a line, and eacorted by 200 armed police and citizens marched to the Sixteenth street station, where they entered the box cars and

hortly after 4 o'clock the train pulled out

Oakland heaved another big sigh of relief

and went back to bed. At Sacrimento the army will be reinforced by about 200 more men, and, unless the railroad company agrees to take the whole lot still further on the

journey across the continent trouble is almost certain to ensue.

Acting on the advice of Mayor Pardec the

council has passed resolutions, giving no-tice that the city will in future refuse to

permit the invasion of her territory by any organized body of lestitute men; also

that it will refuse to feed or shelter any body of destitute men who may enter the

city; also that it will enforce the laws against vagrancy, begging, street parades or

RIVERSIDE, Cal., April 6.—The Industrial

army enroute here is camped about ten miles from this city. It is understood the men are indignant over the treatment accorded them by the people of Scott Riverside, who did not furnish them supplies that they expected.

The marshal of this city and other officers

will meet the army today and escort it through the orange groves. RIVERSIDE, Cal., April 6.—The Second

RIVERSIDE, Cal., April 6.—The Second regiment of the industrial army camped in the city tonight. They were escorted to the Athletic park by the city marshal, where arrangements had been made to quarter them. The city trustees visited the camp

and learned what the army wanted in the

food line, which was supplied them. The

procession marched through the city in an orderly manner, carrying the American flag at the head of the column. F. Vinette, in command, maintains the strictest order and seems to have complete control of the mem-

bers. The army will go to San Bernardino tomorrow, where Commander Vinette expects

to secure transportation over the desert for his followers from either the Southern Pa-eific or Santa Fe railroads.

LEFT SACRAMENTO

SACRAMENTO, Cal., April 6.—The Call-fornia regiment of the industrial army, 800 strong, arrived in Sacramento at noon. The

strong, arrived in Sacramento at noon. The industrials were huddled together in eight freight cars like a band of sheep. As the train entered the city they raised their flags and cheered.

flags and cheered.

A company of 200 has been organized in Sacramento, the members of which will join their fortunes with the new comers. The city authorities fed the army on soup, beef, bread and coffee.

Colonel Baker, one of the field officers.

speaking for the army, expressed great in-dignation at the treatment which the men

had received at the hands of the Oakland authorities. He said they were on a peace-

ful mission, and "hungry men should not

Mayor Steinman has arranged to ship the

army east, and they will leave at 4 p. m.
There are 1,000 of them, and the best of

order is maintained. Several laborers on

the street work left their work this after-noon and joined the army. At 5 o'clock the army boarded a special train of twenty freight cars and the journey was soon re-

sumed. All of the cars were well filled

with straw.

Major Houbert of the army had an inter-

view with Governor Markham, asking him to intercede with the railroads and, if possi-

constitution to have any dealings with a

RECRUITS COUNTED BY HUNDREDS

weal Army Reaching Respectable Size. HOMESTEAD, Pa., April 6.—The possibili-

ties were wide open here last night in the

matter of Homesteaders becoming excited

and thronging to join the Commonweal of

Christ. Frequent references made by Coxey

and Browne in their speeches reopened the

old sores. While it is at this time impossi-

ble to accurately estimate the number of re-

cruits from this place, a conservative opinion

gives it at fifty. These men will join the

other adjoining points, preferring not to ap-

pear in the line of marchers as they pas

It was a quiet camp at the huge frame ic

had been thrown upon the sawdust flooring and in this the men crawled, wrapping their

overcoats over their heads and shoulders

There were over 400 men in a space that would comfortably have accommodated a

hundred fewer. As a result they were wedged in as closely as corn in upon the

cob, many of them crawling near the horses

hoping to find the animals more liberal in their demand for space than shivering men.

The hour scheduled for breakfast was soldock, but it was 10 before the men were

served with their rations of boiled potatoes

bologna, bread and coffee. The raw, cold wind blew along the Monongahela and chilled the men to the bones. More shoes

ere distributed today, but a majority of the

preferring not to break them in on a long march until compelled to do so. The total number of recruits signed Thursday was

Several members of the army were dis

vagrants and thus compel the city to care

DENVER, April 6.-The story from Grand

Junction, Colo., that Major W. P. Clarke

of the Second Infantry is managing Coxey's

army is denied by friends, who state

(Continued on Second Page.)

248. A fifth commune has been organi named the Pittsburg commune.

charged today for quarreling over possession of a sack of tobacco.

recipients carry them over their shoulders

brough the thoroughfares enroute to

ouse at the foot of Amity avenue.

rmy at Buli's Run, four miles above, and at

Coxey's Main Contingent of the Comm

transportatio

told him he was forbidden by the

be treated like beasts."

railroad corporation.

Keeaport.

limits.

for them.

disorderly assemblages.

PEACE HAS TERRORS

California Contingent of the Coxey Army Stampedes Oakland on Its Way.

cided to release him and Kelly was estried back on the shoulders of his men amid enthusiastic cheers. He made a speech to his followers, counseling moderation and urged them to comply with the demands of the people of Oakland. In the meantime arrangements had been made with the Southern Pacific company for eight box cars, into which it was proposed to handle the army by force. Acting under Kelly's advice, however, the industrials agreed to submit peacefully, and at 3:20 a. m. fermed a line, and escorted by 200 armed police NOT ANXIOUS TO LEAVE BASE OF SUPPLY

Had Been Fed by the Citizens and Were Willing to Remain Right There.

