APPROPRIATIONBILLS

They Are Now Attracting the Attention of the House of Representatives.

TO BE EXPENDED FOR FORTIFICATIONS

Nearly \$3,000,000 Will Be Used to Make Our Coasts Dangerous.

MONEY TO BE PAID TO THE PENSIONERS

Yesterday's Discussion of the Appropriation for that Purpose.

AS USUAL A LIVELY ROW IS PREC PITATED

Mr. Mcredith of Virginia Comes Near Having a Personal Encounter with Mr. Funk of Illinois - Interesting and Angry Dialogues Eusue.

WASHINGTON, March 2.- The house today entered upon the consideration of appropriation bills. The fortifications bill, footing something over \$2,000,000, passed and then the pension apropriation came up. This bill usually leads to considerable display of feeling, and today was no exception. An attercation occurred between Mr. Meredith of Virginia and Mr. Funk of Illinois over the former's attempt to prove that there were many fraudulent pensions on the rolls, which almost resulted in a personal collision. Mr. Meredith, who was the aggressor, rushed over to the place where Mr. Funk was standing and shook his fist in the latter's face. Hot words were spoken, but friends interfered and the speaker restored order before any blows were struck.

At the opening of the session of the bouse this morning Mr. Bankhead, chairman of the committee on public buildings, offered a resolution for the appointment of a subcommittee to go to Chicago and investigate the postoffice building there with a view to determining its safety, etc. Mr. Bankhead explained the pressing necessity for examination. The committee has been considering the matter for some time, and there was a diversity of opinion on all points at issue, whether there should be a new site or a new building erected on the present site. It was also questionable whether suitable quarters could be obtained while the building was being prosecuted, which would require from three to ten years. The amount involved was large and the committee was unwilling to make a recommendation without a personal

investigation. The resolution carried an appropriation of \$1,500,000. It was passed. Mr. Kilgore then presented his resolu-tion of yesterday calling upon the sergeantat-arms for his reasons for not carrying out the provisions of the law, which re-quire that he deduct from the salaries of the members for such time as they are ab-sent. It was referred. Mr. McRae called up from the committee n public lands the bill which has been

before several previous congresses to pro-vide for the congresses of certain abandoned military reservations. tion committee, raised the question of consideration again, but the house decided to go on with the bill. Mr. McRae explained the provisions of

tions. The act only applied to reservations of 5,000 acres area, and they were to be c ened only to bona fide settlers, to be I for at not less than the appraised value. After some debate the bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. Holman, ex-Sp:aker Grow, the newly elected congressmin-at-large from Pennsylvania, was then sworn in. Mr. Hol man escorted him to the bar where, with uplifted hand, the oath was administered. Another round of applause followed him to JUDGE JENKINS' DECISION.

Mr. Boatner asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the resolution to investigate the action of Judge Jenkins in granting the injunction against the employes of the Northern Pacific.
Mr. Kilgore objected, and, on motion

Mr. Sayers, the house went into the committee of the whole, Mr. Outhwaite in the chair, for the consideration of the fortifications bill. Mr. Livingstone, in charge of the bill, explained its provision. The total sum carried by the bill is \$2,219,654, upon an estimate of \$7,488,413. The fortifications bill in the Fifty-first congress carried \$4,232,935. He explained the necessity for rigid economy The committee arose, after twenty-five min utes having been occupied in its consideraon. It was passed by a vote of 70 to 9. The house then went back in committee of the whole for the consideration of the pen

Mr. O'Neil of Massachusetts, in charge of the measure, explained its provisions. The bill carried for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, \$14,519,350 less than the bill last The original estimate for the coming fiscal year was \$162,000,000, but it had been revised and cut down later by Commissioner Lochren. Mr. O'Nell argued that while the appropriations for pensions might waver for a few years, the maximum of pension ap-propriations had been passed, and hereafter there would be a material reduction in th amount needed. There were on the rolls in 1893, 966,012 pensioners. The annual increase had been steadily declining. The first year after the act of 1890, 140,000 had been added to the rolls, the second year 100,000, the third year 90,000. Mr. O'Neil took occasion in the course of his speech to defend the course of Commissioner Lochren. In reply to inquiries he said he believed the amount carried by the bill would meet

the demands for all just pensions. "Did I understand you to say there were many fraudulent pensioners on the rolls?" asked Mr. Pickler.
"You did not understand me to say any

thing of the kind," replied Mr. O'Neill, Well, I say it," interposed Mr. Meredith of Virginia, "and I will give you proof in the

Mr. Groate of Vermont followed with an assault on Commissioner Lochren's action in his wholesale suspension of pensioners. He concluded with a glowing tribute to valor, bravery and patriotism of the union

Mr. Meredith made a rather sensational speech. He said he protested against the pension roll as a roll of dishonor in the name of a state that had paid three times as much pension as Vermont,

"That's because there are more of you, suggested Mr. Groate. But we get no benefit," returned Mr.

Meredith.

"That's because you were on the wrong side." suggested Mr. Johnson of Indiana.

"Whether a man is a patriot or a rebel." retorted Mr. Mcredith, "depends upon the result. Success makes him a patriot and defeat a rebel. That was the case in 1776."

Mr. Mcradith, want on to gife cases which Mr. Meredith went on to cite cases which he said made him believe there were hun-dreds and thousands of fraudulent pensioners on the rolls. Later, in referring to some cases in his state of negro pensioners Mr. Meredith said that only negroes go

pensions in his country. "That is because they were the only per who were loyal," said Mr. Baker of New "According to your idea of loyalty," re-plied Mr. Meredith, "there were no loyal men in my country, and I am proud of it."

