THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1894. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

COXEY IS SURPRISED

Must Stand Trial with Marshals Browne and Jones.

CASES WERE POSTPONED UNTIL FRIDAY

Congressman Kem Volunteers to Assist as Counsel for the Defense.

ALL OF THE ACCUSED RELEASED ON BAIL

President Gompers of the Federation of Labor Calls on Coxey.

FEDERATION ENDORSES THE COXEY BILLS

Coxey Says He Has Violated No Law and the Only Law Violated by Browne and Jones Was in Walking on the Grass.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Jacob Siecher Coxey, the chief of the Commonweal amry, is under arrest, and the three leaders of the movement which culminated at the capitol grounds yesterday will have to answer to the courts for the part they took in yesterday's disturbance.

The trial of Carl Browne, Christopher Columbus Jones and Coxey has been postponed until Friday. They will be arraigned on that day before Judge Miller of the police court. The charge against them will be violation of United States statutes. The arrest of Coxey took place today in the police court on information filed against him last night. The three men have a considerable array of populist lawyers to defend them, their counsel including Representatives Pence of Colorado, Baker of Kansas, Kem of Nebraska, Boen of Minnesota and Adjutant General Tarsney of Colorado, a brother of Representative Tarsney of Missouri. Counsel asked that $500 in cash be accepted in lieu of real estate bail for Coxey's appearance, but the judge refused to accept it, and Coxey and Jones were taken to the police station.

CASES POSTPONED UNTIL FRIDAY.

There was a crowd of curious people surrounding the district court in expectation of the trial of Browne and Jones and it was disappointed at the postponement of their cases until next Friday. The crowd likewise was disappointed at its failure to gain admittance to the court room to view the proceedings, only those persons who could give some good reason for their presence being admitted. Among the earliest arrivals at the court were Coxey, Browne and Jones. They were soon joined by four populist members of congress, Lafe Pence of Colorado, W. N. Baker, Halder Boen, W. H. Kem and Adjutant General Tarsney, who offered their services as counsel. Marshal Carl Browne was attired in his spectacular buckskin suit, and the party engaged in consultation until Judge Miller ascended to the bench, when Browne and Jones walked behind the railing into the prisoners' enclosure, accompanied by Coxey.

Several minor cases were first disposed of. During these proceedings the group of sympathizers was augmented by the arrival of Chairman Taubeneck and Secretary Turner of the central committee of the people's party and Dr. T. A. Bland, a Washington third party man.

Assistant District Attorney Mullowney, a smooth-faced, blonde-haired, young man, appeared as prosecutor of the Coxeyites, and announced: "I have been informed that a man named Jacob S. Coxey is in court, and after an investigation last night I have thought myself warranted in filing an information against him. I have made out a warrant, but if he is willing to submit I do not care to have it served upon him."

This was a surprise, and Coxey spoke: "I'm here and ready."

Then he stepped forward to the bar and Attorney Samuel Hyman said: "First, we ask if all the informations have been filed that the government intends to make out?"

"That is not the question," replied the judge.

Then the information charging Jacob S. Coxey with unlawfully displaying a banner or device was read and he replied: "Not guilty."

DEMANDED A JURY.

The accused elected to be tried by jury and the hearing of the case was set for Friday morning.

When the question of bail came up one of the lawyers for the accused said: "It is a moral certainty that these gentlemen would remain here ten years for trial."

"We want legal certainty," replied Judge Miller, and he fixed the amount of the bond in each case at $500.

Marilo Rinker, a feminine attorney of this city, came forward to offer bail for General Coxey, but Assistant District Attorney Mullowney reminded her of a provision of law which forbids attorneys from signing bail bonds. Subsequently Frank Hume, a wholesale grocer, signed the bond for Coxey and Jones. Browne was released on bail last night, the bonds being signed by Mrs. Briggs of this city.

Soon after his release Coxey was seen in his room at the National hotel with Mrs. Coxey and Legal Tender. Samuel Gompers, the president of the American Federation of Labor, was at the hotel, and had a talk with Mr. Coxey, which talk the latter did not care to reveal.

"The Federation of Labor endorsed our bills some months ago," he said.

In discussing his arrest, the chief of the Commonweal army said: "I am certain I have not been guilty of lawbreaking. I saw the vice president at 9 o'clock yesterday morning and he told me he would consult Speaker Crisp about laying aside the regulations forbidding speechmaking on the capitol grounds. I am certain the law is unconstitutional, and I wanted to test it. I left my army and walked peaceably to the capitol steps, bearing no banner or device which the law forbids. I demanded of the police the exercise of my right. When they refused me, I asked if I could read a protest. They refused that, and I made no attempt to speak or read, merely asking them to accept the protest, which they refused. I turned and made my way back from the grounds. If there was lawlessness in my action I fail to see it. I did not know whether the vice president had concluded to let me speak, and I wished to test the law. Marshal Browne walked over the grass, contrary to law, but he did it because the mounted police were trying to ride him down."

