

COMMISSIONER CALHOUN RETURNS FROM CUBA.

Speaks of His Trip to the Island to Investigate the Ruiz Case.

Says It Was Impossible to Get at the Naked Truth.

The Spanish Witnesses Examined Being So Surrounded With Safeguards That Little of the Facts Could Be Brought Out—A Report Will Soon Be Made to the State Department.

NEW YORK, June 7.—William J. Calhoun, who was sent to Cuba as Special Commissioner to investigate the cause of the death in prison of Dr. Ruiz, an American citizen, reached this city on his return to-day, accompanied by George W. Fishback, his Secretary, and Charles M. Pepper, a Washington newspaper correspondent, who went to Cuba with the Commissioner. Ramon O. Williams, formerly United States Consul-General at Cuba, came on the steamer.

Mr. Calhoun said that the commission held their sittings between May 20th and June 1st at Havana, Regulus and Guanabacoa. The papers in the case were chiefly military records. The final report will be made to Washington by General Lee.

"At the sessions of the commission," Mr. Calhoun said, in response to a reporter's questioning, "we examined several witnesses, but when you ask me if they were truthful I can only say that they did not run after us, and we had to use no force to keep them away. They were composed of Spaniards and Cubans. The Spanish witnesses, and, in fact, all of those who testified, were so surrounded with safeguards that it was impossible to get at the naked truth. One person whom we would have liked to hear could not be found. This was Fonsdevilla, who commanded the Spanish in the Guanabacoa territory. He disappeared, and it was impossible to find him. Captain-General Lee, who is now to appear at the investigation. We inspected the jail at Guanabacoa, and when we went through it was suspiciously clean.

"We learned that Dr. Ruiz was arrested February 4th, charged with having some connection in an assault which took place in a railway train between Guanabacoa and Havana. He was placed in solitary confinement, or, as it is known there, he was incommunicado. Thirteen days later he was taken out of his cell on account of his mental and physical condition. It was then found that it was impossible to get at the secrets wound on the head, and he died two hours after he had been released from the cell in which the secret of his injury is buried. The deceased doctor's American citizenship was never denied. The autopsy showed that he died of congestion of the brain. His remains are interred at Guanabacoa.

"We had no positive or direct proof of any assault whatever, and the conclusion arrived at must be based on the detailed evidence in the report of the Consul-General Lee, who is now on his way to Washington. I myself will make no report, and I prefer not to say anything as to my idea of the affair until the report is made public by the proper authorities at Washington. I shall go to Washington to-morrow morning."

Mr. Calhoun said that he had been treated courteously while in Cuba by all those with whom he came in contact. His visit was a pleasant one, but owing to the bad weather which prevailed during his stay he was unable to visit the interior.

Mr. Fishback, who is Mr. Calhoun's Secretary, was reticent when spoken to in reference to his trip, but he made one significant statement. "We did not go within the insurgent lines, but the insurgents, however, are not all within the lines."

Mr. Williams said he had been traveling through Mexico and had a very enjoyable trip. When informed that his name had been mentioned for the Spanish Mission he expressed surprise, and said he had not received the offer. In a later interview Mr. Calhoun said: "The island of Cuba is rapidly being devastated by a relentless, cruel and bitter civil war, so that in a short time it will not be worth anything to anyone. It is difficult to get at the exact situation there. In the first place, there is a severe censorship of the press, and those who are naturally friendly to Cubans hardly dare to express their views and opinions. Furthermore, the adherents of both sides are exceedingly intense. They tell their stories just as they want you to believe them. From the Spanish point of view, the island is practically pacified, and from that of Cubans, the insurgents never were in such excellent shape as they are now."

"Did you go to the interior of the island?" was asked. "Yes, I went from Havana to Matanzas. While both are on the sea coast, still to go from one point to the other by rail takes you through a large part of the interior country. I also made several short trips from Havana in other directions."

"What is the condition of the country?" "It seems to be entirely depopulated, and there are no signs of any buildings standing, except at the railroad stations. These, by the way, are practically forsaken. I was generally informed that the same condition of affairs exist throughout the Cuban island, except in the extreme eastern end. There is where the Cubans get their supplies and their cattle. They control that section, and it is that portion of the island which held out ten years in the last war."