MORE EXCITING SCENES. Toward the end of Mr. Meredith's speech

most eventuated in a personal collision between him and Mr. Funk of Illinois, Mr. Meredith was still talking about fraudulent pensions and was having an animated after cation with Mr. Baker over a case which-had come under his (Mcredith's) personal observation, where a union soldier was obtaining a pension for a disability which he (Meredith) claimed he did not have.

"If I can judge from the fact that a man seems healthy, strong and vigorous," said he, "and he gets a pension by reason of a disability which, when I see day after day and week by week and year by year, in my plain, homespun country way of speaking, I say that I believe the man iled when he

say that I believe the man lied when he went before the officials and swore he had been crippled in the army."

"I want to say that if the gentleman is honest," interrupted Mr. Funk, rising in his place, "and is stating what he believes to be true, that if he does not make the case known to the proper authorities he is not good citizen

a good citizen."
"I want to say this," returned Mr. Meredith, hotly, "that if the gentleman undertakes to insinuate that I am dishonest, if the gentleman undertakes to—"
Without completing his sentence Mr. Meredth left his place and hurried over to where Mr. Funk was standing. "I did not say—" protested Mr. Funk, as Mr. Mere-dith advanced toward him in a threatening

manner. "You had better not say so," returned Mr. Meredith, still advancing.

A personal encounter was imminent. Members crowded down about the beligerents amidst the most intense excitement and confusion. They were both talking at the same time. Finally Mr. Meredith clinched his fist and shook it under the nose of his adversary. Members who had crowded around Meredith took him by the shoulders to prevent a blow from being struck. All this time Mr. Outhwaite, who was presiding over the committee of the whole, was pounding vigorously for order, but without effect, and Speaker Crisp, who had been hurriedly sent for, mounted the

had been hurriedly sent for, mounted the rostrum and assumed the gavel.

"I undertake to zay you are not my keeper," shouted Mr. Meredith, as he was backed down the aisle by his friends.

"I stand by that proposition," shouted back Mr. Funk, who was held on one side by Mr. Doolittle and on the other by Mr. Payne, "either here or anywhere else."

A few sharp raps of the speaker's gavel produced a measure of quiet. The house recognized the hand of the presiding officer. "The sergeant-at-arms will cause the gentlemen to be seated, said the speaker in firm tone, "Every gentleman will be seated," sergeant-at-arms rapidly assistant cleared the aisles and members resumed

their seats. The excitement quieted down. After order had been restored Mr. Meredith aros and protested, amid laughter, that he was and protested, amid laughter, that he was not excited, but that gentlemen could hardly do here what they might do ciscwhere. With this parting shot he closed his speech and immediately, the bouse which was at a high tension, on motion of Mr. Savers ook a recesa until 8 o'clock. The night session was devoted to the con-

sideration of private pension bills. Several were favorably reported, but no vote was taken on any of them. Adjourned.

ON PRISON FARE. Boss McKane's First Breakfast in Sing Sing-

His Doctor's Certificates. SING SING, March 2 .- This morning when the convicts in Sing Sing prison were marched from their cells to the lower deck

the last man on the line was John Y. Mc-Kane. His hands rested on the shoulders of a horse thief from New York. McKane, with his companions, filed into the large breakfast room and sat down on a rude wooden stool. In front of him was a tin cup with a pint of black coffee, made of burnt bread crusts, and two slices of unbuttered bread. This was McKane's first breakfast in prison. Unlike "Biff" Ellison and Francis Weeks, McKane ate his breakfast. As soon as breakfast was over McKane was marched the hands of the instructor, who was to give him his first lesson in cutting trousers McKane spent a sleepless night in his cell, and was one of the first men up when the gong sounded in his gallery. He anxious! inquired if there was any danger of the smallpox spreading. He was told not. Mc-Kane brought up a certificate from his phy-sician, Dr. Hill of Gravesend, stating that McKane was suffering from heart trouble lung trouble and kidney disease.

SABBATH REST FOR THOUSANDS, Erie and Other Roads Take a Radical Step

CHICAGO, March 2 .- (Special Telegram to The Bee.)-Four thousand railroad men who have been working seven days a week for years will get a holiday Sunday. For the first time in the history of the trunk lines in this country an order has been issued by the Eric road to hold all common freight

night to 12 o'clock Sunday night, every week in the year. The order will go into effect at midnight, and nearly all the railroad men handling freight on the New York, Lake Erie & Western railroad, the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio and the Chicago & Erie rail roads will be given a day off Sunday. the necessary crews to handle fast freight and perishable freight will be kept at work. The passenger service will also be cut down that the station agents and telegraph operators may get a few hours extra rest or

The order affects nearly 8,000 men, half of whom will get a day's rest, the others being apelled to work for two or three hours on

SCARED THE CATHOLICS.

Anonymous Letter Threatening to Burn

Church Received at Rockford. ROCKFORD, Ill., March 2 .- (Special Tele gram to The Bee.)-Father McMahon, pasto of St. Mary's Catholic church, the largest in the city, received an anonymous letter late this afternoon stating that the church would be burned or blown up with dynamite within the next few nights, and that Joseph J. Gravelin of this city was at the head of the gang who would do the work. With Chief Tisdale, Father McMahon went to Mayor Hutchins, who is at the head of the local camp of the American Protective assolation, and said he desired to turn the prop erty over to the city for protection from the

ner member of the Catholic church, denies ng connected with any conspiracy.

