BLOCKADING CRETE

FOREIGN ADMIRALS ARE WARNING GREEK VESSELS TO LEAVE.

Captain of Steamer Smyrna Given Five Minutes to Hoist Anchor and Get Out of Canea Harbor.

BRITAIN PREPARING FOR WAR

TROOPS IN READINESS TO MOVE AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE.

Russia Taking the Lead in the Coercion of Greece—"Feelers" Thrown Out by the Powers.

LONDON, March 14.—It would appear, from dispatches received here, that the blockade of the ports of Crete has already begun. A dispatch from Canea says that the Greek steamer Smyrna, which arrived there yesterday morning, was ordered to leave and her commander replied that he intended to remain there. Thereupon Admiral Canevaro, the Italian officer who, by reason of seniority, is in command of the foreign fleets acting in concert in Cretan waters, sent word to the Greek vessel that unless she left Canea in five minutes her cables would be cut. The Greek captain then lifted his anchor and steamed away.

The following semi-official statement was published at Vienna yesterday: "The Russian government on Friday instructed the commander of the Russian squadron in Cretan waters to take steps, in conjunction with his colleagues, to blockade the Cretan and Greek ports. Germany and Austria had previously sent similar instructions to their squadrons and Great Britain and Italy are ready to participate. A similar decision on the part of France is awaited with certainty."

It is also reported from Vienna that the Russian government has dispatched a circular note to the six powers proposing that each of them send immediately two thousand troops to Crete in order to effectually occupy the island and compel the Greek troops to withdraw. The powers are considering the proposal.

Lloyds says that for some days past there has been belief in well informed high official circles that secret and rapid detailed preparations are being made by Great Britain for a sudden declaration of hostilities. At the horse guards for some days past the officials have been engaged in preparing the details of every battalion which could be called at a moment's notice for active foreign service. While the subordinates profess ignorance as to the reasons for these preparations, it is undoubtedly true that the chiefs yesterday had tables prepared showing the exact number of men available for foreign service within twenty-four hours. Inquiry at Aldershot showed that there has been unusual activity. At Connaught many secret consultations of officers have been held from early morning to late at night. From Colchester similar statements have been received. At the horse guards the arrangements for the Easter volunteer maneuvers, usually completed by now, have been practically ignored.

A dispatch from Canea says that Friday night and Saturday were given over to the pillage of houses which were not protected by the police. The houses of absent Christians were opened by the Turkish municipal authorities on the pretext that they were to be used as lodging places for refugees. Everything of value was immediately removed. The streets are full of stolen articles. The European detachments looked on the work of pillage without interfering, having received no orders to prevent it. If orders are not issued to the detachments soon three-quarters of the town will be plundered by Sunday night.

It is officially stated at Athens that Turkey is sending 30,000 troops to the Servian frontier.

A special dispatch from Constantinople says that fighting has occurred between Christians and Turks in the Salonica district.

GREECE CRITICISED.

Her Conduct Throughout the Trouble Not Above Reproach.

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LONDON, March 13.—The Cretan question is still absorbing the attention of Europe, and the newspapers here are all full of speculation from all the capitals as to the next move of the powers. All kinds of so-called semi-official statements are afloat, and many of them were undoubtedly launched by the various governments in order to test the drift of popular and ministerial feeling in the matter. One idea, however, is gaining ground—that there will be no war and that Greece must climb down. An indication of this is shown in a statement of M. Zaimi, president of the Greek Chamber, telegraphed here to-day, in which he says he is personally disposed to accept the proposal of autonomy for the Island of Crete as a step toward its annexation to Greece. The fact is that the people who at first supported the Greeks when they thought their object was the freedom of the Cretans are now tiring, as it is seen that the sole aim of the Greeks apparently is annexation.

