

THE FRONTIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY THE FRONTIER PRINTING CO.
O'NEILL, NEBRASKA.

OVER THE STATE.

AT Pierce corn is being sold for 10 cents a bushel.

THE second hotel is to be built in Hyannis soon.

THE Tecumseh banks all report a very profitable year.

BUTLER county will hold its fair one week after the state fair.

THE Masonic fraternity are preparing to organize a lodge at Wilber.

THE state board of transportation has ordered that a union depot be built in Omaha.

TWO York urchins who deserted home and parents were overhauled in St. Joseph, Mo.

BIDS for the state reunion of the G. A. R. of Nebraska will be opened in Omaha February 11th.

THE county commissioners of Gage county have reduced the salaries of all clerks in county offices.

M. J. THOMPSON, a former business man of Fremont, recently died in Philadelphia from pneumonia.

THE Bank of Commerce of Grand Island, closed its doors last week and is now in the hands of the state banking board.

THE Farmers and Merchants bank, recently closed at Platte Center, will be reopened in the near future under reorganization.

EFFORTS are making to obtain a new trial for Morgan, the man under the sentence of death in Omaha for the murder of Ida Gaskill.

CHADRON makes the following offer for a best sugar factory: Twenty-five thousand dollars in cash, 7,500 acres of free land, 200 town lots, and a site for the factory.

FRED A. HOWE, a well-to-do farmer, four miles east of North Bend, engaged in shelling corn, and while tightening a belt on the motor wheel, got his right arm caught, breaking it in two places.

FRED TAYLOR'S house was burned at Johnston last week, the flames originating from a defective flue. The family was attending a revival at the Methodist Episcopal church and lost almost everything.

JAMES WILLIAMS, a young farmer living a few miles south of Decatur, accidentally shot himself with a revolver, the bullet passing through his left side near the region of the heart. Fatal results are expected.

ALL the people who left Nebraska in the dry year are getting back and thousands are coming who were never here before. Already in the winter months is heard "the first low wave where soon shall roll a human sea."

LUTHER FRANCO died at Sutton last week aged 78 years. He was born in Ohio and homesteaded the land on which Sutton stands on March 14, 1870.

On June 5 following he built his dug-out on the banks of School creek and had a blind chamber subterranean passage way to the creek below so he could hide his children when attacked by the Indians.

BRADSHAW'S creamery, destroyed by fire last May, has been recently rebuilt much more substantially than formerly. The new plant is a solid brick building 24x46 feet, with engine and boiler room 8x20 covered with steel roofing. The machinery is all up to date, and all conveniences are supplied for handling both cream and milk. Two separators are used.

THE governor has commuted the sentence of George W. Copeland, who is confined in the penitentiary under a three-year sentence for larceny from the person. Copeland in 1894 snatched a pocketbook from Mrs. Mary E. Reeves while the latter was waiting to take a street car in the city of Omaha. He returned the money, but it did not save him from the penitentiary.

HOK J. A. DALTON was the victim of an accident while at work with his men in putting up ice at Tecumseh. The rope with which the ice was being elevated became caught in some manner and a workman tried it loose it flew up and struck Dillon in the head with terrific force. He was thrown back against the building and two long gashes cut in his head. He remained unconscious for three hours.

THE receipts of the United States land office in O'Neill for the past six months were \$98,976.54, an increase over the preceding six months of about \$50,000. There were seventy homestead entries filed and 260 final proofs taken. If the receipts are as large the next six months as the past six, the close of the present fiscal year, June 30, the O'Neill office, in point of receipts, will be up near the head of the list of land offices in the United States.

OSCAR J. SMITH, cashier of the Bank of Commerce of Grand Island, which recently collapsed, died a few days ago. In the last four days of his sickness Mr. Smith had only about half an hour of sound sleep. He was delirious a greater part of the time, and at such times was constantly talking of the bank's affairs, dealing with imaginary patrons of the bank and studying how he could improve the condition of the bank.

