

PROTEST BY AUSTRIA

Following the Action of Germany, It Causes Much Concern.

GRESHAM, CARLISLE AND OLNEY

They Met in Conference Yesterday, but Adjourned Without Adopting Any Line of Policy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The protest of Austria against the American discriminating duty of sugar, supplementing, as it does, similar action by Germany, is giving the administration grave concern. An evidence of this was a conference today, lasting about an hour, between Secretary Gresham, Secretary Carlisle and Attorney-General Olney. Mr. Gresham is concerned about the political effect of the proposed movement of the government. The Austrian minister undertakes to show, in the first place, that the imposition of the differential duty of one-tenth of one cent per pound on Austrian sugar is in violation of article 3 of the treaty of 1820, between the United States and Austria-Hungary. It is asserted that the exchange of notes preceding the reciprocity agreement under the McKinley act has established a basis of commercial relations, and that Austria-Hungary conceded to the United States the same reduction of duties that it granted to other countries, which is known as the "most favored nation clause." The Austrian minister also states that the assessment of a bounty upon sugar produced in Austria is not the act of the imperial government, but entirely a provincial affair, and is outside of the independent action of any of our states. Inasmuch as the bounty system of Austria differs from Germany, it was contended that the same construction which put the differential tariff on German sugar did not apply to Austrian sugar. But when this question came formally before Secretary Carlisle, upon an inquiry from the collector of customs at Baltimore, the secretary disposed of the contention in the words of a letter, dated August last, as follows:

"The department is in receipt of your letter of the 13th inst., in which you request to be informed which foreign countries grant duties on beet sugar in excess of the duty on sugar. In reply I have to state that Germany and Austria-Hungary grant by law direct bounties on sugar, and that under the operations of the laws of France, Belgium, Denmark and the Netherlands, providing for remission of the internal revenue taxes on beet sugar in the production of exported sugar, indirect bounties may apparently be earned by the exporters."

This letter not only disposed of Germany and Austria, but held subject to four other European countries. It may be that a reconsideration of the tariff on sugar has begun the application of restrictions upon the importation of American cattle or other food products. The whole question is a delicate one, and the belief, which is entertained by the administration, that it is well-nigh hopeless to appeal to congress for aid. It is finally held by the administration that the sugar duties in question are a fair tax and not in contravention of the favored nation clause, the case probably will be one requiring simple executive action.

The figures collected by the treasury department bearing upon this subject show that during the past fiscal year the imports of beet-root sugar into the United States from Germany, in value to \$5,720,000, distributed as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Country, Value. Includes Germany (\$4,095,000), Austria (2,271,000), France (1,415,000), The Netherlands (38,700).

All of this sugar came into the United States from Germany. It is contended that the effect of the differential of one-tenth of one cent per pound, in addition to the duty of 40 per cent levied on all sugar, is to prohibit the traffic.

There are, it is learned, other disturbing elements entering into our relation with continental European powers, which until recently have had the effect to stimulate the retaliatory policy adopted by the United States. The discussion of the morning's conference was the status of the agents of this government stationed in Europe to carry out the quarantine laws when there seemed to be great danger of the introduction of cholera into the United States last summer. Medical officers were placed at the principal European ports, and under the terms of the act of 1882, they were required to make sure that the vessels clearing for the United States were free from all traces of disease. The French government protested against the presence of our medical representatives. The Germans did not see fit at that time, but they resented the operations on their soil of agents of foreign governments, not clothed with diplomatic power. In the end they protested strongly and have gone far as to insist that the provisions of the quarantine legislation which contemplates a still further extension of the inspection of immigrants principle be carried out, they will not permit them to operate. As this threat was to absolutely nullify any effort that the United States government may make to exclude emigrants of the most dangerous class and also to expose the people of the United States to infection from cholera, more than a reasonable degree of gravity, in fact, the turn affairs have taken makes it evident that our relations with continental Europe are likely to be entirely beyond executive control if we once recognize the right of a legislature to dictate in matters of legislation.

