"IF YOU SEE IT IN The Sun IT'S SO."

The Sun.

THE WEATHER PREDICTION
For New York and Its Vicinity:
Fair; northwesterly winds.

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GLIMPSE OF INNER CRETE.

A CORRESPONDENT'S JOURNEY IN THE GUISE OF A PRIEST.

With One Voice the Christians Say, "We Will Have Union with Greece or Death"—They Will Oppose Autonomy as Long as Powder and Ball Hold Out—Bitter Feeling Against the Powers—Simple Eloquence of the Leaders—Women and Children Taking Refuge in the Caves—Hundreds of Persons Starving, but the Powers Will Admit No Food—Salisbury's Visit to Hanotaux an Event of Great Significance—Their Cretan Policy.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 27.—"The powers began shelling the Christians again this afternoon at 2 o'clock." That is the latest news about the Cretan situation as given to Christian England to-day in the laconic language of the Canea correspondent of the *Times*. Christian England, it should be added, is now so accustomed to the news of the shedding of Christian blood by one agency or another that it ate breakfast with its usual appetite. I cannot imagine, however, that even the most callous and cynical of this so-called Christian nation could read to-day's despatch from the correspondent of the *Telegraph*, who has just returned from the interior of Crete, without serious disturbance of his equanimity. It was high time that the reply of Crete to the policy which Europe is enforcing by shells and starvation, should be made known to the world. The answer comes to-day in language so simple, graphic and convincing that it should arouse even the effete manhood of European civilization to cry out against the infamy of the present policy.

The correspondent, disguised as a Cretan priest, joined the insurgents at Akrotiri, and was one of a band of Cretans who were requested by the Italian Admiral to visit the interior with the object of submitting to the people the proclamation of the Admirals in regard to the future of the island. At Vamos an insurgent doctor named Venzelos mounted a ladder and read in a loud voice the proclamation, explaining the meaning of autonomy and demanding the views of the people. Shouts of indignation resulted and scores of men began to speak together.

The Mayor of Vamos said: "We are now united with Greece. We enjoy the protection of law and order in the interior of Crete, and would enjoy it throughout the island if Europe would let us alone. We refuse autonomy, and will never coöperate in establishing it. We will oppose it so long as our powder and ball last. That is our view and the view of all Cretans."

Ex-Deputy Pappadakis said: "Europe does not understand the Cretan question, and is therefore on the wrong tack. We know what we want and why we want it. Our reasons are not merely sentimental, but economical. We are decided to maintain union with Greece at all costs."

Vociferous cheers greeted this speech. The writer continues:

"When popular passion had somewhat subsided I witnessed a scene which I shall never forget. An old man of 75 years named Miloneyanaki, formerly director of the Cretan Bank, said: 'We all want union with the mother country. On this point there are no dissidents. Europe may annihilate us but cannot change our conviction. So long as one Cretan lives he will exclaim, as I do now, "Union or Death." My son George was killed at Akrotiri a fortnight ago. I loved him dearly, but gave him willingly and am ready to sacrifice my family and myself as a protest against autonomy. We have lost our property and care naught for our lives.' Hereupon the crowd shouted: 'We care naught for our lives.'

"Suddenly I felt a strong arm tugging at my shoulder, and turning round I saw a handsome man, armed but dressed in clerical garb. His eyes were rolling with passion. He shouted: 'You, sir, shall see what value we Cretans set upon our lives. You may go back and tell Europe that you saw me do this,' and he seized a long white handled dagger from one of the bystanders' belts, and one second later would have cut his own throat from ear to ear had not I and others held back his arm in the nick of time. With extreme difficulty the dagger was wrested from his grasp and Father George Khadzi Clagovilos was ultimately quieted.

"After this a written reply was submitted to the people, who vociferously applauded, and, crowding round me, exclaimed: 'Our answer to Europe is Union with Greece or Death. Long Life to King George.'

"The scenes in other villages and provinces so closely resembled this that their detailed description would be superfluous. Everywhere was displayed enthusiasm, unanimity, and determination; and as the Cretans are intelligent, obstinate, fearless, and fanatical, it is difficult to understand by what process known to the Admirals, Generals, or diplomatists autonomy can be imposed upon them against their own will. Great indignation was expressed by the Christians at the marked favor manifested by the European Admirals toward the Moslems, who are allowed to send reinforcements, not merely of regulars, but of irregulars, including Mohammedans recently rescued by Col. Vassos at Candanos, despite the express written promise of the British Consul that effective measures would be taken to hinder them from fighting against the Cretans in the island. Having seen with my own eyes this promise in the British Consul's handwriting, I assured the people that the rescued Moslems were not allowed to engage in combat. They replied:

"'Come up to-morrow by daylight and you will see these same Moslems marching from Canea.'

