

HELP FOR THE ARMY.

WORKINGMEN GO TO THE AID OF KELLEY'S ARMY.

Thousands of Them March the Streets—An Unsuccessful Effort to Get the Railroads to Furnish Transportation—A Proposition to Go to Kansas City by the River Route—The Commonwealers Hard Lines—On to Washington.

General Kelley's Forces. OMAHA, Neb., April 21.—At a meeting of the workingmen of this city and Council Bluffs last night Governor H. H. Hazen was denounced by the speakers for his treatment of the "industrialists" and a committee was appointed to go to Council Bluffs to induce the railroads to take the march on East. It was also decided to march in force to the Kelly camp tomorrow if a train was not secured for the "industrialists."

On the march from the bridge to the camp of Council Bluffs, hundreds of men could be seen. A train for Council Bluffs was secured at the time it was announced that the "army" had gathered at Jefferson square and organized into companies with officers for every ten men. The march was then taken up through the city hall. At every street corners were added and when the column reached the Paxton hotel there were 2,000 men in line. Each company was provided with an American flag and as fast as recruits joined they were divided into companies, supplied with flags and banners. At Eleventh and Farnam streets the main column was met by a detachment of 100 men. They then marched over the toll bridge without paying fares.

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REVIVING AN OLD LAW.

By Which the Pay of Congressmen is Docketed for Absentees. WASHINGTON, April 21.—Speaker Crisp yesterday authorized Sergeant-at-Arms Snow to make public the new form of certificate by which the old law in disuse for 30 years is revived and the pay of members is "docketed" for absenteeism. The member certifies to the number of days he was absent during the month and the speaker certifies to the amount due him. Mr. Snow said concerning the new system:

"I feel that it will result in much confusion and friction, yet, as the law exists and the house wants it executed, I will do so. There will be many difficulties in keeping the accounts, and members will necessarily be subjected to much inconvenience. At present members draw cash or else make drafts at their banks on the balance with us. Now, if a member in New York draws on us through a local bank, the draft will be presented to us on the 4th of the month, which is pay day for the preceding month. But at that time we will not have the member's signed certificate showing the amount due him. The certificate cannot be made until the last moment, as the deduction for absenteeism may occur on the last day. Then it is not within the bounds of possibility for 356 members of congress to make out their certificates at the moment they are wanted. After that they must go to the speaker for approval. As a result it will be difficult, and perhaps impossible, to keep run of the balances. I cannot see how we can keep drafts and checks made by members through banks from going to protest. It will be no satisfactory thing to have a dozen or more drafts at a time going to protest, with the attendant inconvenience and injury to the bank credit of members. Still, if the house wants this system resumed, I will execute it to the best of my ability. The first deductions will be on May 4."

ANTI-TARIFF ARMY.

Eight Hundred Philadelphia Workmen Leave for Washington. PHILADELPHIA, April 21.—Eight hundred workmen under the leadership of John S. Stewart, president of the Workingmen's Protective Tariff league left today for Washington to enter their protest against the Wilson bill. A mass meeting is to be held at Metcroft's hall in that city to-night to adopt a memorial to the United States senate.

To-morrow the men will have a street parade and march to the senate where they will present their petition, which will be accompanied by sample of textile fabrics made by them as a practical demonstration of the benefits of the McKinley bill.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Representative Hammer of Philadelphia called on Sergeant-at-Arms Bright today to confer with him as to the reception of the Philadelphia high tariff workmen at the capitol. He stated that they came disclaiming any connection whatever with the "Coxey movement," but as workmen able to pay their own expenses, with purposes entirely peaceable in character, with the intention and desire only of uttering a protest against the passage of the Wilson bill. He desired to know from Colonel Bright what he would permit them to do in this respect.

SENATORS FEEL ALARMED.

They Take a Serious View of the Coxey Movement. WASHINGTON, April 21.—Inquiry concerning the proceedings of the executive session of the senate develops the fact that senators take a more serious view of the prospective gathering of Coxeyites and others here than the first report would seem to indicate. The opinion is expressed by senators who participated in the executive proceedings that in view of precedents and the emergency that is likely to arise, President Cleveland would be justified in issuing a proclamation warning the men now on their way to the city in connection with Coxey's movement that the authorities will be prepared to require the strictest observance of order. The opinion is also freely expressed in the senate and was advanced in executive session that congress cannot afford and should do nothing looking to the sustenance of the Coxey army while here.

