



QUICK ACTION

By Congress for the Relief of the Flood Sufferers.

PRESIDENT SENDS A MESSAGE.

Both Houses Act on It and the Bill is Signed.

HOUSE GETS ENTERTAINMENT

By Listening to a Characteristic Speech by Jerry Simpson--He Denounces Speaker Reed for Not Appointing Committees, and He is Set Upon Very Hard by the Speaker's Designated and Pointed Rejoinder--Short Session of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7.--The house acted promptly to-day on the President's message and adopted a joint resolution authorizing the secretary of war to expend \$200,000 for the relief of the flood sufferers of the Mississippi valley. The most interesting feature of the session was a passage between Representative Simpson, the Kansas Populist, and Speaker Reed. Mr. Simpson gave voice to the opposition to the speaker's temporary policy of inaction. It has been some time in some quarters, by speaking to a question of privilege. He finished a very denunciations of the speaker by demanding that he appoint the committee of the house at once, and gave notice that he would prevent any more attempts to do business by unanimous consent.

Several Republican members attempted to stem the tide of Mr. Simpson's attack, but Mr. Reed seemed to desire to hear it, and declined to interfere. He listened calmly to the speech and then with his usual calmness and lucidity replied that the speaker was merely the instrument of the house, that he had enforced what he supposed to be the policy desired by the majority and that the house had power to command the speaker if it disapproved of his course. The Republicans expressed their approval by a round of handclapping.

After the President's message had been read Mr. Catchings (Dem., Miss.) asked consent for the immediate consideration of a joint resolution authorizing the secretary of war to distribute \$200,000 for the purpose, and authorized the secretary to employ the government steamers and other boats on the Mississippi river in transporting and distributing the supplies and also such other means as he might deem necessary for the purpose of distributing supplies contributed by the government or individuals.

Mr. Catchings spoke briefly on the subject, saying that the President had been in communication with the governors of the flooded states, and was in sympathy with legislation for their relief. He referred to the precedents for congressional relief in 1882 and 1883.

Mr. Walker (Rep., Mass.) was inclined to object, but the President had been in communication with the governors of the flooded states, and was in sympathy with legislation for their relief. He referred to the precedents for congressional relief in 1882 and 1883.

Mr. Catchings replied that there was no authority under their constitutions for the legislature to disburse money for such purposes.

The speechless Statesman's Entertainer.

The Mississippi sufferers having been disposed of, Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kan.) furnished the house with his entertainment. Mr. Simpson had endeavored to secure the floor immediately after the routine business, announcing that he desired to speak on a question of privilege. "I have read an article in the Forum by Senator Hoar which reflects on the house of representatives, and as a member of the house I desire to enter my protest."

The newspaper article was exceedingly fiery in language and when he had been read Mr. Simpson jumped to his feet shouting: "This is no question of privilege, and I move that the house adjourn."

The Republicans were not ready to adjourn and they cried: "No, no." Speaker Reed very calmly ruled that "the motion cannot be entertained at present."

"When it was stated in a newspaper during the Fifty-first Congress that members were seen drunk on the floor," Mr. Simpson said, "that was considered a question of privilege." The point he now raised, he declared, was one of privilege. So far as the power of the speaker is concerned, he proceeded to read rapidly from an article by Senator Hoar, entitled "Has the Senate Degenerated?"

"I represent a large district," shouted the Kansan, tossing down the magazine, "and the refusal of the speaker to appoint the committees of this house deprives my constituents of the right to do business. I propose to rise here and protest against this autocratic dictation."

"In the Fifty-first Congress the power of the minority to protest had been taken away and the speaker given veto power," Mr. Simpson continued. "It was unsafe to give one man such power, for where one despot of one hundred might use his power wisely, the other ninety-nine would prove bad despots."

Speaker Reed's Reply.

There was a profound silence when Speaker Reed began to explain his policy. He said:

"The house will perceive that the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. Simpson) has made no proposition whatever upon the subject. He has simply stated his own views, and the chair has thought perhaps it was best that the matter should be stated and that the house should consider it as the speaker given veto power." Mr. Simpson continued, "It was unsafe to give one man such power, for where one despot of one hundred might use his power wisely, the other ninety-nine would prove bad despots."

