Double Sheet

THE HERALD

Ten Pages

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR. NO. 178. LOS ANGELES, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1897 PRICE 5c on Street and at News Stands 3c at the Counter

SPECIAL NOTICES

NOTICE—THE LOS ANGELES CITY Water Co. will strictly enforce the following rules: The hours for sprinkling are between the hours of 6 and 8 oclock a. m. and 6 and 8 oclock p. m. For a violation of the above regulations the water will be shut off and a fine of $2 will be charged before the water will be turned on again. tf

IF YOU WANT A BUILDING LOT within walking distance on Central ave. electric car line, at reasonable price and upon easy terms, send for map and price list of the Alexander Weill tract or call for particulars on RICHARD ALTSCHUL, sole agent, 408 S. Broadway. tf

TWO GENTLEMEN ON A THREE months' exploring trip through California, Arizona and Mexico, with an expert miner and complete outfit of team, tents, guns, camera, etc., would take a third if ready Monday. Call today, 312 Stimson block. 27

THE INVESTOR, G. A. DOBINSON, EDitor; published Thursdays; devoted to the financial interests of Southern California. $3 per annum; on sale at principal news stands. Office, 4 Bryson block, Los Angeles, Cal. tf

THE DAILY JOURNAL, PUBLISHING county official records, real estate transfers, mortgages, liens, building news; one dollar monthly. 205 New High st. 2

IF YOU WISH TO BUY OR SELL REAL estate in this city or loan or borrow money on mortgage, call on RICHARD ALTSCHUL, 408 S. Broadway. tf

GOOD QUALITY WALLPAPER TO COVer 12-foot room, $1; ingrain, $8, border included. WALTER, 218 W. Sixth st. 8-12

HELP WANTED—MALE

HUMMEL BROS. & CO., EMPLOYMENT AGENTS.

California Bank Building, 330-302 W. Second street, in basement. Telephone 509.

MEN'S DEPARTMENT.

Blacksmith, married man, $2 a day; general stableman, etc., country, $30 etc.; ranch hand, $15 etc.; German ranch hand, milk 9 cows, $15; shoemaker, $10 a week; beet planter, $30 etc.; blacksmith, man of all work, ranch, $35 etc.; German for house and garden work, $3.50 a week.

MEN'S HOTEL DEPARTMENT.

Man to cook for family and wash, $15 etc.; second cook, hotel, $35; all-round cook, hotel, $40; boy to milk, wash dishes, hotel, $10.

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT.

Girl for housework, ranch, $18, employer here 10 a.m.; woman to clean house today early; first-class cook, Jewish family, $30; house girl, family of 3, $20; German woman, housework and care of invalid, $20; house girl, good laundress, cottage, $25; 2 girls for light housework, good homes, $10; girl to assist, country, $10; woman with child for cooking, $10 a month.

WOMEN'S HOTEL DEPARTMENT.

Waitress, hotel country, $20; cook for the desert, $30, employer here; waitress, boarding house, city, $15.

HUMMEL BROS. & CO.

WANTED—SOLICITORS FOR "M'KINley's Battle for Protection and Sound Money." Contains biographies and portraits of cabinet. Introductory chapter on finance by John Sherman. Only $1.50. Commission 50 per cent. Bonanza for agents. Tremendous demand. Credit given. Freight paid. Outfits free. Write quick. THE DOMINION COMPANY, Dept. 6, Chicago.

WANTED — INDUSTRIAL AGENTS. New and attractive contract. Room 9, German-American bank building. tf

WANTED—HELP FREE AND SITUAtions. 236½ S. Spring, E. NITTINGER. tf

WANTED—GOOD PANTS MAKER. APply PHILLIP, the Tailor, 114 S. Spring. 26

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

FOR RENT—A 4-ROOM FLAT, CLOSE in, $9 per month. 633 Towne ave. 28

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOOKkeeper wants steady position, city or country. X, Box 170, Herald. 27

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTAble and reliable young woman work by the day; chambermaid, cooking or housework; sleep home, as evenings are devoted to mental improvement. Call afternoons, room 12, at 507½ S. Spring st 28

WANTED—SITUATION, COOKING AND housework, experienced woman, city or country; good wages. 1700½ S. Main. 28

WANTED—TO BORROW

WANTED—$300, FOR THREE TO SIX months' time; good rate of interest; warehouse receipts and insurance paid; $900 value; good investment; principals only. Address X Z, Box 170, Herald. 29

WANTED—MONEY; $300 ON 2 LOTS, close in to oil region, 10 per cent GUARANTY TRUST & COLLECTION CO., 27 Bryson block.

