OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1894.

PAYING ITS WAY NOW.

Coxey's End of the Army Sailing on the

Canal.

CUMBERLAND, Md., April 17 .- The Army

f the Commonweal was astir by daylight

preparing for its barge trip to Williamsport.

'Tooting John' White, the bugler, shrieked

the reveille from the grand stand at the

edge of the ball park camp just as the sun

was topping the rugged mountains on the

east of the river. The men rolled out of

bed, sweeping down their apology for a

tent and swiftly bundling it with the bed-

ding into the wagons. There was scant time

for a perfunctory wash before the line of

march was formed and the army plunged

into the deep canon through which the pike

runs into Cumberland. The mists and shad-

ows still hang about the towering rock walls

500 feet above, and through the cold, still

air, the marchers sent echoing the strains

of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic."

Solemnity was changed to laughter as the

army made its way through the town, swap-

ping rude jests with the crowd on the side-

walks, where all the prominent citizens of

the town had turned out to bid them god-

speed. Both Carl Brown and Coxey made short farewell adresses from the canal bank

before they started down stream, thanking the people for the kindness that had been shown the army and promising to march

back again over better roads than Cumber-land had ever seen, all of which was to be the result of the bond issue bills the Com-

monweal is going to have passed by con-

In explanation of the canal boat movement

It is stated that the road over the mountains between this point and Williamsport was too rough and steep to tempt the travelers, and taking advantage of the inflow of cash con-

tributions that have been received during

the stay in Cumberland, Coxey hired canal boats to take the party eighty-five miles down the canal to Williamsport. Coxey is working his floaters in blocks of two, one

barge for the men and the other for the

horses and camp traps.
The company has been docility itself since

the appearance of Coxey in camp. Pizzaro, formerly know as the "Great Unknown," sunk out of sight and was forgotten in

twelve hours after his expulsion from Camp

Victory, Pizzaro's last play for notoriety and favor was made last night, and was

neatly checkmated by Coxey. Smith adver-tised the appearance of himself, Jesse Coxey

and the "veiled lady" at a 25-cent lecture

in Cumberland, Coxey then threw broad-cast a flaming handbill announcing a free

wearily on the rostrum. He had not a sin

SHOT IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE.

Indiana Man Attempts to Kill His Brother-

in-Law,

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 17.-The room

in the law office of Harrison, Miller & Elam,

where a conference had been arranged be

tween William B. Copeland and William H.

B. Bruning, rival litigants of Madison, Ind.

Bruning, his attorney, Hon. A. C. Harris,

and Fred Winter being already in the room,

Copeland came in and without a word began

hooting at Bruning. The first shot struck

him in the arm. A second hit Mr. Harris near the mouth. W. H. H. Miller at

tempted to seize Copeland, who, maddene

by the interference, tried to shoot the ex-

attorney general, but was prevented. In the meantime he had used his weapon as a

the head. Men in adjoining offices pre-vented further shooting. Copeland was ar

vented further shooting. Copeland was ar-rested. Harris is not dangerously wounded.

He is one of the foremost lawyers of the state. Bruning will probably recover. Sev-

eral suits are pending between him and

In the suits causing the shooting Clars

Copeland is plaintiff and William H. Brun-ing defendant. The question involved the division of the estate of John F. Bruning.

father of Clara Copeland and William H Bruning. Copeland married Bruning's

Bruning. Copeland married Bruning's sister in opposition to her family. Bad blood resulted. Harris is attorney for

NATIONAL GRAIN DEALERS IN SESSION.

Colonel Day of the New Orleans Picayune

Makes a Brillant Speech.

WICHITA, April 17 .- The National Grain ongress, which opened here today, is

argely attended by grain men from all ove

southern Kansas and Oklahoma, as well as

by delegates from South Carolina, Florida,

Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Ne-

braska, Colorado, Iowa and Minnesota. The

chief object of the congress is to formulate

plans to secure an outlet for southern and southwestern products on the Gulf of Mexico. The New Orleans delegation is a strong

ie and they are working hard for the rescent City. Colonel Day of the New

rleans Picayune made a remarkable speed

Orleans Picayune made a remarkable speech in favor of commercial and social relations between the west and south. It is compared by all here to the famous speech of Henry Grady at the New England dinner. Governor Lewelling of Kansas and many southern organizations sent telegrams of hearty congratulation. Many valuable papers outlining the necessity for a commercial alliance between the south and west were read. A permanent organization was effected as follows: President, ex-Mayor G. W. Clement of Wichita; vice presidents, S. A. Jones of Florida, H. Austil of Alabama, J. E. Hall of Louisiana, Mr. Grimes of Oklahoma, C. E. Potts of Kansas, George Schouler of Nebraska, Colonel J. W. Wiggins of Colorado, D. C. Imboden of Texas, J. H. Anderson of Minnesota and David Meyers of Iswa; secretaries, Colonel West of Alabama and A. C. Jones of Kansas; treusurer, A. W. Oliver of Kansas; treusurer, A. W. Oliver of Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 17.—State Superin-tendent of Public Instruction Gaines is in

receipt of a letter from H. H. Cochran

ounty treasurer of Kearney county, in orming him that the \$5,000 bonds of that

Iron Hall Dividend Postponed.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 17.-Judge Win

ers today carried the greater portion of the

Iron Hall affairs over for three weeks. Or

report of Receiver Failey as to the condi-tion of the litigation in other states, show-ing a dividend could not be properly de-clared, the time was extended to May 16, in which time all reports are to be filed with

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.-The steam-ship Peru, which arrived from China and

Japan at noon today, brought 753 Chinese

passengers. The unusual number is due to the fact that the time for the registering is drawing to a close. About 620 of these Celestials will land here, the remainder being booked for Panama, Central America and Cuba.

