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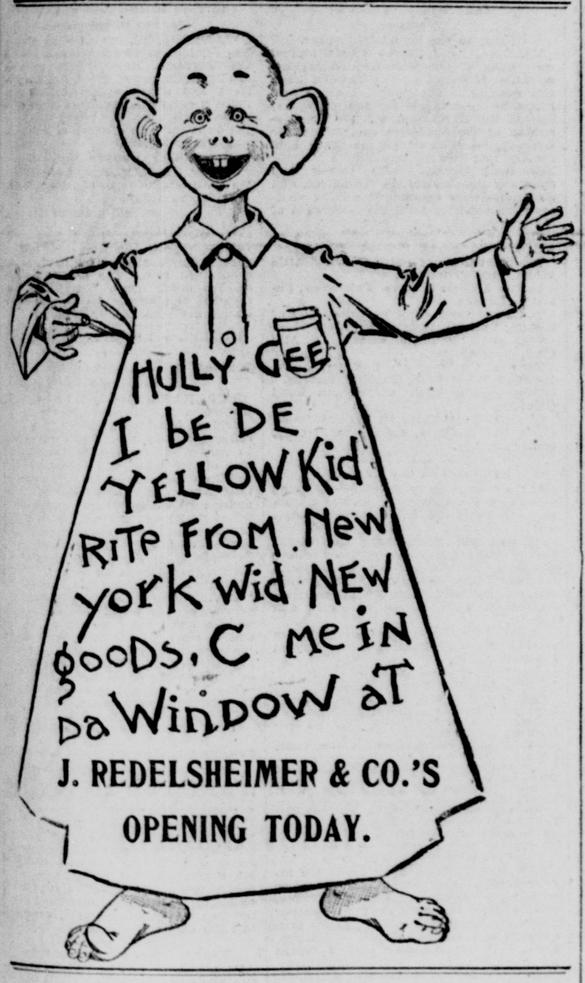

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REFINING THE TREATY.

Senate Concludes Consideration of Amendments.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS EXEMPTED.

Article 8 Eliminated—Butler Fears Too Much Power Is Conferred on the President—Chandler Hesitates to Join Hands With a Country That Trains Its Guns Against the Cretan Patriots—Cuba Again Under Consideration.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The senate today in executive session concluded its consideration of all amendments to the arbitration treaty. The voting on additional amendments began at 4 o'clock after three hours of general debate, and in the hour and a half which followed about a dozen propositions were passed upon. Two only were adopted, except some making verbal changes. Of those adopted, one offered by Bacon, exempts the claims against Southern states from the operations of the treaty, and the other, introduced by Morgan, eliminates article 8 of the treaty.

Much of the debate of the day turned upon these amendments. Their suporters contended that under the constitution, state claims could not be made the subject of negotiation under a treaty. The point was also made that the claims against the Southern states were contracted during the period of reconstruction and were not legitimate obligations. It was held, on the other hand, that under the amendments already adopted, it would be impossible to hold the Southern claims subject to the treaty. Gray and Lindsay presented the latter view.

Many of the amendments voted down were directed to putting limitations on the first article. Propositions of this character were made by Butler, Chilton and Bacon, and all were rejected by the uniform majority of five. This was the result of a preconcerted move to sustain the committee of foreign relations, which took a position against further amending this article.

Butler's amendment is a fair specimen of others offered to this article. He moved to add the words "treaty or convention" to the article, making it provide for the submission to arbitration of all questions in difference incapable of settlement by diplomatic negotiation, treaty or convention. Butler explained his purpose to be to avoid a construction of the language of the treaty as it now stands, which would permit the settlement of all international disputes by diplomatic negotiations, and saying that a willful chief executive might refuse to bring any international controversy to the attention of the senate for its co-operation unless the clause should be modified in some such manner as his amendment provided. When the point was made that this was a strained construction, the North Carolina senator called attention to the claim set up for Mr. Cleveland in the matter of Cuban independence, that the power of recognition rested exclusively with the executive. He warned the senate against leaving any openings for the extension of executive power.

An interesting incident of the session was Chandler's refusal to agree to a final vote on the treaty today. He called attention to the Associated Press dispatches in regard to the situation in Crete, and said that he did not feel disposed to enter into any negotiations with any power whose guns were trained upon a community of Christians struggling to throw off the yoke of Moslemism. He also spoke of England's conduct toward the Boers of the Transvaal as deserving of condemnation and a cause for hesitation in the present negotiations. He said he would probably in the end vote for the treaty, but that he was not in the mood for it today.

