

## ALLEN WINS A TRICK

May Mean the Loss of Indian Warehouse to Chicago.

## BENEFITS OF THE WAR.

Justice Field Decides to Remain on the Bench.

## ROOSEVELT IS IN OFFICE.

New Hearing Is Decided Upon for the Serp Case.

## EGG ROLLING AT WHITE HOUSE.

Washington, D. C., April 19.—[Special.]—Late this afternoon Senator Allen's amendment played a rather sharp game on the two Illinois Senators, by offering his amendment providing for the creation of an Indian warehouse at Omaha. Only a few Senators were in the chamber and the Nebraska man succeeded in having his amendment tacked on to the Indian appropriation bill, and it now goes into conference. As nearly as can be learned the effect of the amendment will be if it is agreed to by the House to abolish the Indian warehouse at Chicago. There is a saving clause which permits the Secretary of the Interior to exercise some discretion in the matter, but the chances are that if Allen's amendment is adopted the Indian warehouse at Chicago will be the Indian warehouse entirely. The understanding was when the appropriation bill went before the House that they would go through without amendment in the Senate, except, perhaps, as to the question over the Utah reservation.

The Senate regarded the implied agreement entirely and proceeded to patch the Indian bill all over with little amendments which will necessitate a long and probably serious conference with the representatives of the House. Senator Allen played a very slick game in working in this amendment, which is the first signal of a distinct war between the jobs of the two Houses. The Indian appropriation bill is prepared by the Indian committee of the Senate and that body singularly enough is made up almost exclusively of Western men. The chairman is Pettigrew of South Dakota, now a Populist, and there are representatives of Nevada, Montana, Washington, Arkansas, North Dakota, Texas, and the only Eastern men are Morgan of Alabama and Platt of Connecticut, neither of whom was particularly concerned in the Chicago warehouse. Senator Pettigrew, the chairman of the committee, was so busily engaged in engineering the Utah reservation scheme and half a dozen other jobs that he was quite willing to help the Nebraska Senator to steal the Indian warehouse away from Chicago. Early this month Senator Allen presented a report on his proposed amendment which attracted comparatively little attention at the time owing to the general understanding that the Indian bill, like the other appropriation measures, was to be passed without change. It came from the House. Allen's report was distinctly a personal one, and he made his point in favor of Omaha in a curiously apologetic way, saying that he was a native of Nebraska and a believer in its business push and energy may be somewhat prejudiced in favor of that city. The writer believes that all things considered it is the most centrally and best located place for the quick and cheap distribution of stores to the great number of Indians at a minimum cost of transportation.

That the purpose of Allen's amendment is distinctly to take the Indian warehouse away from Chicago is shown by a paragraph in the report which says: "Indian supplies distributed from the East in large quantities could be transported more cheaply to the Indians by reason of reduced rates—that is, shipments from Chicago to the point of distribution must necessarily be made at a higher rate than the rate for the shipment from Omaha, and this item is well worthy of consideration. It should be remembered in this connection that the most important fact that Omaha is thirty-six hours closer to the Indians to be supplied."

Inasmuch as the Senate has violated the agreement about amending the appropriation bill, and as there is certain to be a fight away over the proposition to throw open the Indian warehouse to the competition of the Chicago warehouse to make a successful fight against the Allen amendment, the direct result of the Allen amendment is that the Chicago warehouse will be supplied as at present.

Looking at the European situation purely from a commercial standpoint, the writer, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, thinks the United States must necessarily profit by the disturbed condition of affairs abroad. "The United States," said Mr. Ford, "is practically the food-producing country of the world. It is more so now than for several years back. The only countries that produce largely more food products than they consume are Russia, British India, Argentina, and the United States. This is a partial failure. In British India famine prevails, and Russia, mindful of the famine of the year 1891, is endeavoring to restrict the export of grain. This leaves the United States the only country to supply the world with food products. If the present warlike situation continues, and if the European countries will put an embargo on the movement of food products from their territory, Russia has almost reached that point where it will be unable to supply a more than normal demand, especially if the situation should develop so as to make it desirable to class food products as war material. The United States will therefore be considerably benefited if hostilities continue by the increased demand and the rise in the price of food products. The principal food products now exported from this country to Europe besides the cereals are meats and canned goods. Last year we sent to Europe 425,352,000 pounds of meat, valued at \$22,000,000, and 509,538,000 pounds of lard. It will be in these articles that the demand will be most likely to increase."

