### RELIEF WORK BEGUN RATHER LATE

WHERE MISERY DWELLS.

Starvation and Death in the Congested Central Provinces of Hindostan.

The special correspondent of the Associated Press who is inquiring into the famine raging in Kalpur, the largest district of the Central Province, having a population of 1,500,600, finds the situation very grave.

This is the center of the rice-growing industry, which is the only crop grown, and, as it has falled, there is a total extinction of

as it has falled, there is a total extinction of food stuff in this locality and real famine exists. About 1,350 villages are affected. The relief works have given employment and the means of subsistence to 50,000 persons.

The worst part of the district is Dharmapara, 30 miles from Kaipur, where kimentable conditions prevail. Many people have already died of hunger and many others are dying.

The staff employed in the work of relieving the sufferers is inadequate to cope with the enormous area. If the work of relieving the sufference of the mortality would have been less, as the rains are increasing the spread of disease. It will take three good years to recoup the losses of this district.

The poorhouses are a fair criterion of the

three good years to recoup the lesses of this district.

The poorhouses are a fair criterion of the condition of the people. Hesides the professional beggars, they are crowded with laborers reduced to the last stage of skeletons. The bodies are emeciated and the skin is hanging in large folds. Others have swellen stemasts, the sign of acute privation.

Some herrible sights were witnessed. A man with both legs eaten away was a mass of white scabs, and others were nearly as bad. The condition in this district is the worst yet seen. There is urgent need of funds here.

The correspondent hears that in the Jubbulpore district conditions are even worse than here. If seed is not sown the people will be utterly incapable of procuring food, and the conditions next year will be too awful to contemplate. The Government was late in realizing the gravity of the situation. Had relief measures been instituted earlier much of the distress exisiting could have beed averted. The food supply in this district is scanty and will very soon be exhausted.

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

#### Fire, Wind and Rain Combine to Work Haveo in a Town.

Fort Darwin, a small but important town in South Australia, was almost wiped out by one of those fearful hurricanes, which periodically strike the cost of Australia, destroy-

odleally strike the cost of Australia, destroying property and very often life. Luckily in
this case no lives were lost, but from the reports which have been received in Ridney
previous to the sailing of the steamer. Warrimo, which arrived at Victoria, B. C., the
loss of property must have been very large.

The wind was accompanied by a heavy
rain, which ruined the furniture in residences and goods in stores which had been
deprived of their roofs. The residents
had to obtain shelter as best they could.
The telegraphic wires were demoralized by
the storm, and consequently news from the
seens of the disaster is meagre. A fire started Monday, January 4, and rain was pourseens of the disaster is meagre. A fire startical Monday, January 4, and rain was pouring down on the following Thursday, when the barcmeter began to fall and the wind to howl. The wind was at its height by Thursday morning and kept it up all day. Among the few dispatches received from Sidney was one from the postmaster, in which the following paragraph appears: "The town is practically destroyed, all buildings being lowing paragraph appears: "The town is practically destroyed, all buildings being either heaps of ruins or very badly dam-aged. The rain fall Monday and Wednesday was 4.36 inches. On Thursday one inch was recorded."

### TITLE LOSES ITS CHARM

#### For a New York Marquise, Who Wearied o Supporting an Expensive Husband.

Another New York girl has discarded foreign title and expensive husband through south Dakota divorce courts. Demade Julia de Latour du Villard, of Paris, has become plain Julia Chapin, of New York, through a decroe of divorce just filed, granting her release from M. Brice Ernest Gabriel Raymond Odde, Marquis de la tour du Villard.

The plaintiff and mother testified that Villard refused not only to support his wife, but that she had to pay his laundry bills and to pawn her diamonds to pay rent in fashlonable quarters.

to pawn are diamonds to bey the considered quarters.

Alme. Villard left her husband in September, 1896, coming to South Dakots to stablish her residence. She testified that her husband was worth 575,000 france at the time of their marriage, and that her father settled \$30,000 on him at that time. After her money was exhausted in Paris she says her mother furnished her with what was needed for necessary expenses. Her husband, she said, never paid one cent for living expenses, and took the position that his wife was under obligations to support him. Mrs. Chapin said villard had teld her he had an income of \$12,000 a year, but that she now knows the s atement to be a lie. Mrs. Chapin says she paid the Marquis bills in order to keep her daughter's personal belongings from being attached.

Divorce was granted on the ground of non-

Divorce was granted on the ground of non-support. The plaintiff was given the right to assume her maiden name.