This man belongs to your order," said Father McMahon to Mayor Hutchins, "and you ought to look after him and protect us,"

WENT FOR THE DEFENSE.

State's Attorney Bottum's Address in Coughlin Case.

CHICAGO, March 2 .- Assistant State's Attorney Bottum continued his address today He energetically attacked expert medical testimony, called Attorney W. S. Forest "monomaniac on the cause of death," and roundly scored the methods of the defense pectators crowded the court room during

CHAIRMAN WILSON'S ILLNESS.

Fever Has Left Him and He Now Needs Only Nursing and Rest. CITY OF MEXICO, March 2.—Congress

man Wilson, who is ill at Guadalajara, is re covering satisfactorily and the typhoid at tack of fever has left him. He now need: only nursing and rest. Dr. M. Provost says that after ten to fourteen days' convalescence Mr. Wilson can start home in his car

MONTEVIDEO, March 2,-There is much excitement in Uruguay in connection with the election. In anticipation of serious trouble, the troops have been confined a more exciting scene occurred, which al- | barracks,

OMAHA MAY HAVE THE BRANCH

House Committee on Indian Affairs Settles the Supply Depot Question.

CHICAGO IS TO HAVE HEADQUARTERS

Representative Mercer Conducts a Winning Fight-Opinion of the Assistant Commissioner on the Advantages of Omaha as a Site.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 513 Fourteenth Street, WASHINGTON, March 2,

Representative Mercer appeared before the Indian committee of the house this morning and made a showing in favor of Omaha as a proper place in which to establish the Indian supply depot. General Armstrong, assistant commissioner of Indian affairs, also occupied the time of the committee and during his examination he said Omaha was the best city in the United States in which to establish such a depot. He in formed the committee that the government paid each year for headquarters at New York City \$6,500 for rent, \$2,000 a year for superintendent's salary, and employed other persons in managing the business at that point; that the goods now purchased in New York could be obtained as cheaply at Chicago and Omaha, and cost of transporta-tion would be saved.

There seems a disposition on the part of the committee to remove the supply depot from New York and locate it at Chicago and make Omaha the branch supply depot.
In other words, it is to be Chicago and
Omaha instead of New York and Chicago.
Representative Mercer is laboring with

the Illinois and other western members in favor of the Chicago-Omaha combination, asby this means alone can Omaha be recog-nized at all. After making his argument before the committee, Mr. Mercer had an interview with the chairman of the comm ee on Inlian affairs, and was assured by him that New York would be abandoned as an Indian supply depot by the adoption of the bill, as it will be finally submitted by the committee on Indian affairs that Chicago and Omaha will be the places at which the depots will be established, and that until Omaha can arrange for a ware house the government corral can be used.

GYMNASTICS WITH THE TARIFF. Wherever the senate finance committee proposes any increase of the duties upon a raw material in the tariff bill, it makes a corresponding reduction in manufactures from that material. For instance, it is proposed to place a duty of 40 cents per ton upon iron ore and coal and three-quarters of a cent upon lead in the ore, and sharp reductions are made from the house figures in the fron schedule and it is proposed to put the products of lead on the free list. This is protecting the mine owners, but minimizing the slight protection given labor by the house bill. If any duty should be on wool the very life would be cut

out of the woolen manufacturers. Chairman Voorhees stated today that he had not, as reported, lost his fight for an increase of the whisky tax to \$1.20 per gal-lon and an extension of the bonded period to eight years. This is exactly what the Whisky trust and bourbon distillers of Kentucky and elsewhere want. The chairman of the finance committee said that when the bill becomes public it would contain this increase of the tax and this extension of the bonded period. If the senate should agree to these provisions, it is hoped that the conference committee will reduce the tax to \$1.10 and fix the bonded period at five committee to have a margin upon which to trade in conference. The plan now is to get the changes which the kickers have de-manded completed so that the democratic nembers of the senate can view the measure between tomorrow night and Monday morning. If the dissatisfaction expressed with the modification is not so general and bitter as to threaten the fate of the bill, the measure will be laid before the full finance committee on Monday or Tuesday morning and given to the public, but if the kickers are yet much dissatisfied another conference or caucus will be called.

The bill as it stands fixes a single duty of 1 cent a pound upon sugar of all grades. Since duties have been placed upon a num-ber of articles made free by the house bill and duties reduced upon manufactures in a way to largely increase the revenues under the law proposed, it is found that a duty for revenue upon sugar will not be necessary and it is now simply a question whether the provision in the bill as it stands will be alowed to remain or shall be stricken out and all grades of sugar made absolutely free.

IN A GENERAL WAY. The Indians, the half breeds and whites in Nebraska who are affected by the recent decision against the allotment of lands and annuities to half breeds are showering in on congress a perfect flood of protests. Nebraska delegation has received a large number of communications from its con-stituents who want the law amended in some way so as to preserve their interests. The Nebraska delegation in congress, or at least the republican members of it, will likely

take some uniform action on the subject M. J. Hughes of West Point, Neb., through friends today filed at the Treasury ment an application for appointment to the of special agent of the treasury Fourth class postmasters were appointed

today as follows: South Dakota-Windom, Roberts county P. H. Fowler, vice A. W. Burnett, resigned, Utah-Woodland, Summit county, Robert Mitchie, vice T. P. Potts, resigned.