If the war between Greece and Turkey keeps up for any considerable length of time it may have some effect on the food markets in the United States. There are over 100 fast days in the Greek religious calendar, on the most of which fish is eaten exclusively, and dried cod is a great favorite. The most codfish imported into Greece has been of an inferior quality and the product of the American fisheries has lately become popular there. The exports of dried cod from the United States in 1894 having amounted to over \$60,000.

Field of the House of Representatives has passed the House tonight.

Makes Apple Blossom State Flower.

Lansing, Mich., April 19.—[Special.]—The United States House of Representatives has passed the House tonight.

passing all previous terms of service in the august body. Since that announcement was made the venerable Justice has apparently changed his mind and it is understood that the cause of this is the influence of Mrs. Field herself. She desires the Justice not to relinquish his high office for a year or two, and the reasons are understood to be purely social ones. She is fond of entertaining, and is a pronounced favorite in all social circles. As the wife of an active Justice of the Supreme Court, she has the very highest rank in official life in Washington, a rank which she would be compelled to abandon if the Justice went on the retired list. Almost every one knows that Justice Field was born in 1816, and hence is now in his 81st year. It is generally understood that Mrs. Field is more than a score of years the junior of the distinguished jurist and is not yet threescore. Her hair is still dark, and her face shows but few evidences of her advanced years. It is said to be Mrs. Field's desire to spend some time yet in active society before the retirement of her husband, and the Justice has virtually decided to postpone his departure from the bench.

This unexpected determination on his part was sufficient to prevent one or two Senators in the Cabinet who were practically agreed upon prior to the inauguration of President McKinley. It was generally understood that Attorney-General McKim would accede to Justice Field's place on the Supreme bench, as the vacancy would naturally be filled by some one from the Pacific coast. Justice A. J. Wayne was generally slated for the Attorney-Generalship in case of Mr. McKim's promotion, and there was a possibility that after matters had quieted down, McCook of New York might be given the Attorney-Generalship, on the theory that the Pacific coast Republicans would be sufficiently rewarded by the elevation of one of their number to the Supreme bench. The latest decision of Justice Field, due entirely to Mrs. Field's personal wish, has upset these combinations entirely, for if he agrees to stay a year or two, there is no telling but that he may decide to remain on the bench during the while of the present administration, and thus President McKinley will have no opportunity to put a man on the Supreme bench unless a death should intervene.

There has been a contest waged ever since last fall for the head of the Medical Board to examine peninsulars at Lafayette, Ind. This controversy was settled yesterday by an agreement between Commissioners Evans and Senator Fairbanks by which Dr. M. S. Hopper will be appointed the principal medical examiner of the Lafayette board.

"I have left the corpse at New York," said Assistant Secretary Roosevelt at the Navy Department today, "and returned to Washington where I am presently engaged in a general. Although I have been charged with an intention to make things lively here, as far as I am personally concerned it is my intent to be as sedate as possible. It is a pleasure for me to be in Washington, away from the turmoil and troubles which have beset me ever since I became a member of the Police Board at New York."

One of the first things Mr. Roosevelt did after being sworn in at the Navy Department was to go to the White House and pay his respects to the President. Secretary Sherman and Senator Elkins were in the Cabinet room with the President when Mr. Roosevelt appeared, but the newcomer was accorded an interview, and carried out his intention of thanking the President for the honor conferred upon him by making him Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Every body who met Mr. Roosevelt seemed glad to see him, and his gleaming white forehead was very much in evidence in the course of half a dozen conversations which he held with old acquaintances, whom he met between the main entrance of the White House and the President's office.