### 40.000 MADE ORPHANS.

#### More Money Reeded to Save Armenian Orphans From Death.

The National Armenian relief commissio ecently forwarded to Turkey \$35,000. They recently forwarded to Turkey \$35,000. They have just received a cable message from the international committee at Constantinople, acknowledging the remittance and stating that the funds in hand are entirely inadequate to meet the awful suffering and destitution. Careful investigation has shown that no less than 40,000 children have been made orphans by the late massacres.

Those "wards of Christendom" can be cashly award from starvation or debasting cashly award from starvation or debasting.

ally saved from starvation or debasing ally saved from starvation or debasing ally saved from starvation or debasing ally saved from the same and can be read for at the rate of a dollar a month, but business will periab before spring unless acrous gifts are sect at once to Brown others & Co., 19 Wall street, New York, no are authorised treasurers.

### FIVE CHILDREN DROWNED.

#### Four Boys and a Girl Went Through the While Skating on a Pond.

lidren, ranging in age from 8 to 15 oke through the ice while skating ond near the Missouri, river on the side, across from Nebraska City, Neb., ere drowned. Three boys belonging family of G. W. Gibson and boy to the of Phoenix Gibson and one girl to J.

be children falled to reach their homes at accustomed hour, and search was instied, and their hats found floating on the ser of the pond, where a small place had a broken through the ice. The bodies of found close together, all having gone as together. The parents are prominent

Two Peacomakers Killed.

B. Dodge and Alexander Berland
tents of New Hope, Cal., and two of
known and best respected residents
traty, were murdered at New Hope
Thougher, the senior partner of the
Compar's Co., general storekeepers
paterpars in that town. The two

### CAPITOL BURNED.

#### The State House At Harrisburg a Mass of Ruins.

The famous old state capitol building, at Harrisburg, Pa., the cornerstone of which was laid in 1819 by Governor Findlay, is a

The famous old state capitol building, at Harrisburg, Pa., the cornerstone of which was inid in 1819 by Governor Findlay, is a mass of ruins. A fire that spread with as much rapidity as the fire was unexpected has left standing gaunf, thick walls and the skeleton of the spiendidly constructed dome, while the interior is a mass of falling coilings, walls and furniture. Recalling the history of Pennsylvania, and the stirring and momentous seenes that have occurred in the venerable building during the last 78 years, the ruins loom up invested with an interest full of pathos and regret. Not only old citizens of Harrisburg, but old-time legislators and officials, who are here now, gazed upon the funeral pyre of the ancient edilice with saddened faces and serious eyes.

The round tower of its rotunda, dismanded and looks down in trage silence on broken walls and smouldering embers.

The destruction was as sudden as it was complete. It came almost without warning. The Senate hall met Tuesday and taken a brief recess. Most of the Senators were in their seats, and the galleries were filled with the usual crowd of spectaters. In the House business was moving singgishly along. The flames which had doubliess been at work for hours unseen and unknown suddenly spread to the whole of the upper floors of the Senate win , and yolumes of smoke poured at once, almost, through the pictured celling. Even then so suddenly was the coming, few seemed to realize the truth. It was only when the water, turned on by some of the officials of the school department, began to pour down, and a crackle of flames came, soon deepening into a roar, that the Senators sum their danger. An adjournment not calculated by any rule was hastily taken, and every one rushed for the doors. The House took fright at the same time, and adjourned with equal haste, the Hepresentatives beating a retreat without any semblance of dignity.

They were none too soon, for in a few seconds an explosion above shook the whole building, and the flying legislators were throw

tric light wires; other officials think that a
flue is to blame.

The loss in documents is heavy. This is
especially so in the departments of education. There is no vanit in the offices, and
and the papers are nearly all destroyed. The
most important are the school appropriation books. They have been test. This will
leave these accounts tangled for a time, There
were also a great many valuable records
in the departments destroyed. They cannot
be replaced. The bust of Higbee, purchased
by the schools of the state a few years ago,
was destroyed. The senate journals since
1800 were destroyed. They cannot be replaced. The senate journal for this session
was saved
In the house time was given to save all the

In the house time was given to save all the

In the house time was given to records.

In Lieut, Gov. Waiter Lyon's rooms there was a very valuable library of archives and law books. They were all destroyed.

In the committee rooms there were libraries. They contained the state laws.

In the basement of the senate were stored about 500 tons of reports. They had just come from the printer and were ready to send out.

send out.

The Correspondents' association had a complete copy of bills introduced this session. They were rescued from the flames by the officers of the organization, and will be turned over to the house. The senate bills were also saved. The chairmen of committees saved all the bills in their hands, and as the journals of both branches were rescued, the work of the legislature can continue without interruption from this cause.