WANTED—AGENTS

WANTED—AGENTS; $20 TO $30 A WEEK sure. No capital needed. New goods, new plan. Sells at sight. Every family needs it. HOUSEHOLD SPECIALTY CO., box 404, Cincinnati, Ohio. sat 6 mo

AGENTS—VISIT EVERY STORE; SELL machine for printing signs on fences, bridges, rocks—any rough surface. ARC CO., Racine, Wis. 27-30-2-5

WANTED—PARTNERS

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED SWEDISH woman as partner in business. Call at corner, 543 S. Olive st. 31

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—ENGINEERS TO USE KELLogg's liquid boiler compound; best scale remover in the market; free from all acids or other impurities; warranted to do all we claim. Correspond with M. W. KELLOGG, 250 Concord court, Pasadena. 4-13

BATHS

HAMMAM-TURKISH BATHS, ELECtricity, massage, rubs, plunge; porcelain tubs; all kinds of baths from 25c up. Hours: Ladies, 8 a. m. to 6 p. m., also Tuesday and Friday evenings; gents, day and night. Tel. Black 691. 210 S. Broadway. 4-5

FOR SALE—LIVE STOCK

FOR SALE—EXPRESS ROUTE, FINE horse and wagon, cheap. 787 Merchant street. 31

PLUMBERS

FRANK A. WEINSHANK, PLUMBER and gasfitter, 240 E. Second st.; tel 136.

FOR RENT—HOUSES

FOR RENT—A SPLENDIDLY FURNISHed house of 7 rooms, on car line, 10 minues' from Spring st.; nice porches, lawn and flowers; cheap, to a permanent, desirable tenant; possession April 1st. THRELKELD & SMITH, 326 S. Broadway. 29

FOR RENT—
5-room cottage, 2623 Michigan ave.
5-room house on Stanton ave.
5-room house on Victoria st.
Store and rooms, 800 Buena Vista st.
A. BARLOW, 123 S. Broadway. 4-5

FOR RENT—A SMALL HOUSE FOR A small family; has a nice flower garden; basement. 727 Commercial st. 28

FOR RENT—NICE SIX-ROOM HOUSE, close in; also a 5-room house. M'KOON & BAKER, 234 W. First st. 28

FOR RENT—5-ROOM FLATS WITH ALL modern improvements; look at them, 1015 W. First st. 28

FOR RENT—GRANT'S SYSTEM TONIC does cure Kidney and Stomach troubles. tf

FOR RENT—A 4-ROOM FLAT, CLOSE in; $9 per month. 633 Towne ave. 29

FOR RENT—FURNISHED RESIDENCE, 9 rooms. 740 S. Hill st. 31

FOR RENT—GRANT'S SYSTEM TONIC. 127½ W. Second st. tf

FOR RENT—ROOMS

FOR RENT — FURNISHED ROOMS, from $1.50 up per week; single rooms 25c and 50c per night; baths free. Russ House, cor. First and Los Angeles sts. 7-21

FOR RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS, $2 per week; sunny rooms and housekeeping rooms, $1.25; also 25c per night. 519 S. Spring st. 4-23

FOR RENT—SUNNYSIDE, 319 N. BROADway; refurnished; first-class rooms, $6 to $18 per month, with bath. MRS. H. GILBERT. 4-6

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR housekeeping. 321½ W. Seventh st. tf

FOR RENT—AT $1.50 UP, FURNISHED rooms and offices. 139 N. Spring st. 4-9

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED rooms. 210 E. Third st. 4-20

FOR RENT—GRANT'S SYSTEM TONIC. 127½ W. Second st. tf

FOR RENT—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR RENT—TYPEWRITERS. BUY, sell, rent, all machines. Rent Remingtons, $3 month. TYPEWRITER EXchange, 127½ W. Second st. 4-7

FOR RENT—DRUID HALL, DOWNEY block, Friday, Saturday and Sunday nights; also day time. Apply at hall, between 9 a. m. and 12 m. tf

FOR RENT—LODGE ROOM AT TURNer hall; every first and third Friday of each month. Inquire of janitor. 14tf

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITES

FOR SALE—
——An ususual bargain.——
——On South Spring street.——
——G. C. EDWARDS.——
29 230 W. Frst st.

