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SEEKING A NEW TRIAL

Colonel Breckinridge Will Apply to Judge Bradley To-Day,

And Later Will Appeal to the District Court of Appeals—He Appears in the House for a Few Minutes.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Representative Breckinridge and his counsel were engaged this afternoon in preparing their formal motion for a new trial, which will be presented to Judge Bradley to-morrow. This motion is a mere formality in the way of an appeal to the District Court of Appeals, for no one entertains the slightest idea that Judge Bradley will overrule the jury and grant the motion. The motion will be based upon the usual grounds that the verdict was contrary to law and was contrary to the evidence, and that the damages were excessive. The counsel for the defense will press for a hearing on the motion at the earliest possible day, as attorney Stoll is anxious to return to Kentucky. Saturday is motion day in Judge Bradley's court, but the Judge thinks of taking a short vacation for rest from his labors of the past month, so that the date for the hearing is uncertain. The docket of the Court of Appeals is so crowded that it is quite probable the appeal cannot be heard there before next September, when the court meets for its fall term. The cost of an appeal to this court is so great that it might well deter the defense from prosecuting the case further. It will be necessary to have printed for the court at the expense of the appellant a record of the court proceedings in the circuit, and this, considering the length of such a document, will be a heavy expense in itself.

Colonel Breckinridge appeared on the floor of the House of Representatives today for the first time since the famous Pollard-Breckinridge trial began in court. He reached the Capitol shortly before the session opened, and went first to the appropriations committee room, where he exchanged greetings with members of the committee. There was no allusion to the litigation and merely the usual expressions as to good health. Then he passed through the lobby to Speaker Crisp's private office, where Representative Henderson, of North Carolina, was consulting with the Speaker as to the resolutions of respect to Senator Vance. There were brief exchanges of good wishes and again a careful avoidance of personal affairs. Mr. Breckinridge then passed into the private lobby of the House, where he encountered many members. They shook his hand in passing. There was nothing, however, in the way of a demonstration or unusual crowding about him. Mr. Breckinridge went on the floor just as the chaplain was concluding his prayer, and stood with bowed head at the closing words. Then he walked across the front area, grasping a hand here and there, and proceeded up the aisle to his seat. Members were busy with their work and many failed to notice him. Three or four well-known men in the immediate neighborhood of his seat leaned over and shook his hand. He smiled, but was evidently miserable and ill at ease under the ordeal. His face was florid and seemed to be more than usually flushed. There was little about him of the composure and nonchalance so characteristic of his earlier congressional days. Before he had been in his seat two minutes he shifted nervously, and arose and left the chamber. The House soon after took a recess.

Colonel Breckinridge said he would at once resume his congressional work. He is chairman of the appropriations subcommittee on deficiencies. The urgent deficiency bill passed the Senate Saturday and came back to the House to-day. Mr. Breckinridge said he expected to resume charge of it. He will also manage the general deficiency bill, which has not yet been reported to the House.

Miss Pollard is still at the Providence Hospital, suffering from the nervous prostration which followed the conclusion of the trial. Inquiries to-day elicited the information that her conditions remains about the same as yesterday. Whether this means that she is likely to pass through a serious illness is not yet known.

Good Democratic Advice.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 16.—The Post (Dem.), commenting editorially on the downfall of Breckinridge, says: "It is not a story to which the people of Kentucky can be in the least indifferent. His name has been an honored one in the annals of Kentucky. Men who have borne it in every period of its history have borne it proudly and have rendered signal service to the State and to the people. With his confessions fresh on his lips, with the plea of Colonel Thompson arousing indignant protests in the heart of every honest man, Colonel Breckinridge proposes to return to Kentucky and ask the people of his district to return him to Congress. He owes some consideration to the friends who have been true to him; to his district which has honored him; to the party which has needed and called to him. The one service he can now render all these, the one recompense it is in his power to offer, is to accept the verdict of the Washington jury as a verdict of eternal banishment from the public service and act accordingly. He should retire now and leave the Democrats of the Ashland district free to choose a representative who will bring new and better influence into politics. They should go to some man of worth and character in private station, whose career has exhibited those virtues and devotions on which Anglo-Saxon civilization rests, and send him to Washington as Kentucky's reply to the accusations brought against her by her own sons."

Will Tempt Fate.

OWENTON, Ky., April 16.—The news of the verdict in the Breckinridge-Pollard case created no particular surprise here, and especially among the voters. The feeling regarding Breckinridge is about the same as before the verdict. If anything, his friends appear more active, as they assert that the result of the trial will cut no figure in this end of this district. Breckinridge telegraphed to some of his friends to-day that he was in the race to win, and to communicate the same to his friends in this county. Now that the result of the trial is known, it is supposed that Settle will begin an active canvass at once.

