

"MASSACRE OF INNOCENTS."

Resolution on the Subject of Armenian Outrages Before the Senate.

It Was Passed, After a Highly Interesting Discussion.

Flyer Speech by Frye of Maine Against the Sultan and Against the European Governments Which Had Not Interfered to Protect the Armenians—Warm Debate Between Senators Cullum of Illinois and Allen of Nebraska Over Appropriations for Public Buildings.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The concurrent resolution reported last Wednesday from the Committee on Foreign Relations on the subject of the Armenian outrages was taken up in the Senate to-day, and was passed after a highly interesting discussion.

Mr. Cullum said that he was amazed, astonished and appalled at the brief accounts which he had read of the awful carnival of havoc, destruction and bloodshed which prevailed for a time in a country with which the United States maintained amicable relations.

The concurrent and accumulated testimony of hundreds and thousands of intelligent people, Christian and Jew, Catholic and Protestant, European and American, made it absolutely certain that a massacre of innocents had been perpetrated in the Armenian provinces of Turkey, fire and sword had swept away over many square miles of territory the best and bravest of the Armenian human life.

And over 200 villages the demon of damnation and fanaticism had spread ruin, desolation and death. The English Government had a direct obligation resting on it to protect the Armenians, and yet nothing had been done by it, nor by any of the other Powers looking to the enforcement of their treaty obligations beyond mere diplomatic correspondence between them and the Sultan.

It had, therefore, seemed to the Committee on Foreign Relations that it should do nothing less than appeal to the Powers to carry out their pledges, as it did in the concurrent resolution. As to the right of the United States to protect its citizens everywhere, no doubts were asked from any nation on earth. He knew nothing which had happened in the world for centuries that more called for interference than these slaughters of Armenian Christians.

Frye (Rep.) of Maine made a fierce and patriotic speech, in which he lauded the British Government for its protection of British subjects in every part of the globe.

The Senate then agreed to the Armenian resolution as reported from the committee by Cullum.

Jones (Dem.) of Arkansas then gave the briefest of replies, no other words were asked from any nation on earth. He knew nothing which had happened in the world for centuries that more called for interference than these slaughters of Armenian Christians.

Thurston (Rep.) of Nebraska gave notice that on Tuesday he would address the Senate on the Monroe doctrine resolutions.

Baker (Rep.) of Kansas offered an amendment to the free coinage substitute, limiting its operations to the American product alone, and addressed the Senate in advocacy of it. He was a timetalker, and believed the silver of the United States should be allowed to be opened to our mints. He declared it to be his opinion that the Republican party, unaided and alone, would settle the question of tariff and finance. The recent elections demonstrated that the people desired as speedily as possible the greatest satisfaction of their minds.

It was derived from the coinage of the American product would, he thought, be beneficial, not injurious.

A Senate bill providing for disposal of lands on abandoned portions of the Fort Assiniboine military reservation, in Montana, was passed, after which the House adjourned for the day.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—There was a fair attendance of members when, at 8 p. m., the House met for the first session of the Fifty-fourth Congress.

The House passed the bill which received favorable consideration was the Senate bill granting a pension of \$75 per month to the widow of the late Brigadier-General and Representative William Cogswell of Massachusetts.

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—At today's session of the Woman's Suffrage Congress letters of greeting were read from Carrie Clyde Holly, member of the Colorado Legislature, and others. Miss Anthony was presented with a gavel trimmed with Colorado silver.

Miss Anthony read a letter from Senator William Call from Florida, introducing a bill for the amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Call explained in his letter that Senator Andrews desired to be recognized by the association, and hoped that at some time during the congress a resolution of sympathy would be passed.

The letter was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

"We have a sort of fellow feeling with the Cubans," said Miss Anthony. "We women know what it is to be deprived of self-government, and know what it is to be taxed when we don't have a hand in the assessments. Women are often taxed higher than men, anyhow. We can sympathize with them and I would like to see them have a right to say how they will govern themselves." This was greeted with applause.

The finances of the association were shown by the Treasurer's report to be in excellent condition. George W. Catt of New York, husband of the General Organizer of the association, read a paper on the reasons for the woman's right to the vote.

He said if every State had as large a proportion of organized suffragists as Utah, the National American Woman's Suffrage Association would have an enrollment of 270,000.

The evening exercises consisted principally of short addresses from the Presidents of the various State organizations.

Mrs. L. C. Hughes, wife of the Governor of Arizona, reviewed the former conditions of her home in Arizona and told of her efforts to advance civilization, and the good results therefrom.

Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson of California said that her State hoped to be the fourth in line where women could vote, and stated that at one time women were held at a premium in California because of their scarcity. She was especially anxious to throw up her hats and hurrah at the sight of women's clothing on a wash-line in a farmyard.

