

AUTONOMY FOR CRETE

Probable Basis of the Powers' Settlement.

SEVERAL SOLUTIONS SUGGESTED

Thinks Greece Should Be Ordered to Withdraw Her Troops—France Falls in With England's Plan.

PARIS, March 12.—The following semi-official announcement was made this afternoon:

The powers, while united in principle, have not yet been able to reach a solution of the Cretan question. Proposals and objections are being exchanged hourly. The program drawn up by the admirals in Cretan waters is as follows: First—A blockade of the island of Crete.

Second—A blockade of the Piræus and some other Greek ports.

Third—Seizure by a detachment of the fleet of the telegraph offices at Syra.

Fourth—Any Greek warships encountered are to be taken to the island of Milo and kept there.

Fifth—Any Greek warships firing on any foreign warships are to be sunk, and the act to be considered a casus belli.

Sixth—Any Greek torpedo-boat nearing a foreign warship is to be fired at.

Seventh—As the blockade of Greece will require all the crews of foreign warships, each power is to send to Crete a battalion of infantry of not less than 500 men in number.

Each of the foreign admirals telegraphed a copy of these proposals to his government, Germany immediately telegraphed the powers that she would accept the proposals down to the seventh, and would accept the seventh in principle, but had not a battalion available. Austria wired the powers that she would accept the proposals, but as Emperor Francis Joseph was at Cape Lartin, she must have time to consult with his majesty. Italy telegraphed her acceptance of all the proposals, but it was added they must be submitted to a cabinet council, which will be done within three days.

Russia, Great Britain and France were silent for a time, and then Great Britain proposed that a gendarmerie be organized in Crete by utilizing Greek troops, not using the Greek flag, and not using Greek officers in this connection.

Russia eventually answered that as the powers had presented their ultimatum to Greece, and Greece had replied by offering to withdraw the fleet, the answer was conciliatory, and partly satisfactory. Therefore, Russia proposed a further collective note, demanding the withdrawal of the Greek troops. France seconded the reply of Russia.

During the pour parlois a general agreement was suggested that the powers should each advance a certain sum for pay to a gendarmerie and the expense of organizing an autonomous government in Crete. This was immediately objected to by Germany, on the ground that she was not willing to spend a penny for this purpose.

France, this afternoon, proposed to the British foreign office that the powers proceed immediately to organize a gendarmerie, naming a governor for Crete from Holland, Belgium or perhaps Switzerland. Several names were considered. Great Britain points out that members of the previous Cretan gendarmerie ran away and mutinied, and the Greek troops are best available for this purpose. Consequently this proposal will probably be the modus vivendi by which the situation will be solved, as there is no doubt the Greeks will accept it.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

Insurgents in Cuba Gain a Series of Victories.

NEW YORK, March 12.—A World dispatch from Havana says:

On Tuesday the town of Bejuco, one of the most strongly fortified places in the province, was entered by 500 Cubans, who drove the Spanish garrison of 600 men into the forts and for half an hour exchanged shots at long distances. Finding that the Spanish garrison would not venture out upon an attack, the insurgents looted the place at their leisure. Two hundred and fifty dwellings and seven stores were burned. The insurgents carried off a quantity of reserved ammunition and provisions.

The town of Quillan has been captured by one of the detachments commanded either by Castillo or Arando. The garrison of 300 Spanish troops retreated on the appearance of the insurgents. The Spanish blockhouse was burned and

several stores and dwellings were looted. Colonel Nunez, in Pinar del Rio province, attacked a fortified town below Artemisa, and after a terrible fight drove the Spanish garrison out. The Spanish lost 48 and the Cubans 24.

The insurgents destroyed the Spanish fort and liberated twenty-four pacificos who had been condemned to be shot the following day. Among them were six prominent Cuban ladies from Artemisa and other sections, who had been missing from their homes for over two months. These ladies have been imprisoned with criminals of the lowest class, negroes and others, and when released their clothing was almost in rags and they were in a terribly wretched physical condition.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR BAHIA.