The news of Commodore Reineck's perfidy in not communicating to the insurgents the remonstrances and demands of the powers, as well as their proposition to grant autonomy to the island, has been a severe blow to the cause of Greece, while a letter from W. J. Stillman, formerly United States consul at Canea, to the Times, has thrown further unpleasant light upon the Greek methods. Mr. Stillman says that at the end of the long revolt of 1866-68 the Cretans obtained concessions which afforded most substantial satisfaction, including complete autonomy. Mr. Stillman, as United States consul at Canea, was the intermediary between the insurgents and the grand viziers. At that moment the Greek government stopped the supplies of food and powder, which largely came from the foreign Cretan committees, and ostentatiously sent to Crete a band of volunteers commanded by Chief Petropoulakis, a friend of the then Greek premier. This chief, unopposed by the Turks, took command of all the insurgent forces, and, without firing a shot, yielded the islands to the Turks, not even stipulating that amnesty should be granted to the chiefs, and the revolt was suppressed in the moment of its supreme triumph by its Athenian friends. Mr. Stillman adds that he can give all the details of this infamous transaction from personal participation in every phase thereof. But the foregoing shows it is the policy of the King of Greece and of a large part of the Athenian statesmen to refuse any settlement of the Cretan troubles, except by annexation to Greece.

The story cabled here from New York of the Greeks drawing back from sailing on the Sarnia has been widely printed here, and, coupled with the news from Athens that thousands of reservists who were supposed to be crazy to meet the Turks have failed to respond to the call to arms, has created an unfavorable impression. In addition the tales of tremendous enthusiasm elsewhere in Greece are said to have been grossly exaggerated. There is plenty of noise in the streets, chiefly from the foreign volunteers, but the government is meeting with very serious difficulty in the mobilization of the Greek recruits. The foreign volunteers are a motley crew, every province being represented by different dress. Walking in the streets of Athens are seen Albanians and Macedonians in kilts, Thessalian peasants and Aegean islanders in baggy Turkish trousers and Cretans in a sort of brigand costume, with tawny naked legs thrust into tight-fitting sea boots. Most of them are sent to the frontier as they are, owing to the lack of uniforms.

There is little doubt that Greece is disappointed at the attitude of the Balkan states, which have apparently decided to sit on the fence for a while. According to one authority, Russian influence has been brought to bear on Sofia and has prevented Prince Alexander's visit from resulting in a definite understanding with Servia and Bulgaria regarding the future of Macedonia.

The latest indications to-night point to a pacific blockade of Greece and that it will be enforced on Monday next.

Means War with Turkey.

ST. LOUIS, March 13.—D. Jannahoulo, Greek consul at St. Louis, to-day received a cablegram from A. G. Skouses, the Grecian minister of foreign affairs, urging reserves in this country to comply with the royal order calling to arms the reserves of 1866 to 1873. Immediately on receipt of this the consul issued an appeal to all the Hellenes in this territory to apply to him and make arrangements for transportation to Greece. Simultaneously with this call to arms the consul issued a notice for a mass meeting of sympathizers of Greece, to be held Monday evening next in Exposition Hall. The consul, who has jurisdiction in the central West, says that the number who will respond to the call in his district will undoubtedly run up into the thousands. He said: "This call means war; of that I have no doubt. Nothing can prevent a clash between Grecian and Turkish arms."

Many Turks Drowned.

ATHENS, March 13.—The Asty's Larissa correspondent says that the news of the destruction of a railroad bridge over the River Varduri, near Salonica, has been confirmed. The bridge was dynamited as a train carrying 3,000 Turkish troops was crossing. Many carriages were thrown from the rails and many soldiers were drowned. The transport of Turkish troops has been suspended until the bridge is restored.

Anxiety at Salonica.

SALONICA, March 13.—There is great anxiety prevailing in this city, as the inhabitants fear that the town will be suddenly attacked by the Greeks should war break out. The Mususlman refugees are flocking into Salonica from various parts of Thessaly. Seventy-two battalions of Turkish infantry, six regiments of cavalry and twenty batteries of artillery are already concentrated on the Greek frontier.

