

## PIERCE FIGHTING ON THE FRONTIER

The Greeks Capture Many Important Turkish Positions and Destroy Forts.

Germany and Russian Officers Said To Be Coaching the Turkish Army.

Prayers for the Success of the Greeks Offered in the Cathedral at Athens.

LONDON, April 19.—The news of the outbreak of hostilities on the Greek frontier caused little sensation here. Prominent officials at the Turkish embassy have received no information beyond the fact that war had been declared.

The correspondent of the Associated Press understands that Turkey has no idea of territorial conquest. He is aware that the Greeks will first attempt to distance that can be successful. One in power transmission, Calixtus led the way in power transmission. The longest distance lighting plants, the generating station in San Antonio, to Pomona and San Antonio, being the most important of the attempted up to 1893. Two years ago, what is known as the Folsom plant, three-phase plant, was in operation, furnishing all the power light used in Sacramento, twenty miles away, and making the long-distance transmission yet another step in the direction of the line from Niagara to do being eight miles shorter. Of late, with every new demonstration of commercial possibility of over long distance, the field for the payment of electrical power becomes more widened. This fact has a bearing not only on the possibility of the 5,000-mile transcontinental horse available in this country, but also of converting the great anti-life chain into electricity, and making the coal mines themselves set of great concentrating stations. The power might be transmitted a wide area of surrounding territory.

A dispatch to the Daily Chronicle from Athens, dated midnight, says the Greeks have captured Menaxia after seven fighting. The Turkish losses were very heavy, the Greeks comparatively light. The correspondent adds: "The Greeks destroyed one-half of the forts at Preveza and silenced the forts at Preveza and silenced the forts at Preveza. I am assured that bombardment will be continued to-morrow (Monday) morning. The latest news received is that the Greeks have received except Anna and Milou along the Thessalian line. I have had access to an important document from an European capital showing that the powers have done nothing for several weeks, because they hoped that Greece would either be financially ruined, or be totally beaten. Turkey, it was Germany that used Turkey to declare war."

LONDON, April 19.—The Athens correspondent of the Times says: "The latest news received is that the Greeks have received except Anna and Milou along the Thessalian line. I have had access to an important document from an European capital showing that the powers have done nothing for several weeks, because they hoped that Greece would either be financially ruined, or be totally beaten. Turkey, it was Germany that used Turkey to declare war."

LONDON, April 19.—The Athens correspondent of the Times says: "The latest news received is that the Greeks have received except Anna and Milou along the Thessalian line. I have had access to an important document from an European capital showing that the powers have done nothing for several weeks, because they hoped that Greece would either be financially ruined, or be totally beaten. Turkey, it was Germany that used Turkey to declare war."

LONDON, April 19.—The Athens correspondent of the Times says: "The latest news received is that the Greeks have received except Anna and Milou along the Thessalian line. I have had access to an important document from an European capital showing that the powers have done nothing for several weeks, because they hoped that Greece would either be financially ruined, or be totally beaten. Turkey, it was Germany that used Turkey to declare war."

LONDON, April 19.—The Athens correspondent of the Times says: "The latest news received is that the Greeks have received except Anna and Milou along the Thessalian line. I have had access to an important document from an European capital showing that the powers have done nothing for several weeks, because they hoped that Greece would either be financially ruined, or be totally beaten. Turkey, it was Germany that used Turkey to declare war."

LONDON, April 19.—The Athens correspondent of the Times says: "The latest news received is that the Greeks have received except Anna and Milou along the Thessalian line. I have had access to an important document from an European capital showing that the powers have done nothing for several weeks, because they hoped that Greece would either be financially ruined, or be totally beaten. Turkey, it was Germany that used Turkey to declare war."

LONDON, April 19.—The Athens correspondent of the Times says: "The latest news received is that the Greeks have received except Anna and Milou along the Thessalian line. I have had access to an important document from an European capital showing that the powers have done nothing for several weeks, because they hoped that Greece would either be financially ruined, or be totally beaten. Turkey, it was Germany that used Turkey to declare war."

speculation, particularly in the commissary department of the Turkish army. London, April 19.—The Times correspondent at Salonica says: "The Greek Pasha started for the frontier to-day."

