

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY NORTH CAROLINA DAILY.

MINISTER TO MEXICO

BELIEVED THAT THE PLACE WILL BE GIVEN TO SENATOR RANSOM.

MR. WILSON DOESN'T WANT IT.

The Vance Memorial in the House Comes off Saturday and Woodard, Henderson and Crawford will Speak --The Williams-Settle Case has been Postponed Again to Give Way for the Appropriation Bills--Rumors of Cabinet Changes Again Afloat.

Special to the News and Observer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.

The gossip about the Mexican minister-ship is gradually dying out. It is said that Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, would like to have the place, but he said in a talk with a Mississippi member that he did not wish to go out of this country.

Nearly every member of the Senate signed the petition in favor of Senator Ransom. The whole delegation in the House did so, and about thirty private telegrams from members of the House were sent to the President.

Many people say that Cleveland will now show to Mr. Ransom his appreciation for the way the Senator has stood by him. Many think that Senator Ransom did himself more injury by his close stand to Cleveland than by any action in his career. The only other probable name for this position is that of Congressman Cooper, of Indiana, ex-Minister Gray's native State.

The Indiana delegation has sent a petition to the President and the majority of them here called in person.

The President had a number of callers yesterday among them being Speaker Crisp and Senators Jones, Vlas, Falmer, Faulkner and Call. The chief subject of course was the silver bill and its chances, but it is known from a remark made by Senator Call that the President mentioned something about the minister-ship.

Mr. Faulkner admitted that the President said "Minister Gray's funeral was yesterday."

The President has it in mind and it is thought to be a sure thing for Ransom.

The report sent out by a Washington correspondent a few days ago stating that Senator Ransom had called on the President was erroneous and was flatly denied by friends of the Senator.

Injury to Railway Employes.

A bill making railway corporations liable for injuries to their employes, notwithstanding the old common law doctrine of co-employment, has been introduced in the House by Representative McErick, of Boston. Mr. McErick comes from a State which has for several years had a similar law on the statute book and he declares that it has worked even justice to the railways and those injured in their employ. The first decisions in the English courts after the establishment of railways followed the rule which had been applied to other employments where the employes worked together, that the injury of an employe in such common employment was a part of the risk of the employe and something for which his employe could not be held liable in a civil court. This rule was changed by statute in Great Britain a dozen or more years ago, and an elaborate report upon the working of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1883 by Charles G. Fall. The attempt to secure similar legislation did not succeed for several years, owing to the opposition of the railways and other corporations, but the advocates of the law finally prevailed, and similar acts have since been passed in other States.

Rumors of Cabinet Changes.

The rumors of cabinet changes are always afloat here, but there seems to be a little more persistence to some of the latest ones than has usually been the case. The coming vacancy on the Supreme bench, to be caused by the retirement of Justice Jackson, gives an opportunity for the promotion of one of the members of the cabinet, which will probably be seized upon by the President. The contest seems to lie between Secretary Gresham and Secretary Carlisle, both of whom are pretty nearly within the limits of Justice Jackson's circuit. It would be somewhat unusual to name two justices from the same State, as would be the case with Justice Harlan and Mr. Carlisle on the bench, but Judge Harlan is practically a resident of Washington and is reported in the Congressional directory as "Mr. Justice Harlan, of Chicago, Ill."

The Pooling Bill.

The pooling bill men are becoming desperate, and they are credited with the intention to defeat appropriation bills if necessary. This would cause an extra session to be needed, and their chances for an early hearing in the 54th Congress would be much better. The opposition to this bill is very hot.

Senator Allen said to-day that he would fight the bill to the finish, that he always had been opposed to it, and always will be.

Senator Chandler said to me this afternoon, "I am thoroughly opposed to the bill, as it now stands, and I will do everything in my power to amend the bill unless they adopt my amendments, the chief of which is, as I have already said, one to allow the Inter-State Commerce Commission to agree to the pooling rates before they are put into effect instead of giving them judicial powers

now "be deprived of power, without ever being in power."

The regular consideration of the Indian appropriation bill was then proceeded with.

