

CRETE'S UPRISING.

STORY OF THE REVOLUTION AGAINST TURKEY.

Christians Have an Army of 35,000 Men and Seek Independence—Great Suffering in the Island.

PILLAGE, murder, massacre, starvation and general destitution are words which roughly describe the conditions that prevail in the pretty island of Crete. Wicked as are the ways of the Spanish in Cuba, the balmey island of the Mediterranean is even in sorer straits, for both oppressor and oppressed are there the sufferers. Revolution with no semblance of system prevails, and privation from natural causes is augmented by the desuetude in things commercial and agricultural that ever

Turks. The proximate cause of the present revolution was the cruelty of Abdullah Pasha, the Turkish Governor, who persecuted the Christians and killed them without the shadow of justification. In 1889 a treaty was signed by the Cretans and the Sultan of Turkey after one year of revolution. This treaty has been violated time and again by the Porte. Finding that peaceable means were of no avail with the throne at Constantinople, the Cretans decided that in revolution alone lay any hope of not only freedom but of even security in their lives and homes. They determined to throw off the Turkish yoke and to place no more faith in any treaty with the Turks, unless it were guaranteed by the Powers of Europe.

This revolution was organized by Johannes Petropoulaki, the Spartan representative at the Athens Parliament. His father was a General in the Cretan revolution of 1869. To his aid came Johannes Koundouraki, a

escape with only a few wounded. This sort of thing naturally exasperates the Mussulmans, who whenever they are given an opportunity, mutilate the bodies of the Christians they kill, pillage churches, desecrate graves, maltreat women and children, burn houses and indulge in other atrocities calculated to incite the wrath of neutral-peoples and to put the Turkish authorities in an unfavorable light—for many of these outrages are done by no order, or against the orders of the Sultan's officers.

On the last Friday in May the Mussulmans in Canea, the capital, assembled and demanded that the Governor arm them to avenge themselves on the Cretans. The Governor refused, and the mob took possession of the city. Many Christians were killed and mutilated, and the Turks slew Christians wherever found, sometimes entering the houses of the Cretans for their victims. The Sultan has done all in his power to bring about peace. Long ago he deposed Abdullah, the cruel Governor, and appointed Georgi Borovitch, the Prince of Samos and a Christian, in his stead. This action has done much to quiet the disorder, but the solution is far from having been reached as yet.

All the people in the island, Christian and Mohammedan, are suffering from lack of food. The crop of olives, the chief staple raised on the island, is ready for garnering, but the trees are bending under their burden, with no hands to relieve them of their precious fruit. If the revolution could be delayed long enough to gather the olive crop the people of the island could breathe once more.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Microscopical Wonders.

A specimen of a beautiful species of alga, found in the fresh waters of the San Diego flume, has been made the subject of investigation and study by the San Diego Microscopical Society. A finely prepared and mounted specimen of cyclops, a minute fresh water copepod of the genus cyclopidae, taken from the flume waters, was exhibited by Dr. Gamber. This curious form of life, as observed through the splendid instrument at the rooms of the society, does not fail to command the attention of all present at the meetings of the society. Its kite-shaped body and tail, cumbersome antennae, and one eye, makes it as formidable an object among microscopical life as were the one-eyed giants to the races of men described in the Homeric legend. A cyclops is said to produce four and one-half billion offspring annually.—San Diego (Cal.) Union.

A Chair That Cost Over \$20,000,000.

By long odds the most costly piece of furniture in the world is the jeweled throne of the Shah of Persia. The late Shah had his picture taken in this most remarkable chair only a few days before his death. It is made largely of gold, beautifully wrought and set with a variety of precious



COSTLIEST CHAIR IN THE WORLD.

stones. Some idea of the splendor of this regal seat may be gained from the fact that the jewels in it alone have been estimated to be worth fully four million pounds, or twenty million dollars. Occasionally when this chair was formerly at Delhi stones of great value were missed and supposed to have been stolen, but now that it occupies a carefully-guarded place in the palace at Teheran no trouble of this kind is experienced.

