DUESTROW IS HANGED AT LAST

Kept Up His Role of Lunatic Almost to the Very End.

PITIFUL APPEALS FOR AID

NEARLY EVERYBODY NEAR HIM WAS APPLIED TO.

Coward and Craven in His Cell, He Is Erect and Fearless on the Gallows—But Little to Say Save That a Big Mistake Was Being Made and That He Was Innocent of the Crime of Which He Stood Convicted.

Union, Mo., Feb. 16.—Arthur Duestrow was hanged in the Franklin county jail at 1 o'clock today.

The condemned man, who has simulated insanity since the day of the crime, kept up his role until late last evening.

He arose shortly after 7 o'clock this morning and for the first time in three years he broke down, and his usual air of haughty indifference gave way to one of despair.

He begged the guards to save him from his fate and requested that messages be sent to Governor Stephens interceding in his behalf. To nearly every visitor and attendant Duestrow appealed for assistance, and asked that the following telegram be sent to ex-Governor Johnson, his counsel, in St. Louis:

"I am in a predicament. Intercede with Governor Stephens for me immediately. I now need your advice. I was insane, but it did me no good. I have nothing left but hope for forgiveness."

This was signed by "General Brandenburg," a name assumed by Duestrow during the past few months.

The murderer partook of a scanty breakfast, and when it was finished, threw himself on his cot and gave way to a burst of tears. He sobbed convulsively and cried out frequently:

"Oh, God, this is terrible!"

Shortly before 1 o'clock Sheriff Puchta notified Duestrow that his last hour had arrived, and in a few moments the guards announced that all was in readiness for the execution.

The sheriff received the order to proceed, and the march to the scaffold began, the sheriff leading the way, followed by Duestrow, with a deputy sheriff on either side, and a large crowd of newspaper men and doctors.

Duestrow was apparently unconcerned, and when he had mounted the scaffold he showed no nervousness. After the ropes had been placed about his legs the sheriff asked him if he had anything to say.

"Nothing but that a big mistake is being made," he said. Then as the rope was being adjusted about his neck he asked:

"May I say a few words?"

The sheriff gave assent, and Duestrow spoke as follows:

"I wish to say that a big mistake is being made here. I am General Brandenburg of the United States army. I am not the man whom you accuse. I am not a murderer of a woman and a child. I now stand before you, sir, bound and tied, a criminal, but I am innocent of any crime. I go at peace with my Lord. I want you to say that I thank my attorney, Governor Johnson of St. Louis, for what he has done for me."

The condemned man hesitated, as if about to talk more, but Sheriff Puchta raised his hand. The black cap was placed over Duestrow's head and the cord was drawn tightly.

Duestrow shouted to one of the deputies: "Good-bye, Simon," and the trap was sprung. Duestrow's neck was not broken by the fall. In eight minutes after he was pronounced dead.

The body was turned over to an undertaker representing Miss Hulda Duestrow of St. Louis, a sister of the dead man, and will be taken to that city this evening, where the remains will be interred alongside the murderer's father in Bellefontaine cemetery.

The undertaker stated that he had positive instructions not to embalm the body, and this is taken as evidence that a post mortem examination will be made to determine the condition of Duestrow's brain.

STORY OF THE CRIME.

Arthur Duestrow shot and killed his wife and only child, a boy of 18 months, at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of February 12, 1894. For some time the millionaire medical student had lapsed from duty to his young wife and was spending much time and money among women of a bawdy house. On the day of the tragedy he spent several hours at the house of his mistress in drinking, and from there went direct to his home, 1724 South Compton avenue. He had an engagement to take his wife to sleighriding that afternoon, and when he drove up to his door Mrs. Deustrow sent a servant to inquire if she should prepare for a ride.

"You d——— ——— You haven't any right to speak to me before I go into the house," he shouted to the servant, and made a motion as if to strike her.

He was inflamed with drink, and staggered up the stairs, where his wife met him.

"If you want to strike some one, Arthur," she said, "don't strike a stranger, strike me."

"All right, I will," he said, and struck her a blow that felled her. He then took her boy, aged two months, and went down stairs, but returned very soon with a pistol in his hand.

"Don't shoot, Arthur, you're drunk," said his wife.

"I'll show you who is drunk," he said, and he fired two shots into her body. For a moment he seemed to realize the enormity of his crime. He kneeled beside the dying woman and in maudlin tones said: "There, There, are you dead?"

Receiving no reply, his drunken frenzy returned. He grasped his child, who had been a spectator of the murder. He first started to go down stairs with the boy, but returned to the hall, held the shrieking babe by one arm to the wall and fired a shot into his brain. With the smoking pistol in his hand he ran into the street and surrendered to a policeman who had been attracted by the shooting. The servant girl, who had fled to the top of the house when he witnessed the scene and it was her testimony that convicted Deustrow. The child died at once, but Mrs. Deustrow lingered unconscious for four days.