At the open session the tariff bill passed by the house yesterday was received as soon as the senate convened, and without motion or comment referred to the committee on finance.

The Cuban question was revived after a long period of comparative calm. Four distinct Cuban resolutions were brought forward in rapid succession. The last and most important one came from Margon of Alabama. It declares that a state of war exists in Cuba, and announces the policy of the United States to maintain a strict neutrality as between both parties to the conflict, with full recognition of the insurgents as belligerents. Morgan gave notice that he would call up the resolution at the next meeting of the senate, with the expectation of securing final action.

Of the other resolutions two were agreed to. One of these, by Morgan, calls on the president for the letters of Gen. Gomez to himself and Mr. Cleveland, and for other information on Cuban affairs. The other, by Mills of Texas, instructs the committee on foreign relations to report what obligations the United States has assumed by compelling Cuba to remain subject to Spain. Both resolutions were passed without opposition.

Still another resolution came from Allen of Nebraska, and proposed a protest against a reported purpose of the Spanish authorities to try Gen. Ruis Rivera, the Cuban officer, by military drumhead court-martial. This led to an animated controversy between Allen and Hoar. The discussion went over, to come up with the resolution for the recognition of Cuban belligerency at the next meeting.

The senate adjourned to Monday.

TARIFF NOT SATISFACTORY.

Japan and Argentine Do Not Like the Dingley Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The first open and formal expressions of dissatisfaction with the pending tariff bill on the part of foreign nations have come to the state department from Japan and Argentine.

The Japanese minister has expressed the regret of his government at the proposed adoption of the silk schedules that, without promising to help out the manufacturers of the United States, threaten seriously the important trade Japan has built up at great expense with the United States in raw and partly manufactured silk.

The Argentine minister added his protest, not, as has been stated, in the form of a threat of reprisals, but in the usual diplomatic form, against the proposed duty on hides and other raw materials coming from his country in great quantities to the United States.

VISITORS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Dr. Thomas, of Maine, to Be Minister to Norway and Sweden.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The congressional contingent at the White House today was unusually large. All the Republican members of the ways and means committee, with the exception of Chairman Dingley, paid their respects. The president will give a complimentary dinner at the White House tomorrow evening in their honor.

One of the things developed by the visit of a delegation today was that Mr. McKinley has practically decided to appoint Dr. W. W. Thomas, of Maine, minister to Norway and Sweden.

Senator Perkins of California and Senator Proctor of Vermont, accompanied by Col. John S. Mosby, the famous confederate guerrilla, saw the president in the afternoon relative to the latter's candidacy for the position of consul general to Havana to succeed Gen. Lee.

It is understood that Judge Day, of Ohio, will return here in about ten days and after an investigation of the Ruiz case will go to Havana on a special mission.

The most important caller in the afternoon was Judge Natnan Goff, of West Virginia. There is an impression about the White House that in the event of the retirement of Associate Justice Field of the supreme court, and the appointment of Attorney General McKenna to the bench, Judge Goff may become attorney general. There is also speculation as to the possibility that Judge Goff himself may succeed Justice Field. The justice is now very old, but has not decided anything regarding the time when he will quit the bench.

Mr. McKinley had an hour's conference in the afternoon with a delegation from the Indianapolis monetary convention, headed by H. H. Hanna, of Indianapolis.

RAMSEY MUST BE RELEASED.

State Department Will Compel Peru to Observe the Treaty.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The state department is in active correspondence by mail and cable with United States Minister Mackenzie at Lima, Peru, respecting the case of the American sailor, Ramsay, arrested three months ago at Callao as the result of a street brawl, who has just been sentenced to a year's imprisonment for disorderly conduct.

The state department has demanded the release of the man, holding that under the treaty he should have been tried or released within ten days after arrest. This demand, however, does not inhibit the Peruvian authorities from rearresting Ramsay and trying him under the forms of the law and treaty for the offense, the purpose of the demand being solely to cause the recognition of the treaty provision mentioned.