When the flames had subsided consider-

ably a force of men were put to work to save any furniture and documents possible. A great deal of damaged stuff was taken out.

### THE VENEZUELA TREATY SIGNED.

#### Andrade and Pauncefets Affix Their Autographs to the Agreement.

The treaty between Great Britain and encauela for the settlement of the longpending Venezuelan boundary dispute by arbitration was signed by the State Depart-ment at Washington, February 2, by Sir Juliun Pauncefote, British Ambassador, and Senor Jose Addrade, the Venezuelan Minis-

ter.

The delay in completing the treaty was caused by the difficulty in making up the caused of the arbitral commission, not so personnel of the arbitral commission, not so much from objections to persons nominated by either side as from the trouble experienced in arranging the tribunal so as to interfere as little as possible with the important routine work supreme courts of the United States and Great Britain, from which bodies four of the arbitrators are drawn.

Notice, however, was received by cable Tuesday morning from London that the Privy Council had finally confirmed the selections made. The four arbitrators, it is understood, will be Chief Justice Fuller and Chief Justice Brewer, of the United States

derstood, will be Chief Justice Fuller and Chief Justice Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, and Lord Hersebell and Sir Richard Henn Collins Knight, Justice of Ber Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature. The fifth arbitrator, in case of need, will be named by King Oscar.

By the terms of the treaty, the agents of the two Governments of Great Britain and Venezuela must deliver the complete cases at Paris, where the arbitration tribunal will meet, within eight months of the ratification of the treaty, with three months additional allowed for the submission of the counter cases, so that the entire arbitration probably cases, so that the entire arbitration probably

### 1WO RECEIVERS

#### Appointed for the Pennsylvania Load Company.

The Pennsylvania Lead company went into the hands of receivers at Pittaburg Tuesday. Liabilities \$1,400,000.

The application for a receiver was made by George S. Griscom as trustee, and H. E.

by George S. Griscom as trustee, and H. E. Anderson, who set forth in the bill that the defondant company is indebted to Griscom in the amount of \$986,000 and that Anderson holds one hundred shares of its capital stock at a par value of \$100.

The liabitities of the concern are placed in the bill at \$1,400,000 in the form of commercial paper. Of this, \$556,000 matures in February, 1892. A large part of this has been indersed by President Schwartz, who was recently stricken with paralysis. These colligations and endorsements are held in Sait Lake, Utah; Pittsburg, New York and London. Over \$50,000 worth of paper went to protest on February 1 for non-acceptance and non-payment.

The company, it is stated, is in its present condition unable to meet or renew its obligations and suits would be brought by creditors causing levies to be made upon \$800,000 worth of valuable property.

The concern employ clerks in its offices and skilled men in its works to the number of 160. Many of them have rights and preference in its assets.

### M'KENNA ACCEPTS.

# THE SCHEME APPROVED BY SPAIN

### FOR CUBAN REFORMS.

The Text of the Criginal Articles Made Public.

The Madrid Official Gazette prints the full scheme of Cuban reform, as approved by the queen regent in a formal decree. The follow-

ing is a full extract of the decree proper,

without the preamble, article by article:
Article L.—The laws of March 15, 1895, will
be amplified in accordance with the follow-ing rules, which will be developed in by-

be amplified in accordance with the following rules, which will be developed in byings.

Bule Virst—The municipalities and assemblies of the six provinces of the Island of Cuba
(Pinar del Rio, Havana, Matanzas, Santa
Clara, Puerto Principe and Santingo de Cuba)
will enjoy all the Richestes compatible with
the laws and respect of individual rights.
The assemblies will have the right to elect
its presidents. In each assembly there will
be an executive committee, elected by the assembly every six months, and its president
will to elected by said committee. The
mayors and deputy mayors will be elected by
the municipalities from amongst the members. They will exercise, without limitation,
the active functions of the municipal administration as executors of the decisions of
the municipalities. The provincial assemblies will have the right to suspend the decision of the municipalities when they go
beyond the limits of the municipal rights;
but, in this case, the municipalities will have
the right of appeal to the highest court of
the province. The provincial assemblies will
have large powers in matters of taxes, in accordance with the general and local system
of taxation.

of taxation.
Thirty-Five Councillors.

Thirty-Five Councillors.