From the day of the tragedy until the drop fell today every possible legal battle has been fought by Deustrow's attorneys to save their client from the gallows. By the terms of his father's will, Deustrow received a life income of $10,000 yearly.

Ex-Governor Charles P. Johnson, the leading criminal attorney of Missouri, was principal counsel for the defense.

He called to his aid a corps of lawyers, medical experts and specialists on mental disease and set up a plea of insanity. There have been five continuances, one mile-trial, one appeal and one change of venue in the case. The first hearing was a mis-trial, the jury disagreeing. Before Judge Hirzel, of Franklin county, Deustrow was convicted on February 2, 1896, and sentenced to death. Every artifice known to legal warfare was then resorted to, and the life of the condemned prolonged another year. His income was exhausted every year and is now largely dissipated.

The case attracted wide attention and has established precedents by court rulings upon insanity pleas in ....ense.

BUNCE'S FLEET.

Lying Comparatively Quiet at the Mouth of Charleston Harbor.

Charleston, S. C., Feb. 11.—The day has been an uneventful one with Admiral Bunce's fleet. The ships, occupying their positions of yesterday, resumed the exercises with their main batteries at an early hour.

By 9 o'clock the roar of the big guns could be distinctly heard in the city. These exercises were practically identical with those of yesterday. The practice was then discontinued until 2 o'clock, when it was once more resumed, this time with the four and six-inch guns. During the afternoon, the formation of the fleet was materially changed. The Indiana replaced the Columbia at the southern end of the line and the other five of the fleet were collected about the flagship, almost due east of the jetties and about five miles seaward. At night there was some exercising with the Coston signal, but no movement of general interest.

The Vesuvius lay off the coast with the fleet last night, but came into the harbor early today and still lies off the custom house. The transport of the squadron made her usual trip to the city, and coming up once more in the evening, is now lying in the Cooper river.

Up to a late hour the fleet had been joined by none of the boats recently ordered here. The Terror, Puritan, Katahdin, and Ericsson have been expected off the coast all day, but none of them has put in an appearance. The battleship Maine will sail for Port Royal tomorrow night or Thursday morning.

WANT THE TAX LOWERED

BIG MEETING OF WHISKY MEN AT CINCINNATI.

Belief That If the Government Tax Was Placed at 70 Cents a Gallon It Would Do Away With Much of the Moonshining Now Practiced.

Cincinnati, Feb. 16.—A conference of prominent whisky men from all over the country, representing $100,000,000 of capital invested, was in session at the Grand hotel this afternoon. Resolutions were passed petitioning congress to put the tax at 70 cents.

Among those present were: President Snyder of the Wholesale Liquor Dealers Association of America, New York; Messrs. S. C. Cochran, president of the Kentucky Distillers' association Louisville; and S. M. Rice, president of the American Spirits Manufacturing company, New York.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, The government requires an increase of its revenues at the present time, and

"Whereas, It is a well-established principle that there is a maximum point in the collection of all revenue taxes above which the revenues decrease; and

"Whereas, It is conclusively proven by statistics and the returns of the revenue department that 70 cents per proof gallon is such maximum point in the collection of taxes on distilled spirits; and

"Whereas, The illicit manufacture of whisky has grown to such enormous proportions in certain sections of the country that the honest distiller, who pays all taxes due from him to the government, is almost entirely barred from doing business in those sections, and is placed at great disadvantage in others; and

"Whereas, This great fraudulent distillation is due to the fact that the incentive to commit fraud has been greatly increased by the advance in the tax to $1.10 per gallon by the act of Aug. 28, 1894; and

"Whereas, The distiller who faithfully responds to all the demands of the government in the way of taxation is entitled to consideration from the government; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we respectfully but firmly petition congress to safeguard the honest distiller by putting the tax at 70 cents, which will produce the greatest revenues to the government with the least incentive to illicit distilling."

The meeting adjourned this evening, but some committees to formally present the resolutions and work for their success will be appointed tomorrow.

ROBBED BEAN'S STORE.

Chief of Police Ellis Captures Bray and Davenport at Pocatello.

(Special to The Herald.)

Pocatello, Ida., Feb. 16.—Late last night Chief of Police Ellis returned from Market Lake with E. C. Bray and Edward Davenport, who are charged with robbing Bean's hardware store. One revolver was found in their possession, which Mr. Bean has identified, and another revolver was sold to an Indian. They were arraigned today before Judge Arney, and will be tried tomorrow in the probate court. They are tough characters of the hobo element, and showed fight when Mr. Ellis captured them on the blind baggage of the Salt Lake and Butte express.

This morning C. H. Renfro, section foreman, found all of the booty that was taken from Mr. Bean's store. The guns, knives and razors to the amount of $200 were tied securely in bundles and half buried in the sand at the stockyards, and it required four men to carry them to the sheriff's office.

A Raisin Trust.

New York, Feb. 17.—The World says: Another trust was born yesterday—not a very big or vigorous one as yet, for it is only an infant, but it promises to grow. This new combine is the raisin trust.