Island of Corfu, April 18.—(Noon).—The Greek troops, as this dispatch is sent, are advancing on Philippiades, north of Arta. A detachment of 800 Greek troops are in readiness to land at Preveza, the Turkish fortified position at the north entrance to the Gulf of Arta. The Turkish forts at that place have been almost completely destroyed by the bombardment of the Greek fleet. Many of the forts have been reduced to ashes.

Headquarters Turkish army in Macedonia, Ellassa, April 18.—(Sunday night).—The Turkish forces, as this dispatch is being forwarded, are holding their positions in Miloussa Pass. During the operations this nature began yesterday evening the Greeks and Turks still fought and behaved most admirably.

A Turkish report just received says that the whole of Miloussa Pass is now in possession of the Turks, who have the Greek blockhouses at the point of the bay.

Later to-night information was received from the frontier that the Turks have captured the whole of the Miloussa Pass and all commanding heights on Papayava as well as all the defiles. The Turkish losses are reported to be 30 killed and 50 wounded.

A correspondent of the Associated Press counted one hundred Greek corpses on the hill opposite the Turkish position. The Turks declare that the Greeks were drunk during the fighting, being constantly supplied with liquor.

Kenan Bey has returned from Karyia, where the fighting is continuing. When he left there the Turkish loss was 200. Kenan Bey says he counted nearly a thousand dead Greeks.

THE DINGLEY BILL.

Considerable Antagonism Aroused in French Mercantile Interests.

Paris, April 19.—The Dingley tariff bill has aroused considerable antagonism among the French mercantile interests, where it is pointed out that the measure may lead to disastrous effects upon certain French industries. Some representations of this nature have already been made to the Associated Press sent M. Hanotaux, the French foreign minister, a number of questions bearing upon the tariff situation and the relations of the two republics. The French foreign minister returned the following written reply:

"The federal government at Washington will succeed without any doubt in having done the best for the benefit of France and the United States, by abstaining from over-taxing French goods, such as silk, woolens, gloves, works of art, etc. To shut out of the United States by quasi-prohibitive tariffs the product of French industry will evidently have the contrary effect. It is to be hoped that this will not be eventually done. At the present time there are no differences between the two great republics; they are bound together by too many memories and traditions for that. The spirit of hostility to grow up between them. The solution of small current questions which give rise to negotiations between the two countries is, however, sometimes rendered difficult by the exaggerated spirit of the American state department."

"Although France has no grounds for complaint upon the diplomatic and consular representation of the United States, there are, nevertheless, grounds for stating that she has been surprised at the attitude of certain American consuls. One of them admitted that he exercised his functions in one of the great ports of France, and seems quite recently to have undertaken the task of disparaging the product of French vineyards."

In reply to a question whether France would retaliate in case the tariff on French goods should be very much raised, the French foreign office said: "In answer to that France prefers to see the Congress will examine the question with complete impartiality and will pronounce in the broadest spirit of good will and justice upon any proposal to change the high duties on French imports."

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Sifton Coming West—Changes Among the Judiciary.

Ottawa, April 19.—Hon. Mr. Sifton leaves for Winnipeg to-morrow. He will take a band in the by-election if there is to be any opposition in Winnipeg or Macdonald.

C. Moss, barrister, Toronto, will likely be made judge of the court of appeal in place of Judge Barton, who has been made chief justice of that court in place of Haggerty, who retired.

## MURDER AND THEFT

A Heroic Cashier in a New Hampshire Bank Brutally Slain by Robbers.

The Deed Done in Broad Daylight—Highwaymen' Escape With Booty of \$15,000.

Somersworth, N. H., April 16.—While resisting the entry of two desperate and determined robbers and during a heroic struggle to protect \$15,000 or more in money and securities in the compartment of the open vault of the Great Falls National Bank of Somersworth this afternoon, Cashier Joseph A. Stickney was struck down and brutally murdered near the desk which he had occupied for years.