Mrs. Anna Diggs, who spoke by proxy for Colorado, a State now entitled to woman suffrage, said that while the State had secured its purpose, she was lending her efforts to help the other States.

Utah's Senators.

They Favor Free Coinage and a High Protective Tariff.

OMAHA (Nebr.), Jan. 24.—Frank J. Cannon and Arthur Brown, the first United States Senators from the new State of Utah, passed through this city this afternoon en route to Washington.

The train stopped for five minutes here, but this was sufficient time for Mr. Cannon to speak enthusiastically but briefly of the subjects of national importance, but particularly those of direct interest to Utah.

Mr. Cannon said: "We are heartily in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The reason for our belief in silver is that it is for the good, not only of Utah and the entire West, but for the people of this country. The unlimited coinage of the white metal would open the mines of the West, give money to the people, and do more direct benefit than any other one thing except protection."

"Then you are a protectionist?" "Yes, sir, and a high one. Mr. Brown and myself are firm believers in a high protective tariff, for we believe that only by a tariff is the people greatly benefited. We are in favor of as high a tariff on wool as there can be made, for by so doing we will save from utter ruin an industry that is rapidly dying out—that of sheep-raising. The high

tariff of wool would not only aid the sheep-grower of Utah, but of every State in the Union. We will vote the way the people of Utah vote, and that is for free silver for him who delves into the mountain side with his pick, and for high tariff on wool for him who herds the sheep on the lonely prairie."

MISSOURI DEMOCRATS.

William R. Morrison Their Choice for President.

KANSAS CITY (Mo.), Jan. 24.—There are Democrats here to-day from almost every corner of Missouri en route to Excelsior Springs where the Democratic State Committee meets to-morrow. The talk to-day was chiefly of State politics, but whenever the question of whom Missouri will favor for President was mentioned, William R. Morrison, otherwise "Horizontal Bill" Morrison of Illinois, seemed to be the favorite.

"This is his way," a Democratic leader from interior Missouri said, and he voiced the sentiment of nearly all, "Missouri naturally wants a Western man for President. Hill, Olney and the rest of the Eastern men are not available. Mr. Cleveland says he does not want a third term, and Morrison is all right anyway. He has not declared himself strongly on the money question, but is friendly to silver. In short, he is such a man as the Missouri Democrats can unite on if they agree on a compromise between the extreme elements. Then he is our natural choice, and he naturally make us friendly to him."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The fact that ex-President Benjamin Harrison was to appear as an advocate before the Supreme Court of the United States in the California irrigation cases was largely responsible for the throng which gathered about the chamber to-day. It was announced before the court was opened that the time for argument had been a second time extended, and that eight hours would be devoted to the consideration of the cases. This extension, it was expected, would permit R. Percy Wright, who has had charge of the litigation in California, to take part in the argument to-day, and give Monday's session to Joseph H. Choate and ex-Judge J. F. Dillon in which to close the argument for the two sides, respectively.

Ex-Chief Justice Rhodes of California resumed his argument in support of the irrigation law and the validity of the proceedings of the several boards of trustees of the State. He reviewed the history of public improvements in various parts of the country to illustrate the contention that was not in itself peculiar, although applied to irrigation, and that this analogous legislation had been, like the Wright law, sustained by the courts.

Judge Rhodes spoke almost an hour, and was followed by ex-President Harrison, who also advocated the constitutionality of the law. He began his argument by saying: "Notwithstanding all that has been said about these cases as to their nature, they are in fact nothing but tax cases, presenting the question whether or not the State has power by its executive act to take a portion of the citizen's property for the use of the public. If there is anything clearly established by the decisions of this court, it is that the taxing power of the State is full one, the only limitations of which is to be found in the Constitution of the State or of the United States. If the power to levy the tax is challenged, the court will look to the limiting clause in the State or Federal Constitution. If there is not found anything that contravenes the power as used, then it must pass the court unchallenged."

As to the subject of the law, General Harrison said that in his opinion there was no matter of a clearer use and purpose than that of irrigation, and it was fully competent for the State, by legislation, to take charge of the water supply for the purpose of using it under regulations for the improvement and development of the arid lands within its limits. If that legislation was so construed as to limit the limitations of the State's authority and power, then, said the speaker, it must pass the court.

WRIGHT IRRIGATION LAW.

More Argument in the Supreme Court as to Its Constitutionality.

Ex-President Harrison Advocates the Legality of the Act.

Missouri Democrats Strongly Favor the Nomination of William R. Morrison of Illinois for President—Utah's Two United States Senators Declare Themselves in Favor of the Unlimited Coinage of Silver and a High Protective Tariff.

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"This court," he said, "in an opinion of Justice Field so often quoted, 'is not a harbor of refuge for ships laden with passengers diseased and dying, or a peddery or disarrangement of State legislation.'"