The capital stock was subscribed yesterday in Wall street—only $500,000 as a starter, and the name has not yet been selected; but the object is in plain sight. It is simply to control the entire raisin industry of the country. Practically all the native raisins come from the grape region of California, and the town of Fresno is the center of the business. The new trust will make its headquarters there and build a large factory, which is expected to absorb all others. The process of cleansing and preparing raisins for the market is an old one, but the new company has control of a novel device for taking the seeds out of grapes, and this is designed to give great advantage over their concerns.

Alfred Nichols is to be president of the new trust. While declining to give any details of the organization, he said yesterday: "We think this is a most opportune time to embark in the enterprise. The demand for raisins has grown to such proportions that it is impossible to respond to the requirements of the trade except by an investment of a large sum of money at a point where the fruit can be had at the least expense. The men forming the company are principally New Yorkers."

"Re-Landed" Liquors.

Washington, Feb. 16.—Attorney-General Harmon has been asked by the treasury department to construe a recent opinion of Judge Wallace of the United States circuit court for the southern district of New York, who recently decided that liquors made in the United States and exported cannot be "re-landed." The question turns on the word "relanded" as contained in the law. It has been the uniform custom of the trade to permit liquors exported to be re-imported at will. There are now, it is said, stored about 300,000 gallons of American whisky which were sent out of this country when the tax was 90 cents a gallon, instead of $1.10, as now, and which it was the intention of the owners to re-import. Should Judge Wallace's decision be held to be good law it will necessitate a reversal of the former policy of the trade, and it is claimed it will work hardship to many owners who have liquor now stored abroad.

For the Southern Pacific.

Washington, Feb. 16.—Senator Gear today offered an amendment to the general deficiency bill appropriating $1,320,347 to pay the judgments of the court of claims in favor of the Southern Pacific railroad.

MR. SEARLES GOT WARM

Lexow's Probe Seemed to Hurt the Sugar King.

HIS DIGNITY WAS RUFFLED

LATER, HOWEVER, HE LEAVES THE STAND SMILING.

Lawyer Fuller, Who Was Called as an Expert, Said the Trust Was Formed to Reduce Expenses—"Give Us Honest Senators," Said He, Rather Warmly, "And You Will Have Cheaper Sugar"—The Rubber Monopoly.

New York, Feb. 16.—The legislative committee investigating the trusts and monopolies in this state, resumed its inquiry this morning.

Mr. Searles was on hand early, and his examination was continued.

Mr. Searles said there was very little profit in the business for five years before the trust was formed, and denied there was a seven-fold capitalization of the stock after the consolidation of the refineries.

Senator Lexow then put a number of long questions as to whether the consumer can get the benefit of the reduction in the price of raw material so long as aggregations of capital designed to control prices are permitted to exist.

"I can't imagine such a thing existing. I don't believe the legislature can remedy such a state of affairs if it existed. As I said before, the law of supply and demand will regulate all these things in time."

In reply to another question, the witness acknowledged that the consumer had not received the full benefit of the decrease in the price of raw material.

SEARLES GREW WARM.

Mr. Searles got hot at one of Senator Lexow's questions and snapped back:

"The American Sugar Refining company is not a monopoly or a quasi-monopoly in any sense of the word. The American Sugar Refining company is in the interests of the consumer, and there is no reason why the state should interfere with its business in any particular."

Senator Lexow then went off on another tack.

"Mr. Searles," he said, "have you, since yesterday, given the question of the production of books any consideration?"

"I have not," said Mr. Searles, with a smile.

Lawyer Parsons, of the counsel for the Sugar company, said the directors would meet tomorrow, and he would lay the matter before them.

Mr. Parsons said that H. O. Havemeyer would be present on Thursday morning, and he would carry the answer of the directors in regard to the production of the books.

This was satisfactory to the committee.

In reply to another question, Mr. Searles said that he believed there was as much labor, if not more, employed now than before the consolidation.

Senator Lexow wanted the figures in that respect, and Mr. Parsons, speaking for Mr. Searles, said he would request Mr. Havemeyer to produce the desired data.

"Perhaps these figures are also destroyed," remarked Chairman Lexow, and Mr. Searles smiled.

Witness said there was an increase of fully 10 per cent in wages after the formation of the trust.

"Did you say that the trust was formed because of illegal combinations of labor?"

"I said that there were combinations of labor which incited strikes and these strikes were for increased wages."

This closed the examination of Mr. Searles, who left the stand smiling.

Lawyer Fuller was then recalled as an expert, and said that the sugar trust was formed to reduce expenses, and there was more machinery in use now than when it was formed; consequently, less men. Mr. Fuller, after answering some further questions, said:

"Now, I want to say that if you give us honest senators, we will have cheaper sugar. I am in favor of electing men to congress who will legislate in favor of the public."

There was applause from the spectators at this remark, which Chairman Lexow suppressed.