ALDERMAN EXCORIATED.

And Held to Answer the Charge of Perjury or Larceny.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 13.—The trial of ex-City Clerk Charles F. Haney for offering a bribe of $300 to Alderman F. G. Drew came to a sudden and sensational termination to-day, the court directing a verdict of acquittal. Alderman Drew, whose testimony was depended on by the State for conviction, refused on the stand to connect Haney with the matter at all. He admitted finding in a book an envelope containing $300 and addressed to him. He kept the money and used it, but professed ignorance as to who sent it or why it was sent. This evidence was directly contrary to that given before the grand jury when the indictment was found, when Drew swore that he had been given $300 by Haney for his vote in the paving contracts. Judge Smith, in ordering the verdict, scored Alderman Drew severely, declaring that he believed the $300 was a bribe. It must have been that or larceny. He ordered the alderman held in $3,000 bonds to answer to the charge of perjury or larceny before the next grand jury.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS HEAVY.

Sugar Refineries Withdrawing Goods from Bond at New York.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The total payment on account of duties at the custom house to-day amounted to $1,488,693.67, of which $1,270,696.83 was paid on goods withdrawn from bond, making one of the largest totals in the history of the custom house. Payments on sugar alone were said to have amounted to several hundred thousand dollars. This anxiety on the part of the refiners was caused by the fear that the change from an ad valorem to a specific duty would largely increase the rate of duty on the sugar at present held in bonded warehouses.

PRICE TOO HIGH.

Big Four Has Not Closed a Deal for the C. & E. I. Road.

CHICAGO, March 13.—Positive and authoritative denials are given by the governing powers of the Big Four and Chicago & Eastern Illinois roads to the report that a deal has been consummated for the purchase by the former of the property of the latter. The deal is no nearer being closed now than it was four years ago, when the Big Four made an inventory of all Eastern Illinois property. The result of that inventory was to convince M. E. Ingalls, president of the Big Four, that the Eastern Illinois property was worth considerably more than he could afford to pay for Chicago terminals, to secure which was really the only particular object he would have had in view in buying the property. Since that time the Big Four has been using Eastern Illinois terminals here to a limited extent, but the purchase of the property is as far off to-day as it has ever been.

End of a Three-Cornered Fight.

CHICAGO, March 13.—A three-cornered fight, which has been in progress among the New England, the Central Traffic and Western Passenger Association roads since 1895, is now in a fair way of settlement. It was over the division of through rates on Knights Templars and Christian Endeavor business to Boston that year. The rule is that initial lines have the right to fix the basis on which rates of this kind shall be made. Central Traffic lines undertook to do it on this occasion, however, and offered Western roads a lower basis than the New England roads were willing to accept. The Central Traffic roads agreed to act as a unit in the matter and insist on their basis being observed. They have now relented and undertaken to settle their differences individually, and they have advised the Western roads to do the same.

THE MODEL'S NEW FRONT.

The Gateway of a World's Fair Building in Miniature.

No one improvement of equal size has done more to lend an air of metropolitanism to Washington street than the new front and blazing entrance to the old Model clothing store. A. Saks & Co. have been in possession of the store since last October, and it has been undergoing many changes. The most noticeable of these is the new entrance. It is handsome enough in the daytime, but at night, when all the glittering effulgence bursts forth from the myriad of lights the electrician's art has set in place, the arch produces a dazzling impression and a sensation which the Indianapolis citizen has hitherto been unable to experience in his own city. There are many entrances like it, though none perhaps finer, in Chicago and St. Louis, but on Washington street, Indianapolis, the thing has the appearance of a clothed dandy among his rural brothers of the hayfield.