GOLD IN THE TREASURY.

Supply is Decreasing and the Reserve Liable to be Encroached Upon. WASHINGTON, April 21.—The net gold in the treasury at the close of business yesterday was \$103,673,528, and the cash balance \$131,348,741. Information received at the treasury indicates there will be another heavy payment of gold next Saturday, which possibly may reach last week's shipment of \$4,200,000. It is expected, however, that not more than half the amount will be taken from the sub-treasuries, the banks furnishing the rest. Nevertheless, the gold supply in the treasury is decreasing week by week until it has reached a point where the \$100,000,000 reserve is liable any day to be again encroached upon.

FIGHT THE OUTLAWS.

BILL DALTON, THE DESPERADO, SHOT DOWN. Three Officers, Three Bandits and Two Citizens Killed—A Running Fight Near Ewer Mountain—Terrors of Oklahoma and Southern Kansas Done For—Latest News From the Field of Conflict.

Bloody Territory Battle. PERRY, Ok., April 20.—A messenger from the band of United States deputy marshals, who have been after the Dalton gang for some days, arrived here early this morning for reinforcements and reported that in a battle 40 miles east of here near Ewer mountain last night the noted outlaws, Bill Dalton and Bill Doolan and another outlaw said to be "Bitter Creek," three deputy marshals and a woman and a little girl were killed and that the battle was still in progress.

Marshal Nix of Oklahoma had been planning for some days to catch the Dalton gang and Deputy Marshals Burrell Cox, Heck Thomas and Bill Tigheham of Perry, with fourteen others, left some days ago for the eastern part of the Cherokee strip in pursuit of the Daltons. The marshals met Bruce Miller, one of the gang, yesterday, and the fight commenced, on McElroy's ranch, fifteen miles this side of Ingalls. Bill Dalton and Bill Doolan were near and went to Miller's assistance with others of the band of outlaws. The latest news from the field of conflict is that a running fight is still in progress and that it looks very much as though the noted outlaw gang will be swept out of existence. The reward for Bill Dalton's capture dead or alive is \$2,500 and for Bill Doolan is \$1,500. They had terrorized Oklahoma and Southern Kansas for the past four years.

NICARAGUA CANAL.

Decided Hostility to Senator Morgan's Bill in the House Developed. WASHINGTON, April 20.—Nicaraguan canal matters came up for discussion yesterday in the house commerce committee. The meeting was called ostensibly to hear an argument by M. B. Moore of Dubuque, Iowa. He was a member of the executive committee appointed by the Nicaraguan canal conventions at St. Louis and New Orleans in 1892. He presented to the committee a printed protest against the passage of the senate (Morgan) canal bill, and submitted one in support of the bill prepared by himself, which, he asserted, was no scheme to build the canal by governmental aid for the benefit of private parties. It was direct and definite in its provisions. It was a commercial company in which the three nations interested are the principal stock-holders and received their chief revenues. The interest of the United States would be about 90 per cent of the whole, and it would control the canal practically the same as the English government controls the Suez canal, by owning a majority of the stock.

Several members expressed themselves very emphatically on the matter of the government partnership with the canal company in the work on the canal, and declared that the United States ought not to take any stock in the concern, but should assume control in the enterprise outright and finish the work already begun. From the sentiments expressed by the members of the committee from time to time during the discussion it became evident that there would be a decided hostility to the Morgan senate bill should it ever reach the house.

THE SENATE AND COXEYITES.

Peffer and Allen Declare That the "Commonweal" Should be Received. WASHINGTON, April 20.—In the senate today Mr. Peffer called up his resolution for the appointment of a committee on communications to receive the petitions of Coxey's army. He explained that the resolution was to prepare for the proper reception of this body of men and to give them every facility to present their grievances to congress. The country was on the verge of trouble, and unless the senate was wise and managed its affairs with discretion its members would regret it in the near future. The times were ripe for such movements, but this was a peaceful body of men, coming here to personally lay their grievances before congress.

Mr. Allen, Populist of Nebraska, while not entirely approving of Coxey's action, asserted the perfect right of Coxey and his followers to come to Washington if they chose, and not only that, but they had a right to come into the capitol and occupy the galleries of the senate, and it would be unwise on the part of the senate to refuse them this. They also had a right to be heard, and no man, whether senator or citizen, had a right to deny them that. He bitterly denounced the report that General Ordway of the District of Columbia was prepared to mobilize the militia at the confines of the District of Columbia. "This man is continuing here with perfect right," he continued, "with rights which under the constitution are as sacred as those of any other man, woman or child, and yet we witness the spectacle of this city being thrown into convulsions over the expectation of seeing this peaceful body of men come into the city."

