

URGES A CRUSADE.

SENATOR TURPIE MAKES A STRONG SPEECH.

The Situation in Turkey Reviewed by the Indiana Legislator—Financial Question Also Discussed—Proceedings in the House.

Washington, Jan. 29.—Foreign affairs and finance occupied the attention of the senate Tuesday. The session of the house was brief. Contrary to general expectation, the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill precipitated no discussion whatever. None of the foreign complications was even mentioned, and the bill was passed in less than an hour. The appropriations carried by the bill are about \$100,000 in excess of those appropriated for the current fiscal year.

In the senate Mr. Turpie (dem., Ind.) in presenting a petition concerning Turkish massacres, said that in the recent calamities the Armenians were charged with no revolt. They were charged only with being Christians. Their only crime was that they claimed and exercised the right to worship the Divine Creator of the universe. The time has come, said the senator, that there should be an official notification to Turkey and to the Mohammedan church that there has been a decadence in their power to proselyte with the sword. "We have already sent a message," said the senator, referring to the concurrent resolution, "but the blow should follow. The message should be followed by a shot which would go crashing through the grand seraglio."

The senator urged that it would be a glorious day when the destruction of this Turkish power was brought about. He would have the messages and demands sent not only to the sultan, but echoed through the mosques. It should thunder until these murderers learned of the power and advance of Christianity. The senator urged that the Christian world might now be called upon to take up another great crusade, driving back the rule of Mohammedanism, and establishing the rule of Christianity.

Mr. Allen (pop., Neb.) gave notice of an amendment to the pending silver-bond bill, depriving the secretary of the treasury of the power to issue bonds, unless the authority is granted by congress.

Mr. Call's resolution for an investigation of an arrest of Eugene V. Debs came up, and Mr. Call urged immediate action, saying that the laboring interests of the country desired the inquiry.

Mr. Hill (dem., N. Y.) offered an amendment, directing that the whole subject of contempt of court, as enforced by the Federal judiciary, be investigated by the committee on judiciary, and that a report be made as to what, if any, legislation was necessary.

Mr. Call dissented to the amendment. He spoke vigorously upon the indignities and wrongs of Eugene V. Debs, because he had ventured to express opinions contrary to those entertained by a court. The senator said this inquiry was vital to the preservation of civil liberty and the inviolability of the personal rights of the individual.

Mr. Allen severely criticised Judge Woods, who committed Debs. The resolution finally went over to allow Mr. Thurston (rep., Neb.) to address the senate on the Monroe doctrine.

At 2 o'clock the silver-bond bill was taken up, and after some skirmishing between Hill and Chandler and Jones (Ark.) in a vain effort of the last named to have Thursday at 2 p. m. fixed for a vote, Mr. Jones said: "Then I give notice that on Thursday I will ask the senate to remain in session until this bill is disposed of, and I ask all senators to come prepared on Thursday for such action."

Mr. Wolcott (rep., Colo.) said he hoped the physical test of endurance would not become necessary as a means of securing a vote. He pointed out that the friends of silver had been accused of opposing legislation. Now it was the senators from the East who interposed opposition. Mr. Wolcott strongly urged that the physical all-night struggle be not resorted to.

Mr. Clarke (rep., Wyo.) then addressed the senate in behalf of silver.

Mr. Voorhees (dem., Ind.) said the country was in the midst of a revolution brought on by those who plotted against silver. It was this class which brought on panics, destroying the parity of the metals. The men who demonetized silver in 1873 were, said Mr. Voorhees, "revolutionists." They sought to overcome the constitution, the laws and the policy of a century. After tracing the constant use of silver since the government began, the senator declared that the token of "sound money" applied to gold was a fraud. Silver was as much sound money as gold. It would effectually stop the raids on the gold reserve if the demands on the treasury were met by silver payments as well as gold. Mr. Voorhees sarcastically reviewed Mr. Sherman's financial record. Under his leadership, the senator declared, the republican party had broken faith with the soldiers, paying them with a depreciated paper money. The Ohio senator believed in "sound money" for Wall street, but not for the soldiers. Mr. Voorhees declared that the gold withdrawals of the last twelve months were part of the conspiracy to compel the issue of interest-bearing bonds. Since the demonetization of silver panics had become frequent. Ruin followed in the train of demonetization. To enrich creditors at the cost of debtors was the invariable purpose in the contraction of the currency. Mr. Voorhees referred derisively to the Anglo mania which made Great Britain foremost in certain frivolous affairs and matrimonial bargains.

and then condemned the prevailing tendency to bow to that country in all financial legislation. The senator closed with a vigorous assertion of the capability of the democratic party to deal not only with this great question, but also with the tariff, foreign affairs, and all the important issues of the day.

Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.) spoke of the advantages of a gold standard. It was the natural standard of the world, and any legislative whim or fiat could not change the natural law. The senator controverted the assertion that cheap prices had followed the demonetization of silver. He asserted that invention and modern methods had brought about this reduction of prices. He contended also that low prices were for the benefit of the masses of the people.

Mr. Call gave notice of a speech to be delivered on the bond bill.

Mr. Palmer presented resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Representative Remann of Illinois, and as a mark of respect the senate at 5:45 adjourned until today.

IN THE HOUSE.

Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation Bill Passed.

Washington, Jan. 29.—During the morning hour in the house Tuesday several important bills were passed by unanimous consent. The house then went into committee of the whole (Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio in the chair), and took up the consideration of the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. The bill carries \$1,370,586, being \$98,600 in excess of those appropriated for the present fiscal year.

Mr. Pitt, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, explained that the bill was probably a re-enactment of the present law, with such increases as the service required. An amendment was adopted including in the \$98,600 appropriated for the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, similar provision for American seamen on the coast of Alaska. Without further amendment, the bill was passed.

Mr. Grow (Rep., Pa.) had read in open house a bill appropriating \$100,000 to aid in the establishment of schools for teaching articulate speech to deaf children.

Mr. Hadley (Rep., Ill.) then announced the death of his predecessor, Frederick Remann, from the Eighteenth Illinois district, July 14, 1895. Appropriate resolutions were adopted, after which, at 2:35 o'clock, the house, as a further mark of respect, adjourned.

The Fight for Stanford's Millions.

Washington, Jan. 29.—Argument was begun in the Supreme Court of the United States Tuesday in the case of the United States vs. Mrs. Jane L. Stanford, widow and executrix of the will of the late Leland Stanford. The government seeks to recover from the Stanford estate Mr. Stanford's proportion of alleged individual liability for the bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company. Over \$15,000,000 is involved. The argument for the government was begun by Assistant Attorney General Dickinson, who spoke for about two hours. Mr. Choate followed in Mrs. Stanford's behalf.

For the President's Signature.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The concurrent resolution requesting the president to communicate to the parties to the treaty of Berlin the wishes of congress that those powers should intervene to protect the Christians in Turkey reached the state department Tuesday and was sent over to the executive mansion for the consideration of the president.

KELLER MURDER TRIAL.

Opening Statements of the Lawyers Taken Up the Second Day.

Terre Haute, Ind., Jan. 29.—The second day's work in the Keller family murder trial consisted of the two opening statements, for the prosecution by Prosecuting Attorney Maxwell of Parke and Vermillion counties, and for the defense by ex-Congressman John E. Lamb of this city. Mr. Maxwell contended that while the evidence would be largely circumstantial it would prove that the Kellers had killed Clara Shanks and thrown her body into the creek. Mr. Lamb, for the defense, laid special stress on the fact that the coroner at the first examination found that death was the result of drowning. He also called special attention to the fact that four reputable physicians examined the dead girl on the morning of the funeral and found no external marks of violence on the body. Only one witness was examined yesterday—Mrs. Elizabeth Shanks, mother of the dead girl. She told the story of the trouble with the Kellers and the girl's disappearance. After her direct examination was ended court adjourned till to-day.

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The story is to the effect that the revolutionary party had recently purchased the steamer in Baltimore. She had been engaged in the fishing trade, and was of 125 tons net and 188 tons gross. She was commanded by Captain Hall, and her mate was C. H. Crowell. In command of the revolutionary party was Calisto Garcia, and his son, Carlos Garcia, was second in command. The reports at Cuban headquarters are conflicting as to whether every one escaped or not.

It was not until 7 o'clock at night that about a score of newspaper men succeeded in getting an interview or statement from Minister Palma personally. He declined to say anything about the wreck of the Hawkins, or whether he had received a dispatch from Woods Holl, Mass., and from Boston, that those of the revolutionists who had not been taken to New York had arrived safely there. He did admit, however, that he had received a dispatch from Boston. He also admitted, after a great deal of pressure, that a young man had called upon him who was in need of financial assistance, and that he had given money to him. What his name was, or what he wanted the money for, Minister Palma would not state.

Illinois Prohibitionists Called.