FEMALE TREASURER SHORT.

A Kansas Woman Probably the Victim of a Dishonest Man.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., April 16.—An expert investigation of the books of City Treasurer Mrs. E. R. Pullium, in this city, the only female city treasurer in the State, makes it appear that she is $1,300 short in her accounts. She has been suspended pending further investigation, and her bondsmen have taken the matter up. It is not thought she has been dishonest, but that the shortage is due to some one having obtained money by illegal means.

Pleaded Guilty to Negligence.

PITTSBURG, April 16.—Joseph F. Dodds, who caused the wreck at Bessemer, on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, was allowed to plead guilty to-day of negligence as a railroad employe, and the indictments for murder and manslaughter were allowed to be nolled. The wreck occurred on the night of Dec. 19, 1893. Two passengers were killed and twelve injured. Dodds will be sentenced on Saturday.

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SENT IT TO LONDON

Tracing the Immense Sum Looted from Indianapolis National.

A Bank Official of Chicago Shows that the Coffins Forwarded $190,000 to Elijah Coffin During One Year.

THE NEW YORK NOTES

They Were Bought in for a Sister-in-Law of the Coffins.

Percy Coffin's Significant Remark in Closing Up the Affairs of the Boston Branch—New Witnesses.

More developments came out in the bank case yesterday to show the peculiar method of transacting business between the cabinet company and its various branch houses. During the day the manager of the Boston house told what he knew about the business of that house. It appeared from his testimony that the concern was to have two names. To the world it was to be known as the Indianapolis Cabinet Company, but between the manager and the company it was to be known as the Indiana Cabinet Company. The cabinet company stated in a letter to its manager that it wished this for the purpose of giving the Boston house the prestige of its name. It was shown that while W. B. Nutting had been notified that he had been chosen treasurer of the company and never notified of his removal, drafts on the company had been accepted by A. S. Reed as secretary and treasurer. The sale of the property was also opened up and considerable light thrown upon it. It was sold to a man named Pierce, who had been employed in the factory here. After it had been sold to him for his notes, aggregating something over $10,000, he was sent to Boston on a salary of $15 a week to assist Nutting. It was also shown that the cabinet company continued to direct the affairs of the concern after the sale.

Mr. Nutting, like Messrs. Clark and Tufts, of the New York house, was a very unwilling witness, and a great deal of time was consumed in his attempts to evade a direct answer to many of the questions asked him. He at first denied that he knew anything of the Indiana Cabinet Company of Boston, but when shown letters addressed to him which showed conclusively that he did know something about the company he admitted the knowledge, but said he had forgotten it. Alfred Byrd, of New York, a lawyer's clerk, who purchased the notes given in the purchase of both the New York and Boston houses, was also upon the stand. He testified that these notes were purchased for $200 at the direction of Robert Harrison, who was acting as attorney for Mrs. Coffin, a sister-in-law of the defendants. The notes given in purchase of these two branch houses had been held by her as collateral for a demand note of $10,000 or more given by the cabinet company to her. After the notes were sold at auction and bought in by the clerk of the attorney of Mrs. Coffin the proceeds were either paid to her husband or were now held subject to his order. The Mrs. Coffin spoken of is the wife of the Coffin of Coffin & Stanton, who are not unknown in this city.

COVERING HIS TRAIL.

Percival Coffin's Manipulation of the Boston Branch Deal.

It was 9:10 o'clock yesterday morning when the United States District Court convened in the second week of the trial of the bank cases. The point as to the admissibility of the report made by Cashier Rexford to the Controller of the Currency, which has been held in abeyance for several days awaiting preparation of counsel for argument, was not argued yesterday morning, and will come up later.

The first witness on the stand yesterday was Charles R. Clark, bookkeeper for the New York branch. He was handed the report made by the New York branch to the cabinet company in July of 1893, and asked by Mr. Burke to explain what he meant by the items under the head of assets. He gave the explanations substantially as related by him while on the stand last Saturday. He said the item of profit and loss was put upon the sheet to balance the accounts. It was evidently a loss. He said the actual assets of the company at the time the report was made were $24,561.40; this was estimating accounts receivable at their face value. He said there was no substantial increase or decrease of stock or plant between that time and when it was sold to him in August. He did not know when the notes given by him in purchase of the property had been sold at auction. He brought none of them with him.

The witness was then passed to Mr. Winter for cross-examination. He was told to turn to the opening of the set of books. He said the item of $5,675.70 for furniture, fixtures and good will was credited to F. A. Coffin, trustee; of this amount $5,500 was for good will and $175.70 for the furniture, fixture and tools. On the other side of the entry Coffin was debited with $5,000 for capital stock and $675.70 for furniture, fixtures and good will.