Wyoming-Afton, Uintah county, G. H. Roberts, vice John Wilkes, removed; G. H. Cross, Beaver, Converse county, vice Charles

Idaho-Clayton, Custer county, Mrs. Clara McWilliams, vice A. J. Cook, resigned; Coun-cil Valley, Washington county, Mrs. Effle Gray, vice William Peschfield, resigned; Lionet, Kootensi county, Mrs. Jennie L Long, vice Emma Miller, resigned; Newport Kootenai county, R. I. Towle, vice M. C Kelly, resigned; Old Mission, Kootena ounty, Cornelius McGrevy, vice Jeremiah resigned; Samaria, Onelda John Jenkins, vice Florence E. Baker, re

Colonel Montgomery Bryant, Thirteenth infantry, having served over thirty years in the army, is retired. Special orders regard-ing the recruiting officer at San Francisco are PERRY S. HEATH.

SILVER MEN NOT SURPRISED.

England's Action on the Reassembling of the Monetary Conference Don't Alarm Them. WASHINGTON, March 2.- None of the liver representatives in the house expressed any surprise when told of the discouraging remarks of the British chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Vernon Harcourt, on the outlock for the reassembling of the monetary conference. Representative McCreary of Kentucky, who was a delegate from the United States to the conference, said; "The outlook does not indicate that an interna-There is, however, a growing feeling in Europe in favor of the enlarged use of sil-ver. England has been in favor of gold monometallism for a number of years, but there are many able men like Mr. Balfour Sir William Holdsworth, Sir Henry Macey Thompson and others who favor interna-tional bimetailism. England has blockaded the way more than any other nation and prevented an international agreement for many years, but I believe there will be, after a while, such a demand for interna-tional bimetallism that another conference must be held at Paris or Brussels. But it is probably impossible that it can assemble until several leading countries of Europe indicate a desire for the conference."

Representative Newlands of Nevada said

that he had no expectation that England

would move for a reassembling of the conference while the liberals remain in power. If the conservatives could seeure control be If the conservatives could secure control he would consider the prespects brighter for an international agreement, since Balfour and other prominent men of that party were favorable to silver. He was confident that under this administration the initiative would not be taken by the United States.

Representative Bryan of Nebraska said:

Representative Bryan of Nebraska said: "Those in this country who are opposed to any further use of silver in the United States, except by international agreement are waiting England's consent. This dispatch indicates that England does not in-tend to join us. Speaking for myself, I have not expected England to join the movements olong as she is so largely a creditor nation and, therefore, interested in the apprecia-tion of gold. I am in favor now, as I have always been, of our legislating for our own people, without regard to the wishes or threats of other nations, and I hope the American sentiment will soon be strong enough to enable us to establish our own standard and provide sufficient money for

"Do you think this government is likely to ropose another conference?"
"I have not seen any indication of such ction and there seems to be no encouragement from abroad." Senator Allison, another delegate to the senator and a dispatch, with the comment that he had known all the time that the United States would not propose

another conference.

Representative Bland said that the action of England was immaterial. He believed the United States should stand on its own feet. I never took any stock in this international pusiness," he added. "I believe it is all

ARMOR CONTRACTS.

Carnegie Company Has Been Furnishing

Poor Quality of Goods. WASHINGTON, March 2.—For some time past it has been known that the Carnegie Steel company, which has been supplying a large portion of the steel plate used for naval armor, had been in trouble with the Naval department respecting certain irregularities in the quality of plate supplied for the armor of the new battleships and monitors. The exact nature of these irregularities were not known until today, when Secretary Herbert made the following state

ties were not known until foday, when Secretary Herbert made the following statement touching the subject:

"Early in September last the Navy department ascertained that illegal practices were being resorted to by some of the employes of the Carnegie Steel company at Pittsburg, Pa., in the manufacture of armorfor the government, and that these irregularities had been continued for some time. A thorough investigation was set on foot at once. It was ascertained that, while all the armor manufactured for the government excelled the lowest limit of tolerance in specifications, yet that portions of it were not up to the highest possible mark of excellence, which, by the contract, the company was bound to attain.

"After some time spent in negotiations the Carnegie company appealed from the secretary of the navy to the president, who, on January 10, assessed the damages against the company at \$140,480.91, and the company on January 17, 1891, settled with the department. There was no evidence showing or even tending to show that any of the officers save those immediately superintending the tempering and heating were at all cognizant of these tregularities, but as the company was responsible for the acts of its employes, damages to that extent were assessed against the company and the contracts continued:

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

They Now Have the Right of Way in the

House of Representatives. WASHINGTON, March 2.- The great appropriation bills will engage the attention of the house, now that the Bland silver bill is disposed of. There are four appropria-tion bills now on the calendar, an unusual advance at this time in a session. Repre-sentative Sayers, chairman of the appropriations committee, has now arranged to begin the fortifications bill and to follow on the fortifications bill and to follow it with the pension bill, District of Columbia bill and sundry civil bill, in the order named. These measures have the right of way without a special rule, and their consideration will proceed from day to day until all four are passed.

Mr. Sayers counts on passing the fortifications bill in about an hour, as he anticipates no opposition. It carries a total of about \$5,000,000 for sea coast batteries and various fortifications.

arious fortifications.

The pension appropriation bill, which will ome next, carries about \$151,000,000. This neasure is likely to bring out animated deate on the pension system. The total of the bill is \$15,000,000 less than the appropriaarious fortifications.

tion last year. JUDGE JENKINS' DECISION.

Its Investigation Recommended by the House Judiclary Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 2.-The house judiciary committee decided today not to commend the investigation of decisio rendered by Judges Brewer, Taft, Dundy Pardee and others, in connection with the

Pardee and others, in connection with the investigation of Judge Jenkins' decision restraining railway employes.

