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able and celebrated Detroit is still treating with the greatest skill and success. All and Chronic Diseases. Who are weak, nervous, broken down, who suffer from the effects of over work, worry, from the youth or the excess of manhood, who have failed, from the loss of health, or from any other cause, do not despair, do not give up.

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an rely upon being speedily and permanently restored to health. Describe your case fully and obtain valuable advice, tested and full information how to obtain a cure at home, safely and at a small cost. Write to me, I will be sent you in plain sealed envelope. Free of Charge. Address, as per paper.

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WOODWARD AVE., DETROIT, MICH.

ing down. A girl was in a for hours, then gave up and a water. Hundreds of men boats at the lumber yards. and George Wallis swam current, cut a flat boat from and saved seven people, several men were caught in small houses and drowned. Cinnabar bridge is gone. Damage has been done the skeleton creek has washed a of farm houses and several drowned.

O. T. April 28.—The heaviest rain fell throughout the territory and last night, the downpour keeping up seven

are up to the danger point of their banks. In the country of Waterloo, this country, at occurred and half a dozen

ton, Lincoln county, scores of the been swept of everything. Little and houses destroyed, including Payette county, dozen of been driven from their homes.

estern part of Logan county are bridges on Cimarron and rivers have been abandoned. Every direction are delayed.

no lightning struck the Pres-church spire and the negro, knocking the children right, killing none. The heaviest rainfall since Saturday noon, 11.98 inches. It is still rain-

April 28.—Runners of appal-life by the flood are in dis-one placing the dead at 100, here is no way of getting at tent of the catastrophe. While that the above estimate is the growing and increasing, estimates of the dead have

er caught many people asleep were either instantly drowned on the waves to fight for their best they could. Men, women

men clung to houses and trees many were carried down the in on floating houses or small of their belongings. Many

are knocked from the trees by current and drowned. Mercks and household goods were way. The property losses are

at from \$200,000 to \$300,000. in residence and business por-ture proper was unharmed.

is, April 28.—A special to the south from Guthrie, O. T., says: those known to have been

are: Mrs. Ella Dumas, six of the Clemmenses family, Geo. Mrs. James Watt, Mrs. J. W.

ary, Joseph Lilly and Joseph. An unknown white man, children just floated down the

house which toppled over and them. Of six boats sent across

ated district four capsized, being built to aid in the rescue. O. T. April 28.—Hardly

streams and low lands of this turned to their normal condi-tion. Saturday's terrific rains, be-

were again flooded higher than cloud-burst which washed

ed, carried great trees, houses, and everything portable down

men. Several persons are re-captured. A large number of

is, April 28.—A special from Potosi, Mexico, to the GLOBE-

says that the Rio Verde val-ley visited by a terrible hail

rich ruined, growing crops and eat loss of life. Reports have

aved of the killing of 41 persons stones. On one hacienda, 12

men were killed. Some of the killed over three pounds.

O. T. April 28.—A flood visited on last night. The Santa Fe

is badly damaged by washouts. here for miles the track is

is unsafe for traffic. Train ser-vice every direction is stopped. In the streets are filled with

ch damage to low lands is re-

in, Kas., April 28.—At 1 o'clock

tern Union reports every vic-tory, leaving with Guthrie had gone

in, Kas., April 28.—A small for-ced, just west of here at 10

DOWN WITH THE KING!

King George Blamed for All the Disasters Which Have Overaken the Greeks.

In an Interview the King Denies All Responsibility for Lamentable Occurrences.

Latest Reports from the Scene of the Great Struggle—The Retreat from Larissa.

London, April 28.—The Athens correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "I am at liberty to affirm that King George emphatically repudiates all responsibility for the precipitate retreat of the army. He asserts that he received a telegram from his aide-de-camp, Col. Spontakos, asking him to allow the retreat. The king replied: 'I am at Athens and cannot be taken into judgment as to what should be done in the field, whereas you are on the spot, acquainted with all data, and therefore in a position to act in accordance with the circumstances of the case. Exercise your best discretion.'"

Col. Spontakos replied: 'Retreat is absolutely necessary. I take upon myself the responsibility of ordering it.' This explanation was not even if known to the public here, but even if published it would not avail, because politicians say Col. Spontakos was the king's favorite. He never distinguished himself in the army and had no shadow of any claim to be entrusted with the conduct of the war. It is further alleged that Col. Ladzpetze, who accompanied Crown Prince Constantine, was still more incapable than Commander Rinek, commander of the fleet in Cretan waters; he was nothing but a clever courtier, whose successor, Commander Sachouris, was no better; whereas officers of note, such as the late Col. Limbritis, Constantini and Stakos were sent to Crete, and Stamello has not been allowed to take any active part in the operations of the fleet. For all this the king is made responsible. It is further urged against him that he virtually commanded the fleet, through Prince George, who only obeyed palace orders and thus rendered a serious operation impossible.

