THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1894. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

COXEY BEATEN BACK

Not Allowed to Speak on the Capitol Grounds.

POLICEMENN MET AT EVERY TURN

Firmly, but Without Violence, Coxey and Browne Were Hustled Out.

BROWNE AND JONES WERE ARRESTED

Coxey Marches Off at the Head of His Command.

WHAT WILL THEY DO NEXT?

Coxey Says They Will Wait for Reinforcements and Stay in Washington All Summer if Necessary to Accomplish Their Ends.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The Commonweal army was astir early today upon Brightwood heights with preparations for the great procession to the capitol. There was an early breakfast of eggs, bread and coffee. Tents were struck and packed into wagons and the whole army was aligned before 9 o'clock. All the men carried staves on which fluttered white flags with the motto, "Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men; but Death to Interest on Bonds."

Before the start, Carl Browne formed the men into a hollow square and put them through a most remarkable drill. The staves were handled like guns, and when Browne shouted "Glory and Peace," they cheered three times shrilly and waved their stocks in the air. These evolutions were performed by the main body of the army.

The Philadelphia commune, sixty men strong, with a long rope attached to their commissary wagon, stood at one side waiting to fall in. Oklahoma Sam galloped up and down the line on his stallion. The bass drum boomed dismally and the bag pipes emitted a shrill scream.

After marching twice around the grounds, the men were drawn up in line and more cheers and drilling followed. Some of the military evolutions which Browne called on his men to perform must have been conceived in a nightmare. Browne harangued the men in his customary street fakir strain, telling them that they had received permission to march to the capitol grounds, where they must disband and enter as individual citizens. "Whether or not we will be permitted to speak, I can not say," he added, "but you must be careful to preserve the peace. Then we will reform and march to our new camp, near by which has been provided. This demonstration will be more powerful than force, than guns, or bombs," and the ragged army at this cheered wildly.

HOW THEY LINED UP.

At 10:20 o'clock the army was ready and out of Brightwood driving park and it started for the city. As the caravan wound its way down three-mile stretch of woods to the city it was the most fantastic ever conceived in a dream. Nine mounted police rode on ahead, clearing the way. Then came Carl Browne in his buckskin suit, mounted on his gray Percheron stallion, and waving a small flag. Next was a creamy-white prancing circus steed bearing the feature of the whole parade, Miss Mamie Coxey, in the role of the Goddess of Peace. She is a slender, really handsome girl of 17 years, with long, golden hair drifting down her back. She wore a pure white riding habit which streamed after her as the tall horse on which she had been perched pranced to the music of the band. Her head was covered by a little rimless blue cap, and she shaded her face with a tiny parasol. Altogether she was a picture of such unusual beauty that a spontaneous cheer greeted the unexpected appearance all along the line.

The Godess of Peace was followed by Oklahoma Sam on another big stallion. Then came Roy Kirk and three other marshals. Thatcher, the bugler, rode next, emitting frequent blasts from his cornet, and followed by a big flapping American flag carried by a stalwart wealer. Next the Commonweal army band of six pieces, mostly bass drum and cymbals pounded determinedly an attempt at "Marching Through Georgia."

The banner with a portrait of Carl Browne as Christ, with the legend, "He is Risen, but Death to Interest on Bonds," was borne after a light buggy decorated with flags, drawn by two black horses, in which sat General Coxey himself beside Mrs. Coxey, a rather handsome young woman in a tan colored tailor made gown, shading with a parasol the white-robed infant, "Legal Tender" Coxey, aged 2 years.

Then, marching two by two, came the regular communes of the army. Before each commune was a commissary wagon drawn by Percherons, the wagon daubed on its white canvas cover with wierd allegorical illustrations of the "curse of national banks." Small flags fluttered in the hands of the marshals, who galloped alongside; the men bore their white peace flags, and symbolic financial banners, fearfully and wonderfully made, were sprinkled along at intervals.

PHILADELPHIA'S SIXTY.

Finally a long, weird shriek of the bagpipes heralded the commune. From the City of Brotherly Love came also a Goddess of Peace. Her identity was hidden. She was another "unknown." A heavy brown wagon horse selected for his docility carried her. She was a good looking, plump, red-cheeked maiden of 18, draped in the stars and stripes with not inartistic effect, a gilt star flashing from her blue turban, and dark hair streaming down her back.

Her escort was the leader of the Philadelphia contingent, Christopher Columbus Jones, a small, dried-up, old man, with long, gray beard, a shabby jacket, a ruffled, ancient beaver hat. Jones was perched high on the back of a cavorting, coal-black stallion, to which he clung desperately, with terror imaged in his face. Behind him was his secretary, Clinton, also on a black horse, a tall, slim man, with another dilapidated hat, an American flag, and a bearing which indicated that the destinies of nations rested on his shoulders.