A RUBBER.

"We will now take up the United States Rubber company," said Senator Lexow. The first witness was Charles R. Flint.

Mr. Flint described the company of which he was treasurer and a member of the board of directors by saying it was organized in New Jersey in 1892. Witness said there had been an understanding in the rubber business in regard to prices for the past 20 years, and that the object of the consolidation was to secure economy by centralization. He explained that the consolidated companies controlled about 50 per cent of the rubber business, and competition was continued with the outside concerns in the business. The witness was examined at great length concerning the stock issues, the purchases of competing property and other details of the business up to the hour of adjournment.

RECORD BROKEN.

Remarkable Time Made in a Run From Chicago to Denver.

Denver, Feb. 16.—Starting from Chicago at 10 a. m. yesterday, a special train over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Burlington & Missouri railroads, bearing Henry J. Mayham, of this city, to the bedside of his dying mother, arrived here this morning at 2:52 o'clock. The run of 1,026 miles was made in 18 hours and 52 minutes. This journey did not accomplish the object prayed for by the bereaved father, who arrived after his son had passed away, but it served to make a new record for long distance traveling against time. The feat of the Burlington system lowered the World's fair record of 964 miles made over the Lake Shore and New York Central railroads from New York to Chicago in 19 hours and 53 minutes. That was a special effort, carefully prepared, while the officials of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy in Chicago had only half an hour's notice from Mr. Mayham to prepare for the run, the first engine at the company's disposal was used and the train left Chicago in a blinding snowstorm. The Burlington officials agreed to carry Mr. Mayham to Denver in 24 hours, and the best time that was expected to be made was 21 hours. On straight stretches of track the flyer, a locomotive and Pullman sleeper, covered more than 60 miles an hour. The mountain run of 118 miles, from Akron, Colo., to Denver, was made in 124 minutes and most of this distance was run at a mile a minute gait. At Lincoln, Neb., Traveling Engineer Dixon, of the Burlington, entered the cab of the engine and remained with each engineer as he came on until the train reached Denver. Will Mayham was dead when the train entered Colorado, but his father continued to send telegrams to him until this city was sighted.

Will Vote on Saturday.

Washington, Feb. 16.—The house committee on coinage, weights and measures has agreed to take a vote on Saturday next on the senate bill providing for the appointment of United States delegates to an international monetary conference. Further arguments will be heard before the vote is taken.

National Editorial Association.

Galveston, Feb. 16.—The twelfth annual convention of the National Editorial association was opened this afternoon. Over 500 delegates were present when President Thomas called the meeting to order. Mayor Ely, on behalf of the city, extended to the delegates a cordial welcome and Mr. B. B. Herbert, founder and first president of the National Editorial association, supplemented the mayor's greeting.

The president appointed the following committee on credentials: James G. Gibbs, of Ohio; Ernest P. Pierce, Minn.; H. A. London, North Carolina; Charles A. Gardner, California, and R. E. Purcell, Indiana. During the absence of the committee on credentials, Secretary Page gave a lengthy explanation of the proposed itinerary of the association into Mexico after the adjournment of the convention and the arrangements for such.

This evening a paper on the peculiarities of journalism in South America by Henry John Hicks, L.L.D., late United States minister to Peru, was read by Mr. Heim; W. E. Pabor read a poem entitled "Tomorrow and Today" and D. J. Price, of Wisconsin, read a paper on "Education of the Newspaper Man."

The convention adjourned until tomorrow.

WOLCOTT'S TAFFY.

Believes His Visit Abroad Will Be Productive of a Great Deal of Good.

Berlin, Feb. 16.—Despite his previous refusal to be interviewed Senator Wolcott was seen this evening by a representative of the United Associated Presses, to whom he said he was very well satisfied with the result of the conference with Dr. Miquel, Prussian minister of finance, and General Marschal Von Bieberstein, minister of foreign affairs, whom he saw today, and felt confident that the cause which he is advocating would derive great benefit therefrom. Senator Wolcott will have a conference with the chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe tomorrow and Mr. J. B. Jackson, first secretary of the United States embassy, has invited Dr. Koch, president of the Reich bank, and other leading bankers of Berlin to meet the senator at dinner.

Mr. Wolcott said that he hoped to leave for London tomorrow.

MACEO'S GREAT GUN

It Continues to Deal Out Death to Spaniards.

ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE

SIGNAL FAILURE, WITH MUCH LOSS OF LIFE.

Spanish Prisoners Captured Sent to a Spanish Camp, With a Note From the Insurgents Asking That They Do as They Had Been Done By—Cuban Memorial at Washington—More Spanish Outrages.

New York, Feb. 16.—A World special from Key West, Fla., says: The dynamite gun General Maceo thought so much of, has been doing remarkable work again. Letters from Candelaria, Pinar del Rio, report that it could not be used lately, as the ammunition was out, but an expedition has just provided a new supply.

