

"Want 'Ads' are prolific if once inserted in The Post. Others have proven this. Why not you? It's no experiment."

TODAY'S FEATURES.

Cuba. General Weyler insists that the island is about to be pacified. Spanish attack a hospital and are repulsed with a loss of 250 men. Crete. Bombardment of Canea commenced by Christians. Turkish ship fired on by a Greek vessel. The resignation of Prince Berovitch, governor of Crete, accepted. Consideration by the powers. Domestic. Forecasts of the work of congress. Appropriation bills to be considered. Senator Teller gives reasons for the postponement of action on the arbitration treaty. Incidental preparations. Wild man captured, who is supposed to be Taylor, the Meeks' murderer. Texas Legislature. Lewis' fellow servant bill the pending business in the senate and Ward's election bill in the house. Spirited debate expected over Evans' assignment bill. Judiciary committees the only ones well up with their work. The house lacking in unity of action and not attempting to take up platform measures. State Superintendent Carlisle's report deals with the needs of the schools, particularly as to funds. The text book question is also discussed. News. Sheriff Lake, with his prisoner, Frank Edwards, arrested at Mineola and taken back to Waco to be tried for contempt. Hon. John Lane accidentally shoots his brother while hunting. Local. Death of two old citizens—H. M. De Channes and William Hartley. Captain Pat Hennessy of Galveston buried in Houston. The new Cumberland Presbyterian church dedicated. Work of the Salvation Army. New Catholic parish authorized. What may be looked for at today's council meeting. Lewis Williams to be tried today on the charge of killing Captain Ike Baker. A roadside outcrop shot with a load of birdshot.

A BOMBARDMENT HAS BEGUN.

The Christians Train Their Guns on the City of Canea as an Opening of the Engagement.

RESIGNATION OF PRINCE GEORGE BEROVITCH.

The Governor of Crete Left His Post, It Is Claimed, Without the Permission of the Sultan--A Turkish Ship Fired on by a Greek Vessel--General Foreign Matters.

Canea, Island of Crete, February 14.—(Sunday evening.)—The Christians occupied the heights surrounding the town this morning and began to bombard Canea. As soon as the firing commenced Prince George Berovitch, governor of Crete, with recently enrolled Menemencio gendarmes, boarded the Russian man-of-war. The Greek consul also embarked on board another vessel. The Turks from the fortress replied to the fire of the Christians. It is reported that the fighting was attended with bloodshed. The military governor has been removed from his post. The foreign consuls also embarked on board various vessels lying off the town of Canea. The Greek consul at Heraklion went on board the Greek warship Naurachos Miaulidis. The Christians at Heraklion are also hurrying on board the ships. There was fighting around Halepa Saturday. After a brisk fusillade, the Turks dislodged the Christians and occupied Akrothi hills. The French consul was obliged to quit his country home at Halepa and return to his official residence at Canea.

RESIGNATION OF BEROVITCH.

London, February 15.—A dispatch to the Times from Canea, dated last night (Sunday) says that the resignation of Prince George Berovitch, governor of Crete, has already been accepted, and he departed yesterday (Sunday) afternoon, on board the Austrian Lloyd steamer for Trieste. Despite official statements there is reason to believe that he left his post without the sultan's permission. In his letter to the consuls representing the powers he only stated that he had tendered his resignation. Although well intentioned, Berovitch has shown a lamentable lack of courage during the recent troubles, according to the Canea correspondent of the Times. He practically abandoned the direction of affairs at a critical moment. It must, in all fairness, be said that the task imposed upon him was one of extraordinary difficulty. Without gendarmes, without law courts, opposed by military subordinates, thwarted in Constantinople and harassed by his administrative council, he had no means to make his authority respected. It must also be borne in mind that the sudden disappearance of Berovitch officials is often due to occult influences. The position of the new governor will not be enviable. According to another dispatch to the Times from Canea, the Greek consul and his staff boarded the Greek ironclad, Hydra, after placing refugees at the consulate under the protection of the British consul who told them to board the Greek warships. Up to the present time, however, the refugees remain at the British consulate. The closing of the Greek consular offices seems to indicate a definite rupture of the relations between Greece and Turkey. The captain of Greek warships off Heraklion has threatened to bombard the town if the Mohammedans commit any outrages in that vicinity. The Russians and French admirals have received instructions enjoining upon them the adoption of energetic measures. This is probably in accordance with the English proposals which the ambassadors at Constantinople agreed upon, namely, the joint naval occupation of Canea, Retimo and Heraklion, the removal of the Greek fleet and the prohibition of the dispatching of the Turkish reinforcements to the island of Crete. A telegram from Athens says that the British and Italian sailors cheered the Greek troops just as they were starting for Crete. A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Berlin says that the Greek minister there asserts that the troops which left Athens had expressed unconditional orders to occupy Crete. A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Berlin says that Greece has purchased 100,000 rifles from the Luettich factory in Belgium.