After him was dragged a disreputable looking white bull-dog, wearing a maroon blanket labeled "Coxey." The sixty Philadelphians, dragging their cart, brought up the rear. Most of the men carried tin cups or canteens strapped over their shoulders.

Along the roadside through the woods were groups of uniformed veterans from the soldiers home a mile distant. Handsome carriages lined the road, and one of them contained Congressman Sibley of Pennsylvania, himself a greenbacker like Coxey, with his family.

The increase of the crowd as the army marched down Fourteenth street and into the business part of the city interfered to some extent with the progress of the army and the police were kept busy. General Coxey doffed his hat several times in response to cheers. The first delegation to join the procession was the J. S. Coxey club, organized this morning. It consisted of 125 men, mostly bricklayers, who met the army at Boundary street, the old limits of the city.

ON PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

At Thomas Circle, Marshal Browne ordered a slight halt, for a rest, while the men gave three cheers for "Peace." The police dashed up, and under their command the army promptly moved on. The army turned into Pennsylvania avenue about 12:15, and here a telegram was handed to Coxey from the populist convention at Harrisburg, and read as follows: "The populist convention now in session here sends a greeting and expresses a hope that you will receive a fair hearing for the principles which you have so nobly advocated."

Pennsylvania avenue, as the dusty procession wheeled into it, looked more as if a circus was in town than anything else. There were a number of excursionists on the street, mostly country people in their best clothes.

There was little of actual interest in the walk up Pennsylvania avenue to the capitol grounds. Here the procession was deflected and moved up B street to the top of the hill, where a broad expanse of avenue swept toward the east front of the capitol. This was Coxey's goal and there was every preparation to turn into the avenue, but as the opening was reached a solid front of policemen was seen. They stretched from curb to curb, making ingress toward the capitol impossible. There was nothing to do but mow down the officers or go ahead. The squad of police ahead of Coxey's carriage went straight ahead. It was a ruse to carry the army past the capitol. Coxey and his people showed their chagrin, but followed out of B street. Hurried signals were passed from Coxey to Browne. It was clear they would not be thus willingly led away. Half a block up B street Browne halted his column and dismounted. He turned over his horse to an attendant. Then he went to Coxey's carriage and spoke to the general. Coxey turned to get out, but his wife tried to restrain him. He paused and kissed her.

OUTFLANKED THE POLICE.

Then he sprang from his carriage and made his way back toward the entrance to the capitol. A howling mob was at his heels as the flank movement was appreciated.

Browne followed bearing his banner. The rank and file of the army stood in the street. The squad of police suddenly discovered that Coxey had turned back. Quickly the officers spurred through the crowd after Coxey and Browne. They too had found B street impassable. Coxey sprang to the heavy stone paling which surrounded the foliage of the east front of the capitol grounds and with a bound was inside the fence and lost amidst the tangled shrubbery. Browne followed. The mob shouted at their disappearance. The police were not to be daunted by this escape to the shrubbery. The first officer, mounted on a fine bay, reined his horse to the stone fence and then horse and rider cleared the fence and dashed into the shrubbery. The other mounted officers followed. Small trees, bushes and flower beds went down before the sweep of horsemen and the yelling crowd which followed. Coxey and Browne dodged through the bushes to the open area at the east front. Here a blue-coated mass waited the oncomers. There was a crash as the fugitives, officers and mob from the street met the wall of officers and people in the open. The onslaught was so sudden that the officers broke for a moment. People surged and shouted. Coxey and Browne were lost for the moment. The policemen stemmed the rush after a moment, during which one officer used his baton freely.

In the intense excitement of the rush Coxey had slipped unobserved through the struggling mass and before any one knew it was bounding up the east front entrance to the capitol. He was up to the tenth step before he was recognized. Then the officers closed in above him and his further passage was barred. The great crowd now recognized him and a shout went up from every corner of the vast assemblage. Coxey turned to the crowd and raised his hat. He was deathly pale. Captain Garden of the capitol police stepped to one side of him and Lieutenant Kelly of the city police was at his other arm. The officers formed solidly about him. The crowd below was kept back by menacing clubs.

"What do you want to do here?" asked Captain Garden.

"I wish to make an address," responded General Coxey, his voice showing intense emotion.

"But you can not do that," said Captain Garden quietly but firmly.

"Then can I read a protest?" asked Coxey.

DID NOT ARREST HIM.

There was a moment's hesitation. He drew from his pocket a typewritten manuscript and began to unfold it. There was a movement among the officers.

Captain Garden quietly took Coxey by the left arm and Lieutenant Kelly took him by the right. They moved down the steps, the solid rank of officers following. Coxey was thus impelled downward and forward. He was not pulled or put under arrest, but firmly pushed away.

At the foot of the stairs the great crowd greeted Coxey and the officers with a storm of shouts. Again the mounted police charged, the crowd surged, and for a time it looked as though there would be trouble. But the little knot of officers pressed forward with Coxey in the center. They were flanked by the mounted officers.