"Cuba is undoubtedly a badly managed country. It is rich and beautiful, and the soil responds bountifully to the seed. While I am not called upon to make any formal report to the President, and went merely as a coun-

sel to General Lee in the Ruiz case, still I may be asked to tell Mr. McKinley and the Secretary of State of things which I have seen and heard on my brief trip to the island of Cuba. In this event I will really do so."

CURRENCY REFORM. Scheme of Secretary of the Treasury Gage.

NEW YORK, June 7.—A dispatch from Washington says Secretary Gage is preparing a financial measure, to be submitted to Congress next winter. In pursuance of this plan, he has sent out a letter to 200 leading bankers and merchants inviting suggestions for placing the currency upon a sound basis. In outline the scheme will embrace the gradual retirement of the greenbacks and substitution of national bank notes, allowing national banks to issue to the full limit instead of 90 per cent., as now, reducing the tax on national bank circulation from 1 per cent. to one-fourth of 1 per cent., and limiting the denominations of bank notes and all other paper money to \$10, and substituting silver for all below \$10. There will be probably a provision for branch banks, and there is a suggestion that State and municipal bonds may be used as a basis for not to exceed 50 per cent. of the note circulation.

Secretary Gage has, in fact, already commenced the work of his scheme by retiring greenbacks as far as possible under the present law by locking up in the treasury greenbacks and treasury notes. These classes of notes have greatly increased since March 4th, and on June 1st there was held in the treasury of both classes about \$300,000,000.

ENDEAVOUR CONVENTION. A Hitch Over the Question of Sleepers for Excursionists.

CHICAGO, June 7.—The Western roads are already getting up on their cars over the arrangements for the Chicago and Eastern excursionists. It is openly asserted that several of the lines are ignoring the provision that no sleeping car shall be allowed for parties of less than twenty-five, or for parties where at least twenty-five fares have been paid. Several of the roads, it is said, have agreed in special instances to allow sleeping cars for parties of fifteen. The Southern Pacific has notified all of the Western roads that it will not be a party to any such arrangement, and that it will demand in all instances the full amount that is coming to it. It will not receive any sleeping cars carrying less than twenty-five passengers, unless it receives twenty-five full fares for the people in that car.

POSTAL CONGRESS DELEGATES. Take in the Sights About Chicago, Thence to Niagara.

CHICAGO, June 7.—A special train on the Chicago and Alton railroad arrived here this morning with the delegates to the Universal Postal Congress, their wives and friends, in all about 200 people. Accompanying the delegation were Count Lichenbender, Minister of Belgium to the United States; Mierza Khan, Persian Minister to the United States; Chin Ton Ye, Korean Minister to the United States.

Mayor Harrison welcomed the delegates in a brief speech, which was responded to by E. Rosewater of Omaha and Spencer Walpole. The delegates were driven over the city, ending up at Jackson Park for luncheon and entertainment during the afternoon. They left at 8:30 to-night for Niagara Falls.

Mystic Shriners. DETROIT, June 7.—Some 200 Arabs of the Mystic Shriners are sheltered in the halls of Detroit to-night, with perhaps as many more en route across the deserts to the annual gathering of the Imperial Council. The headquarters of some of the temples are marvels of fancy work and ingenuity. To-night was spent in visiting. The actual fun making of the meeting begins to-morrow.

CYCLERS COME TO GRIEF. TWENTY RIDERS RUN INTO THE MOUTH OF A STONE QUARRY.

All Injured and Every Wheel Wrecked.—Miracle That No One Was Killed. NEW YORK, June 7.—While turning a sharp corner at the foot of a road near Passaic, N. J., ran into the mouth of a big stone quarry, and every one of the riders were injured and every wheel was wrecked. That none of the riders were killed is extraordinary.

Sixty cyclists had entered the contest, and by the time the steep hill was reached, twenty riders were lunched together. They did not slow up for the hill, but dashed down at full speed. As they reached the sharp corner they attempted to turn into the river road. The momentum was too great, however, and each man lost control of his wheel. As the riders went down amid their wrecked wheels their followers ran into them amid the wildest confusion.