Ex.President Harrison Starts Home

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.-Ex-Presi-

dent Harrison, who has flaished his course of law lectures at Stanford university, left at noon fuday on the Central Pacific for

Bequest to Ann Arbor.

don L. Ford left an estate estimated at

\$250,000. His will bequeaths \$90,000 to the University of Michigan.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., April 17 .- Dr. Cory-

the receiver.

Indianapolia.

Copeland and Winter for Bruning.

lub and beaten Bruning frightfully about

REED IS VINDICATED

Even Congressman Springer Advocates the Quorum-Counting Rule.

BRYAN OPPOSES IT TO THE LAST

Forty-Seven Democrats Record Their Votes

Against It. PARLIAMENTARY WH. ELS AGAIN IN MOTION

New Rule Put in Practice Immediately

After Its Adoption.

ORDER TO ARREST MEMBERS ABROGATED Reports of Committees Blockaded by Fili-

bustering Turns Loose a Flood of Business on the House-Eulogles for Senator Gibson.

WASHINGTON, April 17 .- The quorum counting rule has been adopted by the house by a vote of 212 to 47, the republicans veting for it. The rule was presented by the committee on rules, it having been formulated and agreed upon by the democratic members. The rule provides for ascertaining a quorum by counting members present and not voting.

There was a very large attendance on both sides and in the galleries when the house met today in anticipation of a fight over the rule. Mr. Catchings from the committee on rules secured recognition before the journal was read, and after withdrawing the rule reported last Thursday, presented the report agreed upon just before the house

convened, as follows:
"Amend rule 15 by inserting between clauses 1 and 2 the following as clause 2 and change the number of clause 2 to THE NEW RULE.

"Upon every roll call, and before the be-ginning thereof, the speaker shall name two members, one from each side of the pending question if practicable, who shall take their places at the clerk's desk to tell the names of at least enough members who are in the hall of the house during the roll call who do not respond, when added to those respond-ing, to make a quurum. If a quorum does not respond on the roll call, then the names of those so noted as present shall be re-ported to the speaker, who shall cause the list to be called from the clerk's desk and recorded in the journal; and in determining the presence of a quorum to do business, those who voted, those who answered present, and those so reported present, shall be considered. Mombers noted may, when their names are called, record their votes, notwithstanding the provisions of clause 1 of

this rule. Amend clause 1 of Rule 8 by adding this to the following words: 'And on a roll call, should he not vote, he shall answer present'—so as to read: 'Every member shall be present within the hall of the house during its sittings unless excused or necessarily prevented, and shall vote on each question put unless he has a direct personal or pecuniary interest in the result of such question, and on a roll call shall he not vote he

Mr. Catchings suggested an hour and a half as limit for debate, but Wells of Wisdemocratic opponent objected strenuously to such a brief debate. Mr. Bynum, democrat of Indiana, proposed two hours on a side and Milliken, democrat of Tennessee, opposed rushing the new rule through with undue haste.

The republican members of the rules committee, Reed and Burrows, did not put in but watched every point vigilantly.

Finally Mr. Catchings agreed to two hours ebate on a side, with a vote at 4 o'clock. Mr. Burrows, on behalf of himself and Mr. Reed, offered as a substitute the quorum counting rule of the Fifty-first congress, as

'On the demand of any member, or at the suggestion of the speaker, the names of members sufficient to make a quorum in the hall of the house, who do not vote, shall be noted by the clerk and recorded in the journal, and reported to the speaker with the names of the members voting and be counted and announced in determining the presence of a quorum to do business. The speaker then submitted the reques at 4. To the great surprise of all Mr. Wells of Wisconsin objected. This en-tempt at a peaceful agreement. This ended the at-Nothing was left but to apply the gag. He demanded the previous question.

vote was taken by yeas and nays. PREVIOUS QUESTION SUSTAINED. The republicans made no effort to filibuster, but voted in the negative, as did many democrats, who were opposed either to the proposed rule or to driving it through under the lash. The demand for the previous

question was sustained, 140 to 120.
Under the rules, fifteen minutes were allowed on a side for debate. Mr. Haich at tempted to ask unanimous consent for further time, but Mr. Bynum objected. Some question followed as to the manner in which the time should be divided. In the course of the controversy Mr. Reed stated that so far as the republican minority was concerned the rule reported from the committee on rules upheld the principle for which they had been contending. There might, perhaps, be some objection to the details of the rules, but the principle was the cor-Mr. Burrows, after stating the proposed rule was substantially the rule of the Fifty-first congress, withdrew the sub-stitute he had offered. Before the debate began Mr. Catchings asked unanimous con-sent that those who so desired should have

an opportunity to print remarks in the Record. "Oh, I object!" shouted Mr. Boutelle, with smile. "Such remarks would make but a nelancholy contribution to congressional literature.

The debate then began. It was calm, even-tempered and wholly unlike what had been anticipated. The republicans were bubbling over with good humor over the consummation of their long legislative struggle and applauded every democratic convert to the rule put in practice in the Fifty-first ess. Mr. Catchings was first recog and made a two-minute speech. He yielded one minute to General Wheeler of Atahama, who had just enough time to pr test against it as antagonistic to the deli eration which ought to obtain in a legista-tive body like the house of representatives when the gavel dropped and he was summarily taken off the floor.