A detachment of 700 Spaniards under Colonel Sanchez attacked one of General Moranos' camps last week, hoping to capture the gun. It was known to be stowed there and the Spaniards had heard there was no ammunition on for it. The insurgents were well protected by entrenchments and knew the enemy's plans. When the Spanish troops advanced, the insurgents met them with a rapid fire of musketry and then retreated, as if in disorder, up a narrow gorge into a second set of works.

The Spaniards, thinking victory was within their grasp, rushed forward, despite the orders of their officers, who expected a trap. No sooner had they fairly entered the cul de sac than the dynamite gun opened on them. The first shell killed dozens in the front rank. A second shot did still more damage and then a third and fourth.

By this time the troops had managed to get out, and the insurgent charge completed the rout.

More than 300 Spaniards are said to have been killed, wounded or captured, five officers being killed. The Cubans lost 75 men.

The Spanish prisoners were sent to the Spanish camp at Candelaria with a note from the insurgent commander asking the Spanish officer to deal as humanely with insurgents who fell into his hands.

CUBAN MEMORIAL.

Ringing One Passed by the Washington Legislature.

Olympia, Wash., Feb. 16.—The Cuban memorial passed by the house yesterday, after its title, reads:

"Your memorialists, the legislature of the state of Washington, respectively represent, that, whereas, there exists in the island of Cuba, in the conduct of barbarities and atrocities that are being daily committed repugnant to the customs and usages of civilization, and contrary to well-settled laws of civilized warfare, and

"Whereas, The commission of such outrages is not only revolting to humanity but destructive of the personal and property rights of citizens of Cuba and of many of our own citizens, and

"Whereas, We deeply deplore the existence of these conditions and desire to express our sympathy with patriotic Cubans in their determined effort for liberty and freedom; be it, therefore

"Resolved, That we, your memorialists, hereby instruct our representatives in the United States congress and request our representatives in the house of representatives to exercise every honorable effort to the end that your honorable bodies recognize the fact that a state of war exists in Cuba, and that you enact such measures as will secure to the Cubans their independence."

Simply an Outrage.

Havana, Feb. 16.—Much adverse comment has been excited, even among Spaniards here, by the fact that the house of refuge is the only place in the city in which women prisoners are kept. The Diario De Lo Marina today denounces the place and declares it an outrage that women of high social standing who are arrested on suspicion of having rebel sympathies should be compelled to associate with the class of women for which the prison is intended. There are only 12 cells in the place and yet 74 women are confined there.

It is reported that some of the merchants here contemplate the establishment of a line of steamers to compete with the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship company (the Ward line.)

Sherman Changes His Mind.

Washington, Feb. 16.—During the brief executive session this afternoon Mr. Sherman was reminded that the senate had agreed to take the vote on the immigration bill conference report tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. He accordingly changed his notice of an executive session for the consideration of the arbitration treaty from to-morrow until Thursday.

Anti-Plague Measures.

Venice, Feb. 16.—The conference to decide upon measures to prevent the introduction of the bubonic plague into Europe and to take other action in regard to the disease opened here today. Count Bonin Longare, under foreign secretary, presided and welcomed the delegates in the name of King Humbert.

Western Weather.

Washington, Feb. 16.—Forecast: For Colorado: Partly cloudy; probably local snows in northern portion; colder; northwest winds.

Wyoming: Partly cloudy; westerly winds.

Montana: Fair; west winds, becoming variable; warmer in western portion.

THE FIRST GREEK VICTORY IN CRETE

Received in Athens With the Wildest Joy.

THE PEOPLE ARE FRENZIED

GOVERNMENT PREPARING FOR EVERY CONTINGENCY.

Proclamation Issued to the Cretans—Bold Action of Greece Said to Be Popular Everywhere in Italy—Many Volunteers to Aid Greece Said to Be Ready—Cretan Christians Wild With Delight.

Athens, Feb. 16.—The first definite news of a Greek victory in Crete was received this evening and the wildest enthusiasm followed the intelligence.

The Greeks, it is said, attacked and captured Fort Aghai, taking 400 Mussulmans prisoners. Among the number are 100 Turkish troops, the remainder of the prisoners being Moslems, who took refuge in the fort.

Details of the engagement are lacking. One report states that no fighting occurred, the garrison surrendering upon the demand of the Greek commander. As no mention of any losses is made in any of the dispatches, it is surmised that this report is true.

Notwithstanding the reports that the powers would take concerted action to prevent Greece from taking further hostile action in Crete, warlike preparations are being made with all possible dispatch.

In addition to the "corps of occupation" already on the island, which numbers 1,500 men of all arms, one other regiment embarked upon a transport and sailed for Crete tonight. Another regiment will sail thence tomorrow.

The government is preparing for every possible contingency and has summoned two classes of the naval reserve for active service.

The people are in a frenzy of excitement and demand that the Cretan question be settled now for all time. It is popularly thought that when the powers find the annexation of the island which Greece has in view an accomplished fact, they will readily acquiesce in this spoliation of the Turk.

