THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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CARLISLE GIVES HIS VIEWS

Has Not Consulted with Senators Regarding Changes in the Tariff Bill.

CONCESSIONS NEEDED TO SECURE PEACE

Thinks They Can Be Made So as to Render the Bill Acceptable to All the Senators Without Detriment to the Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Secretary Carlisle has authorized the following statement in reply to an inquiry by an Associated press reporter as to whether it was true he had taken part in the conferences, which, it has been said, were being held for the purpose of agreeing upon certain amendments to the pending tariff bill:

"I have had no conference upon the subject with anybody except the democratic members of the senate committee on finance and therefore cannot state of my own personal knowledge what has occurred in any of those conferences that may have taken place. It is true an effort is being made to agree upon such changes in the pending bill as will secure for it the united and active support of all the democrats in the senate. The indications now are that this support can and will be secured without making radical changes in the rates of duty or material alterations in the form or structure of the tariff schedules as they were passed by the house. In fact I regard most of the changes now under consideration as quite unimportant, while the remainder are not of such a character as substantially to effect the merits of the bill as a measure for the reformation of the worst features of existing legislation upon this subject.

MUST REDEEM PARTY PLEDGES.

"I do not think we ought to permit differences of opinion upon mere matters of detail or in regard to a small increase or reduction of rates in the bill as it now stands to prevent the redemption of our pledges to the people, and therefore I am in favor of securing, if possible without any surrender of principle and without abandoning any part of the democratic policy of tariff reform, such mutual concessions upon these points as will consolidate our strength and pass the measure at the earliest possible date. So far as the proposed amendments relate to duties upon important articles of consumption now subject to duty, the rates suggested as the basis for adjustment are all much lower than in the present law, while there are only a few instances in which they are higher than in the bill reported by the senate committee.

"By far the most important single article upon which a change of duty is now proposed is sugar, raw and refined, and it is strenuously contended by persons interested in the production of this article that the specific rates already in the bill reported by the senate committee are higher than the ad valorem rates which it is now proposed to insert. Whether this is correct or not depends upon the price of sugar in the foreign markets, and therefore it is not possible to make an exactly correct statement on the subject. But I am satisfied that the difference, if any, between the specific rate heretofore proposed and the ad valorem rate now proposed is so small as to be of no material consequence either way. At any rate I think that the differences of opinion upon this question, which have always been troublesome and vexatious, should not be allowed to defeat the passage of the tariff bill, and I believe this is the opinion of all sincere and earnest advocates of tariff reform.

MUTUAL CONCESSIONS NECESSARY.

"The repeal of the McKinley act and the substitution of a more just and equitable measure are of vital importance to the prosperity of the country, and the people have a right to expect that all who are really in favor of a reduction of tariff taxation will make such reasonable concessions to each other's views as will certainly accomplish these results. If the country is to wait for tariff reform until a measure is devised which is entirely acceptable in all its parts to every senator and representative whose vote is necessary to pass it, our promises will never be kept."

"Are any changes proposed in that part of the bill which relates to the income tax?" was asked.

"It is well known that there has been considerable opposition to the proposed income tax, even among those who have voted and supported the bill with that feature in it. Much of this opposition has been based upon the provisions of the bill which prescribe the methods of ascertaining and collecting the tax, some of which are alleged to be arbitrary and inquisitorial. In my opinion many of these objectionable provisions ought to be and can be safely omitted from the bill, and other changes can be made which the advocates of an income tax can consistently accept, and which will at the same time remove the principal objections of its opponents and secure their support of the bill."

WEEK'S PROGRAM IN CONGRESS.

Republican Senators Waiting to See Whether Their Opponents Can Agree.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The house will continue work on the appropriation bills this week. The republicans developed an obstructive policy during the consideration of the diplomatic and consular bill, which was completed Thursday, consuming an entire week by means of unimportant items. The democrats fear that this policy is to be continued in furtherance of a well settled program to delay the passage of the regular appropriation bills. Should it be developed during the coming week that such is the fact, a special order may be necessary to expedite matters. After the completion of the army bill, the consideration of which was begun yesterday, it is probable Mr. Dockery will be allowed to bring forward his bill reported from the joint committee on expenditures in the department to organize a system of accounting in the Treasury department, which is designed to reduce expenditures in the department $4,180,000. It is necessary that the bill should be disposed of before the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, now in process of completion by the appropriation committee is framed, as the changes it makes in existing law must be incorporated in that bill. As soon as it is out of the way, the river and harbor bill will be called up. In case the republicans persist in an obstructive program an attempt will be made to pass it a week from tomorrow under a suspension of rules.

The managers of the house are very much in earnest in their determination not to permit any resolution bearing on the Coxey movement to get into the arena of debate. They do not believe the question should be agitated. It is contended that the subject can by no means be considered privileged, and any request for unanimous consent for consideration will be promptly objected to. The only way in which the subject can be discussed in the house is under cover of debate on one of the pending appropriation bills, and such discussion can only end in talk.