"They spoke the truth. I have since seen them, and must say that nothing could damage more materially the authority of the Admirals and the good faith of Europe in the eyes of the Cretans than the line of conduct which makes the European fleet appear in the rôle of Turkey's allies. They also bitterly complained, and with truth, that a Turkish warship in Suda Bay was allowed to bombard Kalives, although it is under European protection. This bombardment occurred twice in my presence, as also the shelling of the village of Kontopoulo. When I was staying there, moreover, every two-oared boat crossing Suda Bay was fired at by the Turkish battle ship before the eyes of the Admirals.

"The Turkish fortified barracks called blockhouses around Canea constitute a source of chronic danger. The soldiers are fresh from Armenia, shoot at passing Christians in sport, and do not respect even a white flag. I myself have been frequently fired at and once nearly hit, and have been for the past three days absolutely cut off from Canea by the Turkish block houses in the mountain.

"At a place called Stilofarango we heard weird voices across the deep, impassable ravine, issuing apparently from the bowels of the earth. We stopped, and through our field glasses saw emaciated women and children issuing from a cave high up the mountain on the opposite side of the valley. They were the wives, widows, and children of the Christians, taking refuge from the Turks of Malaxa, and living on roots. We could not help them. When we reached Col. Vassos's headquarters at Alikiano, I saw scores of famishing persons, once rich, who came begging food. Some spoke English. All were barefooted and emaciated, several of them not having eaten for three or four days. There are hundreds in the same condition. Yet the food supply is stopped by order of Europe. The distress is heartrending and disease has now supervened."

This testimony, and more to the same effect, is from correspondents of journals which steadfastly uphold Lord Salisbury in his Cretan policy. The problem is, how long the unanimous testimony of the facts in the case will fail to influence the attitude of the Government and its supporters. There is ample evidence that the political features of the situation are rapidly approaching an issue of the greatest importance to Europe and the world.

Lord Salisbury's visit to Paris yesterday to consult M. Hanotaux is an event of the utmost significance. When before has the Prime Minister of Great Britain esteemed an emergency in the affairs of Europe so great that he has gone to Paris to hold consultation with the Foreign Minister of France? An attempt is naturally made to disguise the importance of the visit under the fiction of a health trip, but that is only a transparent subterfuge. Nothing has come to light, nothing probably will be made known at the present day, regarding what took place at those two momentous interviews in Paris. It may be assumed that greater things than the solution of the Cretan crisis were discussed. It is not venturing beyond the bounds of probability to say that the whole question of the Anglo-French relations was gone into, and that, too, in a spirit of the warmest friendliness and conciliation on the part of Lord Salisbury.

The whole tone of political events continues to be in favor of closer relationship between England and France. England is undoubtedly the initiator. It is suggested in more than one quarter that Lord Salisbury, under pressure of the extraordinary political situation in Europe at the present moment, might be willing to abandon the traditional English policy of "no entangling alliances," and enter into an arrangement with France which would be an alliance in everything but name. Even the Egyptian difficulty, some believe, might be adjusted on that basis to the satisfaction of the French people. M. Hanotaux, who is a remarkably clever man, might not find it impossible to transfer the affections of his countrymen from Russia to England if he made judicious use of the Egyptian concession and the mutual hate of Germany, with whom, the French people seriously suspect, their Russian ally is flirting.

Regarding the prospect of events in Greece and Turkey, it is still impossible to speak with any confidence. One set of correspondents to-day asserts more emphatically than ever that war is now certain. Others think the continued delay may avert the conflict. Altogether, it really depends on the secret intentions of certain of the powers with regard to Greece and Turkey. Information on this point is hopelessly conflicting, and I do not undertake to venture even an opinion.

IN SPITE OF THE POWERS.

The Christians of Crete Have Captured the Strategic Positions Around Canea.

CANEA, March 27.—Notwithstanding the support furnished to the Turks by the foreign fleets the Christian insurgents have captured all the strategic positions around this city except the town of Outsonnaria, which commands the spring which supplies Canea with water.

Special efforts will be made to prevent the capture of Outsonnaria, for if it should fall into the hands of the insurgents they would, by being able to cut off the water supply, be practically masters of Canea.

Cannonading was heard throughout the day in the direction of Alikianu, where is situated the camp of Col. Vassos, the commander of the Greek army of occupation. The firing added to the fears of the Moslems here, who thought that the insurgents and the Greek troops had combined and would make an attack upon Canea.

The Moslem refugees have little faith in the ability of the powers to save them should such an attack be made, but there is really scarcely any danger that the Greek troops will advance nearer the town than they are now. No explanation of the firing has been given.

STARTED FOR THESSALY.

Crown Prince Goes to Take Command of the Greek Forces.

LONDON, March 27.—The *Sun* has a despatch from Athens saying that Crown Prince Constantine started for the frontier of Thessaly this evening. There was a pathetic parting between himself and the members of his family.

The fact that he was to leave to assume command of the Greek forces which are now confronting the Turks on the frontier became known to the public some time prior to his departure.