Jealousy Causes an Indian Tragedy.

MOHNT VERNON, Ala., April 20.—A female Apache Indian prisoner of war named Bell and Nahloragun, a member of the Indian company stationed at Mount Vernon barracks, were shot and mortally wounded by Hugh Zettol, a member of the Indian company, when they shot and instantly killed himself. The cause was jealousy.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

Report of the House Committee on Naval Affairs. WASHINGTON, April 20.—The present and prospective naval strength of the United States in comparison with that of foreign powers is set forth in the report of the house committee on naval affairs, presented yesterday by Chairman Cummings. The report states the committee has reluctantly concluded not to recommend the construction of a new battleship, because of the depleted condition of the treasury. It is urged, however, there must be no halt in building up the navy. "England proposes," says the report, "to begin seven battle-ships of the first class; six cruisers of the second class and two sloops. Italy, with a depleted treasury, is preparing to build three first-class battle-ships, three cruisers, twelve torpedo boats and four transports. Germany, France and Russia are going to even greater lengths to secure an increase of their navies. In view of these facts, it certainly would not be safe for the United States to build no more battle-ships. With increasing prosperity the work should go on until the American navy is strong enough to stand all exigencies."

In accordance with the suggestion of the secretary of the navy the committee recommends he be authorized to use "for the construction of one additional cruiser of the Vesuvius type," the \$450,000 appropriated by the act of March 2, 1890, for the construction of three torpedo boats to cost altogether not more than \$450,000. By the act of March 3, 1893, \$200,000 was appropriated for building a submarine boat. The committee recommends that the secretary be authorized to use this \$200,000 for the construction of a torpedo boat. The committee further recommends that authority be given the secretary to transform the United States steamer Vesuvius into a torpedo cruiser.

This will give a total of four new torpedo boats, and if the Vesuvius is changed, five. The report summarizes the items of appropriations for the new navy. The total is \$25,780,966; which is an advance on last year, but a considerable decrease from the estimate of this year. The main item for decrease is \$4,000,000 for armor plate, which is \$2,500,000 less than the estimate.

SCORE BRECKINRIDGE.

The National Christian Purity Association Goes on Record. NEW YORK, April 20.—The National Christian League for the Promotion of Social Purity has issued a statement regarding its attitude toward the case of Congressman Breckinridge, in which it says: In view of Mr. Breckinridge's elevated rank in his high position in the church, an exponent of morals in schools, honored in society at home and abroad as the moral head of a family, who has been disclosed to the eyes of the nation as a hypocrite in the church, prominent deceiver in his high office as a statesman and a violator of every sacred relation in the home and family during the past decade and. Whereas, the National Christian League for the Promotion of Social Purity, believing that the safety of the church, the very life of the home and the integrity of the state depend upon individual purity, and that the standard should be the same for the man as for the woman, and earnestly striving by organized effort to elevate such standard and thereby accomplish that which is for the best interests of the race now be it

NEW CHINESE TREATY.

Senator White of California Tells Why He is in Favor of It. WASHINGTON, April 20.—Senator White of California said this morning of the new Chinese treaty: "The treaty recognizes the validity of the Geary and McCreary acts, and explicitly declares that the Chinese government will not object to their enforcement. This is a substantial gain, because the supreme court sustained the validity of the Geary law by a mere majority, and one of the justices whose vote determined the case has died, so that all recognize the uncertainty of a second presentation to that tribunal. The provision whereby the United States agrees to furnish annually to China the names of our citizens, including missionaries, who reside there is in effect a guarantee that the Americans will not be disturbed. Missionaries need have no solicitude hereafter. While the Chinese government is not friendly to American residents, the effect of the provision is to make it liable pecuniarily and otherwise for injuries to our people there. The Chinese do not enjoy paying damages. As to the criticism against the privileges to Chinese laborers having wife, child or parent in the United States, property or debts, the provision only applies to laborers who registered. If we agree, as in the Geary and McCreary acts, that they may return permanently if they register, I see no objection to their temporary absence. I admit that a Chinaman will swear to anything, but in this case his veracity is passed upon by an American official. Individuals professing to be interested have announced that the proposed treaty will open the door to a Chinese invasion, but no laborer can enter without a return certificate, and if we admit that they may be substitution (which I do not concede) the number of laborers cannot be increased because the certificate represents one man."

of Box Cars for Transportation.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 20.—David J. Morris, of Guthrie, Ok., has applied to General Manager Frey of the Santa Fe railroad for a train of box cars to convey 500 or 800 "Coxeyites" to Washington. He asks for a rate of \$5 or \$6 a head and says he can fill a good sized train. He also writes to Chairman Breidenthal of the people's party state central committee asking him to go to Mr. Frey and endorse the request. He says he served with Breidenthal on a committee at Cincinnati when the people's party was formed.