A cry of horror went up from the spectators on the hill and several women fainted. If a hundred men were on the scene of the accident and the work of extricating the injured was begun. Several of the riders were dragged out unconscious. George Peddy of Lindhurst was found twenty feet away, half dazed, between piles of stones and with a broken leg. He had been among the first to strike the obstruction.

The stone which the leaders struck weighed fully ten tons, and on all sides of it lay bleeding and bruised riders. Parts of wheels and racing suits were scattered all around. The men were freed from the wreckage, and assisted to a shed near by, where the spectators bound up their wounds. Peddy was the only one seriously hurt, but none escaped without some injury, and many of them had to be taken home in carriages.

"All raw materials that compete with products of Georgia," remarked Hear, amid laughter. "If we could commit the framing of a tariff bill to the free-

WORK ON THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

The Senate Disposes of the Tariff Relating to Lumber.

Which Was Most Stubbornly Contested by Vest of Missouri.

The Contest Mainly Significant in Breaking Party Lines, Which Have Been Maintained, With Exceptions, During the Debate on the Tariff Question.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The Senate to-day disposed of the lumber paragraph, which has been most stubbornly contested than any feature of the tariff bill thus far, by defeating the motion of Vest to place white pine on the free list—years 20, nose 28. The contest was mainly significant in breaking party lines, which have been maintained with few exceptions during the early stages of the debate. On the final vote eight Democrats voted against Vest's proposition, namely: Messrs. Bacon and Clay of Ohio; McEnery of Louisiana; McLaurin and Tillman of South Carolina; Martin of Virginia; Rawlins of Utah and White of California. On the other hand, Carter (R.) and Messrs. Cannon and Mantle (Silver) voted for the Vest motion. For the Vest motion, the Wilson lumber schedule, was defeated—17 to 37—and the schedule was agreed to as reported.

The debate preceding the vote was at times very breezy, owing to the break of political lines. A general discussion of the future programme of the bill occurred before the Senate adjourned. It led to a statement by Allison, in charge of the bill, that the committee probably would submit amendments to the sugar schedule. For this reason he announced that the sugar schedule, which is to be taken to-morrow, and that the tobacco schedule would be taken up.

The consideration of the tariff bill was resumed soon after the session opened and the discussion proceeded on the paragraph placing a duty of \$2 per 1,000 feet on lumber.

Allen (Pop.) of Nebraska moved to substitute the provisions of the Wilson bill which placed lumber on the free list. The senator spoke in particular against restoring white pine to the dutiable list, urging that the rates were designed to be prohibitory against Canadian pine.

There was nothing, he said, in the "claptrap argument of American high wages," as the wages of lumbermen in Canada were on the whole higher. This was simply an attempt to pay back to the lumber syndicate the advance which it had possibly made less than a year ago, and in the eyes of every honest man was nothing short of absolute larceny—legalized larceny.

Berry of Arkansas spoke against restoring the duty on white pine. He had been appealed to by the lumber interests of his own State to support the duty but he could not do it when it laid such heavy tribute on the agricultural people of the Western States. Berry expressed his astonishment that any Democratic Senator would support this restoration of duty on labor.

Bacon of Georgia, who is supporting the lumber duty, reminded Berry that his (Bacon's) support was due to the fact that the duty was a revenue rather than a protective rate.

Berry responded with a vehement arraignment of the bill, framed, he said, in the interest of every trust and combination in the country. When he saw that the bill gave large increase of duty to the sugar trust and to every other combination of capital that satisfied him that the measure was framed distinctly on the lines of protection and not of revenue.

Caffery of Louisiana opposed the duty on white pine and incidentally criticized the position of Bacon of Georgia, who, he said, favored a protective duty. This the Senator from Georgia denied.

Caffery announced his opposition to all protective duties, but favored the imposition of duty for purely revenue purposes. He said the supply of pine in this country was inexhaustible, and he repudiated the "representatives of lumber interests of every State and every State who went before the Ways and Means Committee and asked a duty of \$2. He could not, he said, find a single basis for this duty on lumber, so far as the Southern timber interests were concerned.