Champaign, Ill., Jan. 29.—George W. Gere, chairman of the state prohibition committee, has issued a call for the state convention to meet at Representative hall in the state house in the city of Springfield, Ill., on Wednesday, the 5th day of April, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing members of the state committee, the nominating of presidential electors, the candidates for state offices and clerks of the supreme and appellate courts, also for the transaction of such other business as may come before the convention.

Germany Threatens Venezuela.

New York, Jan. 29.—A special to the World from Caracas, Venezuela, says: "A Paris cable confirms the news that Germany will demand immediate payment of the railroad debt. It is reported that a German squadron now at Havana will enforce the demand."

BLOW TO CUBAN CAUSE.

FILIBUSTERING EXPEDITION IS LOST AT SEA.

The Steamer J. W. Hawkins, Carrying Gun's and Ammunition for the Cuban Insurgents, Wrecked Early Monday Morning—Some of the Party Lost.

Vineyard Haven, Mass., Jan. 29.—The steamer J. W. Hawkins, recently purchased at Baltimore for an alleged Cuban cruise, and which sailed from New York last Saturday night, having on board between seventy-five and one hundred men, bound, it is claimed, to join the Cuban insurgents, was wrecked off Long Island early Monday morning.

Particulars of the wreck of the Hawkins gleaned from the men by the officers of the rescuing vessel show that the steamer sailed from New York Saturday ostensibly bound to Bermuda on a winter excursion. She carried, however, about eighty men, mostly Spaniards, a cannon, and several hundred pounds of ammunition. It was intimated that several wealthy Cubans were in the party.

Early Monday morning they ran into a northeast gale and the heavy cross seas which swept the steamer caused her seams to open, and she began to fill rapidly. Signals of distress were set, but before those on board had time to do more than clear the boats she went down, about sixty-five miles southeast of Sandy Hook lightship.

The schooners Leander V. Beebe, Alicia B. Crosby, and Helen H. Benedict had seen the Hawkins' signals, and immediately bore down on her. The crew and passengers had already taken to the boats, and were picked up with much difficulty on account of the gale and high seas. The Benedict picked up twenty-five men, among them being the steamer's first officers and steward. The Crosby saved thirteen out of twenty-three in another boat, but the other ten were unable to paddle the boat in the rough seas and were lost. The rescued men were nearly exhausted. The Beebe succeeded in rescuing those in the other boats, but she put back, probably for Delaware breaker or some other middle Atlantic port.

New York, Jan. 29.—Jose C. Hernandez, a Cuban who was on board the steamship J. W. Hawkins, tells the following story: "We left New York on the Hawkins last Saturday night. The steamship belonged to the Cuban revolutionary party, having been purchased recently by them for filibustering work against the Spaniards.

We put out quietly in the dead of night and in a few minutes were steaming for the sound. We ran smoothly enough, and all the next day. We had no trouble until 3 o'clock Monday morning. At that time the sea was beginning to get pretty rough, and the engineer asked for help. He said the engine room had sprung a leak and that the pumps were choked up. Two men from the revolutionary party were detailed to assist in bailing the engine room out with buckets. Later more men were detailed for the same purpose, but the water kept gaining on them. We could not get the water out of the engine room as fast as it came in, and the sea was getting rougher all the time. At last the water came into the engine room so fast that Capt. Hall told us to lighten the ship by throwing over bags of coal. We threw it over as fast as we could, but it did not seem to do any good. Then we began to throw over the cases of arms and ammunition. There was over \$80,000 worth of arms alone. We had two Hotchkiss guns, 1,200 Remington and Winchester rifles, and 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition. In addition to this there were 3,000 pounds of dynamite and a lot of raw material for making heavy explosives. All these things we threw into the sea. We worked all night, and when daylight came we had thrown all of the cargo and coal overboard. Still the water continued to gain on us in the engine room, and at last it put out the fires.

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It was not until 7 o'clock at night that about a score of newspaper men succeeded in getting an interview or statement from Minister Palma personally. He declined to say anything about the wreck of the Hawkins, or whether he had received a dispatch from Woods Holl, Mass., and from Boston, that those of the revolutionists who had not been taken to New York had arrived safely there. He did admit, however, that he had received a dispatch from Boston. He also admitted, after a great deal of pressure, that a young man had called upon him who was in need of financial assistance, and that he had given money to him. What his name was, or what he wanted the money for, Minister Palma would not state.

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WILL MEET AT SPRINGFIELD.