The course which the tariff debate may take in the senate this week will depend entirely upon developments from day to day. The agreement for the limitation of debate on the tariff to certain hours has expired, and the republicans have no disposition to renew it. The democrats have been unsuccessful in their efforts to advance the hour for the meeting from 11 to 12 o'clock, but they only get the bill up each after the disposal of the routine morning business, by an aye and nay vote and making progress by elbowing themselves alongThey have not yet decided whether they will attempt to extend the debate until a later hour each day than has yet been observed. Their program in this respect will depend upon the progress that may be made with the compromise now on hand. The feeling is general on the democratic side that if they get a bill which commands the support of the entire side of the chamber the republican antagonism will weaken, that the opposition will be content to make an earnest protest, but without any effort to prolong the final vote beyond the time necessary to discuss the various schedules in a business-like manner, and that night sessions may not be resorted to..

Senator Harris said today that he thought if the republicans once became convinced that there was no prospect of opposition to the bill among democrats they would yield gracefully to the inevitable and allow the bill to pass, after expressing their reasons for their antagonism.

"If we succeed in reaching that state," he said, "and republican senators take this view of the matter and conduct themselves accordingly, it will not be the policy of the democratic management of the bill to impose any unusual hardships on senators." He declined to say what course would be adopted in case the developments should not be as satisfactory as he hopes, because he would in that event have to consult with other members of the democratic steering committee as to the course to be pursude, but it is known from previous utterances of his that his policy, in case the opposition should continue obdurate, whether the democrats perfect their agreement or not, would be to extend the hours of the daily sessions, compel the republicans to consume all the time devoted to speeches, and force the bill along as rapidly as possible in the face of the opposition. It is even possible that if the republicans do not indicate a willingness to confine themselves to what is called legitimate discussion night sessions may be very sudednly precipitated, as the democratic leaders feel the early disposal of the bill to be of the utmost importance.

The republicans have not yet given up the hope of a schism in the democratic ranks, and they will announce no policy different from that which they have been pursuing until it is made manifest that all the democratic senators have united upon a bill. If such unison is not shown they will continue the present tactics, with probably more frequent roll calls, and a more decided protest against long hours than have yet occurred. They have not decided upon a course in case of a democratic agreement, but there are some indications that if one is reached the opposition will not be so stubborn, as it is realized that it would in that event be futile in the end. They are unquestionably counting considerably upon the absence of Senator Hill at this time and the fact that he could not be fully advised of the compromise under consideration. They evidently think it probable that it would not meet his expectations, and if it should not, they hope for further disaffection in the party.

There are few set speeches in prospect for this week. Senator Aldrich will probably speak during the week and Senators Squire and Kyle may also ask for time to deliver speeches. The continuation of the speeches of Senators Quay and Dolph may also be counted upon, as occasion may require.

Fixing Up the Sugar Duties.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The democratic senators who have been engaged in preparing a tariff compromise have been considering the sugar duty especially, and have decided that besides fixing a tariff of 40 per cent ad valorem on all sugars and one-eighth of 1 cent additional on refined sugar, to impose a further duty of one-tenth of 1 cent on sugar imported from countries paying a bounty to sugar producers. This last provision is supposed to be aimed at Germany, where a bounty is paid on beet sugar. It has been decided also to extend the time when the sugar schedule shall take effect until the 1st of January, 1895, which will insure the bounty under the McKinley law for this season's crop. It is understood these two provisions have been inserted in response to the earnest solicitations of the Louisiana senators.

Death of Mrs. Senator Morgan.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Mrs. Cornelia C. Weir Morgan, wife of Senator Morgan of Alabama, died at the senator's home in this city yesterday afternoon of peritoniti.

CHEYENNE WANTS THE NEXT ONE.

Wyoming's Capital Working to Secure a National Irrigation Congress.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 29.—(Special to The Bee.)—Cheyenne is making an effort to secure the next meeting of the national irrigation congress, which will be held about September 15. Wyoming was one of the first states to move in the matter of securing national legislation on this subject, and it is conceded by all that this state has the best irrigation laws in existence.

Looking for Cheap Labor.

LARAMIE, Wyo., April 29.—(Special to The Bee.)—Victor Beaumier of this city has secured a sub-contract for grading a portion of the Burlington extension from Sheridan to Billings, Mont. He will ship his outfit at once. A number of men will be hired from here. The price to be paid laborers is $16 a month and board.

A. R. U. Officers.

LARAMIE, Wyo., April 29.—(Special to The Bee.)—The American Railway union elected the following officers at their meeting in this city last night: President, S. E. Seeley; vice president, W. G. Ray; recording secretary, Hugh Hynds; financial secretary, J. Hinton; treasurer, Charles Miller; representative, Thomas Shortliffe.

