

WEALERS IN KANSAS.

THEIR LEADER DON'T KNOW WHAT TO DO WITH THEM.

The "Army" Very Orderly and Making No Trouble Whatever—They are Enjoying a Snap at Uncle Sam's Expense—They Number 450 and Every One of Them is "Dead Broke"—The Populists Interesting Themselves in Their Behalf and Will Endeavor to Furnish Assistance.

The "On to Washington" Movement.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 13.—The Sanders "Industrialist" train stealers arrived here at 1:20 o'clock this afternoon as prisoners of United States Marshal Neely, having been captured without even a sign of trouble at Scott City yesterday afternoon. They will be brought before United States Commissioner Waggener here Monday and then it is more than likely that all but Sanders and a few other leaders will be released.

When the "wealers" arrived a large crowd headed by G. C. Clemens met the train but Marshal Neely had locked in their cars all his prisoners and no demonstration was permitted. Sanders was on parole, but remained in General Superintendent Clark's private car and refused to appear on the platform, notwithstanding repeated calls for him.

Marshal Neely will hold his prisoners in the cars here until he receives a reply to his dispatch to Washington requesting permission to take the "wealers" to Fort Leavenworth for safekeeping. Should permission be refused he will provide shelter for them here, but it is not probable that he will avail himself of Governor Lewelling's consent for them to camp in the state house yards. A dispatch by Mr. Waggener asking the governor for this permission was not seriously intended, but the governor promptly wired permission.

The "wealers" although in close quarters are in a cheerful frame of mind and as the train entered the city sang songs. As Marshal Neely left the train to come up town they caught sight of him and set up a cry for their dinner which he promised to provide soon.

The entire army is here except about twenty who were left at Scott City in charge of a deputy because there was no room in the train for them. They will arrive at the next regular train. United States District Attorney Perry telegraphs that he cannot be here until Monday or Tuesday which will delay the hearing before the commissioner until that time.

As a matter of fact, Marshal Neely has a load on his hands which he is anxious to drop, and after the formality of a hearing, most of the "wealers" will be turned loose on Topeka. There are 454 of them, and they are absolutely without money although they are fairly well provided with clothing, notwithstanding the trip and difficulties they have met. Washington is still their objective point and they declare that they will not stop their tramp short of there. They look upon their arrest simply as a means of hastening their journey and they contemplate their hearing before the commissioner as only a little incident of a pleasant journey that will not delay them more than a day or two. Last night when Sanders consented to surrender, he said he hoped the marshal could make haste and get him to Topeka so that they might get through with the law's formality and resume their journey to Washington.

THEY LIKE LEWELLING AND NEELY

The men are glad to be taken to Topeka instead of Fort Scott. They have all heard of Governor Lewelling and they believe that he will help them on to their destination. Last night at the special speed over the plains they sang impromptu songs about him and it is the unanimous sentiment that they should call on him at the state house.

The men took a great fancy to Marshal Neely, whom they have dubbed "Uncle Sam." This morning when he went forward into their cars they greeted him with: "Here's Uncle Sam, he's all right. He feeds us three times a day." Two hours before, at Hoisington, before sun up, he had rounded them up on the prairie and distributed among them a barrel of hot coffee, a barrel of biscuits and a barrel of hard boiled eggs. This was not much of a variety, but it satisfied the hungry men and they divided their songs of praise between Lewelling and Neely all morning.

A PROBLEM FOR THE MARSHAL.

Neely is at a loss to know how he is to take care of his prisoners while he has them in his hands. He can feed them all right, but where he is to lodge them is the question. His writs are made returnable at Topeka, and to that place he had decided to take them. But the jail accommodations here are not sufficient and if he can obtain the consent of the war department he will take them to the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth. To that end he sent the following telegram to Attorney General Olney:

The Hon. Richard Olney, Attorney General, United States, Washington, D. C.: I have in custody and en route to Topeka, where warrants are returnable, 450 prisoners for obstructing the mails. Jail capacity not sufficient to accommodate them pending examinations. If you will arrange with the war department and authorize me to place them in camp on Fort Leavenworth military reservation, where rations can be issued, it will be in the interest of discipline and economy.