Carl Browne was a shining mark for the policemen on account of his conspicuous costume, and from the same reason the most aggressive and tumultuous portion of the crowd followed him. As he broke through the foliage of the lawn half a dozen mounted police charged after him across the grounds escaping by a miracle from trampling down any of the people who scattered right and left before them. When Browne reached the foot of the capitol steps there was a hurried and exciting dialogue between him and the police, which could not be heard through the uproar. Then two policemen threw themselves upon Browne, grabbed his flag of peace and smashed the staff, seized Browne by the shoulders and thrust him through the crowd several hundred feet to the sidewalk. Clubs were seen descending upon men's shoulders in the group, but whether Browne was hit could not be seen. As the two officers rushed him through the crowd he was seen trying to shelter his head, as though he expected blows and could be heard shouting, "I am an American citizen; I stand on my constitutional rights." Despite his constitutional rights the dramatic marshal was dragged to the police station.

When the police escorted Coxey to his carriage, hurrying him by the shoulders, but not holding him, he clambered into the vehicle where his wife sat with 'Legal Tender" in her lap, and as he stood there a loud cheer was sent up from the surrounding crowd. Then the policemen seemed to lose their heads, and falling upon the luckless colored women nearest them they clubbed the negroes lustily.

For a moment the army, which while all this was going on had been waiting on B street, not knowing what to do, seemed leaderless and in confusion, although the men had not broke ranks in all the tumult. The honor fell to the humble bass drummer of rescuing it from the confusion, for he started a rythmic and regular "Boom" upon the instrument and the Commonwealers fell into step and with Coxey bowing to the right and left amid wild cheers the procession turned down Second street to the south and started to march to the new camp in the malarious region in the extreme southern part of the city.

Jesse Coxey led the army to camp, his white clad sister, the Goddess of Peace, retaining her courage admirably. A squad of twenty-eight police, under Lieutenant Amiss, meantime had marched over to the army and lined up to preserve order as it departed. A gray-haired man, with a Grand Army of the Republic button on his coat, climbed up the steps of an adjacent house and began to harangue upon the rights of American citizens, which drew a fraction of the crowd about him. The army, as it marched down Second street, was followed by hundreds of poorly dressed men and women, who cheered it all the way without intermission and shouted loudly for cheers for Coxey and Browne.

General Coxey talked to an Associated press reporter when he reached the new camp.

"I was careful to walk on the sidewalk and trespass upon no local regulations when I went up to the steps," he said. "This is the beginning of the movement, that is all. The people are with us, the common people. Look at the thousands who cheered for our cause today. We will remain right here. Other bands of unemployed will join us. Congress will see the will of the people and will pass our bills."

GIVEN ADJOINING CELLS.

Browne, and Jones, who was arrested with him, were marched to the police station and locked up in adjacent cells. The entries in their respective cases were: Carl Browne, age, 44; occupation, artist and journalist; single, charged with disorderly conduct;

(Continued on Second Page.)

MAYOR HILLIS IS WORRIED

He Would Like to Get Rid of Kelly, but Knows Not How to Do So.

SERVED A FORMAL NOTICE TO GET OUT

Kelly Responds that He Will Move When He Gets Ready—Authorities Feel that So Long as the Army Behaves Arrests Will Not Win.

DES MOINES, May 1.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—General Kelly and his army are still with Des Moines, comfortably located at the stove factory camp, and apparently unconcerned about when they will move on. Kelly lectured to a large audience at the Grand opera house this afternoon. During the meeting a notice was received from Mayor Hillis, addressed to Kelly, and ordering him to move on at once. Kelly stated that he was making arrangements to go and would move as soon as he could get ready. He did not say what his arrangements were, nor what time he was likely to go. He lectured to another large meeting at the same opera house this evening. It is announced that tomorrow afternoon Kelly and his base ball team will play the Des Moines Stars a game at Athletic park.

The situation is a serious one. To feed the homeless and penniless army will require thousands of dollars' worth of food, and to forcibly compel them to move cannot be done so long as they remain quiet and violate no laws. With the view of taking some action on the premises, Mayor Hillis called upon Assistant City Solicitor Mershon for a legal opinion with reference to compelling Kelly and his army to leave the city. Mr. Marshon informed the mayor that perhaps he might order the entire outfit under arrest, but to arrest them certainly carried with the act the feeding of the men and a place to keep them. That would cost about $800 a day. Kelly himself could be arrested, but he would probably apply for a writ of habeas corpus and secure his release.

TO CUT OFF SUPPLIES.

The mayor has directed that the city shall provide no further supplies for Kelly, and himself and men, will, if they insist upon tarrying in Des Moines, find it incumbent to draw their food supply from private sources. The citizens' committee had men out in town all day soliciting supplies and money, the latter, presumably to assist in getting transportation. The responses of citizens in the way of money were not very encouraging, though the solicitors for provisions met with better success. The army is said to have enough food to keep it until breakfast tomorrow morning.