Brazil Sends More Troops to Fight the Fanatics.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The Herald's correspondent in Rio de Janeiro advises that the government has started 10,000 men to Bahia, and will send four warships, four quick-firing batteries and several companies of volunteers to Bahia against the fanatics.

It is proved that aid in the form of money and arms has been extended to fanatics by the monarchists in Brazil.

Another apostle has arisen in the state with 500 men, and they say they are willing to die for monarchism.

Roy Barbosa has sailed from Rio Janeiro for Europe to arrange for a settlement with France of the Guiana boundary question.

The report that Colonel Tamarindo, one of the commanders of the Brazilian troops, has been killed, has been confirmed.

CHARGED WITH A CRIME.

An Indiana Man Arrested for Murdering His Niece.

CHICAGO, March 12.—Nelson Williams, charged with causing the death of Maro Swain, his 13-year-old niece, has been arrested and locked up at Hammond, Ind. He resisted the officers, and it was only after a hard fight that he was overpowered. Williams was taken to the city jail and will be held pending an investigation into the death of the girl.

During a post-mortem examination by Chief Malo, Trustee Ross and Coroner Crawford, sufficient evidence was received to incriminate Williams; but when the officers called at the place where he roomed they were confronted with barricaded doors. When the door was forced open, Williams stood in the middle of the room with an uplifted ax. Chief Malo demanded that he surrender, but instead of this, Williams made a vicious lunge with the ax, the blade of which grazed the officer's left shoulder. After a struggle, Williams was overpowered and dragged down stairs and into the street, where an angry crowd of residents had been brought together by the report of the little girl's death.

The story of the child as to her injuries was told to her mother and a number of women a few hours before she died. During her death struggles she murmured: "You won't let Uncle Nels hurt, will you, mamma?"

Nelson Williams is 40 years old, and has heretofore borne an excellent reputation.

A Mysterious Suicide.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 12.—A sensational and mysterious suicide was discovered at the Grand hotel yesterday. Thursday morning a pretty and handsomely dressed woman about 26 years old, arrived at the hotel and registered as Mrs. K. Jenny Doty, of Middletown, O. The chambermaids being unable to enter her room, became alarmed, and one of the bellboys entered the room through the transom. He was horrified to find the woman, fully dressed, lying on the bed in a pool of blood, with a small pistol at her side.

At the bedside of the woman was found the following note:

"To Whom It May Concern: Hold no autopsy, but bury me in my wedding clothes, as I am now. Notify R. Alice Doty, 10 Clinton street, Middletown, O."

Great Anxiety in Salonica.

SALONICA, March 13.—Great anxiety prevails here, as the inhabitants fear the town will be attacked by the Greeks and war declared. Musliman refugees are flocking into Salonica from various parts of Thessaly.

Seventy-two battalions of Turkish infantry, six regiments of cavalry and twenty batteries of artillery are already concentrated on the Greek frontier.

England Agrees to the Blockade.

LONDON, March 13.—The Times' correspondent at St. Petersburg says the formal admission of Great Britain to the blockade program was imparted to Russia on Friday. The English, Russian, German and Austrian admirals have already been instructed as to a blockade of Crete and Greece.

OUR FOREIGN POLICY

Outlined by Mr. Sherman to a Correspondent.

A NEW ARBITRATION TREATY

No Danger of War With Spain—He Does Not Want to Annex Canada.

LONDON, March 13.—The Times today publishes an interview its correspondent in the United States has had with John Sherman, secretary of state. He says: "After a long conversation with Mr. Sherman, I believe he has no very definite settled opinions on the foreign policy. He does not think that foreign affairs are of the first importance, or even of high importance. He approves of the doctrine of arbitration, and may readily enough follow the president's lead. He does not seem sure that the amendments proposed for the arbitration treaty are of much importance, though he has been told plainly that the British government will not proceed with the treaty thus amended."