S. F. NEELY, United States Marshal.

Instead of having obstructed the mails, the men claim that they can prove that they avoided and got out of the way of all mail trains. The fact that their train being a wild train, was an obstruction to the mails held by Mr. Waggener to be sufficient, but it is doubtful if a jury would take that view of it, although there is no doubt that the presence of the train on the road caused the detention of the mail as well as all other trains.

Sanders says that the Missouri Pacific, in blocking the road to prevent the progress of the army through Colorado, damaged engines and cars to the extent of fully \$5,000. In getting around the worst of these wrecks he was delayed exactly thirty-five minutes at the first, and one hour at the second and three hours

KENTUCKY WOMEN EXCITED.

The Fair Sex Aroused Against Breckinridge's Candidacy. LEXINGTON, Ky., May 13.—William C. Owens, Breckinridge's chief opponent, is to speak here some day next week, and the women of this city, to emphasize their protest against Breckinridge's candidacy, will personally join in making this meeting a big ovation for Owens. The eight boxes at the opera house are to be filled with representative women of the blue grass region who have heretofore taken no public interest in politics, and in the body of the house will be large delegations of women. An informal meeting was held to-day to arrange plans and a paper is being circulated for signatures of those who will attend. Already a score of the best known women in Central Kentucky have signified their intention to join the movement.

LEWELLING ISSUES A CALL.

Governor Lewelling, Mrs. Diggs and others, including Secretary of State Osborne and Superintendent of Public Instruction Gaines, held a conference this morning, which resulted in this call being issued:

A meeting of citizens of Topeka, regardless of politics, will be held to-night at the court house to consider the problem of the unemployed who are on their way to the national capital.

"WEALERS" EASILY CAUGHT.

Not the Slightest Resistance to the Federal Officers.

SCOTT CITY, Kan., May 12.—General J. S. Saunders and his army of commonwealers are in the hands of the law. The outfit surrendered to United States Marshal S. F. Neely in the railroad yards in Scott City, which is 400 miles west of Kansas City, at 7 o'clock last evening. No resistance was offered.

The stolen train stopped at the switch and General Saunders alighted from the engine and walked rapidly toward the depot, accompanied by half a dozen of his men. He was intercepted by Marshal Neely and Mr. Waggener, who stated to him their mission. Mr. Waggener, having been sworn in as a deputy, read the writ to the general, who asked for thirty minutes to confer with his officers. The request was granted and both sides withdrew to their respective trains.

At the expiration of thirty minutes General Saunders appeared at the door of Superintendent Clark's special car, where Mr. Waggener was in waiting. The party had just finished supper, but the table was still standing and General Saunders was invited to eat. He accepted the invitation and proceeded to do justice to a square meal. After supper General Saunders and Mr. Waggener held a conference, and the principal officers of the army decided to turn the stolen train over to the Missouri Pacific railroad company and surrender the army to the authority of the government on a charge of obstructing the mails.

The people of Scott City made up a purse and bought the commonwealers a cow for their supper. The animal was slaughtered and divided among the seven companies. The meat was broiled over camp fires and eaten with coffee and corn bread, which the local committees donated. The stolen train was divested of its commonweal decorations and side-tracked. The commonwealers were permitted to keep the large American flag which adorned the stolen locomotive.

The principal officers of the army are General Saunders, Adjutant General Connelly, and Colonel Murphy. General Saunders is a single man, 39 years old. He was born in Green county, Missouri. The army is fairly well drilled and disciplined. None of the men were armed but all carried clubs.

General Saunders Talks.

