

## 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 criticized 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 mere 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-day 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 to-day.

### 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 the appropriation for the present fiscal year.

Mr. Hitt, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, explained that the bill was practically a re-enactment of the present law, with such increases as the service required. An amendment was adopted including in the \$300,000 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 Take Up the Second Day.

Terre Haute, Ind., Jan. 29.—The second day's work in the Keller murder trial consisted of the two opening statements, for the prosecution by Prosecuting Attorney Maxwell of Parke and Vermilion 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.

#### 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 8th day of April, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing members of the state committee, the nomination 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 Guns 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 breakwater 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 steamer 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.

"At intervals we burned rockets and fired signals of distress, but it was not until 8 o'clock in the morning that we saw another vessel."

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.

Crime to Be Investigated. Stanford, Ky., Jan. 29.—The crime committed in this county some weeks ago, in which three little girls were fatally shot by a 4-year-old boy, is to be investigated by the authorities of Lincoln county. Suspicion points to other persons being involved in the crime.

## WILL MEET AT SPRINGFIELD.

### Illinois Republicans Decide Upon a Convention City—April 29 the Date.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 29.—Springfield is the place and April 29 is the time fixed by the state central committee for holding the state republican convention. The vote on the location stood: Springfield, 13; Peoria, 11. One blank ballot was cast and two members of the committee were absent. The basis of representation was fixed at one delegate for every 300 votes cast for Harrison in 1890. Upon this basis the convention will consist of about 1,335 delegates. In addition to nominating a state ticket, the convention will select four delegates-at-large to the national convention, and a lively fight is promised upon the question of instructing them for McKinley, as it is supposed the convention will be in favor of the Ohio statesman.

Senator George H. Monroe of Joliet has announced himself as a candidate for governor. Mr. Monroe is a man of large wealth and never held any office until elected state senator two years ago.

The convention hall filled slowly Tuesday morning. It was 10:45 before the chairman rapped for order and without further talk introduced Dr. B. B. Rogers of Springfield, who invoked the divine blessing. Senator David Little of Sangamon made the address of welcome. Chairman Jamieson then introduced Senator Cullom, who was loudly cheered. He made a strong and patriotic speech, eulogizing the republican party and predicting success at the coming national and state elections.

The next speaker was ex-Governor Fifer. He began by naming the candidates for president. The first name was that of Thomas B. Reed, and applause greeted the reference. Then McKinley's name was uttered, and was enthusiastically received. The names of Harrison and Allison also received applause. Cullom's name was mentioned last. There was a hearty round of applause, in which all the delegates joined.

John R. Tanner represented the Twentieth district. His speech was loudly applauded. Ex-Congressman Mason was also received with enthusiasm. Among others who made speeches were Major Connolly, Senator R. W. Coon of Waukegan for the seventh district, Colonel A. C. Matthews of Pittsfield for the sixteenth district, Congressman A. J. Hopkins of Aurora for the eighth district, Senator H. F. Aspinwall of Freeport for the ninth district, Colonel Jonathan Merriam of Atlanta for the fourteenth district, Frank A. Ramsey of Morrison for the tenth district, H. H. McDowell of Pontiac for the eleventh district and R. W. Pilcher of Watseka for the twelfth district. This ended the love feast, which adjourned at 6 o'clock.

### ALIBI FOR HOLMES.

Evidence Showing He Was Not the Murderer of Howard Pitzel.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 29.—Attorney Bullock has received a letter from Judge Harvey of St. Louis, saying that H. H. Holmes was in that city October 2 and 3, and this supplies the missing link, showing Holmes' whereabouts from the 1st to the 11th of October, during which time Howard Pitzel is supposed to have been murdered in the tenement at Irvington, near this city. Mr. Bullock has also found a witness who saw a stranger in the Irvington tenement at the time when Holmes was known to be in Chicago, and the claim is made that this person was the mysterious Hatch, and that Hatch killed the boy. While this evidence does not reach the case for which Holmes stands convicted at Philadelphia, it is claimed to have an important bearing, inasmuch as it indicates him not guilty of one of the crimes with which he is charged.