Horses for Scotland's Market.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 29.—(Special to The Bee.)—J. Sibbald, James Boyle and John Searr, Nevada horsemen, passed through Cheyenne yesterday with a shipment of ninety head of blooded horses, which will be shipped from New York to Glasgow, Scotland, where they will be placed on the market.

NEWS FROM HOT SPRINGS.

Bad Indian Held for Shooting a Good One—Coal Mines Sold.

HOT SPRINGS, S. D., April 29.—(Special to The Bee.)—Deputy United States Marshal Bray brought in Eagle Louse, a Sioux Indian, from Pine Ridge agency, charged with shooting Thunder Hawk on the 23d inst. The trouble occurred over some colts. Eagle Louse was examined before United States Commissioner Cull and was taken to Deadwood to be kept in jail until the next term of the United States court at that place.

The Fall River county coal mines, about twelve miles from Hot Springs, have been sold to a syndicate of capitalists from Iowa Falls, which will at once go to work to develop the product and put it on the market.

A new cave has been dizcovered about six miles north of Hot Springs. In it have been found great quantities of onyx, which on being polished is fully as beautiful in colors and lines as the product from Mexico. There is no question as to the quatity.

Two Pullman cars loaded with the representative physicians of Chicago and Illinois will arrive over the Burlington on May 11, and will remain for two days examining the city waters and testing their healing qualities. The excursion has been gotten up by P. S. Eustis, general passenger agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, of Chicago, who will accompany the party. The Business Men's association of this city has arranged an elaborate program for the entertainment of the doctors while they are here.

Met a Frightful Death.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—C. Underwood and Henry Henkenson, employed as carpenters on the dome of Sutro's mammoth bath house at the Cliff, were instantly killed this morning. The two men were handling a heavy oak beam on a swinging scaffold fifty feet high when the scaffold broke and they fell to the ground, their brains being dashed out on the flagstones below.

Luxemburgers Meet at St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, April 29.—The second annual Luxemburger Congress of the United States convened in St. Paul today and was signalized by a great civil pageant this afternoon. The members of this congress are natives of Luxemburg who are adopted sons of America but have not lost pride in their fatherland.

Hail at Glenwood.

GLENWOOD, April 29.—(Special to The Bee.)—A very heavy hail storm passed over Glenwood at 2:45 last evening. Hailstones measuring twelve inches in circumference were common. The storm was accompanied with rain and wind. No estimate can yet be made as to the amount of injury done fruit.

COXEY LANDS IN WASHINGTON

Long Tramp of the First Commonweal Army is Ended.

MULTITUDES FLOCK TO SEE THEM

Apostle of Good Roads Talks to the Assembled Thousands—Says They Will Stay All Summer in Washington if Necessary.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Citizen James S. Coxey, commander-in-chief of the Good Roads Army of the Commonweal, standing on a rickety wagon in the center of Brightwood driving park, waving aloft his Alpine hat to one of the most cosmopolitan and extensive audiences ever gathered in Washington, announced this afternoon that the greatest march of the nineteenth century had been accomplished. Three hundred and a half of miserably dressed, woebegone, grumbling, out-at-the-elbows and run-down-at-the-heel specimens of humanity marched into the park led by a wheezing apology for a band, pitched tents and stretched themselves in the sun. Thousands from the city turned out to make a holiday of it and inspect the curious aggregation. Thick clouds of dust overhung the two roads leading to Brightwood from the city all day long, and they were plowed with more travel than customarily. Two endless processions swept along the roads all day, with such variety of travelers as had never turned out in Washington since war times. Every horse and wheel vehicle in the city had apparently been pressed into the service, while the little trolley railroad line, which was built for the benefit of suburban residents, was ridiculously inadequate to the demands upon it.

LOOKED LIKE A CIRCUS.

Lining the entrances to the park, enterprising colored citizens had established their booths for traffic in ginger bread and sweetened water, which passed current under the guise of lemonade. The semblance to a circus layout was further enforced by the thimble riggers and shellmen standing about the outskirts of the crowd. But when the people poured into the park enclosure the suggestion of circus day was full blown. In the center of the half mile race track flapped the canvas enclosure which encircled the quarters of the Commonweal army. Half a dozen weather beaten army tents stood about the circle, with several canvas covered commissary wagons. The entire wagons were covered with black painted daubs of signs. A queer mixture of good roads and finance prevailed. The great Percheron horses were tethered about the wagons. Near by were fastened two large American flags, and emblematical banners were freely displayed. But the queerest sight was the men who had marched and borne the brunt of the storms and cold. They were the most unique and inexplicable aggregation ever brought together. Some of them were at work about the tents and wagons, others curled up on the damp ground, munching great chunks of bread, and many were stretched out, sleeping in the sun with their heads pillowed on rolled-up coats. Over the most pretentious tent, which bore the sign of "headquarters" painted across it, were found the leaders of the army, General Coxey and Marshal Browne. The marshal busied himself in changing his buckskin suit for a more conventional black cutaway, in preparation for the "incarnation services," which were about to begin.