The streets near the palace were jammed with people, who frantically acclaimed the Crown Prince when he appeared. The wildest enthusiasm was everywhere displayed, and the crowds shouted for war until they were hoarse.

GERMAN SENTIMENT CHANGING.

Newspapers and People Are Now Deploring the Part the Powers Are Playing.

BERLIN, March 27.—German opinion has set in strongly against what is known as the "Kaiser policy" regarding Greece, not in the columns of the Liberal press alone, but in those of newspapers which have hitherto been giving their support to the policy of intervention in Crete on the part of the powers. These journals have taken a new tack, and are now deploring the part which the united squadrons of the powers are playing and are likely to play in Cretan and Greek waters. An example of this newspaper opinion is shown in an article in the *National Zeitung* commenting upon the official announcement of the share taken in the naval concert by Germany's cruiser Augusta Victoria in bombarding the Cretan insurgents, which characterizes the affair as an unheard-of disgrace, adding that nothing more is needed to prove that the intervention of the powers is futile.

The *Vossische Zeitung* says: "This senseless and brutal act of intervention on the part of Germany in Greece may well be the last that Germany takes part in. Nobody could witness the departure of more German ships and German troops for Cretan waters without grave misgivings and anxiety. The German navy can leave such a task without jealousy to other nations."

The paper concludes its article by saying: "The first step to be taken is the immediate withdrawal of the Turkish troops from Crete. That public sentiment will influence the Emperor is outside the bounds of probability; but when the Government speakers in the Reichstag try to influence that body, as they did in to-day's debate on the naval credits, by adducing the paucity of the German share in the naval demonstrations of the powers in the East as compared with the fleets of the other nations, their arguments fall flat, as they did to-day, in the face of the fact that Germany prefers not to coöperate with the other powers in any measures of coercion of Greece."

The Battle in the Philippines.

MANILA, March 27.—It is officially declared that the insurgent loss in the recent battle at Ymus exceeded 1,600 killed and wounded. The Spanish loss is placed at 37 killed and 245 wounded.

Distillers to Raise the Price of Spirits.

CINCINNATI, O., March 27.—At an informal meeting of distillers and wholesale whiskey dealers here yesterday it was unanimously agreed to advance the price of spirits in a few days. It was the general opinion that it was not necessary to obtain the formal consent of distillers of the country, since all of them are now producing at a loss.

Haight & Freese's Security Manual.

Acknowledged by the banks and press of the country to be the most complete, condensed, and statistically reliable publication ever issued. Gives a complete list of all the different issues of securities of corporations listed on the principal exchanges, and can be utilized by those desiring to invest money safely, and in securities that will yield a certain income while keeping the principal intact, making the "Manual" invaluable to banks, bankers, and business men generally.

A copy of the above 400-page Security Manual can be obtained free of charge by writing or calling at their office, 55 Broadway.—*Adv.*

MANY MURDERS BY POISON.

VICTIMS NUMBERED BY SCORES IN A PART OF HUNGARY.

Persons on Trial Are Now Telling All They Know—Most of the Victims Killed to Obtain Insurance Money—Greedy Landlords May Not Reap the Harvest They Expect on Jubilee Day—No More Tame Deer Hunts at Windsor—A Bedroom Suite Used by Queen Victoria Sold for $755—"Ian Maclaren" Is Ready for a Theological Fight—Prof. Dussaud's Invention Which Enables Deaf Folk to Hear with Ease—Giving Up Corsets.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 27.—The poisoning trial which is still continuing at Hodmezoe, Hungary, has developed into the greatest criminal revelation of modern times. It is beginning to appear that murder by poison is a family custom in that part of Hungary. The victims are numbered almost by hundreds. Most of the accused persons denied everything at first, but when the woman Csordas, driven into corner, and, seeing that she could not escape, began to reveal fresh facts and to inculpate the accused midwife Jager, the latter not only made a full confession, but also referred to cases which had not even been suspected. She gave names and facts in such detail that the court was bound to order fresh arrests, and the exhumation of twelve more bodies.

The number has increased still further, as all the accused are now vying with each other in making startling revelations. A pork butcher named Horvath, nicknamed the Evangelist because of his habit of quoting Scripture, now stands accused of having poisoned his mother, father, parents-in-law, and finally his wife. The woman Csordas owns to having poisoned her sister and niece in addition to the crimes of which she was originally accused. She also informed the Court that the midwife Jager procured the poison from a chemist's assistant, whose arrest has been ordered. It was suspected that the cases under trial would prove only a small portion of the crimes actually committed in this one town, but the new disclosures are so far inconvenient that they will probably necessitate the adjournment of the trials.

A correspondent says there is not a house in Hodmezoe in which suspicion does not exist that deaths dating back several years are the result of foul play; and family ties in the town are being broken right and left.