Proclamation to Cretans.

London, Feb. 16.—A dispatch from Athens to the Evening News says that Greek troops have landed on the Bay of Kolymhari.

Colonel Vassos, the commander of the Greek forces in Crete, has issued the following proclamation:

"Cretans—You are suffering from the present state of anarchy and are exposed to the excesses of a fanatical populace, which have awakened the national sentiment and have deeply stirred the Hellenic people. This lamentable situation of a people of the same race and same religion, having common destinies with ourselves, could not any longer be allowed to exist. The king of the Hellenes has resolved to end this state of things by proclaiming a Greek occupation of the island.

"In making this proclamation I promise in the name of King George to protect the lives, honor and property of the inhabitants, without distinction of religion or nationality, and to respect the religious convictions of the inhabitants, while bringing to them peace and law."

It is Popular in Italy.

Rome, Feb. 16.—The bold action in Greece in attempting to solve the Cretan question with the sword has excited popular admiration everywhere in Italy, and a great philo-Crete agitation is being carried on throughout the country. Sympathies for the people are entirely with the Cretan Christians, in their struggle to throw off the yoke of moslem rule and this sympathy is taking practical form. Enthusiastic mass meetings have been held in several cities at which the speakers have traced the whole history of Turkish misrule in Crete and have dwelt upon the promises of the porte, broken time and again, to inaugurate reforms in the island. At these meetings subscription lists were opened for the benefit of the struggling islanders and goodly sums have been realized.

Many young men whose enthusiasm has been aroused by the heroism of the Cretan Christians and the bold defiance of Turkey by the Greeks have volunteered to serve with the Christians and numbers of them have already started for Crete.

Cretan Christians Pleased.

Athens, Feb. 16.—The Cretan Christians are wild with delight over the manner in which Greece has come to their aid. When the Greek troops landed on the island they were received with the greatest enthusiasm, men, women and children hailing them as deliverers from their long bondage to the hated Turks. Everywhere the deepest anxiety was displayed to swear loyalty to King George, the Christians taking it for granted that they were to become at once subjects of the king of the Hellenes.

The temper of the people is such that they would scarcely hesitate to undertake the foolhardy task of defying the combined forces in their efforts to secure their liberty.

Turkey Is Indifferent.

London, Feb. 16.—The various reports received here indicate that Turkey's acquiescence regarding the progress of events in Crete, arises from indifference. She is tired of bothering about a distant island and would willingly surrender it to Greece if the latter would undertake not to meddle in Macedonia.

Chicago Greeks Ready.

Chicago, Feb. 16.—Of the 1,500 able-bodied Greeks in the Chicago colony ready and willing to bear arms, nearly 800 had been enrolled tonight for the regiment which intends to sail for Greece as soon as war is declared against Turkey and fight for the motherland. Every one of the Greeks has seen military life at home, and six Greek officers who have lived here for years will instruct and command the volunteers. The men intend to pay their own way.

Says There Is No Danger.

Washington, Feb. 16.—In regard to the Cretan crisis, Secretary Olney has had dispatches from the American minister to Greece, Mr. Eben Alexander, stationed at Athens, conveying briefly some of the important points, including the very full press accounts of occurrences at Athens. Minister Alexander expresses the opinion that there is no danger of war.

Powers Against Greece.

London, Feb. 16.—The Daily Mail will say tomorrow that the powers have sent a collective note to Greece, stating that unless the Grecian forces are withdrawn from Crete within 48 hours the Piraeus will be blockaded and hostilities begun against Greece.

Great Northern Blockade.

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 16.—The Great Northern is again blockaded on account of the snow and storms in the Cascades, and members of the Columbia Comic Opera company, who had such a thrilling encounter recently with Montana cowboys, are passengers on the westbound overland train due here at 6:30 o'clock this morning, but which is reported hemmed in somewhere on the mountain switchback near the town of Index.

OUIDA TO OLNEY.

Novelist Writes the Secretary Regarding the Immigration Bill.

Washington, Feb. 16.—Under date of Jan. 30, Louise De La Ramee the novelist, better known under her nom de plume of Ouida, addressed the following letter to Secretary Olney relative to the immigration bill, the conference report on which measure will come before the senate tomorrow for final action:

"Sir:—Will you pardon my addressing you concerning the bill which I see is before congress in intent to exclude immigrants who cannot read. If you exclude Italians who cannot read, you will lose the best and most laborious part of the population and you will admit the trash of cities. It is not a test which can be properly applied to Italians or indeed to any populace. Why should you suppose the power to spell out the crimes recorded in cheap newspapers is any guarantee for either virtue or intelligence.