In the course of the debate Mr. Chandler made a second speech on an amendment to the Indian appropriation bill, to the point that all the amendments proposing general legislation on appropriation bills were reported by the committee on appropriations with the design and purpose of provoking discussion, preventing the passing of the appropriation bills and thus necessitating the holding of an extra session of Congress.

He explained his belief, and hoped that the President would call an extra session as soon as possible after the fourth of March and suggested as work for that session the passage of a bill to construct the Nicaragua Canal, not through a private company, but by public money; the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands and a searching investigation into the conduct of the Secretary of the Treasury under the direction of the President in "the most remarkable financial transaction that ever took place in the history of the government by which a loss of nine million dollars was caused to the treasury and people of the United States."

Two-thirds of the Indian bill had been disposed of when the Senate, at 6:30 o'clock, adjourned.

The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was reported to the Senate to-day from the committee on appropriations. As the bill passed the House it carried an appropriation of \$11,825,917, and this amount was increased \$90,647 by the Senate committee.

In executive session to-day the Senate confirmed the nomination of William L. Izlar to be postmaster at Orangeburg.

THE DAY IN THE HOUSE.

Naval Appropriation Bill Passed as Reported by Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.—So far as the House is concerned, the navy will be further increased by the construction of three battle-ships and nine torpedo boats.

At the close of four days' deliberation on the bill making appropriations for the navy and naval establishment, for the year ending June 30th, 1896, the House passed the measure practically as it was reported by the committee, after having been refused by a vote of 199 to 67 to recommit the bill, upon motion by Mr. Sayers, with instructions to strike out the provision for the battle ships.

An amendment offered by Mr. Sayers was agreed to, provided that the Secretary of the Navy should not contract to pay a higher price for armor plates or gun steel than is paid for the same article by the same parties or foreign governments. It was also provided that two of the nine torpedo boats should be constructed on the Mississippi river. Efforts by Mr. Cannon, (Rep.), of Illinois, to make the bill carry an appropriation of \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000 dollars toward defraying the cost of battle ships were unavailing. In this connection a letter was read from Secretary Herbert stating that if the construction of the battle ships was authorized in the pending bill, there would be expended in the year ending June 30, 1895, on that account, only \$513,200.

The Hawaiian Cable.

The naval bill being out of the way, the House spent an hour or two discussing the Hawaiian cable project upon the report of the conference over the Diplomatic and Consular appropriation bill. Mr. McCreary, Democrat, of Kentucky, opposed the construction of the cable as a government enterprise, and moved that the House insist upon its disagreement to the Senate amendment authorizing the President to contract for laying the cable.

Mr. Bitt (Rep.), of Illinois, one of the forces, moved that the House concur in the Senate amendment, and forebly advocated the construction of the cable. He read from the annual messages of President Cleveland in 1886 and 1888 to show as far back as that period the President advised congressional action to secure telegraphic communication with the Hawaiian Islands.

The matter was not disposed of when the House adjourned at 5:15.

A bill was passed over the unfavorable report of the committee of the whole, having been previously passed by mistake and read off from the Senate, to increase the pension of Thomas Corrigan.

A resolution introduced last December by Mr. Pickler (Rep.), of South Dakota, and referred to the committee on civil service reform, was called up by its author, that committee not having acted upon it, and passed. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House how many old soldiers have been dismissed from that department since March 3rd, 1893, and the reasons for their removal.

An unfavorable report was made by Mr. Richardson, (Dem.) of Tennessee, from the Committee on Printing upon the joint resolution authorizing the publication of the dairy tests made at the Columbian Exposition. The reasons for the adverse report were that the matter was in no sense or connection a government affair, and that the expense would be about \$8,000.

Two Children Cremated.

LAKE CITY, MICH., Feb. 20.—The home of Jacob Gankel, of Star city, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, and his two children, aged two and five years, were cremated. The parents were away from home at the time the fire occurred, and its origin is unknown.

END OF THE JONES BILL

AFTER CONSIDERABLE DISCUSSION IT IS REMITTED TO THE CALENDAR.

NO FREE COINAGE MEASURE.

Friends of the Bill Ask That it be Laid Aside in Order That Appropriation Bills May be Considered--The Discussion Continued at Some Length--Indian Appropriation Bill Taken Up and Two-Thirds Disposed Of--Mr. Chandler Criticizes the President.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Feb. 20.—In accordance with the order made yesterday, the Senate met to-day at 11 o'clock, which is to be the regular hour of meeting till the 4th of March next. There was a fair attendance of Senators in the chamber when the proceedings opened.