Sheriff McGarraugh, when asked if he had any intention of employing force to compel the army to leave town, replied that he did not; that he did not believe that he had any right to employ force so long as the men observed the law.

"Then, again, what would I do if they refused to go? If I should arrest the army I would be compelled to feed every man in it three meals a day. Then where could I put them if I had them. Just what to do with Kelly and his men is a problem that stumps me. I have a guard of deputies out at the stove works, and in conjunction with the police I can prevent the men from straggling into town. I hope something will be done to get them away from Des Moines."

The Rock Island company was reported to have imported 100 Pinkerton detectives to guard its property. Superintendent Stillwell said he had also heard the same report, but that there was not a word of truth in it. The company has about 100 men here, but they are its own employes, off the Illinois and Kansas divisions. They are conductors, brakemen, firemen and machinists, and should Kelly continue to follow the Rock Island road these men will follow and protect the company's property. There are four or five detectives from the Chicago city force in the city, sizing up the army and spotting all who may be regarded as criminals or dangerous, and getting in readiness to round them up when they arrive in Chicago.

MEN IN GOOD SPIRITS.

Last night's violent storm did not penetrate the good shelter of camp, and the men were well rested and in more cheerful mood today. The weather today was still threatening, but thousands of visitors continued to pour out to the camp to gaze on the aggregation.

It was stated this evening that the citizens committee had succeeded in raising $1,500 with which to transport Kelly's army out of the state. General Weaver confirmed the statement, but would not say what negotiations were going on, nor what was the probability of success. It is presumed the committee is figuring with the Chicago Great Western for a train, it being the only road so far that has not shown hostility to the plan.

KELLY MUST RIDE.

Otherwise Every Railroad in Iowa Will Be Tied Up.

DES MOINES, May 1.—Grand Master Workman Sovereign arrived in Des Moines today with the avowed intention of throwing the influence of the Knights of Labor in an effort to secure a train for Kelly's army. In an interview with the Associated Press representative Mr. Sovereign said that his action was determined upon at a meeting of his executive board held in Chicago yesterday, and he asserted that his organization would see to it that the Industrials secured a train, even though every road in Iowa should be tied up.

"I came to Des Moines with the purpose of showing my hand in this matter," he said. "Kelly shall not walk out of the city and the question must be decided within a very short time. I shall attempt to secure transportation without trouble, but if a train cannot be secured for money, we have more drastic measures at hand."

"What will you do if you are refused a train?"

"I can only repeat," he replied, "that Kelly shall not walk out. The army shall ride though every road in Iowa be tied up. I do not say the Knights of Labor could take such action of itself, but with the aid of the American Railway union such a move would be successful. That organization and our own are very close together. When I saw Mr. Debs in St. Paul his last words wer that anything we ordered his people would stand by, and I made a similar proposition."

"This thing is simply an issue between the united railroads and organized labor and if we cannot win here we might as well stop fighting. The issue is a square one and we will meet it. We are sympathy with the Coxey and Kelly movements as it attracts public attention and invites discussions of the interests we represent. I am reliably informed that the majority of Kelly's men are members of labor unions, and we will neither let them starve nor walk out of Des Moines."

The grand master workman said he expected to call a labor meeting tomorrow to consider the question and the action of the assembly is looked forward to with anxiety. Meetings were held in the Grand opera house this afternoon and tonight, at which General Kelly, General Weaver, Colonel Speed and others spoke. An admission fee was charged which increased the army's bank account by about $300. Sovereign addressed the army at the camp this evening and caused much enthusiasm among the men by his expressions of sympathy. A committee, consisting of Sovereign, General Weaver, ex-State Master Workman Vandermeulen of the Knights of Labor, Secretary Barnett of the American Railway union and two labor union leaders, was appointed to see that transportation for Kelly is immediately secured. Sovereign sent a cipher message to President Debs tonight which he refused to translate.

Portland's Army is Peaceable.

PARTLAND, Ore., May 1.—The Industrial army are encamped near the Northern Pacific mill and are conducting themselves in an orderly manner. Late this afternoon they and a number of sympathizers paraded through the principal streets. There were about 1,000 men in line, headed by 100 women, following two large American flags.

FIFTY READY TO GO.

Start Made at Recruiting an Omaha Industrial Army Last Night.

In order to strike the pace set by other localities, Omaha has become possessed of an Industrial army, and the watch cry is, "On to Washington." The army was organized at a mass meeting held at Jefferson square last night, at which time and place fifty men signed the constitution, which reads as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby pledge ourselves to be governed by the following rules and regulations, adopted by the Omaha Industrial army, and in subscribing our names, solemnly promise that we will remain loyal to the constitution of the United States and to the Industrial army; that we will obey all orders and commands emanating from the proper authority; that we will cheerfully support and assist the officers and members of the army; that we will regard the laws of the United States, or the laws of any state in which we may be, and discourage any riotous conduct; that we will respect the right of property and law and order; that we will abstain from the use of intoxicating liquor in any form while members of the army. All of which we solemnly pledge."

