

CONGRESSIONAL MATTERS.

Little of Public Interest or Importance Comes Before the Senate.

Resolution to Fill the Place Made Vacant by Casey's Death.

Resolution by Senator Allen (Pop.) of Nebraska for the Free Coinage of Silver Laid on the Table—The House Spends Most of the Day Discussing a Motion to Amend the Naval Appropriation Bill by Providing for the Construction of Six Instead of Four Battleships.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—None of the matters that came before the Senate to-day were of much public importance. One-third of the time was consumed over a joint resolution appointing a successor to General Casey in the matter of the construction of the new library building in Washington; nearly as much more time on an amendment to the legislative appropriation bill allowing a third clerk to the Senate Committee on Pensions, and all the rest of the time on a motion made by Sherman of Ohio to strike out of the legislative bill all of the sections in relation to the compensation of United States District Attorneys, Marshals and clerks.

When the Senate met Morrill (Rep.) of Vermont reported from the Library Committee a resolution to fill the vacancy caused by the death yesterday of General Casey, in charge of the construction of the new library building in Washington, by the appointment of Bernard R. Green at \$5,000 a year.

The resolution was advocated by Messrs. Morrill, Hale and Vilas. Hill (Dem.) of New York inquired why the charge of the work should not pass into the hands of General Casey's army successor.

Vilas explained that Mr. Green had been General Casey's assistant in the beginning of the work, and that it would do no good and might do harm to make a change now. He thought that Mr. Green should be allowed to finish the work now so near completion.

After further discussion Hill said he would not insist upon his objection, although it struck him that it was not proper to legislate a man into office by name, "even before the burial of the distinguished General."

The discussion extended over more than an hour and a half, and was further participated in by Senators Allison (Rep.) of Iowa, Proctor (Rep.) of Vermont, Gorman (Dem.) of Maryland, Cockrell (Dem.) of Missouri, Cullom (Rep.) of Illinois and Chandler (Rep.) of New Hampshire.

In the course of it much stress was laid upon the fact that the building would be finished within the time fixed for its completion, and for less than the estimated cost, about \$6,400,000. The joint resolution was then passed.

The joint resolution reported yesterday by Sherman (Rep.) of Ohio from the Committee on Foreign Relations authorizing Benjamin Harrison to accept certain medals presented to him by the Governments of Brazil and Spain during his term of service as President of the United States was taken up and passed.

Allen (Pop.) of Nebraska introduced the following resolution, which was laid on the table:

Resolved, That Congress should, by appropriate legislation, without further delay, restore silver to free and unlimited coinage at the ratio of sixteen parts of standard silver to one part of gold, and should, by appropriate legislation, withdraw from the Secretary of the Treasury any power he may now have to issue bonds or other interest-bearing obligations of the United States until the necessity thereof shall be declared by Congress, and that Congress should not adjourn until these things have been accomplished.

A joint resolution providing for the appointment of a commission under the direction of the Secretary of War for the preliminary survey, with plans, specifications and approximate estimates of the cost thereof, for the construction of a ship canal of approved width and depth from the lower shore of Lake Michigan to the Wabash River, and for the further investigation of the practicability of the construction of such waterway, was taken from the calendar and passed.

The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was taken up and all the amendments heretofore agreed to in Committee of the Whole, except such as were specially reserved, were agreed to in bulk.

About an hour was consumed in discussing an amendment to give a third clerk to the Senate Committee on Pensions. The amendment was assailed by Allen (Pop.) of Nebraska, and was defended and advocated by members of the Committee on Pensions.

In the course of the discussion Gallinger (Rep.) of New Hampshire, Chairman of the committee, stated that the assistant clerk was his son, and that he performed his public duties with fidelity and efficiency.

Sherman (Rep.) of Ohio moved to strike out all the sections of the bill in reference to the compensation of United States District Attorneys, Clerks and Marshals, putting those officials on a salary basis instead of on the basis of fees. He made an argument against the proposed change, one of his points being that such a complete reorganization of the judiciary department of the United States ought not to be made in an appropriation bill, but ought to be carefully considered in all its details by the Judiciary Committee.