Rule Second—The council of administration of the island will be composed of 35 counciliors; 21 of them will be elected directly by the people, with the same conditions and census that elects the provincial assembiles and the municipalities, according to the rule established in article III, of the law of March 18, 1895. Nine will be as follows: The president of the University of Havana, the president of the chamber of commerce of Havana, the president of the economical secieties of the triends of the country of Havana, the president of the Planters' association, the president of the Pobacco Manufacturers' Union, one member representing the chapters of the cachedrals of Havana and of Santingo de Cuba, one representing all the trades associations of Havana, two designated among the taxpayers of the province of Havana.

Havana, two designated among the taxpayers of the province of Havana.

The other live will be senators or representatives to the cortes, who have been elected by the Island of Cuba in a greater number of general elections.

The governor-general will be honorary president of the council, and the actual president will be nominated by the governor-general from among the members of the council. The members of the council. The members of the cortes, during their term, cannot be councilors of administration.

tration.

Bule Third—The cortes will determine the amount of expenses of sovereignty (imperial expenses) and will determine the total of the budget.

Rule Fourth—The attributes of the council

of administration, as regards the customs tariff, will be as follows: First—It will fix all rules for the applica-

on of the custom duties, Second—It will decide what is most convenient regarding taxes on exports.

Third—It will fix or modify the fiscal duties for revenue on importations in the isl-

Fourth—It is to be heard in an advisory manner regarding the rules, classifications and selection of duties. These rights will have the following limi-

tations:

First—National products directly imported to Cuba will enjoy indispensable protection, taking into consideration that the taxes on foreign products will be for revenue only.

Second—Taxes for revenue established by the council of administration will be applied alike to foreign and to national products.

ducts.

Third—Taxes on exports will be equally levied and will not be differential; but it will be possible to except from these rules the direct exports to Spain for home consump-

The custom tariff will have the following The custom tariff will have the following form: It will consist of two columns: One stor revenue only, equally applied and in the same proportion to foreign and home products, and the other column will consist of differential duties imposed on all foreign products, and where there will be a margin of protection for the national industry, with a maximum that the cortes will establish.

The government will fix, for the first time, the articles of the tariff which will make up the differential columns. The taxes will not exceed 20 per cent of the value of the articles. Rule Fifth—Refers to the powers of the governor-general to appoint employes in the offices of the general government, and in

the offices of the general government, and in the offices of the civil governors of the provinces. Rule Sixth—Refers to the secretariat of the

general government; the powers of the in-tendante (head of treasury), comptroller, director of local administration; names the

director of local administration; names the cierks in their offices.

Rule Seven—Refers to the appointment of government employes by the governor-general, who must be Cuban born or penfusulars, who have resided at least two years in the island. These appointments will be made with the advice and consent of the council of administration, and with regard to the legal and proper qualifications of the nominees.

Rule Eight—Refers to the members of the judiciary, who will be only appointed among Cuban born or persons having resided two years in the island. The municipal judges (justices of the peace), will be appointed by election by members of the municipalities, supplemented by a number of electors chosen by the people.

election by members of the municipalities, supplemented by a number of electors chosen by the people.

Rule Ninth—The council of administration will respect the actual pending contracts, and at the expiration of the same will have the right to accept or to repeal them. The council will also have the power of enforcing in the island the treasury laws of the peninsula and of entering into a centract with the Bank of Cubs. A special decree, which will be submitted to the cortes will contain the rules for the mulatenance of public order, and the suppression of secessionist movements.

and the suppression of secessionist move-ments.

Article II.—The government will embody in a single decree the present rules and those of the laws of May 15, 1895, developing both in by-laws, which shall not change the strict sense of the present decree.

Article III.—Disposes that the above mentioned rules will apply also to Puerto Rico.

Article IV.—The date for the application to Cuba of the law of 1895 and the present decree to Cuba and Puerto Rico will be fixed by the Government as soon as the state of the war will permit it.

### A Steamer Lost.

A Steamer Lest.

The British steamer Onega, outward bound from Hull, England, has signalled Cape Carveer to that the British steamer City of Agra, outward bound, from Glasgow, has been lost. The captain of the Agra is on board the Onega, The city of Agra was a schooner-rigged screw steamer, built at Glasgow in 1879. She registered 2,089 tons net and was 385 feet long fad 381/2 feet beam and was 281/4 feet deep. She was owned by G. Smith & Sons.

### TELEGRAPHIC TICKS.

The woman's suffrage bill passed the Ne-vada senate by a vote of 9 to 5, and was sent to the assembly.

At Cincinnati Mrs. Lizzie R. Hewitt, a large land owner, assigned, with assets and liabilities \$40,000 cuch.

It can be definitely stated that J. Addison Porter, of the Harriord, (Conn.,) Evening Post, will be private secresary to President (cillulay.