Supplies for the Indian Service.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The secretary of the interior today authorized the Indian bureau to call for bids for furnishing all supplies for the Indian service during the fiscal year beginning July 1, next. Bids will be opened both at Chicago and New York, on May 4 in Chicago, and May 25 in New York. The contracts to be let then at these places will aggregate in value over $2,225,000. Over two-thirds of the supplies will be contracted for at Chicago.

Grant as Alger's Assistant.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Col. Fred Grant, of New York, was this morning offered the position of assistant secretary of war.

DEADLOCK MUST BREAK SOON.

Some of Hunter's Supporters Agree to Another Caucus.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 1.—The tension is still high in the senatorial struggle and all realize that the present conditions cannot last much longer, as the deadlock is costing the state, already in bankruptcy, over $1,000 a day. The deadlock last winter cost the state in the neighborhood of $100,000. Fourteen Hunter men have signified their willingness to sign a call for a new caucus and a new nominee. The bolting Republicans have so far declined to go into any such a scheme. The silver men are still dickering with the sound money men, in an effort to combine on State Senators George Goebel or Martin H. Jacobs.

The silver men found themselves one vote short today on account of the absence of Representative Dougherty, who had gone home, under the impression that he was paired with Representative Dodson. The latter, a Hunter man from Louisville, denied the pair, but when Senator Bronson, on behalf of the Silver Democrats, threatened to break a quorum if he did not stand by his pair, Dodson said that he would not vote.

The roll call for the nineteenth ballot showed 120 present. The ballot resulted in a gain of one vote for Boyle, a sound money Democrat voting for him, instead of Davie. The vote stood: Hunter, 58; Blackburn, 43; Davie, 1; Boyle, 7; Stone, 1.

Representative Harris, a Silver Democrat, moved to adjourn. The Republicans demanded a yea and nay vote, whereupon the motion to adjourn was withdrawn, and a second ballot was ordered, which resulted in no change, the forces of all candidates standing firm.

The third ballot resulted in no change.

An adjournment until tomorrow was moved by Senator Stephenson. The Hunter forces made no objection, and the motion prevailed.

DEATHS.

Admiral John H. Russell.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Rear Admiral John H. Russell, retired, died today.

John Henry Russell was born in Frederick, Maryland, July 4, 1827, and entered the navy as a midshipman in 1841. His first service was in the sloop Cyane, of the Pacific squadron. He graduated from the naval academy in 1848, and between 1852 and 1856 took part in the North Pacific exploring expedition. While a member of this expedition he forced his way into the

JOHN HENRY RUSSELL.

presence of the senior Chinese mandarin and delivered the dispatches that led to the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and China.

When the civil war opened, Lieut. Russell, who was stationed at the Washington navy yard, was, with one exception, the only officer who remained loyal to the government. He was given command of the Colorado, and in September, 1861, at Pensacola, he accomplished the destruction, by cutting out, of the rebel privateer Judah, an achievement that was afterwards spoken of by Admiral Porter as "without doubt the most gallant cutting out affair that occurred during the war."

In 1865 Lieut. Russell was returned to the Pacific squadron, commanding the Cyane. He went steadily up the line of promotion, receiving his commission as rear admiral March 4, 1886. He was stationed at Mare Island 1866-68; commanded the Ossipee 1869-71, in the former year rescuing the crew and passengers of the steamer Continental, wrecked in a gale. He was commander of the Mare Island navy yard 1883-86, and August 27 of the latter year, having seen forty-five years of service, he was, at his own request, placed upon the retired list.

The Archbishop of Dublin.

DUBLIN, April 1.—Right Hon. and Most Rev. William Conyng Plunkett, Protestant archbishop of Dublin, died this morning. He was born in 1828, succeeded to the title in 1872, and was elected archbishop on the resignation of Archbishop Trench in 1884.

Cleanliness of the head usually insures a good growth of hair. An occasional application of Hall's Hair Renewer will aid to keep the hair of a natural color.

ORDERED TO HONOLULU

Beardslee Starts Tuesday With the Philadelphia.

TROUBLE WITH JAPS IS FEARED.

Great Excitement in Hawaii Over the Exclusion of the Japanese Passengers of the Sakura Maru—Their Government Said to Be Trying to Gain Control of the Islands—The Petrel Leaves for Honolulu—The Monadnock Will Follow.