Sherman's motion was supported in speeches by Senators Hoar (Rep.) of Massachusetts, Chandler (Rep.) of New Hampshire and Hill (Dem.) of New York, on the ground chiefly that legislation of a general character should not be placed in appropriation bills.

Without disposing of Sherman's motion, the bill was laid aside, Cullom, who is in charge of it, giving notice that he would try to have a final vote on it to-morrow.

The Senate then, at 5:20, adjourned until to-morrow.

IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The House spent most of to-day's session in discussing an amendment to the Whole, the motion offered by Hanley (Rep.) of Indiana, member of the Com-

mittee on Naval Affairs, to amend the naval appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1897, by providing for the construction of six battleships instead of four, as recommended by the committee.

The motion was supported by Hanley, Johnson (Dem.) of California and Cummings (Dem.) of New York, and opposed by Hulick (Rep.) of Ohio, Robinson (Rep.) of Pennsylvania and Boutelle (Rep.) of Maine. The motion was lost—32 to 134. Without further amendment, the bill was reported to the House and passed as amended by the committee, the first appropriation bill of the session to pass unscathed through the House.

Heatwole (Rep.) of Minnesota offered the following concurrent resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency:

Whereas, in view of our present inadequate banking and currency system, it is desirable that Congress have the aid of such recommendations as a non-partisan committee of experts might be able to offer regarding needed changes.

Resolved, That the President is hereby authorized to appoint nine citizens eminent in trade, political economy and banking, to act with the Comptroller of the Currency as such committee, and that such commission be required to report its conclusions and recommendations to Congress.

By unanimous consent, a number of bills were passed, among them House bill authorizing the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe to acquire depot grounds in Davis, Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory.

Grosvener presented the report of the Committee of Inauguration of the Chickamauga National Park, which was ordered printed.

Consideration of the naval appropriation bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole, three hours being set apart for debate on the paragraph authorizing the new warships and torpedo boats.

Hanley (Rep.) of Indiana offered an amendment increasing the number of seagoing coast line battleships from four to six, and supported the amendment in a speech of some length. He quoted from Boutelle's speech addressed to Holman (then a Representative from Indiana) in favor of an increase of the navy, and said that the people of the West had heard that appeal of the gentleman from Maine, and were now ready to respond to it in supporting appropriations for the building of the ships he had advocated.

Hulick (Rep.) of Ohio, a member of the committee, also supported the bill. Johnson (Rep.) of California criticized the Naval Committee for not going far enough in the matter of providing for the increase in the navy. He advocated the building of ships, in order that American citizens might be fully protected wherever they went, and that the badge of an American citizen would be what it was to the Roman citizen, his aegis of safety the world over.

Robinson (Rep.) of Pennsylvania defended the action and report of the Committee on Naval Affairs, and in beginning alluded to Hanley's argument as the "forensic song and dance of the young man from Indiana."

The closing argument in the motion to increase the number of ships was made by Cummings (Dem.) of New York. He said he had heard with great pleasure the speech of Mr. Hanley, coming from the State it did. It compared favorably, he said, with that statement made on the floor of the House by another Republican from Indiana, that six canal boats were enough for the navy of the United States. Cummings paid a glowing tribute to the value of the services of the naval arm in all ages, giving it credit under Nelson for having been the direct cause of Napoleon's defeat.

Boutelle closed the debate on the paragraph, defending the propositions of the bill as reported.

Hanley's amendment was defeated—ayes 32, nays 134.

Fisher (Rep.) of New York moved an amendment authorizing the President, in his discretion, to direct the construction of one or more of the new ships in the navy yards. The amendment was disagreed to.

Hilborn (Rep.) of California moved to amend by authorizing the building of five of the torpedo boats on the Pacific Coast, instead of one, as provided in the bill. The amendment was rejected.