FOR SALE—36 BUSINESS CHANCES; 75 houses, stores, rooms, furnished, unfurnished, for rent. Collections, specialty. E. NITTINGER, 236½ S. Spring. tf

FOR SALE—A SHOE SHOP; GOOD business; on account of leaving city. Address P. D., box 170, Herald. 29

FOR SALE—WELL ESTABLISHED bakery, very cheap. 546 S. Spring st. 27

TO SELL OUT YOUR BUSINESS SEE I. D. BARNARD, 111 N. Broadway. tf

FOR SALE—LODGING HOUSES

FOR SALE—MUST SELL AT ONCE; NO offer refused, a 24-room lodging house on the best part of Spring street. Come at once and make your offer. I. D. BARNARD, 111 N. Broadway. 27

FOR SALE—$400 BUYS A ROOMING house paying $40 per month over expenses, close in; part cash. Address P. O. box 662. 28

SAN PEDRO BARGAINS

FOR SALE—CORNER LOT, FRONTING on the two principal business streets, with established retail butcher business in San Pedro; rare chance for a man with $6500. Apply to AMAR & CO., San Pedro. tf

LOST AND FOUND

LOST—FROM 1141 W. TWENTY-EIGHTH st., large St. Bernard, marked white on feet, breast and tip of tail; had on oxydized studded collar. Return to above address or 121 S. Broadway and receive liberal reward. 28

LOST—MARCH 25TH, BET. WESTLAKE and Cahuenga, lady's large black cloth cape. Finder will receive reward by addressing F. M., box 180, Herald. 27

FOUND—A HORSE WITH TWO WHITE hind feet and white spot on forehead. Inquire 970 S. Alameda st. 29

FOUND—WILHELM'S 1400 ACRE PASture, the best. 826 S. Main st. 4-5

STOCKS AND BONDS

BONDS FOR SALE—FOR SALE AT PAR, $150,000 in 10 year 6 per cent, semi-annual gold coupon bonds, in denominations of $100, $200, $500 and $1000, in amounts to suit buyers; incorporated under the laws of Arizona in 1893; capital stosk, 750,000 shares, par value $1 per share, full paid and forever non-assessable; one share given gratuitously with each dollars' worth of bonds purchased; Bonds secured by a first trust deed on the company's property valued at many millions; a net earning of $100,000 a month to be made and a dividend of $1.60 per share paid annually, together with coupon interest at your own bank, making a $100 investment earn you $160 per annum. For prospectus, giving full particulars, call on or address The Volcanic Copper Mining and Smelting Co., 356 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, California. 4-17

MUSICAL

FOR SALE—HANDSOME UPRIGHT Grand Bass piano at a great sacrifice. Room No. 31, The Savoy, Fourth and Hill sts.; call mornings. tf

ALL PIANOS RENTED FROM A. G. GARDNER, 118 Winston st., near the main postoffice, are tuned regularly, free. tf

PERSONAL

PERSONAL—MRS. ESTHER DYE, MAGnetic healer; near 7 years' successful work in Los Angeles; consultation free; examination $1; call or write for testimonials. 431½ S. Spring st., rooms 19 and 20. 4-6

(For additional classified see Page Two.)

TINKERS OF TARIFF

Don't Desire Democratic Directions

ALL AMENDMENTS OFFERED

ARE NOT INCORPORATED IN THE BILL

Seven Weary Hours' Work Sees Nine Pages Disposed of---Senate on Civil Service

Associated Press Special Wire

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The tariff bill was thrown open for amendment under the five-minute rule in the house today. Seven weary hours of work only served to dispose of nine of the 162 pages of the bill. All the amendments offered by the Democrats were rejected. Three slight amendments by the committee were adopted and also an amendment offered by Mahaney, Republican, of New York, to increase the duty on white lead from 2½ cents to 3 cents per pound, the rate in the act of 1890. The present duty is 1½ cents. Mahaney said the increase was asked for by a concern which was independent of the lead trust.