Mr. Coxey persists in his determination to remain in Washington. "When congress sees the unemployed men of the country here, it cannot refuse to legislate for them," he said.

ALL QUIET AT CAMP COXEY.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Affairs at the camp of the Army of the Commonweal were in a quiescent state today. There were no disorders nor demonstrations of any kind requiring the presence of the large force of regular and special policemen stationed at and in the vicinity of the camp. The Commonwealers have apparently settled themselves down to a temporary period of comparative inactivity. Some attempt is making to improve the appearance of the camp and many of the members of the army were engaged in piling up bricks and otherwise putting things in shape. For the purpose of shielding the men from the sun by day and the dew of night rude canvas coverings have been stretched from the fence inward. They will prove inadequate, however, to keep out the rain. General Coxey was a visitor during the day, but left shortly after noon and Oklahoma Sam was given charge. Marshal Browne was an early visitor and took breakfast with his associates in the army. He remained but a brief time, however, and departed early to attend his trial in the police court.

Quite a large crowd gathered at the camping ground of the Commonweal this evening to listen to Coxey on the nation's finances. Coxey intends to continue to speak each evening until his bills are passed. The camp has been thoroughly cleaned during the day and a large portion of the ground covered with clean straw. A large tent has been loaned for the use of the men. It was set up late this afternoon in the center of the ramp and will add materially to the comfort of the Coxeyites.

LINCOLN ARMY ON THE MARCH.

Commander Duff Will March His Men to Des Moines and Join Kelly.

LINCOLN, May 2.—(Special to The Bee.)—Lincoln's Commonweal army folded its tent and stole away so quietly last night that no one in the city suspected that it had gone. The start was made a few minutes after 11 o'clock, only two men outside of the members of the organization being taken into the secret. It had been announced that the army would move this morning, and consequently the people who have been contributing to its support were agreeably surprised to discover this morning that they would not be called upon for another day's rations. Commander Duff gathered his men about him in the big circus tent and in low tones gave them his instructions. Every effort was made to keep the departure a secret, but at the last moment a well known B. & M. detective was discovered hiding in the pile of hay that had been occupied as a bed by the army during the past week. The detective was dragged from his hiding place and unceremoniously kicked around the tent and then fired out into the outer darkness.

A few moments after 11 o'clock the start was made. The army was divided into two divisions of twenty each, fifteen backing out at the final moment. Commander Duff took the lead of one division and marched it east on M street to Fifteenth, then to Nineteenth, then north to R, thence to Twenty-seventh street, where it was joined by the other division, under command of Lieutenant Condon, which had marched east on N street to Twenty-seventh, and thence north to the place of meeting. Then the two divisions marched out of the city, taking the direct road to Waverly, which it proposed to reach by early morning.

Commander Duff maintained the strictest secrecy as to his plans. It is known, however, that he expects to reach Ashland by this evening and Omaha by tomorrow. The men claim that they will walk the entire distance to the metropolis, but the railroad officials in this city affect to believe that the army will endeavor to board a freight train at some point along the road tonight. It is also hinted that Commander Duff is confident that he will be selected to lead the Omaha contingent. He has been largely instrumental in organizing the Lincoln company, and is well fitted to assume command. He has a military bearing of the Carl Schurz type, his blonde beard and gold spectacles making him resemble a German college professor more than anything else. He is a printer by profession, and left a position on the Daily News in this city to assume the command of the army. As a journeyman printer he has, of course, traveled over a greater part of the United States and is a quiet, dignified and well informed man. He hopes to join Kelly's army before it leaves Des Moines, and in order to do so may conclude to disperse his men in small parties and instruct them to reach Des Moines as best they can, and then meet him at a designated rendezvous.

ASHLAND, Neb., May 2.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—W. A. Duff's Commonwealers arrived in the city about half past 4 this afternoon. The men met with a very cool reception in the city, the mayor refusing to give them any aid whatever in the line of shelter and provisions. The army numbers about thirty. Commander Duff says the men have no political belief, and they are not bums and dead beats. They have camped for the evening in the eastern part of the town in a house loaned them by Atttorney Thompson. The men don't seem to know whether they will walk or ride to Washington.

NEW COLORADO CONTINGENT.

Criple Creek Furnishes Three Well Drilled Companies—Sympathy Demonstrations.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., May 2.—The local body of the Commonweal army has held its first drill. Three companies were formed and a full set of officers elected for each company. General Sanders says the brigade will march out of camp 250 strong at 9 o'clock tomorrow better equipped for the long journey to Washington than any similar brigade which has been formed west of the Mississippi.

ASPEN, Colo., May 2.—The citizens mass meeting at the opera house was a monster demonstration, showing that the people of Aspen believe fully in the constitutional right of citizens to petition congress. Funds will be contributed and sent to Congressman Bell, to be turned over by him to General Coxey for the purpose of maintaining the peace army.