"I spent some time to-day among the students and in the school for the children of the middle class families. They do not hesitate to say that the king is a revolutionary, and that he is unfriendly to the people, and that he is a tyrant."

The former minister, Ralli, told the king this morning that the ministry no longer enjoyed the confidence of the people or the legislative assembly.

King George replied: "If this is true, why do you not summon parliament and elect an expression of opinion in that way?"

M. Ralli and the opposition seem determined not to accept the responsibility of office. On the other hand the king will have to lose the confidence in the existing government.

Today (Tuesday) numerous disorders outbreaks occurred at the Piræus (port of Athens). People invaded cafes and smashed portraits of the king. A crisis in the ministry of marine has been caused by the receipt of a telegram from an officer with the eastern squadron, saying: "During the four years our fleet has spent at Skathos we have been betrayed."

Constantinople, April 28.—An official report received from Salonica says that in an engagement at Losfakia the Greeks were compelled to retreat with the loss of 400 killed and many wounded. The port of the bombardment of Kara-burnaz is denied in this dispatch. It is claimed that the Greek fleet man-oeuvred in the vicinity of Karaburnaz, but did not fire upon that place.

Athens, April 28.—Col. Manos telegraphed from Arta yesterday: "Eighty men have been captured at Pentepoli, but none morning. The result is not known here. The Greek troops have

adopted a stronger position in the pass. An engagement took place this morning at Plochia, the result of which is not known, though the Greek army have inflicted great damage at the fort of Kalentari and the fort of Kalentari and the fort of Kalentari.

The enemy reconnoitered at without discovering the enemy until about 10 o'clock. The Greeks, who fired upon the Greeks without effect. The Greeks have the entire Tzouras valley and country around Souli. The situation is satisfactory. The Greeks appear to have been discouraged, and the garrison has been diminished by wholesale destructions. We need reinforcements and mountain batteries. Communication, especially of artillery, is at the positions abandoned by the Turks.

London, April 28.—A dispatch from Geneva by way of Glasgow, dated Sunday, says: "We first drove back without hitting our general's headquarters and without heavy losses. On the night of the 27th, the Greek army in a bold, irresistible move moved by a bold, irresistible move moved by a bold, irresistible move."

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Athens, April 28.—Public excitement is increasing every hour. Foreigners are leaving their national flags over the buildings occupied by them. A popular outbreak is feared.

Athens, April 28.—The opposition day have issued the following address to the people:

"Fellow citizens: In the critical period through which the country is passing, the summoning of the chamber is considered necessary. The opposition believes it to be its duty to address to all citizens a recommendation and request that they do all in their power to contribute to the maintenance of order,

which is indispensable, not only for the safety of all, but it constitutes the indispensable element of the ordinary honor and rights of the nation."

"Let us not forget that the enemy is trending on the soil of our country and that our army is confronting it. At such a moment any one attempting to disturb order is nothing but an ally of the Turks."

This address is signed by all the opposition deputies now in Athens. It has had a calming effect on the people, and a better feeling now prevails here, there is little probability now of a dynasty crisis.

London, April 28.—A special dispatch from Volo, a port in Thessaly, announces that the Turkish advance forces have attacked from Grevena. Volo is about eight miles west of Volo. The Turks, however, the dispatch says, were repulsed with heavy losses and driven back as far as Tepolis. General Smobnoek, hearing of the attack on Volo, made a sortie from Pharsalos in order to support the Greek force at Volo.

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ALL EYES ON KING GEORGE

Greece Looks to the King to Do His Duty and Safeguard the Interests of Country.

Exciting Scenes in the Legislative Assembly—The Opposition Leaders Loudly Cheered.

Overtures from the Powers Expected After the Ministerial Crisis Is Settled.

London, April 29.—Matters at Athens are likely to remain unchanged until the ministerial crisis is settled, when overtures from the powers to intervene are expected. The sultan is said to be willing to listen to terms. The downfall of the Deliyannis cabinet is taken for granted, though it has not yet actually occurred. M. Ralli, who is likely to succeed Deliyannis, is equally keen for war.

Little or nothing seems to be known at Athens or reported here as to the movement of the Greek fleet. The only news of actual fighting in progress comes from Velestinou, which commands the road to Volo. Possibly this indicates the intention of the Turks to march southwards.

On the other hand, the Greek army has fallen back to the mountains, and the Greek squadron is confined in the gulf of Arta by the Turkish forces.