The conference did not result in adopting any line of policy, and it is believed the president will feel obliged to lay the matter before congress in a special message to supplement the efforts of the administration in congress to pass the sugar repeal bill now pending. It may be stated, however, that not all of the members of the cabinet are confident that the enactment of this measure will afford the relief hoped for, and in some quarters there is an abiding belief that the real object of the European combine is to break down the entire sugar schedule and secure free sugar at the price for the admission of American food products.

Teller, who was the special champion in the senate of the late W. M. Carrigan in his effort to establish his claim to the Rancho Grande grant in California, says he will not continue his labors in behalf of Carrigan's heirs. He is a man who believes an injustice had been done him and not because of the money involved. McCarthran took that position himself.

WILL THE BILL PASS?

Canvass of the House on the Pending Currency Measure.

THE DEBATE CONTINUED YESTERDAY

Bourke Cockran Was the Principal Speaker, Advocating the Adoption of the Baltimore Plan.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—A rough preliminary canvass of the house on the pending currency bill has been made. One of the democratic members of the committee, who favors the bill, is authority for the statement that the canvass shows a total of 124 votes for the bill, considerably short of the number necessary to pass it. Springer says that such canvasses as have been made are informal and incorrect. He will give no figures, and he says the purpose has not been to learn who will vote for the bill, but who are against it, in order that objections may be met and overcome. Other members interested in the management of the bill profess to know nothing of an exact canvass. It is undoubtedly true, however, that a close count has been made, with the result that the majority is indicated by the estimate of a member, based on a canvass by state delegations, that the bill will pass by a majority of 124, while short of a majority when the full membership of the house is present, is a reasonable margin for the bill to pass.

PUT TO THE SWORD.

Sixty Young Men Killed and Their Bodies Thrown Into a Well.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Professor Minas T. Cheras, editor of the Armenia, and professor of Armenian at the university of London, has received the following advice from Armenian sources: "The number of women and children who were cut down by sabers or bayoneted in the villages of the Sassoun district was 120. It is now proved that the people from the Sassoun district, who retreated to Mount Andick, fought bravely for 19 days, and who gave themselves up to the enemy on August 27, were decapitated by the proclamation of Zekki Paasha, his secretary and his aides. The Turks then outraged the women and starved and tortured them for three days. Sixty young men were finally killed by the sword, and their bodies were thrown into a well. The villages of Shenk and Gleigouzan have been burned to ashes with their four churches. Thirty-three other villages have been sacked and destroyed. Khakoko, mayor of Agghi; his brother, Hobe; their sons; a priest named Arshak; an Armenian named Agop; a Varian, Monchinger Dikhan; Priest Dolber, of Shenk; and five companions; the mayor of the village of Geigo Movsten and numbers of mountaineers have been killed. More than 1000 have been wounded and 25 prisoners have been taken. Zekki Paasha, commander of the Fourth army corps, had given to him by the sultan the medal of Lughbah, Chendi, a Kurdish brigand of Fozghahassan, ordered an Armenian named Agop to be killed for protesting against Chendi's misdeeds. The Kurds have assassinated two Armenians at Daghvrasan."

BURIED WHILE ASLEEP.

Additional Horrors From Sassoun.

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—A letter from Athens, dated December 18, from an Armenian native of Sassoun, the seat of the recent massacre, says that everybody knows the details of the recent massacre of Armenians. The letter, continuing, says: "There is hardly a man alive in Sassoun. Most of the children have been taken. The Turkish soldiers, of the 25 houses which made up the village of Vartines, only 25 are left standing. In fact, the village is a mass of ruins. The women were put to death. The bodies of the village, with the sacred chalice in his hands, was bound to a donkey and he and the animal shot to death. The greatest horror of the village of Gely, which was set on fire and totally destroyed, while the inhabitants were asleep, all perishing. The village of Shenk suffered a similar fate. The Turkish soldiers invaded the village of Konk, and then decapitated the women in a church, and then decapitated and slew them."

THE VIEW OF THE TURK.