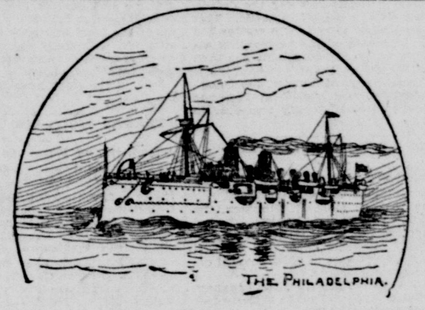
SAN DIEGO, Cal., April 1.—Rear Admiral Beardslee received orders from Washington this afternoon to proceed at once with the flagship Philadelphia to Honolulu. The order was followed by a number of other cipher dispatches, which kept the flag secretary busy translating. The greatest excitement prevails on board, as intimations have been given that trouble is expected between the Americans and Japanese. The Philadelphia will load all the coal possible, making bunkers on deck for the purpose, and will probably be ready to leave Tuesday. It is reported that Admiral Beardslee said the Monadnock will follow the Philadelphia.

NAVAL OFFICER TALKS.

American Flag May Soon Fly Over the Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—A special to the Chronicle from San Diego says:

Early this morning the cruiser Philadelphia crossed the bar and came up the harbor, a beautiful sight, as white and clean as if she had not just finished a battle



with head winds all the way from Central America.

The officers and men prepared to enjoy a good stay of at least a month in port. Admiral Beardslee and Capt. Cotton had received a private intimation that they were to be relieved, and they were preparing to pack up their belongings. Commodore Dewey, late president of inspection and survey in Washington, was to succeed the admiral, and Capt. Colby M. Chester, late commanding the Richmond, was to relieve Capt. Cotton.

Advantage was being taken of the stay in port to clean and paint. Orders were given to scrape off all the paint and make the cruiser shine with a new coat, and a big detail of men was at this work this afternoon when a Western Union messenger boy stepped over the rail. He delivered a message to the admiral, and within a minute a sudden change was noticeable on board. Lieut. Commander Ingersoll came out and gave the order "All hands knock off work," and the paymaster was sent post haste ashore to arrange for coaling the ship.

In a short time it was noised around that the flagship was to proceed at once to Honolulu to protect Americans and American interests in case of an uprising among the Japanese, as is threatened. Numerous cipher telegrams were received during the afternoon, which kept the flag secretary busy translating.

The admiral wired to Mare island for an immediate shipments of stores and ammunition, and it is probable a special steamer will bring them down from San Francisco. Meantime extra coal bunkers will be constructed on deck, increasing the coal carrying capacity to 1,200 tons. Every pound of coal possible will be carried. It has leaked out that in the order for stores and ammunition from Mare Island was an item calling for a complete equipment of revolvers and other small arms, with a large amount of ammunition for the same. This is construed by the crew to mean that they will be ordered ashore to do some fighting, and they are spoiling for the chance.

If extra efforts are made at Mare Island the Philadelphia may get away Sunday, but the officers are inclined to believe that she will not be able to sail before Wednesday afternoon. The cruiser will go direct to Honolulu, and will without doubt land a detachment of troops if there is any sign of trouble.

The officers of the Philadelphia refused to talk tonight when asked if they expected important developments at the island. One of them, however, said the trouble between the Japanese and the natives on the island of Maui was the direct cause of anxiety, but that it was thought to be simply a prelude to a general insurrection on the part of the Japanese against the republic. In that case the lives and property of the Americans will be peculiarly endangered, as they comprise the governing class.

"To tell the truth," said this officer, "we expect serious trouble in Honolulu. From all I can learn, President McKinley is about to reverse Cleveland's policy with regard to the islands. The Japanese question has forced the United States government to action. We expect to be in Honolulu in six months, and I should not be surprised if the American flag should be floating over the islands before we leave there. The United States will never allow the Japanese to take the islands, and any attempt to do so will result in war.

"The Marion is already at Honolulu, and the Petrel has been ordered there with us. The Oregon will go on Port Orchard dry dock. If she does not go immediately to Honolulu she will wait for orders on Puget sound.

"Admiral Beardslee expected to be relieved in a week or two by Commodore Dewey, but, of course, this sudden order will postpone that. The admiral is not displeased. He will be in complete charge at Honolulu, in the absence of a minister from this government, and I am inclined to think he is pleased with the opportunity to do important work before retiring.

"The situation has probably been worse than was expected, and it is supposed that the navy department received word from the Marion that it was not able to cope with the threatened danger. This, in all probability, is the reason for ordering the Philadelphia and Petrel there. The Monadnock and Monterey will remain here.

