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Company will leave for Fort
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WILY OLD SULTAN

He is Playing a Double Game With
the Powers.

WANTS TO KEEP THESSALY

Pretends to be Afraid of the Attitude
of His Grand Vizier and the Is
lamic Movement—Germany and Rus
sia are Intriguing.

(Copyrighted, 1897, by the Associated Press.)
LONDON, May 29.—The negotiations at
Constantinople have entered upon the
anxious stage, owing to doubts as to the
real intentions of the sultan, as to
whether he means to resume the war or
not. A spirit of conciliation is shown at
the Yildiz Kiosk towards the ambassa
dors, but the Turkish government is
playing a double game and is inciting
public opinion to oppose the abandon
ment of Thessaly.

The sultan affects to be greatly afraid
of the Islamic party, and the attitude of
the grand vizier, as shown by the report
which he presented to the sultan on Sun
day last, urging that the crown of Islam
was fully determined to retain Thessaly,
and tendering his resignation in case
Aldrich Hamid differed with these ideas.
This has strengthened the suspicion that
the sultan is prepared to plead that
Islamic pressure is the reason for not
yielding to the powers.

Sultan's Game in Thessaly.
Advices from Thessaly show that
agents of the Turkish government have
been calling upon the Thessalian Mus
salmans and Spanish Hebrews to pro
test against the evacuation of Thessaly,
and that the few Greeks who have not
fled dare not refuse to join in the move
ment. The Turkish newspaper, *Saba*,
hues, which is endorsed by the Turkish
government, congratulates the inhabi
tants of Thessaly upon their alleged de
cision in favor of the Turkish rule, and
points out the blessings of the Ottoman
regime to the Christians, who, it is
claimed, will benefit by lower taxes and
exemption from military service.

The sultan's show of resistance to the
powers is generally attributed to Ger
man backing, but it is also rumored that
negotiations between Turkey and Rus
sia have been proceeding this month re
lative to the administration by Russia
of a portion of Asia Minor, including
Rinch, in the southeast corner of the
Black sea and the territory up the Joruk
river.

Protest From Gladstone.
Germany's attitude throughout the
crisis has brought forth another denun
ciation from Gladstone, who, writing to
Poultny Bigelow with reference to the
latter's history of the German struggle
for liberty, says: "The union and con
solidation of Germany was a great work
favorable, we all hope, to the peace of
Europe. There remains, however, some
thing more to be desired, namely, that
the government may cease to misrep
resent the nation by basing its foreign
policy upon the support of tyranny and
contempt of humanity and justice."

Revolution Threatened at Athens.
No confirmation has yet been received
of the news contained in a dispatch from
Constantinople to the Morning News of
this city, saying the embassies there
have received word from their respec
tive ministers at Athens that the po
sition of the Greek royal family is so
critical that the king is practically
barred in his palace and is making
preparations to leave Athens in order to
escape the fury of the populace. Ad
vices received here from Athens say,
however, that elaborate measures have
been taken to preserve order. Owing
to the presence of the foreign warships
at Phalaron it is not thought that any
revolutionary movement in Athens
could occur.

The criminals who were released from
the Thessalian prisons on the eve of
Turkish occupation have formed them
selves into bands, and are pillaging
right and left, and are made to cope
with them have so far proved fruitless.

BETTER SEND MONEY.

India Could Use It Better Than Wheat
or Corn Says Mr. Kitchener.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29.—Senator
Chandler has received a letter from
George A. Kitchener concerning the
proposed relief expedition for India.
Kitchener spent many years in India,
and says from his knowledge of the
conditions that the proposed exportation
of corn and wheat will be impracticable
and says there is no organization in
India for the distribution of the food,
and that the famine districts are scat
tered from Madras presidency in the
south to the Punjab in the north.

"It would be almost impossible," he
says, "to divide a large quantity of
grain among the needy. The grain
would go to India in bulk, and there are
no elevators there or other means of re
ceiving it. It must be put into bags.
The expense of sending the grain to
India, and after its arrival at a port the
expense of sending it up the country
must be provided for."