A STRINGENT SYSTEM

NOW IN VOGUE IN THE LOWER HOUSE. No More Absentees and Pay Only for Work Done—The Judiciary Committee Make a Strong Report in Favor of Enforcing the Old Law Docketing Congressmen Absent for any Reason Except Sickness—No More Filling in.

New Let Work Go On. WASHINGTON, April 19.—The judiciary committee, made up of the leading lawyers of the house, has presented a report that it is the imperative duty of the sergeant-at-arms to execute the old law for the deduction of pay of absent members. This supplements the recent action of the Democratic caucus, instructing the sergeant-at-arms to carry out the law, and is in line with the general movement to enforce attendance with every law and rule which will aid in the transaction of business inaugurated by the passage of the quorum counting rule yesterday.

The report of the judiciary committee, after reciting the old law, says: "Under the provisions of this law there can be no question but that a member of congress is not entitled to receive pay for any day when he is absent from the house unless he can assign as the reason for his absence his own sickness or the sickness of some member of his family, and it is purely a question for him to consider whether, if he desires to attend to his personal business, it will be worth more to him than his daily pay or salary as a member of congress; or if he chooses to absent himself on a trip for pleasure, whether he prefers that or to draw his per diem salary or the amount of salary he would have been entitled to receive if he had been in attendance at the house."

The report shows how the failure to "dock" salaries grew up during the war, when many members were officers in the army and were necessarily absent. It proceeds: "This law has never been repealed, either directly or by implication, and is in force today and in the opinion of your committee it is the duty of the sergeant-at-arms to make the deduction required by this act from the salary of each member at the time he draws his pay. It may in many cases work hardship, but it is the law, and as long as it remains on the state books should be enforced."

The substitute resolution reported by the committee recites the law for withholding the pay of absent members and adds: Resolved, That the sergeant-at-arms strictly observe and enforce the provisions of said law and report to the house monthly his proceedings thereunder and each month pay into the treasury of the United States the sums deducted in the due observance and enforcement of the law as declared in said section.

Sergeant-at-Arms Snow is back after an absence of some time, and is in consultation with members of the judiciary committee as to the method in which the law will be executed and the "docking" system re-instituted. When this rule shall be put into force the house will have a system by which members can be compelled to attend, and when in attendance can be counted to make a quorum. It will be the most stringent system for enforced attendance and of forced voting that congress has ever had, the system under Mr. Reed having lacked the plan of withholding the pay of absent members. It is believed by parliamentary authorities that the new system will make it almost out of the question to break a quorum and that the house from this time forward will always be ready to do business.

MR. KELL-Y'S ARMY.

Laboring Men Indignant at the Treatment Accorded. OMAHA, Neb., April 19.—Laboring men of Omaha and Council Bluffs are greatly in sympathy with the "army of the industrialists," now encamped east of Council Bluffs, and much indignation is expressed at the treatment accorded to them by Governor Jackson of Iowa and the authorities of Council Bluffs. Meetings to express the indignation felt were held today by the Knights of Labor in both Omaha and Council Bluffs.

The meeting in the city was held in front of the New York Life building on Farnam street with probably 500 men present. Speeches were made denunciatory of the Iowa officials and the railroads and offers of aid were numerous. One man declared that if something was not done at once to carry the "commonwealers" east, he favored securing recruits in Omaha, arming them and marching them against the Iowa militia now preventing the "army" from capturing a train. He offered to purchase 2,000 rounds of ammunition at his own expense to arm those who might enlist.

The crowd had by this time become very demonstrative and the police summarily broke up the gathering. The Knights of Labor have called other meetings for to-night. The Omaha Commercial club, to-day through its officials, threatened to boycott the railroads that are refusing to carry the "Kellyites" eastward. As the result of the indignation meeting at Council Bluffs, Governor Jackson at noon ordered the militia to break camp at the Chautauqua grounds and return to Council Bluffs. This leaves the "industrialists" free to march east on foot or to capture a train if one comes along.