Postmaster Zahn of Indianapolis was at the Postoffice today to receive an increase of the clerical force and letter carriers for greater Indianapolis commensurate with the needs of the population of the city. The increase of things much more congenial. Although I have been charged with an intention to make things lively here, as far as I am personally concerned it is my intent to be as sedate as possible. It is a pleasure for me to be in Washington, away from the turmoil and troubles which have beset me ever since I became a member of the Police Board at New York."

President McKinley never faced a more enthusiastic crowd than all his public career than he did today on the lawn of the White House. It was sincere enthusiasm, too, and not cooked up for the occasion by the police. The President was greeted from the throats of little tots who had assembled at the White House for their annual egg-rolling frolic.

McKinley came out on the south porch of the White House and faced thousands of little folks gamboling on the lawn. The President was greeted by the principal street railway companies now using the streets of the people of Chicago will not expire until the year 1903, and none of the street railway franchises will expire prior to that time. "Resolved, That it is the sense of the people of Chicago that for reasons well known to the people of Chicago, and for the reasons stated in the public press, said bills, if enacted into law, will be a fatal and irreparable blow to the right of a free people to govern themselves and to regulate and control the use of their own property."

Resolved, That under existing law the people of Chicago will be able and intend at the proper time to determine for themselves upon what terms and by whom the streets of Chicago shall be used for street railway purposes.

Resolved, That the City of Chicago, by its representatives in Council assembled, protests earnestly and firmly against the enactment of said bills, and that the City of Chicago appeals to and urges the members of the House of Representatives from Chicago and Cook County and other parts of the State to defeat said bills.

Resolved, That the City of Chicago appeals to her sister cities of the State of Illinois to take action in support of the City of Chicago in every lawful manner to aid in the defeat of the said Humphrey bills.

Resolved, That the Mayor be and is hereby requested, authorized and empowered to appoint a committee of seven members to this Council, which shall, in every proper way, endeavor to cause the defeat of said bills.

## COUNCIL HITS THE BILLS.

ADOPTS KEEN RESOLUTIONS AGAINST HUMPHREY MEASURES.

Ald. Walker, Malby, and Harlan and Four Others Appointed to Address House of Representatives Against the Vicious Measures—Respectful Request for a Hearing Made—Allen-ton and His Accuser to Cross Swords at Battery D Tonight.

The City Council delivered a blow at the Humphrey bills last night, and, considering the ringing words of the resolutions, the unanimity of their passage, and the strength of the committee named by the Mayor to force the fighting, the blow will be felt.

Ald. Charles M. Walker, of the Twenty-fourth Ward introduced the resolutions. They went through the Council like a whirlwind. Sixty-seven votes were recorded in their favor, one in opposition. One Alderman only failed to vote for the denunciation of the bills. He is also a Senator and last week voted for the passage of the Bills in the Senate.

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## NORMAL GIRLS' HOPES ARE BLASTED.

Twelve World-Is Teachers in Col. Parker's School Are Dropped and 48 Others Are Put on Probation.

Lexington day was celebrated in the Chicago Normal School, sixty-seventh street and Stewart avenue, yesterday with much gladness and fervor. But there were sixty girls present to whom the patriotic exercises brought no joy. Twelve of these sixty pupils had been notified to leave the school, because of their inability to keep the pace of the classes; and four dozen others had been put on probation. The last twenty-four hours have been a time of deepening and increasing gloom among these would-be teachers. There are more than 400 other pupils in the Normal School and many of them mingled tears of sympathy with the tears of the luckless ones.

One of the first year pupils who was not dismissed or placed on probation, said last night: "The whole school is in sympathy with the girls who have been dropped. I believe that the public know the circumstances it would stand by them, too. Most of the girls have made heavy sacrifices to enter, and some of them have been spending three or four hours a day riding between the school and their homes. They practically have wasted the whole year with nothing to show for it."