A theory has been promulgated in
India that the plague rose from wheat.
The result is that no wheat or flour
would be received in other parts of India
from Bombay. The authorities in Cal
cutta have forbidden the receipt of flour
under no circumstances, therefore, must
grain be sent to Bombay. If before its
arrival in India the plague should break
out in Calcutta, the city would be put
into the same position, and the grain
of the people of India have ever seen
Indian corn. They would have no
means of grinding it, nor would they
know how to cook it. Wheat, too, is
used by comparatively few of the
people."

He suggests that if contributions are
sent in the form of money, it would be
distributed in a manner to be of some
use to the suffering people of India.

Canadian Steamer Run Down.
PORT COLBOURN, Ont., May 29.—The
Canadian steamer *Louis Shicklum* was
sent to the bottom of Lake Erie off Long
Point last night by a collision with the
steamer *Teumessah*. The crew had just
got into the small boats, and although
quite a sea was running managed to
keep afloat until daylight. This morn
ing they were picked up by the *Teumessah*,
which had been searching for them
all night.

ADAMS TO DEWDNEY

Member for Cariboo on the Anti
Chinese Labor Bill.

TARIFF DEBATE IN SENATE

Several Clauses Relating to Plate
Glass Hotly Contested.

Morgan Made a Severe Attack on the
House for Its Failure to Act
on Senate Measures.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29.—The de
bate in the senate on plate glass and the
existence of a trust became protracted.
Jones read a number of letters complain
ing of the methods of the Pittsburg com
pany and he declared emphatically that
the action of that company was un
american and outrageous. Aldrich de
fended the rates of the bill. It was not
true, he said, that rates on plate
glass were to be increased as asserted
by Jones; or that plate glass was an arti
cle of necessity to the common people.
Plate glass was not an article of general
use by the common people. The changes
proposed were simply rearrangements in
the Wilson and McKinley acts. The
senator from Arkansas had taken one of
the items and rung the changes on it.
Item as though it applied to all of them.
Commenting on Jones' statement that
the Pittsburg Plate Glass company was
the largest of its kind in the world, Ald
rich declared that this was an evidence
of American energy and enterprise, and
was no cause for raising or lowering
duties.

Lindsay asked if the existence of a
trust to control trade was not a good
reason for withholding protection.
"I deny most emphatically," Aldrich
replied, "that there is any combination
to control the plate glass prices or to
limit the protection or to anything else
that is generally understood as a re
straint of trade."

West pointed out what he considered
a peculiar feature of the readjustment,
that the rates were increased on the
grades in common use and decreased on
the grades used by the favored class. Caf
tery spoke against the committee's
rates.

The debate on Jones' first amendment
to the plate glass schedule lasted over
two hours and then on a yeas and nays
vote the amendment was defeated by 21
to 29. It was a party vote, the demo
crats for and the republicans against the
amendment. Heald and Pettigrew voted
with the democrats and Jones of Nevada
with the republicans.

Quay proposed at this point that an un
derstanding be reached as to the ad
journing over Monday, when declara
tion day would be celebrated. Aldrich
argued that he felt bound to urge the
tariff bill at every possible hour, and he
did not approve the loss of Monday for
debate. Frye said that the highest ex
hibition of patriotism on the part of the
senate would be to remain in session on
Monday, and he believed every Union
soldier would approve this course.

Criticized the House.
Morgan began to speak on the desira
bility of encouraging the patriotic spirit
of the people, for, he said, we were not
through with our war, and we would
have need of all the patriotic impulses of
our people. Morgan then diverged to a
severe criticism of the inaction of the
house of representatives, which speedily
brought protests and threatened a seri
ous contest. He enumerated the im
portant measures passed by the senate
and not acted upon by the house owing
to the failure to appoint house commit
tees. It had come to the point, he said,
when the representatives of the people
in the house were convened and dis
persed by an automatic resolution which
closed like a door, opening and closing
to the representatives of the people.

Here Frye said the Alabama senator
was exceeding to a slight degree the
proprieties of debate in criticizing the
procedure in the other branch of con
gress.

Morgan argued that he should be con
gratulated that his offense was slight, as
the evil required severe treatment. He
went on with his severe arraignment of
the condition of the house. "Popular
representation in the house of represen
tatives is dead," Morgan exclaimed,
"and when popular representation is
dead the rights of the people are dead."