After killing Stickney the murderers ransacked the vault and fled with all the cash with the exception of a few gold pieces. As near as can be estimated \$6,000 was taken, but it is possible that the loss will considerably exceed that sum, as none but the dead cashier knew the exact amount that was in the institution at the time. The robbers, after knocking Stickney down with a black jack, cut his throat.

The most remarkable feature of the robbery is that \$100,000 in bonds of the United States which were kept in one of the drawers of the big vault, which the robbers examined hastily, were not taken. Neither was any of the negotiable paper and securities of the bank in fact, nothing is missing except the cash.

No one was aware that there was anything wrong at the bank until nearly two o'clock, or an hour after the murderous work was done. The perpetrators had ample time to escape and this evening scores of deputy sheriffs, marshals and police are scouring this section of the state for the desperadoes.

The bank, which is just across the Salmon Falls river. The cashier's visit to the bank at the busiest time of the day in the locality where the robbery is situated, and the fact that the robbers thoroughly did their work, and that only an unceremonious and a very meagre description was obtained.

The bank was besieged by hundreds of people when the news of the affair became known, and large numbers of people came here from surrounding cities. Had the robbers been apprehended at the time the murder and robbery became public, it would have been difficult to prevent a double lynching in the Granite state.

Great sympathy is expressed for the family of the murdered man, who, in addition to his position as cashier and director of the Great Falls bank, was treasurer of several local organizations. It has always been a custom for Cashier Stickney and the bank's clerk, Mrs. Parker Swallow, to close the bank at 12 o'clock and not to reopen it until 2 o'clock. To-day Mrs. Swallow left her desk at 12 o'clock, but the robbers remained looking over the bank's accounts, and it is thought he was preparing to go out when the robbers entered.

The first suspicion that the bank had been robbed was at two minutes to 2 o'clock, when Frank P. Reed went to the staircase of the bank building and found the door slightly ajar. He looked outside and saw a man standing outside, and he heard a man's voice. He went to the door and found the door open, and he saw a man standing outside, and he heard a man's voice.

The first suspicion that the bank had been robbed was at two minutes to 2 o'clock, when Frank P. Reed went to the staircase of the bank building and found the door slightly ajar. He looked outside and saw a man standing outside, and he heard a man's voice. He went to the door and found the door open, and he saw a man standing outside, and he heard a man's voice.

The first suspicion that the bank had been robbed was at two minutes to 2 o'clock, when Frank P. Reed went to the staircase of the bank building and found the door slightly ajar. He looked outside and saw a man standing outside, and he heard a man's voice. He went to the door and found the door open, and he saw a man standing outside, and he heard a man's voice.

The first suspicion that the bank had been robbed was at two minutes to 2 o'clock, when Frank P. Reed went to the staircase of the bank building and found the door slightly ajar. He looked outside and saw a man standing outside, and he heard a man's voice. He went to the door and found the door open, and he saw a man standing outside, and he heard a man's voice.

The first suspicion that the bank had been robbed was at two minutes to 2 o'clock, when Frank P. Reed went to the staircase of the bank building and found the door slightly ajar. He looked outside and saw a man standing outside, and he heard a man's voice. He went to the door and found the door open, and he saw a man standing outside, and he heard a man's voice.

The first suspicion that the bank had been robbed was at two minutes to 2 o'clock, when Frank P. Reed went to the staircase of the bank building and found the door slightly ajar. He looked outside and saw a man standing outside, and he heard a man's voice. He went to the door and found the door open, and he saw a man standing outside, and he heard a man's voice.

The first suspicion that the bank had been robbed was at two minutes to 2 o'clock, when Frank P. Reed went to the staircase of the bank building and found the door slightly ajar. He looked outside and saw a man standing outside, and he heard a man's voice. He went to the door and found the door open, and he saw a man standing outside, and he heard a man's voice.