"The platform I stand on," interposed Bacon, "the orthodox of which the Senator from Louisiana may not subscribe to (Caffery supported the Indianapolis lost ticket), warrants my position. The Chicago platform said: 'We favor a tariff for revenue duty, with duties so adjusted as to operate equally throughout the country, and not discriminate as to class or section. That is the plank in the platform upon which I stand,'" said Bacon.

Caffery, with some display of temper, announced that there was not an iota of protection in his make up. "I favor a duty on sugar," said he, emphatically, "because the duty goes into the treasury of the United States. You favor protection on articles which are made by manufacturers of those articles to put the equivalent of the duty in their own pockets."

Bacon and Caffery had a sharp exchange, and seemed about to subside, when Senator Hear again made some rather sarcastic references to Caffery's inconsistency, describing him as a free trader who cried aloud "Sugar, sugar, sugar," and who, when the Wilson bill was before the Senate, was so doubtful of what trouble would do for sugar that he voted "aye" on the sugar schedule and "no" on the final passage of the bill, and then changed to "yea."

Bacon protested at being termed a free trader. He favored additional duty on raw materials.

"All raw materials that compete with products of Georgia," remarked Hear, amid laughter. "If we could commit the framing of a tariff bill to the free-

trade Senators who are conducting the debate on the other side," said he, "after its passage we would discover that every industry in their respective States had been amply protected. (Laughter.) Morally, there is a great deal of human nature in the Democrats."

The meriment was so great that the chair was called to suppress it.

Bacon sought to turn the argument, upon Hear by asking his position as to duty on hides, but the Massachusetts Senator, after expressing his ideas on this subject, narrowly avoided committing himself by asserting that in such a bill as the present he would yield his individual convictions if he could not persuade his colleagues that he was right.

Jones of Arkansas characterized as absurd the claim that this country was being flooded by foreign manufacturers of lumber, in face of the fact that but \$7,500,000 worth of lumber was imported last year, against \$540,000,000 consumed. He spoke of the "innocent" lumber barons of the Northwest, who wanted the people of the country to pay for the alleged stumpage paid by them, the great risks they ran on account of the lumber trade, and in the principle to the Ways and Means Committee.

Spooner of Wisconsin protested against the arraignment of lumbermen as a whole because of the unscrupulous methods of a few, and paid a high tribute to the integrity and public spirit of the better class. Spooner called attention to the remarkable nature of Vest's amendment, which proposed to exclude white pine from the general duty of \$2 on timber. Why should the lumber interests of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan be dealt this blow?

"Free silver may be a remedy of discriminating, and said he would be willing to withdraw his amendment, and take the yeas and nays on Allen's amendment to put all lumber on the free list. All he wanted, he said, was a test vote on free lumber.

Spencer expressed his willingness to agree to this whereupon Vest decided to withdraw his amendment.

Mr. Gray of Delaware spoke in opposition to a tax on lumber. If private ownership of land, he said, is to be defended it cannot be defended with the idea that the owners have the right to tax the great body of the people before they can enjoy the bounties the land possesses. Upon the statement by Mr. Hale that Mr. Gray's remarks resembled those of a free trader, the latter said he had no objection to the word "free" or "free-lance" being used.

"Why do you draw the line at the free coinage of silver?" asked Mr. Tillman, whereupon the Senate and galleries roared.

"The protection Senator from South Carolina takes up the sword of the right to tax the great body of the people during his absence," replied Mr. Gray. "Free silver, like the flowers that bloom in the spring, have nothing to do with the case."

Mr. Rawlins (D.) of Utah spoke of the unfortunate fact that the Democrats were divided on the question of free silver. He said he was not for any individual party, but for silver. Our meeting here will be harmonious, and much good to the cause of silver will result from it."

Ex-Senator Dubois said: "The cause of silver is growing stronger every day. The money question is the greatest issue to-day, and we will keep up the fight for silver regardless of the work being done by the monetary commission now abroad."