There were about one hundred and fifty new members in the house. Under ordinary circumstances, the occupant of the chair has time from the fourth day of March until the first Monday in December to obtain information in regard to his fellow members; but under the present circumstances there has been no opportunity. We have been called together in extraordinary session and the question was, what was the best course to pursue; whether we should wait in appointing the committees until such time as would make appointments more suitable, or whether the public service was such a condition

that that ought to be done. Now, the chair has had full consultation with the various members as he has met them upon the subject, and until this morning he supposed that it was the unanimous feeling of the house that it was not necessary to appoint the committees in haste, because the public service did not demand it. The chair is sorry to see that any gentleman in the house has lent himself to the suggestions which are being made on the outside of the house with regard to the power of the occupant of the chair. If the house thinks that any occupant of the chair is not carrying out its wishes, is not acting as its representative, the remedy is in the hands of the house at any time; and the chair cheerfully welcomes any action on the part of the house, as those representative he is." (Prolonged applause on the Republican side.)

At 1:20 p. m. the house adjourned until Saturday.

IN THE SENATE.

Quick Action in Responding to the President's Message.

WASHINGTON, April 7.--Cuba and the flood sufferers divided the attention of the senate to-day. The reading of the President's message urging congressional relief for the devastated regions of the Mississippi river was followed by the passage of a joint resolution offered by Senator Jones, of Arkansas, appropriating \$150,000 to be immediately available for the flood sufferers. It was passed by the unanimous consent of the senate. The plans were changed, however, when the house appropriated \$200,000 for the Mississippi and the Red river of the North was received. This was accepted in lieu of the former resolution and was passed unanimously.

Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, resumed his speech in support of the resolution declaring that a state of war existed between the United States and the flood sufferers. It was uneventful and failed to develop any renewal of the sharp personal conflict incident to the debate yesterday.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Recommending to Congress Relief for the Homeless and Destitute Flood Sufferers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7.--The President to-day sent the following message to the senate and house of representatives:

To the Congress of the United States. Information which has recently come to me from the governors of Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana, and from prominent citizens of these states and Tennessee, warrants the conclusion that widespread distress, involving the destruction of a large amount of property and loss of human life, has resulted from the floods which have submerged the Mississippi and the Red river of the North. These are, on reliable authority, to be the most destructive floods that have ever devastated the Mississippi valley. The water being much higher than the highest stage it has reached before. From Marion, Ark., north of Memphis, to Greenville, Miss., a distance of more than 200 miles by river, it is reported there are now at least fifty towns and villages under water, and a territory extending from one hundred miles north of Memphis to two hundred miles south and from five to forty miles wide, is submerged. Hundreds of thousands of acres of cultivated soil, with growing crops, are included in the submerged territory. In this section alone there are from 50,000 to 60,000 people whose property has been destroyed and whose business has been suspended. Growing crops have been ruined, thousands of cattle have been drowned, and the lives of many of the inhabitants threatened with starvation. As a great majority of the sufferers are small farmers, they have thus been left entirely destitute, and will be unprepared for work, even after the floods have subsided.

The entire Mississippi valley in Arkansas is in a state of commotion, and at many points cut off. In Mississippi a like condition exists. The levees in Louisiana, with a single exception, have held; but the water is rising, and the situation there is reported as being extremely critical.

Under such circumstances, the citizens of these states look for the co-operation and support of the national government in relieving the pressing cases of destitution for food, clothing and shelter, which are beyond the reach of local efforts. The authorities who have communicated with me, and most of whom are prominent and most enterprising citizens, are unanimous in the opinion that, after their resources have been exhausted, a sum aggregating at least \$150,000, and possibly \$200,000, will be required for immediate relief. It is earnestly desired that in such emergencies as this Congress has taken prompt, generous and intelligent action, involving the expenditure of considerable sums of money, with satisfactory results. In 1874, \$500,000 was appropriated, and in 1882, \$250,000 was also appropriated for relief in the same direction, beside large sums in other years.

The Citizens' Relief Committee of Memphis, which has taken prompt action, has already cared for from 6,000 to 7,000 refugees from the flooded districts, and they are still arriving in that city and in large numbers, daily. Supplies and provisions have been sent to the various points in Arkansas and Mississippi by this committee; but the utmost that can be done by these efforts is to partly relieve the most acute cases of suffering. No action has yet been taken for the great majority of the inhabitants living in the interior, whose condition has already been described.

Under these conditions, and having exerted themselves to the fullest extent, the local authorities have reluctantly confessed their inability to further cope with this distressing situation unaided by relief from the government.

It has, therefore, seemed to me that the representatives of the people should be promptly informed of the nature and extent of the suffering and needs of these stricken people, and I have communicated these facts in the hope and belief that the legislative branch of the government will promptly re-enforce the work of the local authorities in the states named.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY, Executive Mansion, April 7, 1897.