In a conversation General Saunders said: "We have not obstructed the mails, and I am very sure that the entire army will be discharged. We have made it a point to keep out of the way of mail trains, and when we arrived at Scott City and found a mail train heading toward us, we went back to Modoc to keep from obstructing it. We are law-abiding citizens, and I can show where the hearing comes up on the replevin action that we had permission to take an engine from Pueblo. Our men are laborers. There is not a professional tramp in the army. We submit to the mandate of the federal court because it is our duty as citizens to do so. I want to incidentally remark that I offered Superintendent Clark \$1,000 to haul the army from Pueblo to Kansas City, but he did not reply to my communication. But that is all right. We will reach Washington by June 2, and assist in the demand for legislation in the interest of the common people."

TO REVISE PENSION LAWS.

Favorable Reports Made by the Committees of Both Houses.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The bills to codify and arrange the laws relating to pensions have been reported favorably by committees from both houses of congress. The report from the senate committee was made some time ago. Mr. Ellis of Kentucky, the chairman of the house committee on the revision of laws, has the following to say in submitting the bill from his committee:

"In view of the hearty recommendation and assurance of the accuracy of the bill both by the present and the preceding officers charged with the administration of pension laws, and assuming then, that the object aimed at—accuracy and completeness—have been attained, a few words only need be said as to the desirability of enacting such a code of pension laws. It is within the knowledge of every person who has ever sought to inform himself on any particular question arising out of the pension system that the laws on the subject are so heterogeneous, fragmentary and scattered (many provisions of vital importance being found securely placed in long and cumbersome appropriation acts), and yet so mutually interdependent as to be extremely difficult of access and comprehension without some authoritative, systematic grouping."

Trains Off for Lack of Coal.

CARTHAGE, Ill., May 12.—It is reported that the Toledo, Peoria and Western road has laid off several freight trains on account of the scarcity of coal. Other trains are running regularly and it is not expected that any of them will be laid off on that account.

Champ Clark Renominated.

MONTGOMERY CITY, Mo., May 12.—The Democrats of the Ninth congressional district were in convention yesterday, and nominated Hon. Champ Clark of Pike county for congress, by acclamation.

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It is possible the action of the women may result in turning the meeting into a popular protest against Breckinridge's candidacy rather than a straight-out Owens meeting, and that Mr. Owens may be only one of a number of speakers. The women are so thoroughly aroused that they are withdrawing patronage from merchants favorable to Breckinridge, and in several instances old family physicians have been dismissed because of their sympathy for the Ashland district congressman.

THE ELEPHANT TOO SMART.

Several Efforts to Poison the New York Man Killer Come to Naught.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Wednesday it was decided to kill Tip, the big man-killing elephant, to-day, by giving him pure prussic acid. He had nothing to eat yesterday, so that his stomach should be entirely empty of food.

At 6:30 o'clock this morning everything was in readiness and Otto Mops, for years an animal trainer, walked up to the cage and handed Tip an apple that had a big dose of cyanide of potassium hidden in it. He put it in his capacious mouth. But when he crunched it between his teeth he evidently felt that there was something wrong with the taste and spat it out. Mops then tried him with a carrot, which was similarly drugged, but Tip refused to taste it, as he did another apple and carrot which were passed to him afterwards.

Mops then gave him a piece of bread containing about two ounces of the drug, but the big fellow, after munching it slowly a couple of times, threw that also to the floor. About an hour afterward the violent motions of his head, body and trunk became less rapid and his legs seemed to be getting weak. This lasted only a short time, however, and then he regained his wonted vigor.

It is not definitely decided what shall be done now, but the talk is still of finishing the work with poison.

PULLMAN MEN WALK OUT.

Two Thousand of the Car Company's Employees Strike—Others May Follow.

CHICAGO, May 13.—Two thousand employees of the Pullman palace car company quit work to-day and asserted that the entire force of 4,300 people would strike before night.

Trouble has been brewing for some time, the men demanding the restoration of the 33 1/2 per cent cut in the wages made last year. The officials of the company refused the demand and asserted that they were running the plant at a loss for the purpose of giving the men employment.