The vice president having laid before the Senate the resolution offered last night by Mr. Wolcott, declaring it as the sense of the Senate that a consideration of the silver bill should not be entered upon at this session of congress, Mr. Jones (Democrat of Arkansas) who had charge of that bill said: "I wish to say that the friends of the regular order--the pending silver bill--have no disposition to incur the risk of an extra session."

"We so stated at the beginning. Developments have shown that while the friends of the measure have a majority in this body, it is impossible to pass the bill at the present late day of the session without incurring a very great danger to the appropriation bills and an extra session. Under these circumstances the friends of the silver measure have authorized me to say that they will not further proceed at this session of Congress."

No comment was made on this announcement by any Senator, and no formal action was taken on the resolution.

Other business having intervened, the silver bill was made the text for a speech by Mr. Higgins, Republican, of Delaware, who referred to its status as legislation let alone, and said that all that the bill amounted to--in as much as it could not become a law--was a declaration of policy, and that the resolution of the Senator from Colorado meant just the same thing.

The Silver Bill Displaced.

Mr. Higgins' speech was interrupted at 12 o'clock by the Vice-President, who announced the close of the morning hour, and the taking up of the unfinished business, being the silver bill.

"Let it be laid aside informally," Mr. Jones, of Arkansas suggested, "so as to allow the Senator from Delaware to conclude his remarks."

"I must appeal to the Senator from Delaware," Mr. Gorman broke in, "as well as to the Senator from Arkansas, to cease this discussion at this time. All the great appropriation bills are pending in the Senate or in committee, and it will be almost impossible to have fair consideration of them unless we begin now. I must appeal to the Senator from Delaware, in the public interest, to give way, and to permit me to make a motion that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill."

After further discussion, Mr. Gorman made his motion, and Mr. Butler, who desired to go on with the pooling bill, demanded the yeas and nays. The vote was taken, and the motion was agreed to, yeas, 55; nays, 12.

The negative votes were given by Senators Blanchard, Butler, Camden, Cameron, Faulkner, Hinton, Jones of Arkansas, Lindsay, Martin, Mitchell, of Wisconsin, Quay and Wolcott.

The effect of the vote was to displace the silver bill--remitting it to the calendar--and to bring the Indian Appropriation bill before the Senate. On this bill Mr. Higgins resumed the floor, and went on with the delivery of his speech on the Jones silver bill, and against it.

But the Discussion Continues.

Mr. Chandler next addressed the Senate, not upon the Indian appropriation bill, however, but upon the silver bill, and against the Wolcott resolution.

Mr. Daniels replied to the speech of Mr. Higgins, which was, he said, a pitiful picture of the distress now prevailing in the civilized world. This distress, Mr. Daniels said, was wide spread. He might say:

"From Greenland's icy mountains to India's coral strand,"

While that Senator had called attention to a starving Manchester and to a degraded India, he had told the Senator but little of the distress which pervaded his own country in consequence of the ill conceived and ill-considered action of Congress in repealing the purchase clause of the Sherman act. Not a single prophecy of those which were made by the friends of that repeal had been fulfilled; but the predictions which he (Mr. Daniel) had then, stated in his argument against the repeal had been fulfilled.

He had predicted that the unconditional repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman law would be followed by a decline in the price of silver, by a further decline in the prices of property, bonds and securities, and by an attempt to retire the greenbacks, and all these predictions had been fulfilled. The Democratic party which had pledged itself to the coinage of both gold and silver, and to the repeal of the tax on State banks, had failed to keep its pledge, and would

THE MARCH OF BLOOD

DESCRIPTION OF THE ARMENIAN MASSACRES BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

NEARLY 7,500 PEOPLE KILLED.

The Butchered Bodies were Either Burned in the Churches or Left where they were Slain by Mooshir Pasha and His Soldiers--Those who Escaped are now Dying with Cold and Hunger--Heroic but Unavailing Resistance of one of the Villages.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 20.—The Globe publishes the following from Moosch, Asia Minor, which it says is the first description by an eye witness of Mooshir Pasha's "March of blood." (Mooshir Pasha is the Military Governor of the city of Erzerjan, and started by order of the Sultan into the Sassoun district last September. Innumerable burned villages and 7,393 lives was the price of this official visit.)

