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FOR FAMINE SUFFERERS

House Concurs In the Senate Joint Resolution.

FOOD WILL BE SENT TO INDIA.

McMillin Calls Attention to the Spectacle of Contributing Charity to the Starving Subjects of Great Britain While She Is Bombarding Suffering Christians—Jerry Simpson Dolefully Predicts a Starving Condition in This Country—House Adjourns Till Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—There was a brief session of the house today followed by an adjournment to next Wednesday in pursuance of the policy which has been determined upon.

After the usual routine business James Hamilton Lewis, a Democratic member-elect from the state of Washington, was escorted to the bar of the house by Mr. Bailey of Texas, and took the oath of office.

Terry of Arkansas then rose to a question of personal privilege and announced his position with reference to McMillin. Terry explained that he had no ill-feeling resulting from the contest for the speakership, but he had objected to the extension of an hour because Dingley's proposition was to include an understanding that a vote should be taken on the amendments in gross, and such an arrangement would have deprived the Democratic members of an opportunity to demand a separate vote on the retroactive amendment to the tariff bill.

Speaking of the amendment, Terry remarked that it was now the "object of animadversion throughout the United States." Thereupon Dingley rose, interposing "this is hardly the question of personal privilege, but I will not object to it."

Terry, despite protests from members who tried to choke him off, then continued his explanation for half an hour. This over, the joint resolution from the senate providing for chartering a vessel to carry food to the famine sufferers of India was called up by Grout of Vermont.

McMillin of Tennessee said that he did not want to stand in the way of charity, but this was the time for plain talk, when, he declared, "the sad spectacle is presented of us having to contribute charity to the starving subjects of Great Britain in one part of the world, while she is bombarding suffering Christians in another part of the world." (Applause on the floor and in the galleries.)

Cannon of Illinois said that no proceeding had given the country more satisfaction than the relief sent to the famine sufferers of Ireland and Russia. He found much to condemn in England's policy, but he did not propose to offer a gift with one hand and throw a stone with the other.

"While we are providing for the suffering poor we should point out why they have become poor," declared Simpson of Kansas. "It is a historical fact that while we were contributing to suffering Ireland, every ship that sailed from Ireland bore her products to England as a tribute to the absentee landlordism of that country. Why is it that India, whose people are producers, is starving because of one year of drouth?"

"Is it not a fact that Ireland was prosperous until England broke down her system of protection?" Walker of Massachusetts interrogated.

It was the English landlord system which ruined Ireland and India, Simpson asserted, and added:

"Today it is eating out the vitals of this country. We are traveling the same road, and it will be only a few years before we will be appealing to the charity of other countries."

The resolution was adopted by unanimous consent, and then, at 10:15, the house adjourned to Wednesday next.

INTERCESSION FOR RIVERA.

Spain Has Been Notified of American Public Feeling.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Mahany of New York today introduced a resolution in the house requesting the secretary of state "if such action, in his estimation be not inconsistent with public policy, to represent to the government of Spain the profound sense of satisfaction with which the people of the United States would view the extension of clemency as regards the remission of a death sentence in the case of Gen. Ruis Rivera."

CHICAGO, April 3.—A Times-Herald Washington special says: Secretary Sherman is protesting against the execution of Gen. Ruis Rivera. President McKinley and Mr. Sherman have discussed the case and the latter, at the president's suggestion, communicated with Senor de Lome, the Spanish minister, giving him to understand that the execution of Rivera would raise such indignation throughout the United States as to embarrass the government. Senor De Lome communicated the substance of this protest to his government, and there are reasons for believing that the Spanish authorities will cable orders to Havana which will save Rivera's life.

IS SANGUILLY AN INGRATE?

Rumor That He Will Lead an Expedition to Cuba.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—It has come to the knowledge of the state department that Gen. Julio Sanguilly is now at Jacksonville, Fla., and that his followers have given out the impression that the general is about to head an expedition to Cuba.

Secretary Sherman was asked what the United States government would do in case this impression was fell founded. In reply he said that in the first place he did not believe Sanguilly would do any such thing. His reason for this belief was the fact that he (Secretary Sherman) held in his possession a written pledge made by Sanguilly, in return for the good offices of this government in securing his release from prison, not to have any connection in any manner with the Cuban troubles. The Spanish government also held a similar pledge and, in addition, Sanguilly had promised not to return to Cuba without its consent.