Exciting Scene in Court.

WICHITA, Kan., May 12.—During the trial of an important criminal case in the district court here yesterday, a barber who had just suddenly become crazy in his shop across the street, dashed into court with a razor in one hand and a bottle of cologne in another, rushed up to the bench and tried to force Judge Reed to take a drink of cologne with him. The bailiff and the court clerk subdued him and dragged him to the jail. Those who were present say it was the most exciting scene they ever saw in a court house.

New Gold Fields in Australia.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—The steamer Alameda, which arrived from Australia last night, reports that many districts of New South Wales have been drained of labor by the wild rush to the Wyalong gold fields, in the Northern end of Gripps county. Early in March there were 3,000 men on the ground and the number was swelling several hundred daily. March 30 it had reached 8,000.

A New Hall for Drury College.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 12.—E. A. Goodnow, ex-president of the First National bank, has given \$10,000 to Drury college at Springfield, Mo., on condition that \$65,000 in addition be raised and that a building be erected called Dolores-McCullagh hall in honor of the Rev. Dr. McCullagh, pastor of the Plymouth church of this city. The terms have been complied with and the plans adopted for a building to cost \$75,000.

Suicide of an Ex-County Clerk.

MOUND CITY, Kan., May 12.—John W. Flora, who lost heavily in the Kincaid failure in this county last summer and subsequently became insane grieving over his losses, ended his existence Saturday night at the insane asylum at Topeka. He tied a handkerchief about his neck and then to a bedpost. Flora was one of the best known and popular citizens of this county, and had served the people as county clerk and commissioner.

Mines at Fleming, Kan., Nailed Up.

CHEROKEE, Kan., May 12.—The mines were taken out of No. 3 at Fleming yesterday, and the mines will be closed permanently and nailed up just as soon as the entry men get their work measured up. Unless the men go back to work soon No. 2 will also be closed, as the Western Coal and Mining company claims to be able to fill all contracts from its mines at Yale. About 300 men worked at Fleming.

COXEY'S CONTINGENT.

STILL IN POSSESSION OF THE STOLEN TRAIN.

Another Engine Captured and the Onward Rush Resumed—General Attorney Wagner of the Missouri Pacific and United States Marshal Neely With a Large Force of Deputies After Them in Hot Haste—Kansas Governor Called On.

The Kansas Commonwealers.

GENESSE, Kan., May 11.—The Missouri Pacific special train which was made up by General Attorney R. P. Waggener to capture the Cripple Creek industrialist train stealers, left Topeka at midnight with Mr. Waggener, General Superintendent H. G. Clark, United States Commissioner E. A. Waggener, United States Marshal S. F. Neely, Deputy James Gray, eleven special deputies and four newspaper reporters.

At Osage City, Division Superintendent Shankland joined the party with fifteen special deputies from Ossawatimie.

Before leaving Topeka Mr. Waggener equipped the train with Winchester and repeating shot guns and every deputy had in addition side arms. He also obtained the necessary writs and other papers from the clerk of the United States circuit court at Topeka, which Marshal Neely and his deputies are expected to serve on the commonwealers. Commissioner Waggener's duty will be to issue criminal processes against the commonwealers should they resist or defy the authority of the United States marshal.

HORACE, Kan., May 11.—The Cripple Creek contingent of the Coxeys army camped at Chivington last night and are now here. They number 480 and are in six coal cars drawn by a Denver & Rio Grande engine and are mostly young men and determined in their purpose to go through. J. S. Saunders of Cripple Creek is in command. They left their old engine here and seized a Missouri Pacific locomotive, but refuse to move until the east bound passenger train shall pass here.

The authorities of Scott City are getting papers for the arrest of Sanders and other wealers there. It is expected that the two trains will reach Scott City at about the same time.