"In Italy the peasantry are almost entirely illiterate, yet they are the only class which can give immigrants of any value. I have had many men in my employ; I have invariably found those who could not read ten times more industrious, temperate, intelligent and honest than those corrupted by the trumpery "education" of schools. I have had for 29 years an old man (who has been what is called the odd man in England) and he can be sent with 50 commissions to purchase objects, detailed him orally and he will execute these commissions with no single error either of oblivion or of payment. Such a man you would turn from your shores, whilst you would receive the youth corrupted, emasculate, diseased through cheap journalism, bad tobacco and the enforced physical illness of the schools. I beg you to allow me to remain, obediently yours. OUIDA."

STILL IN HIS ROOM.

President-Elect McKinley Does Not See Any Callers.

Canton, O., Feb. 16.—Ex-Senator Warner Miller of New York, after waiting the physician's verdict, was compelled to forego the pleasure of seeing the president-elect. There are various reasons assigned for Mr. Miller's visit to Canton. That most generally is credited is that he proposes to make some statement regarding the chances of a New York man being proffered a cabinet portfolio. In conversation with friends, it is said, he stated the empire state would probably be without a representative in the president's official family. To the press representatives he declined to discuss the cabinet situation.

Another view, and it appears a very sensible one, is that Mr. Miller intended to urge Major McKinley to recommend the passage of the Nicaragua canal bill in his message to congress at the special session. Whatever his intention was, he was unsuccessful in his mission.

Hon. Henry White, who for ten years was secretary of the London legation, was also unsuccessful in an effort to see Mr. McKinley. His mission is unknown.

The president-elect remained in his room all day and was seen by no one except Mother McKinley and the members of his own household. He will not go to Cleveland on Wednesday, and his visit may be postponed until the last of the week.

Word has been received here that Dr. John Grant of Texas is en route to Canton to see Major McKinley as soon as the latter is able to be about. Dr. Grant has been recommended for a cabinet portfolio. It appears, however that federal patronage in Texas will be the topic of conversation.

Dr. Grant is an "original McKinley man," and an old friend of the president-elect.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS.

Tenth Annual Dinner Is Given at the Hotel Waldorf.

New York, Feb. 16.—The tenth annual dinner of the Life Underwriters' association of New York was held tonight at the Waldorf Hotel.

The principal speaker was Hon. Jas. H Eckels, comptroller of the currency of the United States. After referring to the close relationship existing between life insurance interests and banking interests, Mr. Eckels said that banking interests were liable to political attacks and personal and corporate jealousy; but life insurance, which represented capital saved for widows and orphans, was free from, and should be, from attacks. "If the same thing could apply to our financial system in legislative halls, we would not see any laws enacted that would be against the public good and we would not see the attempt to establish a currency having for its object the securing of electoral votes.

"Let no business man flatter himself," he said, "that financial heresy was killed last November. It was bruised and hampered, but it was not crushed and that financial heresy still exists.

To Pay the Iron Works.

Washington, Feb. 16.—A board of inquiry some months since found the government still indebted to the Union Iron works of San Francisco $14,742 for the construction of the Monterey and Senator Perkins today offered an amendment making an appropriation to settle the claims.

Mrs. Beecher's Condition.

Stamford, Conn., Feb. 16.—Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher had a comfortable day and tonight late there was no change in her condition. She is still unconscious.

Short Bits of Fun.

London Tit-Bits: "How came you here?" said the visitor to a prisoner in the penitentiary.

"I was brought here by my convictions," was the firmly spoken reply.

* * *

Boston Courier: Mrs. Pigment—Is not the frostwork on the panes beautiful this morning, James?

Mr. P.—Admirable.

Mrs. P.—Oh! Art can never reach such perfection.

Mr. P.—Never.

Mrs. P.—Considered from one artistic standpoint what kind of work would you call that?

Mr. P.—I should call it a frieze.

* * *

Detroit Journal: Ten Minutes Ahead.—"I have it, dearest."

"Yes?"

"I know how I can get ahead of her, the mean thing. I'll make mine a 4:30 o'clock tea."

There are the triumphs of the tented field, and the triumphs of statecraft; also social triumphs.

* * *

London Tit-Bits: Wife—Be sure to advertise for Fido in the morning newspapers.

Next day the wife read as follows in the newspaper:

"Ten Shillings Reward.—Lost, a mangy lap-dog, with one eye and no tail; too fat to walk. Responds to the name of Fido. Smells like a monkey-house. If returned stuffed 20 shillings reward."

* * *

Detroit Free Press: "How is it that Watley has so many new suits? He gets a small salary."

"Oh, he is an electrician, and his clothes are all charged."

* * *

Cleveland World: She—You know, dear, we won't get any of father's money while he lives.

He—I know, but he's going to reside with us, and you're to do the cooking. Let's hope for the best.

* * *

Cleveland Leader: Miss Burlingame—What is this Seley affair that everybody is talking about?

Mr. Dunkley—Why, haven't you read it?

Miss Burlingame—Not a word.

Mr. Dunkley—Will you be my wife?

* * *

Cincinnati Enquirer: Miss Browning—Just think! Brother Will has won a prize of $5 for a poem!