At this point an exciting incident oc
curred. Hale interposed a point of
order against Morgan's language, saying
that the Alabama senator was violating
a fundamental rule as to refraining from
criticism of a co-ordinate legislative
body. The chair was temporarily oc
cupied by Gallinger, who promptly re
turned from Madras presidency in the
south to the Punjab in the north.

"It would be almost impossible," he
says, "to divide a large quantity of
grain among the needy. The grain
would go to India in bulk, and there are
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keep afloat until daylight. This morn
ing they were picked up by the *Teumessah*,
which had been searching for them
all night.

Morgan had risen to his feet, showing
suppressed agitation, and, with a slight
quiver in his voice, appealed from the
decision of the chair. Hale promptly
relieved the strain by withdrawing the
point of order he had made, and, as a
result, there was no decision from which
Morgan could appeal. Quay quickly
followed this up by objecting to further
debate on the house of representatives,
and made a motion that the senate ad
journ over Decoration day. The vote
was taken, and the motion prevailed 24
to 27, party lines not being maintained.

Morgan had continued on his feet, and
now that the decoration motion was out
of the way he secured recognition on the
tariff bill, although he continued to pay
his attention to the house of represen
tatives. He still showed evidences of the
feeling resulting from the ruling of the
chair. This closed the incident, and
the senate came back to the tariff bill.

Jones of Arkansas moved a reduction
of the rate on silver plate glass from
ten to eight cents per square foot. In a
yeas and nays vote the amendment was
defeated—18 to 28. Jones again moved
a reduction from 11 to six cents per
square foot on cast polished glass, sil
vered, but on a yeas and nays vote it was
defeated—19 to 26. The committee
amendments on cast polished plate
glass, silvered and unsilvered, and look
ing glass plates were then agreed to.

When paragraph 105 was reached at
1:15 p. m., Aldrich yielded to a motion
for an executive session, after which the
senate adjourned until Tuesday.

ADAMS TO DEWDNEY

Member for Cariboo on the Anti
Chinese Labor Bill.

THREE MINING DIVISIONS

New Districts Created at Slocan City,
Grand Forks, and Arrowhead—Dr.
Griffin, the New York Swindler,
Well Known in Victoria.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
VICTORIA, May 29.—William Adams,
M. P. for Cariboo, has a letter in this
morning's Colonist, remarking on the
lieutenant-governor's refusal to as
sent to the Oriental Labor bill last
session. Adams refers Dewdney to the
statutes of 1896 where many
private bills with Chinese and Jap
anese restriction clauses were assented
to by him. In these bills the restriction
clauses were inserted by a bare majority
and Adams wants to know how Dewd
ney can reconcile his action in assenting
to these when he refused to assent to a
general bill this year when the restric
tion clauses were carried by 22 to 8.

Dr. Griffin, who was mentioned in the
dispatches from New York yesterday as
suddenly skipping out with the money
of dupes in companies he had promoted,
is well known in Victoria, where he was
sentenced to a term in the penitentiary
for blackmailing the late Robert
Pansmuir, the great coal baron of
Vancouver. Griffin, however, had bonds
to valuable coal lands in Nanaimo dis
trict, and not many months ago went
across to England trying to float a big
company in which he had associated
the Venezuela crisis, however, killed
the flotation.

Griffin is said to have been in Victoria
only three weeks ago. He is a wonder
ful schemer and exceedingly clever.
During his term in Westminster he
spent his time translating the testament
from Greek, and played the religious
fake on his guards to perfection. He
used to practice in Montreal years ago
and after leaving the penitentiary had a
sanitarium at Chicago, but got into
trouble there over his bogus schemes.

The government has created the new
mining districts of Slocan City, Arrow
Lake and Grand Forks.

S. B. Netherby, principal of the Cen
tral school of Victoria, and F. M. Cow
perthwaite, principal of the Central
school at Vancouver, are the new school
inspectors.

WAVERLEY MINES FLOATED.
Grant Govan Says It is Well Under
written by B. C. Mines Firm.

LONDON OFFICE OF THE MINER.
105 Bishopsgate Street, Within, E. C.