Armenians Well Cared for by the Ottoman Government.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The Turkish legation tonight received the following official telegram from Constantinople, concerning the treatment of Armenians in the province of Sassoun, which the Sassoun incident, he maintains, states that the number of Armenians in Turkey reaches millions, and that they are badly treated. Both assertions are absolutely false. Armenians have no special rights, the Armenian living in Turkey are a little over 200,000, of whom 100,000 are established in Constantinople itself. Those Armenians who reside in the provinces are scattered all over the country, so that nowhere do they constitute the majority of the population. The fact, acknowledged by Turkey's detractors, that the Ottoman Armenians have schools and literature, not only proves that they are not exposed to vexatious treatment, but, on the contrary, that the Turkish government favors and protects them, wishes them to preserve their language and nationality, and has secured their well being."

There Were No Corpses.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The story which has been thrilling the world for some time past of the wife of the Armenian leader Drego, who was killed by the Turkish soldiers, is in fact, the turn affairs have taken makes it evident that our relations with continental Europe are likely to be entirely beyond executive control if we once recognize the right of a legislature to dictate in matters of legislation.

They Were Perfect Doubles.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Jan. 5.—In the probate court yesterday Mrs. Emma Anderson, charged with insanity, was dismissed. She has been claiming that the Rev. J. C. Taylor, pastor of the Second Baptist church, is her husband, and that he left her in 1881. In court Mr. Taylor produced documentary and oral evidence proving the woman's claim to be untrue. Mrs. Anderson has an old photo of her husband, which, bearing disparity of age, is a good picture of Mr. Taylor. It seems that the two men are much perfect doubles, that the mistake was an easy one for the woman, who was married in Williamsburg, Pa., in 1881.

Elections at Bluefield.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 5.—Mail advices from Bluefield, Nicaragua, are that the election of December 15 passed off quietly. Samuel Weil was chosen chief magistrate, and American Consul Seat district judge. Weil was a former resident of New Orleans.

MONEY OF RICH MEN

The Will of Eugene Kelly, the Banker, Filed for Probate.

MUCH IS GIVEN TO CHARITY

The Bulk, However, Is Kept for His Family and Relatives, Though One Son Is Disinherited.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—The will of Eugene Kelly, the millionaire, was filed for probate today. It bequeaths the entire estate to members of his family, except \$100,000, to be distributed among Catholic orphan asylums and other institutions. The executor is Eugene Kelly, Jr., Edward Kelly, Thomas H. Kelly, Daniel Sullivan and Paul Miller, the last two named, respectively, secretary and attorney for the deceased. To the widow, Margaret A. Kelly, he left the residence, No. 33 West Fifty-first street, the stable 125 West Fifty-first street, and all the furniture, horses and carriages, together with \$20,000 and an annuity of \$25,000 during her life. Eight separate funds of \$25,000 each are created for the eight children of Mrs. Eugene Kelly, widow of Eugene Kelly, and daughter of the deceased. Each child will receive the interest on the \$25,000 for 20 years, and at the end of that time he will receive the principal. Other bequests are: Mary Thompson, of Joliet, Ill., niece, \$10,000; Catherine Kelly, of Joliet, niece, \$10,000; Joseph A. Kelly, of Harper county, Kansas, nephew, \$50,000; Mrs. Thompson, of Fairbury, Nebraska, widow of his nephew, J. J. Kelly, and her children, \$20,000; Children of Edward Kelly, he being deceased nephew, \$20,000; Michael Hughes and wife of California, \$20,000; William J. Powell, of St. Louis, \$10,000. Concerning his friend, Joseph Donohoe, of San Francisco, Mr. Kelly in his will says:

"During our long association his kindly character, ever the same, has endeared him to me that I cannot rest satisfied to part from him without giving utterance to his testimony. His ample fortune would make it idle for me to attest my feelings by legacy, but I trust he will receive from my will some personal article of mine which will remain to him a reminder of my affection."

The will asks that \$10,000 be given to the Hebrew institutions, and says: "I make it a condition that the children in favor of the Catholic and Hebrew institutions solely because other denominations are wealthier and better able to care for their children." The deceased appoints his son, Eugene Kelly, Jr., to all the privileges or rights he may have in the American college at Rome, and his son Edward is given his residence at the Metropolitan museum of art. The residue is to be held in five parts in trust for Eugene Kelly, Jr., Eugene Kelly, Jr., Edward Kelly, Thomas Kelly and Margaret Kelly, widow. The trust is to last two years, at the end of which the beneficiaries shall receive the principals of the legacy. Robert J. Kelly is not mentioned in the will, and it is reported that he is disinheriting his son, but he has united with the other children and the widow in waiving all objections to the probate of the will.