RALLIED AFTER REFUSE.

London, February 15.—A dispatch to the Times from Canea, dated Sunday, says that the village of Halepa, the residence of the consuls, was in a state of great trepidation Saturday, owing to the approach of the insurgents, who joined, it is stated, by Greek volunteers, assembled in great force on Akrotiri peninsula, made an advance in the neighborhood. The Hellenic flag hoisted on the arrival of the Greek warships, was displayed on the summit of an adjoining hill. The members of the families of the consular agents were transferred to the warships. The Greek consulate was garrisoned with an impressive show of force by native Christians and sailors in anticipation of an attack from the Mohammedans from the vicinity of Canea. The insurgents advanced Saturday toward the isthmus connecting the peninsula with the mainland and engaged the Turkish artillery throughout the afternoon. The Mohammedans at Canea were in a state of excitement, and owing to rumors of an intended attack upon the consulates at Canea special precautions were taken at the office of the British consul. The archives were packed and ready for removal before daylight. About 450 Bahadur-bazons and a company of regulars hurried from Canea and attacked the Christians. The Christians were finally repulsed and pursued into the interior of the peninsula. Subsequently the bishop of Canea invoked the aid of the consuls with a view to the re-establishment of the armistice, but practical difficulties were in the way of intervention. It is reported tonight (Sunday) that the Christians have succeeded in making a stand and that they now maintain their position. Heraklion is now more quiet, as a large proportion of the Christian population has embarked on board the man-of-war and departed from the city. The governor had written assurance from the consuls that the Greek fleet would not molest the transport conveying troops to Crete. This transport was compelled to return Friday by the firing of a Greek warship. This assurance was given by the British vice consul and by Captain Greenwall of the turret ship Trafalgar. Captain Greenwall subsequently promised the governor to prevent the Greek warships from bombarding the town, provided the Mohammedan population would abstain from acts of violence. Her majesty's steamships Rodney and Dragon have arrived. The Turkish troopship which arrived today (Sunday) has just put out to sea, pursued by the Greek transport Mykale. Ibrahim Pasha, the military governor, has resigned. Greek Officers Go to Crete. Athens, February 14.—Prince Nicholas has started for Larissa, Thessaly, with the Third artillery regiment. It is stated that the British admiral commanding in the Cretan waters has orders to prevent any collision at sea, between the Turks and Greeks. Prince George arrived at Canea yesterday. He received a visit from the commanders of the foreign men-of-war. Later he returned to Mily, with the flotilla. The foreign ministers at Athens met at the French legation for the purpose of considering the situation. It is believed they decided to address further representations to the Grecian government, which, replying to their recent statements, declared that the government, having full knowledge of the situation, has not hesitated to assume the whole responsibility for the measure it has taken. The reserves of the 1895-1894 classes have been called out. Grecian officers starting for Crete who, having been recalled at the last moment, and ordered to rejoin their regiments, have resigned their commissions and issued a manifesto explaining that they are leaving the army in order to fight for the friends of their brethren in Crete. The report is current at Canea that the Turkish authorities, considering that resistance to the cause of the Christians in Crete is hopeless, have required the foreign commanders to occupy the town. The commanders of the men-of-war have referred



CUBA LIBRE--Arab, q'wan. You're only foolin'.