Insurance for the amount of ordinary burial expenses furnished the motive in nearly all cases. The insurance societies are in such close competition that they keep secret their lists of members, and it is possible that these men and women insure their relations in as many as seventeen societies at once. In some cases it was an aged mother who was insured by her son and daughter, or an ailing sister by her brother. Sometimes it was a poor person who had nobody to care for him and was thankful to be received into a house on any terms. All these were insured for moderate sums. One man who lived in extreme poverty got $400 when his mother died, having insured her in five societies. Midwife Jager, it is said, always supplied arsenic, which was ready when the insured person became ill and it could be given with the medicine without arousing suspicion. When death took place the doctor examined the body and declared that everything was in order, and the midwife was handsomely paid when the insurance money was received. In some cases persons previously insured were asked to dinner and received poisoned food.

The sentimental agitation against the meanness of the owners of house property in South London, in turning out their poor tenants in order to let their windows at big prices to rich spectators of the royal jubilee procession, has developed into a great popular protest. Questions have been asked almost daily in Parliament, and the Home Secretary, whose attitude at first was distinctly businesslike and unsympathetic, has been moved to threaten the offenders by hinting that the Government might be driven to advise the Queen to alter the route. Concurrently, the interesting announcement is made that the Prince of Wales owns a good deal of house property in South London, and that he has been making inquiries with a view to discovering if any of his tenants have sinned or been sinned against. An alternative route is the least likely outcome of these proceedings, but the threat may serve to restrain the greed of the men who, in these days of triumphant Democracy, vainly imagine that they can do as they like with their own. A more practical remedy has been discovered by Mr. Harry Marks of the *Financial News*, who, as a result of the inscrutable workings of Providence, has attained that pinnacle of respectability and honest merit, a membership in the House of Commons.

Mr. Marks last night introduced a bill empowering Magistrates to refuse to issue ejectment notices in South London until after the jubilee month. It was the proudest moment of Mr. Marks's life, for as he walked up to the table in front of the Speaker with his legislative bantling, the whole House cheered. It is not improbable that the Marks bill will pass in record time, for it has many friends in both houses of Parliament, and he will be a brave legislator indeed who ventures to stand up in the House of Commons and oppose it.

The force of public opinion has, at length, made itself felt in connection with the cruel hunting of tame deer by the Royal Buckhounds in the neighborhood of Windsor. It has long been a subject of surprise and indignation that the Queen should continue to permit the use of her name in connection with such a brutal sport, but now it is learned that she has heretofore left the matter entirely in the hands of her ministers, and that it was only recently that the actual facts in the case have been brought to her personal knowledge. When that occurred she lost no time in having an intimation of her royal displeasure conveyed to the royal and noble sportsmen concerned, and on next Monday there will be a meeting of the supporters and followers of the hunt to consider the desirableness of dispersing the pack. The decision will be affirmative beyond a doubt, and the credit will be largely Queen Victoria's; but the reason publicly assigned is the increased population of the Windsor neighborhood, which has made it difficult to get a good run, and has often brought the hunt to an ignominious conclusion, while servants extricated the frightened deer from a cottage parlor or farmhouse hall.

Enterprising American hunters of curios and relics of royalty missed a fine chance the other day of acquiring cheaply a bedroom suite once used by Queen Victoria. Such things rarely get into the open market here, for usually when the Queen travels she takes her own bed and other comforts with her, and upon the infrequent occasions when she departs from this course she has almost invariably slept in the palatial residences of noble subjects, who pass down such things as heirlooms to their descendants. This bed and its accessories, however, belonged to quite an ordinary plebeian, one Henry Wallwork, an iron merchant of Manchester, who loaned them for her Majesty's use when she visited Liverpool some years ago and slept at Newsham House, near that city. The suite was probably worth $150 when new, and after spirited bidding was knocked down to the Mayor of Chorley for $755. The Mayor is a worthy business man and might be induced to part with his treasure at a reasonable profit.

The Synod of the Presbyterian Church of England, at which it is proposed to arraign "Ian Maclaren" for heresy, will open at Sunderland on April 26 and will last a week. The reverend novelist has decided not only that he will not keep still, but also to carry the war into the enemy's camp by attending the Synod and lecturing and preaching in the biggest halls he can get in the north of England. This vigorous policy rather frightened the would-be heresy hunters, and there is some talk now of mercifully ignoring "Ian Maclaren's" doctrinal unsoundness. The idea among old-fashioned orthodox English Presbyterians now is to let persons alone and attack the pernicious influences which, it is contended, are sapping the vigor and threatening the simple ritual with which their grandfathers used to be content.

Older men bewail the fact that, with very few exceptions, the Presbyterian churches of this country are now fitted with organs and that many pastors, probably the majority of them, actually read their sermons. In the large towns the departure from primitive orthodoxy has been even more marked. This week, for instance, the fashionable Presbyterian Church of St. Paul at the West End of London has been advertising for salaried solo singers and paid choir boys.