HIS NEEDED REST.

The President Takes a Halt to Get Relief for Two or Three Days.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7.--President McKinley affixed his signature to the resolution for the relief of the Mississippi flood sufferers shortly before 2 o'clock this afternoon, and immediately joined Mrs. McKinley and the other members of the party waiting in the parlors below for the trip down the Potomac. In the white house carriage were the President and Mrs. McKinley, Mrs. Saxton and a maid. The second carriage was occupied by the President's secretary, Mr. Porter and Mrs. Porter, Chase and Dr. Bates, the President's physician, and Mrs. Bates, who composed the party. Dr. Anderson, who is attached to the Dolphin, will also make the trip. There were few people at the white house at the time and the departure was without incident. The baggage of the party had been loaded on the Dolphin at 8 o'clock. The trip will be made in the U. S. Dispatch.

CRIES FOR WAR

Mingled With Rejoicings on Greek Independence Day.

BUT NO DISTURBANCES NOTED.

Greeks Reject Proposal of Russia to Use Her Offices

TO RESTORE PEACE IN CRETE.

Intense Excitement on the Island of Cyprus--The People of Greece Bent on War at Any Cost--Reports of Fighting--Insurgents in Greece Notify Powers of Their Intention to Attack a Fort, and a French Warship Lands Guns.

ATHENS, April 7.--Throughout yesterday evening the palaces of King George and Crown Prince Constantine were blazing with lights and the city generally was a mass of illumination in celebration of the anniversary of the declaration of Greek independence in 1821. Displays of fireworks were numerous and in all parts of Athens there were patriotic assemblages at which warlike orations were delivered, the speakers being greeted with cheers for the king and for war.

During the evening there was a grand military tattoo, in which all the bands in the city at their full strength took part. The whole population thronged the streets cheering everybody and everything with enthusiasm, and at this hour the crowds are still parading, singing patriotic songs and cheering for war with the Turks.

But in spite of this probably unprecedented demonstration of loyalty and patriotism there were no disturbances worth noting. The utmost good humor prevailed and the duties of the police consisted mainly in attempting to restrain the patriotic ardor of the dense masses of people who pressed around the palaces.

The square in front of the king's palace was packed with people until a late hour, all clamoring to see his majesty and shouting for war.

During the day nine civilians and two policemen were injured in accidents arising from the crushes which continued all day.

General Coroneos, a retired military man and a life-long agitator, led the biggest crowd which marched to the king's palace yesterday afternoon. It was evident from the excitement which prevailed that the people are bent on war at any cost, unless all the demands of Greece are acceded to by the powers.

The cabinet ministers assembled last evening and were engaged until a late hour in discussing the identical notes which each of the representatives of the powers handed yesterday to M. Skouzes, the Greek minister for foreign affairs.

Rejected Offer.

In the meantime it is rumored that Russia has, in addition, made a separate proposal to the effect that, if Greece will consent to withdraw her troops from the island of Crete, Russia will agree to evacuate the Turkish troops from Crete as soon as the Greek evacuation is completed, and that Russia will further promise that Prince George of Greece shall be sent, as a Greek prince, to organize the Cretan army.

The Greeks, according to the report, promptly rejected these propositions. There was intense excitement yesterday at Larnaca, island of Cyprus, where the Greek independence day was duly celebrated by the Greeks and others. In the evening there was a torchlight procession to the Greek consulates and speeches in favor of the union of the island of Crete and Cyprus to Greece were delivered. The Turks were greatly irritated at this pro-Greek demonstration and a conflict between the processionalists and the Mussulmans was with difficulty averted. At Lassona the Turkish headquarters in Macedonia, the troops were kept under arms from long before sunrise. The greatest tension prevailed during the morning, but this feeling gradually wore off as the hours passed without any aggressive movement upon the part of the Greeks. Both sides are continuing their war preparations, erecting earthworks and other defenses and strengthening their positions in the masses.

The Italian officer in command of the international fleet in Cretan waters to be relieved of his command, is said, here, to be due to his opposition to the plans drawn up for the blockade of the Piræus.

Tired of Waiting.

It is believed that some decided change in the political situation must

take place before long, as the Turkish government has plainly intimated to the representatives of the powers that the existing conditions cannot be allowed to prevail much longer. Every day of delay now benefits Greece, which country was not so well prepared as Turkey for war. The German officers on the staff of Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander-in-chief, are not blind to this fact, and are understood to have made strong representations on the subject.