### Ambassador Runyon's Funeral.

Berlin, Jan. 29.—A funeral service was held over the remains of Theodore Runyon, late ambassador of the United States to Germany, at his residence, at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. Only the family and the officials of the embassy were present. The official ceremonies will take place at Castle Mondjion Thursday. The French ambassador, M. J. Herbet, will act as doyen of the diplomatic corps, and the foreign office will be largely represented.

### Amendment to Financial Bill.

Washington, Jan. 29.—Senator Teller Tuesday offered the following amendment to the pending financial bill: "That after July 1, 1896, all bank notes issued by national banks shall be redeemed in coin when presented to the national banking associations issuing the same, and any such national banking association failing to redeem its notes on presentation shall be dissolved."

### Many Inquiries for Gold.

New York, Jan. 29.—The bankers and bullion brokers who have recently been offering to supply and carry gold for bidders for the new government bonds all report large inquiries bearing on the subject. Single transactions of as high as \$200,000 in gold were made yesterday over the counter. The premiums were % per cent for buying and % per cent for selling, and business was larger than for some time past.

### Judge Jenkins Has Jurisdiction.

Washington, Jan. 29.—Justices Field, Harlan, Brewer and Brown of the Supreme court Tuesday rendered their decision in the Northern Pacific receivership case, holding all the courts along the line of the road to be auxiliary to Judge Jenkins' court at Milwaukee. This decision gives the Milwaukee court the jurisdiction over the entire system in the matter of receiverships.

## NO COURT EXPENSES.

### JUDGE LYNCH SITS IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Murderous Negro Meets His Death at the Hands of a Mob—Sheriff at Jefferson, Iowa, Afraid of a Lynching—Hall Quiet at Sullivan, Ill.

Huntington, W. Va., Jan. 29.—Alex Jones, a negro, boarded a train on the Norfolk and Western railroad at Keystone Monday night. He was drunk and shot promiscuously into the crowded car. He killed one man and fatally wounded two others. Yesterday his remains were lowered from a limb of a tree and buried. He had been lynched and his body riddled with bullets.

Passengers say that Jones, who had frequently been connected with murders, boarded the north-bound passenger train and entered the smoking car. The negro was intoxicated and flourished revolvers in both hands. Conductor McCullough attempted to quiet the man, but his efforts proved futile. He began firing from both pistols and was stopped only when Brakeman Rankin Holmes ran up behind him and felled him to the floor with a heavy copper. Nine shots in all were fired by Jones. One ball penetrated the abdomen of W. S. Strauther, postmaster at Elkhorn. Another ball entered the left side of Conductor McCullough and but little hope is entertained for his recovery. Peter Rice, colored, is thought to be fatally shot, and the plucky brakeman received a ball in the left shoulder from Jones' revolver after he struck the blow. A detective of the road, who was in another coach, rushed in and took charge of the prisoner.

The train then pulled into Welch, the end of the division, which was only a few miles north, and the prisoner was placed in jail. A mob began forming, and as a local passenger was soon to leave, the officials hustled the murderer through town in disguise and placed him on this train with a hope of getting him through to this city. The infuriated mob, however, held the train until arrangements were perfected. A rope was placed around Jones' neck while he was on the train, and he was marched up a steep hillside one-fourth of a mile away. The negro pleaded for mercy, but without avail. The rope was securely fastened, and he was drawn up until his limbs dangled in the air. The mob, before leaving, riddled the dead form of the negro with bullets. The body was left hanging until some colored men cut it down. The remains were buried without ceremony within fifty yards of where the lynching occurred.

### SHERIFF FEARS TROUBLE.

Iowa Murderer May Be Dealt With by a Mob.