DENVER, May 2.—At a mass meeting of unemployed, held in Lincoln park, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has been reported that some of the leaders of the great educational reform movement are now under arrest for asserting the right of the oppressed masses;

Therefore, Resolved, That a telegram be sent to Washington demanding their immediate release.

Resolved further, That in demanding the constitutional right of the people and to the petition for redress of grievances, we request every law-abiding citizen of the United States to unite with us in this our demand.

Trouble in Grayson's Army.

OGALLALA, Neb., May 2.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—The Grayson contingent of the Industrial army is quartered in a vacant store building here. The town council has fed them, and arrangements have been made to haul them to the next county in wagons, many of the men being footsore and refusing to walk further. Grayson was deposed today at Big Springs, and Hudson was put in command. They are undecided whether to go south twenty miles and strike the B. & M. or continue their march along the Union Pacific. In either case they will be hauled out in wagons in the morning.

Bell Comes to Coxey's Aid.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Representative Bell of Colorado today introduced a joint resolution to provide for the appointment of a joint congressional committee "to devise means for the employment of the idle men of the country, restrict immigration, start up our mines, increase the currency and prohibit the issuing of interest-bearing bonds without authority of congress and for other purpose."

Medicine for Coxey.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., May 2.—W. L. Dodge of this city telegraphed to Coxey at Washington an offer of medicine for the relief of those of the army who have become sick through exposure. This morning the following reply was received from Coxey: "Accepted. California always sends something good east when she tries." The case went by express this afternoon.

Will Pay Fare by Giving Shows.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., May 2.—The Industrial armies here are in a state of masterly inactivity. Inman's Stockton army has lost about 700 men, most of them having joined Baker. Inman proposes to give a show next week, and hopes to get money enough to move on, giving one-night entertainments along the road and paying emigrant rates as fare.

Cousin to the Coxey Movement.

CINCINNATI, May 2.—Labor union leaders are trying to get rates for box cars to carry the 7,000 unemployed to Washington on May 15. The set back given the Coxey movement in Washington does not deter the agitators of this crusade, which is headed by the leaders of the old union labor party.

KELLY STILL HELD FAST

Industrials See No Hope of Getting Out of Des Moines Soon.

EFFORTS TO SECURE A TRAIN FAIL

Negotiations for Transportation Headed Off by Some Mysterious Agency—Committee Charges the Disappointment to Chicago Roads—The Situation.

DES MOINES, May 2.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—The question of transportation for Kelly's army out of Des Moines hangs fire, and seems to be as far from settlement as ever. It was thought this morning that everything was arranged for the army to move out in box cars this afternoon. Transportation to Keokuk by way of the Des Moines & Kansas City and Keokuk & Western roads had been offered at $2 a head, and it is said that the money would have been forthcoming, but somebody, either at Keokuk or elsewhere "touched the button," and the following dispatch received by the citizens' committee dashed that hope to the ground:

KEOKUK, Ia., May 2.—A. P. Lowery: Terms and rates given you yesterday for Kelly's army are hereby withdrawn. Cannot accept less than tariff.

A. C. GOODRICH, Supt.

The transportation committees visited the Chicago Great Western office this afternoon and offered the local agents $1,000 to carry the army to Chicago. Agent Noyes and Assistant General Superintendent Berlinger gave them to understand that the company would not haul the army for anything less than regular rates. The superintendent assured them that he could not make any special rate, either to transport the army in coaches or box cars. The committee is expecting to make some arrangements to get the army out of town tomorrow. If the arrangements had not failed today the plan would have been for the army to go over the Des Moines & Kansas City road to its junction with the Humeston & Shenandoah, to a connection with the Keokuk & Western, and get them into Keokuk, from whence it is believed the army could get a boat down the river to St. Louis. Neither of the three lines named is a member of the Western Passenger association, which has been the great obstacle in the way of getting a train.

MEN WERE EAGER TO MOVE.

Supposing the agreement should be carried out, the committee informed Kelly, and preparations were being made to get the army in readiness for departure this morning. The men were delighted and arose cheerful and buoyant this morning, happy in the belief that they would soon be on the way to their goal—Washington. Camp equipage was gathered up and food prepared for the long ride to the Mississippi river. Mr. Lowrey, upon receiving the telegram quoted, gave up hope of getting a train and started to canvass the city for provisions with which to feed the men today.

"The fact is, I believe," said Mr. Lowrey, "that the action of the Keokuk & Western in this case is the result of the intolerant and bulldozing trunk lines of Iowa, which, upon learning of our intention to send the men out by independent lines, put on the screws and choked off the small roads by threats to injure their business. The powerful and cunning hand of the trunk lines is plainly visible in this transaction. They are determined that the army shall not leave Des Moines in a body. They want it broken up, and will hesitate to do nothing in order to accomplish it. They have swarms of detectives in the city, most of whom, I believe, are Pinkertons, despite the claim that they are their own employes off the Kansas and Illinois divisions. In carrying out their object in this case they work secretly, as to have their actions and secret schemes made public would arouse a powerful public sentiment, which might afterward crystallize into laws that would take the sting out of their power in the future."