The first suspicion that the bank had been robbed was at two minutes to 2 o'clock, when Frank P. Reed went to the staircase of the bank building and found the door slightly ajar. He looked outside and saw a man standing outside, and he heard a man's voice. He went to the door and found the door open, and he saw a man standing outside, and he heard a man's voice.

The first suspicion that the bank had been robbed was at two minutes to 2 o'clock, when Frank P. Reed went to the staircase of the bank building and found the door slightly ajar. He looked outside and saw a man standing outside, and he heard a man's voice. He went to the door and found the door open, and he saw a man standing outside, and he heard a man's voice.

MAY BE STOPPED.

U. S. Government Wishes Sealing Stopped While Commissioners Investigate.

Washington, April 16.—The president has decided to appoint another expert commission in conjunction with the one selected by Great Britain to study the conditions surrounding seal life. The British government has named the same commissioners it employed in this capacity last year, namely, Prof. Thomson and Gerald B. Hamilton. Our commissioners were President Jordan of Stanford University, Prof. Stenger and Prof. Lucas. Whether the same experts will be reappointed will be determined in the course of a few days.

It is the purpose of the state department to endeavor to secure the consent of the British government to the adoption of a *modus vivendi* suspending sealing on the coast of Alaska. The experts are at work during the approaching season. Negotiations in this direction are now in progress.

CABLE FLASHES.

The Soudan Expedition—Japan and the Bi-Metallic Theory.

London, April 19.—The next advance of the Anglo-Egyptian forces in the Soudan will be made as soon as there is water enough for the steamers to pass the fourth cataract of the Nile, probably in July or August.

M. Levy-Baschet, the French economist, writing to the Journal Des Debats, says that he considers the Japanese adoption of the gold standard to be the most complete refutation of the bi-metallic theory that a depreciated monetary standard gives a country an advantage in international trade.

The Spanish government has decided to avail itself of the authority granted at the last session of the cortes to obtain advances of \$20,000,000 at 5 per cent. from the Bank of Spain for the Cuban war expenses, guaranteed by the Cuban 5 per cent bonds of 1890, and \$30,000,000 from the Hispano-Colonial and other Madrid and Barcelona banks in the course of war in the Philippines.

Both Spanish advances are guaranteed by the Spanish treasury.

President Faure witnessed Sarah Bernhardt's acting as the Woman of Samaria in "La Samaritaine" at the Renaissance theatre, Paris, on Saturday evening, and sent his aide-de-camp to present her with his warm congratulations.

THE IRON INDUSTRY.

Comments on the Duke of Devonshire's Address.

London, April 19.—A column article in the Times points to the perils in prospect for the British iron and steel industries, based on the Duke of Devonshire's address at the annual meeting of the steel company at Barrow-on-Furness, which is causing much talk and an interesting reading to Americans. It is pointed out that for the first time in the history of her iron trade Great Britain has felt a scarcity of ores and a corresponding effect of imports of iron ore from America.

The American iron trade does not show any such intention. On the contrary, they are planning greater rivalry all along the line. But the recent plants in America, which are being built, are practically admitted American superiority. He did not mention the most wonderful thing, the immense distance the ores and finished products have to be carried in America. English trade is still handicapped by heavy railway freights.

SOUTH AFRICAN SITUATION.

Sir Alfred Milner's Departure—President Kruger Weakens.

London, April 19.—Sir Alfred Milner, the newly appointed high commissioner for South Africa, started for his post on Saturday, hastening his departure by a whirlwind tour of the country of the situation. The debate in the Cape town house of assembly on the resolution urging the adoption of a policy of moderation and conciliation in the settlement of differences in the interpretation of treaties and conventions, which was introduced yesterday, has been adjourned until Wednesday next and is awaited with great anxiety.

## HE USED A DAGGER

A Serious Stabbing Affray at Grand Pacific Saloon Early This Morning.

One Victim, Louis Polossa, Is Lying at the Jubilee Hospital Fatally Wounded.

Antonio Reda, Who Is Wanted for the Crime, Is a Fugitive from Justice.