This pledge was passed through the crowd by the recruiting officer, George W. Harvel, after which it was announced that recruiting stations would be opened today at 1209 South Thirteenth street and at 110 South Fourteenth street, where persons desirous of making the trip to Washington might enroll their names.

"Who will be the general?" was the burning question that floated about, in, over and through the crowd.

"What's the matter with T. C. Kelsey?" cried a dozen enthusiastic supporters of the movement. "He's all right," responded another dozen, but Kelsey was modest and informed the gathering that the election of a commander was a thing that would be considered at some future time and after the army was ready for marching orders. The announcement satisfied everybody and then the oratory of the evening was uncorked and allowed to mix with the air of the cool May evening.

I. H. Taylor was elected chairman of the meeting and after extending thanks for the honors conferred, he introduced T. C. Kelsey, who detailed the objects of the movement, saying that it proposed to go to Washington as a petition wearing boots.

D. Clem Deaver said that he felt as though he had religion. He hoped the onward march to Washington would result in good, but he had some doubts, as the trouble would be in getting at the men who were responsible for the present financial depression.

Louis J. Ihm dwelt at some length upon the financial condition of the country and declared that there was something radically wrong in the economical system.

The reading of a telegram from Commander Duff of the Lincoln contingent brought out a cheer, for the message stated that the commander had 200 men who were in marching order, ready to fall in line and join the Omaha division of the Kellyites.

Another meeting is slated for Jefferson square tonight, when the recruiting officers will report progress and more speeches will be delivered.

DIVIDED DUFF'S INDUSTRIALS.

Sixteen of the Lincoln Soldiers Desert to Go to Work.

LINCOLN, May 1.—(Special to The Bee.)—Sixteen soldiers of Commander Duff's Commonweal army, located in this city, deserted today to go to work. The army numbered seventy-nine members this morning, when General Superintendent Calvert of the B. & M. succeeded in capturing sixteen of them. The railway superintendent addressed a letter to Mayor Weir, of which the following is a copy:

Dear Sir: This company is in need of laborers to do work on its extension in Montana and if there are any unemployed laboring men in the city of Lincoln who really need work I would be glad to send them out and give them employment. We do not want any dudes, orators or commissioned officers, but if there are any unemployed laboring men who are willing or able to work, and they will call on Elder Howe, he will arrange for shipment. Respectfully, T. E. CALVERT,
General Superintendent.

Mayor Weir turned the communication over to Commander Duff, who read it to his army. Then the soldiers of the Commonweal talked it over, and as a result the general and twenty of his men marched to the B. & M. depot for a conference with the general superintendent. The chief clerk in the general superintendent's office offered $1.40 per day and transportation to the scene of operations in Montana, but declined to give any assurance that the men would be furnished steady employment. He said he would engage them upon the same terms that were offered to everybody else. As a result of the conference, sixteen of the men accepted the proposition. They boarded the noon train today and are now well on their way to honest employment.

Commander Duff says this afternoon that he will have his army out of Lincoln either tonight or early tomorrow morning. He now expects to go first to Omaha and form a junction with the Commonweal army raising in that city. It is believed that the Lincoln company can secure enough funds to pay its fare to Omaha. The men are in good spirits and are much better than the average class of citizens who join the Commonweal movement simply for the purpose of excitement.

HOME GUARDS ARE INDIGNANT.

Denver Reserves Meet and Denounce the Arrest of Browne.

DENVER, May 1.—There was an indignant gathering of members of Coxey's home reserve at Lincoln park this afternoon. The meeting had been called to increase the strength of the organization, but on learning of the arrest of Browne and Jones in Washington, an informal indignation meeting was immediately held and those who had caused the arrest were denounced. The following opinions were expressed by sympathizers in the Coxey movement: Governor Waite—They have an elephant on their hands. Nobody knows, of course, what will be the result. It may arouse some feeling of indignation, and probably will, but I hardly think it will lead to a revolution. There is no question but what citizens have a right to go to Washington in person, and if the government manifests reasonable sense in the matter they ought to get along. The government ought not to be scared by 500 or 1,000 men going to the national capital with petitions. I have faith in the intelligence and virtue of the people and believe they will accomplish their wishes by the ballot.

Commander-in-Chief Hegwer of the Coxey Home reserve—Starving people are hard to repulse, and when an army of men will stand before a stream of water with 100 pounds pressure to the square inch and take it without flinching, like the army did in California, I think they mean business.

Secretary of State McClees—I think it is an outrage to arrest Browne. I look for the parties at Washington to be compelled to respect a gathering of peaceful men, such as Coxey and his army are. Arrests and bullets and all that sort of thing are bad policy when directed against peaceful citizens. I think it will lead to a tremendous uprising and the more they persecute these men the more the army will grow.

Must Have Money or Blood.