Representative Somers of Wisconsin appeared before the committee and argued that it was unfair to single out the Jenkins decision. He said there was no opposition to the Jenkins investigation, but the inquiry should at least include the decision of Judge Dundy, whose decision was more severe on employes than was the Jenkins decision. The committee concluded, however, not to complicate the Jenkins investigation by going into other decisions, and a report to that effect will be made to the house.

It is Necessary. WASHINGTON, March 2. The call for democratic caucus to strengthen the rules discloses a formidable array of signatures discloses a formidable array of signatures of leading democratic members of the house. It is a result of the delays and disorderly scenes which have marked recent legislation and indicates that a very considerable proportion of the majority in the house favors a strong rule to secure a quorum and to suppress future delay and confusion. Chairman Holman will call the caucus for next Monday or Tuesday night.

Paying for Indian Supplies. WASHINGTON, March 2 -- Acting Secre tary of the Interior Sims has issued a war rant for the payment of \$2,429 to Thomas A. Harvey of Sarinaw, Mich., for miscel laneous supplies for the Indian reservation delivered at Chicago between January 9 and 18, 1891, under the contract of June 4, 1893.

KILLED IN A COAL MINE.

Two Miners Meet Death and Several Others Are Badly Injured.

nstantly killed, two fatally burned and five others dangerously hurt in an explosio at the Kansas City Clay and Coal com pany's coal mine hear Leeds, six miles

pany's coal mine hear Leeds, six miles southeast of Kansas City, this afternoon. The dead are:

EUGENE PARKER, colored, aged 30.
THOMAS DUGGINS, aged 21.
The injured are: O. L. Wilson, aged 55, burned about arms and body and head, fatally. West Satterly, aged 28, legs fractured and otherwise injured by coal lift; he leaves a family. William Fuller, scriously burned about arms, body and face. S. Farrel, colored, fearfully burned about the body. Benjamin Mardest, colored, internal injuries, badly bruised by flying debris. William Harris, colored, burned from hips up. William Murray, white, badly burned on back and will die. and will die.

The mine had been in an unsafe condition for some time and had been condemned by the state mine inspector. The fans were out of repair and stopped frequently, and this afternoon were stopped for half an hour just before the explosion.

MAY RESULT IN BLOODSHED.

Squatters in Logan County, W. Va., Refused to Be Evicted. BLUEFIELD, W. Va., March 2.-The en ire coal field belt of West Virginia is agitated over the squatters' war in Logan county. Hostilities are expected tomorrow. The squatters are thoroughly equipped and have a supply of dynamite in addition to their Winchesters. They declare they will blow up the first camp which the deputy marshals make on the contested land. Most of the deputies engaged are mountaineers who will not hesitate to fight. The squatters have been beaten in the courts, but cannot be prevailed upon to leave peaceably. They have beld the disputed property for generations, and some of their improvements are of a substantial character.

ments are of a substantial character,

WON'T SERVE UNDER A PEER

Another Interesting Phase in the World of English Politics.

RADICALS PROTEST AGAINST ROSEBERY

They Insist that Gladstone's Successor in the Premiership Shall Be a Commoner or They Will Desert the Party and Cause a Dissolution.

LONDON, March 2.-By command of the queen Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone will proceed to Windsor castle this afternoon and will remain as the guests of her majesty until tomorrow. At noon tomorrow a meeting of the Privy council will be held at Windsor castle, and upon this occasion Mr. Gladstone will tender his resignation of the premiership. The earl of Kimberley, lord president of the council, Earl Spencer, first lord of the admiralty, and the other ministers, with the exception of Lord Rosebery, will be present. Mr. Gladstone is in excellent health and spirits and spent the forenoon quietly at home.

The radicals, headed by Mr. Labouchere,

are firmly determined not to serve under any

peer, and they state that if Lord Rosebery is made premier the existence of the new ministry is limited to a week. Mr. La bouchere has written a letter to Rt. Hen. Edward Majoribanks, the liberal whip, saying that the feeling against a peer assuming the premiership is strong with the liberals as premiership is strong with the liberals as well as with the radicals. Continuing, Mr. Labouchere says: "During the tory administration the fact that the premier was in the House of Lords was a stock complaint of the radicals in and out of Parliament. Mr. Gladstone's popularity was largely due to the fact that he was regarded as the people's minister, seeming even all age, while hold. minister, scorning even old age, while hold-ing the premiership. Except in the House of Commons the party could not consult in regard to its future leader and we cannot for a moment admit that the queen or the cabinet can select our leader in secret con-clave. It is obvious the queen will select the man most grateful to the court instead of to the people. The secrecy maintained in regard to Mr. Gladstone, the semi-official denials up to the last moment, the manner in which his successor was sprung upon us and the house not sitting, have a very ugly aspect and smacks of cabal and intrigue.

"That the queen has a right to select the premier is more true in theory than in fact, and it is probable that within the next few years, if we remain united, we shall sweep away the hereditary chamber. When we welcome them in the House of Commons as elected members they will have the same claim as others to lead us. A peer for the premiership would wreck the party. If such an outrage is attempted it is the duty of every radical to resist such a high-handed

and pernicious proceeding."