"When we were in the south we heard rumors of serious differences between our government and Peru regarding the sailor Ramsey, who was sentenced to prison for five years. Our minister demanded his immediate release, and the Peruvian government, according to a recent dispatch, refused to accede. This may lead to an order for the Monterey or Monadnock, or both, to go to Peru."

RAMSAY HAS LITTLE TO SAY.

Admiral Beardslee Free to Act as He Pleases.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The announcement from San Francisco that Admiral Beardslee has received orders to sail for Honolulu could not be verified tonight. Admiral Ramsay was rather reticent about denying or affirming the story. He said:

"If Admiral Beardslee has decided to go to Honolulu with his flagship, there is no significance in the movement of the vessel, as the island lies in his territory, and he is at liberty to proceed without any orders from the navy department. He has just arrived at San Diego, and it is just possible that he received a suggestion from the department to go to Honolulu, but no orders were sent, and it is entirely optional with him whether the squadron goes to the island or not."

Admiral Ramsay was emphatic in his opinion that there would be no significance in the war vessel going to Honolulu, and that such a cruise would be in the ordinary routine of the squadron.

PETREL SAILED YESTERDAY.

Concord the Only Other Vessel Ready for Sea.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—The news that Admiral Beardslee has been ordered to proceed to Honolulu is taken here as an indication that the United States government is apprehensive of trouble in Hawaii over the Japanese question.

The latest advices from the islands state that the Japanese are greatly excited over the determination of the Hawaiian government to prevent the illegal landing of Japanese immigrants. The Japanese are already almost the dominant power on the islands as far as numbers are concerned, and Japan has been credited with intentions of encouraging emigration to Hawaii until the Japanese are in control.

It is not known yet how many ships will go with Admiral Beardslee to the islands. The Marion is now in Honolulu harbor and the Alert left that port March 22 for San Francisco. The Petrel left here yesterday for Honolulu and will reach the islands in about two weeks. The Oregon is on her way to Puget sound to go into drydock at Port Orchard. There are no evidences of unusual activity at Mare Island navy yard. The Concord is the only vessel there that is ready for sea. The Ranger is in drydock and will not get out for a month. It will take three months to get the other vessels ready for sea.

At San Diego Admiral Beardslee has with him a fleet consisting of the monitor Monadnock, the coast defense vessel Monterey, the cruiser Philadelphia and the school ship Adams.

WHEATON TO SUCCEED RUGER.

Col. Shafter, of the First Infantry, Selected for Brigadier General.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—It is expected that the nomination of a major general to succeed to the vacancy made by the retirement of Maj. Gen. Ruger will soon be sent to the senate. Army officers are agreed in the belief that the choice will fall upon Gen. Wheaton, and that Col. Shafter, of the First infantry, will get the brigadier generalship caused by Gen. Wheaton's promotion.

Col. Shafter is on his way to Washington from San Francisco, but his nomination will not go to the senate until action has been taken on the nomination of Gen. Wheaton, a precaution made necessary by the fact that there will be no actual vacancy until that time.

DENVER, April 1.—Brig. Gen. Frank Wheaton today received a telegram from the war department, asking him if he would prefer to move to Chicago and take command of the military department of the Missouri or remain in Denver during the remainder of his term of service. This telegram is taken to be a positive indication that Gen. Wheaton will be made a major general to succeed Maj. Gen. Ruger, who reaches the age of 64 tomorrow.

Gen. Wheaton replied that he would prefer to remain with the department of the Colorado.

The department of the Missouri is a major general's command, and if Gen. Wheaton had longer to serve he would accept the post, but as he goes upon the retired list early in May, he believes that it would be more acceptable to the authorities to order to Chicago the brigadier general who will be promoted to the next vacancy in the higher grade.

SLOW SEARCH FOR DEAD.

Hard Work to Investigate the Ruins of Chandler.

CHANDLER, O. T., April 1.—Although the tornado struck Chandler forty-eight hours ago, very little search of the ruins has yet been made, and it is feared that the death roll may be considerably augmented. Scores of injured are under the care of surgeons, who have come here from all parts of Oklahoma. None of the wounded have succumbed today, though many are suffering greatly, and some of them cannot possibly recover.