Jefferson, Iowa, Jan. 29.—Doctors say that John Brown, Jr., one of the victims of the battle at Paton Sunday night, cannot possibly recover, having been shot through both lungs. The elder Fleck, who planned and headed the attack upon the Brown family, was removed to this city yesterday morning by the sheriff, because trouble is feared from the people in the vicinity of Brown's home. There are ugly mutterings from that section of the county, and the sheriff is preparing to protect his charge in case of an attack, which is not unlikely if Brown dies. George Fleck, the 16-year-old son who carried the revolvers and did the bulk of the shooting, is under guard at Paton. No apprehension is felt on his account, as his father is regarded as responsible for the tragedy.

### Excitement Dying Down.

Sullivan, Ill., Jan. 29.—Everything is quiet, with no indication of a mob here. Mrs. Roxy Atterbury is very ill. The second suspected party is not arrested yet.

### OWDOWY THE WINNER.

Elected Chairman of Indiana Republican State Committee by Acclamation. Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 29.—Interest in the contest for the chairmanship of the republican state committee ended at 2 o'clock yesterday morning when the four doubtful members of the committee, after spending over two hours in caucus, announced that they would vote for John K. Gowdy. Nebeker's name was not placed before the committee, and Gowdy was elected by acclamation.

But little interest was evinced in the contest for secretary. R. M. Seeds, the retiring secretary, had announced that he would not again accept office under Mr. Gowdy, and R. E. Mansfield was chosen at the suggestion of the chairman. The committee fixed May 7 as the date for the state convention, which will elect delegates-at-large to the St. Louis convention and nominate a state ticket. The district delegates will be selected March 19. The state committee adopted a resolution endorsing Gen. Harrison as the choice of the organized party of this state for president. Every member spoke and gave his personal approval to the resolution.

### Vicksburg Park Favored.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The house committee on military affairs decided Tuesday to recommend the creation of a national military park on the Vicksburg battlefield, and will report to the house the bill introduced by Mr. Catchings. The park contemplated will embrace 1,200 acres where the opposing armies were lined at the siege of Vicksburg. The bills provides for a commission of three to outline the site, to be appointed by the secretary of war, and a secretary and a historian. The cost of the land is limited to \$50,000, but the entire expense of the park, if the project is carried out, will be \$500,000.

## THE CANADIAN ELECTIONS.

### Government Candidates Rejected in Several Constituencies.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 29.—It has become apparent that members of the Dominion cabinet are more widely divided than ever over the bill they have promised to introduce this session restoring Roman Catholic schools in Manitoba. The four elections which have taken place the past month have resulted each time in a victory for the liberal party. Three of them were held in strongly Roman Catholic constituencies, yet in each case the government candidate, pledged to remedial legislation this session, was rejected and the liberal candidate endorsed, who supported Laurier's policy urging the appointment of a commission to investigate before remedial legislation is attempted. One fact has been strongly brought out in the election held in Charlevoix Monday, in which, in defiance of the Roman Catholic bishop's mandate, read Sunday from various Catholic pulpits, to secure the defeat of Angers, the candidate supporting the liberal leader was elected. In this result emphasis is given to the now prevailing opinion that the Roman Catholic church in Canada is rapidly losing its grip upon the electorate.

### WANT RECOGNITION.

#### Women Suffragists Present Their Claims for the Ballot Box.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The senate marble-room was completely filled yesterday by a delegation of ladies from the National Equal Suffrage Association, who appeared before the senate committee on woman's suffrage to present their plea for recognition at the ballot-box. Senators Call and Peffer were the only members of the committee present. The speakers were presented by Dr. Annie Shaw. None of the speeches was of more than five minutes duration. The speakers all dwelt upon the rights of the female sex to equal participation with men in shaping legislation, and almost all of them referred to the injustice of taxing women without allowing them to vote. Mrs. Thompson, of the District of Columbia, declared that there were 25 per cent more of educated girls than of educated boys. Mrs. Hubbard indirectly rapped the committee by declaring that the ladies had shown two of the virtues of statesmanship today, those of punctuality and patience, the reference being to tardiness or absence of the members of the committee. A delegation also visited the judiciary committee-room of the house and made speeches to the committee.