Low (Rep.) of New York moved an amendment to increase the number of torpedo boats to fifty, forty-five of them to have a minimum speed of twenty-two knots and to cost not more than an average of \$75,000 apiece.

Doolittle (Rep.) of Washington moved to amend by authorizing the construction of four torpedo boats on the Pacific Coast. Lost.

Tate (Dem.) of Georgia moved an amendment to the provisions of the bill that no person not a citizen of the United States shall be employed in future in the preparations of plans or specifications of the battleships of the country. But on a point of order.

Mercer (Rep.) of Nebraska moved to insert a proviso that one of the ships be named Nebraska, and made a humorous speech in support of the motion, which was defeated—80 to 57.

Hilborn (Rep.) of California offered an amendment directing the construction of one of the torpedo boats at each of the navy yards at which the necessary plant is in existence. Lost.

The committee then rose, the bill was reported to the House and passed.

Cannon (Rep.) of Illinois reported from the Committee on Appropriations the sundry civil appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1897, and gave notice that he would ask the House to-morrow to enter upon its consideration.

At 5:10 o'clock the House adjourned until to-morrow.

Land Grants Approved.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Secretary Hoke Smith has approved grants of lands to railroads embracing hundreds of thousands of acres. They are: Northern Pacific Railroad, 587,647 acres in the Bismarck, N. D. Land District; Northern Pacific, 298,824 acres in Washington State; Northern Pacific, 608,452 acres in Montana; Northern Pacific, 401,516 acres in Idaho; Southern Pacific Railroad, 80,354 acres in California; Central Pacific Railroad, 5,147 acres in California.

New Mexico Bonds.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The House Territories Committee to-day ordered a favorable report on the bill permitting New Mexico to issue bonds amounting to \$150,000 for internal improvements with the Senate amendment validating the \$172,000 worth of these bonds, together with an additional amendment validating the \$350,000 Coles bonds, refunding the latter at 4 per cent per annum.

Four Rotaries Arrested.

SCRANTON (Pa.), March 26.—County Detective Layshone and a posse went to Dunmore early this morning and ar-

THE BUCKLE SAVED HIS LIFE.

A Youth Attempts to Assassinate a Merchant at Rochester, N. Y.

Fires Three Shots at Him, But Luckily Does No Injury.

Inhuman Treatment by a Father of His Eleven-Year-Old Son—For Two Years the Boy Chained to the Floor of a Stable, Only on a Few Occasions Being Allowed the Freedom of the Lot, and Then Being Closely Guarded.

ROCHESTER (N. Y.), March 26.—Richard Black of the clothing firm of Black & Meyer, in North Paul street, was the victim of an attempted assassination this noon as he was on his way to lunch. The would-be assassin is Leon Rosenbaum, 21 years of age, a son of Mr. Rosenbaum of the firm of Seel, Rosenbaum & Steefel, clothing manufacturers, whose factory is near that of Black & Meyer.

When Mr. Black crossed Andrews street he passed Mr. Rosenbaum and greeted the boy with "Good morning." He had taken but a few steps when a pistol shot rang out and he felt something strike him in the back. Turning, he exclaimed, "My God, what are you shooting me for?" Rosenbaum continued to fire, and Mr. Black held his umbrella in front of him in an effort to protect himself from the flying bullets. Three shots were fired, the young man being within ten feet of his victim.

A large crowd gathered and Rosenbaum escaped up an alley-way. Mr. Black walked to his house near by and an examination of his back showed a bullet hole through his coat and vest, and the vest buckle had been shattered. This evidently saved his life. The boy is thought to be insane, as the families of Black and Rosenbaum are on intimate terms.

CHAINED TO A STABLE FLOOR.

Inhuman Treatment of a Father Toward His Son.

CINCINNATI, March 26.—A special to the "Post" from Louisville says: A case of the most inhuman treatment of a father to a son came to light this afternoon, when Elbert Hendon, 11 years old, was brought here by a minister and several other gentlemen.