The new entrance is modeled after the gateway of the Manufacturers' building at the world's fair. It is a double archway, built entirely of copper, and is set with four rows of arc lights, which give a dizzy glare to the corner of Washington and Pennsylvania streets. The entire front of the ground floor has been renewed, and the windows are set in casing of copper to correspond with the entrance. In the seven large show windows are more electric lights, arranged strategically, so as to show off to best advantage the bargains displayed, and six handsome chandeliers hang gracefully above. In windows and entrance together there are between seven hundred and eight hundred lights. One feature of the entrance which has yet failed to arrive is four copper and brass signs, which are to have a place on the columns supporting the arches.

To-morrow the store of A. Saks & Co. will be formally opened. The store has been prettily decorated with plants and palms, and the public will be made welcome. Mr. Saks has on exhibition in his store this week the famous painting of Thaddeus Sulcina Popiel, the renowned Polish artist. "After the Storm" is the name given to the picture, which shows a Polish peasant and his wife, who had toiled all year for their crop of wheat, looking at the ripened crop laid low by a terrible storm. There is a world of tears and woe in the picture of the two simple peasants standing in the wet road looking at the destruction of their little all. The picture has been properly hung and arranged with advantageous lighting, and visitors are invited to examine it.

REED TO BE SPEAKER

UNANIMOUSLY RENOMINATED BY THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

Speeches by the Honored "Czar" and by Chairman Dingley, of the Ways and Means Committee.

NO CHANGE IN THE RULES

MR. WALKER WANTED THEM REVISED, BUT WAS BADLY DEFEATED.

Fiery Speech by Mr. Mahany—Representative Bailey Honored by the Democratic Members of the House.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The caucus of Republican members-elect of the Fifty-fifth Congress, which was held to-night, voted by acclamation to renominate ex-Speaker Reed and all the officers of the last House to serve during the Fifty-fifth Congress. The slate chosen follows: Thomas B. Reed, speaker; Rev. Henry M. Couden, chaplain; Alexander McDowell, clerk; Benjamin F. Russell, sergeant-at-arms; W. J. Glenn, doorkeeper; Joseph C. McElroy, postmaster. The result of the caucus was a foregone conclusion. An effort to change the rules of the House had been expected and a strong speech was made in advocacy of such a change by Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts, but the attempt flashed in the pan. There were 175 of the 203 Republicans present.

Mr. Reed's name was presented by Mr. Payne, of New York, who referred to him as "a man of towering intellect, of sterling Republicanism and a peer of the greatest parliamentarians." In acknowledging the nomination Mr. Reed said:

"Gentlemen—I am greatly gratified by your kind action to-night, and shall try to serve your wishes with whatever ability I have. We have again, as in the last Congress, a politically divided legislative power. The House of Representatives will be Republican by a considerable majority, and, fresh from the people, will endeavor to carry out their wishes. I do not doubt your determination to do all in your power to bring this session of Congress to a speedy close. Our duty is simple, and the people expect us to perform it at once and then leave to them the recovery of the country from the stagnation and depression of business which have so sorely tried the patience of a vigorous and growing people. What others may see fit to do we do not know, but we have strong hopes that all branches of the government will be in accord as to the policy of giving to the people immediately whatever relief their wisdom may devise."

Then there was a call for Mr. Dingley, of Maine, chairman of the ways and means committee of the last Congress, and in response Mr. Dingley spoke as follows:

"I congratulate the Republican members-elect of the Fifty-fifth Congress on the prompt and harmonious manner in which the preliminary work of this caucus has been accomplished. (Applause.) I trust that it is an augury of the promptitude and harmony which will be exhibited in the extra session which will open on Monday. The Republican members of the ways and means committee of the last House, in response to a general demand for this course, had occupied several weeks in revising the tariff with a view of providing sufficient revenue to carry on the government without the necessity of borrowing in the time of peace, and at the same time so adjusting those duties as to encourage the industries of this country which have been so badly stricken, partly by excessive foreign competition during the past three years. (Applause.) We hope to complete this work by Monday, so as to be able to present a tariff bill to the House for reference to the committee on ways and means, which will probably then be appointed, and for prompt report back to the House for its consideration and action.