THE Nebraska State Poultry Association, at their meeting in Omaha last week, elected officers as follows: President, W. H. Havens, Fremont; vice president, Dr. A. Gasier of Tecumseh; secretary, I. L. Lyman of Lincoln; treasurer, E. Greer of Beatrice. The following were elected to compose the board of directors with the officers: E. O. Spencer of Lincoln, F. F. Goodson of Omaha, Rev. J. W. Seybrook of Geneva, E. C. Worden of Auburn, W. A. Irwin of Tecumseh.

J. A. BURWELL, living near Davey, Lancaster county, suicided by taking strychnine. He leaves a wife and five children.

W. L. JACKSON of Gage county wants the charter of the Omaha fire insurance company revoked. He says he cannot get his money for a fire loss.

THE Elmwood Driving Park and Agricultural association is arranging for the county fair, which it is expected to make the best ever held there.

SMITH CARTER of Randolph, Cedar county, has been pronounced insane by a doctor and confined in the asylum. He is a member of the M. E. church.

Nebraska in Verse.

[Kearney Hub.]

You may talk about the summers 'mong the pleasant northern lakes,
You may rave about the winters in the south so balmy-lee,
But for one I'm never ruffled by these old Nebraska lakes,
'Cause a winter in Nebraska is quite good enough for me.

Heigh ho! bring forth the hook and line and can of tempting bait;
And don't forget to bring along my sun-brella, too.
For if the fishing's extra good I'll not be home till late,
And that which shelters from the sun will shelter from the dew.

You may talk about the climate in the land of orange groves,
You may shout till you are dizzy 'bout the "big red apple" tree,
But the victims all are coming, coming, coming back in droves,
And I hear the swelling chorus, "Nebraska's good enough for me!"

State Board of Agriculture.

The annual meeting of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture was held at Lincoln. An eloquent address of welcome was delivered by Chancellor McLean, followed by the reports of President Barnes, Treasurer McIntyre and Secretary Robert W. Furnas. The treasurer's report, which is more fully analyzed in the report of Secretary Furnas, showed receipts:

Amount borrowed.....	\$5,000.00
Amount appropriated by the legis.....	2,000.00
Booth department receipts.....	3,482.91
General admission tickets sold.....	23,290.01
Total.....	\$51,152.92

The expenditures were:

Warrants paid, series of 1894.....	\$1,248.55
Warrants paid, series of 1895.....	\$8,829.9
Balance on hand.....	7,080.10

Following is the report of Secretary Furnas:

To the President: In conformity with law I herewith submit the thirteenth annual report of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture for the year ending

December 31, 1895, including balance on hand from 1894 and the annual state appropriation of \$2,000. Net receipts for the year 1895, excluding the balance on hand and state appropriation, was \$61,152.92. Total expenditures for the year 1895, \$50,864.30, as follows:

Paid in premiums.....	\$18,970.93
Printing, office supplies, advertising, etc.....	3,245.55
Miscellaneous.....	6,180.49
Pay rolls.....	5,985.48
Traveling and expenses.....	399.11
Salaries.....	3,450.00
Appropriations.....	2,000.00
Material, labor and improvements.....	7,325.71
Attractions.....	2,878.10
Livery.....	119.59
Postage.....	738.59
Postage.....	317.35
Forage.....	415.07
Fishing.....	317.49

In the item of forage the amount sold on the grounds, \$499, is credited back, leaving the net cost of the forage to the board \$3.01. The amount paid for switching was paid back to the Omaha Fair and Speed association.

The report of the superintendent of gates for 1895 of admissions between 7 a. m. and 6 p. m. showed total fair tickets for the five days 46,074, and total pay tickets 64,020. The number of check passes was 3,501; stock coupons, 5,006, and complimentary, 5,864. The total on grounds are given for the five days at 78,391, and 14,145 in the amphitheater. The total railroad coupons on all lines is 17,346. In the consolidated report from 1890 to 1895 the total on grounds is given at 526,113; made up of state fair tickets, 242,392; special tickets, 82,904; check passes, 43,169; stock coupons, 46,185; and complimentary, 6,288.

