

THE SENATE HOLDS A SUNDAY SESSION.

Made Necessary in Order to Consider the Appropriation Bills.

Larger Attendance Than During the Past Week.

The Sugar Bounty Amendment to the Civil Appropriation Bill Agreed to—Gorman Makes an Earnest Speech Against the Enormous Sum Carried by the River and Harbor Bill, Fifty-One Millions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The usual Sunday quiet of the Capitol building was disturbed to-day by a session of the Senate, made necessary to pass appropriation bills. Large crowds filled the galleries and overflowed to the corridors. The attendance of Senators was even greater than that through the week, the absentees other than those out of town or sick numbering only thirteen, viz.: Cameron, Cavis, Hansbrough, Jones of Nevada, Kenny, Pasco, Platt, Pritchard, Pugh, Smith, Turple, Wetmore and Wilson. The venerable figures of the Palmer—Hoar, Sherman, Morgan and Salmer—were among those present.

By a parliamentary fiction, the session is a part of the legislative session beginning Saturday, a recess having been taken at 2:30 this morning until 3 p. m. to-day. The sundry civil appropriation bill was under consideration, a number of important items in payment of sugar bounties, for rivers and harbors, etc., remaining to be passed upon.

A vote on the sugar bounty amendment was taken as soon as the session opened, and it was agreed to—37 to 12. The amendment appropriated \$1,085,156 for the balance of bounties earned from August, 1894, to June, 1895.

The river and harbor items next were considered, most of the committee amendments being agreed to as reported. Allison, in charge of the bill, explained the provisions as a whole. No estimates had been submitted in the usual way for any of these items, but they were based on reports of the Chief of Engineers as to amendments which could be profitably used. These amendments had been reduced 25 per cent, before being reported in the bill.

In the course of the discussion Senator Gorman made an earnest speech, pointing out the enormous total of the bill, and urging that it be not loaded down with new river and harbor items. The bill carried the unprecedented total of \$51,000,000, of which \$17,000,000 was for river and harbor contracts. It was, the Senator said, more than the condition of the treasury warranted.

In particular Gorman resisted a new item of \$100,000 to prevent the Mississippi River from breaking through into Cachen River, north of Cairo, Ill. It led to a prolonged contest, Cullen supporting the amendment as one of urgent necessity.

Blanchard of Louisiana spoke on the general subject of Mississippi River improvements. The amendment finally was modified and agreed to.

Another protracted contest occurred over the committee's proposition to do away with river and harbor appropriations in the sundry civil bill, and directing a separate bill on these items. The amendment finally went out on a point of order. The other river and harbor items were agreed to.

Hill of New York took occasion to chaff Senators on working on Sunday in connection with the debate on electric light conduits in Washington. He said he seriously doubted the propriety of meeting to-day to enact legislation. He had received many petitions urging a law for a "rest day" in the District of Columbia. Moreover, the Senator (McMillan) who urged this conduit amendment had himself offered a bill "to protect the first day of each week, commonly called Sunday, as a day of rest and worship."

The amendment appropriating \$325,000 for the purchase of the old Corcoran Art Gallery Building for the Court of Claims was agreed to.

When the amendment was reached providing for a commission to visit the fisheries, Pettigrew of South Dakota, said he believed we should not send a commission to Alaska to visit the scenes of destruction of our seals by Canadian poachers. He advocated the destruction of all the seals. In this connection he ridiculed the treaty relative to the Alaskan boundary, recently sent to the Senate. "If the Administration lasted much longer," he asserted, "it would be sending in a treaty between Great Britain and the United States for arbitration of the multiplication table."

Morgan of Alabama, a member of the Paris Court of Arbitration, discussed the "awkward predicament of the United States" on the seal question. Referring to the Paris tribunal, he said that, as usual, when the court was made up of the European arbitrators, the decision was against us. It always would be so under these circumstances. There was more real danger of trouble over this seal question since the arbitration than there ever was from all the conflict before arbitration was adopted. The present trouble, he said, was due to the deliberate refusal of Great Britain to carry out in good faith the spirit of the Paris award. "I do hope," said Morgan, "that the incoming administration will have the fortitude to insist that Great Britain will comply with the Paris award."

The committee amendment continuing the joint scientific inquiry in Behning Sea was agreed to.

The Senate, by unanimous vote, adopted an amendment to the sundry civil bill counteracting the President's recent order withdrawing 21,000,000 acres of land from the public domain and establishing it as forest reserves.