The latest exploit with the Röntgen rays is reported from Lisbon. It was at the instance of the Queen of Portugal, who takes a keen interest in science, that the ladies of her court submitted themselves to the searching action of these vibrations. The ladies have been startled at the sight of their distorted ribs and bones, the result of tight lacing. Henceforth they have determined to be free women. Corsets are to be cast aside.

It is announced from Geneva that Prof. Dussaud of the university there has invented an apparatus to enable the deaf to hear. The microphonograph he has just issued magnifies the human voice in the same way that a lens magnifies. It is simply a telephone connected electrically with a phonograph, but a far more sensitive phonograph than Edison's ordinary model. A battery of one cell to sixty, according to the degree of deafness, is used. Of course, the apparatus is useless in the case of absolute deafness, but such an infirmity is far rarer than is suspected. Ninety-five per cent. of so-called stone deaf persons can be made to hear and understand by Dussaud's invention. You speak into the phonograph; you make it repeat the words which are transmitted by a sort of microphone and speaking tube into the deaf ear. Prof. Dussaud is preparing for the 1900 exhibition an apparatus which will enable 10,000 people who may all be deaf to follow a lecture.

CHAMBERLAIN ON THE BOERS.

England Is Determined to Uphold Her Rights Under the London Convention.

LONDON, March 27.—A farewell dinner was given to-night at the Café Monico to Sir Alfred Milner, the newly appointed Governor of Cape Colony. Among the guests were Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, Mr. Balfour, Lord Rosebery, Sir William Harcourt, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Viscount Peel, and Mr. John Morley. Mr. Asquith, an old college friend of Sir Alfred Milner, presided.

Mr. Chamberlain made an address in the course of which he said that although the South African situation was not free from anxiety and even danger, he believed the problem was not insolvable. The common interests of the two races in South Africa were immeasurably greater than any differences between them. The British were always willing to concede to their Dutch fellow subjects all the privileges of law they themselves enjoyed, and had shown time and again that they did not desire and did not intend to interfere with the freedom of neighboring States.

Surely it might be hoped that the Transvaal would realize its duty and fulfil the obligations it had voluntarily assumed in the London convention, and extend the hand of fellowship to the foreigners who had so largely contributed to the prosperity of the republic.

Continuing, Mr. Chamberlain declared that the British nation was determined to uphold its rights under the convention and its dominance in South Africa if, as has been suggested, certain eminent men in South Africa, aspiring to an independent federation of States, in which Dutch influence would be dominant, were seeking the support of Continental Europe rather than of Great Britain.

He viewed such a course as incompatible with British interests, even with the possession of Cape Colony, which was the most important strategic point of the empire, and which was absolutely necessary to Great Britain as a great Eastern power. Until such aspiration was frankly abandoned there could not be a final and satisfactory settlement of the question.

WILMINGTON EARNS $40,000.

The Little Gunboat Makes Fifteen Knots, Two Knots in Excess of the Required Speed.

NEW LONDON, Conn., March 27.—The new gunboat Wilmington, constructed by the Newport News Shipbuilding Company and designed especially for river service, had her official speed trial run to-day over a twenty-seven-knot course in Long Island Sound.

The course marked out was from Horton's Point to Oldfield Light. The speed made by the ship earns for her builders a bonus of $40,000 and perhaps $45,000. She was required to make thirteen knots and did a little better than fifteen knots.

The Wilmington drew eight feet two inches forward and nine feet one inch aft. Commander George Dewey, Chairman of the Trial Board, had sent the torpedo boat Porter out while the Wilmington was making preparations to leave the harbor, and a few minutes afterward the gunboat followed.

The Wilmington gradually quickened her pace outside, and off Horton's Point she was making twelve or thirteen knots. About a half mile off Horton's point the Porter stood with a red flag flying from the guys of her military mast, indicating that everything was in readiness down along the line for the Wilmington to speed down the Sound.

The gunboat went by the Porter like a streak, and a short distance west of the torpedo boat cut a huge circle, and then came around at the start and headed off to the westward at the top of her speed. The course down the Sound was marked with white craft.

The distance to the second lap, 6¾ miles, was covered in 29 minutes and 35 seconds; but the next lap, which was to the tug Iwana, was done in even better time, 26:58; the third in 26:57, and the fourth in 29:27. On the westward run the wind was dead ahead and the tide was favorable. On the return run the wind was not so strong.

The time as given was figured out by George R. Mould, the draughtsman for the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, and is approximately correct. It was figured that the Wilmington on the outward run against wind and sea averaged 14½ knots.

The Wilmington began the race back to the starting point at 11:04:20. She covered the first lap in 27:05; the second in 24:45, or two minutes and one-half seconds faster than on the outward trip; the third in 24:30, and the fourth in 26:35.

On the return trip the Wilmington ran into a snowstorm. She reached the end of the course at 3:35:54 P. M. As the conditions regarding the test called for a four-hour trial the Wilmington used up the twenty-four minutes remaining in getting back to this harbor.