Clad in fashionable spring attire of light drab hue and as perfectly creased trousers as could be seen on Fifth avenue, with a cup of coffee in one hand and a boiled egg in the other, from which he alternately took refreshment and sustenance, sat General Coxey. The question which has most agitated Washington of late was propounded to him by the Associated press reporter.

WHAT HE PROPOSES TO DO.

"What do you intend to do when the police prevent you from holding your meeting on the capitol grounds?" he was asked.

"No one will prevent us," replied the seer from Massillon. "Does not the constitution guarantee the right to peaceably assemble and petition congress?"

"But there is a police regulation passed by congress which forbids processions and assemblages on the capitol grounds, and the police will stop your army if it attempts to trespass."

"The constitution was written before any police regulations," replied the general. "If they come in conflict with the constitution they are void. We stand squarely upon the constitution, that is our platform."

"How do you intend to enforce your rights?"

"There is but one way, by an appeal to the courts. We will go before the highest courts in the land, if necessary. Meanwhile we will wait here in Washington, if it takes all summer If the courts refuse us our rights there will be a revolution. I do not advocate revolution, nor do I desire it, but it will be irresistible, and it will be the greatest revolution of history, if the American people are once thoroughly aroused."

The conversation with Mr. Coxey was broken by a trumpet call, which summoned the choir of the army. Following Carl Browne the choir of a dozen privates of the army walked out to the platform wagon. Browne climbed into the wagon; beside him stood a stalwart man holding the banner with the legend: "The kingdom of heaven (on earth) is at hand."

CHOIR OF MANY KEYS.

The choir sang in various keys, a key to each individual, a parody on the revival hymn, "Hold the Fort." Before the singing was ended several hundred people gathered around the wagon with uplifted faces. Across the race track in front of the improvised platform the grand stand seats were filled with solid rows of men and women like on a race day. The track itself was full of carriages, in some of which ladies and gentlemen of the fashionable world leaned back, shaded by parasols and listening curiously.

Senators Manderson and Frye, with their wives, were in handsome carriages; Senator Coke and Representative Kilgore of Texas stood wedged in by the populace, and the long gray beard of Senator Dolph of Oregon showed conspicuously. Representative Dolliver was at the head of another group of congressmen. Mrs. Anna L. Diggs of Kansas, the populist speaker, stood with a baby in her arms.

The speech of Carl Browne was a strange mixture of theology and finance He acknowledged that he was a crank, because it took a crank to move anything, he said. The present condition of the country he declared to be the fulfillment of the revelation to St. John. The horns of the beast were the seven conspiracies against the money of the people; the ten horns were the ten monopolies, foremost among them the sugar trust. Grover Cleveland had called an extra session of congress and by the aid of "that gray headed rat from Ohio, John Sherman," had been able to heal the wounds of the seventh head by repealing the silver purchasing bill.

COXEY TALKS TO THE MULTITUDE.

Browne's speech was listened to with impatience because the people wanted to hear Coxey. When finally the general scrambled awkwardly upon the wagon and was introduced, he waved his hat to each quarter of the compass. The citizen then launched forth into his description of the millions of starving unemployed, shouting: "We'll stay here all summer until congress takes action on these bills." (Great applause with bell accompaniment.) "I believe they will be passed in two weeks. You only have to pick up the papers to see what desperate straits these men are in who are coming to Washington. Look at the trains that have been seized. I don't believe in lawlessness. No, far from it; it makes no difference if they don't get here Tuesday, we will go to the capitol and make our demands and come back here to camp and wait. This revolutionary spirit of '76 is making the money lenders tremble now. Congress takes two years to vote on anything if left to itself. Twenty millions of people are hungry and can't wait two years to eat. Four million idle men for nine months—that's what Grover Cleveland has cost this country. (Great applause.).

"Sherman and Tom Reed have helped him, so the republicans have not yet got the horse on the democrats. (More applause.).

LEARN NOW FROM ME.

"If congress knows what the people need and does not give it congress is dishonest. We propose to give them the benefit of the doubt and show them the way out of the muddle."

In this strain Coxey talked half an hour, bareheaded, under the hot sun, explaining his bill for the good roads, for plenty of money and its companion-piece, universal luxury through noninterest bearing bonds. Every thrust at the plutocrats was accentuated by the clang of the bell, and the crowd which listened about was a constantly changing, but altogether an attentive one. Meantime the army inside the canvass had been disposing of a miserable meal. The men lined up before a commissory wagon from which squares of the bread which they call "plunk" was dealt out to them. This they took over to the camp fire on which several buckets of an uninviting-looking meat stew had been concocted. Each Commonwealer received a big spoonful of the stew on his bread, and they sat about the ground gnawing this in a famished way. The gate receipts for the day are said to have been $10. General Coxey declares his army will march to the capitol Thursday noon, hold its great mass meeting on the steps to demand the passage of his bills and then return to camp to wait until they become laws.