Mr. Lowrey told the reporter that this was the second time within three days the big trunk lines had compelled the cancellation of a contract with other companies to take Kelly and his army out of town.

The gross receipts for both of Kelly's lectures at the opera house yesterday were $200.25, one-half of which went to the opera house. From the remaining half was deducted $92.30 for band and other expenses, which left $32.82 to be divided between the citizens' committee and Prof. King, who got up the affair. Kelly addressed a public meeting at the camp grounds at 7:30 this evening.

A game of base ball was played this afternoon at Athletic park between a nine from Kelly's army and the Des Moines Stars. The game resulted 6 to 5 in favor of the Des Moines club. Admittance was charged and part of the receipts will go to the Kelly fund. The crowd was not large, only about 500.

Adjutant Adams said that fourteen recruits had been listed this forenoon, and there were many other applications. He was asked by an army man if he would not start another company, but Adams said he could not unless General Kelly consented. There are at least fifty applications on his list, and he says there is prospect that 500 men will be taken into the ranks from this city.

WILL NOT AID THE SICK.

The city authorities have refused permission to have the sick taken to the city hospital, but entrance was obtained to the Catholic hospital. A hospital was also established at the camp, in which there were seventeen patients.

General Kelly was advertised to speak at Drake University yesterday, the faculty of which has made itself very conspicuous in connection with the Kelly army. A large audience gathered, but Kelly did not appear. It is now stated that General F. M. Drake of Centerville, Ia., the founder of Drake University, telegraphed from Centerville, requesting that General Kelly should not speak at the University, and that his men should not be permitted to camp on the university grounds.

General Master Workman Sovereign of the Knights of Labor denied today that he had said all of the things attributed to him in the dispatches of last night. There are competent witnesses, however, who say he did. General Kelly will be the guest of Sovereign from now on until he moves on. Sovereign lives near Kelly's camp. There were no new developments in the Knights of Labor action here today.

In addition to the prospect of a march to Chicago, the army is threatened with an empty larder. The effort of the citizens' committee met with small reward, and the opinion was generally expressed tonight that the city would not furnish sufficient provisions for another day. The indications are that Kelly will have to walk out of town Friday or starve, and much uneasiness was felt over the possibility of the army breaking up in Des Moines. Kelly reasserted that he would never walk, and his men are equally determined. Many of them left camp and are begging food tonight.

SOVEREIGN WITHOUT POWER.

President Pease of the local American Railway union wired President Debs today, asking him if Grand Master Workman Sovereign was authorized, as had been intimated, to call out the railway employes to secure a train for the army. Pease tonight announced that Debs had replied that such reports were false, and to pay no attention to them. The Trades and Labor assembly had a meeting tonight, and at a late hour decided on action similar to that taken in Omaha on behalf of Kelly's army. A call was issued to all laboring men to meet in front of the citizens' headquarters, march to the state house at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning, and demand that Governor Jackson take such action as will secure a train for the Industrials. The decision was made after lengthy speeches by General Weaver, Colonel Speed and others, and was accepted as a last resort.

Governor Jackson was informed of the action of the labor organizations about midnight, and was much surprised at the proposed demonstration.

"If the people go out to the capitol," he said, "I will receive them cordially and listen attentively to what they have to say. I have not had time to consider the matter, but I do not see what I can do. There is no action for me to take that I know of, and I shall probably tell them so."

"Does this, to your mind, indicate a repetition of the Omaha demonstration?" the governor was asked.

"Well," he replied, hesitatingly, "It is too early to tell. I do not know that there will be such trouble, but there may."

OMAHA'S BUSY INDUSTRIALS.

Number Now Over One Hundred—Thinking of Starting.

Although it looked unfavorable in the early evening for a large gathering at the Coxey meeting in Jefferson square, a crowd of nearly 500 assembled after the shower last night. J. M. Taylor presided and announced that it was desired to receive recruits to stay at home as well as of others to "go to the front." George W. Harvel, the recruiting officer, stated that he was meeting with great success in enrolling recruits and that the lists now showed the names of 140 who were willing to go to Washington.

H. M. Tichenor declared that the time for action had arrived. He wanted Uncle Sam to do for the army of toilers what had been done for an army of fighters in 1861. Labor organizations had concluded that their only relief was at the ballot box.

Dr. Rodolf was of the opinion that nothing worse could happen the Industrial army than to get a sop thrown out at this stage of the game and go home and quit. He declared that six weeks of good feeding, clothing and shelter was sufficient to make the average man stop being an agitator, and he did not want to see the Coxeyites get enough to eat or wear until they had found out just what they wanted and had brought about the reforms for which the country at large was crying. In conclusion he announced that he proposed to begin preaching the gospel of Jesus Christ next Sunday, if he could get hold of sufficient money by that time to hire a hall, and would continue from that time forward to expound the scriptures in a manner somewhat different from the prevailing style in orthodox churches.