Nearly all the men slept in the streets last night, where fires were kept blazing. The women were cared for in the few houses which were not destroyed, or found shelter in the tents sent from surrounding towns. Fifty special policemen effectually protected the property of the citizens. A thousand people are homeless, and half as many are without a thing in the world. Help on a large scale is needed.

Lawyer John Dawson and Edgar Demoss, the barber, who are numbered among the dead, were eating supper in Wallace's restaurant when the storm came and the building collapsed. Dawson, who left a wife and two children at Alma, Neb., was instantly killed. Demoss was pinioned by his right arm, but was not injured. He cried for help, but no one could reach him through the fire. He begged for some one to cut off his arm, but the horror-stricken crowd was compelled to see him roasted to death.

The search in the ruins is necessarily slow, and a true list of the dead and injured cannot be made for several days.

KANSAS CITY, April 1.—A special to the Journal from Guthrie, O. T., says: It develops tonight that the loss of life in the Chandler cyclone has been greatly overstated. In the confusion and difficulty of getting news out over the long-distance telephone, names became mixed and the list of dead was made greater than it really was. A corrected list of the dead at Chandler, as given out tonight by the Chandler relief committee, follows:

John Dawson, Edgar S. Demoss, James Woodward and wife, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Johnson and little son, Mrs. Philip Johnson and child, Mrs. Tom Smith, Mrs. Dr. Lee, Miss Emma Rettenstein, Emma Dressinger, D. E. Johnson.

In the country north of Chandler John C. Kyle and two children were killed.

It surprised many visitors to the Chicago World's Fair to find that of all the blood-purifiers, Ayer's Sarsaparilla was the only one on exhibition. The reason is that Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a standard remedy, and not a patent medicine, or secret nostrum.

WOULD DECLARE WAR.

Greece Will Not Submit to a Blockade of Her Coast.

GEORGE HOLDS THE TRUMP.

If the Powers Interfere With Him, He Will Commence Active Hostilities Against the Turks—The Hellenes Well Prepared to Hold Their Own by Land or Sea—People on the Frontier Give Up Everything to Help the Soldiers.

LONDON, April 1.—The Times will print tomorrow a dispatch from its Vienna correspondent, which says:

"A council of the admirals was held today to determine whether and when the Gulf of Athens is to be blockaded. All the powers have now consented to the proposition, though nothing has been decided as to the blockade of other Greek ports.

"It is no secret that King George has formally stated to the powers that a declaration of war against Turkey will immediately follow an extension of the blockade to the Greek coast. This fact cannot be left out of consideration. It is believed in some quarters that if the Gulf of Athens is blockaded popular excitement will compel the king to declare war, even if his own judgment and that of the cabinet were opposed. This has been a leading cause of the delay in securing a unanimous agreement between the powers.

"There is no doubt that in the event of a Turko-Greek war, the intervention of the powers would be suspended."

GREECE CANNOT LOSE.

By Land and Sea They Are Sure to Hold Their Own.

LONDON, April 1.—The Times will contain a dispatch from its Athens correspondent tomorrow which says:

"Whether in the event of war the powers will abstain from a blockade and leave the Greek fleet unfettered, is debated here with great interest. It is pointed out that should war ensue the powers could not as neutrals hinder the operations of the Greek navy, which might bombard Smyrna and Salonica and capture the islands of the Aegean.

"In case the Turks should be victorious on land, which is not expected at Athens, Greece would be more than compensated by victories on the sea. It is assumed, of course, that Europe would never permit the Turkish army to advance to Athens. Thus, whatever happens, Greece stands no win; at any rate, not to lose.

"These calculations would be completely overthrown should the powers compel the Greek fleet to remain inactive. But this course, it is contended here, would be tantamount to an offensive alliance with Turkey against Greece.

"A number of Italian volunteers have arrived here from Crete, having safely run the blockade. They say there is no bread on the island except in the camp of Col. Vassos, which is provisioned for three months. The insurgents are not organized, but consist of bands of armed peasants, who leave their homes for a day or two during active operations.

"The real head of the Greek army is Col. Limbrici, who directs all the movements of the insurgents."

The Times' correspondent at Larissa will say tomorrow:

"The first step of Crown Prince Constantine in his new command has been to hold a strategical conference, at which it was decided to create two divisions of the army, with bases at Larissa and Trikhala. Some of the leading spirits of the Ethnike Helaria have been here recently, among them the well known Alexandrian banker, M. Goussios, who is believed to be largely responsible for financing the mobilization.