It was adopted by a strict party vote.

The discussion covered a wide range of political topics and at times was interesting. By far the most important feature of the day was the attempt of Dockery of Missouri, Cooper of Texas, and others, backed by the entire opposition, to secure a vote on an amendment in a multitude of forms, which provided that in case it should be shown to the satisfaction of the president that any article made dutiable by the bill was controlled by a trust or combination, the duty upon such articles should be suspended. Dingley made the point of order that the amendment was not germane to the dutiable list and would not be in order until the free list was reached. For almost three hours this point of order was fought over and made the subject of criminations and recriminations. The Democrats contended that if the amendment was ruled out it would never be voted upon, as the free list, in all human probability, would not be reached before the final vote was taken. The chair sustained the point of order. An appeal was taken, but the chair was sustained by a strict party vote—158 to 104.

Reconsideration of the tariff bill began this morning when the bill was thrown open for amendment under the five-minute rule. Lanham, Democrat, of Texas, as soon as the enacting clause was read, moved to strike it out. Sherman, Republican of New York, in the chair, ruled the motion out of order.

Dockery, Democrat, of Missouri, offered the first amendment. It was in the nature of a proviso added to the enacting clause that whenever it was shown to the satisfaction of the president that there was a trust or combination to control the price of any article on the dutiable list, the duty on such article should be suspended.

Dingley made the point of order that the amendment in effect was to the free list, and as the house was now considering the dutiable list, it was not in order.

"I have great respect for the parliamentary nowledge of the gentleman from Maine," said Dockery, "but as it is probable that he free list will never be reached I hope it will be held in order now." (Laughter.)

Cooper, Democrat, of Texas, offered a substitute for the Dockery amendment in substance to accomplish the same purpose, but containing the definition of a trust and a provision for the determination of its existence by a court.

"If you are so anxious to incorporate such a provision as this in the bill, why did you not insert it in the present law?" asked Tawney, Republican, of Minnesota.

"Trusts had not gone quite so far then," replied Richardson, Democrat, of Tennessee, amid laughter. He challenged the other side, which ostensibly opposed trusts, to aid in the adoption of the amendment.

"I never before," said he, "heard such insincere objections to a just amendment."

A long debate on the point of order followed. Bailey made an extended argument appealing to the majority to aid in pulling down these combinations which "preyed upon the energies of the people."

Hepburn of Iowa, Republican, raised a laugh on the Democratic side by saying that this amendment, if adopted, would defeat the purpose of the bill.

"Don't laugh," he shouted, waving his hands. He went on to explain how easy it would be for a few men, who really desired free wool and free sugar, to effect a combination to raise the price of sugar and wool, and thus, under the amendment, force these articles to the free list.

Bailey thanked Hepburn for the frank admission that the destruction of trusts would interfere with the purpose of the bill.

"Oh, no," said Hepburn, "I was trying to show that under the pretense of creating a trust, this legislation could be destroyed."

"But could not the courts decide between the sham trust and the real trust?" asked Terry of Arkansas, Democrat.

"I suppose the courts could," replied Hepburn, "but shall the revenues of the country be destroyed because of the existence, in violation of law, of sham trusts, if real trusts are illegal? Their creators are criminals. Shall we place the treasury's revenue at the mercy of crime?"

Simpson of Kansas, Populist, said he thought the majority was much more concerned about the falling off of the revenues of trusts than the falling off of the revenues of the treasury. (Democratic applause.)

Grosvenor of Ohio, Republican, declared there never was a time when the trusts had the government and people by the throat as during the last four years.

"The gentleman says the Democracy has been the protector of trusts," interrupted Terry of Arkansas, Democrat. "Can he name a trust in the last campaign which was not on the side of McKinley?"

"I can."

"Name it," shouted the Democrats.

"The trust," replied Grosvenor, "which controls the monopoly of what God gave—the silver trust."

The Republicans cheered this response, while the opposition groaned. There was further sharp cross-firing, which roused both sides to enthusiasm.