To Grand Army Posts.

C. E. Adams, department commander, has issued the following to Grand Army posts in the form of general order No. 11:

"The department commander desires to thank the retiring officers for the attention and general efficiency displayed in the department work during this year. The reports which are rapidly coming in show an excellent condition of the department, such in fact as could only be brought about by the united efforts of officers and members.

"And to the newly initiated officers, I congratulate you upon the high degree of confidence placed in you by your comrades. Your duty to them is one that should be faithfully and carefully performed. Not only the welfare and stability of our order, but the patriotism of the country depends upon an intelligent performance of your duties. And as an important item in the line of your duties I urge you to take immediate steps to reinstate all worthy members suspended for the non-payment of dues. The national organization wisely provided liberal regulations for such relief, and posts should at once move to carry out the true spirit of these regulations, and bring back without delay all comrades who, from inability to meet their obligations, have been dropped from the rolls. We are passing through a very critical period in our history, and those who are strong and vigorous should be untiring in their zeal to strengthen the weaker lines, and thereby make it possible for the appeals in behalf of our deserving comrades to reach the heart of this great nation and command its respect and acquiescence in all reasonable demands.

The New Nebraska.

No one questions, says the Hastings Democrat, the healthfulness of the climate and its wonderful invigorating effect upon man or beast. The natural grasses are remarkably rich in milk making and fat producing qualities. Water is almost invariably of a very good quality and usually entirely free from alkalies. There are more, clear, nice balmy days than in any other locality east of the Rockies. Rain usually comes in the spring and with proper tillage can all be utilized and a most elegant crop grown. The falls are usually clear and dry, giving the most favorable time for harvest. The winters are less severe than in the more humid districts, on account of the dryness of the atmosphere.

Discouraged Man's Deed.

Niobrara dispatch: John C. Santee of this place committed suicide last night by hanging himself in his barn. He has lately been an employe of the Norfolk Beet Sugar company as weighmaster, but was discharged last Thursday. He had been a habitual drinker for many years, which was undoubtedly the cause of his discharge. Through disappointment and while partially under the influence of drink he committed the desperate act. He was a pioneer settler and well known in political circles throughout the state. A wife and five small children survive.

GREAT STEAMER AGROUND

THE AMERICAN LINER ST. PAUL STUCK FAST ASHORE.

CAUGHT IN A DENSE FOG.

Imbedded in the Sand Off Holbrihton, N. J.—Tugs Sent to the Assistance of the Steamer—Bourke Cockran and a Prince Among the Passengers, Also \$1,300,000 in Specie.

SANDY HOOK, Jan. 27.—The American liner, St. Paul, Captain Jamison, from Southampton, January 18, for New York, grounded on the outer bar of Holbrihton, Long Branch, N. J., during a dense fog between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning. She was soon discovered by the patrol of the Long Branch life saving station and preparations were made to open communications with the vessel. Apparatus was dragged to the point nearest the St. Paul and a shot was fired across the vessel. The hawser was placed on board and the breeches buoy sent off. The passengers on board desired to remain on the vessel, however, as there appeared to be no danger. Messages were sent ashore notifying agents, the Maritime exchange and wrecking companies of the accident.

The crews from Seabright, Monmouth Beach and Long Branch life saving stations are in attendance on the steamer. When the surf goes down they will go to her in surfboats.

Captain Muligan of the life saving crew at Long Branch is directing the landing of passengers, among whom are: Ex-Congressman W. Bourke Cockran, Prince Serge Wolkonsky, Dixon C. Walker, Dr. S. A. Keorpf, Harvey W. Brown, H. C. Fellows, Miss Minnie Sachs, Louis R. Worth and W. Whitehouse.

The St. Paul has on board \$1,300,000 in specie.