REED YIELDS HIS TIME. Mr. Reed, who controlled fifteen minutes for the republican side, at this juncture yielded five minutes to Mr. Bryan, who was very earnest in his opposition to the pro posed rule. This was a matter of great im portance, he said. Over half the states in union, including New York, Pennsylva nia, lilinois, Indiana, Ohio and Nebraska, required the affirmative vote of a majority of their legislature to enact laws. It migh be inconvenient at times, but it was essen tially a safe plan. It was the safeguard of the minority. It gave the minority the power to compel the concurrence of a majority on any measure, and, while the power

could be used for fillbustering purposes, after all it was better to be safe than to be sorry, Mr. Springer, who followed Mr. Bryan, supported the proposed rule because, he said, it would enable the members of the house to transact the business which their catituents sent them here to transact. burst of republican applause greeted this statement, which was renewed when he said that the house had in a month done but two days business. "My constituents are tired of it," said he in conclusion, "and I hope the

house is tired of it also. I half this as the dawn of a brighter day." Mr. Kilgore argued that the proposed rule was unnecessary in a legislative body in which the controlling party had ninety-four majority and thirty more than a quorum. GROW SUSTAINS THE RULE.

Ex-Speaker Grow upheld the principle inorporated in the proposed rule, but objected o its details as cumberous. Mr. Russell of Georgia, to whom Mr. Reed yielded one minute, declared no one would have the temerity to affirm that the Fifty-

first congress would have adopted the quorum-counting device had the republicans n that house not been so hard pressed for a quorum. With the enormous majority possessed by the democrats of this house, it was a humiliating spectacle to see them forced to the adoption of the revolutionary

expedient.

A round of republican applause answered this and Mr. Reed, whose face was aglow, arose and with a display of fervent generosity and good humer that furnished the inspiration for more republican applause asked unanimous consent for five minutes

"I don't want to use it myself," said be. "I would like to distribute it among my demperatic friends across the way." Mr. Reed's words seemed to goad Mr. Bynum particularly, and he objected in a loud voice. Thereupon Mr. Reed said he would only consume a minute of the remaining time at his disposal. He thought it un-necessary to say anything. The scenes here today, said he, were a more effective address than he would make. The house was about to adopt the principle for which the republicans had contended since the Fifty-first congress. "I congratulate the Fifty-third congress," he said, impressively, "on the wise decree it is about to make." (Repub-

Mr. Outhwaite, a democratic member of the committee on rules, then, in a few hurried words, explained the difficulty under which the house had been laboring and the imperative demand for the remedy this rule

CATCHINGS CLOSES THE DEBATE Mr. Catchings, in concluding the debate, declared that if the proposed proceedings were revolutionary it had been forced by the representatives of a great party, who insisted on a policy of obstruction on the most trivial and unimportant legislation. He re-sented the idea that such obstruction could be considered statesmanlike. Yet, having become the settled policy of the opposition, heroic measures were necessary in order that the house could transact business. The vote was then taken on the adoption of the new rule. There was no excitement. The republicans all voted in favor of it, and

t was adopted-212 to 47. The democrats who voted against the rule The democrats who voted against the rule were as follows: Abbot, (Barnes, Black (Ga.), Bland, Breckinridge (Ky.), Bryan, Bynum, Capehart, Causey, Cobb (Ala.), Conn, Cooper (Tex.), Covert, Cummings, Dunn, Durburrow, English (N. J.), Epes, Goldler, Grady, Hall (Minn.), Hines, Holman, Hunter, Kilgore, Lane, Lapham, Lester, Mallory, Martin (Ind.), McAleer, McKaig, McMillor, Rolling Physical (Ga.), Byan Stay, McMillor, Rolling Physical (Ga.), Byan Stay, McMillen, Reilly, Russel (Ga.), Ryan, Stevens, Talbott (Md.), Tracey, Turner (Ga.), Warner, Wells, Wheeler (Ala.), Whiting, Williams (Miss.), Wise. Total, 47.

REED GIVEN AN OVATION. Mr. Reed was immediately surrounded by his party friends and given an ovation. Some of the democrats got up a counter demonstration over Mr. Catchings. A large bunch of La France roses was carried up the aisle and placed on Mr. Reed's desk. Another republican outburst followed. The flowers were sent with the compliments of

Representative Apsley of Massachusetts.

The parliamentary wheels then began moving again in the house, and then came the approval of the last three legislative days journal, which had up to this time remained a stumbling block to progress. Then came the question of discharging the ser-geant-at-arms from the continuous order to arrest members, adopted about a month ago. Mr. Reed said a grave question of parliamentary procedure was involved, and in order to have the law investigated he submitted a resolution reciting that the order of arrest was void. He asked that this be sent to the judiciary or rules commit-tee in order that the right of arrest might be authoritatively determined and a careful precedent established. The speaker ruled out the resolution on the ground that the first business was to discharge members now under arrest before taking up general principles.

NEW RULE PUT IN PRACTICE. On the motion to discharge the sergeant at-arms a yea and nay vote was secured and this gave the first practical illustration of the operation of the new rule. The speaker named Messrs. Dockery and Cogs-well as tellers to watch the count, and, if necessary, count members present but not voting. They took their places at the side of the clerk, each keeping a separate tally of the vote. In order to force the recording accordance with the provisions of the new rule, the republicans declined to vote on the first roll call. At its conclusion, Mr. Livingstone made the point of order that under the rule there was no second call of the house but in lieu therefor a list of names reported by the tellers present, but not voting, should e called. The speaker, however, stated that the new rule did not contemplate any interfrence with the roll call and that the roll call under the rules of the houses included a second roll call of those who had falled to respond on the first call. He overruled the point of order and the count proceeded. Finding that a quorum had voted on the first the republicans changed their tactic on the second call, and answered to their names. As the result of the vote, 226 to 5, showed that a quorum was prezent, the tellers made no report. Messrs. Dalzell of Pennsylvania and Johnson of Ohio, instead of voting, responded "present." This discharged the warrant issued to the sergeant-

at-arms under date of March 21. Saturday, April 21, after 2 o'clock, was by special order set aside for the delivery of culogies to the memory of the late Senator Gibson of Louisiana.