VIGOROUS MEANS TAKEN TO MOVE THEM

Authorities Use Energetic Persuasion to Entice the "Troops" Into Box Cars.

GIVEN BREAD AND SOUP AT SACRAMENTO

People of the Capital Furnish a Meal and Arrange to Ship Them On-Coxey's Head Division in Pennsylvania Gathers Some Recruits.

OAKLAND, Cal., April 6 .- The city of Oakland has had many exciting events in its history, but never has anything occurred here to compare with the turmoil caused early this morning by a regiment of unemployed men which left San Francisco Wednesday to join Coxey's army in its march to Washington.

All night long every man, woman and child in Oakland was on the streets. The riot alarm was sounded, the governor was asked to call out the national guard, police and deputy sheriffs were sworn in and armed with rifles and preparations made for fighting of the bloodiest kind. And all because 640 unemployed and desperate men resolved to leave the city. Only a rash word or an unlucky shot was required to precipitate a conflict which would have resulted in the extinction of this branch of the industrial army, for the men composing it were mostly unarmed, and could have made but a feeble resistance to the officers and citizens. But the word was not uttered, nor the shot fired, for the army, overawed by force, consented to move on when it was seen that further resistance to the will of the citizens of Oakland was useless.

On Wednesday last, under the leadership of a man named Kelly, about 600 unemployed men applied to Mayor Ellert of San Francisco for assistance to secure transportation on freight trains to the east. The mayor contributed \$75 and the regiment was sent over to Oakland. Mayor Pardee of this city resented what he called the foisting of San Francisco's unemployed upon Oakland and a tart correspondence ensued between the mayors of the two cities. Upon arriving at Oakland the army found that the Southern Pacific railroad would not allow them to ride on its freight trains, so they camped in the Mills tabernacle and waited. The people of Oakland fed them and they were in no hurry to move. Finally the citizens raised \$200 to pay the fare of the Industrials to Sacramento and arrangements were made to have them start at 6 o'clock last night. The party marched on to the Sixteenth street station to take the train and the people of Oakland heaved a sigh of WANTED BETTER ACCOMMODATIONS

When, however, the army found that is rebelled and refused to leave unless passenger coaches were provided. So the army marched back to the tabernacle. Chief of Police Schaefer tried to make peace by ask ing the railroad company to supply pas-senger coaches. Division Superintendent Wilder refused the request, saying that the railroad company could not furnish the furnish the coaches for the \$200 that had been sub-

All negotiations were declared off, and then it was decided to take action against the army. The officers received information that among the leaders in the army was a man who had been interested in the Haymarket riots in Chicago. This information was somewhat alarming to the officers and it was decided to take speedy action and avoid bloodshed if possible.

Mayor Pardee hurriedly called a meeting of the town council and a plan of campaign was decided upon. At 11 o'clock Mayor Pardee issued positive orders to Chief of Police Schaefer that the Industrial army must be driven out of the city at once. The orders were of such a character that the chief decided they must be carried out. He made secret investigation and learned that the army consisted of about 640 men, who were camping in the tabernacle. Chief Schaefer then issued a general order

to all the members of the police force to re port in uniform at once at the city hall. In response to this order some twenty-five officers appeared at the city hall. The chief came to the conclusion that this number was not sufficient to do battle with and he did not propose to take chances. He wanted a full force before he attempted the raid. A report was made to the mayor of the condition of affairs and he at once telegraphed to he governor to have the militia called out. The telegram was sent to Sacramento, and in case the governor could not be found an appeal was to be made to Adjutant General

Chief Schaefer then sent for Sheriff Mc-Killican, and a consultation was had at the city hall. The sheriff agreed to swear in all necessary deputies in order to keep the peace. In the meantime Major Frank O'Brien, commanding the first batallion of the Fifth regiment, including companies F and G, was summoned to the city hall was notified by the police to prepare for action, as a telegram had been sent to the governor asking for assistance. Major O'Brien at once repaired to the armory on Twelfth street, and his officers were sum noned to duty. He notified the police he would be in readiness to report for duty with two companies the moment ceived word from the governor or adjutant

Under the direction of Major O'Brien Gatling gun was placed in front of the city hall and loaded for action. The gun was placed in charge of militiainen with instructions to take no action until word was re-ceived from the major in command. At midnight the mayor and Sheriff McKillican and Chief Schaefer held a consultation and it was decided to drive the Industrial army out of the city at 3 o'clock this morning The excitement at the city hall was run-ing high. The officers were arming themselves with pistols, clubs and Winchester Sergeant Fletcher commenced to or ganize the men into a company so as to be ready for action at a moment's notice At 12:39 o'clock no word had yet been received from San Francisco and the militia was waiting orders to move and assist the

DECIDED TO DRIVE THEM OUT The mayor and council were still at the sity hall and finally sent the chief of police and sheriff to make a final request of Superintendent Wilder for passenger coaches. Wilder refused, and forthwith preparations for war were commenced. Oakland's police force consists of fifty men and they were all

At 2 o'clock a general alarm was sounded by the fire department bells, and the citi-zens hastened to the city hall. There about 100 were sworn in as deputy sheriffs and were armed. The fire department also responded and were armed with axe handles. Then the city's forces marched to the tabernacle where the industrial army was peace-fully slumbering. They were rulely awakened and ordered to move out. The

KING HUMBERT AT VENICE

of them up in a corner of the tabernacle. They still refused to move units their leader was returned to them and the police held another consultation. At fast they decided to release him and Kelly was carried Italy's Ruler Given an Enthusiastic Reception by the People.