A serious stabbing affray, as a result of which two men are lying at the Provincial Jubilee Hospital, one dying and the other very seriously injured, while a third is a fugitive from justice, occurred at the Grand Pacific saloon at an early hour this morning. The Grand Pacific saloon is the barroom of a hotel of the same name on the corner of Johnson and Store streets, kept by an Italian named Ferando, and scores of his compatriots—longshoremen, cabmen and others, for the most part of the same class—congregate nightly before the bar. The barroom is a room about 30x20 feet. It is entered at the corner by doors leading from both Store and Johnson streets. The bar runs the entire length of the right hand side of the room, and the remaining portion of the room, saving two little enclosures at the rear, is bare of furniture, excepting a round card table and a few chairs.

Eugene Bosaccio is the bartender who has, as it were, the night watch, and his version of the occurrence is as follows: He was standing behind the bar about half-past one this morning attending to the wants of the small crowd of Italians who were in the barroom drinking and having a good time generally. All were in a fair way towards intoxication and were then drinking heavily, whiskey being their staple drink. Some of them were singing, rehearsing the ballads of their Italian home. Joe Posora, a shoeblack who has a stand outside the Palace saloon, and who is now under detention at the city lock-up, as he is wanted as a witness when the case comes up for trial, was one of those singing, and his singing caused much annoyance to Antonio Reda, or Aroda, as he sometimes spells it, who is now wanted to answer to the charge of stabbing Louis Polossa and Joe Barato, two of those present. Reda told him to shut up, and he did for a time, but after a few minutes' silence he began rendering his musical selections again. Reda now got very wrath and told him in a forcible way to "shut up or he would make him."

The shoeblack, however, was not to be coerced into quietude, and he accordingly told Reda "that neither he nor anyone else would make him shut up."

Then, the bartender says, there was a sudden jumble of men and chairs, and he next thing he knew was that Louis Polossa and Joe Barato were lying on the floor bleeding profusely from wounds, which he afterwards learned were inflicted by Reda.

Joe Posora, the detained shoeblack, tells practically the same story, with the exception that instead of it being him that was doing the singing it was Polossa and others. "We were all pretty well ginned up, though," he says. As soon as he saw the result of the affair he ran at once for the police, and after informing them of the affair went to bed. He was brought to the lock-up by the police this morning, where he is now being held as a necessary witness.

During the confusion which followed the affair Reda fled, and his friends say they haven't seen him since. The police haven't either, although they are making every effort to secure his capture. Reda is well known to them, and they are confident he has not left town, but is still in the city in hiding, awaiting a favorable opportunity to escape. He is a slight, dark man, of average height, with black hair. About a month ago Reda, who has been employed on the fortifications for some time past, was charged in the police court with assaulting a fellow workman, another Italian named Charles Rupert, by striking him on the legs with an axe. That charge, as the complainant was not desirous of prosecuting and there was considerable difficulty in getting evidence against him, was withdrawn. In September, 1894, Reda also appeared in the police court charged with pointing a revolver at a bartender in the Russ House. This charge was dismissed.

Dr. R. L. Fraser, who was called about two o'clock this morning, immediately after the row, dressed the wounds of the two victims temporarily and accompanied them to Jubilee Hospital, where they are now lying. Louis Polossa, in the opinion of the doctor, will not live longer than twenty-four hours. He is suffering from two wounds, the one which it is thought will prove fatal being on the lower right side of his back, between two of his ribs. This wound is causing him much pain, it having penetrated the chest wall. He is very low, and it is thought he will bleed internally. Dr. Fraser, however, has very scanty hopes of his recovery, in fact he looks, as previously stated, for fatal results within twenty-four hours, if not before then. The other wound, which is not so serious, although it adds to the pain from which the unfortunate man is suffering, is in the chest.

Barato's wound is not as serious as that of his compatriot. He was stabbed in the shoulder, and although the wound is a most painful one it is not very serious. The instrument used by the would-be assassin was the weapon peculiar to his race, a small dagger. He probably took with him when he made his escape, as it has not been seen since the row.