"Every available horse and mule in this district have been requisitioned for the crown. The peasants willingly give them up and use oxen for plowing instead."

A dispatch from Constantinople says: "It is understood here that the porte, replying to the request of the powers for the withdrawal of Turkish troops from Crete, declared that Turkey will only comply with the request in case the Greek troops are withdrawn first."

IRISHMEN DERIDE THE TURKS.

They Cheer on Hearing That the Turks Fire on a Flag of Truce.

LONDON, April 1.—There were loud cheers from the Irish benches in the house of commons today when the parliamentary secretary for the foreign office, Mr. Curzon, confirmed the report from Crete that a detachment of Turkish Bashi Bazouks at Cretimo had fired upon a flag of truce.

Continuing, Mr. Curzon said the government was doing everything possible to accelerate the withdrawal of the Turkish troops from Crete, though, he added, until the powers were in a position to replace the garrison, which they are endeavoring to do by dispatching reinforcements, they were not justified in exposing the refugees at the seaports to the risk of a successful attack.

THE PIRAEUS THE FIRST MARK.

Powers to Begin the Greek Blockade at Athens.

LONDON, April 1.—It is semi-officially announced that the admirals of the foreign fleets in Cretan waters have asked their respective governments to dispatch fifty cavalrymen and a battery of artillery, each for service in Crete.

Owing to the decision to extend the blockade, it is necessary to reinforce the international fleet, and some days must elapse before the requisite number of warships will be available for the coercion of Greece. Only the Piraeus, the port of Athens, will be blockaded at first, further measures depending upon the course Greece pursues.

AMNESTY FOR ARMENIANS.

Turkish Government Extends Leniency to the Oppressed.

NEW YORK, April 1.—The following notice was sent out today from the office of the imperial Turkish consulate in this city:

"A. Chifik Bey, consul for Turkey at New York, has received orders from his government to inform those who may have an interest in the matter that the Armenians implicated in the late disorders who have taken refuge abroad have all been amnestied. Those who are under sentence of death will be provisionally kept in a fortress."

Italian Warship Coming.

ROME, April 1.—The cruiser Tigura will be sent to New York by the government to represent Italy at the dedication on April 27 of the monument erected to the memory of Gen. Grant.

Greek Sailing Vessels Captured.

ATHENS, April 1.—Three Greek sailing vessels carrying cargoes of provisions consigned to Crete, have been captured by a British warship outside the limits of the blockade.

JIM RIVER BOOMING.

Many Roadbeds Washed Away and More to Come.

OMAHA, April 1.—A special to the Bee from Mitchell, S. D., says: Over 1,200 feet of the Milwaukee road's track two miles east of here was washed out this morning, leaving the bridge intact but in danger of being carried away. The Jim river has risen fully three feet since yesterday afternoon, and is fully a mile wide at places. The water is now eighteen inches lower than it was in 1881.

The Omaha road is in equally as bad a fix, as 200 feet of the approach to the bridge on the west side and 100 feet on the east are doomed and will go out with the flood tonight. The river is expected to rise higher tomorrow when the big flood gets down from the north. Several farm houses on the Jim river bottoms are now nearly covered with water. Fully two and a half inches of rain fell yesterday and last night.

A special from Sioux Falls says: Big Sioux river is higher than ever known and is still rising. Lake Kampeska, in which the river has its source, has risen five feet and is still rising. Business along the river has been suspended. The bottoms above the city are a broad sea and much fear is expressed, as the flood from the north is still to come. Damage to bridges in Minnehaha county alone so far is $50,000.

A special from Yankton says the Jim river is still rising there, but no great damage has been done. Railroad men are anxiously watching the bridges, several of which seem doomed, as heavy rains have fallen in the last twenty-four hours and the floodwater will be greatly increased.

At Huron the Jim is reported to be above the record high water of sixteen years ago. None of this flood has reached Yankton yet.

SMASHING UP THE ROADS.

Bridges and Tracks of Northwestern Lines Swept Away by the Flood.

FARGO, N. D., April 1.—The situation here from the Red river flood is growing more serious. The river is rising about four inches per hour.

East of Fargo and south of the Northern Pacific tracks the water averages about two feet, and in the Big Coulee west of the city, it is higher than ever known. The high water at Wahpeton and Breckenridge will be a terrible flood when it reaches here as it will be added to the immense quantity now here, and going northward.