SPLENDID SCENES ALONG THE CANALS

Fleets of Richly Decked Gondolas Move in Procession Over the Placid Waters-The King's Popularity is Once Again Proven.

VENICE, April 6.-King Humbert arrived here this afternoon and was welcomed by enthusiastic crowds of people who surrounded the railroad station and cheered the king in a manner which evidently greatly pleased him. After the welcome at the station from the civil and military authorities the king entered a gondola of state and proceeded through the grand canal to the palace. The king's gondola was followed by an immense number of gondolas filled with citizens who had flocked into the city in order to be present at the festivities. All the windows were packed with spectators, who cheered en-thusiastically and waved handkerchiefs and flags as the king passed by.

TALES OF THE NICTHEROY.

Ex-Chief Engineer Ideristine Talks for Publication.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 6.—The steamship Nile, from Rio de Janeiro and other Brazilian ports, arrived here today and brought among her passengers Chief Engineer Van Ideristine, formerly of the dynamite cruiser Nictheroy. Accompanying the chief engineer were his assistant engineers, Alonzo Allen and Jefferson Smith, and fifty former members of the crew. Chief Engineer Van Ideristine and his two assistants will sail for New York tomorrow. In an interview Mr. Van Ideristine said that the machine gun of the cruiser worked perfectly, and that during practice with the dynamite gun shells were thrown an immense distance and with great precision.

He remarked that from the moment of leaving New York the fires were maintained and there was always a pressure of 160 pounds of steam. When the Nictheroy was stationed off the coast or in harbor she was moored to a buoy, and by simply knocking out a pin she could be got almost immedi-ately under weigh. In fact, finally, the ship was in such a state of effectiveness that only three minutes were required to get her ready

for action. Van Iderictine, was ended by the engage-ment in which Admiral da Gama lost the battle. All his best officers and about 300 more were killed and wounded of the small force composing his command.

KAISER AND KING.

William and Humbert Will Meet at Venice Tomorrow. VENICE, April 6.-Most extensive preparations are being made to celebrate in this city the meeting of King Humbert of Italy and Emperor William of Germany. The program of the festivities includes a grand illumination of the plazza of St. Mark and of the piazzetta of St. Mark in front of the palace of the doges, a soirce and a state

palace of the doges, a sofree and a state banquet at which eighty guests will be entertained. It is considered probable that King Humbert will next go to Florence to visit Queen Victoria.

POLA, Austria, April 6.—The German frigate Von Molike, with Emperor William, has arrived here. The German warship was greeted with an imperial salute from the guns of the forts on the coast when she entered the harbor. Archiuke Carl entered the harbor. Archduke Carl Stephen and Admiral Sterneck, accom-panied by the civil, military and naval authorities, went on board to welcome Em-

ROME, April 6.-Baron Otto Von Bulow Prussian minister to the Vatican, has this city for Venice in order to be pres-at the interview which will take place

n that city tomorrow between the emperor of Germany and King Humbert, BEGINNING TO TOTTER.

Rosebery's Government Showing Som Signs of Weakness Already.

LONDON, April 6.- The fate of the Rose bery government is being warmly discussed in political circles here today. The defeat of the government by a majority of one on a private bill, the majorities on the other questions having also fallen off eighteen to fifteen votes, causes much excitement in the political world and it is freely predicted

that the government cannot last long.
The second reading of the East Londor water bill was opposed by Mr. Shaw-Lefevre president of the local government board, on behalf of the government, but the measure was carried in face of vigorous efforts upon the part of the whigs by a vote of 228 to

All the Parnellites and many of the Mc Carthyites were absent from the division, The conservative peers comment joyfully upon the position of the government, while the liberal organs, such as the Daily News and Westminster Gazette, warn the liberal party to be careful.

MORE BRITISH TERRITORY.

Pondoland Forms a Portion of Premie Rhodes' South African Empire.

CAPE TOWN. April 6.—The annexation of Pondoland has been affected without firing a shot. The chiefs and people of the newly annexed country are quietly submitting. This is another triumph for the so-called imperial policy of Hon. Cecil Rhodes, the remier of Cape Colony.

Pondoland has an area of about 3,99 square nilles and a native population of about 200,000. The white population is very

small. Frye's Army "Moved On" and Now Camp

Canada's Esquimault. Fortifications. ing Just Beyond the City Limits ST. LOUIS, April 6.-Under the orders of OTTAWA, Ont., April 6 .- At the annual the chief of police at East St. Louis General eeting of the Dominion Rifle association Hon. J. C. Patterson, minister of militia, said Frye's Industrial army took another but very that the Dominion since last session has short step toward Washington this morning. Satisfied that the railroads would not volunshared the responsibility of defending the coasts of Canada by providing a sum for fortifications at Esquimault tarily transport the travelers, Chief Walsh

ordered General Frye to get his men beyond desired it was not desired to con-ceal that fact from the United States be cause it would be absurd to orest foreifica the city limits as soon after 8 o'clock as pos sible. Frye accepted the situation and after a burried and abbreviated breakfast, consist tions against the United States. Esquimault fortifications were against a more dangerous and insidious foe. Canaing principally of beant, he got his men in line and moved from Camp Relay in the muddy bottoms of East St. Louis to a point dians might yet be thankful they helped on the Collinsville turnpike just outside the limits of East St. Louis. There they halted England in this way. Of course the insidious foe to which he re ferred was Russia. and went into camp again to wait develop

