

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 on the subject of the proposed reciprocity bill. Mr. Carlisle is interested in the effect of possible retaliation upon the revenues of the government, and upon Attorney-General Olney develops the duty of giving an opinion on the legality 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 one cent per pound. It is to be noted 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 stated that a country which grants a bounty on sugar has begun the application of restrictions upon the importation of American cattle or other food products. The whole question is one of expediency, and the belief, which is entertained by the administration, that it is well-nigh hopeless to appeal to congress for aid. If it is finally held by the administration that the sugar duties in question are in violation of the treaty, it is held to be 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, Austria, France, the Netherlands, and other countries, aggregated as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Country, Value. Includes Germany (\$1,065,000), Austria (2,271,000), France (1,415,000), Netherlands (38,700).

All of this sugar came into the United States from Germany, Austria, France, the Netherlands, and other countries. 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 as 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 said Carrigan was "I supported Carrigan because I believe an injustice had been done him and not because of the money involved. McArthur 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 incomplete. He will give no figures, as 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 of the propositions, substitutes and amendments pending that it is probable any canvass would fail to show the vote under the many varying circumstances which may be presented. The wide margin for difference in a canvass is indicated by the estimate of a member, based on a canvass by state delegations, that the bill would pass by a vote of 131, while short of a majority when the full membership of the house is present, is a reasonable strong vote when any members are absent.

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 11 villages of the Sassoun district was 200. It is now proved that the people from the Sassoun district, who were driven to Mount Ardic, fought bravely for 19 days, and who gave themselves up to the enemy on August 27, were deceived by the proclamation of Zekki Paasha, who offered the following terms: 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 Shehik 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, Hoho; their sons; a priest named Anan; an Armenian named Agou; a Varian, Monchigoro Dikhan; Priest Dolber, of Shehik, and five companions; the mayor of the village of Geigo Movsien 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 Lughbakh, Chendi, a Kurdish brigand of Fozghabassan, ordered an Armenian named Agou 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 in the province of Sassoun, and that the Armenian councilors of the sultan. The letter, continuing, says: "There is hardly a man alive in Sassoun. More than 1000 have been killed. The Turkish soldiers, of the 25 houses which made up the village of Vartienis, only 25 are left standing. In fact, the village of Vartienis was put to death. The Armenians, 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 Shehik suffered a similar fate. The Turkish soldiers invaded the village of Konk, and then died 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: "The number of Armenians in Turkey reaches millions, and that they are badly treated. Both assertions are absolutely false. Armenians are not a race, but a nation, and they constitute the majority of the population. The fact, acknowledged by the Turkish 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 in the province of Sassoun, has been shown to be a mistake of the century when the administration failed to pay obligations in silver as well as gold, and then concluded: "We should no longer keep ourselves on exhibition as unable to agree on a single measure that promises relief to the people."

Lacy followed, and as stated, spoke in opposition to the bill. Then came Cockran. There was the usual billing of seats when the Tammanyite rose in the aisle of the democratic side. He deplored the tendency to treat the measure as a party one, which was likely to wreck it on the shores of political expediency, and then said: "The vote of confidence in the democratic party in 1882 has been reversed, and I do not think the constitutional provision, which allowed the party to retain power until March, was granted for passing party acts. An agitation without result which would ruffle restored business tranquility had better be dropped. If this house succeeds in establishing a monetary system based on human reason and experience of experts its last days will be without profit, or devoid of honor."

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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 children of 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 125 West Fifty-first street in 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, Thelma 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 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 \$10,000,000, would realize not more than \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000. 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 \$3,000,000 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 wheat bank venture in this district, that he had lost \$1,000,000 in the death of the estate. There being no prospect for the heirs of the estate to derive any benefit from it for several years, the claim is made that the heirs have agreed upon a contest, and that arrangements to that end are now being perfected. After the publication of the above, a reporter was informed authoritatively that all statements that the children had decided upon a contest were without foundation. The matter of contest, it was stated, under consideration by the executor and his attorneys, but no determination had yet been reached.

A Peculiar Will Contest.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—A most peculiar will contest is now being prosecuted over 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 \$100,000. 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 estate. 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 state, 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

ARMY 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 \$10,000, 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 2