After the special left Hoisington Marshal Neely instructed his men in their duties and gave to each a Winchester or repeating shotgun. The weapons were carefully loaded and the two forward cars of the train present a decidedly warlike appearance.

SWUNG FROM A BRIDGE.

Father and Son Lynched by a Kansas Mob.

SHARON SPRINGS, Kan., May 11.—One of the most determined mobs that ever congregated in this portion of the state on Monday lynched William McKinley and eldest son, Lewis, for the murder of Charles Carley, committed one week ago. The news of the double lynching reached the outer world for the first time yesterday.

The crime which led to the lynching was cruel and revolting. About a week ago Charles Carley, a son-in-law of William McKinley, was murdered. An investigation revealed the fact that Fred, a 17-year-old son of McKinley, sr., committed the crime. The boy when arrested made a confession, stating that he had been induced to kill his brother-in-law by his father and older brother, Lewis.

The motive for the murder seemed principally revenge and hatred. The murdered man had only a few weeks before married McKinley's daughter. It had been stipulated before the marriage that the groom was to pay the bride's father \$300 for the privilege of marrying her. The groom refused to pay this money after he was safely married and thus incurred the enmity of his wife's father and brothers. The boy surprised Carley while asleep, cutting him horribly with a garden hoe. He was found dead and horribly mutilated.

On Monday the three were arraigned in court when Fred pleaded guilty as charged, but his father and Lewis pleaded not guilty, waived trial and were placed in the county jail. Late Monday night a mob of several hundred men took the old gentleman and Lewis to a railroad bridge about half a mile west of town and lynched them. They both begged piteously for mercy.

Fred would probably have been hanged with the others, but instead of taking him to the jail he was kept under guard at the hotel from which place the sheriff expected to take him to Trego county for safe keeping. The people of the county are aroused at the disposition jurists have shown to turn criminals loose and say they intend that justice shall be done in some manner if not by the proper course of law.

The prominent part which the American Protective Association, or the "A. P. A." as it is now more generally called, has taken of late in political affairs in different sections of the country furnishes occasion for two interesting articles dealing with that organization written respectively by George Parsons Lathrop and Bishop Doane of Albany, which appear in the May number of the North American Review and which are bracketed together under the title of "Hostility to Roman Catholics."

Big Colonization Scheme.

DENVER, Col., May 11.—The Caledonian club of Chicago has secured 5,000 acres in the San Luis valley to parcel into forty-acre farms. Hamilton White, president of the Epworth league of Iowa, and Mrs. E. McMurray, state president of the W. C. T. U. of Iowa, are interesting themselves in a project for colonizing 8,000 acres in the valley. A Swedish syndicate proposes to locate about 1,500 families, and John H. Copeland of Chicago, identified with the American Federation of Labor, is organizing a colony on the co-operative plan.

MILLS ON THE WARPATH.

The Texas Senator Against the Compromise Tariff Amendments.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—In the senate tariff discussion yesterday Mr. Aldrich took up the second amendment in the tariff bill in which are the words "or withdrawn for consumption," the purpose being to in-lose goods so withdrawn from bonded warehouses in the provisions applying in the bill to goods imported. This precipitated a running discussion, in which Messrs. Jones, of Arkansas; Chandler, of New Hampshire; Vest, of Missouri; Hale, of Maine; Harris, of Tennessee, and Mills, of Texas, took part.

Mr. Mills said a few days ago he described his own position as between the devil and the deep sea, the McKinley bill being the devil. Since that time a change had come over the situation. He was never the devil and had not as much sin room as before. He now felt that the bill before the senate, as modified by the amendments introduced, had no resemblance to the Wilson bill. It ought, he said, to bear the name of Mr. Gorman or Mr. Bruce. No man could torture him into an admission that the bill was a response to Democratic pledges.