Trouble Brewing in Newfoundland. In the meantime the East St. Louis police ST. JOHNS, April 6 .- Governor O'Erien outposts have been reinforced and orders i sued to prevent the return into the city limits of any of the men, now that they have been forced beyond the boundaries. Just what will become of the men is hard has dismissed Surveyor General Woods from office and from his seat in the executive council as Woods would not resign. Speaker Emerson has received notice from the gov to say. They are practically without food and the eastbound roads refused to move ernor that Woods and Moore are no longer members of the legislature, but he canno them further, both on their own account and because of instructions from eastern act upon this as the assembly has not had quorum for a week, the government mem cities not to bring the wanderers into their The lack of food for the men bers remaining away. The governor ba-wired the Admiralty asking that war ship creases as the citizens learn of the unwillingheas of the men to accept the offer of the East St. Louis water board of \$1.50 per day be immediately sent, as he desires to pre-vent a possible outbreak. It is rumored the for one year for 200 men to lay pipes, and governor will reply on Saturday to the me one year to unless something new develops Prye may put into effect a threat made yesterday to surrender to the East St. Louis police as morial by the opposition.

Heavy Failure in England.

LONDON, April 6 -- Considerable conster nation prevails in the midland countles owing to the failure of Messrs, New, Pranc-& Garrards, solicitors of Evesham. The liabilities of the firm are estimated a E 50,000. Its business was largely that of a rivate bank and it included among lients many farmers.

Germany and Silver. BEILLIN, April 6 .- Count von Posadowski Weiner, secretary of the imperial treasury, in the Reichstag today replying to a question upon the part of a deputy who is an advocate of bimetallism, said in regard to the intended coinage of 22,000,000 marks, that this did not imply a change in the currency policy. It was merely designed to supply the practical needs of the country. Germany could not unaided undertake experiments in regard to currency matters. The count also said that the use of silver for bank reserves was one means of raising the value of that metal.

OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 7, 1894-TWELVE PAGES.

Want a Subsidy from Great Britain. LONDON, April 6.-The Times says deputation of colonial agents-general, headed by Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian high commissioner, has waited upon Prime Minister Rosebery and the Marquis of Ripon to urge that a subsidy be granted for a transpacific mail service. Both ministers expressed sympathy with the desires of the deputation, but were cautious not to commit themselves to any definite pledges. Lord Rosebery said it was desirable to await the of the conference to be held at Ottawa in June.

WHEN HANSBROUGH'S BILL PASSED.

Secretary Morton Ecrecasts the Probable Future State of the American Farmer. FORT DODGE, In. April 6.-(Special Telegram to The Bee. Following is Secretary Morton's letter in full to Ed-WARD Peterson of this county:
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, WASH-INGTON, D. C., March 24, 1894, Mr. Ed-ward Peterson, Dayton, Websier county,

In.: My Dear Sir-I am in receipt of you

importunate communication of the 18th of March urging the immediate appointment of yourself to the position of chief Russian thistle exterminator of the northern district of Iowa. It is impossible to immediately comply with your request, because the Hansbrough bill, appropriating \$1,000,000 for the weeding of lowa, the Dakotas and other thistle-infested sections of the northwest, has not yet become a law. There are several amendments to the bill—among them an appropriation for the destruction of cockle burr, foxtail, grape and rattlesnakes, which secret themselves in all kinds of grass-contemplated. The government will probably, in its munificence and tender care of its children, distribute in original packages autilotes for snake bites to the farmers throughout snake infested districts. It is, in the judgement of some good citizens who are inclined to this sort of paternalism, only fair that the bill should also be so amended as to permit each farmer to draw directly upon the public treasury for each day's world in the extermination of noxious weeds upon his or any other farm. Possibly, however, before the bill is rounded off in its perfection, it will provide a patent method of plowing with preambles, planting with resolutions and gathering and garnering by legislative enactment all crops known to the farmers of the United States. The tillage of land by legislation is only a matter of time. I must thank you for the patrictle frankness with which you remark, referring to thistles, "They are spreading fast, but we do not want to kill them out before the government is ready to pay us for the work or sends some one to do it for us." Nothing can better demonstrate your peculiar fitness and adaptation for the position of chief Russian thistle exterminator for the northwest. Very respectfully yours.

J. STERLANG MORTON, mediately comply with your request, because the Hansbrough bill, appropriating

SHREWD PLOTTERS FOILED.

South Dakota Penitentlary Inmates Balked in Their Efforts to Escape.

SIOUN FALLS, S. D., April 6.-(Special to The Bee.)-M. C. Fosness, government postal inspector, who has been so success-ful in discovering ofenders against the ful in discovering of enders against the postal laws and bringing them to justice, last evening discovered a clever schem whereby a prison; in the penitentiary for four years would have been released at the end of the second year if the scheme had not been discovered by accident. William Morton, Frank Williams and James Moore Morton, Frank Williams and Jamest Moore were sent to the pentientiary for robbing the Orient postoffice, Morton for four years and the others for two years each. When entering the pentientiary Morton and Williams changed names, which would naturally make Williams' term four years and Morton's two. Last evening Mr. Fosness went up to see Morton regarding the robbery. He called for Morton and the guard returned with Williams. A little inquiry revealed the plot and it was immediately corked, much to the chagrin of the prisoners concerned. The plan was to get Morton out at the end of two years and then Williams would claim his own name, establish his identity and secure his own liberty. lish his identity and secure his own liberty