New amendments were agreed to as follows: Authorizing the President to appoint three Commissioners to revise and codify the criminal laws of the United States; appropriating \$10,000 to

overcome river obstruction caused by the water hyacinths; appropriating \$130,000 for a dredge for Sabine Pass, Texas; directing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase a site, at a cost of \$75,000, for a public building at Salt Lake, Utah; appropriating \$175,000 for a revenue cutter to be stationed at New York City; for a committee to consider the Government purchase of a site for a memorial building for the Daughters of the Revolution.

An extended debate occurred on an amendment offered by Clark of Wyoming designed to counteract the President's recent order withdrawing 21,000,000 acres of land from the public domain and creating forest reservations. Clark criticized the President's order as arbitrary, saying the people of the States affected had not been consulted. It was, he said, the most serious blow aimed at the western country since the present Congress came into existence.

Carter of Montana, who was Commissioner of the Land Office at the time an inquiry into forest reservations was begun, also criticized the President's order as arbitrary, and in total disregard to vast interests. Towns, villages, mills and mines had been indiscriminately included within these forest reservations.

Cannon of Utah said the President's order covered an area greater than that of the State of Maine. It affected States represented here by fourteen Senators, not one of whom had been consulted. The order would work most serious hardship to the people of the West.

Pettigrew, Wilson, Dubois and Mantle also spoke in criticism, and the amendment was then unanimously adopted. It is as follows: "And all the land in the States of Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, Montana, Washington, Idaho, and South Dakota, set apart and reserved by Executive orders and proclamations of February 22, 1897, are hereby restored to the public domain and subject to settlement, occupation and entry under the land laws of the United States, the same as if said Executive orders and proclamations had not been issued."

Gorman made a statement on the extravagance of the pending bill, in connection with an amendment proposing a permanent census bureau. He said the bill was the largest ever passed in a time of peace and this, in face of the treasury deficiencies reaching \$41,000,000 since last July.

The census amendment went out on his point of order.

Among other amendments adopted was that for a public building at Butte, Mont., \$20,000.

The sundry civil bill was then passed.

A complication then arose over the motion made by Butler to reconsider the vote on the passage of the bill refunding the debt of the Territories.

Those opposed to it voted 11 on a record vote, which was a slim attendance, was called to show the absence of a quorum. It was apparent business could not proceed, and at 11 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

SERIOUS NEWS FROM CANDIA.

INSURGENTS THREATEN TO ATTACK HIERAPETRA.

The British Consul at Canea De-nounced for Thwarting the Attempt to Liberate Crete.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The Athens correspondent of the "Times" says that a war tax is about to be proclaimed in the provinces of Thessaly and Arta. Its European correspondent states the Roumanian Government has decided to call out the reserves from the year 1853.

The "Times" advises report serious news from Candia. Colonel Goracac, with 15,000 insurgents and three guns, threatens to attack Hierapetra, where the garrison is ill-supplied with arms and ammunition, and the forts are weak. It is feared this may seriously complicate the situation. A famine is imminent in Candia, and it is intimated the troops there may pillage the district.

Fighting is in progress at Malata today. The Bash Bazouks lost three killed and five wounded. The regulars lost eight killed and five wounded.

The "Times" correspondent at Canea reports that the insurgents bitterly denounce British Consul Eliott as the chief instrument in thwarting for many years the attempt to liberate Crete. The Mohammedans looted the British Consul's house at Hierapetra Friday night, yet only on the previous day he had vehemently denounced any act of incendiarism or looting on the part of the Moslems.

According to the Athens correspondent of the "Times," the Greek carnival revels passed off to-day with the usual spirit and enthusiasm.

Adhem Pasha, it is understood, will proceed on Tuesday to take command of the forces on the Macedonia frontier.

The public feeling at Athens is that nothing can prevent the Powers from coming to blows over Crete.

The rumor was circulated yesterday morning that the English flag alone had been hoisted over the fortress of Izeddik. Everybody immediately leaped to the conclusion that England was trying to steal a march on the other Powers by seizing Suda Harbor. It seems certain to the "Times" correspondent that one of the great Powers is now urging the Sultan to take the offensive immediately, possibly with the intention of protecting Greece in case the Turks should overrun Thessaly, but more likely with the ulterior design of seizing Constantinople.

Yesterday a Greek cruiser landed 100 Turkish prisoners on Greek soil. As yet the Turkish Minister here maintains friendly relations.

