

was discharged while he was handling the weapon.

On February 14 the doctors removed the two bullets from Mrs. Duestrow's head and it was thought she might recover, but on February 17 she died, having never regained consciousness.

Duestrow, by the terms of his father's will, would draw \$6,666.66 a year as long as he lived. Duestrow's father, Louis Duestrow, died a few years prior to the murder, leaving an estate of \$2,000,000.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16.—At Clayton, a suburb of this city, Peter, alias "Cottonhead" Schmidt, and Sam Foster (colored) were hanged today. Peter Schmidt who was only 16 years old, died gamely without any sign of repentance. Sam Foster, a big brutal negro who followed him to death fifteen minutes later, was so weak that he almost had to be carried to the scaffold. His lips quivered and his eyes filled with tears as the black cap was drawn over his head.

These two boys held up Bertram E. Atwater, a young Chicago artist, at Webster Grove, January 23rd, 1896. Atwater resisted and was shot dead. John Schmidt, also convicted of complicity in the murder, has been sentenced to hang on March 18th. He is a cousin of Peter Schmidt, hanged today.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 16.—Governor Brauey fixed March 20th for the execution of Jackson and Walling.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—K. Iueuzuka, a prominent Japanese lawyer of Tokio and acting secretary of the house of peers of the Japanese parliament, is here. He is counsel for the department of communication and the bureau of legislation and has come to the United States to make a special study of the laws regulating transportation on American railroads. He intends to have a conference at Washington with the interstate commerce commissioners. After a month's stay in this country he will visit England and France.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—Lyman J. Gage, the secretary of the treasury in the coming McKinley administration, will leave the city this afternoon accompanied by Mrs. Gage. He says he has not fully made up his mind as to where he will spend the time prior to the inauguration on March 4, but will seek a congenial climate further south. It was originally his intention to go by way of Washington and stop there for a day to secure certain information regarding the treasury department that he wished to peruse at his leisure. He says now, however, that he may not get around to the national capital for a week or ten days.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail says that Crete now practically belongs to Greece. If Turkey accepts the situation the marines will withdraw and Crete will de facto pass under the sovereignty of Greece.

The Grecian government it is asserted, has signified its assent to this arrangement, and Prince George and his flotilla will be withdrawn from Cretan waters.

A dispatch to the Times from Constantinople says the Porte is sending a note threatening to break off diplomatic relations unless the Greek

squadron is withdrawn from Turkish waters.

Another dispatch to the Times from Canea says that heavy firing was heard last night in the direction of Kisamos. The correspondent also reports that four Greek ships apparently conveying troops have been sighted.

HAVANA, Feb. 16.—A local newspaper describes the Live Recogidas house of refuge, the only woman's jail in the city, as a filthy and improper place, in which are found black and degraded women and criminals with blood-stained hands, together with ladies of high social standing, arrested on political charges. All of the inmates of the jail are compelled to associate during the day in a large court, where the washing and cooking is conducted. At night they are gathered in dark, nasty rooms without any sanitary conveniences. In these rooms seventy-four women of all sorts are quartered, though there is space for barely forty.

ATHENS, Feb. 16. [Copyrighted by the Associated Press.]—It is generally believed here that the Cretan features of the eastern question are now a thing of the past, and the landing of Greek troops on Crete, as exclusively announced by the Associated Press yesterday afternoon, is not likely to turn out a casus belli between Turkey and Greece.

The absolute decision of Greece to persist in the occupation of Crete and the protection of Christians on that island, in spite of the attitude of the powers, is founded on the declaration of the Cretans that they are prepared to shed the last drop of their blood in order to attain their national aspirations, to which they add that they will not be satisfied with anything short of complete union with Greece. These circumstances were communicated by Greece to the powers and the policy of the Greek government has been carried out in every point.

The order of the minister of war M. Smolnetz, has been gazetted appointing Colonel Vassos aid de camp to King George, commander of the Greek army corps landed yesterday at Platonica, a short distance from Canea. After explaining that the action of Greece is due to the fact that she is unable to tolerate any longer "the lamentable situation of the Christians in Crete, to whom we are united by the sacred ties of religion," the order proceeds: "The government consequently has decided to occupy the island in the name of King George and raise his flag over the fortresses of which you will take possession. All your actions shall be accomplished in conformity with the Greek laws, in the name of King George and on the responsibility of his government."

"So soon as you have landed you will publish a proclamation announcing the occupation of the island by the Greek troops."

This has been done, Colonel Vassos calling upon the Turks to surrender.

The reservists who have been called to the colors are rapidly registering at different military centers. It is hoped, however, that the most serious difficulty to be anticipated is the possible severance of diplomatic relations between Greece and Turkey.

The annexation of Crete by Greece is a fait accompli, and it is not thought likely the powers will do anything further. Meanwhile diplomatic negotiations on the subject continue between the ambassadors at Constantinople who in turn are in constant communication with the Porte. Reinforcements of men, arms and ammunition are on the way from Greece to Crete. It is intimated that in due course the marines from the foreign warships will be recalled and Greece be allowed to assume the administration of Crete, possibly under some restraints. The announcement that Prince Nicholas will start for Larissa, Thessaly, with a regiment tomorrow has created the greatest enthusiasm in military circles. King George and the royal family with the government are in the highest possible favor with the people, and Prince George is certain of receiving a grand welcome when he returns to Piraeus with the torpedo flotilla.

CANEA, Island of Crete, Feb. 16.—[Copyrighted, 1897, by the Associated Press.]—The Russian, French, British, Italian and Austrian flags are flying over Canea today, and the fact causes general satisfaction here. The state of uncertainty which so long has prevailed is at an end, and the Christians believe themselves rid for all time of the Mussulman rule. There are 450 foreign marines ashore. They occupy the best positions in town. The utmost order is maintained.

Shortly after landing yesterday, the Italian officer, who is in command of the foreign forces by agreement, issued summons addressed to the commander of the Greek army corps at Platonica Col. Vassos, to withdraw the troops, and the insurgents were called upon to cease hostilities pending a decision of the future of Crete.

The Greek commander replied: "I have come here with four battalions with orders to occupy the country and I must carry out my orders, pending further instructions."

The orders of the foreign admirals being confined to preventing the landing of the Greek forces at Canea, Retimo and Heraklion, they could not interfere with the Greeks under Col. Vassos. Later an officer, General de Armes, was sent to Akrotiri to notify the insurgents of the joint occupation of Canea by the forces of the powers and calling upon them to lay down their arms and cease hostilities. The insurgents' leaders promised to consider the matter.

A great massacre is reported to have occurred at Sitia. The Italian warship *Daria* has been hastily despatched to that place. Halepa and vicinity are tranquil.

It is reported that strong reinforcements of Greeks will be landed today.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—President Cleveland is to be asked to pardon Capt. Howgate, who was convicted of embezzling public funds while disbursing officer of the signal office, fifteen years ago. He escaped from jail in 1882 and for thirteen years lived in New York city and carried on a business as a book seller.

After three trials he was convicted on two indictments, two years ago and sentenced to four years' imprisonment on each count. He has been in prison only a little more than a year.