Moosch, Asia Minor, January 7. The number of our dead countrymen in the four towns visited by Mooshir Pasha will not be far short of 7,500. This is from the bodies counted and known to have perished. We cannot tell how many others there may be.

The first town entered by Mooshir was Shinik. It contains four villages, Shinik, Mezra, Koogock and Dopy. When our people here heard of the arrival of the Pasha, Fr. Johannes, with 240 of the leading townsmen, went to meet him to beseech him to have mercy on them. They were surrounded by soldiers long before they could get to Mooshir Pasha and every one was killed. Their bodies were put in the church and burned. Then they proceeded to burn the villages. The number killed from Shinik proper number 623 and 317 from the rest of the villages. Those who escaped are now in the villages surrounding this town, but the villagers are themselves very poor and many go hungry.

Mooshir Pasha left Shinik to go to the next town in the Sassoun district. This town is Ayan, and has 14 villages. The people heard of his coming, and that he had twenty four companies each of 400 men, besides twenty three cannon. They knew that it was useless to appeal to him, so they fled to the village of Chi, because of its rocks and steppes, and there they could better escape him. They stayed in the mountains for almost twenty days, and when all food was gone and there was nothing left to do, they fled as best they could. Two thousand bodies were left behind at Chi.

Galigan was the next, and because the town has twenty two villages around it, Mooshir brought Kurds, Ahmidie and irregulars, numbering 30,000. The town was deserted, for the people with all the food they could carry had fled to the mountains.

They stayed in their fastnesses for thirty days, and at last with a frenzy born of hunger and despair they made a terrible rush down the mountain sides, and attacked the tyrants instead of waiting to be killed. Patriot Vartan was like a God, and killed nineteen men with his sword before he fell dead. Fr. Bedras was a soldier, too, and encouraged his children, and when he was at last killed, his body was cut in pieces and given to the dogs.

Alpag was the last town that the blood-thirsty tyrant visited and this place contains eight villages: Verien, Chaden, Moodavar, Eukik, Kalakaz, Chorop and Davlorig. The people had for the most part made their escape, but when Mooshir and his soldiers went there 1,300 bodies were found even here. Many more were burned, but their number cannot be known.

All bodies were left where they were butchered, and those who would travel this district must risk their lives through the pestilential odors that go up from so many dead. All who escaped from the Sassoun district came to the villages of the plains of Moosch, and hungry, destitute and broken hearted, they look for help and sympathy from the civilized world to whom the news of their terrible loss may come.

PHILADELPHIA'S VOTE.

The Republican Candidate for Mayor Gets a Plurality of 60,889.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 20.—Complete vote for mayor and receiver of taxes in yesterday's election was as follows:

Mayor Charles F. Warwick, Republican, 137,868; Robert Pattison, Democrat, 76,879; John J. Habeker, Prohibition, 1,053; Albanus S. Aimas, People's 180. Warwick's plurality 60,889.

For receiver of taxes--William J. Roney, Republican, 131,637; Sylvester Bonaffant, Democrat, 79,475; George W. Bean, Prohibitionist, 966. Roney's plurality, 52,162.

MR. DANIELS' SUCCESSOR.

Womack, of Georgia, Becomes Chief Clerk of Interior Department.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.—Secretary Hoke Smith to day appointed Emmett Womack, of Georgia, chief clerk of the Interior Department, vice Josephus Daniels, who resigned to assume the management of the Raleigh, N. C., News and Observer.

Womack has for some time been an assistant attorney of the Interior Department.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.—Harvey G. Osgood, of New York, chief clerk of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, was stricken with apoplexy a few minutes before noon to-day while at his desk, and died shortly at 2 p. m., without being able to be removed from the building.

GENTRY TELLS HIS STORY.

He Says He was Insanely Jealous--When He Shot Madge Yorke.