"I will not undertake at this time to foreshadow the provisions of the bill which we shall present. Rest assured that whatever shortcomings it may have will not be the result of a want of careful consideration but of the inherent difficulties in framing a measure of such magnitude. The Republican members of the ways and means committee who have framed this measure believe, however, that, barring the temporary interference arising from anticipating importations for the purpose of avoiding new duties—an interference which will depend entirely upon the promptitude or the delay in its passage—the proposed bill will secure the two ends so earnestly desired by the country—sufficient revenue to run the government, encouragement of American industries and the opening of abundant opportunities for labor. (Applause.)

"The Congress which will meet in extraordinary session on Monday will meet the expectations of our people without party distinctions if it shall promptly put upon the statute books a tariff measure that will meet these two ends. Capital and labor unite in asking that there be no unnecessary delay. (Applause.) Let me again indulge the hope that the promptness and unanimity of our preliminary action to-night may presage the same results in the work of the extraordinary session which has been convened by the chief executive, who has just been inaugurated amid the plaudits of the people." (Long continued applause.)

When Mr. Dingley finished Mr. Walker and several others were on their feet for recognition, but Mr. W. A. Stone, of Pennsylvania, made a motion to adjourn, which drew from Mr. Milliken, of Maine, a protest that in a Republican caucus all who desired to speak should be heard, so Mr. Stone withdrew his motion. Mr. Walker prefaced his remarks with a motion for the selection of a committee of seven, of which the speaker should be chairman, to revise the rules of the House. Mr. Walker's speech was temperate in tone. He represented that there was a general feeling among members that the rules did not permit that freedom of action by the majority which was desirable in a representative body.

A fiery speech by one of the youngest members, Mr. Mahany, of New York, followed. The whole tendency of the House rules was despotic, Mr. Mahany declared, and in conclusion he said: "I warn new members that it is an invariable trick of leaders of the House, self-constituted and otherwise, to move the temporary adoption of the rules of the last House, and when once adopted it is harder to move them than to move Mount Aetna, and under them new members will find it impossible to represent their constituents."

There was an exchange of sharp personalities between Mr. Mahany and Mr. Pitney, of New Jersey. The rules were defended by Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, and others, and Mr. Walker's motion was buried under an overwhelming vote. He accepted the inevitable philosophically.

After resolving that a call signed by twenty-five instead of fifteen members should be necessary to secure a caucus, the caucus adjourned.

BAILEY'S EMPTY HONOR.

Nominated for Speaker of the House by the Democratic Minority.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Democratic members of the House this afternoon nominated Joseph W. Bailey, of Texas, for speaker. Although the election was of no significance, except in recognizing the nominee as the minority leader, there was quite a spirited contest for the nomination. There were 108 votes in the caucus. J. D. Richardson, who had been a candidate for speaker, withdrew. He was elected chairman of the caucus. Mr. Bailey was placed in nomination by Mr. Sayers, of Texas; Benton McMillin, of Tennessee, by Mr. Maguire, of California, and Richard P. Bland by Mr. Terry, of Arkansas. Several speeches seconding the nominations were made. On roll call the vote stood: Bailey, 56; McMillin, 30; Bland, 22. The nomination was made unanimous, and Mr. Bailey was escorted to the hall, and, after thanking the caucus for the honor, said:

"I fully realize that the position to which your favor has assigned me is a difficult one and that it will tax all of my faculties to properly meet its responsibilities. Not only so, but even when I have done my best, after I have exercised my utmost patience and industry and have applied myself with the greatest diligence, I still must fail unless I can have the united and cordial support of my party. If my failure affected me alone I would not appeal to my closest friends for their assistance; for, having sought the place, I would perform its duties to the best of my ability and leave the consequences to take care of themselves; but, knowing as I do, that the interests of my party are involved, I do not hesitate to call upon every man assembled here to do all in his power towards producing and preserving that harmonious co-operation which is so essential to Democratic success. The Democratic party has a right to expect—indeed, it has a right to demand—that whatever antagonisms may have been engendered by this contest among ourselves shall stand adjourned until we again meet to nominate our candidates, and that we shall not waste in controversy with each other the strength and vigilance which ought to be employed against our political adversaries. Now that, for the first time in so many years, the Democratic party is thoroughly united upon those great questions which so deeply concern the public good, let us see to it that we do not mar the harmony with our private contentions. When we go out of this caucus, where we have competed in friendly rivalry for personal advancement, into open House of Representatives, where we must contend in stubborn conflict for the great principles of government, let us resolve that we will look unselfishly to the success of our party, which to us means the glory and the welfare of our country."

A resolution offered by Mr. Dockery for the appointment of a steering committee to act with the Senate committee and confer on party policy was agreed to, and Messrs. Richardson of Tennessee, Dockery of Missouri, Hinrichsen of Illinois, Sayers of Texas, Holman of Indiana and McRae of Arkansas were appointed. The caucus then adjourned.

The other officers were then nominated, as follows: Clerk, James Kerr, of Pennsylvania; sergeant-at-arms, H. H. Mohler, of Illinois; doorkeeper, James Cruikshank, of Alabama; postmaster, T. B. Stackhouse, of South Carolina; chaplain, E. G. Bagby, of the District of Columbia. These nominations were complimentary.

The following nominations were made to be recommended to the Republican caucus for minority officers, which are usually accorded: Isaac R. Hill, of Ohio, caucus officer; George Browning of Virginia, F. B. Knight of Georgia and James English of California, messengers. Mr. Knight defeated Thomas Coakley, of New York, who has long been connected with the House.

QUEEN RANAVALONA III

MISFORTUNES OF AN INTERESTING, BUT MISGUIDED, WOMAN.

Her Career as Ruler of Madagascar—Exiled by the French to the Island of Reunion.

LONDON, March 13.—Much sympathy is felt in certain quarters for Ranavalona III, the Queen of Madagascar, who has been exiled by France, which country recently conquered her domain, to the Island of Reunion, a French colony. When a European power conquers a barbarous country the policy usually followed, if the ruler of that country has any considerable influence, is nominally to retain him in power and secure all his influence for the new regime. Queen Ranavalona III has been on the throne fourteen years, and she is thirty-six years old. There is plenty of evidence that she has been regarded by her subjects with more than ordinary loyal love. She has been almost revered as a deity by many of them; and the very fact that a large part of her people have been loyal to her has now led to her downfall; for her hold upon the Hova nation has been used, not to help the French since they became masters at Madagascar, but to attempt to rebuild the fortunes of the Queen herself and of her courtiers.

This, at least, is what the French say. They assert that the revolts among the people, in which as many as twenty thousand men were engaged, were fomented and encouraged by influential Hovas in the interest of the Queen. The result is that since September last the French have taken pains to make the Queen a mere nonentity in Malagasy affairs. She has lived in the palace, but her Hova flag was taken down and the French flag was run up in its stead. The French have condemned by court-martial and shot for treason the Queen's uncle. When General Gallieni arrived at the capital and entered upon his duties as resident general he informed the Queen that it was not his place to call upon her, but it was her duty to call upon him as the representative of France; and when she came he made her stand throughout the painful interview, while he sat in his chair. Very likely she would prefer, proud woman as she is, to be exiled to Reunion rather than to undergo longer among her old subjects, the humiliations that have been her lot within the past few months.

Ranavalona III is a religious and pure-minded woman, but she has never been outside of her island until now, has lived in seclusion, and, though she has always been credited with excellent motives, she was misled, both before and after the war with France, by ignorant and corrupt advisers. She often said, and honestly believed, that her people would fight to the death rather than yield their country. Her husband was the prime minister, a crafty and eloquent man, more than twice as old as his royal wife. But Ranavalona had a will of her own, and of late years she has been more under the influence of her relatives than of her husband. He was a man of diplomacy and talent, and had he lived and been able to shield the Queen from foolish counselors after the war it is not likely that she would have been expelled from her country.