It is stated that Colonel Vassos, commander of the Greek forces in Crete, has started for the interior, and will establish his headquarters at Alkialu.

Centennial of the Birth of Mary Lyon. SOUTH HADLEY (Mass.), Feb. 28.—Ment Hoyoko College celebrated today the centennial of the birth of Mary Lyon, the founder, and for twelve years its President.

MADRID, Feb. 28.—It is stated that an American was among those arrested during the recent attack upon the barracks at Manila.

MANY CHANGES TO OCCUR AFTER THE FOURTH.

There Will be a General Exodus of High Officials From Washington

When William McKinley Has Been Inaugurated President.

Most of Those Serving Under Cleveland's Administration Will Return to the Homes Which They Left Four Years Ago and Resume Their Professions Then Interrupted, While a Few Will Seek New Fields to Try Their Fortunes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The high officials of the several Executive Departments holding positions to which new appointments are usually made soon after the inauguration of a President are engaged in bringing up the odds and ends of their work preparatory to leaving Washington. A large proportion will return to their homes which they left four years ago, and resume their professions then interrupted.

Secretary Olney will go back to Boston to resume the practice of law. He has had under advisement for a long time an offer from Harvard University of the Chair of International Law, but has finally declined the place.

Secretary Lamont will take his family on a six weeks' tour in the South. On his return to New York he will take active charge of the various business interests which he has never altogether relinquished during his occupancy of the Secretaryship.

Secretary Carlisle has not yet fully decided whether he will open a law office in New York or Louisville, but his friends are of the opinion that he will ultimately decide in favor of New York.

Secretary Herbert has announced his intention of opening a law office in Washington.

Attorney-General Harmon will re-enter his old law firm in Cincinnati.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy McAdoo will go back to New York and resume his legal practice.

Assistant Secretary of War Doe will go back to his home in Milwaukee and also take up his law practice.

Of the three Assistant Secretaries in the Department of State, there are indications that not more than one will be disturbed for months to come. That change will be in the office of the Third Assistant Secretary Baldwin, who will resume the head of the firm of Baldwin & Baldwin, attorneys in New York.

Postmaster-General Wilson has accepted the post of President of the Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Va. It is an office to which he is specially adapted, and pays a salary of \$5,000 a year. He will take hold of his new office on July 1st next, and till then will be in Washington practically all the time.

Secretary Francis will, in all probability, return to St. Louis immediately and resume the direct conduct of the business of the D. R. Francis Commission house, and also reunite his ties to various commercial institutions of St. Louis, many of which he sacrificed to become Secretary of the Interior.

Secretary Morton will go back to his splendid home, "Arbor Lodge," just outside of Nebraska City, Neb. He had planned to leave here with his sister on the Monday following the 4th, but Miss Morton is now seriously ill with pneumonia, and unless her condition is greatly improved the departure will have to be deferred.

The Secretary's plans contemplate going direct to Chicago for a few days' visit, and then to his old home. There Mr. Morton has spent all of his life since a year or two after attaining his majority. Secretary Morton says he has no intention of entering politics, and that his only participation will be in the role of taxpayer.

The three Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury are lawyers, and they will resume practice. Mr. Curtis in New York, Mr. Hamlin in Boston and Mr. Wike in Pittsfield, Ill.

Mr. Bowler, the Comptroller of the Treasury, will return to the practice of law in Cincinnati.

Mr. Eckels, the Comptroller of the Currency, will very likely retain his present position until his present commission expires in 1898, when he will be relieved by Mr. Dawes.

Mr. Stump, the Commissioner of Immigration, probably will return to his home in Belfair, Md.

Mr. Forman, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, when relieved, will no doubt return to Illinois.

Mr. Morgan, the United States Treasurer, will return to his home in Bridgeport, Conn., and Mr. Tillman, the Register of the Treasury, expects to engage in business at Washington.

Assistant Attorney-General Dickinson will become general counsel for the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company for the State of Tennessee.

What changes will take place in the office of Solicitor-General is not now known, but it is not probable, in view of pending business before the courts, that appointments to these positions will be made at least for several months.

Commissioner of Patents Seymour will have law offices in New York City. Commissioner Lamoreaux of the Land Office will leave for Wisconsin, where he is President of the Maysville National Bank, and is identified with numerous institutions in the State.

Assistant Secretary Dabney of the Agricultural Department will return to the Presidency of the University of Tennessee.