### PROGRESS OF THE PLAGUE.

Not Bo Many Deaths in Bombay, but Out breaks in Other Places.

William, Lord Sandhurst, Governor of Bombay, has sent a cable message to the effect that the bubonic plague patients patronize the hospitals more freely than at the time of the first outbreak of the epidemic. In the section where the disease had the strongest

section where the disease had the strongest hold in the beginning it is now being suppressed, but it appears to be extending to new portions of the Bombay Presidency. In places most recently infected by the plague the mortality is evidently not so great.

In the city of Bombay the number of deaths diminished during the week ending January 29, and the feeling at that place is one of greater hopefulness. In the city of Poonah, Bombay Presidency, 58 indigenous cases were Reported, but a late account is to the effect that 48 cases were announced in a single quarter of the town.

Governor Sandhurst reports that the number of deaths from the plague at Karnehi reached 208 for the week ending January 23, duninishing to 178 for the week ending January 26, decreasing in the two worst quarters of the town, but increasing in the two sections formerly least infected by the epidemic. It is estimated that one-fourth of the total population of the plague. The only deaths from plague reported from Sind, just outside Karnehi, are said to be those of travelers.

Generally speaking, this same thing may

riom plague reported from Sind, just outside Karachi, are said to be those of travelers.

Generally speaking, this same thing may be said to be true of other towns of the Bombay Presidency, besides the cities of Boatsay and Poonab, with the exception, however, of the towns of Bandora and Coorla, and their suburban villages and the unhealthy place of Bhiwandf in the Thana district.

According to the cabled reports from Governor Sanchurst, the inspection of travelers along the main lines of communication is very effective. Many cases of bubonic plague have been detected in this way and the travelers taken immediately to special bospitals arranged for their reception. All of the ocean liners, as well as the ships halling for foreign ports, are thoroughly inspected before leaving the harbor of Bombay.

According to an order issued all of the pligrim ships have been prohibited from leaving the port of Bombay.

### WEYLER GIVES PERMISSION.

#### Sugar Cane to be Ground on Central Plantations.

Captain General Weyler announces that he has authorized the central plantations of Caracaras and Andrelta to grind sugar cane. It is expected that he will soon grant per mission allowing other Cuban plantations to ommenco work.

Additional details received by the author. ities regarding the engagement near Ciego Avila, are to the effect that the insurgents left seven dead on the field, and 23 wounded prisoners were taken. Insumuch as the Cubans retired carrying their dead and wounded, it is believed that their less was far greater than this

eater than this. LaLucha and Diario de la Marina received

greater than this.

LaLucha and Diarlo de la Marina received cablegrams giving extracts from the autonomy reform decree to be published officially next Saturday. These dispatches have not yet appeared in any of the local newspapers, but La Lucha, in an editorial commenting upon the reforms proposed by the Spanish Premier, says:

"La Lucha, being a Republican newspaper cannot help expressing enthusiastic admiration for Prime Minister Canovas del Castillo on account of the liberal sprit manifested in these reforms. To the Premier we are solely indebted for this liberality, and we hope that the enemies of Canovas del Castillo, who have considered him a drawback upon the cause of Cuban liberalism, will hereafter regard him as the illustrious statesmen that he is, and that they will all be personnly devoted to him as such a leader.

Diario de la Marina, until yesterday the staunch adversory of Prime Minister Canovas del Castillo, contains laudatory phrases praising the Premier for the liberal spirit shown in the proposed Cuban reforms, and expressing the hope that he will be able successfully carry them into execution on the island.

BATTLE NEAR LAKE TRINIDAD

### PATTLE NEAR LAKE TRINIDAD.

#### Spanish Column Surprised and Its Commander Badly Wounded.

Details have just been received of an en gagement which occurred on January 24. A Spanish column left Guane, according to orders issued by General Meiguizo. The troops consisted of Marine forces, infantry and guerrilias, commanded by Major Cua-

Near Lake Trinidad the Insurgents concealed in the dense forest opened fire upon them at a distance of 65 yards. Volley after volley was fired upon the Spanish, who were entirely without protection, owing to the nature of the surrounging country. After 10 minutes firing, Major Cuadra ordered the troops to make a detour, a number of the Spaniards having already boem wounded. White attempting this movement, the Spanish commander fell, badly wounded, by the side of Dr. Guerrerro and several nurses. Lieutenant Lorent was also wounded. The

the side of Dr. Guerrerro and several nurses. Lieutenant Lorent was also wounded. The Spaniards railied under the command of a Captain, and the Cabans were dislodged from the position first occupied by them. Darkness coming on the Spanish forces returned to Guane, carrying their wounded. On the following day, General Meiguise and his aids noticed from an elevation of ground the Cabana carrying their wounded. his aids noticed from an elevation of ground the Cubans carrying their wounded on stretchers, as they continued to retreat. Judging from appearances, a large number of insurgents must have been killed and wounded in this battle. The Captain of the artilliery, who was engaged in the construction of fortifications in this vicinity, fired three grenades at the retreating Cubans behind the earthworks which the Spaniards had constructed on the heights in the environs of Lake Trinidad. virons of Lake Trinidad.