Newlands of Nevada, Silver Republican, declared that most of the trusts created in the past ten years had been for protection against falling prices. Even labor was organizing trusts for that purpose. The cotton planters were organizing to limit production, in the vain attempt to resist declining prices.

Bland of Missouri, Democrat, declared that hardly a state legislature met last winter that did not seek to lay the heavy hand of the law upon these gigantic corporations.

Tawney declared the opposition was attempting to make some cheap political capital out of this alleged assault on trusts. The Republican party was the only party that had ever enacted anti-trust legislation in congress. He created much amusement by reading a list of the prominent Democrats in the present house who voted against the consideration of the anti-trust law passed by it at the last congress.

"Will you name a single conviction under that law?" asked Mr. Richardson.

"Why," replied Towney, "only last Monday the supreme court decided that the great railroad trusts of the country violated that law." (Republican applause.)

Mr. Richardson, Tawney said, raised the question of consideration against the anti-trust bill.

In reply the Tennesseean produced the record to show that he raised the question in the interest of the silver bill. The Republicans jeered this statement.

Mr. Tawney said that that was exactly the method pursued by the free silver senators at the last session to defeat the Dingley bill.

Mr. Bland and Mr. McMillin insisted that the Democratic positon was misstated, and the latter inquired why Mr. Tawney had not had the courage to read the vote on the final passage of the bill, every Democrat vote on the floor was cast for that bill.

Mr. Dalzell admitted this, but said the Democrats had attempted to prevent a vote. It was only when their hands were forced and they were forced into the open that they worked for the measure, because they dare not oppose it.

Mr. Henderson of Iowa, Republican, and Mr. Bland engaged in a lively passage at arms, in which considerable temper was displayed on both sides.

Mr. Dingley, in closing the debate on the point of order, contended that the amendment was not germane to the paragraphs in which it was offered and should be ruled out in the interest of orderly procedure. The amendment, he said, would be in order when the free list was reached. "When the time arrives to deal with trusts," he said, "rest assured that we will meet the question. We understand that the purpose of the other side is to destroy the revenues sought to be raised by this bill."

Mr. Sherman of New York made an elaborate ruling, in which the house displayed great interest, holding that the amendment was not in order.

Mr. Dockery immediately entered an appeal from the decision of the chair.

As a way out of the difficulty, pending the appeal, Mr. Richardson asked unanimous consent that the amendment be admitted.

Mr. Dingley insisted that the appeal should first be disposed of, and the chair held that Mr. Dingley's demand was equivalent to an objection.

"The gentleman from Maine objects?" inquired Mr. Richardson.

The Democrats smiled in self-satisfaction at this attempt to get the leader o' the majority on record.

The vote on the appeal was taken and the chair was sustained by a strict party vote—158 to 104.

The combined opposition voted against sustaining the chair. Similar amendments against the trusts were offered by Mr. McRae of Arkansas, Democrat, and Mr. Cooper of Texas, Democrat, but ruled out of order.

Mr. Robinson of Indiana, Democrat, offered one to put goods on the free list when the prices in this country were the prices charged abroad, plus the duty and 2 per cent for transportation.

Mr. Smith of Arizona (Dem.) offered one providing that customs duties be paid in silver bullion, 412½ grains to be equivalent to one dollar; Mr. Wheeler of Alabama (Dem.), one directed against oil, railroad and other trusts; Mr. McMillin, for the payment of customs in bimetallic certificates, but all failed by the same ruling.

A committee amendment fixing the duty on boracic acid at 4 cents a pound was agreed to.

The Democrats offered various amendments as the reading of the bill proceeded, but all were rejected. Committee amendments offered, however, were in each instance agreed to. The duty on carbonate of ammonia was increased from 1½ to 2½ cents per pound. The duty on crude tartar, wine lees, etc., testing less than 40 per cent of bitartrate of potash was fixed at 1 cent; over 40 per cent, ½ cent.

The rates on Rochelle salts containing 90 per cent of bitartrate was fixed at 5 cents per pound.

Mr. McMillin criticised the increased

Continued on Third Page.