THE FAIR ESTATE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—The executor of the will of the late Fair estate today to probate the document. They allege that at the time of the execution of the will the testator was of sound and disposing mind, and not acting under duress, menace, undue influence or fraud, and was in every respect competent to make his will. The petition has been set for hearing before Judge Slack on Wednesday, January 10.

The Daily Report of this afternoon published an inside statement of the affairs of the late ex-senator James G. Fair. It presented figures showing that the estate, which at the time of the testator's death was estimated to be valued at \$100,000, would realize not more than \$120,000 to \$150,000. Fair had sustained some very heavy losses recently, notably in the late crop of wheat. Large quantities of wheat are stored in various warehouses, on which Fair owed about \$300,000 for advances made. To pay off this indebtedness he would take the entire income of the estate for nearly five years. The article goes on to state that it was charged at his losses in wheat, after having retired from the bank venture in this district, that he had lost \$1,000,000 in the death of his wife. There being no prospect for the heirs of the estate to derive any benefit from it for several years, the claim is made that he had been deceived by a contest, and that arrangements to that end are now being perfected.

A Peculiar Will Contest.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—A most peculiar will contest is now being carried on in the settlement of the estate of Jennie Parsons, who was an actress here 25 years ago. She left a sum in the Farmers bank, which was unclaimed, and a year and a half ago was turned over to the public administrator. It amounted to over \$100. Several claimants then appeared. One of them was Minnie Adams Brooks, of Chicago. Her claim is based on a will found floating in a bottle, a few weeks after the loss of the steamer Pacific off Flattery in 1874. Jennie Parsons perished in that wreck.

Resten by Time.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—The supreme court has sustained the superior court's decision for the defendants in the case of the executors of William Burling's estate against the trustees of the Sharon trust. Burling was a stockbroker, and bequeathed \$200,000 with interest from 1875, on notes assigned to him against the Ralston estate. The action was barred by the statute of limitations.

TEXAS ANTI-TRUST LAW.

Why the Warrant for Flagler's Requisition Was Revoked. TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 5.—Governor Mitchell has given out the following statement in regard to the Flagler case: "The requisition made upon me by the governor of Texas for Henry M. Flagler was in conformity with the act of congress in such cases in every respect. The copy of the indictment found by the grand jury of Texas, charging that on a certain day in McClellan county, I said, Mr. Flagler and certain other parties, naming them, conspired against trade, and attached, the affidavit accompanying the requisition stated that Mr. Flagler was a fugitive from justice, and that he had fled from said state upon these allegations. The requisition was honored, and the warrant of extradition issued; but subsequently, and before any

Arizona's Escaped Prisoners.

PHOENIX, Ariz., Jan. 5.—Price, the escaped murderer, and the counterfeiter Young, were caught on the desert near Gila bend by Leggett, Frithers and Moore. A fierce fight ensued. Price was killed and Young's leg was broken.

MANAGEMENT OF THE CLEVELAND, AKRON & CANTON SHORT LINE.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 5.—The experts employed by the reorganization committee representing the first mortgage holders of the Valley railroad, to untangle problems in the management of that road of the Baltimore & Ohio, have made some sensational disclosures, through members of the committee. A conference was held today, and it was decided to have another member of the committee go to New York at once. Colonel J. J. Sullivan, of the Central National bank, was selected for the mission. Colonel Sullivan is also a reporter before leaving that gross mismanagement of the Valley affairs has been reported to the committee, which, in turn, has forwarded a report to New York. Colonel Sullivan's visit to New York will be for the purpose of consultation with some of the bondholders. The experts are still at work, and further disclosures are anticipated.