The revolutions at the start were 267, and the maximum reached was 277. The gauge was fixed for 190 pounds pressure, and the extreme limit reached was 189. The ship consumed about twelve tons of coal on the run. The heat was so intense that the yellow paint around the smokestack was burned off. The trial was successful in every way.

The Literature of To-Day.

Extracts from an interview with Gabriele d'Annunzio, the famous author of "The Triumph of Death," who has written a charming story for the Easter *Herald* of April 4:

"In the literature of the present I think I perceive the dawn of a brighter day. I believe the beauty of life has not been sung in our time, though it is a theme as old as the world. I am intolerant of the gloom the Dostoevskys, the Tolstois, the Ibsens, have draped us with.

"To-day the conception of life, by the power of science, is reëstablished healthy and integrate. To-day, at last, after innumerable troubles in the human conscience, we know with indubitable certainty that which the Greeks felt and that of which the Italian contemporaries of Leonardo had an intuition. Corresponding to the inner conviction of man, the grand conception that modern science has called up cannot be dispersed. And this conception, at present recognized and determined and growing ever stronger, is the harmony of man with the entire universe."—*Adv.*

Poland Water, for the Kidneys, prescribed universally. Circulars. 9 Park place, New York.—*Adv.*

ANDREW D. WHITE CHOSEN.

SENATOR PLATT SAYS HE WILL BE AMBASSADOR TO GERMANY.

He Doesn't Know What Col. Fred Grant Will Get—Charlemagne Tower Likely to Get the Austrian Mission, Although Senator Foraker and Others Are Backing Manning Logan.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—After a conversation with the President this afternoon, lasting about twenty minutes, Senator Platt authorized the statement that Andrew D. White had finally been selected for the German Ambassadorship. For some days it has been rumored that Mr. White would be sent to Germany, but not until to-day, when Senator Platt saw the President, was the truth of the rumor confirmed. Despite the little accident of yesterday, which disfigured the left eye of the New York Senator, he was up and about to-day as usual. A big piece of court plaster covered the bruised place, but with his shiny silk hat pulled down over his forehead the bump was hardly noticeable. On leaving the White House Senator Platt said to THE SUN reporter:

"I came to urge Mr. White for the German Ambassadorship, and when that was done my visit was complete."

The Senator indicated that the nomination of Mr. White would go to the Senate soon, perhaps early next week.

Asked about Col. Fred Grant's chances, Mr. Platt said: "The President is favorably inclined toward Col. Grant, but I cannot say what he will get."

It seems to be settled that Charlemagne Tower of Philadelphia will go as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Austria. The visit of Senator Penrose and Representative Bingham yesterday was successful, so far as is known to-night. At first Senator Penrose and Gen. Bingham would stop short of nothing but the German Ambassadorship, but when they saw the handwriting on the wall they quickly turned their attention to securing another good post for Mr. Tower.

The report that Charlemagne Tower is to go as Minister to Austria caused Senator Joseph Benson Foraker to appear at the White House bright and early this morning. Senator Foraker has a candidate for this place—Mr. Manning Logan. Mr. Logan is also backed by the two Illinois Senators and a number of Representatives from Ohio and Illinois. Senator Foraker was with his candidate a few days ago and introduced him to the President. Just as Senator Foraker was coming to the White House in company with Mr. Logan he met Senators Cullom and Mason, and at his request they retraced their steps and entered the President's room and spoke a good word in behalf of Mr. Logan. At that time the President was inclined to do something for young Logan, and Senator Foraker was very confident that he would get the Austrian mission. Now it is not known what he will get, if anything.

The fight for Public Printer is hot and still heating. Three candidates for the place were urged on the President to-day with all the vigor possible. First, Senator Cullom appeared and asked that the place be given to Frank M. Palmer. Then came Representative McCleary of Minnesota, who insisted that A. R. Hunt of Minnesota was just the man for the place, and added that the whole Northwest territory was demanding his appointment. Following close on the heels of Representative McCleary came the two Rhode Island Senators, Aldrich and Wetmore, who urged the claims of Col. B. Pease. The Rhode Island men came away feeling confident of winning. It is said that Senator Cullom got cold comfort with the talk he had concerning the Public Printership. Cullom has insisted that his man Palmer would be appointed, and has intimated that no other candidate ever had a show for the place, but when charges, both oral and written, began piling up against Mr. Palmer, Senator Cullom became alarmed and lost his air of confidence. Then, too, the New Hampshire Senators, Chandler and Gallinger, opposed Mr. Palmer because of his affiliation with Democrats. They said that he held Democrats in office under his administration, and that he gave places to Democrats through the influence of Democratic Senators in order to win their favor. The Grand Army, through Major Burton of this city, also protested against Mr. Palmer's appointment.

