

ALLEN: PNT INDUCES COXEY

Calls Up His Resolution Demanding an Explanation from the Police.

MAY DAY EVENTS DEBATED IN THE SENATE

Nebraska Senator Thinks the Scenes on the Capitol Steps Which Led to the Arrests Should Be Investigated at Once.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Jacob S. Coxe, general of the Commonwealth, and his two lieutenants, Carl Browne and Christopher Columbus Jones, who were convicted in the police court yesterday, were in the senate today, anticipating a further airing of their case in connection with the Allen resolution to investigate the alleged police clubbing on the capitol steps May 1. The proceedings were opened with the regular routine morning business.

On motion of Mr. Gray, democrat of Delaware, a bill authorizing Rear Admiral Walker and Surgeon J. Rufus Tryon of the navy to accept a decoration of the third class from the people of Venezuela for their humane service to the wounded and dying men in the recent Venezuelan war was passed, as was also a bill to authorize the captain and crew of the life saving station at Hog Island, Va., to accept a medal of honor from the people of that state for their saving life from a wrecked Spanish vessel.

Mr. Berry, democrat of Arkansas, allowed these bills to go through, but under protest. He insisted that nothing should be permitted to interfere with the tariff bill. The whole controversy, he said, including those who opposed as well as those who approved it, were anxious for action on the tariff. The present interminable delay was making the senate lose all confidence and respect for the senate.

ALLEN'S PLEA FOR COXEY.

At the conclusion of the morning business Mr. Allen, populist of Nebraska, called up his resolution to investigate the police interference with the Coxe demonstration on the capitol steps May 1.

Mr. Allen spoke with feeling. He had waited a week after the outrage committed on the capitol grounds before introducing his resolution, he said, expecting that one of the senators would take the state from which Mr. Coxe came, would take some steps toward its investigation. Mr. Coxe came from the state of Nebraska, he said, formerly represented by Governor McKinley. In his opinion such scenes as took place in the presence of 10,000 people on May 1 on the capitol steps in the capitol should be investigated without delay.

"Are you not Mr. Coxe's counsel?" inquired Mr. Daniel of Virginia, interrupting the Nebraska senator.

"No, sir," replied Mr. Allen emphatically. "Has not Mr. Coxe full legal remedy if he has been injured in his rights?"

"I decline to be diverted from my line of thought," said Mr. Allen, rather sharply. "But," persisted Mr. Daniel, "I simply desire to question the propriety of dragging this matter into the senate when Coxe has a remedy in court."

Mr. Allen made no response to Mr. Daniel's suggestion, but took occasion to reiterate his demand of an explanation from the government; all reports to the contrary were untrue. He had been called in consultation by Representatives Hudson and Pence on the rights of Coxe. He had subsequently gone into the police court to defend him.

When Mr. Allen sat down Senator Sherman arose to reply. The senator from Nebraska, he said, wanted the senate to review a case that had been tried in the police court before a jury of twelve honest men, and the defendants had had the benefits of the services of the distinguished senator from Nebraska. Should the business of the country be suspended to review a case that could be carried to the higher courts, where, if any mistakes were finally made, the pardoning power of the president could be invoked as a last resort. When the Coxe movement first started a prominent citizen of Ohio had come to him, and asked if he would present Mr. Coxe's good roads petition. He replied he would. Moreover, he had told this gentleman if Coxe desired his bill introduced, he would introduce him, although he had not a particle of sympathy with them. His reply had been carried to Mr. Coxe, and the latter sent back word thanking him, and saying he did not care to have him (Sherman) present them.

When Mr. Sherman finished the tariff bill was read before the senate. The Coxe resolution was not taken up until tomorrow, when, according to a motion served, Senator Teller and others will ask to be heard upon it.

TARIFF BILL TAKEN UP.

Mr. Aldrich took up the second amendment in the tariff bill, which is the "or withdrawal for consumption," the purpose being to include goods so withdrawn from bonded warehouses in the provisions applying to the bill to goods imported.

This precipitated a running discussion, in which Messrs. Jones of Arkansas, Chandler of New Hampshire, Yates of Missouri, Hale of Maine, Harris of Tennessee, and Mills of Texas took part.

Mr. Aldrich twitted Senator Mills of Texas by reading a resolution which he had introduced in which he had denounced in the most severe terms the system of specific duties, and holding that for him to swallow the bill as amended would mean a surrender of the principles of a lifetime.

Mr. Mills replied in vigorous terms, repelling the idea that he was in any way responsible for what Mr. Aldrich was saying. He said the bill was not a response to democratic pledges. Nevertheless he would vote for it if it made a reduction of 5 cents.

The pending amendment was then agreed to, and Mr. Lodge offered his amendment to impose double duty on goods which should agree to an international ratio for the coinage of silver.

Senator Stewart followed with a long silver speech.

Senator Teller followed him.

Mr. Teller did not believe this was the way to deal with the tariff. The details of the law knew that as long as Mr. Cleveland remained in the white house there was no hope of independent silver legislation. He was ready to say anything to get the tariff bill passed. He did not believe in standing by in hand awaiting England's pleasure. England would never go into conference with us until she was compelled to do so. If he had the power he would absolutely inhibit the importation of English goods until that country should agree to an international ratio for the coinage of silver.

Mr. Lodge concluded the debate.

LODGE'S AMENDMENT TABLED.

Mr. Harris insisted upon his motion to lay the amendment on the table. The details of the law knew that as long as Mr. Cleveland remained in the white house there was no hope of independent silver legislation. He was ready to say anything to get the tariff bill passed. He did not believe in standing by in hand awaiting England's pleasure. England would never go into conference with us until she was compelled to do so. If he had the power he would absolutely inhibit the importation of English goods until that country should agree to an international ratio for the coinage of silver.