"His intent in Cuba is more direct; his purpose is clearer, and his senatorial jingoism has fallen off him like a worn-out garment. He declares there should be no change of policy in regard to Cuba, and there will be no war with Spain, saying: 'We want none. We do not believe Spain wants war. If Spain gave me a quitclaim deed to Cuba, I would not have it.'"

"Referring to Canada, he repelled the notion of desiring to annex the dominion, saying that under the crown she could have all the freedom she would have if independent, adding: 'If she will maintain her connection with England, my dream for a remote permanent future for North America is three great republics—Canada, the United States and Mexico. We shall not take a step to alter things. What is to come hereafter must come from natural political evolution.'"

THE NEW TARIFF.

A Correspondent Says It Will Produce \$70,000,000 Additional.

CHICAGO, March 13.—The Times-Herald publishes the complete schedule of the new Dingley tariff law from its Washington correspondent, Walter Wellman. The new tariff bill is conceded to be the most complete legislative act submitted to the American congress in a quarter of a century.

Boldly meeting the situation, the Republican members of the ways and means committee declare in the title that their bill is "An act to provide revenue for the government and to protect the industries of the United States."

The law, if enacted as given, is expected by members of the committee to produce an additional revenue of between \$60,000,000 and \$70,000,000 a year. Estimates vary from the highest to the lowest of these figures.

The chief addition to the revenue is expected from the increase of the sugar duties. From this source alone an additional revenue of about \$27,000,000 is anticipated by Chairman Dingley.

Wool is another source of new revenue. It is estimated that the restoration of the wool duties will provide an increase of \$14,000,000 in the receipts of the government. The restoration of the McKinley rates on lumber and timber will add another pretty sum. The flax, jute and hemp and sundries schedule will add perhaps \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000.

Each of the other schedules, with a few exceptions, is expected to contribute its quota to the increase of revenue, the total increase being so distributed, as to fall lightly upon any class of customers, while the benefits to be derived from the protective features of the law are also distributed to all lines of business and to all sections of the country.

It is now expected that the bill will be presented to the house on Tuesday, and that by a week from Monday the house will have taken up in earnest its consideration. By the middle of April, Speaker Reed expects to send the bill to the senate. Republican leaders in the senate believe they can pass the measure there by the 1st of July. If they be not deceived in this, President McKinley will meet with success in his great aim in the early part of his administration, which is to place a new tariff bill upon the statute-books by the end of the fiscal year, or July 1st.

REED CHOSEN SPEAKER.

Caucus of Republican Members Elect of the House.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The caucus of Republican members-elect of the

present congress, which was held to-night, voted by acclamation to renounce ex-Speaker Reed and all officers of the last house to serve through the 55th congress. An effort to change the rules of the house had been expected, and a strong speech was made in advocacy of such a change by Walker of Massachusetts, but the attempt flashed in the pan. There were 175 of the 203 Republicans present. Reed's name was presented by Payne, who referred to him as man of towering intellect, sterling Republicanism and a peer of the greatest parliamentarians.

Dingley responded to a call, promising that the tariff bill should be ready in a week.

Walker offered a motion for the selection of a committee of seven, of which the speaker should be chairman, to revise the rules of the house. Mahany declared the whole tendency of house rules was despotic, and in conclusion said:

"I warn new members of the house that it is an invariable trick of leaders of the house, self-constituted or otherwise, to move the temporary adoption of the rules of the last house, and when once adopted, it is harder to move them than to move Aetna, and under them, new members will find it impossible to represent their constituencies."

There was an exchange of sharp personalities between Mahany and Pitney of New Jersey. Mr. Walker's motion was buried under an overwhelming vote.

After resolving that a call signed by twenty-five instead of fifteen members should be necessary to secure a caucus, the caucus adjourned.

TAKEN OUT OF BOND.

