the Turkish forces in Thessaly, telegraphing late last night, says: "Edhem Pasha has moved from point to point and finally occupied Domokos. The Greeks have sustained a crushing defeat."

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 17.—Osman Pasha telegraphs from Louros, Epirus, saying that after a desperate battle near Arta on Saturday the Greeks retired to Arta with the loss of 2,000 men killed. The Turks had 240 men killed and 740 wounded.

LONDON, May 18 (1 a. m.)—The latest news from the seat of hostilities, by way of Athens, shows that the battle yesterday ceased about 9 o'clock in the evening, but will probably be resumed this morning. Thus far no account of the fighting has been received from the Turkish side. It is evident from the Greek account that the Greeks have suffered a serious defeat, and if the left wing has given way, as appears probable, Edhem Pasha may be able to cut off the Grek retreat and separate Gen. Smolenski, at Sourpi, from the main army. This is Edhem Pasha's reply to the foolish attempt of Col. Manos to snatch a victory in Epirus. If Greece had prevented Manos from playing this last card of a gambler, Turkey might perhaps have ceased hostilities. As it is now, she is in full possession of Thessaly, and the powers will find the task of protecting Greece more difficult than ever.

The dispatches from Athens represent the populace as astounded when the news of the fighting came. They had hoped to the last that the powers would prevent Turkey from going farther. One report represents the Greek government as threatening to take extreme and desperate steps unless Europe arrests the progress of the invaders.

ATHENS, May 17 (Midnight).—A dispatch just received from Domokos says that the Greek right wing has been compelled to retire six kilometres.

Athens, May 18.—The correspondent of the Associated Press at Domokos, telegraphing at 1 o'clock this morning, says: "The Turks have occupied Kitiki. The Greek troops are retreating toward the Othry range on the old frontier."

LAMIA, Thessaly, May 17.—(4:30 p. m.)—Fighting, as this dispatch is sent, is in progress all along the lines between the Greek and Turkish forces.

Athens, May 17.—Fighting between the Greeks and Turks at Domokos began shortly after noon today. A dispatch was received this morning from Crown Prince Constantine, dated from Domokos at 8:30, saying that the Turks, numbering about 30,000 men, had appeared in sight marching on Domokos, and that the attack would apparently be directed against the two wings, especially the left wing of the Greek forces. Another dispatch of the Crown Prince dated noon today stated that the Turks had drawn nearer and were then about four and one-half miles distant. Immediately after the receipt of this dispatch M. Ralli, the premier, hastened to the foreign legations, visiting each in turn.

LONDON, May 18.—The Daily Chronicle's correspondent at Athens sends the following official account of the fighting yesterday: "Over 50,000 Turks simultaneously and continuously attacked our whole line. Our artillery and infantry did splendid work. Twice all the regiments of the enemy wavered and fled, though their attack was soon renewed with fresh forces, which, in turn, we were able to hurl back. The stubborn resistance and splendid vigor of our troops finally compelled the enemy to give way altogether. All the attacks on our left were similarly repulsed.

"On our right we did not fare so well. The first attack of the enemy was repulsed, but they massed in immense forces for the next attack. Our first line wavered and was broken, and the wing would have been turned but for the timely arrival of the reserves. Still the enemy had gained ground, which it was then impossible to regain, and we, therefore, fell back on Bousi. The Turks had 50,000 troops, with 30,000 reserves. Our force was only 35,000. We have lost heavily, but the enemy must have lost thousands."

ST. PETERSBURG, May 17.—The newspapers of this city protest vigorously against the "excessive and unacceptable" conditions which Turkey demands as the price of peace with Greece. They declare that if Turkey insists upon them, Europe will be obliged to abandon mediation. The Novoe Vremya says that in the event of Turkey's insistence upon the terms she has presented the powers will have to take practical measures to "preserve Greece from the pretensions that threaten her national existence."

London, May 17.—The demands of Turkey as the price of peace, which are classed as exorbitant, have made a bad impression on the stock exchange here. Prices have fallen in all departments, revealing the existence of fear that political complications of a serious character may supervene.