GERMANY'S TRUMPET

Won't Toot in European Concert

LORD SALISBURY'S POLICY

GIVEN AS REASON FOR THE WITHDRAWAL

English Public Opinion Grows More and More Favorable to the Cause of the Greeks

Associated Press Special Wire.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 26.—It is asserted here tonight on what is regarded as reliable authority that in consequence of the refusal of Lord Salisbury to join in a blockade of the Greek ports, Germany has given notice to the powers of her intention to withdraw from the concert.

It is understood that Turkey sent her squadron through the Dardanelles on the advice of Germany.

DRIVEN TO DESPERATION.

LONDON, March 27.—A dispatch to the Times from Canea says there is no doubt that the Christians have attacked the Turks because driven to desperation by the blockade. A similar protest against European partiality for the Turks is probaly heard along the whole insurgent line. Throughout the island the Mohammedans think they may do what they like now because they have European backing. In all directions they are pillaging and burning the property of the Christians.

The Times correspondent at Salonica says that a Turkish merchant marine has arrived there with torpedoes, which are being laid across the harbor.

The Athens correspondent of the Chronicle says: "It is madness for the powers to suppose that Greece, in order to form a neutral zone, will withdraw 60,000 eager troops to a region without barracks, stores or military base of any kind, and there rest calmly while the powers work out their pleasure in Crete."

A dispatch to the Times from Salonica says: Edhem Pasha, commander of the Turkish army on the Macedonian frontier, received 20,000 infantry at Elassona yesterday. It is still asserted that he complains of the insufficiency of the troops and will be recalled at his own request. He considers that at least 200,000 Turkish troops are needed to meet the emergency. The health of his forces is fairly good, but there have been outbreaks of smallpox and many cases of dysentery.

A dispatch to the Times from Athens says that the royal decree appointing the Crown Prince Constantine to the command of the army on the Thessaly frontier was published yesterday (Friday).

A dispatch from the Chronicle's correspondent says that the crown prince will start to assume his command this (Saturday) evening at 7 oclock, going by sea to Volo and thence by railway. The crown princess will accompany him as far as Larissa, where she will inspect the arrangements made by the Red Cross society. She will remain there two days and then return to Athens. In order to avoid popular demonstrations, this proclamation has not been published in Athens.

INDIGNANT PROTESTS

ATHENS, March 26.—The bombardment of Malaxa has produced a painful impression here. The newspapers are filled with indignant protests.

The Cretan delegates in Athens have published a pamphlet in English protesting against autonomy and declaring that they prefer the Ottoman yoke, just as they did after the failure of the insurrection in 1866. The pamphlet closes with the declaration: "The Cretans will die if necessary for the sake of the cause of union with Greece."

M. Skouzes, the Greek minister of foreign affairs, sent the following communication to the powers on March 21st:

"I have the honor to acknowledge your note of the 18th inst., wherein you inform me that Crete will be placed in a state of blockade from today.

"A notice of that fact has been given to the shipping interests which it concerns. Nevertheless, as, owing to the blockade, it will be henceforth impossible to import cereals into Crete, whereas the population of the island has always obtained its provisions from the outside, it is my duty, having regard to the ties which bind the Greek nation to the Cretan population, to bring these considerations to your notice, foreseeing as I do consequences which may arise and which may not correspond with the sentiments of humanity which animate the governments of the powers.

(Signed) "SKOUZES."

IN THE COMMONS

LONDON, March 27.—An important discussion took place in the house of commons today, during the consideration of the foreign office estimates.

John Morley, in the absence of the Liberal leader, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, criticised at length and with great vigor the action of the powers in the Greco-Cretan affair and invited the government to take the country into its confidence by a clear definition of policy.

He said that autonomy was a mere phrase, because the porte reserved the power to discuss its form and its detail. tI had been admitted by Lord Salisbury that the eventual outcome would probably be the annexation of Crete to Greece; yet, in spite of this admission, Great Britain assisted the powers in the blockade. In this way Great Britain was made to pursue a policy opposed to the real convictions of the government and against the sympathy and the convictions of the English people. How could autonomy, he asked, be worked out without the co-operation of the Cretans? Who was to be the governor of the island? Not a Turk, surely. That would be too great a scandal. If the governor was to be a Greek, then why not have annexation at once, without making two bites of the cherry?