The general opinion in official circles is that the queen will summon Lord Rosebery. Mr. Henry Labouchere, in an interview today, was asked what he would say if Lord Rosebery was premier. In reply he said if the conservatives moved want of confidence in such a government he would not support the government, and he thought at least that twenty members were in full sympathy with his view of the situation, and if they were driven to extremes they would even overturn a government beaded by a peer. Mr. Bayard, the United States ambassador, and Mrs. Bayard were among the guests

who dined with the queen at Windsor castle this evening.
In consultation with the queen, Mr. Gladstone explained fully to her majesty the rea-sons for his retirement. The queen expressed her regret that the ose his services, and offered him a pecrage This Mr. Gladstone declined to accept. Mr. Gladstone recommended that Lord Rosebery be appointed as his successor. A tele gram was sent later to Lord Rosebery, s at Epsom, summoning him to Windsor for 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. It is un-derstood he will accept the premiership, but that there will be only two other

changes in the cabinet. The Times says: "Her majesty's choice for Gladstone's successor appears to be between Sir William Harcourt, the earl of Kimberly and Lord Rosebery. All the Kimberly and Lord Rosebery. All the ministers, with the possible exception of Sir William Harcourt, are willing to serve under Lord Rosebery. The feeling is that if the premier is to be a peer, which is undesirable, but probably inevitable

The Daily News in an editorial says: "We deeply and earnestly deplore the fact that Mr. Gladstone has felt it incumbent upon himself to retire. Nobody is able to see from his outward demeanor and his conduct of business any necessity for it. The erals would have preferred to retain upon whatever terms dictated. But of ourse he must be his own judge. Parnellite members regard the retirement of Mr. Gladstone as a betrayal of the Irish cause and are inclined to oppose any ministry of which Mr. Gladstone is not a mem

POPE LEO'S BIRTHDAY.

-His Reply to Congratulations. ROME, March 2 .- The pope today celebrated his 84th birthday and the sixteenth anniversary of his coronation. Cardinal Raffaele Monaco la Vallette offered the congratulations of the sacred college, and the pope, who was in good health, expressed his thanks.

"We are in the decline of life," he said in his reply, "but shall continue to the last day of our life to devote ourselves to making the eneficent action of the church universally

The need of this is great, for all the old conception of purity, justice, authority, lib-erty, social rights and social duties have been overthrown. The church must seek to recall the nations to the principles of moral faith, point out the causes of the exist-ing evils, denounce the designs of Free Masonry, imbue the different classes of society with a feeling of equity and charity, inspire rulers with rectitude and the governed with submission, and instill in all an

"It is for the church to revive study in accordance with the dictates of Christian wisdom, as advised in the recent encyclical interpretation of the scripture.

"We pray that the germs sown by the action of the church may bring forth abundant harvest. In token of this we give you our benediction.'

REPULSED THE MOB.

Pennsylvania Sheriff Succeeds in Saving a Prisoner from a Lynching Party. SCRANTON, Pa., March 2 .- A mob of 300 men atempted to force the jail at Stroudsburg this morning for the purpose of lynch-Richard X. Prior, the negro who a week ago murdered Christian Epiers, a storekesper and his wife in Monroe county. The attack was made at 2 o'clock and was repulsed by the sheriff, who held the mob at bay until the police appeared. The mob retired in a sullen mood and it is feared that they will be reinforced and will yet succeed in break ing into the jail and securing the murderer

Filed the Bond.

Mr. Pardee, of the electric lighting company that seeks the contract for the lightng for the next three years, yesterday filed the bond for \$25,000 required by the council. It was specified by the council at the meeting Tuesday evening that the bond should be filed within three days, and yesterday was the third day.

Steele Mackaye's Funeral Services. NEW YORK, March 2.-Funeral services over the remains of Steele Mackaye, the playwright, were held this morning at All Souls' church. The church was crowded | burg February 25, bound for New York,

with friends of the deceased from the theatrical and from the theatrical and ary world.

There were many floral off s. Henry Irving sent a wreath of flowers. Rev. Dr. Williams conducted the ceremony.

FAILED TO STOP THE TRAIN.

Train Robbers Try the Rock Island Just Outside of St. Joseph. ST. JOSEPH, Mo., March 2.-(Special Telegram to The Bee.)-A daring attempt was made to hold up the eastbound express train on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific

railroad at 7:45 o'clock tonight. The rob-

bers took up their positions at a lonely spot

three miles east of this city, at a point less

than one mile distant from where the "Ell" train on the Burlington read was held up and robbed a little more than a month ago A red lantern was waved across the track in front of the approaching train just as it rounded a curve at a high rate of speed Engineer McKinney reversed his engine immediately and applied the air brakes, and the speed of the train was soon greatly reduced. By this time four men could be seen crouched alongside the track. The engineer's suspicions were aroused when his train approached near enough to the robbers to enable him to see that the red lantern was merely a barnyard lantern with a red rag wrapped around the globe As soon as the engineer saw this he pre pared for an emergency and released the air brakes. By this time he could see that all four men were masked over the faces. He at once pulled the throttle wide open, and the train rushed forward with a lunge, after it had almost come to a standstill. The bandits saw at once they were baffled

gineer and fireman had taken the precaution The outlaws were armed with Winchester rifles and are believed to be the same band which has terrorized this section since early in December. No description of the men could be given by Engineer McKinney. The express car carried through packages for Chicago and the east, the value of which is estimated at \$200,000. It is believed that the outlaws learned of this in some manner In this city. The Rock Island office here was at once notified of all the details of the attempted robbery and the police at once went to work on the case. A sheriff's posse was also organized at once and has gone in pursuit of the bandits. Every road leading into the city is guarded and detectives and officers have gone to the scene. The police department was armed with Winchester re-peating shotguns on Monday in anticipation of another hold up, as the gang is known to

and opened on the train. Fifteen or twenty shots were fired into the cab, but the en-

reside in this city.