### CHRISTIANS RETALIATE.

#### Rumor That 3,000 of Them Have Burned a Mussulman Village.

A dispatch from Athens gives additional details of the troubles between Christians and Mohammedans on the Island of Crete. It is announced that 3,000 Christians have

surrounded the seaport town of Canea and man viliage of Taratzi in revenge for the burning of the town of Galata. Altogether six viliages are reported to have been destroyed by fire at the hands of Mohammedans and Christians, and a rumor has been widely circulated to the effect that a massacre of Christians had occurred at Galata. Continuous firing can be besnd in the vicinity of Suda. No details have been received owing to the interruption of communication. It is, however, known that the Mohammedans made an attempt to burn the telegraph station at Suda. Troops were landed from the English and ItaMan warships and aided in extinguishing the flames. The foreign fleet, on account of the increased danger in the vicinity of Canea, has left Suda and anadonored in the harbor of Canea. It is said to be extremely desirable that another liritish warship should be sent to Retimo. that they have already burned the Mussul-

### BAWLINS ELECTED SENATOR.

After One of the Most Bitter Fights in th

Utah Legislature.
The fifty-third ballot of the Utah Legislature elected Joseph L. Rawlins to the United States Senate and closed one of the most exiting political contests ever held in the State. The vote stood: Rawlins, 32; Fhatcher, 26; Honderson, 1; Brown, 1.

## A MASSAGRE OF CHRISTIANS.

#### CARNAGE IN CRETE.

The Beautiful Island Bathed in Blood and

Fire.

Advices received from the Island of Crete are to the effect that the trouble at Canea originated in the unfounded report that the Mussulmans had killed 27 Christian sentinels nt Akrostri. When this report was received at Akrostri. When this report was received the vail ordered the froups to proceed to the defense of the Christian villages. The troops were attacked, and it is reported that 20 persons were killed. Several villages were destroyed by fire. Canca itself is in a state of complete revolt. The Mussulmans, it is claimed, instituted the attack upon the Christians and commenced the discharge of firearms. A considerable number of persons perished in the conflict. Finally, it was observed, the soldiers themselves fired from the ramparts on the heads of the Christians.

the ramparts on the heads of the Christians.

The Mussuimans set fire to the quarters occupied by the Christians and the flames were visible from the warships of the powers abehored in the harber. The flames appeared to be spreading, in the direction of the paises of archibishop and the Greek schools. The commanders of the Italian and French gunboats attempted to stop the fighting and landed small detachments of soldiers for the purpose of protecting the tolograph offices. The Christians at Halepa sought refuge at the offices of the foreign consuls, and on board the gunboats. The vall and the consuls of the powers were near Halepa when the outbreak commenced, but they were unable to enter Canea until nightfail. The fighting ceased, but according to the latest advices the irres started for the purpose of destroying the buildings have not yet been extinguished.

xtinguished.
Three-fourths of the Christian quarters in

Three-fourths of the Christian quarters in the city of Canen have been burned to the ground, according to late advices received from the island of Grete. The Christians, while trying to escape to the warships, were attacked by the Mussulman population, and many were killed and injured. The total number of victims as a result of the recent lighting is estimated at 300.

Minister of Foreign affairs Skousea has paid a visit to the representatives of the powers stationed there for the purpose of assuring them all of the pacific nature of the mission of the Grecian warships ordered to Crete. The vessels selected for this expedition include the fronciad Hydra with a crew of 500 men, and the cruiser Mykaio wi ha

of 500 men, and the cruiser Mykale with a crew of 300 men.

It is reported that a large number of women and children have already been landed on the island of Milo by the Italian cruiser. The men in most instances remained at Crete. They barricaded their houses and made other preparations for the approach-ing struggle.