He had said that taxation should be levied on value; that it was the only just system; that taxation should not be imposed as under the specific system of the McKinley bill, so the goods of the rich would escape with the same tax as levied upon the cheaper articles of the poor. There he had stood and there he would continue to stand. He rose to say he did not intend to vote for a single one of the amendments carrying a change to specific duties. It was humiliating enough to have to indorse the system of robbery contained in the McKinley bill without bowing down in mortification to accept the very badges of protection.

The first amendment made the surrender. It was continued throughout the bill until it was now a question between the McKinley bill and a Democratic system of protection with very little margin in favor of the Democratic measure.

"But I'll vote for it," said he emphatically, "I'll vote for it if it only contains a 5 cent reduction of taxation."

A wave of applause swept over the galleries when the Texas senator took his seat, quickly checked by the vice president.

All eyes were turned upon Mr. Gorman, whom Mr. Mills had specified by name as mainly responsible for the "concessions," but the Maryland senator did not move a muscle.

Mr. Bruce was not in the chamber at the time. The pending amendment was then agreed to, and Mr. Lodge offered his amendment to impose double duties in the bill against Great Britain until that country should agree to an international ratio for the coinage of silver.

The amendment was laid on the table, 31 to 20, a strict party vote.

The Democrats who did not vote were paired in favor of the motion. Senator Allen, Populist, voted with the Democrats and announced that Kyle, Populist, South Dakota, was paired with Mr. Morrill, Republican, Vermont, on all questions relating to the tariff. Peffer was absent and no pair was announced for him. The vote of Allen and the announcement of the pairing of Senator Kyle is taken to mean these men will vote with the Democrats on the tariff bill.

CONDITION OF WHEAT.

The Government Report Makes It 5.3 Per Cent Lower Than a Month Ago.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The May government crop report makes the condition of winter wheat 81.4 against 86.7 a month ago. In 1893 at the same date the condition was 75.3. The average for the principal states are: Ohio 90, Michigan 82, Indiana 90, Illinois 89, Missouri 83, Kansas 75, Nebraska 59 and California 52.

The advices from correspondents in the states of Kansas and Nebraska indicate that the damage from the cold weather has been augmented by drought and high winds and much of the area has been abandoned and plowed up and put into other grains.

The average condition of barley is 62.3 against 86.6 last year. The low condition is the result of the drought in California, it being the largest producing state.

The condition of spring pasture is 92.7, of mowing lands 91.7. The proportion of spring plowing done May 1, is reported at 83.5 per cent, against 73.4 per cent last year at same date.

THOUSANDS OF LIVES LOST.

A Terrible Earthquake Reported in Venezuela—Cities Destroyed.

CARACAS, May 11.—A terrible earthquake took place in Venezuela April 28. Reports from the districts affected tell of terrible loss of life and destruction of property. The cities of Merida, La Guayana, Chiguara and San Juan in the northwest of the republic are reported totally destroyed. Many villages are said to be wrecked, but details are not yet to be had.

The convulsion extended to parts of Colombia. Full details will come slowly, but it is probable that thousands have perished and it is certain that the greatest suffering prevails in the places visited by the earthquake.

Missouri Congressmen for Harmony.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The Missouri congressmen will not only not countenance the adoption by the Democratic state convention at Kansas City next week of resolutions denunciatory of the president, but will, so far as they can at this distance, actively oppose such action, whether it be fought for by Governor Stone or any other candidate for the United States Senate.

Labor Unions Amalgamate.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 11.—The trades and labor union of this city, under orders from the secret conference at Philadelphia by Samuel Gompers, James R. Sovereign, T. V. Powderly and other labor leaders, has taken a vote on the subject of amalgamation of the Knights of Labor and the American Federation of Labor. The union, which is under the jurisdiction of the Federation, has voted in favor of amalgamation. It is understood that such votes are being taken in every union and assembly in the country.

SENATORS AND COXEYISM.