T. C. Kelsey announced his willingness to march to Washington with the rest of the boys, and take his chances with Coxey, Browne and Kelly. He did not want to have any blood shed, but if worse came to worst he would be found at his post in the front ranks, bleeding and dying with the rest of them.

The chairman announced at the conclusion of the speaking that the books would be open all day today at Knights of Labor hall, and that every one who desired to sign was requested to be present at the hall at 3 o'clock, when it was probable that officers would be elected and a date fixed for the start. Another meeting will be held at the square this evening.

Stranded at the Toll Gate.

ST. LOUIS, May 2.—General J. K. Morrison's army of Commonwealers made a stagger for Washington today. The band of men, 250 strong, got as far as the entrance to the big bridge across the Mississippi and there met a refusal on the part of the bridge officials to allow them to cross without paying bridge fare. The police at hand, too, were strong enough to enforce this contention and the army camped on the spot while couriers skirmished for the sum necessary.

Cutting Forces on the Cabadian Pacific.

WINNIPEG, May 2.—One thousand men have been discharged from the Canadian Pacific railroad service between Montreal and Vancouver, owing to slackness of business. It is reported that the company intends to remove its shops from here to Fort Williams, and divert the main line via Selkirk in order to cut off two sides of a triangle now covered by Winnipeg. Mutterings of a strike are heard as a result, as the present force must work extra without pay.

Offered Ten Thousand for a Train.

TACOMA, May 2.—The Industrial army, through Mrs. "Jumbo" Catwell, has made another appeal to the Northern Pacific for a train to carry the army to St. Paul, offering $10,000 for it. General Traffic Manager Hannaford refused to consider the proposition. The sympathizers then paraded the streets. Mrs. "Jumbo" Catwell, wife of the "general," led the parade with three other women. She wore eight large diamonds and a nobby spring suit.

Another Brigade in Oklahoma.

ENID, Okl., May 2.—A Coxey brigade with about 300 recruits has been organized here. The enlisting officer is N. H. Ward, editor of the populist Coming Events. The brigade will try to reach Washington.

BANCA ROMANA SCANDAL.

Trial of Those Who Looted the Institution Commenced.

ROME, May 2.—The trial of the directors and officers of the Banco Romana began today in the court of assizes. It involves not only officers of the bank, but politicians whose standing prior to the flight of Director Cucinielo with 2,500,000 lire belonging to the Rome branch of the Bank of Naples was very high. The investigation last year of the affairs of the Bank of Naples showed a deficit of 3,000,000 lire in the account of its Rome branch, the sum having been paid out in the course of several years without any other than political consideration. The investigation, which covered all the banks, showed the utmost confusion in other institutions. The cash deficit of the Banca Romana was 28,600,000 lire, and the illegal notes of that bank's issue since 1883 had reached 61,500,000 lire. A large part of this money is said to have been given to prominent politicians in order to secure their election and support. Sig. Tanlongo, governor of the Banca Romana; Cesare Lazzaroni, the cashier of the bank; Sig. Monzilo Zammarino and three others were arrested in connection with these disclosures, but Lazzaroni, Tanlongo and others were acquitted. The scandal resulted in the appointment of an official commission to investigate the whole subject. The commission reported last November, inculpating Pietro Lacavi, minister of commerce, and the following deputies: Count Michele Amadol, formerly under secretary of state; Pietro Del Becchio, a close friend of ex-Premier Giolitti; Filippo Cavalini, Duke Gennaro di San Danto, Augusto Alia, Baron Giovanni Nicotera, minister of the interior under Crispi; Sig. Bruno Chimirri, ex-minister of agriculture and of justice, and a number of others. The prosecution of the directors and officers of the Banca Romana was then ordered. The hearing will last several days.

CHANGE IN MEXICAN IMPORT DUTIES.

Reductions to Be Made July 1 on a Large Number of Articles.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 2.—President Diaz has issued a decree altering import duties to the following:

Ordinary bags of jute, pita, henequen, and canamazo, per kilo gross, 3 cents.

Pig iron of first smelting or in fragments or small pieces, per kilo gross, 1 cent. Rough forged pig iron or pig steel, per kilo gross, 2 cents.

Marble or alabaster in sawn sheets, without polishing, per kilo gross, 5 cents.

Impure mineral oil, per kilo net, 3 cents.

Articles of alabaster or marble not specified, the weight of each over fifty kilos, 25 cents for first fifty kilos and for each kilo of excess, 25 cents.

Flagstones of marble, polished on one side only, per kilo gross, 1½ cents.

Slabs of marble, both sides polished or molded, per kilo gross, 12 cents.