However, the powers interested in preserving peace are still working steadily in that direction and all kinds of pressure is being brought to bear upon both Turkey and Greece in order to prevent a clash of arms on the frontier.

In view of the possibility of a blockade of the Piræus and other Greek ports, the work of sending war material, ammunition and stores has been so actively pushed night and day since the threat was first made, that very little now remains to be shipped to the front, so that the ostensible object of the blockade cannot be attained.

For a month past arms and ammunition have been arriving here and elsewhere from different foreign countries, and all such consignments have since been sent where they were most required.

The identical notes of warning delivered yesterday by the representatives of the powers to M. Skouzes, the Greek minister for foreign affairs, have had very little appreciable effect. The newspapers to-day declare that they are really of no practical value in rendering the issues more certain, because Greece is well aware that the agreement between the powers is quite fictitious.

A complete calm characterizes the whole city to-day, although placards have been posted in many places, strongly advocating war.

This evening military patrols have paraded the principal streets. The evening newspapers censure the clamor for war.

WILL ATTACK A FORT.

Insurgents Nerve the Admirals Notice. Warship Prepares to Fire on Them.

CANEA, April 7.--The insurgents of the vicinity of Kissamo, at the western end of the island, have written to the foreign admirals giving notice that they are projecting an attack upon the fort at Kissamo. The Turkish garrison there has asked for assistance.

Two thousand insurgents have crowded around Sitia, at the eastern end of the island and a French warship has landed five guns in anticipation of an attack upon that place.

British Officer Shot At.

CANEA, April 7.--Rear Admiral R. H. Harris, of the British fleet, was shot at by a Moslem irregular, while crossing a field near Suda. The bullet plowed the grass at his feet. This is his second escape.

There were conflicts in various parts of the island yesterday.

Fighting Near Cania.

CANEA, Crete, April 7.--Brisk fighting took place to-day outside of Cania. The insurgents, in considerable strength, advanced from four points and attacked the Turkish outposts. The latter maintained their positions with the loss of two men killed and eleven wounded.

THE STRIKE ENDED.

Declared Off, and Oliver's Men Return to Work at the Reduction.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 7.--Seventeen of the twenty-eight puddling furnaces at A. M. Byers & Company's rolling mill, which have been closed down by a strike of the puddlers against a reduction of fifty cents per ton in the puddling rate, were started this morning, with non-union men. A large crowd of strikers collected about the mill, but beyond jeering the new workmen when they entered, there was no attempt at interference.

Later in the day the rush for places became so great, that the strikers were frightened and declared the strike off at both the Oliver mills. The old men will be taken back and work resumed in full to-morrow at the reduction.

President Garfield, of the Amalgamated Association, says that by reducing the rate to \$4 per ton Byers & Company have violated their contract and under the rules of the organization, the men cannot institute suits against the firm for damages.

The Venezuelan Treaty.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7.--Confirmation of the reported ratification by the Venezuelan congress of the arbitration treaty has come to the state department from United States Minister Thomas, at Caracas, the Venezuelan capital, in the following cablegram, dated yesterday: "Treaty ratified by congress to-day."

QUEEN OF THE NAVY,

Is the Title Due the Battle Ship Iowa on Trial Trip.

WON A FORTUNE FOR BUILDERS.

Who Get \$200,000 Bonus for Exceeding Contract Speed.

HER WONDERFUL SPEED TRIAL

Over the Government Course, Off the Massachusetts Coast--The Last Fifty Feet of the Race Against Time Worth Fifty Thousand Dollars, and the Most Formidable Battle Ship Afloat Made It, and that was All.

BOSTON, April 7.--The battleship Iowa, the last of the premium built battleships of the navy, earned to-day for her builders, Messrs. William Cramp & Son, of Philadelphia, \$200,000 by making an average of seventeen even knots an hour over the regular government course off the Massachusetts coast in the four hours' speed trial required by the government under the contract.

The Iowa by her grand work proved herself to be superior to either the Indiana or Massachusetts by a considerable margin in dead end work. She made the mile headed straight for Cape Ann, and after a run of over an hour, the first mark was sighted, with the black buoy not far off, denoting the beginning of the 33-knot course.

At the very outset of the trial it was evident that every one of the picked crew in dead end work. They woke left astern showed that the steadiest of pilots, Lew Chambers, was at the helm, while the regular rumble of the engines and of the twin screws denoted that another master hand, hidden from sight, was directing the ponderous machinery.