The men are wet to the skin and chilled to the bone from two days of rain without shelter and there are rumblings in the ranks, but discipline has been thoroughly maintained thus far by the officers. There was enough food on hand for breakfast to-day and that fact perhaps prevented an open outbreak.

MORRILL ON THE TARIFF.

The Vermont Senator Speaks Against the Bill Under Consideration. WASHINGTON, April 19.—In the senate today Mr. Morrill of Vermont spoke on the tariff bill. He expressed regret that the financial and industrial crisis had to be continued by a vainglorious and clumsy attempt to carry out the Democratic platform. He made some rather sharp references to the trouble in which the Democrats found themselves over the bill and pointed out some of the items in which he thought they had compromised with their principles and provided for a protective tariff on such articles as would win votes for the bill. He pointed out in detail what he considered the special evils of the bill, the first being the obsolete ad valorem system. The purpose of the bill, he thought, was especially destructive towards the productions of the farmer. Reciprocity arrangements which would benefit farmers were to be abrogated. The income tax he called an unusual blunder for even a Democratic administration to make. The charge of an excess of revenue, lately iterated against protection, was already abandoned.

In closing, he said: "The policy of some partisans is to hold as their enemies all corporations, however beneficent, as the Fiji islanders once held Christian people, and though these fanatical persons may love and forgive them they really love them best roasted. The Democratic party cry for years has been against all internal revenue taxes except those on malt and spirituous liquors. The revolution now proposed is to give the lead to those taxes, hitherto anathematized and so minimize customs revenue that even incidental protection shall be impossible. Should this bill, aided by the concurrent action of the senate ever reach the dignity of a law enacted by congress, I should profoundly regret it on account of the dire calamities with which its tariff chapters are pregnant. Throughout the world it would also be regretted by the friends of free popular government that the great republic of the United States, though everywhere at peace, should forfeit its ancient reputation of a treasury properly supported and seldom empty, and suddenly earn the poor fame of being unequal to the legislative task of proposing a revenue measure for the ordinary support of the government without a frantic and desperate resort to an income tax—the resort only of nations which are always wrestling with financial deficits. Surely we can not afford to decorate the annals of our republic with a vile copy of foreign exorcism."

Arising to a question of privilege, Mr. Caffery of Louisiana denied that he was an obstructionist and not in harmony with his party. He should actively support and vote for the tariff bill as amended by the senate finance committee.

UNION PACIFIC MATTERS.

Attorney-General Olney on the Government's Interests. WASHINGTON, April 19.—The speaker yesterday laid before the house a letter from Attorney-General Olney, replying to the resolution asking for certain information concerning the status of Union Pacific railroad matters.

The attorney general submits a copy of a letter from the special counsel of the government, the Hon. George Hoadley, who reports that the interests of the United States in the Union Pacific railway have not been legally affected by anything done in the action wherein receivers of that railway have been appointed, for the reason that the United States has not been made a party to such proceedings.

HENRY S. IVES DEAD.

The Celebrated Napoleon of Finance and Stock Operator is No More. NEW YORK, April 19.—Henry S. Ives, who died last night in Asheville, N. C., was formerly a member of the firm of Henry S. Ives & Co., which failed for \$15,000,000 in August, 1887.

In September, 1889, Ives was brought for trial before Recorder Smythe for over-issuing 6,000 shares of Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton stock. The jurors announced themselves unable to agree. It was believed that a new trial would be ordered, but Ives effected a compromise with his creditors at about five cents on the dollar, and got out of Ludlow street jail on March 18, 1890, after a year's incarceration. He promptly went back to Wall street, spent money freely and for a year kept the street in a state of nervousness by sowing out rumors that he had secured control of this or that road.

In June, 1891, he was attacked by hemorrhages and after that got out of active business life. He appeared to have saved plenty of money from his wreck and entertained lavishly.

Shot Through the Heart and Head.

GUTHRIE, Ok., April 19.—Ira L. Miller, who a year ago, shot and killed his step-father, but was acquitted on the plea of self defense, was found dead yesterday in Payne county, lying in the road, shot through the head and heart.

To Check Lynching in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 19.—Representative Clifford, one of the colored members from Cuyahoga county, today introduced two bills against lynching.