At His Mercy.



The Villain—"Swear to marry me, or I'll upset the machine!"—Truth.

FALL FASHIONS.

WHAT WOMEN ARE WEARING THESE AUTUMN DAYS.

Ladies' Cycling Suit in Brown and Ecru Shades—Useful Dressing Sacque of Gray and White Jersey Flannel.

IN the large illustration mixed cheviot in brown and ecru shades is stylishly decorated with ecru faced cloth and worn with a fall chemisette and turn over collar of ecru batiste. The jacket is close fitting, the low cut vest fronts closing in center with buttons and button holes. Single bust darts adjust the fronts with the other usual seams, all of which are sprung below the waist line to cause the fashionable rippled flare in back and over the hips. Openings are finished in the dart seams through which the leather belt is passed, to close in front with a buckle, or the jacket may be worn without the belt, if so desired. Stylish pointed lapels are reversed at the upper edges

and you see them not only in single, double and treble mounts, but also rosette shape, with a jet ornament as a finish. Again, you see them in tip form trimming the crown with the aid of a band of roses set very closely together.

A very pretty Panama hat is made with a full puffing of yellow piece silk, cut on the cross, round the upper part of the crown, with black roses beneath, and on either side a loop and end of the silk with the addition of a white coque mount on the left side. Poppy and geranium red are the newest colors, and black hats trimmed with white or black velvet and gauze poppies are the latest Parisian importations. Notwithstanding this fact, roses are by no means unpopular, nor are they likely to be, except for a short space. Fickle as Dame Fashion is, she always returns to her old loves.

USEFUL DRESSING SACQUE.

Gray and white Jersey flannel, says Modes, is the material used for this useful sacque, which is exceedingly simple in style and trimly neat in effect. Red silk feather stitching dec-



STYLISH CYCLING SUIT.

of fronts and meet the rolling coat collar in notches. The comfortable leg-o'-mutton sleeves are shaped with single seams, gathered at the top and fit the arm closely below the elbow, the wrists being finished with deep pointed cuffs. The short circular skirt is one of the simplest yet constructed for cycling, and possesses all the merits of the more complicated styles without their objections. It fits smoothly at the top without plait or wrinkle and falls below the hips in deep flutes all around. Openings are made on each side of front that fasten with buttons and button holes in fly closings, a handy pocket being inserted at the left side. Mohair, covert cloth, tweed, cheviot and other woolsens will make stylish suits by the mode.

The quantity of material 44 inches wide required to make this jacket for a lady in the medium size, is 2 1/2 yards. To make the skirt it will require 4 1/2 yards of the same width material.—May Mantion, in Modes.

SOME AUTUMN INNOVATIONS.

Women never look smarter than when in tailor made gowns. It is remarkable that the frocks of heavy cloth, cut in severely plain style, suit every kind of woman. If she has a good figure the tailor made gown sets it off; if she has a bad figure, the gown improves it so that it appears good. In view of these facts it is good news to everyone that the tailor made gown will be more in evidence this autumn and winter than for many years.

The patterns will be mostly shot goods, with some solid colors. There will be greens, browns, black and dozens of shades of gray. They will be in all kinds of combinations, and most of them will be pleasing to the eye, according to the manufacturers. As for the make of the gowns, they will be rather more ornamented than has been the case. They are to have buttons, large and small, and of all kinds of material and make. The buttons will be put on wherever there is room for them, and will be attached for ornament as much as for utility. There will be pockets in the coats and pockets in the skirts. A determined effort will be made to supply women with receptacles for the small baggage that they always carry about with them, and that is generally clutched feverishly in the hand for lack of anywhere else to keep it. Altogether there is a prospect of much comfort as well as style in the tailor made gowns for the fall and winter. As for the prices—well, that is another story.—New York Journal.

LATEST IN BRIDES' GOWNS.