Common glass bottles without stoppers, per kilo, from 1 cent up.

Bottles or flasks of common glass without stoppers and with lettering stamped thereon, per kilo gross, 5 cents.

The decree goes into force on the 1st of July.

MAYOR CALLED THE MILITIA

Police Have a Lively Time Trying to Subdue Cleveland Rioters.

MOB DISPERSED AND FORMED AGAIN

Seven Thousand Idle Men March Through the Streets Smashing Windows and Driving Laborers from Their Work—Charged by the Police.

CLEVELAND, May 2.—A mob numbering 6,000 or 7,000 men again assembled in the public square this morning and marched out on a mission of destruction. On Scranton avenue every window was broken at the Variety Iron works and the entire force of men working were run out. At the Upson Nut and Bolt works windows were broken, machines smashed and the men driven away. Twenty-five men were driven from the church furniture works.

At this point the police charged the mob and drove it up the hill on Jennings avenue. Police are being hurried to the scene from all available sources. All the reserve force, including the mounted men, have been ordered out. Many arrests have been made. Great excitement prevails in the southern part of the city.

MOB WAS OBSTINATE.

After moving up Jennings avenue the mob reformed and was again and again recharged by the police. The rioters had meantime raided a scrapiron yard and armed themselves with pieces of iron. They were in a frenzy of excitement and consequently urged on by their leaders to resist the officers. At this juncture a large reinforcement of police arrived on the scene and another charge was made on the mob with drawn clubs. The crowd showed fight only for a moment and then ranks were broken and scattered in all directions. The police meantime had used their clubs to such effect that many of the rioters were laid low. Patrol wagons were loaded with prisoners and quickly sent to the nearest station. Many of the men threw stones and other missiles at the bluecoats from the vantage ground of Abbey street bridge. They were forced away, however, and ran like sheep, making occasional stands of resistance.

While a part of the mob as fighting the police at Faulhabers, others made an unsuccessful attempt to hold up a mail train on the Nickle Plate road as it passed that point. The train was slowed up in order not to run down any one but sped on its way unharmed.

Among the rioters taken in custody was Tom Moore, a full fledged anarchist, who at the daily meetings of the unemployed, has constantly urged the men to adopt anarchist methods. He was only landed in a patrol wagon after his head had been laid open by a policeman's club.

After their ranks had been broken up a larger part of the crowd started across the Abbey street bridge with the police close behind them. On reaching the west side they scattered in every direction and the police returned to the station.

The mob today was composed entirely of unemployed foreigners, mostly ignorant Italians and Poles, who have been daily harangued by labor leaders to organize. An organization with from 8,000 to 10,000 members has been effected within a few days. It was this organization that gave a May day parade yesterday, and encouraged by the slight resistance with which they were met, they started out again today, 7,000 strong. Their purpose seems to be solely one of riot and destruction.

CLEVELAND, O., May 2.—The disorders which began yesterday with the May day demonstration of the unemployed culminated today in open riot. There were three separate and bloody conflicts between the police and the rioters, and tonight the troops are under arms. The firmness of the police had a good effect, for it resulted in scattering the rioters in all directions. At the south end of the city at the same time a mob drove away the workmen from the United States salt works and were about to make a raid upon the Cleveland rolling mills. They were met by Police Director Herbert and a squad of ten policemen, who clubbed them until they were glad to run. At least thirty men were injured in this fight, but the mob was dispersed. This afternoon Mayor Bloe said no more rioting would be permitted. He issued a proclamation commanding people not assemble on the streets, and at the same time he called upon the Cleveland Grays, the gatling gun battery and the resident companies of the Ohio National guard to assemble in their armories and await his call. There was a ready response to the call and tonight at least 500 men are under arms awaiting any emergency that may arise.

TROUBLE THOUGHT TO BE ENDED.

The worst is believed to be over, however. The trouble began before noon when a mob of about 2,000 started to raid the factories on the flats and drive from work the men employed therein. The first attack was made at the Variety Iron works. The windows of the factory were smashed with stones and bricks, and the workmen fled in a panic. A force of seventy-five policemen was then called out. The rioters proceeded, however, to the Upson Bolt works, where 1,500 men were induced to quit work before the officers arrived. When the police came upon the scene the men made a stand and hurled bricks and stones at the officers. Orders were given to charge them with clubs. The rioters ran like sheep at the first assault, but their leaders succeeded in rallying them on the Abbey street viaduct, a bridge about 1,000 feet long. Squads of police coming up at both ends of the bridge penned in the crowd and they were forced to fight their way out. The rioters made a rush for the officers, but at least a score were clubbed unmercifully before they succeeded in getting away. Before this conflict two anarchists were arrested after a terrific struggle on their part. One of them, Thomas Moore, an old man, was clubbed into submission and taken to the station in a patrol wagon, cursing the police and declaring that this was the happiest day of his life.

IOWA MINERS MAY STRIKE.