A regular gorge of committee reports, blocked by the filibustering of the last week, were presented under a call of the committees. The house then, on motion of Mr. McCreary, went into the committee of the whole to consider the consular and dipl appropriation bill. After speeches by McCreary in support of, and Mr. Hitt against the bill, the house, at 4:40, ad-

PLAN TO COERCE ENGLAND. Retaliation Duties to Force Great Britain

to Adopt Silver. WASHINGTON, April 17.-There was a very slim attendance of visitors in the galeries when the senate met today. Senator Hoar asked that all petitions protesting against the ratification of the Chinese treaty

might be presented in open session instead of in executive session, as is the custom and his motion being agreed to, Senators Lodge and Gallinger presented several such The tariff bill was taken up, and Senator

Lodge offered a proposed amendment to the pending bill for the imposition of retaliatory rates of duty against Great Britain, provid ing that when not in contravention of the existing treatles any article not ad free, if it is the manufacture of Great Britain or any of its colonies, should pay double the duty heretofore imposed, and if admitted free a duty of 35 per cent be imposed, ex-cept on wool, which should be admitted inder the duties of the act of 1890; and that these retaliatory and discriminating duties should remain in force until Great Britain onsented to take part in an agreement with the United States for the coinage of silver, and when such agreement was made the discriminating duties should cease.

Senator Mitchell of Oregon sought to have he Chinese treaty considered in open sension, but objection was made by Senator

A long discussion was precipitated by a statement by Mr. Harris that the unanimous consent agreement under which the senate operated last week having expired a further agreement had been reached by himself and Senator Aldrich, and he asked unanimous

(Continued on Second Page.)

FINAL SURRENDER OF ALL

Last of the Rebel Warships Formally Given to the Government.

MELLO'S FLEET HANDED OVER TO BRAZIL

Leader of the Collapsed Rebellion Will Probably Hide Himself in Europe-Da Gama After IDs Scalp-Rank and File Amnesty.

(Copyrighted, 1894, by the Associated Press.) BUENOS AYRES, April 17 .- The remains of the Brazilian rebel fleet commanded by Admiral de Mello, which arrived off this port last night, are the subject of extensive exchanges of telegraphic messages between the authorities of this place and the Brazilian government, through the Brazilian minister here.

The rebel ships are the Republica, Meteoro, Iris, Urana and Esperanza. They are in a very dilapidated condition and the rebels on board of them are suffering from sickness, wounds and lack of proper food supplies. Their temporary wants have been supplied, with the consent of the Brazilian minister, who has received advices from Rio de Janeiro saying that a general amnesty will be granted tot he insurgent rank and file and that the Brazilian government will pay the quarantine expenses of the ships if they are surrendered to the Brazilian pain-Consequently the Argentine government,

with the consent of the rebel leaders, is now superintending the delivery of the five now superintending the delivery of the five war vessels to the Brazillan ministers, which will be accomplished by the time this dis-patch is published in the United States. The crews of the rebel ships are being disem-barked at the Lazaretto here and will be cared for until further orders are received from Rio de Janeiro. It is believed when the men and ships are in a proper condition they will rejoin the Brazillan vessels under government officers and return to Rio de

President Peixota's government has notified the government of Uruguay that the ex-penses and money of the men who landed in the department of Rocha, Uruguay, will be paid by the Brazilian government and that they may all with the exception of the leaders, return to Brazil with no fear of being severely punished for the part which they have taken in the rebellion.

Nothing seems to be known of the ulti-mate destination of Admiral de Mello and General Salgado, though it is believed that the former will take the carliest opportunity of escaping to some foreign country where he can hide himself for the rest of his life. On all sides the utmost contempt is ex-pressed for Admiral de Mello, whose deserion of Admiral de Gama is looked upon as being a piece of cowardly treachery which even the admiral's most intimate supporters condemn. To such an extent does this feeling prevail that it is openly stated that da Gama proposes to seek out Admiral de Mello and compel him to meet him in mortal combat. Those who should know Admiral de Mello the best believe that he will take care to avoid any such meting. If the rebel admiral falls into the hands of Presi-dent Peixoto there is little doubt but that he will be promptly tried by court martial

CAUGHT STEALING CRUDE GOLD.

Alex Street in Trouble at Lead City with the Homestake Company. LEAD, S. D., April 17.—(Special Telegram to The Sec.)—Alex Street was today caught in the act of stealing crade gold from the Homestake company. Six hundred dollars is person. His stealings ar

estimated at \$2,000. Defeated the Pettigrew Element. SIOUX FALLS, April 17.-(Special Telegram to The Bee.)-The hottest municipal election in the history of the city was held today, and 1995 votes were polled. Roy Williams was elected mayor by 200 plurality over John F. Norton. It is a signal defeat of what is known as the "Pettigrew gang." Norton being their candidate. It was the first time the gang was ever defeated. The prohibitionist candidate. Bright, received about 160 votes.