If Sanguilly violated the obligations he had thus assumed, the department of state, Mr. Sherman said, would not interfere further for his protection, no matter what befell him, and it would have nothing further to do with him.

The secretary does not believe that Gen. Rivera, who was wounded and captured by the Spanish and now lies in jail at San Cristobal, will be executed. It is undoubtedly true, however, that the threat of the departure of another expedition from Florida under Sanguilly promises to prejudice the efforts that are making, with show of success, to secure Gen. Rivera's pardon.

FORESTRY RESERVE ORDER

Members of the Commission Ordered to Report at the Interior Department Tomorrow.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—All the members of the government forestry commission have been wired to report at the interior department to Secretry Bliss at 10 o'clock next Monday morning. The object is to review the investigation made by the commission last summer, which formed the basis of President Cleveland's proclamation establishing thirteen additional forest reservations, aggregating 21,379,840 acres.

FORMAL ORDER ISSUED.

Gens. Merritt and Brook Go to New Departments.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The war department has issued the formal order consequent on Gen. Ruger's retirement, transferring Gen. Merritt from Chicago to New York, and Gen. Brook from St. Paul to Chicago to command the military departments of which those cities are headquarters.

Anglo-American Treaty Delayed.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The Anglo-American treaty will be temporarily sidetracked in the senate next week. This will be done for several reasons. The principal one given by Senator Davis, who is in charge of the treaty, is that a number of senators who have remained in the city in constant attendance upon the executive sessions in the belief that a vote would be reached are anxious to get away for a few days. Another reason is found in the difficulty of arranging pairs for absent senators who oppose ratification of the treaty in any form.

Object to American Tin.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—The customs house brokers, the canners and many of the fruit men of California are up in arms against that part of the new tariff bill prohibiting the drawback formerly allowed on imported tin. The drawback or rebate privilege being withdrawn by the Dingley bill the canners and fruit men say they will be obliged to purchase American tin at much higher prices than foreign tin, and further that the total production of tin plate in the United States is insufficient to supply the demand of the Pacific coast. Those interested are preparing a memorial to congress on the subject.

THE CRUISER PHILADELPHIA.

Her Mission Significant, Despite Official Assurances.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Regarding the ulterior motive of the administration in ordering the cruiser Philadelphia to Hawaii, it is reported from good sources that despite the pacific assurances of officials there is much more significance in the orders than the administration cares to have the public know at this time.

In official circles here it is taken to mean that the administration is favorable to annexation and the departure of the Philadelphia is the first step in that direction. There is nothing in the political situation in Hawaii to justify interference by the United States government under the existing friendly relations with Japan and Hawaii. A course of action which would prevent the Japanese from getting control of the islands would, however, be necessary in the probable event of a conclusion of a treaty of annexation with the Hawaiian republic.

GOV. THORNTON RESIGNS.

His Successor Will Probably Be Capt. T. W. Collier.

DENVER, April 3.—A special to the Republican from Santa Fe, N. M., says, Gov. W. T. Thornton today wired to Washington his resignation as governor of New Mexico. His commission expires on April 15, but he has always declared he would resign as soon as the Button gang of conspirators was executed. Most of the governor's time for the next year will be spent in the Sonora, Mexico, gold fields.

Private dispatches from Washington indicate that the resignation will be accepted at once, and that Capt. T. W. Collier, of Raton, N. M., the veteran journalist and Grand Army man, will most probably be appointed governor, though it is claimed that G. D. Pray, of Iowa, ex-Gov. Prince and George H. Wallance, of this city, are still in the race.

FROM THE ILL-FATED NARONIC.

Message Written as She Was Sinking Off Cape Hatteras.

NORFOLK, Va., April 3.—A bottle was picked up at Washwood's life-saving station yesterday morning, containing what purports to be a message from the ill-fated White Star line ship Naronic. The message reads:

"On board the steamship Naronic, at sea, 500 miles east of Cape Hatteras.—Steamer been struck by cyclone; now sinking. As we push off in only boat left, we toss this message overboard, in the hope that it may reach land and tell of our fate. Good-bye."

The White Star freight steamer Naronic sailed from Liverpool for New York on February 11, 1893. From that time to this nothing has been heard of the craft. It was believed that she turned turtle and sank. The steamship Coventry, which arrived at Bremen on March 20, 1893, from Fernandina, passed two lifeboats while on the voyage from Florida. They bore the name of the Naronic, but did not show any evidence of having been occupied.