For two years the boy had been chained to the floor of a stable and on a few occasions was allowed the freedom of the lot, and then it was under the guard of some member of the family.

The boy lives with his father, William Hendon, about two miles from the city. About two years ago he ran away, and when his father found him he said the boy should not repeat it and, it is claimed, securing a chain, he welded it to the boy's leg and fastened the other end to the stable floor. The chain was not more than two feet in length, and for two years the boy remained a prisoner. This morning he secured a horse-shoe, pried off the staple and ran to Jeffersontown with the chain still dangling to his foot.

Action will be taken to prosecute the father for his inhuman treatment.

MOUNT ST. ELIAS.

Canadians Claim That It is in Their Territory.

OTTAWA (Ont.), March 26.—The joint report of the International Boundary commissioners appointed to ascertain facts and data necessary to the permanent delimitation of the boundary line between Alaska and Canada has been presented to Parliament. The report shows that the surveyors of the two countries agree approximately in their observations. The summit of Mt. St. Elias is found to be 2.41 statute miles east of the 141st meridian, that is to say, in Canadian territory.

NOT IN CANADIAN TERRITORY.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Mt. St. Elias is not in Canadian territory, today's report from Ottawa to the contrary notwithstanding. General Duffield, Superintendent of the Coast Geodetic Survey, and the representative of the United States on the Boundary Commission, whose report has been presented to the Canadian Parliament, says that while it is true that the mountain is 2.41 statute miles east of the 141st meridian, it is furthermore certain that its highest elevation is exactly ten marine leagues from the coast, and therefore it is happily one of the chief boundary monuments between American and British possessions. The records of the official surveyors establish this beyond question.

CUBAN RESOLUTIONS.

The Conferrees Adopt Those Originally Passed in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The conferrees on the Cuban resolutions after a short session this afternoon, adopted the resolutions as they originally passed the Senate. This shuts out all further debate in the Senate. The House, it is believed, will agree to the report without further delay. As reported, the resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, by the Senate, the House concurring therein, that in the opinion of Congress a condition of public war exists between the Government of Spain and the Government proclaimed and for some time maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba, and that the United States of America should maintain a strict neutrality between the contending Powers, according to each all the rights of belligerents in the ports and territory of the United States.

Resolved, further, That the friendly offices of the United States should be offered by the President to the Spanish Government for the recognition of independence of Cuba.

The action of the five conferrees was unanimous. Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, was absent. Hitt, the Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, will at the first opportunity call up the conference report and ask its consideration. It will probably be followed by some debate, but it is not doubted that it will be adopted.

Four Rotaries Arrested.

SCRANTON (Pa.), March 26.—County Detective Layshone and a posse went to Dunmore early this morning and ar-

rested John Welsh, John Lynch, Peter O'Hara and Joseph Payton in connection with the riot there on Monday, when 500 men and boys made an attack on ex-Prest Ruthven, and in which four men were shot, one of the injured, William Mink, is dying. The trouble has caused bitter feeling among the Catholics and Protestants in Dunmore. The prisoners were lodged in the County Jail.

D. M. MURPHY DEAD.

For Many Years Chief Official Reporter of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—D. M. Murphy, Chief Official Reporter of the United States Senate, died in this city to-day, aged 62 years. He has been in bad health for several years, suffering from nervous disorders.

Last night he had an apoplectic stroke, from which he temporarily rallied, only to succumb at 7:30 o'clock to-night.

Mr. Murphy became connected with the Senate in 1848, and has remained there continuously since, in 1873 being appointed Chief Official Reporter.

Mr. Murphy reported the proceedings of the famous Electoral Commission in 1876, and the absolute accuracy of his report in that case, as in the numerous exciting debates following the reconstruction period and since, was never questioned. In his time he enjoyed the most intimate acquaintance of the most prominent men of his day, by whom he was respected for his high integrity of character.