Mr. Teller offered a substitute for Mr. Allen's resolution for an investigation into the Commonwealth's arrest, and then, at

STATE BANK TAX BILL REPORTED.

House Spends Most of the Day on Naval Appropriation Bill.

NOT WORTH THE CANDLE

Secretary Gresham Thinks Samoa Has Been All Cost and No Profit.

DEPARTURE FROM HONORED PRACTICE

All the Correspondence in Reference to the United States' Relations to Samoa Submitted to Congress by the President.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The president today submitted to the senate the correspondence relative to Samoa, called for by Senator Gray's resolution of the 6th ultimo.

The correspondence is very voluminous, covering about 10,000 pages. In submitting it to the president, Secretary Gresham has taken the opportunity to set out at length his conclusions on the subject.

A period of almost five years having elapsed since the conclusion of the general act of Berlin, the present occasion is, the secretary says, not inappropriate for a review of its results. In order that the subject may be fully comprehended, he gives a general survey of our relations to Samoa both before and since the conclusion of the general act of Berlin, the present occasion is, the secretary says, not inappropriate for a review of its results.

Without action on the amendment the senate rose and the house, at 4:30, adjourned.

PENSIONS FOR LIFE SAVERS.

Another Attempt Being Made to Pension Disabled Seamen.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Some attention will soon be given by the house committee on pensions to the Cummings bill, granting pensions to certain persons in the life saving service. Various efforts have been made to get favorable action by the house on legislation similar to that proposed by the bill.

Mr. Cummings thought it was as necessary to build up a navy as it was to build up a life saving service. Without action on the amendment the senate rose and the house, at 4:30, adjourned.

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TURNING OF THE TIDE.

Laborers Will Not Much Longer Come to United States from Europe.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Representative McGinnis, chairman of the labor committee, predicts that a turn in the tide of immigration is not far off, and when it comes it will offer the solution to the depressed condition now existing.

"The tide of immigration has been steadily toward the United States for years," said Mr. McGinnis, "until the labor market of Europe is being so drained that the commercial classes are awake to the necessity of keeping their labor at home. Furthermore, the leading nations of Germany, France and Great Britain place the labor question foremost among the great national questions."

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LO IS NO FOOL.

After Ceding His Lands He Convinced Congress He Still Owned Them.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Secretary Smith has transmitted to congress an adverse report on the title claimed by the Chickasaw and Chickasaw Indians in the Oklahoma lands known as the leased district, west of Fort Lawton, Okla., claimed by the Wichita band of the Five Civilized Tribes.

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will be given an opportunity to be heard before final action is taken. Treasury officials have given their approval to the measure, so it is altogether probable that the committee will take favorable action on it.

TALKED TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

General Coxe Made His Plea and Answered Some Questions.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—There was an unusually large attendance of members of the house committee on labor at its meeting today, drawn largely by the expectation that General Coxe would be in attendance to speak on Representative McGinnis's resolution of the 6th ultimo, appointing a joint committee of the senate and house to investigate the cause of the prevailing industrial depression.

The general was early at the capitol, in company with Colonel A. E. Redstone of Washington. Mr. Coxe presented a petition from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, asking that the committee on behalf of the Coxe bills for construction of good roads and for the issue of noninterest bearing bonds.

Coxe supplemented the reading of the petition with a brief statement and then answered questions put to him by members of the committee. There are, he said, billions of dollars worth of improvements throughout the country to be made; and there are many men to make them.

There is but one thing standing in the way and that is money. The passage of his two bills would solve the industrial depression reached by men after they have been 99 per cent of the people the same privileges as are enjoyed by 1 per cent, the national banking class, who alone are represented in the committee on labor.

Mr. Ryan, democrat of New York, pressed Mr. Coxe for proof of this assertion. "Have you any showing to make, any proof to show that the nation is 99 per cent of the people?" asked Mr. Ryan.

"No," said Coxe after thinking a moment. "I don't claim that."

Representative Dunn asked Mr. Dean: "Do you believe the American people have the right to have their property taken and coercion used against their legislators by these moving bodies?"

"No," said Mr. Dean, "threats are not intended."

"You have a habit in congress," said Mr. Dunn, "of making threats to be accomplished by these steps, which are equivalent to coercion?"

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RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS

State Representatives of Laws Intended to Control Common Carriers.

OPENING OF THEIR SIXTH CONVENTION

Majority and Minority Reports on the Question of Pooling and the Division of Earnings—A Representative Gathering.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The sixth annual convention of state railroad commissioners convened yesterday at the rooms of the Interstate Commerce commission. There was quite a representative gathering, as state officers charged with any duty in the supervision of railroad affairs are entitled to seats in the convention. Mr. J. H. Padlock of Illinois called the convention to order and Mr. Woodruff of Connecticut was elected chairman.

The most important feature of the day's proceedings was the presentation of the majority and minority reports of the committee appointed at the last convention to make a report on the pooling of freights and division of earnings. The majority report was presented by Mr. Peter A. Day of Iowa, in which Mr. Chadburn concurred and also Mr. Heddingfield of North Carolina, with the exception of the recommendation as to the anti-pooling clause.

Mr. Becker submitted a minority report. The majority report insists that if section 5 of the interstate commerce act, which prohibits pooling, was repealed and freedom given to the railroad companies to pool or otherwise divide their earnings, that compensatory rates would more generally be maintained at competing lines.

The report also insists that the United States authority respected, because it would enlist in its support a very large number of the railroad companies. The report also insists that the United States authority respected, because it would enlist in its support a very large number of the railroad companies.

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