There was not the slightest deviation from the course as the ship rushed by the second mark boat, making the leg in 16:30, which was very satisfactory.

In the very next leg of the course the ship showed what was in her, for she topped the 17 knots an hour mark, by averaging a tenth over. This was still further increased on the next leg to 17.41, but on the fourth there was a decided falling off, which was decided in the last the speed running down to 15.55.

For over an hour after passing the fifth mark boat on the return, the speed of the battleship did not apparently vary a tenth over. This was still the fourth, third and second legs of the course were all made in exactly the same time, 22 minutes and 42 seconds, so that when the second mark boat was passed, the ship was only six nautical miles from the finish, and the reason was that the ship was more steady than the other battleships.

But there before the ship was the handicap of the course--the shallow water, a fact which had already been back her sister ships, cutting down their premiums in more than one instance.

The seconds ticked off steadily as she hurried herself on, the mark boat and finish in sight, but still miles away. The margin over the twelve knots became smaller and as the ship rushed on it became a serious question to the line in time. Fifty thousand dollars depended on the speed of the last fifty feet of a one second might cut it off. The Iowa just did it and that was all.

Throughout the trial the boat behaved admirably. The heavy turret placed well above the water line gave her a much greater roll than the Indiana or Massachusetts, but except for this she was more steady than the other battleships.

HURRAH FOR RHODY!

Republicans of Rhode Island Elect Their Governor by the Largest Proportionate Plurality Ever Given.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 7.--The state election to-day was the dulliest on record. The Republicans were absolutely sure of a walkover, and had there been the usual response on the part of the electors, Elisha Dyer's vote would have been one of the largest ever given a gubernatorial candidate. As it was, he has the largest proportionate plurality ever received for a candidate for governor in Rhode Island, estimated to-night at 14,000. The Republicans have generally elected their candidates to the assembly.

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Seventy-Six Thousand Natives Revolt Against Portuguese Rule.

LONDON, April 7.--Dispatches from Pretoria and Delagoa bay say that the whole of Gazaland is in open revolt. Twenty-five thousand natives have rebelled against the Portuguese government. The principal rising is only about forty miles from the Transvaal border.

The Portuguese troops are mobilizing rapidly, and the situation is regarded as most serious.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

President Kruger, of the Transvaal republic, has ordered his grandson to be prosecuted for insulting language he used in speaking of King Victoria.

Telegrams from South Dakota say the flood in the Jim river valley is the worst ever known. Traffic is entirely suspended and great damage is done.

Miss Ida Gary, daughter of Postmaster General Gary, was married in Baltimore, last night, to Francis Edward Pegram. The wedding was a brilliant social affair.

Miss Winifrede Martin, a wealthy Baltimore lady, who died recently, bequeathed a million dollars to Catholic churches and charities in Maryland and California. She was a half sister of the late Governor Downey, of California, and inherited her fortune from him.

Governor Pingree, of Michigan, issues a manifesto in which he says the MAYBURY decision is a mayor's law. Detroit, in the Democratic ticket, was not a defeat for him (the governor), but an evidence of a reaction showing that the people want bimetallicism. Governor Pingree was elected governor on a gold standard platform, while he was known to favor free silver.

The dynamo at the Ohio penitentiary burned out last night. William Haas, who was to have been electrocuted this morning, gets an unexpected respite until repairs are made. Haas had the death warrant read to him yesterday afternoon, after which he resumed a game of checkers he was playing when the officers came in.

A GRATEFUL PEOPLE.

The Flood-Stricken South Appreciates the Action of President McKinley and Congress in Coming to Their Relief.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 7.--The supreme test of the levees south of Vicksburg and Arkansas City is fast approaching. The river at Vicksburg has been falling for some days on account of the rush of waters from the main channel through the crevasse above into the Yazoo delta. This water is again returned to the channel through the mouth of the Yazoo river and its influence is being felt at Vicksburg, where the gauge is now marking higher figures. Within a few days the crest of the rise will be opposite Vicksburg and the channel will continue to deepen unless the levees break.

The Louisiana people keenly realize the gravity of the situation. The destruction wrought by the water in the St. Francis basin and the Yazoo delta may be repeated in the Tensas basin, which begins in southeastern Arkansas and extends through the northeastern counties of Louisiana. Material and men are being hurried forward and the effort that had marked the work of the President and the secretary of war is especially commended. The citizens' relief committee issued the following to-night:

"The citizens' relief committee of the city of Memphis, having received official information from Washington that the government has appropriated \$200,000 for the relief of the flood sufferers and that said appropriation is immediately available, beg to announce that their recent call on the public is hereby withdrawn.