The passengers were not awakened by the grounding of the ship and there was no excitement. There was a high tide at the time and it is feared the big liner will have difficulty in getting off.

LATEST SPANISH NEWS.

Cuban Rebels Reported Divided and in Critical Positions—"Garza" Dead.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Captain General Marin cabled to-day from Havana to Minister Dupuy de Lome that it was believed Jose Maceo's insurgent band had been located east of the Conto river, in the province of Santiago de Cuba, and that Rabi was wounded. This is of special importance, as the army of Maceo and Rabi has been depended upon by the insurgents to succor Gomez in Havana province. Maceo's position on the Conto river is such that it will take him thirty days to reach Gomez, even if unopposed. The wounding of Rabi will cripple his division, leaving Gomez alone to withstand the Spanish forces, which propose closing in on him.

The dispatch also says the "Mexican" believed to be Garza, formerly of Texas, who has been foremost in burning plantations has been killed.

INTO AN OPEN BRIDGE.

A Cleveland Fire Engine Plunges Thirty Feet Into the River.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 27.—A fire engine making a rapid run into the lumber district this morning plunged through an open drawbridge spanning the river at Seneca street. River William Burgess and Assistant Engineer Coolidge were periclitated with the engine and horses into the river, a distance of thirty feet. The men were stunned by the fall, but managed to reach some piling and were then rescued, badly hurt, by their comrades. The horses were drowned and the engine lies a wreck at the bottom of the river. The approaches to the bridge were not provided with safety gates.

A Petition to the Pope.

KANSAS CITY, Mo. Jan. 27.—Application has been sent to Pope Leo at Rome for a coadjutor for this Catholic diocese. The coadjutor will be an assistant to Bishop J. J. Hogan and will succeed him in the event of his death or retirement. The application for a coadjutor will undoubtedly be granted and it is understood that the Rev. Father J. J. Glennon, who had charge of the diocese during Bishop Hogan's recent trip abroad, will be given the position.

A New York Appeal to General Booth.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—Women interested in the Salvation Army in this city, and led by Mrs. Earl Dodge, have arranged a meeting to be held in Carnegie hall on the evening of February 3, to adopt some form of a communication to General Booth requesting that he rescind his order and permit Ballington Booth and his wife to remain in charge of the army work in America. Chauncey M. Deane will preside.

Cannon for Cuban Steamers.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 27.—The Hart line steamers, plying between this port and Cuba and the West Indies, will hereafter be armed with cannon and Maxim guns. Captain Ker, counsel for the owners, has notified the collector of the port that the Hart steamers will carry bow chasers and stern chasers.

Jameson's Troops Have Sailed.

DURBAN, Natal, Jan. 27.—The English troops, who were members of Dr. Jameson's expedition, have embarked for England on board the steamer Harlech Castle, while the colonial troops, who were taken prisoners at the same time, go on board the Roslin.

SEALERS' CLAIMS.

British Government Accepts Arbitration to Settle Bering Sea Awards.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, called on Secretary Olney to-day to submit the final acceptance by the British government of the plan of a Bering sea commission to pass upon the claims of Canadian sealers seized prior to the Paris award. It remains only for the president to submit the plan to Congress, and as the legislative branch has refused to pay a lump sum for the seizures, it is considered certain that the commission arrangement will be approved. It is likely that the president, in submitting the plan to Congress, will suggest once more the desirability of a single payment as the most expeditious means of settlement, for the commission of arbitration, if agreed to, will bind the United States to the payment of any sum which the commission may award.

The commission is to be composed of one American commissioner, one British commissioner and an umpire to be chosen by the two. The personnel of the commission has not been suggested, but there is a belief that the president of Switzerland will be asked to act as umpire, or some one designated by the Swiss president, if the sessions of the commission necessitate the presence of the umpire in this country.

STATEHOOD AND SILVER.