Powell Clayton, Minister to Mexico, brought a number of Arkansas Republicans to the White House this morning. S. F. Stahl of Bentonville, a candidate for United States Marshal; H. M. Cooper, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and H. L. Rennel of Little Rock were among the callers. Ex-Representative Bob Smalls of South Carolina presented F. L. Cardozan for Consul-General to Jamaica. Representative Foss of Chicago came in behalf of several constituents who are after office. A party of twenty-one from Oklahoma shook hands with the President at noontime and presented Col. C. M. Barnes for Governor of the Territory. Former Delegate Dennis Flynn is also an applicant for the place, but in view of the fact that he was opposed to President McKinley for the Republican nomination, Oklahomans do not believe he has much chance of success.

Senator Pritchard and a party of North Carolina Republicans came in after dinner. State Adjt.-Gen. Cowles would like to be Minister to Greece, and has Senator Pritchard's indorsement; J. W. Mullen would like to be Postmaster at Charlotte; J. E. Stephens is a candidate for Assayer of the Mint at Charlotte. State Senator Barker and J. E. Cox were in the party.

Senators Hoar and Hawley were visitors, the latter having come to the Executive Mansion to introduce several representative business men of Connecticut. National Committeeman Hill of Mississippi came in to look after State patronage. J. Madison Vance of Louisiana, T. W. McAllister of Mississippi, S. A. Beadle of Mississippi, Prof. William Richards, Col. Perry H. Carson of Washington, and Capt. Isaac N. Noreay of Virginia, all colored Republicans, accompanied Committeeman Hill. They have declared that they were not looking for office, but had "merely dropped in to see how the President was getting along."

Senator John P. Jones of Nevada visited the White House to-day for the first time in a number of years. He was with the President but a moment. Representative Pierson of North Carolina came in to urge the appointment of a few loyal North Carolina Republicans.

Senator Gray visited the White House again. It is believed that Mr. Gray is interested in securing the appointment of his law partner, Benjamin F. Ward, to the vacant Delaware Judgeship. Representative Brewster of Rochester presented Messrs. Jones and Wilson of Arizona, a candidate for the Governorship. Mr. Goodrich is strongly backed, and is confident of success. He has lived in the Territory twelve years, and is familiar with the Territory people and their needs.

Secretary Gage spent a good part of an hour with the President. John W. Foster came in late to-day and talked with the President several minutes. Mr. Foster denies that he is an applicant for a foreign mission. Gen. H. V. Boynton saw the President and urged George H. Walker, a newspaper correspondent, for Solicitor of Internal Revenue. Chairman Bell of the inaugural committee was with the President several minutes. Representative Huff of Pennsylvania came with a constituent, a candidate for a local office.

A delegation of colored citizens headed by J. T. Neuman recommended John C. Dancy of North Carolina for Recorder of Deeds. John R. Lynch, who served as Fourth Auditor of the Treasury under President Harrison, saw the President and asked for his old place. E. W. Hale of New York, who was Assistant Treasurer four years ago, would like to be Treasurer of the United States, to succeed Daniel N. Morgan of Connecticut.

Senator Nelson and Representative Stevens of Minnesota urged the appointment of ex-Representative Keifer for the Commissionership of Immigration, to succeed Herman Stump. While with the President the Minnesotans also put in a good word for L. B. Hunt, candidate for Public Printer. Representative Grosvenor saw the President in behalf of Ben Butterworth, a candidate for Solicitor-General.

Secretary Porter says that a large batch of nominations will be ready for presentation to the Senate on Monday. Several appointments were decided upon to-day, and would have gone up had the Senate been in session.

A committee of women, representing "The Academy of Forty," headed by Sara A. Spencer and Ruth G. D. Havens, saw the President today in reference to the regulation which permits discrimination against women who propose to enter the civil service. This rule says that whenever the sex of those whose names are to be certified for appointment is fixed by law, &c., the names of the sex so specified shall be certified, but in other cases certification shall be made without regard to sex. The committee asked that the rule be abolished, and the President promised to give the matter consideration.

Prominent West Virginians claim to have positive assurance from the President that N. B. Scott of Wheeling will be appointed Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

VOTERS FELL WITH THE FLOOR.

Town Meeting in Sanford, Me., Was So Crowded That an Accident Occurred.

SANFORD, Me., March 27.—Matters of peculiar local interest attracted an unusually large attendance to-day at the annual town meeting and the little hall was crowded. Voting began at 3:30 o'clock, and in a few seconds there was a jam at the gate leading to the ballot box. Before thirty votes had been cast there came a rumbling sound and a shout went up that the floor was giving way. The next instant 200 people went crashing through the floor, a distance of seven or eight feet. Some escaped by jumping for the windows, nearly every one of which was broken.

Twenty persons were bruised, but only three were injured seriously. Sheriff E. G. Murry sustained a fracture of two ribs, Joseph Breary's leg was badly sprained, and Elihu Parsons's head was struck by a falling beam. A section of the floor 12 by 20 feet gave way. Later the meeting was resumed in the same hall, a rope fencing off the hole.