THE WAR IN CUBA.

Hot Fighting Soon Expected in Remedio's District.

HAVANA, Feb. 28, via Key West, (Fla.), Feb. 28.—It is understood that documents have been forwarded to the State Department at Washington for examination with respect to the cases of Ruiz, Scott and other Americans similarly maltreated by the Spanish authorities.

The Cuban leader Roberto Bermudez was wounded during the recent fight at Malquira. He is in the invalid hospital at Torro Hill, Pinar del Rio.

Several mansions on plantations in Pinar del Rio have been fired upon by the insurgent leaders Mitro Surez and Cordova Alejandro.

General Rodriguez will succeed the late General Aguirre in command of the insurgents in the provinces of Havana and Remedio's district.

General Ruis Rivera comes from the eastern end of the island, and is appointed by General Maximo Gomez.

A train was derailed by the insurgents between Miguel and Jercho, in the province of Havana. A fight between the insurgents and the train detachment followed. Miss Cruise of Toledo was killed.

General Rafael de Cardenas and Judge Gonzalo Jorria, well-known citizens of Havana, are now in the San Cristobal hills, Pinar del Rio, at the camp of General Ruis Rivera, offering terms of peace. The guide who took them there has returned, and reports that the interviews were of a friendly character.

Hot fighting is expected in Remedio's district. The insurgents are reinforcing their strongholds at Palo Prieto, over 2,000 troops having arrived in that vicinity and gone into camp ready to make a joint attack with General Gomez.

It is officially announced here that the statement to the effect that General Weyler has resigned is absolutely false.

It is reported that the Cuban Inspector of Prefectures, Abelardo Gonzales, has surrendered to Captain-General Weyler at Placeta.

Ayres' Murderer.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Arthur Platt, alias Edward R. Taylor, who was recently arrested in England for the murder of Jesse Ayres at Louisville, Ky., in 1885, and who was brought to this city on the Britannic on Saturday, was to-day put on board a train for Lexington, Ky., in charge of a Sheriff.

Heavy Gales and High Seas.

BOSTON, Feb. 28.—The Warren line steamship Kansas reached here from Liverpool at noon to-day, nearly four days late, the result of battling with heavy gales and tremendous high seas. Captain Murdoch says he saw nothing of the disabled steamship Cambrian.

JULIO SANGUILLY.

PAYS A HIGH TRIBUTE TO CONSUL-GENERAL LEE.

Had He Been There Three Years Ago There Would Have Been Less American Blood Shed.

KEY WEST (Fla.), Feb. 28.—General Julio SangUILLY has arrived from Havana by the steamship Mascotte. He was at first indisposed to say anything further than what would express his lasting gratitude to Consul-General Lee, whom he described as a truly noble American and a man who should long ago have been in Cuba. "Had he been there three years ago," said SangUILLY, "there would have been less shedding of American blood."

He was very much agitated as he expressed his feeling toward Consul-General Lee.

Asked how he was treated during his confinement, he replied earnestly not to be compelled to recall his experience during the last two years.

"Why," said he, "I have not been allowed to read one solitary newspaper except those published on the island. When I heard of the death of the brave General Maceo it almost made me collapse, not because I thought the death of one man would check the progress of the Cuban cause, but because I knew then that the butcher Weyler would not be recalled, and Spain would try to pacify the people by pointing to Maceo's death as a great victory for the Government."

Speaking of his plans for the future, SangUILLY said: "I do not know them myself, but I am going to Washington to attend the inaugural parade, having been invited by the old veteran boys to parade with them. I have been given a place of honor in the parade. After that I shall go to New York to see my brother, who has worked so faithfully for my release, and then I shall keep my promise to the people of Key West to return and pay them a visit."

General SangUILLY's wife was equally loud in her praise of Consul-General Lee. "He is the best of men," she said, "also noble and firm in his convictions, and to him we owe the final release of my dear husband, who has been confined in a damp dungeon for the past two years on trumped up charges entirely unsupported by proof. To Consul-General Lee and the people of this glorious nation, whose noble representative he is, we shall be eternally grateful for my husband's release."

A deputation met General SangUILLY at the wharf. He was discovered and pointed out by the crowd the moment the steamer reached the dock. The throng in waiting shouted "Viva General SangUILLY, viva Consul Lee, viva Cuba libre, viva Los Estados Unidos."

SangUILLY was escorted with his family to El Palacio restaurant, where he dined. The restaurant was crowded with friends and countrymen, eager to have a word with him and to embrace him.