HE SAID HE WAS INSANELY JEALOUS--WHEN HE SHOT MADGE YORKE.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 20.—Magistrate Milligan, accompanied by his clerk, John Moffett, Miss Lida Clark, the sole witness of the shooting of Miss Drysdale, and Detective Murray, went to the German hospital at noon and the magistrate gave Gentry a formal preliminary hearing, holding him to await the action of the coroner.

The murderer was conscious of the proceedings. Gentry then made a deposition of the tragedy, which was reduced to writing by Clerk Moffett, as follows:

"I was insanely jealous. I had known Madge Drysdale since August, 1893. We became friendly and engaged to be married, and she wore my ring on her finger. She also bought me a ring, which she paid over \$100 for. I was to have met her in New York on Sunday. Her letters had turned cold, and I had wired her a number of times to let me know the cause of the sudden change, which was not natural, my thinking as much of her as I did.

"Her telegram read: '12:30 p. m. I leave here at 10.'

"I had journeyed all night from Boston and was very sleepy when I got to New York, and did not get there until 12:45. I arrived there and did not see anything of her in the 12:43 boat.

"I could not do anything, was a complete wreck, and went to her father's house and asked if he had heard anything of her coming to him. He said no; I had better get down again; there was some more trains and I might meet her.

"I went down again and not seeing her, bought a round trip ticket and took a train for Philadelphia. In the meantime I had been drinking on being disappointed. On arriving in Philadelphia, I went to Irving House, and then to Miss Doctrich's, and heard she was next door. Went into Zeiss', met Mr. Zeiss and asked where was Miss Yorke's room.

"I had a pistol in my pocket which I had borrowed from a man named Sackett in our company. I said, in my mind, I may have to shoot Romeo in the foot. I fully expected to find a man in her room, as a little blond fellow. I went up stairs and walked into the room when I saw her, very much delighted.

"I said: 'Well, darling, I have come.' "I had lived on beef and clam broth for a week previous. I was completely upset.

I said: 'Are you glad to see me?' She seemed to be awfully disappointed at my appearance. She said: 'Oh, why, what are you doing here?' I said: 'Darling, won't you kiss me?' She said: 'I will not.' (As I remember). I said: 'You won't?' She replied: 'No.'

"These seemed to be her last words and the result followed. I was insanely jealous. I had no intention of shooting her when I left Boston, but I was so enraged, for I loved the woman."

The physicians under whom Gentry is being treated, this afternoon gave out this statement of his injuries:

"Gentry has two lacerated wounds of the scalp with fracture of the outer skull. He has one fracture in the ribs, penetrating the pleura, the lining of the chest. He has three slight stab wounds over the region of the heart and numerous contusions and abrasions of the body.

"The most serious of his physical injuries is the broken rib, penetrating the pleura. The wound permits the air to enter underneath the skin and produce emphysema. The fracture of the skull is not serious. His real condition is more one of general exhaustion than anything else. His chances for recovery are even. If he has the stamina of constitution to pull him through, the issue of course will be favorable. All depends upon this. He is suffering from exposure more than from actual injuries."

SHOT HIMSELF WITH A PISTOL.

First Secretary of the Russian Legation Takes His Own Life.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.—P. Bogdanoff, first secretary of the Russian legation, shot himself with a pistol this morning at 10 o'clock in his sleeping apartments and died instantly.

The only cause that is assigned for the deed is that he had suffered from neuralgia since he came to Washington a month ago.

This morning shortly before ten o'clock the maid at his lodgings visited his rooms and took his order for breakfast. When she returned fifteen minutes later she was astonished to find him dead, noise having been heard in the house in the meantime.

From the circumstances, however, no doubt is entertained that the fatal shot was fired by his own hand.

Mr. Bogdanoff was until recently the Russian charge-d'affaires at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, where he ably represented his country during the revolution. He was about 42 years old, and, in addition to considerable means, had a handsome salary on account of his position. He was a bachelor, his family consisting of brothers and sisters residing in Moscow.

Ever since his arrival in Washington he has been afflicted with a severe form of neuralgia, which he attributed to the sudden change of the climate of Rio to that of Washington, which has lately been intensely cold.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.—Harvey G. Osgood, of New York, chief clerk of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, was stricken with apoplexy a few minutes before noon to-day while at his desk, and died shortly at 2 p. m., without being able to be removed from the building.