Lead City Election LEAD CITY, S. D., April 17 .- (Special relegram to The Bee.)-The city election passed off quietly today, with a very small passed on quietry today, with a very small vote. L. P. Jenkins was elected mayor without opposition; John G. Littig, treasurer, and D. Smead, police justice. Considerable interest centered in the fight for aldermen, resulting in favor of Timothy Foly, Ernest May, M. L. Rice and John A. Blatt.

EXPLOSION AT LOS ANGELES.

Two Hodies Supposed to Be Buried in the Wrecked Buildings. LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 17.-A mys terious explosion demolished the frame building of Mrs. Louise Mohn, 455 to 459 South Spring street, early this morning and badly damaged Kestner's butcher shop and the Golden Rule produce store adjoin-and the Golden Rule produce store adjoin-ing. The concussion was like an immense cannon shot, which flashed with a great blaze to the sky. For half a block in each direction from the wrecked building the idewalks were covered with debris and croken glass, and on the opposite side of the street show windows were blown to toms. The wrecked building was occupied atoms. The wrecked building was occupied by a restaurant, cigar store and Babotrowski's shell and jewelry store, in the latter of which the explosion probably occurred. Miss Kate Schlomer, proprietress of the restaurant, was stopping in a rear room, and when awakened found the building blown nearly away, but her bed and herself were miraculously unharmed. Baborowski claims to know nothing of the origin of the dastardly act, but is suspected. Many theories are advanced as to the cause, some saying a can of gasoline blew up, others thought an engine used in the shell store, others gas, but the most plausible seems to be dynamite. It is believed by many that two bodies are in the debris. nany that two bodies are in the debris

Breckinridge to Defend Beck. WASHINGTON, April 17.-R. W. Breck-inridge of Omaha has been appointed a special assistant United States attorney the district of Nebraska to aid in the de-fense of William H. Beck, U. S. A., in five injunction suits pending against him as acting Indian agent at the Omniha am Winnebago agencies.

Secretary Lamont has made some important changes in the detail of officers of the pay corps of the army. Major W. F. Tucker has been relieved from duty at Washington and ordered to St. Paul; Mojor C. I. Wilson, from San Francisco to Washington; Major A. E. Bates, from New York to Washington, and Major A. S. Tower from Santa Fe to New York, Captain W. L. Pitcher has been relieved from duty at army headquarters here and ordered to join his regiment at Fort Washakle, Wyo.

Movements of Sea Going Vessels, April 17 At San Francisco-Arrived-Villalta, from Silver Crag. Cleared-Sterra Gadona. Queenstown; Peleus, for Queenstown; Nicholas, for Thayer. Departed—U. S. S. Alba-tross, for Bering sea; Carondeelt, for Port Gamble; U. S. S. Grant, for Port Town-send; Bryan, for New York. At San Diego-Arrived, 14th—U. S. S. Ranger.

At San Ranger.

At San Pedro—Arrived, 16th—Eureka.

At Baltimore—Arrived—Onlo, from Rotterdam; Lord Lansdowne, from Androssan.

At Queenstown—Passed—Indiana, from At Queenstown—Passed—Indiana, from Philadelphia. At Seilly—Passed—Rusis, from New York. At New York—Arrived—Aler, from Bre-

Canadian School Building Collapses. MONTREAL, April 17.—No one was killed by the collapse of the Riverside school at Point St. Charles, but two girls, Jennie Marshall and Charlotte McDonneit, were seriously injured. There were 750 children in the school, but so well trained were they that no one moved from their seats.

Smallpox Spreading in Chicago. CHICAGO, April 17.-Ten cases of small-pox have been found in the county hospital here and the institution has been quarantined. The city pest house is full and patients are sleeping on the floors and in the corridors. The health authorities have become seriously alarmed at the situation and today inaururated a hous-to-house search for new cases in the more thickly crowded portions of the city. WHO DELAYED THE MAILS

Question as to Whether it Was the Men or the Company.

AUTHORITIES DISCUSSING THE POINT

Company Making Little Effort to Move Trains - Men at St. Paul Not Likely to Go Out Before Saturday.

WASHINGTON, April 17 .- (Special Tyle-

gram to The Bee.)-The echoes of the great

strike on Jim Hill's Great Northern railway are being heard in Washington, It seems that at one of the stations wat of Minneapolis the strikers stopped a pasyonger train to which was attached a United States mail car and endeavored to gain their point, and at the same time evals the law forbidding any one to obstruct the passage of United States mall, by cutting off the passenger cars, sidetracking them and permitting the engine and mail car to go through. As soon as the company learned of this action on the the strikers they issued orders that the engine and mail cars should not proceed without the passenger cars making up the entire train. The ques-tion will come before the Postoffice department as to whether, under the circum stances, it was the strikers or the company that prevented the transmission of the mail Neither the law officers of the Postoffice de-partment or any of the attorneys of the department of justice would express an opinion to The Bee correspondent as to which was liable. However, Acting Second Assistant Postmaster General Stone said "In my opinion a train carrying the United States mail is to be regarded as an entirety that is to say, the whole train, from engine to rear coach, is part and parcel of the mail train, and to obstruct any part of that train is, in my judgment, to obstruct a mail train within the meaning of the law." In train within the meaning of the law." In this view the strikers would be responsible for this interference with the transmission of mails and not the company. However, a lawyer not connected with the administration, but who has had considerable practice before the Postoffice department, differed with Mr. Stone. He took the view that in this particular case the strikers had that in this particular case the strikers had not violated the law relative to obstructing the malis, inasmuch as they permitted the mails to go through, and that it was the company, which refused to haul the mail unless they could be permitted to carry

through the passenger cars. It seems to be an interesting legal point, which the courts may yet be called upon to determine.
YANKTON, S. D., April 17.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—The Great Northern strike will reach Yankton tomorrow night, lecture by himself and Brown just across the street from Pizzaro's hall, adding to the announcement that Jesse Coxey would not appear at any meeting, contrary reports notwithstanding. Smith was outpointed. Coxey's hail was crowded to the doors and the audience applauded vigorously the odd stories and similes of Brown, who, in spite and every employe on the road between Will-mar, Minn., and Yankton will go out if the of his uncouth appearance and rough speech, is a great stump artist. But across the street the ex-patent medicine man leaned order to strike comes. There are some fifty greater number of them will locate at Willmar until the strike is over. The railway company today issued an order prohibiting agents from receiving perishable freight for any point on the line.