Chief of Police Sheppard, as soon as he heard of the affray, communicated with the police of the adjoining cities, sending a description of the fugitive to each, and in all probability he will soon be captured.

AT CAMP MCKINNEY.

Cariboo's Machinery Equipment to be Largely Increased.

Theodore Newman, superintendent of the O. K. mine, has returned to Rossland from Camp McKinney, in the Boundary country, and he gives an interesting account of mining operations at that point. The well known Cariboo mine is the best developed property there. It is one of the chief dividend payers of southern British Columbia. The company is just putting in a compressor plant, steam hoist and power drills. Most of the machinery is on the ground, and will soon be in working order. The company has already a 10-stamp mill and will probably enlarge this before many months.

No. 2 tunnel, cut a vein about ten feet wide, two feet of which consists of solid sulphide ore. The remainder of the vein is free milling quartz, which runs about \$10 in gold. The streak of sulphide is very rich in gold, running from \$80 to \$200 per ton. A lot of it has been sacked for shipment. The ore is a yellow, enlaid pyrite. One of this description in the Rossland camp is at Camp McKinney. It carries higher values than the gray.

The New England, next to the Victoria on the north, has a shaft down 120 feet, with a fine showing in the bottom. Mr. Newman thinks Camp McKinney will be very prosperous this year. Men are going in there every day and much development work will be commenced as soon as the snow is off the ground. It is very expensive getting supplies and machinery in there now, but the Columbia & Western railroad survey runs within four miles of the camp and the building of the road is confidently expected this year. The country has all the conveniences for mining, there being an abundance of water and wood. The forests are open and park-like and one can ride a horse or drive a wagon almost anywhere. Mr. Newman thinks the entire Boundary country will have a very prosperous year, that there are many good mines there.

THE SOUND FORTIFICATIONS.

Indications That Work Upon Them Will Soon Begin.

Port Townsend, Wash., April 19.—Positive and definite information has reached here in a private telegram to a well-known gentleman that before the beginning of the coming month a force of United States soldiers would be sent to Port Townsend to put the place in readiness for immediate occupancy by the army officials who are soon to arrive to superintend and direct the construction of the fortifications for which congress has appropriated large sums, at Wilson, Admiralty and Marrowstone points, all immediately contiguous to this city.

FATHER CORBETT KILLED.

St. John Priest Falls from a Window in His Residence.

St. John, N. B., April 19.—Rev. Corbett, a Roman Catholic priest attached to the cathedral here, fell from the third story of a window at his residence early yesterday morning, dying instantly. It was presumed he was taken with a fainting spell.

CABLE NEWS.

Adelaide, South Australia, April 19.—The federation convention held a vote of 23 to 12 rejected an amendment to allow women to vote for members of the house of representatives.

HOW THEY FIXED THE BULLET.

Military discussion in England just now often turns on the reports brought back from Africa by the marines who took part in the Benin campaign and had a chance to study the effects of bullets from Lee-Netford rifles on black men. These arms first had practical trial in the Matabele war, and then there was much complaint that they lacked what, by a cheerful euphemism, is called "stopping power." The bullets once passed completely through a man's body without bringing him to the ground, while recoveries were inconveniently frequent from wounds which, if they had been inflicted with the old Martini-Henry rifles, would have caused speedy death. Here were disadvantages that evidently needed consideration, and consequently the invaders of Benin considered them. "Early in the march," says one account, "it became evident that the fighting would be at very close quarters, and to render their bullets effective in the bush, our troops cut or filed off the top of the projectiles, the result being that when a shot took effect, the outer case, separated from the lead enclosed within it, and a shattering wound was thus inflicted similar to that made by the semi-hollow 'express' bullet generally used for deer shooting."

A coroner's inquest on Saturday evening decided that "Col. Hawkins, who was killed by a bullet from a Lee-Netford rifle, died from natural causes. The deceased was over 60 years of age."