BETRAYED TO BATTLE

Cretans Leave Their Fastness Under Guarantee.

ADMIRALS PROMISE PROTECTION

But the Patriots Are Attacked by Turks As Soon As They Reach the Plains—Not a Movement Made by the Powers to Prevent the Conflict—Many Killed and Wounded on Both Sides—Mussulmans Now Being Disarmed.

CANEA, April 3.—Admiral Canevaro, the Italian admiral in command of the fleets of the powers, yesterday authorized the insurgents and their families to quit the Akrotiri peninsula and proceed inland, where they would be in a better position to obtain food and supplies than on the heights of Akrotiri.

Confiding in this authorization, the insurgents and their families descended from the heights of Akrotiri with the intention of moving inland. As soon as they reached the plain, however, fire was opened upon them, at a range of 200 yards, by 2,000 Bashi Bazouks.

The Turkish force was largely composed of refugees from the garrison at Selini, who, in spite of the promise made to the representatives of the powers, have been re-armed by the Turkish governor. As soon as the Bashi Bazouks began firing on the insurgents, the latter returned the fire and killed some of their assailants.

The international forces did not take a step to prevent this collision, which might have resulted in the massacre of large numbers of women and children, to say nothing of the insurgents, who moved from a practically impregnable position down to an exposed plain, firm in the belief that the foreign admirals had guaranteed them a safe passage across the plains to the hills inland, where the Bashi Bazouks would not dare to follow them.

The foreign warships in Suda bay did not fire a shot to check the onslaught, although it was impossible for the officers to be ignorant of the fact that fighting was in progress around the band which had left the fastnesses of Akrotiri, to all intents and purposes under the guarantee of the great powers of Europe.

Finally, when it was no longer possible to resist the attack of the Bashi Bazouks, orders were sent to the international forces ashore to proceed to the disarmament of the Turks. These instructions, however, were sent too late to be of avail.

After the fighting a force of British sailors was landed to hold the Mussulmans in check. The latter are known to have lost heavily, and already fifty killed and wounded have been brought here. All the Mussulmans, on reaching the lines outside the town, coming back from the fight, were disarmed by the Italian sailors and gendarmes. The disarming of the Mussulmans greatly incensed all of their coreligionists in town, and they began assembling in large numbers in the main public square.

9 p. m.—Orders had just been given to the foreign warships to fire on the Bashi Bazouks when Maj. Bor and two Italian officers were seen in the Akrotiri hills with Tewfik Pasha. They succeeded in persuading the Bashi Bazouks to return to this city. A lieutenant left here this morning for Platiana to bring back a number of Turkish prisoners. The latter, however, refused to leave Col. Vassos' camp.

THE RUSSIAN VIEW.

The Slavs Do Not Believe Macedonia Will Rise.

NEW YORK, April 3.—A dispatch to the Herald from St. Petersburg says:

"The Russian consul at Janina writes that it is untrue that he has been insulted by the Turkish troops, and that the story is probably a Greek invention. In reply to the Greek assertions that the Macedonians will rise upon a declaration of war, the wish alone is father to the thought. The prince of Bulgaria and Premier Stoileff are perfectly resolved that no risings shall take place if they can help it. It is perfectly true that in Bulgaria there is a certain popular feeling toward stirring up a Macedonian agitation, but it is said from a thoroughly reliable source that Stoileff is able to hold his own against the opposition party. He considers that the best policy is to support the prince and staunchly aid the powers in the cause of peace now, in order that Bulgaria may have a stronger claim later. Servia is pledged to follow Bulgaria's lead. Only in case of massacres taking place would either of these two powers move. It is stated that the new governor of Crete will be a Spanish official.

"The Novoe Vremya pertinently says: Russia and England are agreed, but there is only again the fatal delay in waiting for the assent of the powers. It will be necessary to give the governor large military and financial resources. All the details of the Greek blockade are arranged. The emperor of Austria's speech is warmly approved here."

THE WELL FED TURKS.

Edhem Pasha's Forces Reported in Fine Condition.

ELASSONA, Macedonia, April 3.—A war correspondent representing the Associated Press has arrived at the Turkish headquarters. The Turks are in splendid condition and intensely eager for a fight. Edhem Pasha, commander of the Turkish troops, has stopped the dispatch of any further reinforcements, as he regards the forces under his command as ample to deal with the Greeks. He could concentrate over 50,000 men on the Greek frontier, in the vicinity of Elassona, within five hours. Everything is ready, so that all the forces could advance within an hour after the receipt of instructions to do so. The correspondent has no hesitation in saying that the rations supplied here are superior to those which were shipped to the Egyptian troops which took part in the expedition to Dongola last year.