Senator Pettigrew said: "I just arrived from Washington, where I have been making a hard fight on the lumber schedule in the Dingley bill. We are making good progress now on the bill, and I think it will pass by June 25th. It will then go to the House, and a motion to connect with the Dingley bill, reference committee will then be named by each branch and probably by July 8th or 10th a bill will be agreed upon. This will be at once passed by both Houses, and an adjournment will then take place."

"The Silver Republican Senators will not oppose the bill. It is not probable that their votes will be needed, but I believe all of them will vote for it, rather than have it defeated. As it is, they probably will not vote at all. The Republican party is purely responsible for the bill, and we are anxious to have it pass in order to demonstrate that it is not a tariff that is affecting the country. The people will then realize the truth."

NO WORK FOR WEEKS. The Entire Plant of the Standard Oil Works at Cleveland Shut Down.

CLEVELAND (O.), June 7.—At noon to-day the entire plant of the Standard Oil Works in this city shut down for an indefinite period. The foreman told the men that in a fortnight he no work for weeks, and may be a much longer time. The men believe that during that time another section of the plant will be abandoned, carrying out the Standard Company's policy of making in this city only enough of it and other products to supply the home demand. Close to 1,000 men are thrown out of work by the shutdown.

It is said that the Standard has an immense stock on hand in the Kingsbury Run warehouse, enough, in fact to supply all the demand in this district until January 1, 1898, or longer.

LOWER BRANCH OF CONGRESS. The House Holds a Short Session and Adjourns Till Thursday.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Mr. Bailey (D.) of Texas, the minority leader, was in his seat when the House met to-day for the first time in a fortnight. On motion of Mr. Dinsmore (D.) of Arkansas, the Senate resolution to permit Carlos Gutierrez of Salvador to be permitted to be received as a cadet at West Point was adopted, and on motion of Mr. Morris of Minnesota, the Senate bill to amend the Act for constructing a steel bridge across the St. Louis River was passed.

Mr. McMillan of Tennessee called attention to the fact that the last bill had not been considered by any committee of the present House. It had been passed by the last House. "We are working up the remnants of the last House," said he.

A Senate bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across Pearl River, Mississippi, was passed. Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio then moved an adjournment.

THE FREE SILVER REPUBLICANS.

Prominent Leaders Who Favor the White Metal Congregating at Chicago.

Where the National Committee is Holding a Meeting To-Day.

The Meeting Not for Any Individuals or Party, But for Silver, on Which the Members Are United—Ready to Affiliate With Democrats to Carry the Issue Successfully Through.

CHICAGO, June 7.—The leaders of the Silver Republicans are gathering in the city for a committee meeting to-day. Among those already here are ex-Congressman Charles A. Towne of Minnesota, Senator Fred T. Dubois of Idaho, Senator R. F. Pettigrew of South Dakota, Congressman Hartman of Montana, Congressman M. C. Jones of Washington and Governor J. P. Lee of South Dakota.

June 8th was set for a meeting of the Silver Republican forces in Chicago on February 22d last. At that time the four Senators and six Representatives of that faith sent out of Washington to the Chairman of each State Central Committee for a meeting at this time. The object is to reorganize the party and to extend it to every section of the United States.

The committee consists of one member from each State with ex-Congressman Towne as Chairman.

Several Senators or Congressmen are members, but most of them of that faith will be present to lend inspiration to the cause. Besides those mentioned above, Senators Teller, Stewart and Mantle, and Congressmen Shaforth, Newlands and Carter are expected to-day. The meeting will be called to order at 10 o'clock to-morrow at the Leland Hotel, and a campaign of action will be instituted. It is expected that speakers and literature will be sent out through the country, and particularly the East, and a continual fight made from now until the next Presidential election.

In an interview, Congressman Hartman said: "We are here, not to divide the silver forces, but to unite them. We realize that silver is the strongest issue among the Democrats, and we expect to heartily affiliate with them in anything that is for the advancement of the silver cause. However, many Republicans are not willing to call themselves Democrats or Populists, and so we have to make a party for them. We are not for any individual party, but for silver. Our meeting here will be harmonious, and much good to the cause of silver will result from it."