Sale of the Toledo & Ann Arbor.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 5.—United States Judge A. Ricker today, after an afternoon ordering the sale of the Toledo & Ann Arbor road. The decree was agreed upon here by the various attorneys and the receiver of the road. The sale was entered at Toledo January 15, after the approval of the circuit judge in Cincinnati and the United States district judge of Michigan, through whose territory the Toledo runs. There are five mortgages on a blanket mortgage on the road, aggregating in round numbers \$7,200,000.

SOME WEEKLY FIGURES.

The Statement of the New York Associated Banks.

Table with 2 columns: Category, Amount. Includes Reserves, Loans, Deposits, and General merchandise.

Exports and Imports at New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—The exports of specie from the port of New York for the week were \$4,473,326 in gold, and \$602,000 in silver. The imports for the week were: Gold, \$65,838; Silver, \$2,982; Drygoods, \$1,199,561; General merchandise, \$2,894,571.

OTHER FINANCIAL NEWS.

Another Oil Combine.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 5.—There is another oil combine in the making, and the producers' company, just organized, and there is, consequently, likely to be a lively competition in the marketing of oil for some time to come. The producers' company do not get all the production of the field in this city. It is understood that the Turner Bros., who are extensive producers, and a number of other smaller producers, have organized a combine distinct from the producers' company. It is also understood that the Union Oil Company has agreed to take their output and dispose of it at a fair price.

Solid as the Rock of Gibraltar.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 5.—A special sent from here this afternoon and printed abroad, stated that the Atlanta exposition was in the hands of a receiver and had been sold out for \$18,000. This is an error, and the Atlanta exposition was sold for \$16,000. The Atlanta exposition is, financially, as solid as the rock of Gibraltar, with a large amount of cash and a heavy subscription list of gilt-edged persons, collectible each month.

Great Damage to the Orange Crop.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—The fruit exchange has advised that the orange crop of Florida is in complete failure, owing to the freeze of the last few days. The temperature has been the lowest in 12 years. Fully 90 per cent of the oranges are reported frozen. Early vegetables have also been frozen. Oranges have risen in price here from about \$1 50 a case to \$1 75.

For a New Building.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 4.—The local Young Men's Christian Association today received as a gift a deed of trust from George W. Gibbs, of California, a native and former resident of Newport, of two bonds for \$100 each, with interest, to be held until the association shall accumulate a fund of \$25,000 for the purchase of a site for the erection of a building for its permanent use.

There is an End to All Things.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—The supreme court today handed down a decision in the Blythe case as follows: "Motion denying diminution of record denied." This decision precludes the reopening of the Blythe case and is a triumph for Florence Blythe Hinckley.

Many Persons Lost Money.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 5.—Peoria capitalists lost \$1,000,000 in the Alton ditch scheme. The list of stockholders included some of the most prominent men in the city, but it is impossible to state accurately what the individual losses are. President Greenhut, of the whiskey trust, is supposed to have sunk \$100,000.

Missouri Bank Assigns.

BROOKFIELD, Mo., Jan. 5.—The Bank of Brookfield assigns today. Its liabilities are \$48,000, and its assets \$21,000. The assignment was caused by overdrafts from solvent customers.

A Bad Debtor.

VISALIA, Cal., Jan. 5.—As a result of a shooting affray on the street this afternoon, Frank Storer is dead, and Frank Gribble is in jail for his murder. A dispute over a debt due to Storer by Gribble culminated in Gribble firing three times at Storer. The latter followed his assailant, at whom he also fired. Ten shots were interchanged. Storer was picked up mortally wounded, dying half an hour later.

The Judge Wanted to Shoot.

FRANKLIN, Pa., Jan. 5.—Presiding Judge Charles Ellis Taylor, who served 16 years on the Chenango county bench, attempted to shoot Deputy Sheriff M. M. Shoemaker today. The deputy and two other men overpowered him and took away his revolver. Judge Taylor is 74 years of age, and lately has been under the delusion that Sheriff Shaner, Deputy Shoemaker and other officials had been spying upon him.

Strike of Shoemakers.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Jan. 5.—Three hundred men employed in the shoe factory of Rodock & Son struck today because the firm refused to arbitrate difficulties.

A MODERN REFORMER

Mr. Phillips' Bill for a National Labor Commission.