Could Not Stop the Flow. CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., April 6.-(Specia o The Ree.)-The first attempt by the city to control the leaks in the artesian well here has practically resulted in a failure, and the expert who was engaged by the city to sink a cubing down to chalk rock, where it is supposed the leaks will be found, has been succeeded by John Callanan of this city, who thinks he can reach chalk rock in about six days. Callanan is an old miner and his efforts to control the big spouter will be watched with interest. Opinion is still divided as to the place where the leaks will be found, some maintaining that the water escapes near the bottom of the well and in a slanting position finds its way through a break in the chalk rock to the surface of the ground some distance from the well, Callanan's first move was to place timbers between the excavation around the well and the mill, and it is believed that this will prevent the earth from caving toward the mill and render it safe from destruction or the necessity of moving. to control the leaks in the artesian wel

Disturbed by a Mountain Lion. CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., April 6.-(Spe-Telegram to The Ree.)-A mountain lion creating havoc among the live stock of settlers in the vicinity of Earling, were of here in the ceded Sioux lands. The animal puts to flight alf dogs that grafter it and efforts to kill or capture the beast have thus far proved unsuccessful,

Ice Gorge in the Missouri CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., April 6. (Special Telegram to The Bee.)—A telegram received here from Bismarck says an icgorge has formed in the Missouri river above that point. Until the gorge breaks the pontoon bridge will not be put into the

river here. GIVEN A RECEIVER.

. W. Watkins Land Company of Kansa in Financial Straits.

LAWRENCE, Kan., April 6.-Upon ap plication of the Farmers Loan and Trust company and the National Bank of Commerce of New York Judge Caldwell at Omaha appointed J. B. Watkins received of the J. B. Watkins Land Mo, sage company. The assets are \$7,000,000 and the pany. The assets are \$7,000,000 and the liabilities. \$5,500,000. The capital stock is \$755,000 and the surplus \$600,000. Mr. Watkins owns about \$600,000 of the stock. The constant drain on the company since last summer's panic and the failure. Since August 1 it has paid out \$55,000. The foreign stockholders and creditors held a meeting in London today to formulate a plan of reorganization, and it is thought the receivership will not be of long duration. For the past three years the company has made most of its leans in Texas. J. B. Watkins came to Lawrence in 1870 and engaged in the loan business. He had less than \$500 at that time. Today his fortune is placed at between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000. Most of it is invested in the development of Louisiara lands, industries and a rail-road.

WORKINGMEN BURIED.

Several Caught Under a Falling Wall a

Elizabeth, N. J. ELIZABETH, N. J., April 6.—A brick wall of a building on Broad street, in proess of erection, fell today upon a gans of bricklayers, who were at work on a scaffold on the opposite wall. The wounded are: William Headley, fractured skull, broken; James Kerr, leg broken and head fractured; Alex Kerr, head badly out head fractured; Abex Kerr, head badly cut and face disfigured; Robert Irwin, one arm broken and skull probably fractured; James Ferin, head badly fractured. The men were all rendered unconscious It is thought that Headly will die Several others about the works were hurt TURN TO THE STREET CARS

Hard Times Drive the Chicago Thugs to a New Field of Activity.

HORSE CARS TREATED LIKE EXPRESS TRAINS

Footpads Board One on Halstead Street and Proceed to Go Through the Passengers-Wonderful Appearance of the Police When Needed,

CHICAGO, April 6 .- (Special Telegram to The Bee.)-Once in a great while a Chicago policeman is on hand at the right time. Doubly rare, therefore, are the occasions when two policemen put in their appearances in the nick of time.

This distinction is worn with much modesty by Officers Weinrich and Muellir of the Larabee Street station, who arrested four highwaymen early this morning while in the act of robbing passengers on a North Halstead street car. Three other members of the gang, who were acting as lookouts, escaped from the officers. The four locked up in the East Chicago Avenue police station gave their names as William Sullivan, James Moran, Thomas McGovern and John Butcher, It was about 1 o'clock in the morning when a northbound Halsted street car stopped at Division street, that a change of horses might be made. Half a dozen pas-sengers nodded in their seats, while the conductor and driver were engaged in making the change. Otto Herzog of 37 Bissell street was homeward bound from a lodge meet ing with a tin box containing a number of brass thecks and lodge documents. There was plenty of room in the car for the other passengers, and some of them reclined at length on the seats half asleep.

THEY WASTED NO TIME. "Throw up yer ban's an' give us yer money," was the gruff command which brought every passenger out of his dreams. All looked up and saw four burly ruffians who had suddenly invaded the car. Herzog felt a hand grip his shoulder and heard the demand for his money repeated. He made an effort to arise and received a blow in the face that hurled him against the window with such force as to smash it into small pieces. The three other robbers were equally active in enforcing their demands on th sengers, who were now wide awake with ter-

Jacob Schenckel yelled for help, and was pounced upon by a robber who tried to get his watch. He made a show or resistance and was also knocked over the head and

thrown partly through a window.

The boldness of the robbers was remarkable. Each robber shouted and cursed, with the idea of scaring the passengers into sub-mission. Officers Weinrich and Mueller heard the din half a block away, and reached the car while the confusion was at its height. The two policemen took no chances. Wein-rich entered one door and Mueller the other, with their revolvers drawn. The three thieves outside tried to warn their confederates and then took to their heels.