Advocates of Sound Money May Defeat Arizona's Admission.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—Nathan O. Murphy, territorial delegate from and ex-governor of Arizona, said to-day: "The people of Arizona are a unit for self government. Six weeks ago there was practically no opposition to admitting Arizona. It was generally conceded that the remaining territories should be admitted and their government transferred to their own people. But lately considerable irritation has developed on account of the monetary dispute, and motives un-American, sectional and selfish have caused several representatives to announce their opposition to the admission of any more Western States whose Senators, they think, would disagree with the East on the money question. The merits involved are temporarily obscured on this account. I have, however, too much confidence in the ultimate justice and love of fair play of the American people to think that an entirely extraneous issue will be allowed to prevent justice being done to a loyal and patriotic sub-division of this country."

FIFTY AGAINST ONE.

A Murderer Entrenched in the Gypsum Hills Fights for Liberty.

HENNESSY, Ok., Jan. 27.—Fifty members of the Anti-Horse Thief association trailed the murderer of Howard Roberts twenty miles yesterday. The robber's horse gave out and he entrenched himself in a small canon in the "Gyp" hills, where he was besieged five hours. When one of the posse came within 100 yards of the Winchester repeater. A man named Richards received a shot in the arm. Finally by strategy the hunted man was captured and brought to Villav. He is not known there but several of the posse are sure it is Bill Thompson. The law will take its course. His victim died yesterday.

FREDERICK LEIGHTON.

The Eminent English Artist Succumbs to Heart Trouble.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Sir Frederick Leighton, president of the Royal academy, is dead. This morning he suffered a chill which was followed by a serious affection of the heart. His condition became critical and during the afternoon he sank rapidly. He died in great agony.

Sir Frederick belonged to the modern school of English art, and was regarded as the best developed fruitage of the academic following. He was known best to Americans in general by reason of his connection with the World's fair at Chicago. He was chairman of the fine arts committee of the art department of Great Britain in the Columbian exposition.

TO FIGHT IN NEW MEXICO.

"Fitz" and Maher May Come Together in This Country After All.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Jan. 27.—It is stated on good authority here that the Maher-Fitzsimmons fight, instead of taking place in Juarez, Mexico, on February 14, will take place on this side of the Rio Grande at a point three miles from El Paso just over the New Mexican line, which can only be reached by the Southern Pacific trains from El Paso.

The Last of a Great Family.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—General Richard Lawrence, the last of the five Lawrence brothers who distinguished themselves in India, has died at Biarritz. General Lawrence was one of twelve children whose father was Colonel Alexander Lawrence. These children were born in Ireland, the family being Irish Protestants. Lord Lawrence, the famous viceroy and governor general of India, Sir George St. Patrick Lawrence and Sir Henry Lawrence, all greatly distinguished in India affairs, were his brothers.

A Brutal Assault by Footpads.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—William T. Houston, formerly a judge of the Supreme court at New Orleans, was assaulted and robbed by two men in Lafayette place Wednesday night. His left leg was broken and several ribs on the left side were fractured. No report was made to the police. The robbers took \$50. Judge Houston cannot describe his assailants.

Colonel Crofton's Denial.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—Colonel Crofton, commandant of the Fifteenth United States infantry at Fort Sheridan, denies that he has received a letter from Secretary Lamont asking him to apply for retirement.

SILVER MEN GATHER.

THE CALL FOR A NATIONAL CONVENTION SENT OUT.

Strong Declaration for Free and Unlimited Coinage of the White Metal 16 to 1 St. Louis the Place and July 22 the Date for the Convention—Strong Resolutions Are Adopted.

Free Silver Advocates.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The silver conference yesterday resulted in the adoption of the strongest kind of a declaration for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and the call for a delegate national convention to be held in St. Louis, July 22, 1896, the date of the Populist national convention. The call for the convention expressly stipulates that delegates to the convention shall be willing to subordinate party allegiance and fealty to the principles enunciated in the declaration and to support the nominees of the convention.

A provisional national committee was organized with headquarters at Washington, and with authority to proceed at once to the organization of States and territories for the success of the movement.