This is the fourth hold up that has been attempted in less than two months within ten miles of St. Joseph, two of which were successful. The police have no clew to the identity of the outlaws at this hour.

FOUGHT FOR HIS FREEDOM.

Unique and Desperate Attempt of a New Jersey Convict to Escape. TRENTON, N. J., March 2.-J. S. Wallwitz, alias John Malwitz, sentenced to twenty years in the state prison, sawed the bars of his cell door this morning and gained access to the corridor. He obtained a rope and then lassoed Keeper James Walters and choked him into uncon-

T. Walters and choked him into unconsciousness. Center Keeper James B. Lippincott appeared on the scene and the convict secured the gun of the unconscious man and killed Lippincott. Wallwitz was recaptured.

No more daring or desperate attempt has ever been made by a prisoner to get outside of the strong penal institution and the same may be said of the ingenious character of the effort, Standing in front of his cell, Wallwitz awaited the presence of any of the three turnkeys whose duty it is to pass the corridors haurly. In a moment Turnkey Waters came along, Like a flash Wallwitz sprang into his cell and instantly he was out in the corridor again, this time with a piece of rope which he had cut from the out in the corridor again, this time with a piece of rope which he had cut from the ventilator. With the rope he formed a noose which he threw over Waters' head.

Lassoed like an animal Waters recled and fell and the convict bound him to the floor, but not before Waters made an outcry, Waters managed to crawl to an electric button in one of the walls and pushed it. This sounded an alarm below, where Keeper fames B. Lippincett was on duty. The latbutton in one of the walls and pushed it. This sounded an alarm below, where Keeper James B. Lippincott was on duty. The latter ordered Keeper Francis Leonard, who was somewhere in the west wing at the time, to investigate, but getting no response from Leonard by signal, Lippincott himself hastened toward the wing. In a recess of an anteroom he took an iron bar out of the door and with this in one hand and with a revolver in the other he hastened on. He had gone, however, only a few yards when he came face to face with Wallwitz. In his left hand Wallwitz carried the ugliest slungshot ever seen in the prison. In his right hand was a revolver, which he had wrested from Keeper Walters. There were no witnesses of the terrible encounter that ensued and all that is positively known is that the convict killed Keeper Lippincott by shooting him in the thigh and back and that the keeper wounded the convict slightly with a builet from his revolver.

Lippincott's aim was not quite perfect and his builet only grazed Wallwitz' forehead. Wallwitz recognized the futility of any further attempt to escape, but he was not cowed. Raising his revolver he fired twice into a bunch of turnkeys but both balls lodged harmlessly in the prison wall.

FROM A MEXICAN PRISON.

Hugh Bryce Relates an Experience of Per-

secution and Injustice. EL PASO, Tex., March 2.-Hugh Bryce, who arrived from Mexico this morning, tells a story of wrong and suffering that almost parallels that of Edmond Dantes in Dumas' "Count of Monte Cristo." Bryce is a mechanic who passed through this city nearly four years ago from Pueblo, Colo., where he had been foreman of the shops of Stearns & Rogers. When he arrived in Puebla, a city west of the City of Mexico, he says he was arrested on the charge of having murdered a prominent Mexican, whose name he has never known. The murder occurred nearly two years before, when he was foreman of the factory above mentioned. He was thrown into prison and his feet chained. He has never been allowed to speak for an American, and he could not speak Spanish. He wrote letters to the American consuls at Mexico and San Luis Potosi, but never got a reply. To his frequent letters to his wife and other friends he had no reply. This convinced him that his letters were intercepted. He never was called out for trial. At last he obtained his liberty, he says, by paying to the mayor of the town \$5,000 and to the chief of police another thousand. He was liberated on Washington's birthday and reached here today. When he passed through here going into Mexico Bryce deposited \$5,000 in a bank, and with that he hopes to go to Washington and press a claim against the Mexican government for damages.

He is known to Masons here as being a a mechanic who passed through this city

claim against the Mexican government for damages.

He is known to Masons here as being a thirty-third degree Mason a Shriner and a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. He says that his father is a brother of Senator Brice of Ohlo and that the senator's branch of the family changed the spelling of the name.

Bryce appears almost crazed with joy at being again on American soil and his only desire seems to be to find his wife, whom he expects to arrive tomorrow from Omaha, Neb.

WILL WED A COUNT.

Florence Stebbins of Kansas City Engaged to a Titled Foreigner. KANSAS CITY, March 2 .-- A cablegram has been received here from Geneva anouncing that Miss Florence Stebbins, daughter of

Mr. W. R. Stebbins, a wealthy Kansas City

man, is to wed Count Lionel Vonzoy, a mem-

per of the Reichstag.

FOUR HUNDRED KILLED. Brazilian Insurgents Defeated by the Government with Heavy Losses. BUENOS AYRES, March 2.-A dispatch

from Rio Grande do Sul says the insurgents have been defeated at Sarandi, losing 400 killed. In addition many prisoners were captured by the government forces. Scandia's Shaft Damaged. SOUTHAMPTON, March 2.- The German

steamer Scandia, Captain Kopff, arrived

here this morning, returning with her shaft damaged. The Scandia sailed from Ham-

MAY TAKE A HAND

England and Nicaragua in a Fair Way to Get Into a Dispute.

BRITISH MARINES LANDED AT COLON

Flimsy Pretext of the British Commander for His Action.

TAKEN TO PROTECT A MOSQUITO CHIEF

Talk with the Nicaraguan Consul at New York on the Subject.