Mr. Balfour, replying, said that the powers had taken the scheme of autonomy in hand and would not be bound by the voice of any but themselves. He said Mr. Morley ought not to have made such a speech, and that parliament ought not to continue the discussion. The Cretan question was only a fragment of the policy of the great powers in Eastern Europe.

"We have already had," he continued, "three inconclusive discussions. Don't let us have a fourth; let us have the matter out in the proper way. If the opposition considers that the policy of the government is opposed to the wishes of the country, the proper course is to move a vote of censure. Until that is done, we shall certainly oppose all endeavors to hamper the action of the government. Let the opposition screw its courage up to that point or abandon the practice of nightly criticising small portions of our policy."

Mr. Labouchere moved a reduction of the salary of the secretary of state for foreign affairs.

Sir Charles Dilke and others having spoken, Mr. Balfour moved the closure, which was carried by 130 to 48.

Mr. Labouchere's motion was then rejecued by 128 to 44, and the house adjourned.

AUSTRIA'S ADVICE.

LONDON, March 27.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Vienna says that the Austrian foreign office has proposed to extend the blockade along the entire Greek coast, with special stringency at the Piraeus and the gulfs of Volo, Corinth and Arta. England, having abandoned the condition that Turkey and Greece must be asked to withdraw their troops from the Thessalian frontier before the blockade is extended to the Gulf of Volo, will be content, it is asserted by the Austrian foreign office, if the admirals so arrange the blockade as to spare the susceptibilities of certain powers.

A dispatch to the Daily News from Rome says that the powers have decided not to consult Greece on the details of autonomy for Crete. Instructions have been sent to the admirals, giving them full power to extend the blockade to Greek ports if they deem it necessary.

AMBASSADORS' BELIEF.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 26.—The ambassadors held a meeting to consider the dispatch from the foreign admirals in Cretan waters, stating that it is daily becoming more evident that the continuance of Turkish authority in Crete is impossible, and recommending that an European governor-general be appointed and the Turkish troops withdrawn.

AMERICAN RECRUITS.

NEW YORK, March 26.—On board the French line ship Champagne, which will sail tomorrow for Europe, are 150 Greeks, who are going home to fight against Turkey if called upon. They were given an enthusiastic farewell by their compatriots in this city.

FIGHTING CONTINUES.

CANEA, March 26.—Fighting has been going on all day around Tiskalaria, Nerokeuru and Daxan. The Greeks in the blockhouse at Malaxa are said to have fired on the Turkish fleet in Suda bay. Rami Pasha, the Turkish admiral, landed this afternoon with a quantity of munitions of war.

RUSSIAN COMMENT.

NEW YORK, March 26.—A dispatch to the Herald from St. Petersburg says: In the most important quarters here much annoyance is felt at the signs of the vacillating policy shown by the powers at a moment when the greatest firmness is necessary. The feeling here is that the other powers are trying to place Russia in the undesirable position of shedding Christian blood.

The Otogolosi publishes a very strong article on the subject and thinks England is going to establish herself in Crete and as Crete is not what the Dardanelles are to Russia the latter would not go to war about it. Crete can only be pacified by shedding Christian blood, but orthodox Russia cannot do so. England has done so before and can do it now. In diplomatic circles the position is looked upon as very much embroiled, and the only solution will be that if Greece insists on fighting they should be allowed to go on and be beaten. It is considered that after all the center of interest is entirely centered on what is taking place on the Greek-Turko frontier. Russia would probably undertake the pacification, but with another power.

INDEX

TO TELEGRAPH NEWS

Two men in a fishing boat stop an ocean steamer to ask the news from Carson City.

In spite of alarms of war and extensive flood damage, business conditions continue to show slow improvement.

Jameson testifies before the investigating committee taking upon himself all the blame of the Transvaal raid.

The river at Memphis is falling, and below that point the rise is very slight; the worst of the flood situation thought to be past.

Postoffice officials announce that offensive partisanship will not be considered cause for dismissal of postmasters, unless the postal service is impaired.

First break in railroad rates resulting from the anti-trust decision affects the carriage of mail from Milwaukee eastward; Huntington talks on railroad matters.

Germany reported to have withdrawn from the European concert by reason of England's refusal to take part in the blockade; Greece steadily continues to prepare for war.