Delegates in Convention at Albia Represent Nine Thousand Men.

ALBIA, Ia., May 2.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—The Iowa Miners association began its meetings here yesterday. Delegates were present from Appanoose, Boone, Marion, Mahaska, Polk and Wapello counties. Harmony and good feeling prevailed. The sentiment of the delegates is evenly divided as to supervision. The session is secret, but the delegation in advance of the meeting says a strike will be ordered. It will affect 9,000 men.

PANA, Ill., May 2.—Three hundred and seventy-seven miners out of 800 voted at a mass meeting today to go out on strike indefinitely in aid of the national strike. The meeting was peaceful and orderly. The chairman told the men to go home and conduct themselves as law-abiding citizens.

TACOMA, Wash., May 2.—By a vote of 206 to 46 the miners in the Northern Pacific railway mines at Roslyn resolved to resist a 25 per cent reduction in wages by striking. After offering to accept a reduction of 10 per cent and being refused the miners took their tools from the mines and quit work.

ST. LOUIS, May 2.—The three Collinsville, Ill., mines of the Consolidated Coal company of St. Louis are idle and about 800 men are not working. They were induced to quit by a delegation of strikers from Belleville. They have no grievances. Efforts are also being made to force out the men in the mines at Edwardsville, Mount Olive, Clyde and Gillespie, but so far unsuccessfully. At a meeting held at Stanton the company's men voted, 200 against 1, to continue working. At Mount Olive another meeting was held with the same result.

JELLICO, Tenn., May 2.—All the miners at Coal Creek have quit. Their contract expired yesterday. There is a strong movement on foot to organize a Coxey division.

DULUTH, May 2.—Telegrams were received this afternoon by Sheriff Sharvey from every mining center of the Mesaba range stating that the strikers had stopped work at every mine and that the situation was critical. The sheriff, with a force of deputies, will go there tonight.

CLINTON, Mo., May 2.—The miners at Lewis have gone on a strike. Those at Calhoun also went out today.

OTTUMWA, Ia., May 2.—The state miners' convention was held at Albia today. Four thousand miners were represented by delegates from Marion, Wapello, Polk, Boone, Appanoose, Mahaska and Keokuk counties. The delegates stated in advance that a strike would be ordered. It will affect 9,000 men.

TO PROTECT A HEALTH RESORT.

Hot Springs of the Shoshone Reservation Will Be Preserved.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., May 2.—(Special to The Bee.)—In reply to a letter asking that some action be taken to prevent private parties from gaining control of the famous hot springs in the Shoshone reservation, Congressman Coffeen has written as follows: "I have been trying to get an appropriation for the purpose of conducting negotiations for the relinquishment of that part of the Shoshone reservation on which the springs are located, to be used for a state health and game park. I do not know whether I shall succeed or not. The federal government generally is too slow to prevent private interests in getting possession of such resources."

Has Joined Mrs. Lease.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., May 2.—(Special to The Bee.)—Mrs. Theresa A. Jenkins, the brilliant woman suffrage advocate, left for Kansas today, where she will take part in the suffrage campaign in that state. Mrs. Jenkins will open the campaign with an address at Kansas City, Kan., Friday evening of this week.

Baxter Preferred Denver Property.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., May 2.—(Special to The Bee.)—Ex-Governor George W. Baxter has traded his Crow creek ranch in the southeastern part of Laramie county for the Lathrop block of Denver. The ranch contains 25,000 acres of land. The amount involved in the transaction is $160,000.

Women of Wyoming in Politics.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., May 2.—(Special to The Bee.)—The Women's Republican league of this city held a meeting last evening, at which it was decided to issue a call for a convention on the 15th to select delegates to the national league convention in Denver, June 26.

Car of Fine Furniture Burned.

RAWLINS, Wyo., May 2.—(Special to The Bee.)—A carload of fine furniture billed to Helena, Mont., caught fire at Greenville, a small station a few miles east of here, yesterday and was totally destroyed. The fire was caused by a spark from the engine.

Purchased Extensive Coal Lands.

ROCK SPRINGS, Wyo., May 2.—(Special to The Bee.)—The Union Pacific Coal company has purchased a tract of coal land in this vicinity, aggregating 1,000 acres, from N. Beeman, J. E. Cashin, John Stone, A. V. Quinn and other Evanston capitalists.