PERRY, Okl., May 1. — A company of Coxeyites organized here now numbers 300, and is being augmented every day by scores. A leader of the band said in a speech that poor people were going to have money or have blood. Populist leaders head the movement.

CHICAGO, May 1.—Randall barely reached Grand Crossing at 4 o'clock, and is quartered for the night in an oly World's fair hotel. Randall expects to reach Hammond, Ind., tomorrow night.

TO FORCE OUT PANA MINERS

Springfield Men Crossing the Country to Spread the Trouble.

ILLINOIS STRIKERS ON THE WAR PATH

Twice Baffled in Their Efforts to Capture a Train—Men at Work Say They Will Not Quit Under Any Circumstances.

PANA, Ill., May 1.—Great excitement has been caused here by a report that a large body of coal miners from Springfield were coming here to take out the miners and stop work at this place. The strikers reached Taylorville, sixteen miles northwest, last night and took possession of a freight train and refused to get off or pay fare. The train master ordered the train to a siding and in a short time the strikers abandoned the train and started for a distant water tank, intending to board a passenger train. The passenger train, under orders, did not stop for water and the strikers were baffled a second time.

Mayor Hayward has ordered all the saloons closed and a large force of deputy policemen have been sworn in and armed. The miners here have only had about half time during the past winter, and now that they have a chance to get even with the world, they say they propose to work if they have to spill blood to do so.

ST. LOUIS, May 1.—The steamboat managers are considerably exercised over the prospect of a coal famine. The supply is low and hard to replenish because of the strike among coal miners. Several steamers are making arrangements to burn wood until the crisis is over, it is said.

CENTRALIA, Ill., May 1.—The 400 or more miners employed in the two mines here have been induced to join in the great strike. The wages paid here are 56¼ cents, and the mines contract to supply the Illinois Central railway. One of these mines takes out about 400 tons for this purpose daily and the contract does not expire until June. The Centralia miners admit that they are satisfied with the work and pay. At Sandoval, six miles north or here, the men voted against a strike by three to one. The Sandoval mine employs its miners by the day.

ST. LOUIS, May 1.—About 500 miners have gone out at mines located in Breeze, Lebanon and O'Fallon and about 200 men at the Lincoln Coal company's shaft and the Citizens shaft near Lincoln. A special from Pana, Ill., says that 350 miners from Springfield and Taylorville are on the way to that city to force the miners out.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., May 1.—All the free Coal Creek coal miners have gone out, leaving the convicts at work. The strikers openly threaten to free the convicts again and trouble may follow. Precautions are being taken to prevent an outbreak.

FLORENCE, Colo., May 1.—The Fremont coal miners, the only ones in Colorado who obeyed the order for a general strike, have decided to remain out until ordered back by the president of the Union Mine Workers' association.

CENTRALIA, Ill., May 1.—The strike in the mines here is complete. About 1,200 individuals, men women and children, are without means of support. There is no disturbance. The Illinois Central gets most of its coal for the busines of the road at this place and there is now no coal in sight even for local consumption.

ASHLAND, Ky., May 1.—At noon today the miners at the Lexington and Carter County Mining company's canal coal mines at Music came out to join the national strike. The Stinson miners are also out and the indications are that the entire section about here will join the strike. More than 1,000 men will be concerned.

CENTRALIA, Ill., May 1.—The miners here came out in full force today. The operators do not know what course they will pursue. The men had no grievance, but simply responded to the call of the union.

PITTSBURG, May 1.—The miners are all working in this district, nowithstanding that notices were posted a couple of days ago to go out May 1. Agitators, however, are quietly at work endeavoring to induce them to go out. Three coach loads of negro miners, with their families, passed through here today for Birmingham, Ala.

BEND'S EFFORTS FAILED.

He Could Not Get the Operators to Agree to His Proposed Compromise.

PITTSBURG, May 1.—Colonel Bend has returned to Chicago without having succeeded in getting the coal operators to agree to a settlement of the strike. He says: "The strike must be stopped soon to avert serious injury. In its crisis it is imperative that concessions be made on both sides. The miner is entitled to better pay, but at the same time the operator has been forced to reduce wages through sharp competition and over-production. I have suggested a compromise which will be to give the miners an advance of 15 to 20 per cent on wages paid at the time of suspension and a full restoration of rates when times will justify."

Colonel Bend denies that he is about to surrender to the miners except on the compromise suggested above.

BIDDEFORD, Me., May 1.—All of the back boys employed in the spinning rooms of the Pepperell mills are on a strike. They say they are striking "just for fun." The mills have many orders on hand and if the boys remain out business will be seriously interfered with. A big strike in these mills a year ago began the same way, and the mill owners fear trouble. The spinners, however, declare that they will remain at work.

CLEVELAND, May 1.—Nearly 1,000 bricklayers, embracing those employed at all the yards in this city, have struck for an advance of about 30 cents a day.