Miss Lee—You don't tell me! Soap or beef extract?

THE CITY'S HEALTH

Report of the Department For the Year.

FIVE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SIX DEATHS RECORDED.

Typhoid Claimed Many Victims—Diphtheria—The Work of the Department.

Together with the mayor's message, reports from the heads of the various city departments covering the year 1896 were transmitted to the council last night.

The annual report of the board of health was contained within a very voluminous space. In the main it furnishes an epitome of the sanitary conditions of the city for the past year.

There occurred in 1896, from all causes, 576 deaths and 1,983 births. Of the latter 548 were males and 528 females. A comparative statement with the preceding year shows the rate, based on a maximum of 1,000, to have been 7.91 per cent as against 8.22 per cent for the year just closed, a slight increase over 1895 and 1894. Of the deaths reported there were but 21 as the direct issue of consumption, and 40 from pneumonia. Accidents claimed 18 of these deaths and suicides 6. There were 79 from old age, the average age of which was 75 years. It is urged in this connection that better sanitary conditions be enforced within the city. Typhoid fever prostrated 172 people and of the number 71 occurred east of Main and south of First South streets, 16 east of Main and north of First South streets and 26 west of Main and north of First South streets. Eighty-one of the cases occurred among those between 11 and 30 years of age. Inspection proved that 153 of the cases were using water from the city mains; 33 that of flowing wells and 6 were using surface water. There were 15 having sewer connection and 51 using cess pools and 96 without drainage.

None of the cases are chargeable to imperfect drainage, foul cess pools and filthy night soil vaults. Some of them are charged to contaminated milk, sold by dairymen in whose families the disease was existing. There were 28 deaths from the malady, as compared with 23 during 1895. The condemnation of cess pools and privy vaults wherever possible is strongly recommended.

There were 144 cases of scarlet fever with 5 deaths, compared with 147 cases with 8 deaths during the year 1895. An inspection developed the fact that 32 of the reported cases had been using cess pools and 88 of them had been wholly without drainage; 95 were using city water and 20 flowing wells. The epidemic, as it is apologetically termed, started during the months of September and October, 1895, and had since continued without abatement. The disease was most prevalent between the ages of 3 and 10 years.

There were 36 cases of diphtheria reported, with 6 deaths as compared with 21 cases with 11 deaths during the preceding year. The decrease in mortality is credited to the use of anti-toxine. The board recommends the procuring by the city of a microscope incubator to enable public officials to properly examine all supposed cases of diphtheria.

The routine work performed by the department of the crematory, plumbing inspector and street sprinkling follow:

The city jail is declared a disgrace on account of its exceedingly unhealthy condition. The city authorities are reminded of the imperative advisability of getting control of the water of the Big Cottonwood canyon.

Appended to the written report was a mass of statistics, detailing the mortality of the city and in addition a tabulation of the contagious and infectious diseases reported, the births, etc.

The sanitary inspector has also attached his observations.

RESTAURANTS IN RUSSIA.

A Great Gastronomic Luxury—"Sterlet," Which Has the Delicacy of Trout.

One of the most fashionable restaurants in Moscow is the Hermitage, and another is the Moskoyski Traktir, or Grand Hotel de Moscow, near the entrance of the Khitagorod. At both of these it is much the custom to begin dinner at the table itself with two or three commended dishes of the zatouska. A tablespoonful of the shining, appetizing caviar, with a slice of lemon, and a corner twisted from the hot kalatsch, accompanied by a radish and an olive, or perhaps, a pickled plum; and with the inevitable "little glass," leads to the "cold dishes" and "sauces," for the Muscovite chef serves his fish in the middle, not beginning, of the repast. Among dishes of game the gelinotte is noticeable (the Russian ryabchik); but the latter is more welcome in the disguise of an okroshka than cooked whole. In a mayonnaise, also, the ryabchik is highly popular, remarks a writer in the London Telegraph. This gennotte, or "double snipe," has been very aptly described as a bird partaking of the characteristics both of the grouse and the partridge, with a slight underflavor—in which it resembles the capercaillie—of turpentine. Such a peculiarity is, no doubt, due to its habit of feeding upon the tender topmost shoots of the fir tree. The Russian peasants have legends about every bird and beast, and they say that the gelinotte had once the finest breast of all birds, but it vexed its creator, who took it away and gave it to the ryper. There is a preparation of mutton, styled schashlik, which might be worth importing hither, and beef is curiously metamorphosed from its British forms into the zrazi, the shtoffade, and the ant tatarsk. Kidneys, potchki, with truffles, may appear, along with omelettes; and cretes de con mingled with sweetbreads in a rogout; or nojarski de poularde aux legumes, a plate named after the hero who delivered holy Russia from the tyrannies of Poland. The narkoe, or roasts, will include telyatin, i. e., veal, and turkey, which is called indyk, the duck, ootka, the cock of the woods, teterev, as well as wood pigeon, the quail, perepel, the dvoper, and the teal,