BUCKET SHOPS RAIDED.

Thirty Employes of Chicago Houses Placed Under Arrest.

CHICAGO, March 26.—Five bucket-shops were raided this afternoon. The arrests were made on warrants sworn out by a man supposed to be a dummy in the employ of the Civic Federation. The places attacked were William Skakel's, at 124 Clark street, 73 Jackson street and 119 Clark street. The Rialto commission house, in the Rialto building, and Perry & Smith, at 9 Calhoun place, were also raided. Fourteen clerks were gathered in at the Rialto Commission Company's offices, and sixteen employes were arrested in the other houses. It is rumored that the other bucket-shops will be raided to-morrow.

Governor Altgeld Indicted.

CHAMPAIGN (Ill.), March 26.—The Champaign County Grand Jury to-day indicted Governor John P. Altgeld and the entire Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois for not complying with the State law requiring that the American flag be displayed over the State University buildings.

George H. Nettleton Dead.

KANSAS CITY, March 26.—George H. Nettleton, General Manager of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railway, died at his home in this city to-night of paralysis. He was one of the best-known railroad men in the West.

TEXAS REPUBLICANS.

THE STATE CONVENTION WINDS UP IN A ROW.

Two Sets of Delegates Chosen to Go to St. Louis—Anti-McKinleyites and McKinleyites.

AUSTIN (Tex.), March 26.—The Republican State Convention met again this morning at 10 o'clock and immediately adjourned until 1 o'clock, as the Committee on Credentials was not ready to report. This was ominous for the McKinley men and foreshadowed that delegations from contested counties could not be seated. In caucus last night, however, they had captured many of Chairman Cuney's colored voters, and had formed a perfect organization for to-day's contest, and they were ready for any emergency.

It came at 1 o'clock, when Cuney called the convention to order and announced that the Committee on Credentials was ready to report. The committee recommended that the votes of eighteen counties represented by proxies favoring McKinley be thrown out. There were contested delegations from eighteen counties, and the committee in some instances recommended the throwing out of the McKinley delegation and in the other seated both delegations, dividing each half and half.

At the conclusion of the reading of the report a minority report was sent up, but Chairman Cuney promptly ruled it out of order. He stated that it had not been prepared and signed in the committee-room. Yells and applause followed his ruling, and the wildest confusion prevailed, pending which an effort was made to gag the McKinleyites with the previous question on a motion to adopt the majority report.

The previous question was withdrawn and Webb Flannagan offered a substitute for the majority report, but Cuney ruled it out of order, and for an hour the whole convention was in tumultuous excitement, pending which a motion to adopt the majority report was made and declared carried by Cuney.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions, favoring sound money, protection on sugar, lumber, cattle, wool and hides, was read and declared adopted. Cuney, Ferguson, Makemeson and Terrell, slated last night, were declared elected delegates to the National Convention, the first two being Allison men and the latter for Reed and Hale.

Amid great confusion Chairman Cuney declared the convention adjourned sine die.

The McKinleyites at once made a rush for the platform, and were met by Cuney's followers. A rough and tumble fight ensued. One negro delegate drew a six-shooter, but police officers, who were on the platform, anticipating trouble, promptly gathered him in.

Webb Flannagan and Chairman Grant of the Executive Committee were knocked down. The officers soon quieted the excitement.

Cuney's followers left the hall, and the McKinley faction proceeded to organize a convention with 621 delegates, of whom over one-third were colored. A negro was elected Chairman, and the meeting was harmonious. A sound money and protection platform were adopted, and the following McKinley delegates to the National Convention elected: Frank Hamilton, R. F. Smith (colored), Dr. W. Davis Worth and Chairman John Grant of the State Executive Committee. The convention then adjourned sine die.

Both conventions elected two Electors from the State at large.

CUBANS SUFFER LOSSES.

Spanish Troops Defeat Three Hundred Rebels in the Province of Havana.

Soldiers Capture Insurgent Camps, Killing Fifty Men.