MARCHED OFF TO JAIL. The two officers made themselves heard, however, and ordered the robbers to throw up their hands. The command was reluc tantly obeyed, and a few minutes later the gang was marching to the Larrabee Street police station. None of the four had obtained any valuables from the terror-stricken passengers. The police regarded the names of the prisoners as fictitious, since a picture of Moran was found in the rogues' gallery under the name of Moyle. The officers at the East Chicago Avenue police station say Moran has been in the Missouri penitentiary.

AFTER A DEAD MAN'S MILLIONS. Colored Housekeeper of a Bonanza King

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6 .- (Special Tele gram to The Bee.)-Probate Judge Coffey's court room, in which the colored house keeper of Mining Expert Patrick Nicholson Mackay is trying to establish her claim to a widow's half of Mackay's fortune of nearly \$1,500,000, is crowded, because the testimony

is very racy. Old Mackay made his fortune on the Com stock, but for the last ten years of his life lived here with a negro housekeeper known as Hattle Schenck. He provided in his will that she be given \$60 monthly during her life, but she contends this will was made at the instigation of his brother and others and that she should have half the estate, as he acknowledged her as his wife. brought several witnesses to swear that Mackay called her "ducky" and "darling," and that she fulfilled all the duties of a wife to the old capitalist, who died in her arms Other witnesses testified that Mackay showed much interest in the approaching maternity of Hattie, but the child was not borne unti two months after the father's death. Nathan Bibo, a merchant, testified that Mackay came into his store several weeks before his death with two huge parcels When asked why he was carrying bundles he

sald a baby was expected at his house and h "Why, you are not married?" said Bibo. "Well," replied Mackay, "according to Callfornia law I may not be, but by the law

of some other states I am. The dead man's brother and other wif nesset swear that Hattle was simply a house

teeper, and that \$60 per month was a liberal reward for her services. The estate comprises real estate worth \$400,000 and mini property roughly estimated at \$1,000,000.

OPEN WAR SEEMS INEUTTABLE.

Union Pacific Has the Whip Hand in the Western Immigrant Matter.

CHICAGO, April 6 .- (Special Telegram to The Bee.)-Nothing but unparalleled con servatism on the part of the western lines kept them today from declaring open warfare with the Union Pacific and beginning the old commission fight for the immigrant business. As it was they again put off the final de-cision, which will probably be made to-

As already noted, the difficulty lies in isagreement on the divisions of transcontiiental immigration business. Members of the agreement will not accept the proposition of the Union Pacific, and there the matter hangs. The only chance of an amicable arrangement lies in the fact that a flual disagreement was not reached today. The Union Pacific is well entreached, for it is backed by contracts showing it controls in the neighborhood of 80 per cent of business west of the Missouri. Its officers have done some lively hustling, while members of the agree ment were depending on the puny faith of immigrant agents. The Union Pacific wil compromise for less than the 80 per cent low holds, but no bridge seems possible be tween its compromise offer and the 10 per ent in addition to its pro rata share of fered by the pool lines.

Movements of Sea Going Vessels, April 6 At New York-Arrived-Trave, from Bre At San Francisco-Arrived-Tam O'Shan ter and Umatilia.
At San Diego-Sailed-U. S. S. Grant, for

San Francisco, Arrived—Schooner Mary Bid-well, from San Domingo, At Tatoosh—Passed—J. G. Brown, for San cisco; Crown of England, for Naniamo; for Tacoma. At Kinsale-Passed-Bovica, from New

At Hamburg-Arrived-Scandia, from New York. Liverpool-Arrived-Germania, from Kinsale-Passed-Etruria, from New Baltimore-Arrived-Darmstadt, from

Bremen. Utah Populists Organize.

SALT LAKE, April 6 .- The populists held a meeting here today. The attendance was light, but they organized a territorial com-

THE TE BULLETIN.

Weather for Our and Vicinity Generally E Wands Suffring to Southerly 1. Peace Army __ crorizes Oakland. Hambert's Triumphat Northern Progress.

Chicago Thugs' Latest Accomplishment. Judge Jenkins Differs with Caldwell.

2. Republican College League Session. 3. Block 86 and Its Soft Underplaning.

Peffer Roasis the Wilson Tariff. 4. Editorial and Comment. 5. Lincoln and Nebraska News.

6. Council Bluffs Local Matters. 7. Breckinridge Looked Like the Baby. 8. Experience of an Old Man with a Bail

Bond. Wages of the Union Pacific Salaried

Empleyes. 9. Ardiamont Murder Mystery Again. Gompers on the New Chinese Treaty. Will Stop Canadian Seat Poachers.

Three Murderers Die on One Gallows.

 Last Week's Business Reviewed. Terrible Mistake of an Omaha Woman II. Chicago Wheat Pit Stirred Up.

Omnha Live Stock Markets. 12. News of the Great Northwest. Zola's Latest and Greatest Work. Early Days at Brownville.

mittee and decided to test the strength of the party in the election next fail. The party cast sixty-six votes in the city at the last election.

FUNK FIRM TO THE FINISH.

Hardin County's Eminent Agriculturist Saves Prohibition for Another Two Years. DES MOINES, April 6.-(Special Tele gram to The Bee.)-The last day of the egislative session was marked with the usual scenes of hilarity, though the house was kept well in hand by the speaker and transacted an unusual amount of business, which consisted largely in agreeing to senate amendments to house bills.