In person Ranavalona is slight and graceful, as nearly all the Malagasy women are, and her features are pleasing and pretty rather than handsome. She is of a by no means robust constitution, but is pale and delicate, and in that respect presents a striking contrast to her nearest female relatives, her eldest sister and an aunt, who are tall and well-formed women, with ruddy cheeks and red lips. In the mission school the budding Queen was known as a willful pupil, and she was actually expelled from her class for an act of disobedience by the English lady teacher. With good sense and candor, however, she confessed her fault, asked forgiveness, and was received back into the school, where she completed her studies, learning, among other things, to read and write the English language fairly well, besides mastering the literature of her own. It would be flattery to say she was a brilliant scholar, but only the truth to tell that she showed abilities equal to the best average of her class.

After the French captured the capital, Colonel Shirvington, an Englishman who had resigned the command of the Hova army because the Queen and her husband would not follow his advice with regard to the conduct of the campaign, predicted that the Queen would make further trouble for the French. "She is a very obstinate woman," he said, "and will always command a large following." The French have apparently decided that the best way to prevent her from causing them embarrassment in the future is to remove her from the country. She will probably never see her native land again. It must at least be said of her that, in her personal character, she has always been spoken of with respect, and that, while really Queen, she was just in her dealings with all white persons who showed a friendly spirit toward her people.

NO PLOT AGAINST "LIL."

Unfounded Rumor that Thurston Intended to Kill Hawaii's Ex-Queen.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 13.—The steamer Zealandia, from Honolulu, this morning brought the following: News of the alleged plot to assassinate the ex-Queen was not received in a serious way in Honolulu. The general impression is that Captain Palmer, the Queen's private secretary, was imposed on. In a letter Palmer admits that members of the Dole government will not resort to murder. He has forwarded a copy of the message which conveyed the first information of the alleged plot. It is as follows:

"My Dear Sister—It is reported that Thurston will go to Washington to murder the Queen, so give her this warning without fail. Also report to the newspapers."

Private advices received here state that the Queen will soon leave Washington for Europe. She expects to be present at Victoria's diamond jubilee and will not return to Honolulu until October.

Mrs. W. W. Dimmond has decided to withdraw her application in the divorce proceedings and will leave for San Francisco on the 7th by the steamer Peru. It is understood that Dimmond compromised with her, and she will leave Honolulu for good. The only child remains with the father.

LOUISVILLE HIT AGAIN.

Kentucky Guarantee Company Forced to Make an Assignment.

LOUISVILLE, March 13.—The Kentucky Guarantee Company, doing business at No. 315 Fifth street, went into liquidation this afternoon by filing a deed of assignment in the county clerk's office. The Louisville Trust Company was made assignee. J. T. Gathright, president of the institution, in a statement, says that the assets are in excess of the liabilities and that the company will pay every cent that it owes. Recent decisions of the courts affecting all building and loan associations, he says, caused the assignment. Mr. Gathright says the book value of the assets is about $121,000, while the actual value is about $450,000. The total liabilities, he says, are about $17,000. The company was organized in Chicago in 1892 under the name of the Railway Employes' Industrial Banking Union. In 1895 the company was reorganized and its charter was amended to comply with the requirements of the new Constitution, the company having moved to Louisville. Its name was changed at that time to the Kentucky Guarantee Company.

AN ENGINEER'S HEROISM

STUCK TO HIS POST AND PLUNGED SIXTY FEET INTO THE RIVER.

Part of a Passenger Train Wrecked and Burned, and Seven People Injured, Two Fatally.