When questioned by a friend as to the Competitor's crew, he replied earnestly that if the Government did not take prompt and energetic action to secure their release he feared the worst would befall them.

THE VENEZUELAN BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

Report Submitted by the Federal Commission a Voluminous Document,

Though Lacking the Interest Which First Attached to It.

Accumulate a Vast Amount of Evidence Which Throws a Flood of Light on the Subject, But the Commission Makes No Report on the Boundary Line, That Being Left to the Arbitration Board to Determine.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The report of the Commissioners appointed by the President to determine the true divisional line between Venezuela and British Guiana, though a voluminous document, lacks the interest which might have attached to it, owing to the fact that the commission did not make a report of the boundary question, leaving that to be determined by the arbitration board decided upon between the two countries most interested, Great Britain and Venezuela.

The report speaks of the difficulty it encountered at the outset on account of the novelty of the work to be taken, because the commission had no precedent to guide it, and as its results were a matter of deepest importance, evidence reference is made to the evident desire on the part of the two Governments directly concerned to aid the commission in its investigation. Every call for information or documents was promptly responded to. The eulogistic words spoken of the individual citizens of this country for proffering and furnishing books and papers or other documents in their possession which might seem to have aided in reaching an ultimate determination of the problems here before them are many.

In conclusion the report says: "May we not properly advert to the fact that while in consequence of the recent treaty between the two nations specially interested, which was brought about by the active demand of this Government, our own work has been terminated, the commission has been a factor of no inconsiderable importance in the solution of the problem. It may be inappropriate for us to enter into any defense of the action of Congress in authorizing its creation, and yet it may not be amiss to notice that at that time there had been developed and was existing no little bitterness of feeling between the people of Great Britain and of the United States. Talk of war was abundant, and the business interests of both nations were affected prejudicially by the possibility of a conflict."

"The commission, while it had no absolute power of determining the question at issue, was accepted as affording a means for an ascertainment by gentlemen impartial and disinterested of the facts respecting the controversy. The general belief that a full disclosure of the facts in respect to this troublesome question would open the way to some peaceful solution of the dispute promptly allayed the apprehensions of war, and all waited until this commission should have completed its examination. Not only was this apprehension of conflict allayed, but each nation seemed to feel that the creation of the commission was equivalent to an invitation to the two contending nations to appear before the bar of public opinion and make each its showing as to the merits of its claim.

"It is not strange that under the influence of this each nation proceeded not merely to state its contentions, but to examine the various depositories of evidence in Spain, Holland, Rome, London, Georgetown and Caracas for proof of facts to sustain such contentions, and many volumes of original matter taken from these depositories, which since the appointment of the commission have been printed, have thrown a flood of light upon the question. More than this, as each nation has made this independently its examination of historical and other facts, it would appear that each has become impressed with the conviction that the question is one of such nature as to justify reference to an arbitration tribunal; that there is no such absolute certainty of right on the part of either as to justify a more forcible assertion thereof, and the question is really one calling for judicial examination and determination.

"A wise and just view of the case is that the commission has been a potent factor in bringing the two nations into a consent to submit the matter in dispute to an arbitral tribunal. We are not blind to the fact that the air today is full of arbitration as a just and proper way to settle international disputes, and we cannot but hope that this commission has helped to the consummation of such a happy result generally as well as in respect to this particular dispute."

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Decidedly Better the Past Week, Firmer Prices Ruling.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—During last week the money market was decidedly better, firmer prices ruling. But a renewed period of cheapness is expected. The prospect of an almost immediate peaceful settlement of the Cretan troubles gave a generally better tone to the market, but business continues on the smallest possible scale. The weakest market has been for African securities. This is the result of the fear that troubles may develop in the Transvaal as the result of the attitude taken by Mr. Chamberlain and Cecil Rhodes before the South African Commission. The downward movement will continue, unless favorable developments in that quarter check it.

Home railways were flat at the beginning of the week, but closed decidedly better on prospects of the settlement of the Northeastern Railway strike. Naturally Greek and Spanish securities were lower, as the result of political

troubles in Crete and Cuba. Other foreign securities for the most part showed a rise during the week of from 1 to 1 1/2. South Americans and Canadians were also firmer.

Americans were only a trifle more active, and the prospect of more business and better prices is good. The list showed an increase for Lake Shore of four per cent., Milwaukee one and a half, Louisville one and a quarter, Illinois Central and Northern Pacific preferred, one. Others were fractional.