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## STOPPED AT THE GRAVE.

LEO W. DANIELS' BODY HELD BACK FOR A MURDER INQUIRY.

Police Suspect the Man Found Dying on the Beach at Whiting with a Bullet Near His Heart Was Slain by Assassins—Letter, Suggesting That He Had Committed Suicide, Pronounced by the Widow a Forgery—Post Mortem at Rockhill Today.

Though a grave had been dug in Rockhill Cemetery for the body of Leo W. Daniels, the real estate dealer, No. 634 West Division street, who died at Whiting, Ind., on Thursday morning of last week from the effect of a bullet wound, the body was not buried yesterday afternoon. Murder is suspected by relatives and friends of the family.

While the last religious services were in progress in the Daniels home, No. 154 Lake street, yesterday, Central and East Chicago Avenue police decided to temporarily prevent interment. Before the cortege had reached the gates of the cemetery Supt. Scott was prepared to obey requests of in-

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## GOES BRAVELY TO HIS EXECUTION.

Pedro Garcia Faces Spanish Bullets with a Calmness—Requires Three Volleys to Kill Him.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY ONA MELTON.] Cell 41, Fortress Las Cabanas, opposite Havana, April 14, via Jacksonville, Fla., April 16. Copyright, 1897.—Pedro Garcia was shot this morning for rebellion. Day before yesterday the victim was José Gonzalez Romero.

Garcia was a young fellow who had been confined in the same cell as myself for six months. He has one brother in New York and one in Key West.

Garcia was arrested in his father's house on suspicion of being a rebel. After six months of imprisonment his turn finally came to be tried, and a week ago he was taken before a summary court. The entire court-martial lasted only about fifteen minutes, and Garcia was sentenced to death, although, as is customary, they did not read the death sentence to him until last night, twelve hours before he was shot.

I have seen many of my companions taken out of prison to be shot, but I never saw any one display such astonishing coolness and bravery as did Garcia. He was ready and deliberate himself with the greatest care and deliberation.

Promptly at 7 o'clock last night a platoon of eight soldiers halted in front of our cell. The Captain in charge of the prison called: "Pedro Garcia!"

"Present," was the answer.

"Prepare to come out," said the Captain.

"Open," replied Garcia. "I am ready."

He spoke as coolly, as if he had been going out to sup with a friend instead of to the gallows. Then there was the ominous rattle of keys, the sliding of heavy bolts, and then the ponderous iron door swung slowly open.

"Farewell to all," said Garcia.

"Farewell and courage!" exclaimed his comrades, with husky voices.

Garcia paused in the passage and called back to us:

## FIERCE FIGHT ON

Battle at Menexa Pass

Continues in Desperate Manner.

Greek Forces Gain a Splendid Victory at Reveni.

Turks Are Said to Hold All the Positions at Miloua.

Edham Pasha Is Nearly Captured by a Greek Force of Soldiers.

Situation on the Whole Is Believed to Be in Favor of the Turks.

[SPECIAL CABLE.] Athens, Greece, April 19. [Copyright, 1897.]—The Greeks have forced a passage through Reveni into Boughazi from Tyrnavos. Gen. Smolenski gained a splendid victory. The Turks were defeated with a great loss of life. The Greeks are now advancing towards Danubius, having sustained little loss. The fighting at Menexa Pass, the key to the Miloua Pass, continues desperate. The losses on both sides have been very heavy.

Crown Prince Constantine, commander of the Greek army of defense, has gone to Tyrnavos. Gen. Mastropas attempted today to regain possession of Grizovaia, from which the Turks had driven the Greeks. Mastropas was defeated at last by greater numbers and through the exhaustion of his men.

The Greeks at Reveni have been victorious so far. They have repelled seven attacks of the Turks, who lost many men.

The eastern squadron, with Prince George at the head of a torpedo flotilla, has left Crete for an unknown destination, and is reported to have been victorious.