UNITED STATES VERY MUCH INTERESTED

Officials at Washington Are Somewhat Excited Over the Incident-Will Probably Insist on the Enforcement of the Monroe Dectrine,

[Covarighted, 1804, by the Associated Press.] COLON, March 2.- The British warship Reopatra arrived here today from Bluefields, Mosquito territory, Nicaragua, and soon after she reached this port it became known that her commander had landed and left a force of eighty men, their officers and three boats, with instructions to protect the Mosquito chief against any attempt on the part of the Nicaraguan government to break the treaty of 1860, securing to the former autonomy. Upon the demand of the British commander the Cleopatra came here in order, to cable the admiral in command of the British fleet at Jamaica for instructions. Shortly afterward the Cleopatra began coaling and as soon as she received an answer to the cable sent to Jamaica the warship hurriedly got up steam and put to sea again, re-turning to Bluefields last night.

NICARAGUA'S POSITION. NEW YORK, March 2.—Mr. A. D. Stranns, the Nicaraguan vice consul, was seen at his office this afternoon by the Associated press reporter, and after reading the above aspatch Mr. Strauss said: "Well, that is a patch Mr. Strauss said: Well, that is a very plausible story. You see, about three weeks ago a lot of drunken negroes arrived in the Mosquito territory form Jamaica and got into a row with the Mosquito chief, who is a worthless, drunken, good-for-nothing fellow and very illiterate. They raised a good deal of a disturbance, to the annoyance of the traders residing there, the majority of whom are Americans, and of the remainder the British traders are in the minority. Although the territory has had its autonomy secured by treaty, the Nicaraguan government decided to protect the resident traders and declared martial law. The Nicaraguan soldiers were sent into the Mosquito chief's territory to quell the riots and disturbances. That is all I know about it. I had not heard of the Eritish soldiers being there until this dispatch was shown

Sir William Booker, the British consul, when the telegram was handed him, said: "I have heard nothing about it, but in my opinion the rights of the Mosquito territory, are protected under the treaty equally by Great Britain and America."

TALKED OF IN MALL STON.

That Colon Incident Very Likely to Receive WASHINGTON, March 2 .- The report that the British warship Cleopatra had landed troops at Bluefields, Nicaragua, and interfered in the dispute between Nicaragua and the reigning Mosquito chief, is regarded with keen interest in Washington, although so far the government has taken no step beyond keeping informed of the progress of events there through reports from Mr. Braid, the United States consul at San Juan del Norte. The point involved in the present dispute is not new, but because of the fact that Bluefields is only sixty miles distant from Greytown, the eastern terminus of the Nicaraguan canal, and occupies a location of great strategic importance toward that project, it may be the United States will be-

ome involved in the dispute in the future.

Certainly this is likely to be the case if the

British on beyond the point of asserting a

protectorate and seek to secure possession of the place. The latest official news received here from the United States consul at San Juan del Norte is dated February 6 and 10. I ported that 200 Nicaraguan soldiers about to leave for Bluefields to overthrow the Mosquito government. This force oc-cupied the town on February 10. The Mosquito chief lodged a protest with the British consul at San Juan del Norte, Mr. Bigham, and besought his assistance in re-covering his rights. The United States consul says it is believed the Nicaragua government does not intend to incorporate the Mosquito country by force, but an assembly of the chiefs will be called to choose a new council and municipal authorities.

The excitement was very great when the The excitement was very great when the British relinquished to Nicaragua and Honduras their protectorate over the Mosquito country by the treaty of 1860, and it was with a condition that the Mosquito Indiana should be permitted to maintain their own government. Under color of this article the British have intervened between the Indiana and Nicaragua. But the Entited States has and Nicaragua. But the United States has always insisted that the British had abso-But the United States has lutely lost all claims to a protectorate and that Nicaragua held absolute sovereignty over the Mosquito country. In recent years the native Mosquito population at Biuefields has practically disappeared, and the town has fallen into the hands of Jamaica negroes and other British subjects, who have directed the government and established British forms of law. The Nicaraguan government has been desirous of asserting its sovereignty over the place and it was possibly an attempt of this kind that caused the landing

of Britishers. BRAZILIANS PLEASED.

Result of the Elections Restoring Confidence - Decrees by Pelxoto.

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 2 .- On all sides here people are congratulating themselves that the election passed off quietly, but the action of President Peixoto today would seem to denote that further trouble is brewing, and the end of the revolution is not to near at hand as at first thought. President Pe-ixoto today issued two important decrees, The first increasing the strength of the reg-ular army and will, therefore, impose addi-tional burdens upon the people and increase the already heavy taxation to a greater de-gree. This increase of the army is said to the first step in a movement to crush out the rebellion in this neighborhood and in the south, and should this object be attained it may be said the additional burden which the

may be said the additional burden which the
people will be called upon to bear will, after
all, be a blessing in disguise.

The second decree provides that persons
accused of treason shall be tried by a military court and would seem to indicate repressive measures more severe. At the
same time it is annuonced that martial law
will not be proclaimed so long as the situation remains as transquil as now. tion remains as tranquil as now.
Yellow fever continues to spread here,
Yesterday there were ninety one deaths
from the disease and, in addition, twenty
deaths from other fevers were recorded.

The insurgents in this vicinity now say frankly that they are ughting for their lives, and it is believed that if the Peixoto fleet was to make a hold swoop down from Bahia and engage the insurgent fleet in these waters the result would be a prompt and thorough victory for the government squadethorough victory for the government squad-