The tariff bill comes up in the house for reconsideration under tha five minute rule; all amendments offered by Democrats are voted down; seven hours' work disposes of 9 of the 162 pages of bills; senators take another whack at the civil service laws.

BIG RIVER GOING DOWN

To the Relief of Memphis Citizens

WORST OF THE FLOOD IS OVER

RAILROAD TRAINS ARE RUNNING ON TIME

Below Memphis a Slight Rise Is Reported but Levees Hold Firm. Relief Work Continues

Associated Press Special Wire.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 26.—The big river continues to fall slowly, and the flood situation in Arkansas opposite this city is somewhat improved. The gauge tonight registers 36.6 feet, a fall of one-tenth of a foot during the 24 hours ending tonight. At Cairo the river is reported stationary; at points along the Ohio the water has fallen considerably since yesterday morning. At Cincinnati the river has fallen 1.2 feet, and at Louisville 1.8 feet. St. Louis reports a rise of 1.1 feet in 24 hours ending at 7 oclock this morning.

At Marked Tree, on the St, Francis river, the rise has been but two-tenths of a foot during the 24 hours, and at Helena two-tenths of a foot. At Shreveport and points below the river continues to rise slowly.

Unless a big volume of water should come down into the upper Mississippi from the northwest, it is believed the worst of the flood situation is over. The levees on the Mississippi side of the river below Memphis are still intact. A small break is reported about 16 miles above Arkansas City. It is an island break, and the height of the overflow will not be perceptibly diminished.

Members of the relief committee are still at work. They today entertained a relief committee from Little Rock. The situation as to the railroads remains practically unchanged, service being complete, with one exception.

HOPEFUL FEELING.

GREENVILLE, Miss., March 26.—Seven inches is the rise of the river during the past 24 hours. The gauge now reads 45.5 feet, and the town of Greenville is six feet below the level of the water. The levees, however, are standing the strain, and there is a general feeling that the threatened disaster will be averted.

STILL IN FEAR.

HELENA, Ark., March 26.—The flood situation here tonight is decidedly grave. There has been a rise in the river of 4.5 inches since yesterday morning, and it is still rising. A large part of the population is at work on the levee. It was rumored this evening that several weak places had developed. Many people are preparing to fly at the first alarm. In the judgment of the most experienced river fighters, the levees will hold if the weather continues good. There are about 150 refugees in the city tonight, mostly women and children from around Modoc, where the husbands and fathers still linger in an effort to bring in their stock.

GRANT'S MONUMENT

McKinley Will Attend the Dedication Ceremonies

NEW YORK, March 26.—President McKinley will attend the ceremonies at the dedication of the mounment to Gen. Grant on April 27. He will review the parade and will also deliver an address. Gen. Horace Porter, who has just returned from Washington, where he had an interview with the president, made the announcement today.

Admiral Bunce, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, states that all the available ships of the naval force under his direction will take part in the celebration.

Major General Granville A. Dodge, grand marshal of the parade, has appointed Major General Wesley Merritt chief marshal of the first division, to be composed of all uniformed military and naval forces; Major General O. O. Howard, chief marshal of the second division, to be composed of the army societies and allied organizations, and Col. Charles F. Homer, chief marshal of the third division, civilians.

The entire National guard of the state of New Yok, 13,000 men, will be ordered to take part in the parade. So far ten governors have accepted the invitation to be present.

Jumped His Bail

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—Warren E. Price, the bookseller convicted of having sent indecent literature through the mails, has disappeared and the federal authorities believe he has escaped to Mexico. He was sentenced to eighteen months imprisonments last April and secured his release on bail pending the review of his case by the United States supreme court to which he appealed. The mandate of the supreme court has been filed here, but Price cannot be found.

Butler's Case

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—United States Marshal Baldwin has received the mandate ordering him to deliver Butler, the Australian murderer, to the agents of the British government. Two men will watch the murderer day and night until he sails on the Mariposa, April 1st for Australia. The Australian detectives fear suicide.

Undelivered Telegrams

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union telegraph office for G. G. Lopez, Byron Robinson, A. D. Halliday, George Pomeroy, George H. Holt, W. E. Colton, Dr. Cowen (cable).