LONDON, May 28.—(Special Cable—
Delayed in Transmission.)—The Waver
ley mines prospectus came out tonight.
Mr. Grant Govan says it is well un
derwritten and that success is certain, as
it is issued under the most favorable
auspices, with strong backing.

British Columbia mining shares are
firm, but there are no notable changes
in quotations.

TO CLIMB ST. ELIAS.
Prince Luigi, of Savoy, to Make the
Attempt—Another Expedition.

New York, May 29.—Prince Luigi
Amado, of Savoy, nephew of King Hum
bert of Italy, who left Rome to make an
ascent of Mount St. Elias in Alaska, ar
rived on the Lucania today. He was ac
companied by four aides, Chevalier
Masagni, an Italian navy officer; Chev
alier Francisco Gonall, Chevalier Vic
tor Sela and Dr. Fillipe de Filini. The
prince, who is a boyish looking young
man, said it was his ambition to climb
Mount St. Elias, but as he was not an
adept he did not wish to talk until he
had tried the ascent.

He and his suite leave for San Fran
cisco tomorrow by way of Chicago and St.
Paul. At San Francisco he will meet
Pauline Vischi of that city, Professor Fay,
ex-president of the Appalachian Moun
tain club of Boston; Professor Israel, the
noted geologist of Michigan, and a
famous climber, and Professor Davidson
of Seattle, Wash., who will assist in the
expedition. After the ascent of Mount
St. Elias, Logan's peak will be attempted.

Simultaneously with Prince Luigi's
attempt, another attempt at St. Elias
will be made by a government expedi
tion under H. G. Bryant, of Philadelphia,
which left for Alaska a few days ago.
Samuel J. Enrickson, of West Chester,
Pa., who was second in command of the
Peary expedition of 1893-4 and E. P.
Tatham, of the United States coast sur
vey, are members of the expedition.

DURANT'S LAST APPEAL.
It Will Not Be Heard in Court Until
After He is Hanged.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 29.—At
torney-General Fitzgerald filed his re
ply to Theodore Durant's last appeal in
the supreme court today. He disposed
of the matter in a very few words,
merely stating that the sentence was in
accordance with law and that in refusing
execution was a second conviction, the
court merely exercised its discretion.

Regarding the contention that confine
ment in San Quentin prison pending his
execution was a second punishment, he
insists that it was simply a provision for
the detention of the prisoner pending his
execution.

Despite the fact that in the ordinary
course of procedure an appeal would
not be heard until the July term, it will
not interfere with the execution, the su
preme court having already held that
such an appeal should not block the
course of the law.

Gunboat Wheeling's Speed Tests.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 29.—The
four-hour official trial run of the gun
boat *Wheeling* took place today, back
and forth over a 12-mile course in the
bay, and at the finish her maneuvering
powers were thoroughly tested. She
ran the four hours with a steam pressure
of 180 pounds, which gave a speed of
12.75 knots per hour. Everything
worked perfectly. Her performance was
even more creditable than that of her
sister ship the *Marietta*, less coal per
horse power being required and the
engines and fire rooms being cooler.

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Published every day in the week except Monday.

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world.

Special reports from Victoria and Ottawa.

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exclusive cable service from London.

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Mining Interests of Rossland and Southern British
Columbia. It is the most complete daily mining
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THE ROSSLAND MINER, Rossland, B. C.

TWO SENSATIONAL TRIALS

Police Investigation at Berlin the
Feature of the Week.

Two Thorn Officials Convicted of Sell
ing Military Secrets to Russia—Em
peror Reproaches Extravagance.

(Copyrighted, 1897, by the Associated Press.)
BERLIN, May 29.—The trial of Herr
Von Tausch, the former chief of the secret
police, charged with perjury, treason
and forgery, which was begun on Mon
day last and continued through the
week, monopolizes public attention.
The proceedings will last at least another
week. Though a number of revelations
have been made, showing the rottenness
and moral turpitude of the Berlin secret
police, there is a general impression that
much interesting information has been
withheld by Von Tausch and Baron Von
Luetzow, the chief witness against him,
and especially the intrigues of high
dignitaries, to "queer" a number of past
and present ministers.