Since the declaration of war the Turks have been ill-treating the Christians in Crete. One hundred and thirty Garibaldians have arrived to fight on the Greek side.

The Turkish Government has forbidden the sending of cipher messages from Constantinople even by foreign Ambassadors.

The latest official news is as follows: Prince Constantine has left Larissa for Tyrnavos, near the frontier. Col. Smolenski having repulsed the Turks from Reveni has entered Turkish territory and is going forward. Col. Johnson has been driven from Boughazi and has advanced one hour's distance on Turkish territory. Also at Nerezos the Greeks have repulsed seven Turkish attacks. The Greeks have retreated from two posts, Grizovaia and Miloua, having suffered heavy losses. The Greeks, but hope to reconquer them. The Greeks are not yet fighting splendidly. Greek losses are not yet known, but do not seem great. The Chamber (Boule) has adjourned.

TURKS WILL PUSH ON TO LARISSA. Edhem Pasha Gains a Footing Across the Frontier After Sanguinary Fighting.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY JULIAN RALPH.] London, April 19.—[Copyright, 1897.]—The Turkish troops are masters of the whole of Miloua Pass. After vigorous bayonet fighting, the Greek blockhouses were captured by assault. The Greeks still occupy Reveni, Boughazi, and Tyrnavo, despite furious Turkish attacks.

The net result of the fighting so far is that Turkey has just obtained a footing across the frontier. The Greeks are by no means discouraged. The Manos, who, with his force of 25,000 men, has crossed the River Arachos and invaded Ephrus, is expected to strike a hard blow. He will probably march on Janina. Thousands of Greek insurgents also invaded Ephrus, and some sanguinary fighting is reported, as the wildest race in Europe inhabits this district.

## FLATTERING RECEPTION FOR RHODES.

Citizens of Cape Town Present Him with an Address—Transvaal Agents Watch Warships.

[SPECIAL CABLE.] Cape Town, Cape Colony, April 19.—[Copyright, 1897.]—Cecil Rhodes' reception here on his return from England was most flattering. He was presented with an address by the citizens, which was in part as follows:

We take unbounded satisfaction in assuring you that the feelings expressed in the great demonstrations that have taken place here have not only been retained, but have deepened in the hearts of the people. We cannot refrain from stating that we entertain the gravest apprehensions of political movements within the colony, the object of which is to circumvent the British supremacy. They do not tend towards true and lasting peace. Your presence is absolutely essential, and we earnestly hope that your further services will add brilliance to your illustrious career."

The Transvaal Republic has sent six agents to Durban, a port of Natal, to watch the movements of British warships.

BLOODY WAR BREAKS OUT IN OMAHA. Greeks and Turks Fight with Knives Over the News from the Macedonian Frontier.

Omaha, Neb., April 19.—[Special.]—The Greek quarter here this afternoon was the scene of a riot and when the police arrived a number of Greeks, Turks, Syrians, and Arabians were suffering from knife thrusts and stabbings. The riot was a result of the miserable place was a wretched mass of screaming, fighting humanity. Those wounded are Joseph Saba, Ollie Abbott, Abdul Kader, and a boy named Hassan Nassar. Seven arrests were made. The police soon had the district quiet. The trouble grew out of the excitement incident to the receipt of a telegram from London, which said that the war between Greece and Turkey was on.

MILLING COMPANY FORCED TO ASSIGN Grand Forks, N. D., Concern with a Capital of \$150,000 Goes Into Liquidation.

Grand Forks, N. D., April 19.—[Special.]—The North Dakota Milling company, capital \$150,000, failed and assigned today.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1897.

Weather for Chicago today: Fair; warmer. Sun rises at 6:11 a. m.; sets at 6:46 p. m. Moon rises at 11:55 p. m.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS

Port. Arrived. Sailed.

BOSTON: Cephalonia, 10. GIBRALTAR: Enns, 10. HAMBURG: 10. NEW YORK: 10.

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