A tremendous pressure was brought to bear upon Chairman Funk of the house committee on suppression of intemperance committee on suppression of intemperance to induce him to report back the senate bill authorizing the manufacture of alcoholic, malt and vinous liquors for wholesale, for legal purposes and for export, but he remained obdurate to the last, and was sustained in his determination to pocket this bill by the majority of his committee. Under the rules of the house he was allowed ten days for the consideration of the measure, and it could only be forced out of his hands by a two-thirds yout, Chairman Blythe of the state central committee and of his hands by a two-thirds vote. Chairman Hlythe of the state central committee and leading republicans from all over the state, especially the larger cities, were here and united with Governor Jackson in urging the passage of the bill, but to no purpose. Chairman Funk met all of the arguments with the statement that the platform did not call for any such legislation.

Conference committees of both houses spent hours in attempting to reach an agreement in regard to a change in the location of the soldiers' monument, but failed, so the historical old capitol grounds will remain the chosen site.

remain the chosen site.

A large number of bills, mainly of minor importance, were passed in the closing hours of the ression. Among the important ones that passed both houses are the following:

hours of the session. Among the important ones that passed both houses are the following:

Senate bills: By Turner, authorizing employers to insure the lives of employes against accident or death; by Cheshire, authorizing cities of more than 25,690 inhabitants to appoint police matrons; by Andrews, regulating the manner of assessing members of mutual beneficiary associations, and a bill to require leases of railroad and street car equipments to be recorded with the secretary of state.

House Bills: By Sawyer, authorizing cities of the first and second class to fissue bonds, payable by special assessments, for street improvements; by Chassell, authorizing instrualized citizens to will and bequeath real estate to aliens.

estate to aliens. The usual social festivities were indulged in and final adjournment was preceded by remarks from the presiding officers of both houses and the presentation of nuous gifts.

MRS. BENNETT'S MOTIVE.

Sensational Incidents Yesterday In the Marshalltown Murder Trial. MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., April 6.—(Specia Telegram to The Bee.)-The interest today in the Bennett murder case has been so in tense and at times the excitement so great as to require the combined efforts of the sheriff and a half dozen deputies to keep order in the court room. The waist of th order in the court room. The waist of the defendant was introduced in evidence, on which blood was found. The sheriff said he found it upstairs in a small box in the bottom of an old trunk and covered up with old papers. Two or three witnesses testified to the extreme agitation and nervousness exhibited by the defendant when she was approached on the subject of the murder.

murder.

Airs. Sprickler, a near neighbor, was an important witness. She told of a conversation with Mrs. Bennett in which the latter said Anna Wiese was an immoral girl; that she had improper relations with the boys who went with her and that she (Mrs. Bennett) overheard a conversation between Anna and her son, in which her son accused Anna of such conduct with a young man.

man.

This is claimed to be very important as establishing a motive for the crime. Barney Shullz, the detective, was called this morning, but did not come up to what the public expected of him.

Clever Capture of Burglars. CRESTON, Ia., April 6 .- (Special to The Bee.)-Taylor county officers accomplished some fine work recently in capturing a band of burglars. A few weeks ago the store of Hunt & Clayton, at New Market, was robbed and goods to the value of several hundred dollars stolen. The only was robbed and goods to the Anticonseveral hundred dollars stolen. The only several hundred dollars stolen. The only clew to the penetrators was a wagon track leading from the rear of the store and a letter that had been dropped upon the floor. The letter had been sent from Mason City and inquiry was at once made at that place. The result is that four men, residents of that city, have been arrested with the goods in their possession. They had been away from home for some time and returned in time to fall into the hands of the sheriff.

To Save Goodale's Murderers CRESTON, Ia., April 6.—(Special to The Bee.)—The evidence for the state in the Goodale murder trial was concluded today. No testimony of special importance was elicited. The contessions of Balderson were being reviewed this afternoon. The defense will endeavor to prove that the crime was committed Saturday night instead of Sunday, and that the murderer was concealed in the house for the purpose of robbery, but being discovered murdered the old man to escape detection. Balderson will probably be placed on the stand Saturday afternoon. Goodale murder trial was concluded today

MADE QUESTIONABLE INVESTMENTS Charges Against the Kansas State School Fund Commissioners.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 6.-The state school fund commissioners, comprising Attorne General Little, Secretary of State Osborn and Superintendent of Public Instruction Gaines, were found today to have invested \$17,000 of the school fund in Kearney count bonds held by eastern parties and repudi ated by the county, and \$19,000 in Hamilton county bonds, owned by George W. Cran of this city and also repudiated. Hamilton and Kearney counties are in the extreme western section of the state and the bonds were all issued for refunding purposes and repudiated by the counties several years ago, since which time they have had no market value. The state commissioners bought them at par and accrued interest. The Hamilton county bonds were sold by Mr. Crane a week or so ago at 60 cents on the dollar to J. P. Lindsay, attorney for the Etna Insurance company, which owns \$60,000 of similar refunding bonds of the same county, and brought suit two months ago to test their validity. Mr. Crane discovered on Thursday last that the ultimate purchaser of his bonds was the state school fund, and immediately turned over the money received for them to the state reasurer, to be held in trust until the validity of the bonds is determined by the courts, Governor Lewelling is aut of the city, but it is stated that when he learned of the purchase he severely condemned the of this city and also repudiated. Hamilto of the purchase he severely condemned the school fund commissioners. It is rumored that the commissioners have made other questionable investments with the school

OPINIONS CONFLICT

Different Courts Interpret the Rights of Labor in Different Ways.

JENKINS AND CALDWELL AT VARIANCE

Milwaukee Judge Holds that He Was Right in Issuing Injunctions.