STRIKE MAY EXTEND. SEATTLE, Wash., April 17 .- An officer of he American Railway union says that the first move made by the Great Northern to hire nonunion men will be met by a strike on the Northern Pacific and Canadian Pa cific lines, thus blocking abscintely all traf-fic. Last night he Northern Pacific men refused to move Great Northern freight, although it stands in the Northern Pacific yards and obstructs business. They declare they will go out before they will move

MINNEAPOLIS April 17 - Specials to the curnal from all along the Great Northern eem to show that the attitude of the protherhoods are becoming more favorable the American Railway union cause.

At St. Cloud, Minn., where the strike was ordered at midnight, the brotherhood men, while not quitting, refused to work with non union men, thus showing their sympathy with the strike. If the federated order maintain this position it is evident they wil be forced to go out the moment the company attempts to hire nonunion men. At spokane no credence is placed in rumor:

of a Northern Pacific strike. At Barnesville and Fergus Falls, Minn. the union men went out this noon. At Great Falls, Mont., sheriffs' deputies are gaurding the company's property.

It is believed that the Twin City American Railway union men and thos through the state will not be ordered out much before sotaSaturday. The union is not so strong

in Minnesota as in Dakota and Montana and the national officers are anxious to do a little more organizing before calling the me MEN HOLDING MEETINGS. Mass meetings are to be held tonight in t. Paul and St. Cloud, Thursday night a

Duluth and Friday night at Willmar. that time President Howard expects to b ready for the strike. Last night 116 mer were taken into the local union. Presiden Debs is still in hiding and American Rail ay union men refuse to tell where he is. The Associated Press correspondent a St. Cloud telegraphs that the strike is on it full force there, but that a few trains have been allowed to go through both ways today, but the strikers announce that no mor trains will be allowed to pass in either di

rection. Advices to the Associated prefrom Breckinridge are to the same effect, the tie-up having begun promptly at mid-night. Willmar reports an enthusiastic meeting in support of the strike. Vice President Howard of the union called on Chief Arthur of the engineers this after-noon. After their conference Mr. Howard said that Arthur was with the strikers in feeling, but felt that the strike must be fought out under the union banner, and that the engineers as a brotherhood would keep their hands off in the fight. After the strike is settled the brotherhood will deal with

the men as seems right, but will do nothing

whatever until then. ST. PAUL, April 17.—The decision of the men of the American Railway union at St Cloud, on the Great Northern, to strik has made that the eastern point of the tice up lines. That means 4,000 miles of the Great Northern system cannot be operated. The number of men now involved is severa thousand, the exact number not being of Vice President Howard of the tainable. union said today he would see what the company proposed doing before permitting the men here and at Minneapolis to go out Howard says he is now advised of ever move of the company, and a strike here would interfere with this knowledge.

county bought by the republican Esant of State School Fund Commissioners have been dee red to be illegal by the federal courts, but the \$13,500 bonds of that county bought by the populist board are of a dif-ferent series, and interest is paid upon them regularly. FEW ATTEMPTS TO RUN TRAINS. But few attempts have been made by the cases the atrikers prevented it, but offered no violence. The union insists that the company is trying to secure men in Chicago, but this is not admitted by the efficient. Chief Arthur arrived today, and will probably confer with Twesident Hill. COMPANY READY TO SETTLE.

A Helena special says: A telegram from General Manager Case of the Great North-ern asks the men to send representatives to St. Paul with full authority to settle matters under the laws of the American Rallway union. The men replied that Eugene Deba and George Howard, now in St. Paul, are authorized to not for the union.

The situation tonight is unchanged here.

Neither the company nor the men admit having made any overtures looking toward a settlement and no one knows which will ask for a conference. A report is current that the company has asked one tonight, but it cannot be verified. One of the officials of the company said they had offers of more men than they needed, but they were in no hurry to fill the strikers' places. He added: "The men think they can strike back, and we think we can do the same

Arthur Morrissey and several chairmen of the brotherhood committees today decided not to recognize the American Rail- | was consumption.

way union. The i prhood men who are out with the new pization are receiving advices from the tribus divisions that the strike has not a sanctioned by the

DEVIL'S LAKE, N. 3 April 17.-Another unsuccessful attempt train was made today.

Iast night the conducted cided to stand by the turbance of any kind ha TRAINS STOPPED \ STRIKERS.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., Ap , 17.—Excitement s growing rapidly, as also is the American Railway union membership. Contrary to expectation, the train from the west at 3.30 this afternoon was cut by the strikers, but under protection the brakemen promptly recoupled the cars and the train went through the yards without further disturbance. This experience, however, made the strikers very bitter, and they decided not to let it occur again, so when the Wilmar train arrived from St. Paul at 6:40 tonight the strikers made no attempt to touch it at the depot but after it started a switch was turned and the train run on a siding already oc-cupied by some box cars, narrowly escaping a collision. The strikers then broke up the train and scattered the cars around the yards, the passengers being returned to the station. The mail and baggage cars were untouched. The dispatchers in the office here have joined the strikers.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., April 17.—The George

Tileston Milling company, located on the Great Northern spur here, will shut down tonight until after the strike is over. As a result eighty men are thrown out of employ ment temporarily.