There was an animated discussion, early in the day, of the financial situation and the policy to be pursued by the friends of silver. During the discussion considerable feeling was aroused by some of the remarks made by General Hatch of Missouri, in which he stated in effect that if the Populists of Kentucky had done their whole duty the election of Mr. Blackburn to a seat in the United States senate would not be a matter of doubt.

The general field of Virginia and others made heated replies. Mayor Turner of Lansing, Mich., and Senator Stewart of Nevada also addressed the convention.

The committee on resolutions, of which Senator Jones of Nevada, is chairman, submitted a report, the preamble of which is a complete statement of the position of the silver advocates. It declares the money question to be the paramount issue of the day, and that the conflict is between the gold standard, gold bonds and bank currency, on the one side, and the bimetallic standard, no bonds and government currency on the other.

The final declaration is as follows: "That over and above all other questions of policy, we are in favor of restoring to the people of the United States the time honored money of the constitution—gold and silver—not one, but both—the money of Washington and Hamilton, and Jefferson and Monroe and Jackson and Lincoln, to the end that American people may receive honest pay for an honest product, the American debtor pay his just obligations in an honest standard, and not in a standard that is appreciated 100 per cent above the great staples of our country, and to the end, further, that silver standard countries may be deprived of the unnatural advantage they now enjoy in the difference in exchange between gold and silver—an advantage which the tariff legislation alone cannot overcome. We, therefore, confidently appeal to the people of the United States, that leaving in obedience for the moment all other questions, however important, even momentous they may appear, and surrendering if need be all former party affiliations, they unite in a supreme effort to free themselves and their children from the domination of the money power—a power more destructive than any which has ever been fastened upon the civilized men of any race or in any age. And upon the consummation of their desires and efforts, we invoke the gracious favor of the Divine Providence."

SILVER REPUBLICANS.

They Formulate a Demand for a Plank in the National Platform.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The Republican silver Senators have signed a declaration which is intended to be used in the coming campaign as the demand which the silver men will make for a plank in the national convention. In the preamble it is recited that the present financial system endangers the industrial prosperity of the United States, which is threatened by China and Japan, as a result of the decrease in the value of silver and the difference of exchange between silver and gold using countries. It is therefore resolved that the signers favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 for the purpose of obliterating this difference of exchange, which is declared to operate as a bounty on the export of products from silver using countries to gold using countries. It is also resolved that they favor a tariff which shall equalize the difference in the cost of labor between this country and the countries of Europe and Asia. It is the purpose of those who are circulating the declaration to get all the Republican silver men in congress to sign it.

Harrison Calls on Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Ex-President Harrison arrived here at 7:40 o'clock yesterday morning. General Harrison called on President Cleveland during the day to pay his respects. It was an exchange of amenities similar to those during Mr. Harrison's occupancy of the White House, when Mr. Cleveland visited Washington as a private citizen, and paid his respects to the President. General Harrison's visit to Washington is the first since he retired from the presidency.

WITHOUT OPPOSITION.

Mr. Lodge Says the Senate Will Likely Pass the Davis Resolution.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Senator Lodge has made a canvass of the Senate on the Davis resolution, affirming the Monroe doctrine, and says that he has not been able to find more than eight votes that will be cast against it. There are still a large number of speeches to be made on the subject and it is too early to say when a vote will be taken. The debate will be pressed rapidly after the bond bill shall have been disposed of.

THE PRESIDENT MAY ACT.

Strong Armenian Resolutions Adopted by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Mr. Call offered in the Senate to-day a radical resolution demanding that by either peaceful negotiation or force of arms the Armenian atrocities be stopped. The resolution was defeated without division and the resolution reported by the committee on foreign relations passed unanimously.

The resolution directs the President to express to the powers of Europe the hope that Turkey will see that protection and just rights are granted the Armenians. It also pledges the support of Congress to sustain the President in any decisive measures he may take.

Many memorials concerning the Armenian question were presented to the Senate. Mr. Hill asked what had become of the resolutions for energetic action by the president.