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"The Silver Republican Senators will not oppose the bill. It is not probable that their votes will be needed, but I believe all of them will vote for it, rather than have it defeated. As it is, they probably will not vote at all. The Republican party is purely responsible for the bill, and we are anxious to have it pass in order to demonstrate that it is not a tariff that is affecting the country. The people will then realize the truth."

WILL GO TO THE JUBILEE. WASHINGTON, June 7.—G. Creighton Webb, brother of Dr. Seward Webb of New York, and Erskine Hewett, son of Abram S. Hewett of New York, have been appointed additional Assistant Secretaries to the Special Embassy appointed to represent the United States at Queen Victoria's jubilee ceremonies.

TRAGEDY AT WASHINGTON. A PATENT ATTORNEY SHOOTS A YOUNG WOMAN, Then Puts an End to His Own Existence—The Lady Will Probably Recover.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The throng of Government clerks and others hurrying up Pennsylvania avenue about 9 o'clock this morning were startled by the attempted murder of Miss Dorothy E. Squires and the suicide of Charles Barber, a patent attorney, who had gained much notoriety of late by his eccentric actions.

Barber shot Miss Squires through the back of the head and then put a pistol ball through his brain, being almost instantly dead. Miss Squires will probably recover.

Barber shot Miss Squires through the face, but had been growing more and more eccentric for several years, and of late many of his friends thought him mentally deranged.

Miss Squires formerly worked for him as a stenographer, and upon leaving his employ he annoyed her with his attentions, threatening to injure her if she would not permit him to call.

Finally she had to appeal to the courts for protection, and he was placed under bonds to keep the peace. Since then he had received several threatening letters from him, in the last of which he announced that he would do something which they would both regret.

Barber also came before the Washington public in another big scandal a few days ago, being brought into the Police Court for an assault with some sensational features arising out of a struggle for a fine dog he possessed.

He came to Washington from Plainburg, N. Y., and was associated in a few cases with the late Benjamin Butler of Massachusetts.

strained to resist these motions to adjourn."

The minority scored its first victory this session, when on a rising vote the motion to adjourn was defeated—79 to 80.

The opposition cheered the announcement. Mr. Grosvenor immediately demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered. The roll-call reversed the previous vote, and the motion to adjourn was carried—91 to 79. Present and not voting, 11.

Mr. Terry made the point of no quorum, and further pointed out that the House could not adjourn for more than one day without a quorum. The Speaker declined to hear him, calling attention to the fact that with those present and voting a quorum was present. He then announced the House adjourned till Thursday.

SIX MEN BADLY INJURED By the Falling of an Elevator in the New York Postoffice.

NEW YORK, June 7.—By the falling of an elevator in the Mail street side of the Postoffice to-day six men were more or less seriously hurt. Four were postal employes, and the other two were engaged by the contractor who has charge of the alterations now going on in the Federal building. The injured: James Cox, 70 years of age, examiner in the service of the Postoffice Department, N. Y.; internal industry, George W. Daly, railway mail clerk, Easton, Pa.; leg broken; Frank Birdsall, Brooklyn, mail clerk, leg broken; Thomas McCann, government plasterer's helper, Brooklyn, broken back; John Murphy, plasterer's helper, Brooklyn, broken ankle; Joseph Luffer, 60 years old, elevator attendant, arm broken; and George W. Luffer had started the elevator from the ground floor with the five men and seven bags of mail upon it. When the mezzanine floor was reached the elevator almost came to a standstill. In a moment or two it shot up again until it had nearly reached the top floor, when there was a stop, and the elevator dropped to the engine room, which is twenty feet below the level of the street. Then the heavy cable began to unwind, and the immense weight of the cables fell in a crash on the defenseless heads of the men, all of whom were more or less injured by the force of the fall.

There was difficulty in getting the men out of the wrecked elevator, owing to the fact that the weight of the heavy cables rested on top of their bodies.