Great Britain Would Like This Government to Interfere and Stop the War in Cuba, or at Least Have It Conducted According to the Principles of Civilized Warfare—The Commodore Landed Her Recruits and Munitions of War on the Cuban Coast.

HAVANA, March 26 (From a staff correspondent of the United Press).—General Ruiz reports that he has had an encounter with 300 rebels at a place half a league from San Felipe, province of Havana. The rebel loss is stated to have been twenty-one killed and several wounded. The troops sustained no loss.

A train has arrived here, bringing sixty-three troops who were wounded in the recent encounter in the province of Pinar del Rio.

It is officially reported that Colonel Sanchez Echavaria has captured insurgent camps near Paso Real, and that the rebels lost fifty killed. The troops destroyed goods valued at \$200,000.

Captain General Weyler has ordered that all the political prisoners detained by General Pando in Santa Clara, except three, be liberated, on account of the lack of evidence against them.

Eibert Rappleye, the correspondent of the New York "Mail and Express," sailed for New York to-day on the steamer Yucatan, in obedience to an order issued by General Weyler.

FAILED TO CAPTURE THE ARSENAL.

HAVANA, March 26.—It is officially reported that a combination of rebel bands, taking advantage of the fact that only a small force of Spanish troops was stationed in the city of Santa Clara, marched upon that place on the night of March 22d and penetrated to the center of the town, where they made an attempt to capture the arsenal.

General Bazen, in command of the troops in the city, accompanied only by his staff, personally inspected the points of danger, and so disposed the garrison as to save the city. The rebel leader Leoncio Vidal was killed in front of the arsenal opposite the plaza, and his body remained on the ground exposed to public view in the morning for several hours. The total losses as the result of the fight are not known.

ENGLAND WANTS THIS GOVERNMENT TO STOP THE WAR.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Despite the denials made in London, there can be no doubt of the correctness of the statement that an informal understanding in regard to Cuba now exists between the United States and Great Britain. The report has been confirmed from several different sources, and it is now positively known that unofficial intimations were given Secretary Olney by Ambassador Pauncefote to the effect that Great Britain would not object if this country should interfere to have the war in Cuba either stopped entirely or at least conducted according to the principles of civilized warfare.

This intimation from Great Britain was entirely unsolicited, and it was also quite unexpected, for the Spanish Minister has used his best diplomatic art to create the idea that if the United States should intervene all the countries of Europe would unite to make that intervention a mere matter of words. Absolutely no official correspondence has passed on the subject, and therefore the denials of the story from London are only what was to be expected.

It cannot be truthfully denied, however, that during a private and informal conversation between the British Ambassador and Secretary Olney a distinct understanding was arrived at. More than that, the intimation came from that country's representative that not only would Lord Salisbury's Government put nothing in the way of intervention, but believed it was the positive duty of the United States, as the country nearest at hand, to interfere in the direct interest of humanity.

THE COMMODORE'S TRIP.

CHARLESTON (S. C.), March 26.—Edward S. Owens, late fireman on the alleged filibustering steamer Commodore, went before the Spanish Consul here to-day and made a statement regarding the much talked of trip of the Commodore. He was indignant because the officers of the boat would not pay him more money, and it seems had also been drinking.

He admitted that he always knew where the boat really was going, but claimed to have been shanghaied, that is, shipped to go to one port and then made to go to another, and avers that he will prosecute the officers of the Commodore. He told the Consul to-day that the Commodore went straight to Cuba when she left here on the 13th. She tried to land at night, and falling at that, she came boldly up to the Cuban coast and put her men and arms ashore. There were thirty-two men, he said, among them were General De Soto, and boatloads of rifles, machetes and ammunition. He said the landing was made just around a cape which he thought was in the Province of Santa Ana.

The men on board were mostly of Cuban extraction, General De Soto being the only man of note among them. They did not drill while on board the Commodore, but when they landed they all put on caps with Cuban flags on them.