The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Athens had an interview with the Greek minister of war, who declared that the latter said he believed that Greece might yet retrieve her military reputation, but unity in the conduct of the campaign must be an absolute and indispensable condition.

The Daily News correspondent at Paris says that M. Hanotaux, in the course of a conference, urged the Turkish ambassador to advise the sultan to the aid of the Greek army.

Adding that if the Turkish troops went further, France would be compelled to come forward as the defender of the Christian cause. In that event, said M. Hanotaux, Turkey would have the right to regret the course of the powers, which would not serve as a prop for the Ottoman empire. It is understood that M. Hanotaux expressed the earnest hope that the Turkish government would not make the serious mistake of increasing the difficulties of the task before Europe.

Athens, April 29.—Among the many incidents told of Greek valor at Pentepoli, the most striking is that of a hero in a heroic struggle to preserve the body of their major from Turkish profanation.

London, April 29.—A dispatch to the Daily News from the British legation at Athens says that the British legation is in the attempt to hold the railway station at Larissa against the Moslem infantry.

Rome, April 29.—The Secolo, Milan, publishes a dispatch from Athens which says: "Peace between Turkey and Greece has been concluded."

Volo, April 29.—This town is almost completely abandoned, and the Greeks, the women and children have been taken away en masse by sea. The foreign consulates have hoisted their flags, and British and Italian vessels are in the harbor.

Athens, April 29.—Fighting continues between the Greeks and Turks at Velestinou, at the junction of the railroad connecting this port with Larissa and Pharsalos. The Greeks are in a position of skirmishes, but they were favorable to the Greeks. Velestinou is about ten miles west of Volo. The telegraph office at Pharsalos, wires from Larissa that the Greek army is now in the town.

Athens, April 29.—The legislative assembly, convoked extraordinary, assembled for the second time yesterday evening as called by the Associated Press, and again adjourned owing to lack of a quorum, only 95 deputies being present, and 104 being the number necessary to proceed with the business. The adjournment till the 30th follows a much excitement and cries of disapproval from the galleries.

After the adjournment, the premier, M. Deliyannis, had a long conference with the king, and the conference ended with a prolonged meeting, but broke up without deciding upon a programme. A crowd of fully 10,000 people surrounded the parliament house when the deputies assembled, and many swarmed up the steps and invaded the vestibules. The throng there and other groups in the streets eagerly discussed the situation.

M. Ralli, the former minister and opposition leader, was among the first deputies to arrive. He was cheered and accorded various other marks of sympathy, but the crowd generally maintained a sullen silence directed by the pale-faced news of the past few days.

The ministers reached the parliament house in closed carriages, the crowd slowly opening a way to allow them to pass and allowing the crowd of the vehicles. The public galleries were thronged, among them being many ladies and members of the diplomatic corps.

When M. Zaimis, president of the legislative assembly, M. Zaimis, presiding in the absence of a quorum, declared the house closed, the announcement was received with expressions of impatience from the members sitting in the galleries. The members of the opposition and the archbishop of Athens, who is a member of the cabinet, were also present.

As the excitement increased, M. Ralli, rising, motioned his supporters to remain calm. His advice was followed, and the deputies filed out of the house. The opposition proceeded to the committee

rooms, where they consulted upon the future of the session.

The fruitless meeting was a great disappointment to the crowds outside the house who were waiting to hear the result.

Ministerialists declared that it was impossible to hope for a quorum being obtained this morning as many deputies will not be able to reach the capital in time for the session.

On the other hand the opposition says supporters of the government, although present at Athens yesterday evening, did not attend the assembling of deputies in the parliament house.

After the sitting yesterday the impatient crowds called upon the members of the opposition to appear and make a statement. M. Palera, the well known member of the opposition in the legislative party, was specially called upon by the crowd to address them. But, although apparently the first choice of the people, it was M. Valetta, who from the top of the great steps leading into the parliament house, made a speech to the people.

M. Valetta said in part: "In view of the desertion of the government, the chamber and country look to the king to do his duty and safeguard public order. Our duty is to maintain the first choice of the people, it is watching over the highest interest of the country."

These words, uttered with great emphasis and significance, were greeted by the crowd with applause, and the hearty applause was shortly afterward repeated upon the appearance of M. Ralli. The crowd gave the popular leader a tremendous ovation.

Six thousand people escorted him to his house. On arrival there the crowd insisted on a speech, and M. Ralli appeared on the balcony, whence he made a brief address, during the course of which he said: "The government, by its desertion, has committed suicide. Our duty is to maintain the first choice of the people, it is watching over the highest interest of the country."