### TALE OF SHIPWRECK.

#### Captain of a Rescued Crew Tells What Happened to His Vessel.

The steamer Jason (British) Capt. Frazer, which arrived in New York, February 3, from Jamaican ports, picked up the crew of the dismasted and slaking schooner, Mary

from Jamaican ports, picked up the crow of the dismasted and sinking schooner, Mary Sprague, on January 22, near Grooked island passage, and brought them to New York. The schooner was bound from Demerara for Philadelphia, and left the former port on January 5, with a cargo of 900 tons of sugar, and a crew of ten hands all told. The story of her loss was graphically told by Capt. Peland. He said:

"Everything went well until the night of Jan. 20, about 8 p. m., when in a strong southeasterly gale our forerigging parted, letting the foremast go by the board. The main mast, in failing, broke rails and stanchions, sunshed the forward house, and one boat all to pieces, the other boat being badly stove. The ship then fell off into the trough of the sea and lay for twenty-four hours, while we were getting clear of the wreekage with the seas making a clean breach over the vessel and large quantities of water got into the hold. The vessel lay in this position nine days. On the 25th of January the steamer Jason hove in sight, and in answer to my distress signal, bore up. The steamer sent a lifeboat manned by the chief officer and four seamen at considerable risk, and took us all off. After we were all safely aboard the steamer, Captain Frager sent his first officer back on board the schooner to set fire to her, as she was likely to be a dangeroun obstruction to navigation, night coming on, and she being right in the track of vessels bound to and The story of her loss was graphically told by Capt. Peland. He said:

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The Mary Sprague was aflame fore and aft and burning flercely.

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The Mary Sprague was aflame for and aft and burning flercely.

The Mary Sprague was aflame for and schooner of 617 tons register. She was suilt at Thomaston, Me., in 1880, and hailed from that port.

E. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

No important change in business appears, but the number of manufacturing establishments that number of manufacturing establishments that number of manufacturing catablishments that number of manufacturing catablishments than number of manufacturing establishments that number of manufacturing the week, and so much the curtailment of working the means that the number of manufacturing establishments that number of manufacturing the week and starting much exceed the number of these starting much exceed the numbe

### ENGLISH WOMEN WINNING.

### The Parliamentary Franchise Measure Passes Second Reading.

In the house of common on the 3d the woman's parliamentary franchise passed its second reading by a vote of 228 to 157. The second reading by a vote of 228 to 157. The debate was conducted in a jocular spirit. Mr. Labouchere, Radical, and Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the Liberal leader in the house, were the principal opponents to the measure. The latter pointed out there were 1,260,000 more women than men in Great Britain, and, he added the ultimate result of the adoption of the principle would be a fundamental change in the parliamentary Constitution, and such a result ought to be introduced on the responsibility of a responsible government.

introduced on the responsibility of a responsible government. Charles W. Badeliff Cooke, Conservative, referred to the repeal of women's suffrage in Wyoming and Washington. He said that only the most remote and unimportant districts of America had given votes to women. The voting upon the vill was of a mixed character, the minority opposing the measure, including Mr. George N. Curzon, parliamentary secretary for the foreign office, and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, both of whom are married to Americans, and other members of the government.

### THEY RECIPROCATED.

### Grace Church Once Worshiped in the State

Capitol. An interesting coincidence has occurred in connection with the use of the Methodist church by the Pennsylvania legislature. church by the Punnsylvania legislature. Twenty years ago, when the congregation had sold its old building and began to erect the present structure, a long delay was occasioned in laying the foundation, because of quick-sand. The house of representatives then offered the use of their hall for the congregation to worship in. The offer was accepted. Now the favor is returned, and the church has been given to the legislature without any promise whatever of compensation.

### NEWSY NOTES.

The fruit and grain outlook in California Senor Palma says Spanish concessions to Cuba are too late. Only independence will

A rumor is current in London that serious disturbances have taken place at Johan-

### OPPORTUNITY LOST.

### They See The Only Way to End the Cuban

A Madrid paper, Et Liberal, publishes long statements of the leading statesmen on Cuban reforms. The most curious utterance is that reforms. The most curious utterance is that
of Casteiar, confessing that the present
crisis in Caba might have been averted if the
Spanish Liberal Democratic party had devoted to colonial questions even only a small
part of the time and energies absorbed in
the domestic affairs of Spain, and if they had
not listened too long to those who always
affected to believe that every progressive
democratic reform in the colonies implied a
step toward secession.