The Spanish Consul said that he could take no part in the matter until official recognition of Owens' statement had been made. If Owens wished to prosecute the officers or libel the boat the Spanish Government would help all it could after the case had been made, and if the United States District Attorney would start proceedings, Spain would help push them.

Owens consulted a lawyer this afternoon, and a libel suit will be brought against the ship to-morrow.

THE BERMUDA REPORTED SUNK.

MADRID, March 26.—A dispatch from Havana says a rumor is current in that city that the British steamer Bermuda, Captain O'Brien, which sailed from New York, March 15th, ostensibly for Vera Cruz, but which had

on board war material for the use of the Cuban insurgents, has been fired upon and sunk by a British warship.

LANDED HER CARGO.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Dispatches received in this city yesterday from Havana stated that the Bermuda had landed the arms and ammunition she carried, and that General Garcia and the men with him had safely joined the insurgents.

FIGHT IN COURT.

Three Counterfeiters Assail a Witness Against Them.

COUNCIL BLUFFS (Ia.), March 26.—The dignity of the United States Court was ruffled to-day by a fight which took place between three Federal prisoners and a witness, while the prisoners, in charge of the Marshal, were being taken from the Courtroom.

Charles G. Burns, William Petty and Samuel Long are on trial for counterfeiting and "Curley" McBee, an old pal of the gang, testified against them. Attempts have been made at different times to get even with the man who "peached," and this noon the quartet met at the entrance to the Courtroom. The alleged counterfeiters were handcuffed and closely guarded, but notwithstanding this precaution, Burns made a lunge with his free hand, which staggered McBee, and surrounding him the trio began to kick and beat him. Officers hastened to the rescue, and using their revolvers as cudgels, soon had Burns lying insensible on the floor. All of the prisoners are serving penitentiary terms on minor offenses, and are looked upon as bad men to deal with.

LABOR TROUBLE.

Employees at Work on the Convention Hall at St. Louis Threaten to Strike.

ST LOUIS, March 26.—The laborers employed in building the Republican National Convention Hall threaten to strike unless a sub-contractor discharges the non-union men at work on the iron truss work and girders of that building. The serious nature of the threatened trouble will be understood when it is recalled that organized labor instituted a strike on the Minneapolis building in 1892, and party leaders afterward asserted that was one of the causes leading to the defeat of the candidates chosen in that hall.

Mesker Bros. are the sub-contractors, and refuse to dismiss their non-union employes. They are backed up by the chief contractor, McClure, who declares that if the labor unions interfere in the matter he will discharge union men and fill their places with non-union men.

TWO DESPERADOES ARRESTED.

Believed to Have Committed Numerous Highway Robberies.

CHICAGO, March 26.—Harry Kent and Charles Hunter, two desperate negroes who have been wanted by the police for highway robbery, were captured this morning. Ten people have already identified the men as robbers who held them up at the point of a revolver, and the police believe they can trace thirty or more robberies to them. It was the plan of the negroes to hold up any party with satchels, whom they believed to be just about leaving the city. Many people living in other cities have been stopped by them. When the men were arrested to-day much valuable plunder was discovered in their den.

Fatal Duel.

BERLIN, March 25.—A fatal duel was fought in Neubabbling Woods this morning between Herr Zenker, a solicitor of Potsdam, and an officer in the German navy. The duel was fought with pistols. Herr Zenker was shot and instantly killed. Zenker was a prominent leader of the Anti-Semitic party.

BOTH WERE POISONED.

DEATH OF A MAN AND HIS WIFE AT PORT JERVIS, N. Y.

The Daughter Accused of Committing the Deed, in Hopes of Getting Insurance on Their Lives.

PORT JERVIS (N. Y.), March 26.—On Sunday evening Jacob Snyder and his wife Frances, who live in East Main street, this city, were taken suddenly sick with arsenical poisoning. Jacob died last Tuesday, but Mrs. Snyder lingered along until early this morning, when she died.