CARMEN READY TO STRIKE. Milwaukee Liable to Be Treated to a Big

Walkout May 1. MILWAUKEE, April 17 .- The street railway employes of the city who are preparing to resist a cut in wages on the 1st of May scored a point this morning when a committee from the men waited on the manage ment of the electric lines and compelled them to desist from hiring and breaking in new motormen and conductors under threats of an immediate strike. The men at the

same time notified the railway people that they would not accept a cut 1714 cents per hour, which they were notified would take place the 1st of May. The indications now are that a big strike will be inaugurated on the 1st of May unless the management desists from its determination to cut wages then. At a meeting last night which 650 men attended a motion to resist a cut by striking was unanimously carried. The leaders of the various trade and labor organizations are taking a hand in the affairs of the carmen and will assist them should they be forced to go cut.

milwaukee, April 17.—As a tug took a lighter loaded with Polish laborers to the Lackawanna docks through the Broadway draw today, stones were hurled at them by striking longshoremen. As far as known, no Poles were seriously injured. The steamers are being loaded and unloaded as usual by NEW YORK, April 17 .- The strike among the pressmen in the big lithographing houses of the city is still in progress. Over 1,000 men are out of work and work in all the

departments is at a standstill. The men were told that owing to the dull season they would have to accept a reduction in wages and they went on a strike. The strikers are acting mildly.

BUFFALO, April 17.—John Bergman, a BUFFALO, April 17.—John Berghing, a lake fireman, received a knife wound in the stomach on Lower Main street and will probably die. Another lake fireman was badly beaten in the same locality Sunday night. The assaults are attributed to ill

feeling against nonunion firemen. A man named Francis is under arrest on suspicion of having cut Bergman. POPLAR BLUFFS, Mo., April 17 .- The F. G. Oxley Stave company and the Alfrey Heading company have started their machinery after lying idle for nearly a year.

companies, which are the largest in the

LOOKS LIK .. TROUBLE.

Coke Strikers at Connellsville Showing Signs of Disorder.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., April 17.-The scenes around the Wheeler and Morrell works last night revive memories of the riotous proceedings when the strike was inaugurated. Mobs of strikers marched up and down the roads between the two plants and the houses of those who went to yesterday were beseiged by hordes of Huns and Slavs. Fires were built and watch kept up all night. The besieged workmen wer frightened almost to death. Many of then offered to surrender and join the strikers out their wives and families dissuaded then from this action. A large body of deputies arrived today and

will guard the works as long as there is any danger. Engineer Simmons and Charger Joseph Ashton, who were brutally beaten vesterday, are in a critical condition. Their assaliants will be arrested today. Despite the disorder at the Wheeler & Morrell plants the strike is over and next Saturday will see the entire region at work under the Frick scale. The leaders say the order for a general strike next Saturday will not be observed in the coke regions, as no sid was given the cokers in the late strike.

Little Labor Troubles. BRAZIL. Ind., April 17.—The 300 men who came into McIntosh's Caseyville mine on

Monday returned to work today. PITTSBURG, Kan., April 17.-The miner employed by the Santa Fe company at the employed by the Santa Fe company at the
Frontenac mines, the largest in the district,
held a meeting last night and decided not
to go out on April 21, as requested by the
national organization.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 17.—The second day of the strike of the trainmen on
the central division of the Missouri Pacific
has no new developments today. Superintendent McKee says that no committee has
vet waited on him. There has been no

vet waited on him. There has be lelay to trains, Thirty-two trains ed over the central division today and

DEATH OF GENERAL SHEPARD.

His Defense of Fort Defiance in New Mexico Others Who Are Dead. NEW YORK, April 17.-Brigadier General

Oliver Lathrop Shepard, a retired officer of the army, died yesterday at his residence, 2013 Lexington avenue. He had been ill a week, having caught cold which resulted in pneumonia. He was born in Saratoga county, New York, 81 years ago. General Shepard graduated at West Point academy in 1840. He entered the service as brevet second Beutenant of the Fourth infantry in July and in the October following he was made second lieutenant of the Third infantry. In fourteen days he was commissioned first lieutenant and served in the Seminole war on the Texas frontier. During the Mexican war he served with great gallantry in many noted engagements and rose to the rank of lieu-tenant colonel. In 1861 he was appointed colonel of the Eighteenth infantry and fought to the end of the rebellion. In 1865 he was made brigadier general. It was General Shepard who held Fort Defiance in New Mexico with 150 men when it was besieged It was General 1,000 howling Navajo Indians. funeral will be arranged by prominent

LONDON, April 17 .- A dispatch from San Romaio, Italy, announces the death there of Mrs. Lucy Rosetti, a well known English artist, the wife of William Michael Rosetti. She was the elder daughter of the late Ford Madox Brown, the painter. Mrs. Rosetti has exhibited at the Royal academy. Her husband is the distinguished critic and

CHICAGO, April 17 .- (Special Telegram to The Bee :- Heary S. Ives, the "Napoleon," died near Asheville, N. C., tonight Ives reached Asheville about two months ago from Florida in an almost dying condition and has hardly left his hed since. He lived at a splendid residence in the suburbs of the city, where helived puretly with his wife and servants. The cause of his death

Enticed from Council Bluffs to the Timber by False Pretenses.