The gown of the most fashionable brides is now of satin duchesse, snow white for slender blonds, milk white for fair, robust women, cream or ivory white for brunettes and those who fear to appear large. The closing of the gown is concealed under the trimming of the corsage, the skirt fastening at the side, never down the middle of the front, as that gives the look of a wrapper.

orates the free edges, a bow of ribbon of the same bright color being tied at the neck. The adjustment is loose-fitting, being performed by under-arm gorges and a curving centre seam in back, the fronts closing with small gray buttons and button-holes. The sleeves are shaped with single seams in leg-o'-mutton style, the fullness being plaited in the arm's eye. A neatly fitted rolling collar finishes the neck. This sacque is the most convenient of its kind as it requires little material and is not bulky, so it can be utilized in traveling by land or sea. Cashmere, eiderdown, flannel, cambric, lawn or other cotton wash goods are



DRESSING SACQUE.

usually chosen, a plain finish or edging on collar being all the decoration necessary.

The quantity of material twenty-seven inches wide required to make this sacque for a lady having a thirty-six-inch bust measure is four and one-half yards.

SOME COIFFURE TRICES.

The Frenchwoman prefers a smooth coiffure, a pompadour or a madonna, to all others, and rolls and puffs her locks marvelously. To the Englishwoman such hairdressing is far from desirable. If nature is chary with her gift in the way of curls, irons are in constant demand. When they fail, various warranted-not-to-straighten affairs are pinned on in half a dozen different places to get the desired droop and heavy effect of fringe and chignon.

BEST CLOTH FOR MAHOGANY.

If one is fortunate enough to possess a real mahogany dining-room table, how to keep it from becoming scratched and burned by hot dishes is a matter of grave consideration. The best brush cloth is yet to be discovered. In the meantime a muslin cloth lined with cotton and then quilted is not to be despised. Neither is one made of plain cotton flannel. It must be neatly bound and spread smoothly over the table under the damask cloth. In cases where the dishes are particularly hot an asbestos mat may also be placed under the hush-cloth directly beneath the dish. In this way the table may be kept a thing of beauty for years.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

In Santos, Brazil, business houses that keep open after 10 o'clock are fined.

A provincial paper says that the marketmen of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, mix the eggs of vultures with hen eggs.

A London paper estimates that the total number of visiting cards used every year throughout the world is 600,000,000.

A New Orleans, La., man who rises home on a street car is *very* every evening by a pet cat which waits for him at his usual place of alighting.

The original Strasburg (Germany) clock, the mechanical wonder of Europe, was made in the year 1832. The present clock was made in 1838.

Dust showers are frequently reported from ships in the centre of the Mediterranean Sea, and from hundreds of miles off the west coast of Africa.

St. Jerome states that he saw Scotchmen in the Roman armies in Gaul whose regular diet was human flesh, and who had "double teeth all around."

An umbrella covered with a transparent material has been invented in England, enabling the holder to see where he is going when he holds it before his face.

The mysterious Elchener lake, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, which has the peculiarity of appearing and disappearing every year or two, has recently made its appearance again.

No monument marks the last resting place of the late James G. Blaine in the Oakhill cemetery, Georgetown, D. C., beyond a small marble marker at the foot of the grave with the initials, "J. G. B."

The fine new building being erected in Philadelphia by the Presbyterian board of publication will be named the Witherspoon, after John Witherspoon, a signer of the declaration of independence and a president of Princeton college.

A goose belonging to Mrs. Harriet Grover of Belmont, N. C., recently died at the ripe old age of twenty-seven years, four months and four days. She was raised by Mrs. Grover, who knows well when she was hatched as a gosling. The goose apparently died of old age.

Peculiar marriage relations exist, or will exist, in a family in Belfast, Me. About a year ago a young couple were married. Now a brother of the first named groom is to marry the mother of his brother's wife. By this arrangement one brother becomes the father-in-law of the other.

Hypnotism Produces Disease.