PORTLAND ARMY IN JAIL.

Cheered on the Way by a Large Crowd of Sympathizers.

PORTLAND, Ore., April 29.—The Portland contingent of the Coxey army, who seized a Union Pacific train at Troutdale yesterday and were arrested by United States troops at Arlington, were brought back to this city early this morning. General Scheffler, with Quartermaster Breckinridge and fifty others, were taken to jail and the remainder were placed under guard of the regular troops. The Industrials number 507 in all. They are being fed at the expense of the United States and express no desire to escape. The leaders will be arraigned in the federal court tomorrow on the charge of contempt. The main body is sidetracked on the east side of the river, and they have been the object of general curiosity all day. Some excitement was caused when the leaders were marched off to jail under a guard of policemen, but no attempt to interfere was made. When the officers and their prisoners reached the county jail a meeting of Commonweal sympathizers was being held on the plaza opposite. When the prisoners arrived the crowd deserted the speaker and rushed across the street, cheering and following them to the jail entrance. The result of the meeting was the organization of a home reserve, and it is claimed that 200 names have already been signed. The troops from Walla Walla, with the exception of a guard of twenty-five, returned home tonight. A Union Pacific steamer is in readiness here to convey the troops from Vancouver to Kalama at a moment's notice in the event of any trouble at Puyallup with the Tacoma and Seattle contingents.

Convict for a Leader.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., April 29.—The Industrial army busiess has received a hard blow here. Colonel Inman of the Stockton company, which came here two weeks ago and has since gathered in fifty more idle men, is now under arrest in the city jail, charged with vagrancy. Captain Green went out to Suter fort and rounded Colonel Inman to come in and see Chief Drew, and was made to take off his coat and vest and his arm bore marks as described by Warden Aull. When asked what it all meant, he was told he must be locked up for vagrancy. He had on his person a revolver and $70 in money. When asked if he was not an ex-convict he replied that he was, and had served three terms, two of them for stealing horses while drunk and one for forgery. Warden Aull was called upon today and he stated that Carpenter, alias Inman, was released from Folsom prison on the 26th instant and in less than twenty-four hours afterwards was an officer in the Industrial army, quartered at Agricultural park in this city. He made his boast before he left that in a few days he would be at the head of one of those bands of Industrials.

'Frisco Contingent Strikes Hard Lines.

SACRAMENTO, April 29.—The San Francisca and Oakland Industrial armies, numbering about 900 men, arrived here at 6 o'clock this evening from Richland. They took up their quarters at the base ball grounds. The accommodations are very poor and many of the men are without blankets. They are fairly well supplied with food, however, one man on the road having given them three steers. Mrs. Anna Smith, who leads the Oakland contingent, came to the city this morning to look up a camping place. She first went to Sutter fort, but met with a cold reception there, the men refusing to have anything to do with the San Francisco and Oakland men, as Bakter had played them false in ordering them here while he was making arrangements to go east by way of Mojave. What the new Commonwealers are going to do nobody knows. The citizens will not feed them more than a day or two at the most, and the military officials are on the alert for any disturbance.

Chicago Contingent Starts Monday.

CHICAGO, April 29.—Unless something unforseen occurs the Chicago contingent of the Commonweal army will leave for Washington Tuesday morning. Numbers of people visited the barracks and, and quite a sum was realized from their generosity.

MURDERED MARSHAL'S FUNERAL.

Missouri Valley's Citizens Pay Tribute to the Victim of a Burglar's Bullet.

MISSOURI VALLEY, Ia., April 29.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—The funeral of Adna Whitney, who was murdered yesterday morning in the hand-to-hand burglar fight, occurred today at the Methodist Episcopal church and was attended by the largest concourse of people ever gathered together here. The city officials were present and also the local camp of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of which Whitney was a member. Rev. G. W. Roderick delivered a fitting eulogy upon the character of the deceased.

Captain Mostyn of the Omaha police department is in the city and identified the wounded burglar as "Red" Wilson, a desperate character, well known in Omaha, and who has served time in various penitentiaries, being but recently discharged from the penitentiary at Lincoln. Wilson's condition is better than yesterday, and he will probably pull through. He is under constant guard.

Word was received this evening that Davis, who escaped yesterday, spent last night in a cave about eight miles north of here. Sheriff Coulthard, with a posse, is on the track of whoever did stay in the cave. If it was Davis, he now has a companion, with a horse between them, as the footprints in the cave clearly showed.

CO-OPERATION ON A GRAND SCALE.

Chicago Socialists Have a Scheme to Capture the Country.