There have been no trains over the Great Northern since Tuesday. No. 21 Northern Pacific was sent north over the Great Northern tracks at noon today and will reach East Grand Forks and Crookston.

DELTA SITUATION IMPROVED.

Only Further Danger Is From the Backwater.

MEMPHIS, April 1.—The flood situation in the Mississippi delta above Greenville is decidedly better tonight as to the threatened loss of life and further destruction of levees. The half-dozen crevasses on the Arkansas and Mississippi shores between Helena and Greenville have drawn an immense volume of water out of the main channel, which is spreading over the lowlands, but not with that degree of rapidity that cuts off escape by the inhabitants of the low countries.

The damage to the farming country in the delta cannot be exaggerated. Five counties will be, for the most part, under water for thirty days, and the main and branch lines of the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley road will have more than 100 miles of track inundated.

The greatest danger now is to the south of Greenville, as the levees from Wayside to the mouth of the river must begin to feel the pressure of the movement of water back into the channel from the delta, through the White river country and the St. Francis basin. From Memphis to Crawley's ridge the river is now forty miles wide. A line east and west on the water across Rosedale would probably be fifty miles long. All this water must pass out between two walls of the levee, in many places but a few miles distant one from the other.

Another rise of one-tenth of a foot in the river at Memphis is shown by the official bulletin from the weather bureau. The gauge tonight registers 35.4 feet.

The local relief committee this afternoon sent a steamboat to the St. Francis river country to bring out water-bound people, and carry supplies and food to man and beast. It is said that the destitution in the territory to be covered is fearful, but the news of it did not reach Memphis until today.

St. Louis Submerged.

ST. LOUIS, April 1.—The river at Des Peres broke all previous records today and flooded a large portion of the city near the southwest limits. The country thereabouts looks like an immense lake, the flood extending west to Ellendale station.

The St. Louis & San Francisco tracks are covered with water and trains are using the Missouri Pacific tracks, which are about a foot above water.

The officials of the Iron Mountain road have completely lost one of their trains between here and Arkansas City, but no apprehension is felt. It is known there has been a landslide near Desotto, and washouts at other points.

Cheltenhome Brickworks, Laclede Fire Brick Works, Old St. Louis Smelting and Refining Works, and a number of other concerns can only be reached by boats. Several blocks of houses on Sublette avenue were flooded to the second story. Police boats rescued twenty-nine people from them.

Weather bureau observers in Missouri and Iowa report one of the heaviest rainfalls of the winter. The Mississippi is swelling rapidly.

George W. Tate, a laborer, aged 70, and Nellie Tate, his daughter, aged 6, were drowned in trying to escape from the flood at Webster, near this city.

Minneapolis Ice Gorge Breaks.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 1.—The huge ice jam which had formed in the Mississippi at Forty-second avenue north broke late yesterday afternoon and an immense volume of water, big cakes of ice and thousands of feet of logs went tearing down the river over St. Anthony falls. The water rose two feet inside of an hour, flooding many houses. It is estimated that 25,000 feet of logs were swept away. The damage will reach $100,000.

Railroad Traffic Abandoned.

ABERDEEN, S. D., April 1.—The northern part of the state is largely inundated. Railroad traffic on the three systems having lines here has been entirely abandoned. Aberdeen store basements are flooded and the Western Union telegraph office has two feet of water upon its floor. The occupants of many residences have been forced to move out.

SUMMER RESORT BURNED.

Cambridge Springs a Mass of Smouldering Ruins.

MEADVILLE, Pa., April 1.—Cambridge Springs, a health resort about fifteen miles from here, was almost entirely destroyed by fire today, involving a loss of one life and a property loss of $200,000.

Charles Hays, a merchant, entered his place of business while it was in flames to save some valuables, and was crushed by the falling walls. His body has not as yet been recovered.

The village presents a scene of desolation tonight. From the Erie tracks to Spring street is a mass of smouldering ruins. At 4 o'clock the flames were under control.

CUSTOMS RECORD BROKEN.

Astoria Office in One Day Taxed by $40,000.

ASTORIA, Or., April 1.—Today was the biggest day in the history of the Astoria custom house. Forty thousand dollars in gold was taken in on tin plate removed from bond on account of the passage of the Dingley tariff bill.