Messrs. Allen, Peffer, Gordon and Teller Express Their Views Various.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—When the senate met to-day a bunch of La France roses graced the desk to be occupied by Mr. Patton, the new senator from Michigan. Some routine business was transacted and then Mr. Allen introduced a bill to repeal the act regulating the use of the capitol grounds under which Coxeys and his lieutenants were prosecuted and Mr. Peffer a resolution for the appointment of a special committee of three senators to investigate the condition of the country with specific reference to prevailing business depression and report what legislation, if any, would afford relief.

The Allen resolution to investigate the alleged police clubbing of the "commonweal" then came up and Mr. Gordon of Georgia took the floor. He said the Coxeys movement was the child of the paternal theory of government. The remedies for the existing conditions were to be found in the decentralization of power.

Mr. Teller favored the resolution. Coxeys was a law abiding citizen. He and his followers had trudged there through rain and mud and were entitled to respectful consideration. He did not indorse the statute under which they were arrested. He did not think the senate could refuse to investigate the police clubbing. He himself would furnish the names of witnesses. Whether Coxeys was a crank or not did not matter. His scheme was absurd, as was many others put forward in the hour of distress. But it was not a wicked scheme—it only asked congress to provide work for the idle.

IKIRT'S RESOLUTION.

He Asks for a Committee of Five to Receive the Coxeys Leaders.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Representative Ikirt yesterday introduced the following, which was referred to the committee on rules:

Whereas, in view of the fact that American citizens, however mislabeled in the methods they employ, are reported to be en route to Washington in the belief that by so doing they may be benefited, and

Whereas, the right of petition is a constitutional right that no one has assumed to force.

Resolved, That a special committee of five representatives (to include one from the committee on labor and the chairman of the committee on banking and currency) be appointed to hear the request of the leaders, receive their petitions and report as promptly as possible, with such recommendations as they may deem proper either to the committee on labor or the committee on banking and currency.

THE GOVERNOR CALLED ON.

Sheriff of Greeley County Wants Two or Three Companies of Militia.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 11.—Governor Lewelling at 9:30 o'clock this afternoon sent the following telegram:

James Hurt, sheriff, Greeley, Kan.: Telegram asking for troops to assist in the case of the stolen Missouri Pacific train, received. Was train stolen in Kansas? Have any preparations been committed to your care? Have warrants been issued and processes resisted? Are the men still in your county?

L. D. LEWELLING, Governor.

The following is the telegram to which the governor replied as above and which he received at noon:

To L. D. Lewelling, Governor, Topeka: Am called upon to arrest here a body of over 500 men who have taken forcible possession of a train of the Missouri Pacific railway and getting ready to start east with it. I cannot get force enough to make the arrest. Will you send me two or three companies of militia? Answer quick. JAMES HURT, Sheriff.

Measures Before the House.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Representative Black of Georgia has introduced a resolution directing the house committee on printing to ascertain what reduction in the government printing office can be made. Representative Meyer of Louisiana has introduced a bill for a new postoffice at New Orleans at a limit of cost of \$2,000,000. Representative Bynum of Indiana has introduced a bill by request for pensions at the rate of one cent per day for each day of service. Representative Cummings of New York has introduced a bill to prevent fraudulent dealings in bogus jewelry. It provides that the word "plated" shall be used without remarks and devices to show the real character of the jewelry.

The House's Session but Brief.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Emblems of mourning covered the desk of Representative Robert F. Brattan of Maryland on which lay a bunch of roses when the house met to-day. The message of the president transmitting Hawaiian correspondence, received yesterday, was laid before the house and after some routine business, Mr. Brattan's death was announced and after the funeral committee had been named the session closed.

Officials Indicted.

GUTHRIE, Ok., May 11.—The United States grand jury has reported three indictments against W. S. Robertson, republican member of the Guthrie owensite board, for embezzlement, and two against Andrew C. Smith, democratic member, for making false oaths.

All Quiet in the Coke Region.

SCOTSDALE, Pa., May 11.—The situation in the coke regions to-day was quiet. There was no trouble reported at any point. Increased forces were at work at the Moyer, Moorewood and Valley plants.