San Francisco Importers Preparing for a Higher Tariff.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 13.—The importers of the city fear that congress will surely raise the tariff. In consequence, a rapid rush is being made to remove all goods now held in bonded warehouses. Monday it is thought will mark the climax, as it is considered that on Tuesday the new bill will become a law. Since the first of the month, however, the importers of cigars, tobacco and woolsens have been removing their goods. Figures in possession of Auditor Cope, at the custom-house, show that in all since March 1, about \$87,973 worth of goods have been taken out of bond. It is anticipated that before Monday the limit already reached will be greatly exceeded.

On March 1, goods valued at \$2646 were removed while on the day following, \$17,590 were taken out. Daily the removals have continued, yesterday making the top notch, when \$19,622 worth of goods were removed. The total for the twelve days taken from the warehouses direct is \$81,849. Taken from the "warehouse" lots, as it is called, were goods valued at \$6124. The reason for this is that, although articles may remain in bond for three years, the duty prevailing at the time of the removal is the rate to be paid.

THE GREEKS IN AMERICA.

Again Called to the Aid of the Fatherland.

ST. LOUIS, March 13.—D. Jannapoulos, Greek consul at St. Louis, today received a telegram from Alexander Skouzes, the Grecian minister of foreign affairs, urging the reserves in this country to comply with the order calling to arms the reserves of 1886 to 1893. Upon receipt of this the council issued an appeal to Hellenes in his territory to apply to him and make arrangements for transportation to Greece. Simultaneously to this call to arms, the consul issued a notice for a mass meeting of sympathizers of Greece to be held Monday evening next. The consul has jurisdiction in the Central West, and says the number who will respond to the call in his district will undoubtedly run into the thousands. He said:

"This call means war; of that I have no doubt. Nothing can now prevent a clash between the Grecian and Turkish armies."

If Greece Does Not Yield.

LONDON, March 13.—The Chronicle announces that a formal ultimatum has been delivered to Greece announcing that a blockade of Crete and of certain Greek ports not now named, will begin on Wednesday.

Some of the powers have decided that unless Greece yields, or if she declares war on Turkey, measures still more severe will be employed, even to the point of utterly destroying Greece as a nation.

Will Claim An Indemnity.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Mrs. Ruiz, widow of the dentist found dead in prison in Cuba, called on secretary Sherman and declared her intention of preferring a claim against Spain for an indemnity. The secretary advised her to submit her statement in writing, as a basis for investigation.

REED AGAIN SPEAKER

The Fifty-fifth Congress Assumes Its Duties.

CORBETT'S CHANCES ARE SLENDER

McCament Thinks He Should Be Seated Because the Legislature Refused to Organize.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The 55th congress met in extra session today, pursuant to the recent call of President McKinley.

Reed was re-elected speaker of the house, the vote standing: Reed, 199; Bailey, democrat, of Texas, 114; Bell, populist, of Colorado, 21; Newlands, silverite, of Nevada, 1.

After Reed's election the members were sworn in and organization completed by the election of the Republican slate as follows: Clerk of the house, Alexander McDowell, of Pennsylvania; sergeant-at-arms, Benjamin F. Russell, of Missouri; doorkeeper, William J. Glenn, of New York; postmaster, J. C. McElroy, of Ohio; chaplain, Henry M. Conden.

AS IT LOOKS IN WASHINGTON.

H. W. Corbett's Chances for Being Seated in the Senate.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—The Chronicle's Washington special says:

There will be the hottest kind of a fight over the seating of Corbett, the new senator from Oregon, before the senate committee on privileges and elections. Corbett is accompanied by several Oregon friends, two at least of whom will figure as his attorneys before the committee. They are now preparing his case. It is hardly believed that there will be a departure from the precedent in the Mantel case, though many of the Republican leaders favor the seating of Wood of Kentucky and Corbett, as well as Henderson of Florida. In Wood's case the legislature of Kentucky, now in session, will probably elect a successor to Blackburn before Wood's contest is completed. Call will undoubtedly be chosen to succeed himself when the Florida legislature meets next month.