DENVER, April 29.—A special to the Rocky Mountain News from Chicago says: A scheme of prodigious proportions, which contemplates the ultimate overthrow of the country and the government in the interest of co-operative enthusiasts, was sprung this afternoon at a meeting of the White City Co-operative association, a powerful organization of known socialistic tendencies. Colorado was declared to be the state where the overthrowing should begin. It is intended to place co-operative committees in one state so they could multiply and eventually control the legislation of that state, to the establishment of a complete state co-operative machine, and then the conquest of the balance of the country would be the more easily and more quickly secured through the example of its practical operation on so large a scale as a state. It will be some time before the onward movement begins.

KELLY IN IOWA'S CAPITAL

Industrial Army Reaches Des Moines After a Hard Night's March.

IT RECEIVED A CHEERLESS WELCOME

City and County Authorities Lay Down the Law to the Leader—Sympathy with the Men Growing Faster than Mayor Hillis Likes.

DES MOINES, April 29.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—General Kelly's Industrial army arrived in this vicinity today by piecemeal, as it were. The men had a hard night of it, trying to get from Van Meter here in the driving storm and inky darkness. It was not until about 5 o'clock this morning that the vanguard reached Valley Junction, just west of the city limits, and from that time on all day they kept straggling along until about 950 of them were in camp on Walnut creek at 3 this afternoon. A large force of police and deputy sheriffs went to Valley Junction this morning to meet Kelly and his men, and the intention was to induce them to proceed at once through the city to the camping ground chosen for them on the eastern limits, but this was found impossible on account of the straggling manner in which they arrived. No provision has been made to feed the army on the western side of the city, and consequently there was considerable grumbling among the men, though it was difficult to place the blame. The men were too tired after their forced march to go to the eastern part of the city without rest. About 3 o'clock, however, the march through the city began and it was nearly dark when they reached the new camp, the distance being about nine miles. They were quiet and orderly and no serious trouble was experienced. The people of the city were on the qui vive all day for their appearance, and when the procession passed through immense crowds were lined up on either side of the street. The weather had been stormy nearly all day, and the marchers as well as the spectators were in a sorry plight.

GOOD PLACE TO SLEEP.

The army is camped this evening in a vacant building in Easton Place, that was constructed for a stove foundry, but has never been used for that purpose. There is ample floor space for several times the number of Kelly's army, and while it remains it will at least be comfortably housed and bedded. The length of the army's stay in this city is indefinite, and there is an apprehension that the authorities will have trouble in getting it away. General Kelly has been led to believe that great things would be done for him and his men by the people in sympathy with him here, but in this they are doomed to disappointment. There is hardly a probability of them getting a train unless they steal one, for none of the railways want to handle them, even if full passenger fare were paid for them. The army made extra exertion to get here, but will make none to get away if it has to walk, and there is much apprehension regarding the immediate future. It is not believed the city, county or state authorities will be willing to have the Industrials linger here more than three days, and provision has not been made for a longer time. There will be some effort made to induce them to break up and get out of town in small gangs, but it is not believed this can be done.

Mayor Hillis had a conference with General Kelly this afternoon and told him plainly that provision had not been made for the army longer than Monday, and after that it would be expected to move on. Kelly replied that all his men were law-abiding American citizens and were at the mercy of the police if they committed any depredations. As to moving on, he would be pleased to have a conference with the mayor on Monday.

General J. B. Weaver and Prof. E. A. Ott, the latter of Drake university, rode in a buggy at the head of the procession today.

LIKE THE SIDE TRACK SEIGE.

DES MOINES, April 29.—Des Moines is in a state of intense excitement tonight over the arrival of Kelly's Industrial army. The men had marched twenty-seven miles last night without food, and were held by the police five miles out of the city in a driving rainstorm all day, with no provisions or shelter. The action of the authorities aroused much indignation among the laboring people, and when, at 5 o'clock this evening, the army finally marched up Grand avenue to the camp on the east side of the town, wet haggard and weary, the pitiable condition of the men aroused sympathy almost as great as that which was theirs in Council Bluffs. A mass meeting of laboring men has been called for tomorrow, committees are at work soliciting food and money, and threats are made that unless transportation is secured to Chicago radical steps will be taken.

During the last twenty-four hours the army has undergone greater hardships than at any time since it left Utah, but, notwithstanding the severe test, not twenty-five men were missing when Des Moines was reached. The advance guard reached Walnut creek, five miles west of here, before noon. The men straggled in during the afternoon and 1,000 men gathered. Mayor Hillis sent thirty policemen and Sheriff McGaraugh as many deputies, to meet the army and inform them that they would have to pass on through Des Moines to a deserted stove factory, where ample food and shelter were provided. This Kelly flatly refused to do, saying his men must be fed before they marched the additional miles. The officers were obdurate, and the 1,000 hungry men stood shivering in the rain until half past 4 o'clock, hoping for provisions. General Weaver sent out 400 loaves of bread, and that served as breakfast and dinner, Mayor Hillis saying if the men would not go where the food was, they should have none. At last Kelly consented to move, and the march began. The streets were lined with spectators, and as the weary men marched by, weak from hunger, women wept from sympathy. The stove factory, one and a half miles east of the city, furnished shelter for the men, and their spirits soon revived when a wholesome supper, furnished by the city, was given them.