The elevator is one of the old-fashioned kind, operated by a drum. It was inspected a month ago and pronounced in good condition. It is the judgment of the parties who made an examination of the elevator after the accident that it had been overloaded.

The age of Mr. Cox and the severity of his injury makes his recovery doubtful. Thomas McCann is likely to die from his injuries.

Robber Teller Again at Large. KANSAS CITY, June 7.—Prentice Teller, alias Charles H. Price, the notorious express robber and forger, who was released from the Michigan penitentiary last week, and immediately arrested charged with the robbery of mail sacks at St. Joseph, Mo., escaped from the United States Marshal's office here this afternoon. Teller was in the custody of Deputy Marshal Chris. Madison, who was in the room with his prisoner at the time of his escape. While Madison's back was turned, Teller noiselessly opened the door and walked out and escaped among the crowds on the street.

Captain Leonard at Columbus. COLUMBUS, June 7.—Captain Leonard of the Urbana military company is here as the guest of the State, with apartments at the Nell House until he can return home. Citizens of Urbana have telephoned him to come home, assuring him safety. He left the jail in a buggy and was recognized, when somebody shouted, "Hang him!" The horse was put to full speed.

Will Go to the Jubilee. WASHINGTON, June 7.—G. Creighton Webb, brother of Dr. Seward Webb of New York, and Erskine Hewett, son of Abram S. Hewett of New York, have been appointed additional Assistant Secretaries to the Special Embassy appointed to represent the United States at Queen Victoria's jubilee ceremonies.

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DESTITUTE AND STARVING IN CUBA.

Desperate Plight of the Reconcentrados in the Province of Matanzas.

Begging for Charity From the United States Government.

An Appeal Now on the Way Signed by One Hundred Citizens, Who Have No Faith in Captain-General Weyler—Ask That Any Relief Should Be Entrusted to the American Consul for Distribution.

NEW YORK, June 7.—A special to the "Herald" from Havana says: A strange appeal on behalf of the starving and dying reconcentrados in Matanzas who excited pity in the hearts of General Lee and Mr. Calhoun, has been made to the people of the United States.

Since the policy of the United States Government has begun measures for the relief of its citizens in Matanzas, the desperate plight of the Cuban reconcentrados there has resulted in a petition, signed by a hundred of them, in which they beg in the name of common humanity that they may be included in the charity of the United States. The petition is headed: "An appeal to the United States." It is now on its way to Washington. The principal part is as follows:

"First and foremost, let it be said that in unhappy Cuba we can do nothing to help our suffering countrymen, the pacifics, that have huddled in our city. We would be looked upon as traitors for so doing, and as such would be summarily dealt with. We must not feel for them; we must be blind, and deaf to their sufferings, and do nothing that can in any way interfere with Weyler's policy of extermination."

"We had to witness day after day scenes of horror which no language can describe and yet no voice can be lifted to protest against them. To Spain we cannot apply for succor. She is well acquainted with the present condition of affairs in Cuba, and so far not a farthing has come to us from her, and yet we have sent her our money freely whenever the Spanish people have been in want or distress.

"Upward of 10,000 victims of this savage system of warfare have been crowded into Matanzas without providing for their most natural wants; and after they have been compelled to abandon all that they had in the world, they are to be seen in crowds, from 8 o'clock in the day until late at night, imploring charity."

"In any other country this state of affairs would have brought on disturbances and riots; yet our people, suffering as they are, have not done anything that could in any way disturb order. Can there be a better illustration of a peaceful disposition?"

"Tender in your mothers of America, to you in particular we appeal in our humane undertaking. Send us the might aid of your motherly co-operation; enlist in our crusade against crime and barbarity, and the blessings of thousands will rise to heaven as a fit hymn in your praise. Think that at your very doors there are mothers who love as dearly as you love, and who day after day see their little ones perish in our streets out of sheer hunger, and in most cases without a rag to cover their nakedness."

"As for us, we cannot do our work openly. We have to beg for food for the hungry and clothing for the naked, concealing ourselves and our names as if we were doing something wrong, and we therefore suggest that if any relief is to come, it should be entrusted to the American Consul for distribution, and we would also suggest that the sending of help in