RAILROADS TRYING TO CRUSH THE ARMY

Hope that it Will Be Starved Into Submission to Company Edicts.

MILITIA ARE USED TO AID THE PROJECT

Bayonets Line the Timber and Block Any Movement of the Industrials.

SHABBY TRICK PLAYED BY E. E. HART

Issued a Worthless Permit to Occupy the Chautauqua Pavilion During the Storm.

TROOPS KEEP UP THEIR COURAGE WELL

Soaked by Rain and Pelfed by Hail, the Wanderers Spent a Miserable Night - Developments Seem Round to Come Today.

It is just barely possible that if General Kelly had been a mahatma, or anything of that sort, he would now be camped in the vicinity of the Union Pacific transfer at Council Bluffs. But he couldn't read minds and knew naught of the duplicity that could be practiced by the railroad men, whose years of experience in that line have pollshed their wits to a degree not understood by common folks. As a result, Kelly and his army are camped in the timber near the Chautauqua grounds, with absolutely no protection. Disarmed by the kindness of his reception Sunday, Kelly, little looked for the trap into which he was marched Monday. Blindly as the fly who entered the spider's parlor, the leader and his followers marched away to Parks Mill. There they firmly believed they would be allowed to "capture" a train. By this time they have learned that the lowa trunk lines are not conducted on anything like the method of the Overland, and trains are not "captured" with the same facility as at

Kelly and his men are paupers, in the ense that they have no immediate means o buy ralfroad transportation. Therefore the companies feel that their duty to the the companies teel that their duty to the public will not permit them to transport these men from one point to another free of cost. But, if full fare is paid, these "paupera" will be taken as far as the tickets call for and there discharged, penailess and destitute, on the community at the terminus of the passage paid. In this way, the railroad company satisfies its delicate conscience. In the meantime it must have the protection of the state milita. It matters not that the expense of the military demonstration in cash is more than the cost of carrying the Kellylies across the state would come to. The people pay that, Public convenience cuts no figure. Until full fare is paid the rathroad managers say these men will not be allowed to ride.

Rain soaked and mud burdened, with the seeds of rheumatism, consumption and other diseases germinating in their systems, Kelly's men are paying the penalty for the greatest of crimes in the eyes of the rail-road company—poverty. Their condition told succinctly in this dispatch from a Bee reporter who spent the night in camp.

WHAT THEY ARE SUFFERING. CAMP KELLY, Ia., April 17 .- (Special relegram to The Bee.) - Kelly has been tricked again. Early this morning an appli-cation was made to the managers of the Chautauqua grounds for the use of the pa-villion for the Industrials. After a consultation the request was granted, and there was joy in the Kelly camp. Ernest Hart, owner of the grounds, signed an order giving the use of the building to the army for twenty-four hours. This was after the rain of this morning, and prospects were that the boys could have slept out doors without any se-rious inconvenience, but at 7 o'clock it was apparent that a rain storm was approaching, and part of the Kelly contingent started for the pavillion to secure the promited shelter. They were met by the bayonets of the militia, and promptly ordered from the grounds. It was then discovered that the order for the use of the pavillion, although issued at noon today, was dated April 15, and consequently had expired at noon today. Hazen denied any knowledge of the reasons for cancelling the order, but insisted upon a strict compliance with the terms of the revocation. The news spread rapidly through the camp and evoked much unfavorable comment. Mutterings were heard on all hands and the feeling of discontent was becoming general and emphatic when General Kelly arrived from Omaha with a load of provisions, and the cheering information that more had been donated and would be supplied as needed. He promptly stopped the expressions of discon-tent and assured his men that "we can stay as long as the other fellows can. provisions, and if we can't sleep in the pavillion we can sleep in the mud." To his expression the men gave hearty assent and prepared for any emergency the night

might bring.

General Kelly called upon Sheriff Hazen. and told him he would hold him responsible for any loss of life among his men on account of exposure to the coming storm.

CHANGED BY THE RAIN. The elements worked a radical change in the camp about 9 o'clock. The men had gathered about blazing bonfires and were singing songs and making merry when the storm broke upon them. There was a pre-liminary dash of rain and then the water came down in torrents, extinguishing the bonfires and leaving the camp in darkness. It began hailing furicusty, and the poor wretches structed out on the wet grans were peited with a charge of heavenly bullets that did more injury than the Indus-trials fear in a contest with the state soldiery. It was more than the men were expected to stand, and everybody looked for a dash for the pavillion. The militia expected it, and were prepared to resist, although the state soldiers were at heart in sympathy with the poor wretches. But not was made, and the hungry men took their medicine without a murmur. The storm lasted forty minutes, and after it had passed the men renewed their efforts to extract a little warmth from the smoking fires that were rekindled.

HAZEN WILL ORDER THEM TO MOVE. Something will be done Wednesday morning. Sheriff Hazen admits that he will probably issue an order for the men to move on and out of the county, but does not know just what form the order will take. General Kelly says he will not move a fact clash is expected. Officials of the Milwauke e and Rock Island still occupy a private car at the siding and are keeping a close tab on the situation. They insist that under no circumstances will they furnish trans-pertation for Kelly and his men except at full fare. They want the army broken into small detachments and started across the state on foot. General Kelly will not listen to such a proposition and says the men will stay together till their journey to Washington is ended, if it takes all summer. The general hopes to get a train Wednesday to take his men to Kansas City and send them on through Missour). He thinks he will be able to raise enough money in a day or so to pay the fates of his army to another