PROSPECTS FOR A TRAIN.

Tonight the authorities of Des Moines are much exercised over the unexpectedly rapid development of sentiment favorable to Kelly. The mayor announced that the city would furnish but one day's provisions and then request the army to move on. The trades and labor assembly called a meeting, denounced the authorities and appointed a committee to secure food and raise money for the transportation. The impression is general that the Chicago & Great Western will furnish a stock train to Chicago if paid for it. Division Superintendent Egan said he had no orders to carry the men for less than full fare, but he did not know what orders might be issued by his superiors. General Superintendent Dunlap of the Rock Island reasserted tonight that the army could not ride on his road for less than full fare.

The army expects to remain quietly in camp tomorrow awaiting the result of the efforts to secure transportation. Tomorrow's mass meeting is expected to decide what will be done. Governor Jackson said to an Associated press reporter tonight that he would take no action until requested to do so by the county authorities.

Mrs. Coxey Joins the Army.

CINCINNATI, April 29.—A Commercial Gazette special from Massillon says: The wife of General Coxey and her son "Legal Tender" left toninght for Washington and will join the army. It is understood that Mrs. Coxey with her baby in her arms will lead the procession up Pennsylvania avenue to the capitol next Tuesday.

Commonwealers Denounce Wolcott.

PUEBLO, April 29.—At a meeting held for the purpose of forming a home contingent reserve of the Coxey army Senator Wolcott was denounced by speeches and in a long set of resolutions for his address in the senate a few days ago against the Commonweal movement as an unnecessary march of vagrants.

STRIKES ARE ALL QUIET.

Great Northern Men Reject All Proposals for Arbitration.

ST. PAUL, April 29.—Business will be resumed on the Great Northern tomorrow. In some respects the strike situation is unchanged from last night, although there are some interesting developments. The preparation of the commercial bodies of the two cities for a submission to an arbitration board of five disinterested persons has been generally discussed, being the chief topic at the union men's mass meeting at Labor hall this afternoon. Mayor Eustis of Minneapolis and State Labor Commissioner Powers were present and addressed them, urging them to accept the new proposition for arbitration. The suggestions were fairly hooted down. At the same hour of the day, but at another part of the city, President Hill was telling some business men he would agree to any fair proposition for arbitration on condition the men resume work at once. Mr. Hill explained that he could not fight and arbitrate both at the same time, and therefore made this one condition of immediate resumption of work in case arbitration was agreed upon.

President Debs privately said he was in favor of the scheme proposed by the commercial bodies, but when he addressed the labor hall meeting he spoke as a mouthpiece of a committee whose majority is against him, and he said his men had demanded justice and that therefore arbitration was out of the question. After this announcement and the formal rejection of arbitration by the mass meeting, Mr. Debs went to his hotel with other leaders for the purpose of seeing if it was agreeable to both company and men. So far as any official action of the union is concerned the proposition for arbitration has not been rejected and the strikers, who are in the same position as last night, demanding their last year's rate of pay and admitting of no compromise. The only train sent out today was the one bearing the regulars from Fort Snelling under Major Patterson, which started at 6 o'clock this morning and reached Barnesville at 6 o'clock tonight, leaving there for Grand Forks later. From that point they will go to Devil's Lake to help Marshal Mays to prevent interference. Tomorrow the company expects to start the usual trains on schedule time and it will become clear whether the men will stay by the union and go on or accept the company's offers to the brotherhoods and stay at work.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 29.—The break in the Great Northern strike on the coast lines, for which the local officials have arranged, did not take place yesterday in consequence of the refusal of the firemen to go out. One cause for weakening was the fact that the men have not received their March pay and are beginning to get hard up.

FARGO, N. D., April 29.—The local members of the American Railway union have a new scheme on foot, which they think will cause the company considerable expense and may result in the company having to pay the salaries of the deputies employed to protect the mails, but in reality, they say, it is to enable the Great Northern passenger trains to run. The men have positive evidence that the company has sent out trains having neither mails nor mail agents aboard though mail cars were attached to each end of the train and manned by United States deputy marshals, thus fraudulently securing the service of deputy marshals to enable them to run a train under the guise of protection of the United States mail. They will lay the matter before congress.

BRISTOL, Tenn., April 29.—A big strike is imminant among the several thousand trainmen and telegraph operators of the Norfolk & Wstrn railway. The trouble has arisen out of a reduction in wages.

PITTSBURG, Kan., April 29.—Notices are posted about here calling on th miners to quit work May 1 in loyalty to the national organization. The miners refuse to say whether or not the ywill comply.

CHICAGO, April 29.—The union painters and paperhangers at a mass meeting this afternoon declared a general strike to take effect Monday morning. Between 1,500 and 2,000 men will quit.