Party Strife in Samoa.

VICTORIA, April 3.—Advices brought by the Warrimoo state that the natives of Samoa are taking advantage of the absence of warships to stir up party strife. When the steamer left there was prospect of fighting in the near future. Chief Tamazz had been stirring the strife with a view to revolting against King Malietoa. Tamazz has a strong following. Malietoa has surrounded his palace with guards in case of attack. A collision between the parties may occur at any moment unless a warship puts in an appearance.

FIRE AT CHATTANOOGA.

Richardson Block Destroyed With a Loss of $400,000—Boyd Ewing and S. M. Patton Killed.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 3.—The Richardson building, the largest in Chattanooga, burned between 3:30 and 6 o'clock this morning. The fire caught from the furnace in the basement, ran up the elevator, and when the fire companies arrived the building was a mass of flames. The watchman warned a number of gentlemen sleeping on the sixth floor, and all succeeded in getting out except Boyd Ewing, one of the wealthiest men in this section, and S. M. Patton, one of the most prominent architects in the South. Ewing attempted to climb down the fire escape, and fell from the top. His body was badly mutilated. Patton was cut off from escape on the stairs, and his body is buried in the ruins.

About 100 offices and four stores were in the building. The total loss is $400,000; insurance, $200,000. Nothing was saved from the building. The loss on the contents is distributed among about 100 people.

A two-story building adjoining was destroyed. The Third National bank building across the street was badly damaged. Among the heaviest losers are the American Investment Company, owners of the building and of a large part of its contents; R. C. Kinsley & Co., Merchants' Chattanooga Building and Loan Association.

Nearly all the lawyers of the city had offices in the building, and many valuable papers which cannot be replaced were burned. Frank Carter, a lawyer, who attempted to save some papers from his office in the Third National bank building, fell from a ladder and was badly injured.

JAPANESE IN HIAWAII.

More Than Half the Sakura Maru's Passengers to Be Returned.

HONOLULU, March 16.—Of the 316 Japanese on board the Sakura Maru 161 will be detained and sent back to Japan. They will be detained in the quarantine station until the return of the Sakura Maru from Seattle. These are returned on statutory grounds. The contract laborers had absolutely no resources whatever and very little of anything else. Most of them had only a single kimono on their backs and were devoid of underclothing of any kind. They relied entirely on the contracts they had made with the agents of the immigration company at home, and some of these will undoubtedly be made to suffer when the emigrants get home, for the Japanese government has acquired a reputation for dealing severely with those concerned in such matters. The supreme court recently dismissed the writ of habeas corpus in connection with one of the Japanese who was refused permission to land, holding that the action of the deputy collector general was executive and not judicial, and concluding "we are of opinion that the decision of the deputy collector cannot be inquired into by this court."

SOUTH AMERICAN WAR NEWS.

Five Hundred Brazilians Go to Aid Uruguayan Insurgents.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The Herald's correspondent in Montevideo telegraphs that 500 men have crossed the Brazilian border into Uruguay to aid the insurgents. The forces of Samos and Saraiva, the leaders, it is expected, will march to the north near the Brazilian frontier to incorporate their troops with the new bands from Brazil.

The Herald's correspondent in Rio Janeiro, Brazil, telegraphs that the government has ordered the cruiser Tiradenes to proceed to Monte Rijed at once.

The press of Rio Janeiro demands that reinforcements be sent to aid the federal troops in Bahia, the fanatics still being unconquered.

Gen. Tojas, special envoy from Uruguay to Argentina, said today that his mission was to promote friendly relations with his government. He declared that Uruguay would negotiate no treaty with Chile prejudicial to the interests of Argentina.

WELCOME AMBASSADOR WHITE.

At the Same Time German Exporters Dread New Tariff.

LONDON, April 3.—The Standard has the following from its Berlin correspondent: The appointment of Andrew D. White as American ambassador to Germany is regarded here with great satisfaction. It is hoped that he will be able to remove many difficulties now hampering the commerce between the two countries. The leading German merchants, especially those engaged in the manufacture of chemicals, fancy paper goods and dress materials, expect the most disastrous consequences from the new tariff.

Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, April 3.—Fire started in the planing and lumber mill of E. T. Manson, on Border street, East Boston, last night, and before it was under control, a four-story brick structure, two-story frame building adjoining, a four-story brick and two other buildings were badly damaged. The heaviest losers are: E. T. Manson planing and lumber mills, $20,000 on building and $10,000 on stock, covered by insurance; Phonoharp company, on stock $5,000, on machinery $1,500; Frame & McPherson, $3,500; L. L. Harris, druggist, $5,000. Other smaller losses will bring the total above $50,000.

Convention Hall Blown Down.

ST. LOUIS, April 3.—The south wall of the convention auditorium in which Maj. McKinley was nominated was blown down this afternoon by a strong wind. Nobody was hurt. The building is being demolished.

OXFORD WINS AGAIN.

Cambridge Beaten the Eighth Successive Time.

AN AMERICAN IN EACH CREW.

Cambridge Gets Away First and With a Master Stroke, but Oxford's Characteristic Long, Steady Pull Soon Tells—The Dark Blues Walk Away From the Light Blues as if the Latter Were Standing Still—The Race Is Won by Two Lengths and Within Twenty-five Seconds of the Record.

PUTNEY, England, April 3.—The fifty-fourth annual boat race between crews representing the universities of Oxford and Cambridge was rowed today over the usual course, from Putney to Mortlake, a distance of four and one-quarter miles. Oxford won by barely two lengths. The time was 19 minutes 12 seconds. Oxford has now won thirty-one out of the fifty-four races rowed and has been the winner eight years in succession.

The weather was bad for boating. The sky was overcast, the wind was gusty, some rain fell just before the start and the atmosphere was raw and cold. The betting was 5 to 1 on Oxford.

The usual crowds assembled at all points of vantage along the course. The rowing experts expected that Cambridge would get the best of the start and that Oxford would lead from Hammersmith bridge to the finish.

The crews were made up as follows:

Oxford—J. J. Deknopp, bow, 159 pounds; C. O. Edwards, No. 2, 170; C. K. Phillips, No. 3, 168; C. D. Burnell, No. 4, 193; E. E. Balfour, No. 5, 188; R. Carr, No. 6, 179; W. E. Crumm, No. 7, 170½; R. Gold, stroke, 165½; H. R. Pechell, coxswain, 113½.

Cambridge—D. E. Campbell Muir, bow, 165½ pounds; A. S. Bell, No. 2, 171; E. J. D. Taylor, No. 3, 182; B. H. Howell, No. 4, 179; W. A. Bieber, No. 5, 183; D. Pennington, No. 6, 177½; W. Dudley Ward, No. 7, 176; W. J. Fernie, stroke, 167; E. C. Hawkins, coxswain, 114½.

It was expected that there would be an unusual amount of interest in the race throughout the United States, as it was the first time since the beginning of this series of contests in 1829 that an American has rowed in each boat. J. J. Deknopp, of Oxford college, of Albany, was in the bow of the dark blues, and B. H. Howell, of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and New York city, was No. 4 in the boat for the light blues.

The start was fixed for 2:15 o'clock, an hour and a quarter before high water. At 2 o'clock the wind had freshened and was piercing cold. H. Gold, the Oxford stroke, and W. J. Fernie, the Cambridge stroke, in interviews with the representative of the Associated Press, just before the race, said that their crews were in the most fit condition for the contest.