BUT MODIFIES HIS WRIT JUST THE SAME

Northern Pacific Employes Given a Little More Latitude About "Resigning,"

OTHER FEATURES OF THE ORDER UPHELD

Long Argument Made to Show that the Contention of the Attorneys of the Employes is Erroneous There Will Be an Investigation.

MILWAUKEE, April 6 .- The long looked for decision by Judge Jenkins on the motion made by the chiefs of the great railway organizations for a modification of his famous Northern Pacific strike order was rendered

in the United States circuit court at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Judge Jenkins modifies his injunctional order by striking out the clause which reads, "And from ordering, recommending, approving or advising others to quit the service of the receivers of the Northern Pacific railway on January 1, 1894, or at any other time."

In all other respects the judge denies the motion of the men. The motion decided today was made by P. M. Arthur, grand chief executive officer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; F. R. Sargent, grand chief fireman of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen; E. E. Clark, grand chief of the Conductors; D. G. Ramsey, chief of the Telegraphers; S. E. Wilkinson, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Trainmen, and John Wilkinson, grand chief of the Switchmen's Mutual Benefit association. The petition asked for the modification of the injunction of December 9 by expunging the words "and from combining and conspiring to quit, with or without notice, the said receivers with the object and intent of crippling the property in their custody or embarassing the operation of the said road, and from so quitting the said receivers, with or without notice, as to cripple

the property or to prevent or hinder the operation of said road." It also asked that the passages in the supplementary injunction (which is much stronger), covering the same ground, be eliminated. The object of the motion was to bring to a direct issue before the court the question whether courts can grant injunctions to restrain employes from striking.

Judge Jenkins said: "In the discussion of the important and interesting questions presented by the motion, it is not the province of the court to assume part in the province of the court to assume part in the

contest between capital and labor which it is asserted is herein contained. It may be that the aggregated power of the combined capital is fraught with danger to the republic. It may be that the aggregated power of the combined labor is perilous to the peace of society and the risks of the combined labor is perilous to the peace of society and the risks of the combined that the second society and the risks of the combined that the second society and the risks of the combined that the combined that the combined that the combined the risks of the combined that the c of society and the rights of prop erty. It doubtless is true that in the conand that each has wrongs to be redressed. If danger to the state exists from the com-bination of either capital or labor, requiring additional restraint or modification of exist-ing laws, it is within the peculiar province of the legislature to determine the neces-sary remedy and to declare the general policy of the state touching the relations be-tween capital and labor. With that the judicial power of the government is not oncerned. But it is the duty of the courts to restrain these warring factions so far as their action may infringe the de-clared law of the land, that society may not be disrupted or its peace invaded, and that individual and corporate rights may not be

infringed.

JUST THE TIME FOR INJUNCTION. 'If the combination and conspiracy alleged, and the acts threatened to be done in think, be successfully defied that restraint by injunction is the appropriate remedy. It may be true that a right of action at law would arise upon consummation of the threatened injury, but manifestly such remedy would be inadequate. The threatened interference with the operations of the railroad, if carried into effect, would result in paralysis of its business, stopping the commerce obbing and flowing through seven states of the union, working incalculable injury to property and causing great public privation. Pecuniary compensation would be wholly inadequate. The injury would be irreparable. Compensation would be ob-tained only through a multiplicity of suits against the 12,000 men scattered along the line of this railway for a distance of 4,400 miles It is the peculiar function of equity n such cases, where the injury sult not alone in severe private, but in great public wrong, to restrain the commis of the theatened acts and not to send a parts seek uncertain and inadequate remedy a law. That jurisdiction rests upon settled and unassailable ground. It is no longer open to controversy that a court of equity may restrain threatened trespass involving the immediate or ultimate destruction of property, working irreparable injury, and for which there would be no adequate compensation at law. It will, in extreme cases, where the peril is imminent and the danger great, issue mandatory injunctions requiring a particular service to be performed or a particular order to be evoked in prevention of a threatened trespass upon property or upon public rights. I need not enlarge upon this subject. The jurisdiction being in question, is plenary and comprehensive."

CALDWELL'S OPINION ERRONEOUS. The judge then cited several authorities and continued: "It would be anomalous, indeed, if the court, holding this property in possession in trust, could not protect it from injury and could not restrain inter-ference which would render abortive all ference which would render abortive all efforts to perform the public duties charged upon this railway. It was suggested by counsel that as improper interference with this property during its possession by the court is a contempt, punishment therefore would be ample remedy, and that therefore an injunction would not lie. This is an erroneous view. Punishment for contempt is not compensation for an injuny. The renot compensation for an injury. The pe-cuniary penalty for contumacy does not go a the owner of the property injured. Such ontempt is deemed a public wrong, and the ne inures to the government. The injunction goes in prevention of wrong to property and injury to the public welfare; the fine is punishment of contumacy.
"There is authority to issue the writ when
it is not impaired by the fact that, inde-

wrong. The proceedings in contempt is ex-post facto with punishing for a wrong OTHER OBJECTIONS REVIEWED. "Asserting, then, as undoubted, the right of the court by its writ to restrain unlawful interference with the operators of this railway. I turn my attention to the objections

pendently of the writ, punishment could be risited upon the wrong-doer for interference

with property in the possession of the court. The writ reaches the inchoate conspiracy to injure and prevents the contemplated

way, I tark my atention to the objections urged to particular paragraphs of the writs.
"It is contended that the restraint imposed by that part of the original writ to which objection is made by this motion is in