the subject matter to their respective governments and asked for instructions. A Greek steamer arrived at the island of Crete last night with 1500 volunteers who left Canea on the advice of the commander of the Greek warship and the foreign consuls there. Warning to Greece. London, February 14.—The Times in an editorial warns Greece to the effect that that country must not think that it can count on the support of the powers to wage war. With her limited resources depending upon the powers, it becomes necessary for her to prosecute the war and she is not capable of sustaining war alone. Had the Greek troops made a descent upon the city of Canea, the Times thinks it might have been impossible to prevent war. As it is, the decision of the powers to accept responsibility by their occupation of Canea, Retimo and Heraklion, should induce Greece to confer and her military expedition. A dispatch to the Times from Constantinople says that the ambassadors admit that the situation is embarrassing because Greece forms a link between Cretan and Macedonian difficulties, so that in whatever way Greece is treated, in the one or the other, a counter blast is set up in the other. Another dispatch to the Times from Constantinople says that the military force of Macedonia is to be increased by 100,000 men. It is reported that the sultan goes to Constantinople by water Wednesday in the midst of the observance of Ramadan for the purpose of avoiding a long drive through the narrow streets. A dispatch to the Times from Brussels asserts that the representatives of the powers have applied to Belgium and Austria to provide an office for the taking command of the Cretan gendarmes. The names of Belgian gendarmes distinguished in the Congo campaigns and a Dutch officer have been submitted. In response to a request from the editors of the Chronicle asking him to send a message of hope to Greece, Mr. Gladstone has wired the Chronicle from Canea as follows: "I dare not stimulate Greece when we can not help her. I hope the powers will reflect that they have their own character to sustain."

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GEN. WEYLER TALKS.

He Still Makes Claims of Pacification of Provinces.

ACTION AGAINST SPECULATORS

Captain General Says Government Orders Must Be Obeyed.

IMPORTANT VICTORY FOR CUBANS.

Col. San Martin Attacked a Hospital and Was Defeated With Heavy Loss--Pacifists Murdered.

Havana, February 14.—The correspondent of La Lucha, Senior Canarte, and the Union civil governor of the province of Santa Clara, Senior Montero Vidal, arrived yesterday from Plasas. During their trip to the interior they met Captain General Weyler, who was stopping at the house of Lieutenant Colonel Llanusa. The civil governor and General Solano had breakfast with Captain General Weyler, Senior Canarte joining the party. During the course of the breakfast Captain General Weyler was interviewed. He said that from the railroad lines of Cienfuegos and Sagua columns and brigades were reconnoitering continually up to the edges of the rivers Sagua and Yaguajay. General Weyler asked Senior Canarte about the situation in Pinar del Rio province, a part of the island in which Senior Canarte has been traveling recently. Senior Canarte detailed the operations there and the work accomplished by the division of General Melgusio and both agreed there was only work for local guerrillas. Captain General Weyler said that in the province of Santa Clara the revolution was still in a primitive state, but added that with concentration the Spanish would now soon obtain a positive advantage and an increase in the number of towns held by the government forces would soon be noted. General Weyler said that General Maximo Gomez had intended to invade the provinces of Matanzas and Havana, but that he had been obliged to retreat, owing to the tenacious prosecution of the war by the Spanish and the activity of the government columns. He said that the so-called insurgent government, which came with Gomez, had returned to Nagasi, fearing the rapid advance of the Spanish troops. "Being asked where he was going, Weyler said he did not know, but that he would not return to Havana until he had completely organized the plan of campaign in the provinces of Santa Clara. If other urgent necessities did not require his presence temporarily in Havana he would continue his operations in the field." He added that the recent conference which he had held with Intendente Faegona and Secretary Palmerola has been a most important one. Being asked what steps he had taken in the matter of the depreciation of the bank bills, he said: "I am disposed to deal with this most important question as the circumstances require. The government regulations must be obeyed, even if we deplore the same and even though the enforcement should send all speculators to the Fernando prison. The dispositions regarding the cultivation and exportation of tobacco were ordered by me personally, but this money question is a governmental matter and I am resolved to make all comply with the law. I will try to prevent exchange houses from becoming private houses." In conclusion he said that he would favor industries tending to enlarge the towns, avoiding scattering of houses through the woods and places thus affording refuge for bandits. General Weyler has ordered that the Plasas reformatory shall be changed into a hospital. The new hospital will be under the command of a well-known sanitary doctor, Justo Martinez y Gonzalez. Weyler has sent for vaccine virus and made arrangements and issued orders providing for free vaccine. Those persons now interested in the cultivation of tobacco are considering whether the production of that article is not more beneficial than the production of sugar cane and a report on the subject will be presented to Captain General Weyler.