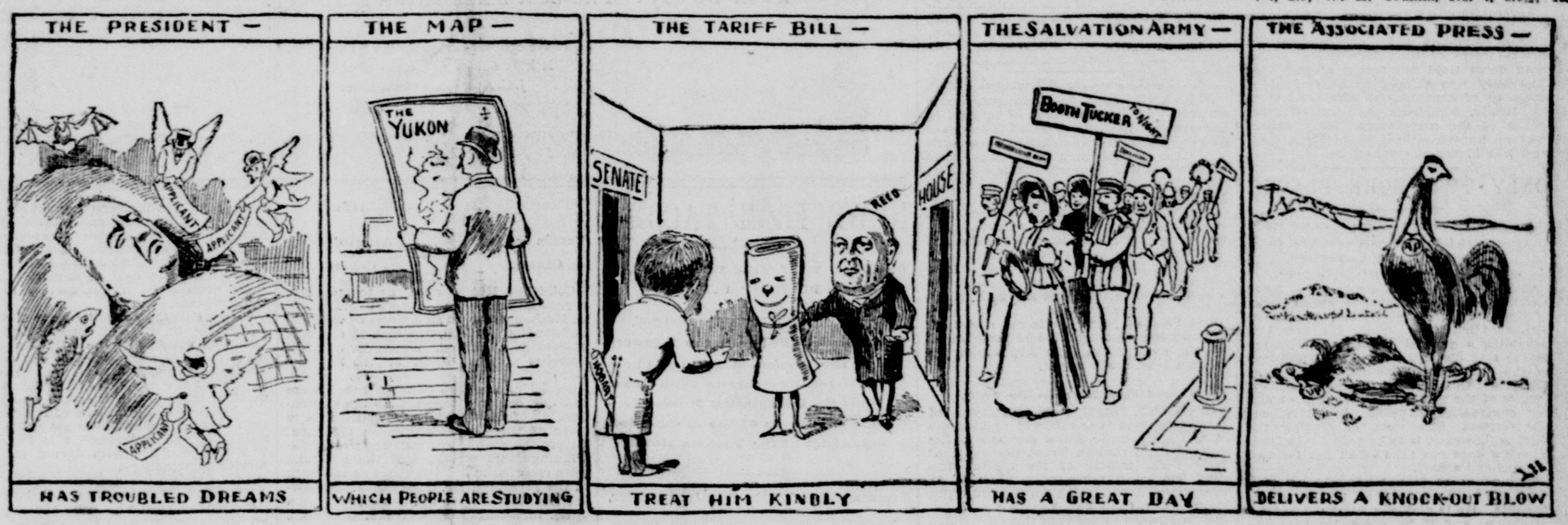
The Cambridge men were the first to embark, having won the toss, and chosen the Middlesex side of the river. The start was made at 2:24 p. m. Willan effected an admirable start. Fernie, Cambridge, got off the mark sharper than Gold, Oxford, and at the Duke's head, Cambridge, a minute after the start, had the nose of their boat in front. The light blues were pulling 36 to the minute, while Oxford was striking 34 with the long, clear pull so characteristic of the 1897 Oxford crew. It soon began to tell and at Claspers, Oxford was a quarter of a length ahead, was coming away and was soon half a length in the lead.

At Walden's, Oxford's men were rowing well within their strength and pulling in the most admirable style. They passed the Crab Tree wharf three-quarters of a length to the good. Abreast of Harrols, Fernie, Cambridge, who was well supported, spurted and succeeded in slightly reducing the dark blue lead, though Oxford was rowing in the most perfect form, which could not be said of Cambridge. Oxford shot under Hammersmith bridge a length ahead amid uproarious cheers from the dark blue partisans on both banks. There Cambridge began to feel the effect of Oxford's wash, and at the lead mills the other side of Hammersmith bridge and one mile six furlongs and fifty yards from the start the race was practically over. Gold was coming right away and leaving the Cambridge boat as if it was standing still. At the Doves, one mile seven furlongs and sixty yards from the start, Oxford was rowing 33 and Cambridge was striking 32, with the dark blues increasing their lead to three lengths at Barnes' bridge, where Oxford was still in perfect form and it was very obvious that Cambridge had enough of it. Some of the light blues were palpably distressed.

At Barnes' bridge Fernie called for a final effort, and for a time the Cambridge crew gained on their Oxford rivals. The latter, however, without undily spurting, passed the judges' boat easy winners by a bare two lengths, and in the second best time, 19 minutes 12 seconds, in which the race has been rowed over this course. The best time was 18 minutes 47 seconds, when Oxford won by one length and four feet. This year's dark blue crew won by less than a third of a length last year in twenty minutes. Cambridge finished eleven seconds behind Oxford. The time of the dark blues at the Crab Tree was 3 minutes 55 seconds; at Hammersmith bridge 7 minutes 20 seconds; at Chiswick church 11 minutes 3 seconds, and at Barnes' bridge 16 minutes.

The water was smooth at Putney, but the wind was due east.

Memphis Bicycle Races.

MEMPHIS, April 3.—Fifteen hundred people witnessed the second night's racing of the Southern bicycle circuit at the Coliseum tonight. H. R. Steenson won the free-for-all, Al Weining the invitation race, and Whiffstettle the consolation race.

LONDON, March 31.—Maj. John Willoughby, the military commander of the Jameson raid into the Transvaal, who was sentenced to ten months' imprisonment in Holloway jail July 28 for violation of the foreign enlistment act, was released from prison today.