CLEVELAND, O., April 29.—The brickmakers of the city struck for an increase of wages.

MINERS LIABLE TO WIN.

One of the Largest Bosses Ready to Concede Their Demands.

CHICAGO, April 29.—If the coal strike is not settled in the next few days at least one Chicago operator will make a breach in the ranks of the bosses and set his men to work at their old prices early next week. W. P. Rend, who has large interests in the coal fields of Pennsylvania and Ohio is growing tired of his efforts to end the strike and may break loose from the bosses and start up his mines this week. His son, J. P. Rend, said tonight: "Father cannot afford to lose money because some of the operators are obstinate. He is willing that the miners should get back some, if not all, of what has been cut off the old rates, for he does not believe there is more than living wages in it for the men. There are a great many things behind this strike and it was not all the fault of the men. As a matter of fact, there are at least 500,000 tons of coal held in reserve for such a condition of affairs as this strike is intended to lead to. It is at northern lake ports, including Duluth and West Superior. This coal was mined in the coal fields where the strike now prevails and it was turned out under the reduced scale of wages. Besides beingmined cheap, it was also shipped at a cheap rate, and the owners are simply waiting till coal gets very scarce here, when they wil lship it back and sell it at a big advance in the price." If Colonel Rend seesan y prospect of the eastern operators coming to an understanding soon he will remani eastfora day or two, if not he will return to Chicago tomorrow.

Movements of Sea Going Vessels April 29.

At San Francisco—Arrived—Yosemite, from McNar. Departed—T. W. Lucas, for Seattle; Irmgard, for Honolulu.

At New York—Arrived—La Bourgogne, from Havre.

At Southampton—Arrived—Aller, from New York.

At Havre—Arrived—La Bretagne, from New York.

At Crawl Point—Passed—Rotterdam, for New York; Weimar, for Baltimore.

At Quebec—Arrived—Sarmatian, from Glasgow.

Mexico's Great Tunnel Completed.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 29.—With a silver pick, President Diaz has finished the opening from end to end of the seven-mile tunnel out of the Valley of Mexico. Several members of the cabinet and other prominent persons were present. The tunnel and canal, which it is hoped will at last successfully drain the valley and thus remove all danger to the City of Mexico from inundations, have been in course of construction for many years, and when finished will have cost nearly $10,000,000.

Salvation Army Congress.

ST. LOUIS, April 29.—The Midland congress of the Salvation army will convene tomorrow at the barracks here, and after a parade and demonstration will hold a session in Music hall, at which Commander Ballington Booth will make the principal address. The session of the congress will last three days.

National Press Club Excursion

CINCINNATI, April 29.—A special train bearing the delegates from New England, New York and Pennsylvania to the fourth convention of the International League of Press Clubs at Atlanta, May 1, 2 and 3, arrived at 4 o'clock on the Big Four and left at 8 on the Queen & Crescent for Chattanooga, where the battlefields will be visited tomorrow. The delegates and their ladies were given a drive about the city.

FIVE WERE BURNED

Fatalities in the St. Charles Hotel Fire in New Orleans.

JUMP THROUGH THE FLAMES TO SAFETY

Six Made the Attempt but Only One Succeeded.

GUESTS ESCAPE IN SCANTY RAIMENT

Efforts of Firemen to Save the Structure Were Futile.

FLAMES SPREAD WITH WONDROUS SPEED

Nothing but a Mass of Ruins Now Left of the Crescent City's Famous Hostelry—Number of Other Buildings Damaged.

NEW ORLEANS, April 29.—A few minutes before 11 o'clock last night fire broke out in the kitchen of the St. Charles hotel. A large audience was leaving the St. Charles theater at the time and in a few minutes the wildest excitement prevailed in the street. As the fire was raging in the interior of the court the flames made a comparatively small showing from the street and as the fire brigade responded promptly hopes were entertained for some time that anything like a serious disaster would be prevented, but those within the walls realized that the whole building was doomed. Guests and employes of the hotel were soon dashing out of the burning building, half clad, with such few personal effects as could be snatched up in their hasty exit from their sleeping rooms. As nearly as could be ascertained five lives have been sacrificed. One man leaped from the fourth story and was almost instantly killed, while four men and one woman were seen to leap from the iron staircase leading from the rear of the building and were lost to view in the court, which looked to be almost a solid mass of flames. One of these men succeeded in reaching the street, but nothing has been seen of the others. It was also reported that a child was missing, but this lacks confirmation.

ESCAPED WITH SCANT CLOTHING.

The scene inside the hotel at this time was one of terror and confusion. Terror stricken, half clad guests were flying from the flames which were roaring behind them. Some were dragging their trunks with them and offered extravagant prices for help to convey their valuables to a place of safety. Meanwhile the fire continued to advance toward the front of the building, which was still intact. St. Charles street looked dark and sombre, though the upper stories of the buildings opposite the hotel were lit up with the reflection of the flames. The h