Victory for Insurgents. New York, February 13.—A special to the World from Havana, via Key West, says: Jose Barrio, a Cuban leader, is credited by late reports with a victory north of Pinar del Rio city. Barrio was entrenched near the heights of Sierra del Rio, with 150 men, manning a hospital and a reserve supply of provisions and ammunition. Colonel San Martin attacked the place early in the morning with 200 men. The Spanish loss was more than 250 men. Barrio lost forty-three. On the retreat the Spanish troops came across a camp of eighteen families, men, women and children, and put them all to the sword.

Thought to Be Reman. Canton, Ohio, February 14.—A News dispatch announces that the Spanish authorities at Regla have arrested Charles Scott, an American. The prisoner is presumed to be Oliver Ream of this city, who has traveled under that name for several years and from whom relatives can receive no communication. J. H. Ream, the father, feels certain that the prisoner is his son.

Activity in Greece. Athens, February 14.—It is evident that the Grecian government has taken a serious step in sending troops to Crete for the purpose of protecting Christians. A force consisting of a regiment of infantry and a battery of artillery embarked at Piraeus yesterday on board the three steamers. There was a scene of great enthusiasm before the departure of the troops. The Duke of Sparta, reviewed the men and addressing them said: "Officers and men, remember where you are going and that we are Hellenes." The troops then marched past, in the presence of the queen and an immense crowd. The crown prince with his staff was at the head of the men and the populace

cheered. Similar scenes of enthusiasm were also witnessed during the embarkation of the soldiers. The arrival of the transports has already been reported from the island of Mily. The troops continued on their voyage immediately and it was expected that they would reach Canea today. It is rumored that they will virtually occupy the island within a day. All of the Cretan newspapers had the departure of the troops with expressions of delight. There is much activity at the palace. King George personally directing affairs connected with the crisis.

Guns Before Hattapa. Athens, February 14.—The Greek vessel Mykale brought news from Syria that the Mussulman boys at Canea tried to embark on the Austrian Lloyd steamer with their families, but the Mussulman populace prevented them from leaving as planned. According to the story the Mussulmans have placed three guns in front of Hattapa. Three telegrams received from Athens describe the reports that the Mussulmans made a sortie upon Canea, the regular troops being followed by a thousand Mussulmans. The troops had four guns and the battle lasted until evening.

Turkish Vessel Fired On. Constantinople, February 14.—A Greek warship yesterday fired on a Turkish vessel conveying soldiers from Canea to Canea. As a result of Friday's scenes the ambassadors decided to recommend to their respective governments that the powers occupy Canea, Retimo and Canea for the purpose of affording protection to the Mussulmans.

Conference in Berlin. Berlin, February 14.—Emperor William drove to the residence of Prince Von Hohenzollern this afternoon. He received a lengthy report from the chancellor and afterwards visited the ambassadors of Russia, Austria and England, all of whom were called to the foreign office. It is supposed that a consultation was held on the Cretan situation.

Russia's Note to the Powers. St. Petersburg, February 14.—The Russian government has issued a note to the other powers with the object of inducing them to bring coercive measures to bear upon the Cretans, it being their duty thus to act, as they have taken the power out of Turkey's hands.

To Prevent Aggression. Constantinople, February 14.—It is stated that the powers have agreed to instruct the naval commanders at Crete to prevent any act of aggression. The commanders are allowed a certain amount of liberty of action and will be permitted to take the initiative.

Crete's Turbulent History. An Alternation of Revolutions and Non-Enforced Reform Decees. Since 1869, when the Turks seized the island of Crete from the Venetians, the people of that island have been fighting for independence. They have gained reforms as the result of revolution and it seems possible that now they will gain freedom from Turkish rule and union with Greece.

The leader of the insurgent army is Constantinos Dourakis, but the fighter, the man whom the people look upon as their war chief, is Nikolaos Christodoulakis, a man of great valor and an experienced soldier. Spahika, from whence Christodoulakis comes, is away up in the mountains of Crete and inhabited by a people whose natural occupation is war. They have never submitted to the Turkish rulers, have always governed themselves and in the many revolutions have been first to enter the field and the last to leave it. Four brothers of Christodoulakis were killed in previous revolutions. He is 45 years of age and has fought not only in Crete, but in Thessaly, during the revolution of 1878.

When the reform committee of twelve was organized seven months ago, under the presidency of Constantinos Dourakis, this great Spahika was the first to say: "I am ready to fight." To be the leader of that mountain people he needed to possess extraordinary courage, united with great craft, and the reputation of numerous successful achievements in battle. With all that he is well educated and qualified to live happily in a state of peace. He has several times

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

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