TO SOLVE MANY GREAT PROBLEMS

He Would Willingly Pay for the Solutions of All These Questions If He Were Able.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—It was reported today that Representative Phillips, of Pennsylvania, has expressed his willingness to pay a quarter of a million dollars out of his own pocket to meet the expense of a labor commission, in accordance with the terms of a bill he has presented. This show of earnestness has drawn such favorable attention to the merits of Mr. Phillips' bill, that Chairman McGann, of the labor committee, has appointed a special subcommittee, ready for a law on the subject, to be reported to the House of Representatives, at Philadelphia, at its next session. The attention of Labor Commissioner Wright has also been directed to it, together with Mr. Phillips' assurance of protecting the government against the expense of the commission. As a result, the bill for national arbitration of labor difficulties is, for the time being, in abeyance, while the merits of Mr. Phillips' bill are being considered. Mr. Phillips is one of the wealthiest men in congress.

The plan of a labor commission is the result of the careful study that Mr. Phillips has given the subject. His idea that the country is in a state of peril on the many industrial issues, as the best form of remedy, is not yet apparent. He therefore proposes, in his bill, that a commission of experts shall consider the many labor problems, ready for a law on the subject, to be reported to the House of Representatives, at Philadelphia, at its next session. The attention of Labor Commissioner Wright has also been directed to it, together with Mr. Phillips' assurance of protecting the government against the expense of the commission. As a result, the bill for national arbitration of labor difficulties is, for the time being, in abeyance, while the merits of Mr. Phillips' bill are being considered. Mr. Phillips is one of the wealthiest men in congress.

"It shall be the duty of the commission to investigate questions pertaining to immigration, to labor, to agriculture and to business, and recommend to congress such legislation as may seem best upon the subjects. It shall furnish such information and suggest such laws as may be made the basis for uniform legislation by the various states, in order to harmonize and coordinate the laws of the country to the laborer, the employer, the producer and the consumer. The commission shall receive petitions and grant reasonable time for hearing on subjects pertaining to its duties, and, if deemed necessary, it shall appoint a subcommittee or commission to make investigation in any part of the United States, and shall be allowed expenses for the same." The expenses of the large number of commissioners, clerks, stenographers, lawyers, etc., proposed in the bill, has raised a question against it, and has brought out Mr. Phillips' offer to protect the government to the extent of \$250,000 out of his own pocket against these expenses. The special committee having the bill in charge expects to consider the bill, and perhaps enact hearings on it any early day. Mr. Phillips was seen this evening today at his duties, and it is deemed necessary, it shall appoint a subcommittee or commission to make investigation in any part of the United States, and shall be allowed expenses for the same."

THE TAILORS' CIRCULAR.

Manufacturers Not Expected to Comply With Its Demand.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—The executive board of the United Garment-Workers of America today issued to the manufacturers of the city a circular, in which they say: "The unions of clothing-fitters and trimmers have long felt the same necessity for the eight-hour work day, and have made their chief object in their declaration of principles. Notwithstanding the regulations in reference to apprenticeship, which have been made in our branch of the trade ever increasing, we therefore, make the request of your firm to please yourself in favor of granting the eight-hour work day on and after January 21, 1895, and, if you are in accord with this purpose, we respectfully await an early reply, not later than January 14, 1895."

The Prosecution Has Not Finished Its Story.

WOODLAND, Cal., Jan. 5.—The prosecution did not finish its testimony in rebuttal in the Appelman case today, as was expected. The chief witness was Sheriff Parker, of Modoc, who, when on the stand, contradicted Appelman in many particulars, and Mrs. Annie McClure, who had charge of the American Railway Union kitchen during the strike. She said that she had not seen Appelman in the restaurant at any time during the day of the wreck, and that, if he had been there, she would have seen him. She also testified that New Year's day Judge Bright and the defendant's brother had called on her and tried to dissuade her from testifying for the prosecution. The cross-examination did not shake her testimony. The case went over until Monday.

Strike of Shoemakers.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Jan. 5.—Three hundred men employed in the shoe factory of Rodock & Son struck today because the firm refused to arbitrate difficulties.