General Harrison proceeded to discuss the first and second sections of the law, to demonstrate his assertion that the legislation was wholly within the limitations placed upon the authority and power of the State, and the Supreme Court of the State had so construed the statute several times, which construction, he said, became a part of the statute for all the purposes of the Supreme Court of the United States.

General Harrison occupied the attention of the court for a few minutes less than an hour, speaking without interruption. His argument was purely a legal one, and because of that fact to some extent a disappointment to his listeners.

George H. Maxwell followed, speaking for the aggrieved property-owners, who invoked the protection of the Fourteenth Amendment against the operation of the Wright law, and he by C. C. Wright, the author of the law, in support of the law.

Messrs. Maxwell and Wright did not require all the remaining time of the session in which to make their arguments, and Mr. Choate began the concluding address in opposition to the law at 3:45, speaking fifteen minutes before the court adjourned until Monday.

The proposition on which he should base his argument, he said, was that irrigation for a district which did not need it was not public use nor necessity, and that a law which provided for irrigation for a district not needing it, and assessed the contiguous property to pay for its construction, was an unconstitutional law.

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—An explosion of chemicals in the laboratory of the Swanson Rheumatism Cure Company, on the second floor of the old Stock Exchange building, Dearborn and Monroe streets, this morning, wrecked the contents of the offices on that floor, frightened into a panic, hysterics or insensibility the occupants of the building, injured three persons and caused a property loss of \$10,000.

The injured are: Mabel Flinerty, Swanson Company employe, jumped from second-story window, breaking an arm and three ribs; Henry J. Bardwell, President of the Swanson Company, badly burned about head; J. S. Robertson, an artist.

The explosion was followed by an immense volume of smoke, enveloping all the offices and the stairways and elevator shafts. Nauseous gases also ascended through the shaft and filled the building. The breaking of glass in windows started the occupants of the building, and men and women rushed out of the office, only to find themselves half-suffocated and blinded by the smoke and gas.

Escape by the stairways and elevators was impossible, and there was a wild rush for the fire-escape. The fire department, however, declined to open the men windows and fire-escapes, screaming for help, which quickly came from the firemen and brave volunteers. All were taken to the sidewalk by means of ladders.

Mr. Bardwell, who had used the fire-escape, was preparing the medicine when the explosion occurred. Mr. Bardwell started to carry the girl from the room, when she revived and broke from his grasp. In her terror she flung herself through the open window, the glass having broken a ladder.

The escape of other tenants and visitors was attended by many thrilling incidents. A steady stream of men and women climbed down the fire-escape in safety before the firemen got to work. E. W. Hoyle, a man of 60 years of age, prevented Miss Mary McBride from flinging herself to death into the street by crawling along the narrow coping from the fire-escape at the sixth floor and holding her until rescued.

FIRE IN AN INSANE ASYLUM.

NEWBURGH (N. Y.), Jan. 24.—Fire started in the kitchen of the Matamoras State Hospital for the original insane in three or four places this afternoon, and it took the combined efforts of the Matamoras and Fishkill Landing fire departments two hours to subdue the flames. It is impossible to estimate the amount of damage to-night. There was much excitement among the 540 inmates when the alarm was given, but quiet was soon restored. No persons had to leave the building and no body was injured. It is believed the fire was started by an inmate named C. S. Mitchell. He has a mania for incendiarism and matches were found on his person.

FISTIO EVENTS.

Programme of the Tournament Under Stuart's Management.

EL PASO (Texas), Jan. 24.—Following is the programme for Stuart's fistio tournament:

February 14th, Maher vs. Fitzsimmons, for a purse of \$10,000 and the heavy-weight championship of the world.

February 15th, Brighteyes vs. Walcott, for a purse of \$3,500 and the welter-weight championship of the world.

February 16th, Jack Everhart vs. Horace Leeds, for a purse of \$3,500 and the light-weight championship of America.

February 17th, George Dixon vs. Jerry Marshall, for a purse of \$10,000 and the feather-weight championship of the world.

February 18th, Jimmy Barry vs. Johnny Murphy, for a purse of \$2,500 and the bantam-weight championship of the world.

VENEZUELAN CONTROVERSY.

The Commission Making Excellent Progress in Its Work.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Venezuelan Commission, all its members and its Secretary, held practically its first formal business session in its temporary quarters to-day, and made matters of record the work accomplished by its members acting independently the last two weeks. A great mass of material had already accumulated, and the commission has no doubt now that evidence sufficient to support decisions would be forthcoming.

The principal formal action to-day was a direction issued to the Secretary to request the Department of State to furnish the commission all the information bearing on the question now in its archives.

Justice Brewer was compelled to leave the session at noon, after nearly two hours' attendance, in order to sit on the Supreme Court bench when ex-President Harrison argued the case in which he is counsel.