PARIS, May 17.—The Temps referring to the peace terms demanded by Turkey says: "Europe cannot consent to the cession of Thessaly. On the firmness which the powers now display, depend the whole scheme for reforms, and the peace of Europe."

London, May 17.—The conditions proposed by the Porte as the terms of peace with Greece have been freely discussed in the lobbies of parliament today, and the idea of the retrocession of Thessaly and of such an indemnity as is already suggested, is ridiculed as impracticable and absurd. At the outside an indemnity of £5,000,000 or £6,000,000, and a slight strategic rectification of frontier are considered as likely to be the terms finally settled upon.

London, May 18.—A dispatch to the Times from Athens says that the following telegram has been received from Crown Prince Constantine: "Our right wing under Col. Mastrapas has been compelled to retreat. It stil holds Voussi, but may find it necessary to retire on Phourka pass. It was necessary to bring up all the reserves in order to repulse the furious attacks of the enemy. Our wounded have been sent to Lamia.

MEMORIAL SERVICE.

Imposing Ceremony in Honor of the Late Duc d'Aumale.

PARIS, May 17.—A memorial service for the repose of the soul of the late Duc d'Aumale was held this afternoon in the church of the Madeleine. The ceremonies, which were most imposing, were attended by all the French ministers, the members of the French institute and a great number of public officials, all in uniform. Queen Victoria was represented by Col. Hon. William P. H. Carrington, one of her majesty's equerries in ordinary, and the Prince of Wales was represented by Maj. Gen. Arthur Edward A Ellis, one of the prince's equerries. Queen Victoria sent a wreath of laurels and lilies, tied with a satin ribbon, upon which was inscribed: "A mark of respect, affection and sincere friendship from his faithful friend and cousin, Victoria, R. I." The Prince of Wales sent a similar wreath.

A guard of honor, consisting of two battalions of infantry and detachments of cavalry and artillery, was drawn up before the church, which was heavily draped, the draperies bearing the arms of the house of France.

The catafalque in the middle of the church was covered with flowers and flags. After the religious services the coffin containing the remains of the Duc d'Aumale was placed in front of the church and the troops marched past, the bands playing the march of the Sambre and Meuse.

DEMOCRATIC PLAN

To Force a House Vote on the Morgan Resolution.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The Democrats of the house have formed a plan which may force a vote on the question of recognizing the belligerency of the Cubans. If Mr. Hitt's bill for an appropriation of $50,000 for relief of American citizens is called upon again, Mr. Bailey will offer Senator Morgan's resolution for recognition of belligerency. If, as is expected, the committee on rules reports a special rule for the consideration of the bill, which will prevent amendments, as was done with the tariff bill, he will present a minority report from the committee on rules which will permit amendments to the bill and will insist on a vote on the minority report. The Republican leaders say that the president's message presents a business question, which they do not wish to complicate with the question of recognition.

Mr. Dingley said today that a minority report could not be made to the house unless it proposed matter germane to the majority report. He doubted, he said, whether a proposition to recognize the insurgents as billigerents could be considered germane to an appropriation for the relief of American citizens. Mr. Dalzell, a member of the committee on rules, took the same view of the matter.

It is not unlikely that Speaker Reed will declare a minority report out of order. The Democrats, however, are determined to bring the house to a vote on the question of recognition of Cuban belligerency. Mr. Hitt says the Republicans are willing to meet that question again, although they adopted resolutions declaring themselves in favor of it in the last house. They do not intend, however, to complicate a simple resolution for an appropriation, with the question of belligerency.

Mr. Bailey said today that the Republicans did not want to meet the question with a Republican president who would be put in the position of enforcing or disregarding the recommendation of congress. He added, when asked, if a minority report would be in order, that the Democrats would be tempted to repeat the scenes of the Fifty-first congress if the speaker refused to allow consideration of such a report from the committee on rules.

CHAPMAN JAILED.

Sugar Broker Starts in on His Thirty Days' Sentence.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—E. R. Chapman occupies a cell at the District jail tonight, and will continue therein for twenty-five days. Chapman surrendered himself to United States Marshal Wilson at 4 o'clock today in accordance with an understanding previously reached.