NAVAL RESERVE FOR ENGLAND.

A Proposal to Drill 70,000 Canadian Fishermen and Sailors.

TORONTO, Ont., March 27.—A branch of the Navy League of Great Britain was organized here to-day by some prominent citizens. It is proposed to ask the Canadian Government to provide, when they subsidize a line of fast Atlantic steamers this year to run between Canada and England, that the vessels shall be suitable to equip as armed cruisers in case of war. There are 70,000 fishermen and sailors in Canada whom it is proposed to drill as a naval reserve to help England in case of war.

It is pointed out that should England become engaged in war with Russia or some nation by which she is now largely supplied with grain that source of supply would be cut off and Canada's grain exports would be greatly increased; and Canada should make some provision to look after her merchant marine, the value of which would then be greatly enhanced and which would be imperilled in case of war. The plan for drilling the proposed Canadian Naval Reserve is similar to that now followed by the militia service.

DIAZ WANTS A VACATION.

The President of Mexico May Apply to Congress for Three Months' Leave.

CITY OF MEXICO, Mex., March 27.—It is reported here that President Diaz will apply to Congress for a leave of absence for three months from this country with a view to making a trip to France and England this summer. His long years of active service as President have been arduous, and as his son is attaché of the Mexican legation at Paris, he desires to visit him and obtain needed recreation.

LAURADA IN PORT AGAIN.

The Missing Filibuster Passes in the Delaware Capes—Absent a Month.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—The steamer Laurada, which sailed from Baltimore on Feb. 26 for Philadelphia, and which, it has been asserted, subsequently took on board off Barnegat a filibustering expedition and guns and ammunition for the Cuban insurgents, passed in the Delaware Breakwater this evening. Very little has been known of the movements of the Laurada since she left Baltimore over a month ago. The steamer Gurly, which arrived here on Wednesday last from Jamaica, reported that she had sighted the Laurada on March 10 off Watling Island, one of the Bahamas. The Laurada will probably reach this port to-morrow.

The return of the Laurada, in the opinion of many Cubans, is a sign of the safe landing of Gen. Roloff's big expedition. At the office of the Junta such was the first news expected of the expedition, and until the Laurada returned neither Señor Palma nor any other member liked to confirm the despatches coming from Cuba with the report of the landing. In all previous cases the Laurada had anchored some miles off the coast of Cuba, sending her cargo ashore in boats. But she has never returned until the last boat came back, leaving in safety men, arms, and ammunition.

NEGRO DIES OF FRIGHT.

He Was Accused of Burglary, and Thought That He Would Be Lynched.

NEW ORLEANS, March 27.—On Friday night Mrs. W. Butler, living a mile from Opelousas, La., was awakened in the middle of the night by a burglar who grasped her by the throat. She freed herself from him, but when he caught hold of her baby and threatened to kill it she agreed to give him all the money in the house. He was a negro. In the morning she gave notice of the burglary, and bloodhounds were procured, who went to the neighboring cottage of a negro named Eli Sanders.

Sanders was arrested, but although the house was searched thoroughly, and the garden was dug up in looking for the money, no evidence whatever could be found against him. He was released, but he was so frightened, fearing a lynching, that he went into convulsions and died from fright in a few minutes while the officers were still in the cabin.

STEAMER WILLAPA WRECKED.

The Vessel Struck a Reef on Her Way to Alaska—The Passengers Saved.

NANAIMO, B. C., March 27.—The steamer Barbara Boscowitz, which arrived yesterday from the north, brings news of the wreck and total loss of the steamer Willapa, from Tacoma for Alaskan ports, on Regatta Reef, near Bellacoulla, west coast of British Columbia, on last Friday. The Willapa struck on the reef during a heavy snow storm early in the morning. The pumps were quickly disabled, and when it was found that the vessel was doomed the passengers and baggage were landed on Campbell Island, two miles distant.

On Sunday last they were picked up by the Boscowitz and removed to the Bellacoulla settlement, where they now are. The Boscowitz also brings word that the steamer Dora went on the rocks on Green Island, near Port Simpson, last week, but was pulled off and beached.

WHEN THE CITY RULES THE STATE.

Gen. Woodford's Picture of Absolute Home Rule for the Metropolis.

Talking to the Women's League for Political Education, at 23 West Forty-fourth street, yesterday afternoon, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford said of consolidation:

"There will come a time within the life of almost every woman in this room when the city of New York will be so large and so strong that it will dominate the politics of New York State, instead of being dominated by the politics of New York State. There will come a time when the danger to the State will be from us, and not danger to us from the State. Then, if we are fit for consolidation, we shall govern ourselves wisely, and I believe that in the Greater New York there will come in the future absolute home rule, when New York shall govern herself and Albany shall not govern us."

CHARTER AMENDMENTS.

**Unless They Are