CHANGE IN INTER-OCEAN OWNERSHIP

H. H. Kohlsaat Ready to Sell His Interest for Cash to William Penn Nixon.

CHICAGO, May 2.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—The Herald will print the following tomorrow: "Negotiations for the purchase of H. H. Kohlsaat's interest in the Inter Ocean were practically closed by William Penn Nixon, who made Mr. Kohlsaat a cash offer for his share of stock. While the rumor was current tha Mr. Kohlsaat had disposed of his interest in the paper, he refused to either deny or confirm the report. It is generally understood, however, that Mr. Kohlsaat is ready to retire from the journalistic field. For some time there is said to have been more or less friction over the management of the paper, and while Mr. Kohlsaat owned the controlling interest he nevertheless believes that a ship could not be commanded properly by two captains. The difficulty finally resolved itself into an option on a cash basis, open until noon today. Yesterday Mr. Nixon made Mr. Kohlsaat an offer, and, if financial gossip is correct, he will tender the full amount of money today, necessary for the purchase of Mr. Kohlsaat's interest. William Henry Smith, ex-president of the Associated press and Charles A. Farwell are believed to be behind Mr. Nixon in the deal, and the former is said to be contemplating an active part in the management of the paper."

FATAL DYE WORKS EXPLOSION.

Man and Woman Burned to Death in New York This Afternoon.

NEW YORK, May 2.—An explosion occurred in the scouring and dyeing works of C. Jolly & Son, 61 Twelfth street, this afternoon. Two of those who escaped from the basement were on fire. They reported that two more, a man and a woman, were left behind and that they must be dead, for the basement was a blazing furnace for over half an hour.

The firemen were for a time prevented from doing effective work by the fear of the explosion of another tank of benzine in the basement. The charred remains of a man and woman were taken out after the fire had been subdued. They were identified as Leopold Cheneur and Louise Thoman, employes. Emil Masson was so badly burned that his recovery is doubtful. John B. Boncarron and Leon B. Oudoin were also badly burned. At the time the fire broke out the hands in the factory were all busy at their work and the explosion was so sudden that none had any warning. They scrambled down stairs and fire escapes, some with their clothing in flames. The men whose clothing was in flames ran wildly about the streets until captured by policemen, who tore the burning garments from their bodies and took them to a store near by, where their wounds were dressed with oil. These men were not seriously injured.

JUST LIKE THE CORBETT CASE.

Bishop Matz of Denver Suspends Father Malone from the Church.

DENVER, May 2.—Rev. L. H. Malone, pastor of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic church in this city, was suspended this afternoon by Bishop Matz on the charge of cuting him into court as a witness.

A few days ago the trustees of the church sued Father Malone for $11,000, which the Bishop claimed was due. This suit was brought for the purpose of showing that there actually was a shortage in the pastor's accounts. Investigation before a referee showed that the church owed Father Malone $1,600. The bishop today secured an injunction from Judge Bentley forbidding further proceedings until after a hearing in court. The matter will be investigated by Archbishop Chappelle. The relations between Bishop Matz and Father Malone have been strained for some time. Differences having arisen between them on account of Father Malone's liberal views on the school question.

Movements of Seagoing Vessels, May 2.

At San Francosco—Arrived—Acapulco, Cleared—Montserrat, for Nanaimo; Glory of the Seas, for Nanaimo; City of Florence, for Queen-town; Gatheshorough, for Moddyville; Wilna, for Nanaimo; schooner J. N. Ingalls, for Mazatlan. Departed—Schooner Anna, for Kahului; schooner Norma, for Ugashak; schooner Behrick, for Petrolpolski; schooner Kotic, Petrolpolski.

At Gray's Harbor—Arrived—Northern Bend.

At Port Gamble—Arrived 1st—Barkentine Discovery.

At Port Townsend—Arrived 1st—United States steamship Alert.

At Shoal Water Bay—Arrived 1st—Uncle John.

At Tatoosh—Passed 1st—United States steamship Adams.

At Port Townsend—United States steamship Adams, sixteen days from Honolulu, arrived today and joined the Bering sea fleet.

At Gibraltar—The United States cruiser Lancaster sailed from here today for the United States.

At Liverpool—Arrived—Bothnia, from Boston; Michigan, from Boston.

At Southampton—Arrived—Paris from New York.

At Glasgow—Arrived—Ethiopia, from New York.

At London—Arrived—Lydian Monarch, from New York.

At Philadelphia—Arrived—British Prince, from Liverpool.

At Crookshaven, May 3—Passed—Germanic, from New York.

CASE AGAINST HILL

Supreme Court Decides that it Has Original Jurisdiction in the Matter.

RULES OF PROCEEDURE LAID DOWN

Direct Interest of the State Must Be Clearly Shown in Pleadings.

POINTS IN THE SCHOOL FUND DISPUTE

State Treasurer Bartley Upheld in His Main Contention on Investment.

HE MUST BE AUTHORIZED BY THE BOARD

State Warrants Are State Securities, but the Constitutional Provisions Must Be Complied with in Making Investments of Any Sort.

LINCOLN, May 2.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—The supreme court late this afternoon handed down two opinions of great importance to the people of the state. One was handed down in response to an application of Attorney General Hastings and Judge Wakeley to the court for the promulgation of rules by which the case against ex-State Treasurer Hill and his bondsmen might be tried directly before the supreme court without first being presented to the district courts. The application was based upon the provision of the constitution which gives the supreme court original jurisdiction in cases in which the state is a