The presiding judge repeatedly ex
pressed indignation at the network of
corruption and baseness into which the
depositions of the defendants threw
light. Von Luetzow admitted that he
frequently forged receipts for money re
ceived as compensation for spy service.
Even Von Tausch said the police com
missioners necessarily had to shield the
criminal acts of their subordinate agents,
otherwise no police commissioner could
accomplish anything.

The president revealed a number of
damaging incidents against the owners
and editors of Berlin newspapers. Herr
Schweinburg, the owner of a Berlin
newspaper, was charged with receiving
an annual bribe of 30,000 marks
from the Disconto society. It was
also alleged that Norman Seumann, who
was implicated in the scandal which
resulted in Von Luetzow being sen
tenced to 18 months imprisonment in
December last while writing scurrilous
articles against members of the present
cabinet and the emperor, was paid by
Von Tausch for instituting make-believe
inquiries into the authorship of these
articles and for accusing innocent per
sons of writing them.

Usual Cabinet Crisis.
The government's virtual defeat in the
diet on the Law of Association bill
caused considerable interest in parli
mentary circles as to whether Prince
Hohenlohe and the cabinet would sur
vive it. The resignation of Prince Ho
henlohe, the imperial chancellor; Baron
Marshall Von Bieberstein, the minister
for foreign affairs, and Von Botecheir,

the imperial secretary of state for the
interior, are still in the emperor's hands,
and just now it is said that Dr. Miquel,
minister of finance, may become the
successor of Prince Hohenlohe. As an
important outcome to the agitation, due
to the Law of Association bill, the so
cialists of Prussia have resolved to take
part in future in the diet elections.

More Military Traitors.
There was another sensational trial
this week, the prisoners being charged
with treasonable acts in favor Russia
committed at Thorn, the most impor
tant Prussian fortress on the Russian
border. Fahren, a fortification master,
and a court official named Al
brecht were the principle defendants.
Several Russian go-betweens fled the
country in time to escape arrest. The
evidence showed that important military
secrets, especially regarding the nature of
fortifications had been betrayed. Fahren
was sentenced to four years penal serv
itude and Albrecht to six months im
prisonment.

Emperor Declines a Banquet.
The utmost astonishment is expressed
at the refusal of the emperor to attend
the gorgeous banquet offered him in
connection with the fall maneuvers in
the city of Wiesbaden. As the sole re
ason for his refusal his majesty cited the
large expense and the luxury of a feast
costing 25,000 marks.

According to an official report 235 for
eigners have been expelled from Ger
many this year. Of this number 46
were Americans.

Mrs. Richard Olney, wife of the former
secretary of state, is on a visit to her
daughter.

McKINLEY'S SOUTHERN TRIP.
He Will Leave for the Nashville Ex
position on June 10.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29.—The de
tails of the presidential trip to Nash
ville were announced today at the White
House. A special train will be provided
by the Chesapeake and Ohio, consisting
of a private car for the president and Mrs.
McKinley, one for the cabinet members
and a smoking car.

The start will be from Washington at
9 o'clock on the morning of Thursday,
June 10, the first stop being at Hot
Springs, Va., about 4 o'clock the same
afternoon. There the party will remain
over night, and at 10 o'clock the next
day the trip will be resumed to Nash
ville, which point will be reached about
6 o'clock Sunday morning. Sunday will
be spent in viewing the exposition and
the return journey will begin early
Monday morning.

The personnel of the party is not de
finitely fixed. Besides the president

and Mrs. McKinley there will be Mrs.
Saxton, Dr. and Mrs. Bates, Secretary
Alger, Secretary Wilson, Private Secre
tary Gage, and some other members of
the cabinet and the ladies of their fami
lies, Mr. and Mrs. Porter and a dozen or
15 newspaper men.

LIVELY RATE WAR.
Tickets Between San Francisco and
Portland Out to \$2.50.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 29.—A rate
war between the Southern Pacific and
the Oregon Railway and Navigation
company is on in earnest, and as a result
the fares between this city and Port
land, Oregon, are already nominal. Less
than a week ago the steamer rates were:
First class, \$15, and second class, \$7.50,
while the railroad rates were: First
class