ROME, Ga., March 13.—A frightful passenger train wreck occurred here, at an early hour this morning, on the approach to the high bridge of the Southern Railway over the Etowah river. The engine plunged down a bluff sixty feet high into the river, with the engineer sticking to his post. The wreck caught fire and seven cars were burned. The injured are:

JAMES T. PITTMAN, engineer, left leg broken and badly cut and bruised; fatally hurt.

ALFRED KENNEDY, fireman, internally injured and bruised; fatally.

POLK CULBERSON, express messenger, leg badly lacerated.

BAGGAGEMAN WINSTON, painfully bruised.

JOHN SIMPSON, colored passenger, badly bruised.

All named above lived in Atlanta. Two other passengers, whose names could not be learned, were slightly injured. The train which was wrecked was the passenger train from Chattanooga, due here at 3:25 o'clock this morning. It was composed of one Pullman sleeper, day coach, smoker, baggage and express car and five cars of perishable fast freight. About sixty feet from the bridge is a trestle, forty feet high, crossing the Western & Atlantic Railroad track. Heavy rains caused the trestle to give way, and the freight cars, baggage car and smoker fell into the cut, while the engine jumped the track and plunged into the river. The wreck caught fire from the stove in the baggage car. The fire department was summoned, and many citizens hastened to the scene. They had much difficulty in cutting out and rescuing the passengers in the smoking car. The Pullman and day coaches did not leave the track, and were pushed back from the fire. The escape of Engineer Pittman, who bravely stuck to his post, seems miraculous. The abutment of the bridge tore the tender from the engine, which plunged down the bluff into the river. The engineer, with his leg broken, clung to his engine and yelled for help. No one heard him, and he finally fell into the river, and then swam ashore.

Engineer Roasted to Death.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 13.—News has just been received here from Cole City, Ga., of a railroad accident there at noon to-day. A switch engine of the Dade Coal Company running between the company's mines and furnace plunged down an embankment, carrying with it the engineer, J. T. Stewart, and fireman, named Cagle. The locomotive turned upside down and the coal from the firebox fell across the engineer's breast. The fireman was pinned to the side of the cab and could render Stewart no assistance. Stewart begged the fireman to kill him. Stewart was burned to death. The fireman is fatally burned and will die. A bridge had been washed away by high water and the engineer did not notice its absence till too late.

Three Farmers Run Down.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 13.—Three farmers driving across the tracks at Zeeland this afternoon were struck by a north-bound Chicago & West Michigan passenger train. Martin De Haan and Simon Boerize were killed and Henry Driesings probably fatally injured. The train was slowing down for Zeeland, but the men either thought they could cross ahead or did not see it, as two long box cars hid approaching trains from them.

Lieut. F. Sawyer's Condition.

BOSTON, March 13.—Lieut. F. Sawyer, of the United States navy, who was so seriously injured in the gas explosion in the Pittsburg (Pa.) foundry Thursday, is in a critical condition to-day. The lieutenant reached here last evening, and since that time a physician has been his constant attendant.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

POINT PLEASANT, W. Va., March 13.—A sawmill belonging to William Poffenbarger at Beech Hill, on the Kanawha, was blown up to-day, resulting in the death of the proprietor's son Samuel and the injury of several others.

Two Women Killed.

COLUMBUS, O., March 13.—A Toledo & Ohio Central engine to-day, near Marysville, struck and killed Miss Laura Andrews and Mrs. O. W. Wells. They were in a buggy.

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The symptoms of LA GRIPPE as described by physicians are so like a COLD as to baffle the skilled practitioner. First a slight fever with chills, followed by a catarrhal condition of the head, descending to the throat and even to the larynx and bronchial tubes. In most cases there is a distressing and stubborn cough.

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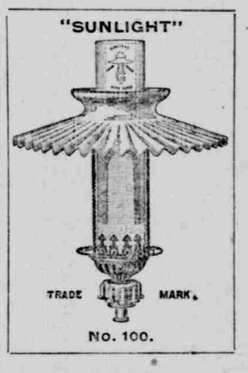

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