Justice Brewer told a reporter of the United Press after to-day's meeting that the commission was making excellent progress, and that while the great interest taken by the public in its proceedings was fully recognized and appreciated, it would be extremely injudicious to make public bits of evidence in a haphazard way which might be exceedingly misleading and injurious to the work in hand.

The commission appointed Clifford C. Whitmore of Fremont, Ohio, Assistant Secretary, to have charge of the routine office work, and then adjourned until next Friday, unless called together earlier by the President.

THE DAVIS RESOLUTION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Senator

CHEMICALS EXPLODE,

Causing Fire to Break Out in a Building Filled With People at Chicago.

Occupants Panic-Stricken, and Many Have Narrow Escapes.

No Lives Lost, but Three Persons Receiving Serious Injuries—Many Thrilling Scenes Attend the Rescue of Tenants—A Fire Occurs in a New York State Hospital for Criminal Insane, Causing Much Excitement Among the Hundreds of Inmates.

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THE REBELLION IN CUBA.

Details of the Attack by the Insurgent Forces Upon Sabanailla.

The Garrison Surprised and Defeated, After a Hot Fight.

The Spanish Lose Many Killed and Wounded—Rebels Burn the Station and Two or Three Houses, and Loot the Stores—Insurgents Under Command of Maceo and Other Generals Invade Many Towns in the Province of Pinar del Rio.

HAVANA, Jan. 24.—Details of the attack by the insurgents upon Sabanailla, between Matanzas and La Union, on Wednesday last, have been received. The rebels burned the station and two or three houses, and looted several stores. The garrison was surprised and defeated after a hot fight, losing many killed and wounded. Unfortunately, three women were killed by stray bullets.

Thirty-eight refugees have arrived here on the schooner Maria Carmen from Guane, on the south coast. They report that the insurgents under the command of Maceo, Miro, Gil, Tamayo and Zavala have invaded many towns in the Province of Pinar del Rio, taking horses, arms and supplies. Bands under Olivera and Laso are operating on the north coast. Antonio Maceo and his force are south of Havana. The cruiser Reina Maria Christine has bombarded rebel camps near the coast.

Three employees of the Western Railroad arrived here to-day. Trains on that road having stopped running, they were compelled to walk all the way from the Province of Pinar del Rio. They say that stations, bridges, cars and other railway property has been destroyed in the vicinity of San Cristobal. The tobacco crop has not been in required directly, but the rebels have destroyed the means by which it could be operated.

Maximo Gomez, the rebel Commander-in-Chief, is still between Guanez and Eatabano, southeast of Havana. Three columns of troops, under command of Colonels Linares, Aldecoa and Galvis sighted Gomez's camp on Wednesday, and made an attempt to draw the rebels into a fight. Gomez, however, declined battle, and withdrew leisurely, but still quickly enough to prevent the troops from catching him had they been inclined to make the attempt.

Colonel Sanchez reports that the force under his command has had a fight that lasted six hours with a rebel band under General Aulet, near Cienfuegos. He stated that the rebel loss was twelve killed and fifteen wounded. The Spaniards lost eleven horses.

The General-in-Chief to-day transferred the press censorship from the political office to military headquarters, giving as the reason for doing so the quality of a treaty, but it is coming to be generally believed that an understanding exists between them that is tantamount to a treaty.

TO PROTECT THE FORESTS.

Annual Meeting of the American Forestry Association.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The fifteenth annual meeting of the American Forestry Association began here to-day. The main object is to secure the enactment of laws for the preservation of the forest preserves in the United States, which aggregate 17,564,800 acres, and to secure the protection of forests on public lands.

Two business sessions were held to-day. Forestry protection will be discussed. Speeches will be made by Secretary of Agriculture, Forestry, and the President of the association; Senator Dubois, Representatives Lacey and McRae and others.

COLONEL CROFTON.

Secretary Lamont Requests Him to Retire, But He Refuses.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—An autograph annual meeting of the American Crofton from Secretary Lamont requesting the Colonel to retire on account of the many scandals which have occurred in his regiment, including a lack of discipline at the front, the President is much aggrieved. The Colonel refuses to retire, and relies on the influence of his nephew, Mr. Dupont of Delaware, who claims election as United States Senator, to retain for him his position in the army.

Naval Militia.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The naval militia movement is growing steadily, according to information received at the Navy Department. The department has been advised that the Louisiana naval battalion has been reorganized with sixteen commissioned officers, twenty-one non-commissioned officers and 155 seamen, and that despite their disbandment the Chicago battalion has attained an unofficial organization of 300 men.

The Death of Prince Henry.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The Foreign Office has issued the following: "The President of the United States of America having received through Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador at Washington, the mournful tidings of the death of his royal highness, Prince Henry of Battenberg, immediately made expression through His Excellency, United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James, of