BRITISH GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat Firmer, on the Strength of War News and Wet Weather.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The weather during the past week has been favorable, but land is still wet. In autumn and winter wheat the conditions are improving.

Wheat in the market has been firmer on war news and a return of wet weather on the Continent and part of the United Kingdom, as well as on the reduction of prospective supplies. The market afterwards became weaker on American advices. Black Sea shippers' wheat was firm. California wheat, prompt delivery, was quoted at 63s. Northern spring wheat, parcels afloat, were quoted at 30s 3/4.

Flour was dull, and a shade easier. Maize was quiet, and fairly steady. Mixed American steamer maize, afloat, was quoted at 12s 9d.

Barley was steady.

Oats were quiet and easy. American clipped white oats March, New York, were quoted at 12s 9d.

CUBA'S CAUSE A JUST ONE.

Will Win in Spite of All Opposition Spain Can Offer.

KEY WEST (Fla.), Feb. 28.—Senator Morote, correspondent of "El Liberal" of Madrid, who arrived here to-day on being interviewed, stated he had been a prisoner of Maximo Gomez, and that while in the camp of the insurgent leader he was treated with marked courtesy. He learned that the reforms proposed by Spain would never be accepted by the Cubans, and that nothing short of the independence of the island would bring about a cessation of hostilities.

Senator Morote said his study of the Cuban cause had convinced him that it was a just one. Referring to General Weyler, he said: "We have a General here who is causing devastation and ruin to the whole island, simply because he now sees that it is lost to Spain, and that the Cubans will win in spite of all opposition Spain can offer."

With Senator Brittan, Senator Morote gave three ringing cheers for Cuba libre.

Drexel's Yacht Overdue.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 28.—This afternoon's "Daily Item" publishes a statement that millionaire John Drexel, with his family and a party of friends in his private yacht, who started from his home in Philadelphia to New Orleans to attend the Mardi Gras festival, is now seven days overdue, and nothing has been heard from the party since it first left Philadelphia. Inquiries have been sent out from New York, Philadelphia and New Orleans, but so far have elicited nothing as to the yacht.

Embassador McVeagh Banqueted.

ROME, Feb. 28.—Their majesties King Humbert and Queen Margherita of Italy gave a banquet to-day in honor of Wayne MacVeagh, the American Ambassador. The principal diplomatic and leading representatives of the Italian nobility were present. The function was very elaborate, and King Humbert warmly assured Mr. MacVeagh of his personal regret at the prospect of the latter's retirement from Rome.

FIGHTING CONTINUES IN CRETE.

INSURGENTS SHELLED BY A TURKISH WARSHIP.

Cretons Will Continue the Struggle Until Political Union With Greece is Realized.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—It is stated here to-day that there is good authority for believing the result of the conferences between the representatives of the great Powers at Constantinople and Athens will be the presentation of collective notes to Turkey and Greece to-morrow. Greece will be allowed four days to recall her land and sea forces from Crete.

It is reported from Canea that several insurgent leaders have sent to Vice-Admiral Canevaro of the Italian fleet a signed declaration that the Cretons will accept no solution of the pending question but political union with Greece.

Fighting continues between the insurgents and Mussulmans near Retimo and elsewhere. The Christians besieged the Turkish garrisons in the block house at Malta for several days.

To-day a body of Turkish regulars and irregulars left Canea with a convoy to reinvict the "Cosa" house. The insurgents attacked the column and killed several of the escort, whereupon the Turkish battleship Fuad opened fire upon the insurgents with shells, and continued the firing until stopped by order of the foreign Admirals. The convoy was finally compelled to retire.

The latest advices from Canea is that fighting between the besieged garrison and the Cretons continues. The villages of Trikalara and Meroukouri, in the same district, have been burned by Bash Bazouks. Fighting continues also outside Candia. The Christians have repulsed the Turks. The new military Governor, Tewfik Pasha, arrived to-day.

Dispatches from Athens state that a number of Cretan deputies, headed by the Bishop of Retimo, have presented King George a memorial. This states, in effect, that autonomy instead of pacifying the island will only pave the way for another revolution later on, and still further endanger the peace of Europe; and that, therefore, the Cretons are resolved to continue the struggle until political union with Greece, their long cherished hope, is realized.

It is reported that 300 more volunteers have evaded the blockade established by the Powers, and landed safely on the southeast coast of Crete.