Professor Elmer Gates, the brain student and director of the laboratory of Psychology and Psychurgy at Washington, has just written an elaborate article for the New York Journal in which he describes his recent study of the brain of a woman who before her death had been frequently hypnotized. He found the tissue congested, the arteries dilated, and the veins lengthened and tortuous and lying within a surrounding bed of coagulated fluid which had oozed from them. He concludes from this, and from the fact that only one area is trained under hypnotic influence, leaving the areas of normal faculties quiescent, that "the practice of hypnotism produces disease of the cerebral cortex—the most important part of the brain."

Best Cloth for Mahogany.

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Houses for the Tornado Belt.

The little town of Reserve, Kan., recently struck by a cyclone, did not stay wiped of the face of the earth. No Kansas town does. The buildings along the business street of Reserve have nearly all been replaced with better houses; houses that can roll over if necessary, and retain their shape. It will be a better town in a few weeks than it ever was before.



GROUP OF CHRISTIAN INSURGENTS IN CRETE.

accompanies the violent overthrow of rule.

This Cretan revolution is not too well understood by Americans. People in the United States think that Christian Cretans are daily butchered by the atrocious Turks, who outnumber them largely. This is not true. The Christian revolutionists have a pretty well organized army of about 35,000 men, while the Turkish forces do not

scion of one of the best families in Asphykos, a city in Crete. Koundouraki was educated at the University of Athens, where he was given the degree of LL. D. in 1892. The Turkish Government had made him a Judge in his own city, and he had served in that capacity for years. The opposition of his countrymen induced him to resign his post and begin the work of liberating his people from the oppression of the Mussulman.

The first duty of the patriot was to collect funds with which to carry on the war. Committees were appointed in all the cities of the world in which lived Greeks in any large numbers. In Cairo and Alexandria, Egypt, \$10,000 was raised in one day, and it is said that the committees in Egypt have succeeded in collecting as much as \$5000 a day ever since. Contributions poured in from all quarters of the world. In the United States cities like New York, Boston, Chicago and San Francisco gave liberally, and the sinews of war were furnished for the patriots. Greeks from all parts of the world are flocking to the standard of the revolution, and soon the numbers of patriots in the island will be so great and the revolutionists will be so powerful as to force the Sublime Porte into making such concessions as will satisfy the people or into relinquishing its hold upon the island and giving the people their liberty.

The first fighting came about in this way: In the city of Asphykos a Greek policeman, Dimitri Theodosius, offended two Turks. They lay in wait for him that night and murdered him. The assassination was so wanton that the people of the city arose and marched against a Turkish garrison of 1200 in the vicinity of the town. Surprising the Turks, the Cretans killed 200 of them, drove out the others and captured the fortification, its supplies and ammunition. Rapidly did the revolution spread, and soon two Cretan States, Sphakia and Apokorona, were in the hands of the insurgents. At the present time the Cretan army numbers about 35,000.



A CRETAN IN NATIVE COSTUME.

count up more than half that number. The Christians butcher the Turks as often as they are butchered by the Turks, and the Sultan realizes that his reign in the island is not powerful. He has sent to Crete provisions and money to be divided evenly between Christians and Turks. But the Cretans want independence, and are determined to have it at all hazards. They demand autonomy or annexation to the Kingdom of Greece.



CANEA, THE CAPITAL OF CRETE.

A clear statement of the status of the revolution and the history that led up to it may serve to clear up the confusion of ideas concerning the movement that prevails in the minds of Americans.

The population of Crete is about 300,000—Mussulmans and Christians. Civilization was there first introduced into Europe by the Phoenicians and Egyptians. From ancient times the island has been inhabited by Greeks, and for upward of 600 years it has been under the domination of the

They are pretty well equipped, and are under the command of Generals Hatzis, Michalis and Rozanis. The Turkish army is less than one-half the size of that of the insurgents. The warfare is on the guerrilla order. The insurgents refuse to fight in the open country, contenting themselves with harassing the Turks from ambush. That is the reason why, in the actions already reported, the Turkish losses have always exceeded those of the Cretans. Often the Turks lose scores of men, while the insurgents