CHICAGO, May 1.—Two thousand painters, nearly one-half of the entire force in the city, are now out. The strike is the result of the alleged lockout instituted by the Central Building league three weeks ago. It is aimed at the bosses who signed the call of the lockout. The fight will be maintained, it is said, until every demand of the painters union is conceded.

GREAT NORTHERN STRIKE SETTLED.

President Hill Concedes Practically All the Men Asked.

ST. PAUL, May 1.—After being tied up for eighteen days almost completely from end to end, the Great Northern railroad system will now resume work, the great strike being declared off tonight. It is practically a victory for the American Railway union, and President Debs although the committee for the commercial bodies of the two cities was largely responsible for the result. Various conferences were held by the committee with President Hill and with the labor leaders. Mr. Hill was pronounced in favor of arbitration all along, and agreed to a system of arbitration if the men would resume work. Finally the committee got them to meet this afternoon, and the result is that the strike has been declared off and the men will return to work at once. The conference went over all the details, and Mr. Hill made great concessions to the men, the result being that the whole difficulty was settled then and there. It was settled really by arbitration, the citizens' committee being the judges. The employes gained all the demands, while the company gained a settlement by arbitration, as Hill desired. The 4,500 miles of track will be opened for business by over 5,000 employes, and the entire northwest will be released from the freight and passenger blockade that has oppressed it for over two weeks.

Will Not Mandamus the Great Northern.

HELENA, Mont., May 1.—The Montana supreme court has refused to issue a writ of mandamus ordering the Great Northern to operate its line in this state as it has done before the strike. The court held that it was equivalent to asking the court to determine what would be a reasonable scale of wages for the men.

MAY DAY IN NEW YORK.

Fifteen Thousand Workingmen Turn Out for the Parade.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Labor had its annual May day demonstration tonight. Fifteen thousand workmen, including 500 women, assembled in Union square, where speeches were made, and general, but orderly, enthusiasm prevailed. The headquarters of the various labor organizations throughout the city were gaily decorated with bunting. Soon after 7 o'clock three parades started and marched to Union square. The stars and stripes were carried by nearly delegation, while here and there the red flag was hoisted. Not a single trades union was unrepresented, and the vast procession was witnessed by thousands of spectators. At 7:45 the cottage in Union square, the common and rendezvous where the speeches were made was crowded. Several speakers addressed the meeting. There were no noteworthy utterances.

CATTLE AND SHEEP MEN CLASH.

Wyoming Ranges Not Large Enough for Both Interests.

EVANSTON, Wyo., May 1.—(Special to The Bee.)—There are a large number of wool growers from Utah and the western part of this county in the city to attend a meeting called for the purpose of settling the range question. The present agitation, according to the sheepmen, is caused by the disagreement with the cattlemen. The latter have control, either by purchase or lease, of a large tract of railroad land in the district where the difficulty has occurred, and because of this fact they claim the exclusive right to pasture the government land adjoining. The sheepmen think they have as much right to the public domain as the cattlemen, and they insist upon bringing their sheep on the range whenever they feel so inclined. In consequence the two interests are brought into conflict.

Although the boundaries of the sections are generally recognized, sometimes a sheepherder gets his flock on land owned by the cattlemen, and then there is trouble. This was the case in the recent difficulty on Muddy creek. Both parties apparently desire to have the matter amicably settled without recourse to the courts, although there is considerable feeling on either side. The sheepmen assert that the cattle barons want to claim and use the range of the whole country, regardless of the public domain, while the cattlemen complain that the sheep kings herd their flocks on private and public land indiscriminately, despoiling the whole country for a cattle range.

Found the Secret Worthless.

LANDER, Wyo., May 1.—(Special to The Bee.)—Cesario Hurtado Y. Gomez, better known as "Mexican Joe," a man who has a history of thrilling interest, died at Fort Washakie a few days ago. He was a relative of the noted Juarez and fought with him during the disastrous war waged by Maximilian against the Mexican republic. After the war Hurtado drifted into the United States, and finally came to this section, intent upon learning from the Indians the location of the rich gold mines in Mexico, which they are supposed to have worked years ago. But few members of the Arapahoe tribe are in possession of the secret. Hurtado labored with Chief Blackcoal for many years, importuning him to confide in him, but the old chief departed to the happy hunting ground without complying with the request. "Mexican Joe" then attempted another plan. He married the squaw of Juan Trohejo, with the definite purpose of getting the secret from her, and a short time ago he informed one of his friends that he had been successful. It was his intention to start for the rich mines in June, but he died before he could accomplish the work for which he had planned so many years.

Casper's Fashionable Ball.

CASPER, Wyo., May 1.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—The formal White ball given here last evening under the auspices of the Columbus club was the most fashionable affair ever given in this part of the state. Visitors from all parts of the state were present. The new hotel, Grand Central, gave the banquet. It was the opening night of the hotel, and every room was engaged.