### ST. PAUL LOSES IT.

#### G. A. R. Encampment Will Not Go to the Minnesota City.

Chicago, Jan. 29.—Members of the Grand Army of the Republic will not attend an encampment at St. Paul in September. This was settled yesterday by the refusal of the Western Passenger Association to grant a thirty-day time limit on round-trip tickets. Gen. Walker in an interview said: "It is intimated to me the action of the association is in the nature of an ultimatum. My action in the matter is blocked out for me by the action of the Louisville encampment. It made a mandatory order for me to locate the encampment elsewhere than at St. Paul should we be unable to secure satisfactory rates and time limit at that place. I shall now call a meeting of the executive committee of the council of administration and let them select a new location. Where this will be I cannot, of course, say. Three points were considered at Louisville. These, in the order of preference, were: St. Paul, Buffalo, and Denver. The two latter points are outside Western Passenger Association territory. Should the executive committee still think as it did then the '96 encampment may be held at Buffalo."

### Chicago Board of Trade.

Chicago, Jan. 27.—The following table shows the range of quotations on the Chicago Board of Trade to-day:

Articles—	High.	Low.	Jan. 28.	Jan. 27.
Wheat	.. 62 1/2	.. 60 3/4	.. 61	.. 61 1/2
Jan. ..	.. 62 1/2	.. 61 1/2	.. 61 1/2	.. 62
Feb. ..	.. 64	.. 63 1/2	.. 63 1/2	.. 64
May ..	.. 64 1/2	.. 63 1/2	.. 63 1/2	.. 64
July ..	.. 64 1/2	.. 63 1/2	.. 63 1/2	.. 64
Corn—				
Jan. ..	.. 27 1/2	.. 27 1/2	.. 27 1/2	.. 27 1/2
May ..	.. 30 1/2	.. 29 1/2	.. 29 1/2	.. 30 1/2
July ..	.. 31 1/2	.. 30 1/2	.. 30 1/2	.. 31 1/2
Sept. ..	.. 32 1/2	.. 31 1/2	.. 31 1/2	.. 32 1/2
Oats—				
Jan. ..	.. 18	.. 18	.. 19	.. 19
Feb. ..	.. 19	.. 18 1/2	.. 18 1/2	.. 19 1/2
May ..	.. 21 1/2	.. 20 1/2	.. 20 1/2	.. 21 1/2
July ..	.. 21 1/2	.. 21	.. 21	.. 21 1/2
Pork—				
Jan. ..	10.45	10.35	10.37 1/2	10.62 1/2
May ..	10.85	10.65	10.70	10.92 1/2
July ..	10.95	10.90	10.90	11.10
Lard—				
Jan. ..	.. 6.00	.. 5.95	.. 5.72 1/2	.. 5.80
May ..	.. 6.12 1/2	.. 6.07 1/2	.. 5.95	.. 6.05
July ..	.. 6.12 1/2	.. 6.07 1/2	.. 6.07 1/2	.. 6.20
S. Ribs—				
Jan. ..	.. 5.45	.. 5.35	.. 5.15	.. 5.22 1/2
May ..	.. 5.45	.. 5.35	.. 5.40	.. 5.47 1/2
July ..	.. 5.72 1/2	.. 5.50	.. 5.52 1/2	.. 5.62 1/2

### Armenian Question Settled.

London, Jan. 29.—A special dispatch received from St. Petersburg says that arrangements point to a conclusion between Russia, Great Britain, France and Italy for a final settlement of the Armenian question. These include Russia's occupation and administration of Anatolia and the purchase of Cyprus by Great Britain.

### Illinois Republican Editors to Meet.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 29.—The executive committee of the Illinois Republican Editors' association met Tuesday at the Leland hotel. President W. S. Calhoun presided. It was decided to hold the next convention immediately after the republican state convention.