"The citizens relief committee take this method of thanking a most generous public for many donations and contributions have done an immense amount of good and have been highly appreciated."

There are 30,000 flood sufferers in Helena, Ark., alone, and the water is everywhere from Helena to White River.

FLOOD SITUATION.

Negroes Rescued From a Perilous Position--The Delta Overflow.

JACKSON, Miss., April 7.--The representative of the Associated Press at Greenville, Miss., wires at noon as follows:

A telegram from Stoneville, twelve miles east of here, brought news last night that 200 negroes were isolated on a piece of railroad embankment near Bogue Phalia without food or shelter. Relief was immediately sent them and they are now being cared for.

Yesterday evening a trestle on the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley railroad, four miles north of Greenville was suddenly swept away and two men who had sought shelter on it were precipitated into the rushing torrent beneath. One was drowned, the other rescued.

Situation at Vicksburg.

JACKSON, Miss., April 7.--A dispatch from Vicksburg dated 1:15 p. m. says: "The rise here is increasing, owing to the outflow from the delta, and from this date the fight to hold the Louisiana levees begins. It will be made with the utmost courage and resolution."

IRON AND STEEL RATES.

Fixed by the Joint Traffic Association From the Mills to the Frontier.

NEW YORK, April 7.--The managers of the Joint Traffic Association have issued a ruling, fixing the rates on iron and steel and manufactures thereof, from the mills to the Canadian frontier at twelve cents per hundred pounds.

The schedule of rail and lake and ex-lake grain rates has been extended to cover New England. From Chicago to Boston and New England points, the rate on corn is nine cents per bushel, and oats five and three-fourths cents, subject to change with the rate of Buffalo. On grain from lake Erie ports to Boston, etc., rates are: Wheat, eight cents per bushel; corn and rye, seven and three-fourths cents; barley, seven and one-fourth cents, and oats, four and one-half cents.

MORE ACCESSIONS.

To the Associated Press--List of New England Papers Entering.

BOSTON, April 7.--The New England Associated Press, a branch of the United Press, has practically ceased to exist and its members and clients have joined the Associated Press in a body. In addition to those heretofore announced the following named papers have signed ninety-year contracts with the Associated Press: Boston Daily Globe, Boston Evening Transcript, Boston Post, Springfield Republican, New Bedford Mercury, Providence (R. I.) Journal, Providence Gazette, New Bedford Standard, New Haven Register, Meriden (Conn.) Republican, Hartford Times, Hartford Courant, Lynn Item, Fall River Globe, Fall River News, Brockton Times, New Bedford Daily Advertiser, New Haven Journal and Courier, St. Albans Messenger, Meriden Record, Danbury News, Woonsocket Reporter, Hartford Sunday Journal, Newport Daily News, Lowell Mail.

The "Blind Pool" Operators.

NEW YORK, April 7.--It is said the losses by the E. S. Dean Company's failure will reach a million dollars, and that they fall heaviest on day laborers, farmers, small business men, teachers and women in every class of life.

In the office of the company at No. 35 Broadway, there is nothing of the slightest value. A dispatch from Rochester to-night, denies that E. S. Dean is a resident of that city.

The postoffice authorities have opened mail matter which arrived Monday for the company. It contained remittances amounting to over \$30,000. The letters probably will be returned.

Runs were in progress to-day on the Wall street speculative concerns whose names have been in various ways linked with the E. S. Dean Company, which was closed up by the sheriff on Saturday last.

River's Life Saved.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7.--Secretary Sherman stated to-night that he had assurances that General Rivers, the insurgent leader, would not be executed, but would be treated as a prisoner of war.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, fair in the morning; probably rain in the evening or night; northwestern Pennsylvania and Ohio, probably fair in the morning; threatening weather and rain in evening or night; winds shifting to easterly.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schneck, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Time and Temperature. 7 a. m. 43, 3 p. m. 53, 9 a. m. 42, 5 p. m. 52, 12 m. 42. Weather--Change.



SCENE OF THE GRECO-TURKISH TROUBLE.

This illustration shows Greece and Turkey and the principal frontier points where the forces of King George and the Sultan are assembling, together with the Gulf of Salonica and Arta, which the belligerents may occupy with their fleets. The principal ports of Greece, which have been reported to be blockaded by the powers, are also shown, and the relative positions of Thessaly and Macedonia, in which may soon be the theatre of action between the land forces of the Greeks and Turks.