Wallace McCament, of Portland, made the following statement yesterday:

"The Oregon case must not be confounded with the Kentucky case of with the Mantel case, decided four years ago. In both of these cases the legislature charged with the duty of electing a senator, organized and balloted for senator from day to day without effecting an election. In the Oregon case the legislature never held a session and simply made an abortive attempt to organize. It never passed a bill or sent a message to the governor! The attempt to organize even had been abandoned by the time Mitchell's term expired and a vacancy occurred.

"The constitution authorizes an appointment when a vacancy happens during the recess of the legislature. This vacancy certainly originated in the recess of the Oregon legislature. Mr. Corbett can be deprived of his seat only by interpreting the word 'happen' as equivalent to 'happen fortuitously or by chance.' It is our contention that such interpretation is precluded by the contrary, that it is contrary to all canons of construction and to all senatorial precedents from 1879 to the present time. Thirteen gubernatorial appointments have been seated by the senate, principally in the early days, when the framers of the constitution were in the body. It is doubtful if the senate will follow the precedent of the Mantel case."

The Day in Detail.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Interest in the assembling of the 55th congress in extra session today, under President McKinley's call, centered in organization of the house. The crowds were attracted to the galleries hours before noon, but the general public had small opportunity to view the proceedings. All the galleries but one were reserved for ticket-holders.

The most striking feature of the scene on the floor was the number of new faces. Familiar figures conspicuous in the shock of many parliamentary battles had disappeared, and in the lists were new and untried knights. The change of personnel was very great. By 11 o'clock the reserved galleries, except those for diplomatic corps and executive were well filled.

At 12 o'clock, Major McDowell, the clerk rapped the house to order. Rev. Conden, the blind chaplain, delivered an invocation appealing for God's blessing on the work of the new congress and the new administration. The clerk



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read the president's proclamation convening congress, after which the roll was called.

More Trouble at Tacoma.

TACOMA, March 15.—The sheriff's officers guarded the civil service office in the city hall from Saturday till this morning. The new commission was appointed Saturday, but a restraining order from the court prevented their entering upon their duties. The old board feared that forcible possession of the office might be taken on Sunday. The matter will be settled in court tomorrow. It was from the civil-service room that the city hall vault was entered several months ago, and the city election ballots stolen. The robbers have never been detected.

The Mount Lebanon Shakers have invented a great many valuable things. They were the first to make brooms by machinery; the first to put seeds in little packages; the first to manufacture cut nails.

Now they are out with a method of curing dyspepsia by resting the stomach. Their remedy is known as the Shaker Digestive Cordial. It supplies food in an artificially digested form and at the same time aids the digestion of other foods in the stomach. In other words, by the use of the Shaker Digestive Cordial, a dyspeptic virtually gets along without the use of his stomach until it is restored to its natural strength and vigor. A single 10 cent bottle will oftentimes give marked relief. Get a bottle from your druggist and try it.

Laxol is the best medicine for children. Doctors recommend it in place of Castor Oil.

France and Italy Decline.

VIENNA, March 15.—The proposal of the powers that France and Italy occupy Crete with a mixed force of 25,000 men has been declined by the governments of those two countries on the score of expense. The occupation of Crete, therefore, will be undertaken by the forces of the six powers, although Germany and Austria will only nominally take part to show that they are agreeable to the measure.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from ten drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

To Coerce the Greek.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 15.—All the admirals, except the French and Italian commanders have been ordered to immediately blockade the principal Greek ports, especially the Piræus (port of Athens); Syra and Volo. An ultimatum will forthwith be addressed to Greece by the admiral of the foreign fleets.

Green and Ryan Matched.

CARSON, March 15.—A representative of the Empire Athletic Club, of Syracuse, has matched George Green and Tommy Ryan, the welter-weight champion, for a 20-round go on April 17th. Should Green lose his fight with Smith, he will still go against Ryan, and the club will arrange a meeting between Smith and the winner of this battle.

Advertise in THE CHRONICLE.