Violating Wyoming's Game Laws.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., May 1.—(Special to The Bee.)—Already numerous complaints are heard of violations of the game laws of the state, especially in respect to illegal fishing by use of the seine and dynamite. Organizations have been perfected in Johnson and Albany counties for the purpose of apprehending and punishing offenders.

United States Court at Cheyenne.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., May 1.—(Special to The Bee.)—The United States court will convene here May 14. There is but one criminal case for trial—Robert Foote of Buffalo, charged with making false returns on grain sold to the government at Fort McKinney. The jury disagreed on the first trial at the last term of court.

Circulating Counterfeit Money.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., May 1.—(Special to The Bee.)—Merchants in Cheyenne and other towns in the state complain that there is a large number of spurious quarters in circulation. A few counterfeit $10 and $20 pieces have also been picked up.

ALLEGED COUNTERFEITER CAUGHT.

Louis Martin Under Arrest at Lead City, S. D.

LEAD CITY, S. D., May 1.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—Louis Martin of Dumont was arrested today on the charge of manufacturing and passing counterfeit money. Martin came to Lead City about two weeks ago and passed a number of dollars of spurious metal. United States Marshal Bray has been working on the case, and today searched the house of the accused, finding two moulds for dollar and half dollar pieces. Martin was bound over to the grand jury in the sum of $3,000.

Diphtheria Raging in South Dakota.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., May 1.—(Special to The Bee.)—There is an alarming epidemic of diphtheria in the western part of this county. Twelve cases have been reported from the town of Hartford alone since April 10. Several deaths have occurred.

At the term of circuit court just concluded in Union county A. J. Ames, ex-president of the defunct Bank of Beresford, was discharged from custody on account of an error in the empaneling of the grand jury. He was immediately again bound over to await the action of the next grand jury. He is charged with illegal banking.

Escaped Convicts Captured.

RAPID CITY, S. D., May 1.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—After nearly a week's liberty Robert and Jay Hicks, the murderers of Myers, the hermit stockman, are again in custody. They were surrounded and captured yesterday by a party of ranchmen on Bear Butte creek, twenty miles east of Sturgis, where they broke jail. Conklin, the jailer, who was badly beaten during the escape, is now able to be about. A very strong case will be made against the Hicks, as Walker, an accomplice, has made a confession.

WEATHER BUREAU CROP REPORT.

Temprature Above the Normal and Abundant Rain Helps Crops.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The weather bureau in its report of weather crop conditions for the week ended April 30th, says: The week ending April 30 has been warmer than usual, and the most favorable week of the season for farm work in all districts east of the Rock mountains. It was unusually warm in the spring wheat region. It was a cool week in all districts west of the Rocky mountains. Frost occurred, causing some damage to vegetables and fruits in New Mexico and portions of California. The rainfall was greater than usual from Texas northward to Minneapolis and the Dakotas, the heaviest rainfall occurring in the interior of eastern Texas, where the excess ranged from one to three inches. The Pacific coast states were favored by general showers from Washington southward to central California, which were generally beneficial, but some crops in California have been permanently injured by te drouth. The reports of about 10,000 correspondents show that the week was most favorable and all crops have been greatly improved. Farm work is in advance of the average season. Seeding is generally over in the greater part of the spring wheat region and corn planting is well under way.

RIOT IN CLEVELAND

Motorman Roughly Handled and a Street Car Entirely Demolished.

UNEMPLOYED WORKMEN BECOME UNRULY

Seven Thousand of Them Parade and Trouble Occurs During the March.

BULLETS AND STONES PLAY A PART

Some of the Street Cars Attacked and Wrecked by the Mob.

PANIC ON THE CROWDED THOROUGHFARES

So Far as Reported No Lives Were Lost Although There Were Many Narrow Escapes from Serious Injury.

CLEVELAND, May 1.—Seven thousand unemployed men paraded the streets today after listening to speeches in Monumental Square. In the line were many unruly spirits. While on the Central viaduct a motorman refused to stop his train while the procession passed, and the mob attacked and wrecked a car. Later nearly 100 shots were fired over another car, which was compelled to stop. Several persons were knocked down during the march and others were injured by missiles thrown by the mob.

On Pearl street another riotous scene occurred. A street car was totally wrecked by the mob and the motorman assaulted and perhaps fatally injured. A policeman who was on board drew his revolver, but before it could be used the mob closed in on him and he received very rough handling. Pistols were fired in every direction. Many plate glass windows were smashed and a panic ensued in the crowded thoroughfares.

There were many narrow escapes, but fortunately no one was killed outright. The police who were early in the day massed in their various stations have been called out.

At the corner of Pearl and Detroit streets a motorman refused to stop his car and was promptly knocked down by a brick. Further along a grocery wagon was overhauled and looted of its contents by the mob. On Superior street the leaders seemed to lose all control of the mob, and for a time a riot seemed imminent. The crowd now numbered 7,000 to 8,000, and the police seemed powerless to cope with them,