

## AT HOME AND ABROAD.

CARSON, Nev., Feb. 23.—Governor Sadler waited patiently in his office all day for some communication from Adjutant General Gelusha, whom he sent out to look after the reported Indian uprising in Mason valley, but no word came from that official. The governor regards this silence as good proof that the Indians have quieted down. He has every confidence in the adjutant general, and left his office thoroughly satisfied that if any trouble exists he would have been speedily notified.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Athens says the Greek army is leaving Platania, fearing the capture of their guns by the foreign marines.

The Canea correspondent of the Times visited the scene of the bombardment and ascertained that three persons were killed and twelve wounded as a result of the cannonade. Says the Canea correspondent:

"The encouraging effect of the bombardment on the Turks is already visible. Both yesterday and today the Turkish outposts were busily engaged in firing on the Greek outposts at Platania and the Christians at Akrotiri. The fire of the Turks was not returned, through fear of incurring a repetition of the bombardment. The insurgents, through the Greek commodore, have lodged a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were the aggressors in Sunday's firing. The Christians are now at the mercy of the Turks, since they do not dare reply to the fire for fear of being bombarded.

The Greek camp on the island of Crete has provisions enough to last for several days. The vice consuls at Retimo have sent a courier to Canea stating that the prolonging of the situation will have grave consequences.

The Turks are anxious to have order restored and declare they are willing to accept the union of Crete with Greece. This statement has caused a sensation.

The king of Greece has published a proclamation enjoining his people to remain calm and dignified and have confidence in the government. This became necessary on account of the growing excitement since the bombardment.

It is reported on good authority that the sultan has ordered seventeen divisions of the army mobilized for the purpose of enabling him to put 200,000 men in the field, 80,000 each against Greece and Bulgaria, the remainder as a reserve.

CANEA, Island of Crete, Feb. 24.—The governor's palace with all archives was burned today. As fires broke out elsewhere in the town at the same time it is suspected incendiaries have been at work.

The situation is most grave. Armed excited Mussulmans are parading the streets full of indignation at the news from Selino, where the Mussulmans are besieged.

Benghazi Arabs threaten to burn the whole of Canea. While the palace was burning a strong box containing £7,000 fell into the ruins and

broke open whereupon there was a wild rush of Turkish soldiers and Mussulmans to secure the treasure. The foreign marines were obliged to fire blank cartridges to restrain them and for a time a serious conflict between Turks and Europeans was threatened.

The admirals are about to issue a proclamation to all towns and villages, explaining the reason for the presence of the foreign fleets in Cretan waters, exhorting them to tranquility.

The population is so divided in inveterate hatred that schemes for reforms are futile.

The best plan, it is argued, is to permit the Greek troops to occupy the country and escort the besieged Mussulmans abroad, for the Mussulmans cannot remain in Crete.

The suggestions of the consuls that a foreign force be landed at Selino to cover the retreat of the Mussulmans has not been adopted, the available number of marines being insufficient. In view of the large force of insurgents, the admirals have decided to confine their action to the dispatch of warships to Selino.

The attacks of the insurgents continue at various points. The insurgents have descended into the plains behind the Convent of Carysopight and set fire to Mussulman houses.

PAISLEY, Scotland, Feb. 24.—An explosion of nitro-glycerine has taken place at Noel's dynamite works in Ayreshire. Six persons were killed and several were injured. The concussion extinguished the gas lamps at Kiltwinning, three miles away.

PITTSBURG, P., Feb. 24.—The great flood has done its worst and the waters are now receding. The cold wave broke the back of the flood. Reports from all points between Pittsburgh and headwaters indicate that the danger has passed.

The river in this vicinity reached a higher stage than at any time since 1884. The Monongahela registered 29 feet, 6 inches, and the Allegheny 37 feet, 9 inches.

At 10 o'clock this morning the water had fallen a foot since midnight. Hardly a point in the Monongahela river from Fairmount to Pittsburgh escaped damage. Mill built supposedly out of harm's way, were submerged. The damage is not less than a million and a half in the Monongahela valley.

From the headwaters of the Youngboghony also came a torrent that wrought destruction to valuable property. Railroads were unable to move the trains. Trolley lines were badly wrecked. Beneath several feet of debris there are millions of dollars' worth of valuable machinery.

Poor people who lived in small houses along the river banks, have been made utterly homeless.

At McKeesport the damage will exceed \$500,000.

In this city the water covered the Duquesne way from Ninth street to the Point. On the north side of (Allegheny) over 3,000 people were cooped up in the second stories of their homes, all night, prisoners, the only means of escape being by boats.

Many Allegheny manufacturing concerns have been rendered idle.

PORTMOUTH, Ohio, Feb. 24.—It is expected that by noon half the city will be under water. About a thousand families have been compelled to remove. Many houses are completely covered and some have floated away.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 24.—Specials to the Times-Star show continued damage by floods in the cities up the river.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 24.—The presence of a destructive flood is felt here very perceptibly today. While the estimates heretofore limited the flood to sixty feet, developments today make it appear that the figure will be exceeded. Incoming passengers on the roads that use the Grand Central depot were compelled to debark at the Eighth street transfer depot.

Up Mill Creek valley one of the saddest sights is the utter destruction of vast areas of hot-beds where innumerable vegetable gardeners earn a living. Every foot of rice from now on adds to the discomfort and loss that must ensue to families driven to the upper stories, or out of their houses.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 24.—There was almost a riot at a mass meeting of unemployed last night. The city council recently appropriated \$10,000 to be used in relief work and the meeting was to protest against the way the sum was being expended. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the unemployed wanted work not charity.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Notwithstanding the repeated statements from outside sources to the contrary, the state department officials are firm in the denial of the reported resignation of Consul General Lee, and the impression is given out that any trouble between the department and the consul general has been compared and there is no danger of a rupture. It is known that there has been some friction growing out of the cases of Americans arrested in Cuba.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 24.—The incoming train on the Southern railway ran into a wagon filled with people at Sherman Heights. Seven persons were killed. Special trains left for the scene of accident.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—A dispatch to the Herald from Panama says:

In view of recent criticisms of the union of republics in Central America and doubtful expressions as to the stability of this union, Mr. Frederick Boyd, consul general of the Greater Republic of Central America here, makes the following statement:

"The Greater Republic is no myth but a permanent federation. The three states are under an organized and stable government, which has already been recognized by the United States, France, Spain and all the Latin-American republics.

"This union has made revolutions in the three individual states practically impossible and revolts are now counted as things of the past. This, as a matter of course, does not please the leaders of the party out of power, and for that reason they condemn and stigmatize the Greater Republic as simply a union of government against the people.

"I know that certain leaders who have been urging the presidents of Guatemala and Costa Rica to aid them