Mr. Cullom of Illinois, who reported the Turkish resolutions from the committee on foreign relations, said he desired the speediest possible action and later in the day would ask for a vote on the resolutions.

There was a brief flurry when Mr. Cullom sought to secure the passage of a joint resolution amending the act relative to the Bloomington, Ill., public building.

Mr. Allen of Nebraska, said there seemed to be a little ring in the Senate to favorable action on public buildings. The East secured public buildings, but the States of the far West did not.

Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire, protested against the extravagance of Mr. Allen's language and there was an extended debate as to the sections which had received public buildings.

Mr. Cullom suggested that Bloomington was the home of the Vice President, the presiding officer of the Senate, whereupon Mr. Allen said he would yield to an appeal and the resolution was passed.

Mr. Caffery of Louisiana called the attention of the judiciary committee to the importance of the sugar bounty question, which had been referred to that committee, saying the subject involved the right of subordinate officials to nullify an appropriation made by Congress.

The Turkish-Armenian resolution was then called up by Mr. Cullom. The Senator spoke of the serious situation in Turkey. A massacre of innocent unparalelled for ages, had been perpetrated. The evidence of the bloody encounter was given by all classes and nationalities until it was beyond the slightest doubt. A Turkish army had bayoneted, robbed, murdered and flayed alive the people of Armenia. There was no war, but a pitiless, merciless tornado of ruin, bloodshed and death. The demon of fanaticism had been let loose. There was a responsibility somewhere. It did not rest with the slavish ruler of Turkey, the sultan. Back of this were the disputes of the countries of the European alliance, seeking their territorial advantages. These countries were responsible. The sultan was but a puppet in their hands.

It was a matter of regret and embarrassment, continued Mr. Cullom, that the policy of the United States was such as to prevent the sending of a fleet to Turkish waters to put a stop to the bloody rule prevailing. But Europe had assumed the obligation of protection to Armenia. The people of the United States were interested in seeing the obligation executed, and the purpose of this resolution was to press, with the greatest earnestness, for the protection of Armenia. It was amazing to the people of the United States to see the indifference of the Christian powers. There was a double obligation upon England and yet nothing had been done to stay the hand of the Sultan, except by fruitless diplomatic correspondence. The powers, said Mr. Cullom, appear to be waiting for the dissolution of the Ottoman empire.

The United States has no purpose to interfere in the affairs of America except in protection of American citizens and in the name of humanity. The United States had spoken in the name of humanity in the affairs of Greece and Hungary. No effort in centuries called so loudly to the civilized world as this slaughter in Turkey.

Mr. Blanchard of Louisiana, Democrat, said that for more than a year the world had been greatly shocked at the massacres in Turkey. Not only was there murder and massacre, but in the case of women worse than massacre. As a great free nation it was the duty of the United States to express its official repudiation and protest against the course of Turkey.

MILLER WILL RETIRE.

The Congressman From the Second Kansas District Declines Renomination.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The announcement of the retirement of Judge Miller from the Republican congressional race in the Second district came as a surprise to many of his friends. Judge Miller said: "I have determined not to be a candidate for renomination for Congress from the Second district. I am satisfied that the conditions of the district are all favorable to my nomination and return, but I find that a continued service in Congress must result in the destruction of my law business, and that I cannot afford. When the additional expense necessarily incurred by a member of Congress is considered, the compensation paid is not sufficient to justify one as poor as I am in giving up a fairly good law business for the prospective honors in Congressional life."

Slight Modification in the Manner of Counting a Quorum.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The House resumed consideration of the rules yesterday, and disposed of the last amendment offered by the committee. There was substituted for the quorum rule of the Fifty-first Congress the method of compelling the attendance of a quorum proposed in the Forty-sixth Congress by J. Randolph Tucker, with some modifications. The Tucker rule is to bring members to the bar of the House and count them, instead of following the Reed plan of having the speaker count a quorum.