He admits that if Spain had acted so after
the peace of Zangon, in 1878, or had followed the advice of Minister of Colonies Maura
in 1894, she would not have now to undertake reform all at once, under the pressure of
irresistible events and the demands of public
opinion, eager for peace in Spain. Castelar
fold the Government:

"You have sent Cuba considerable force.
Send them now a little justice,"
Castelar energetically declares that colonial reforms must be from sportaneous national impulse, and not at all dictated by foreign interference. If any foreign diplomacy
ventured to exercise pressure, he would
haughtily reply:

"First behave more humanely to the In-

ventured to exercise pressure, he would haughtily reply;
"First behave more humanely to the Indians and negroes, reform monopolies,rings, municipal administration, New York political syndicates, corrupt elections, social and economical errors, provoking strikes, suppress anarchists and inaugurate movements to open your ports, wailed by the tariffs,"

Silvels resolutely advocates the wildest reforms compatible with imperial inter-

reforms compatible with imperial interests.

Azorate, the eminent Republican professor in Madrid University, believes the insurgents should only be given self-government after the style of British colonies.

Exquerdo, chief of the Progressive Republicans, considers that the decided decline of the insurrection after the death of Maccoought to have been seized upon as an opportunity for sincere, broad home rule in the West Indies.

Marshail Lopes Dominguez emphatically declares that he always advocated the prompt execution of the reforms mooted by Maura Abarzuba, when he was Minister of War.

Maura Abaraubu, when he was a war.

He laments the postponement of these reforms in both blands. He regrets that Spain was insufficiently liberal when she tardily granted reforms to Puerto Heo. He considers that reforms for Cuba must be not only published, but promptly carried out with a liberal democratic spirit, sure to at-

with a liberal democratic spirit, sure to attain success.

El Liberal heads its articles with the following from Marquis Apeztegula:

"The efforts of a nation full of heroism and soldiers must be followed by peace on the firmly comented basis of close union among all men and good will to friends of Spain. Peace we all desire, and it will be the more insting if the spirit of the new political system is ampre and sincere."

In the wake of these declarations, all Liberal Republican, dissentient and conservative papers advocate the early publication of reforms and their sincere, prompt execution, with a view of putting an end to the present uncertainties and anxiety concerning their results at home and shroad and among the colonies. and among the colonies.

### WHEAT PRICES PUZZLING.

### Indications of Better Things Coming in

Iron and Steel Trade. R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade

says:

Pitteberg have slightly advanced, with a much more hopeful feeling, notwithstanding the comparative narrowness of the demand for finished products, and in plates and wire and wire nails there is much more business with good prospects. Billets are quoted at \$15.25, with scarcely any demand at present, and rods at \$21, while No. 27 black sheets are quoted at only 2 cents. Reports that 25,000 tons of steel plates and sheet burs have been exported to England are only indications of the temporary excess of supply over demand in this country, and are not supposed to have realized any profit. Yet it is stated that prices of east pipe are from \$2 to \$3 per ton lower at New York than at Scotch works. Bars are quoted at the lowest price ever known in Philadelphia, without much improvement in the demand, and steel rails are still inactive and unchanged in price, the railroads waiting for a decline corresponding to the fall in the billets. But, on the whole, the demand for iron and steel products is slowly gaining, and a considerable proportion of the works is fully employed, though the gain is not yet enough for those who have taken large stocks of materials or products on speculation.

Failures for the week have been 311 in the

# ducts on speculation. Failures for the week have been 311 in the United States, against 323 host year, and 63 In Canada, against 67 last year.

### THE CABINET SO FAR. Six of the Eight Places are Practically

Filled. The announcement made by James Wilson, of Iowa, Monday, that he had been tendered the portfolio of agriculture by Major McKiniey and had accepted, fills the cabinet with reasonable certainty. Excepting the offices of Attorney General and Postmaster General, the McKiniey cabinet to date, there-fore, may be given as follows: Secretary of State—John Sherman, of Ohio.

Ohio.
Secretary of the Treasury—Lyman J.
Gage, of Illinois.
Secretary of War—Russell A. Alger, of
Michigan.
Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long, of
Massachusetts.
Secretary of the Interior—Joseph McKenna, of California.
Secretary of Agriculture—James Wilson,
of Iowa.

Gov. Long and Judge McKenna have not announced the certainty of their appointments, and there is a bare possibility ments, and there is a bare possibility that the Massachusetts stateman may be displaced by Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, of New York. One of the unfilled pertfolios will, of course, be given to a New Yorker, and if the foregoing list, giving five of the eight offices in the cabinet to the West, should be the fixed state, there is no likelihood that either the postoffice or justice departments will be directed by a Western man. One Eastern and one Southern man are expected to be appointed to the these two vacanics, prominent among the latter candidates being H. Clay Evans, of Tennessee, on the declination of Judge Nathan Goff, of West Virginia.