Mr. Winter—The meaning of these entries is that the $5,000 capital stock is paid for by the good will, is it not?

Witness—Yes, sir.

The witness, continuing, said the total transaction between his company and the United States Office Furniture Company amounted to $2,272.21. He said it had an account with the cabinet company and the amounts credited on the books of the New York company to the cabinet company were for goods sent by the latter to the former. The total amount of these credits was $32,296.20. He said the balance due the United States Office Furniture Company was carried in and included with the amount due the cabinet company at the time of the sale. The amount due then was $28,921.14. He said the amount of capital stock which appeared in the column of liabilities did not represent actual liabilities. He said an inventory was taken at the time of the sale in August. The assets at this time were $17,366.10. The liabilities, excepting the amount due the cabinet company, were $4,012.48. The witness, in addition to the ten-per-cent. discount on stock, was allowed a discount of 15 per cent. on the face value of bills receivable. He paid $16,494.60 for the business. He paid all the liabilities assumed by him. He said the business failed on account of the general business depression at that time. It was sold at private sale. In answer to question by Mr. Burke upon redirect examination, the witness said he paid nothing for the good will of the business when he purchased it and received nothing for it when he sold out. Mr. Kern asked that the bill of sale, with the inventory made at the time, be put in evidence, and they were marked as exhibits and went into the record.

SENDING MONEY TO LONDON.

W. B. Nutting, general manager of the Boston branch, was then called for, but was not present. George D. Boulton was then called to the stand. He said he had resided in Chicago for thirty years and was at the head of the foreign exchange department of the First National Bank of Chicago. He had been introduced to F. A. Coffin. His bank had had transactions with the cabinet company between January, 1891, and July, 1893. During that time they had received remittances from the cabinet company, which were forwarded to Elijah Coffin at London by the request of the company, to be placed to the account of the cabinet company. The First National Bank received Chicago exchange for the amounts to be transferred to London. This came in drafts from the Indianapolis National Bank on the Commercial National Bank of Chicago. The First National cabled their London correspondent, the City Bank of London, to pay the amounts to Elijah Coffin. The specific drafts were introduced and identified by the witness. He said the amounts were paid to the First National in every instance, and were paid by its London correspondent to Elijah Coffin. The total amount of money thus transferred was 40,000 pounds sterling, or $195,000. He had a statement to which he referred while giving his testimony. It contained a description of the drafts upon which money was thus transferred to London. The statement covered two large sheets. He said the exchange was paid for by the check of the cabinet company on the Indianapolis National Bank, and these checks were always paid. He said the cabinet company usually sent its bank checks signed in blank, and these were filled in for the amount due for exchange. Settlements were made at each transfer. The first transfer of funds in this manner was made on Jan. 21, 1891, and the last on March 2, 1893. In answer to questions by Judge Baker, the witness said the cost of cablegrams, about $1.86 in each case and about $200 for all, was charged to the cabinet company, and the total charge for all the transfers above that amount was $500.

The cross-examination by Mr. Winter was very brief and brought out no additional facts. Mr. Boulton was then discharged and permitted to leave.

W. B. Nutting was then called and took the stand. He said he resided in Alston district, Boston. He had resided there nine years, a part of which time he had traveled for the Indianapolis Cabinet Company and other furniture companies. For about four years he was engaged in business for himself in Boston. He opened a store for the cabinet company in Boston. He made a proposition to F. A. Coffin to open the branch store for a salary of $1,500 and one-half the profits, which was accepted by the cabinet company. The witness was to act as the general manager of the Boston house, which was to be known as the Indianapolis Cabinet Company. The books were marked "I. C. Co.," which meant Indianapolis Cabinet Company. His salary was to be paid from the proceeds of the Boston concern, and if the proceeds were not sufficient he was to draw upon the cabinet company.

"Did you do a profitable business?" asked Mr. Burke.

Witness—The officers said I did.

Mr. Burke—What do you say?

Witness—I think I did.

The witness said he did not draw on the company here for his salary and did not think it drew on the Boston house.

Mr. Burke—Do you know anything of the Indiana Cabinet Company of Boston?

Witness—No, sir, I do not.

HE DID KNOW SOMETHING.

The witness said his dealings were with the Indianapolis Cabinet Company. The Boston concern bought some goods from the United States Office Furniture Company, from the D. E. Stone Furniture Company and some from a man named Lauter in Indianapolis. It bought some desks from the Wooten Office Desk Company, which were shipped to Boston by the cabinet company. He was then shown a telegram and asked if he knew what it meant, and replied that he did. This telegram, which was afterwards read, was as follows: "Go ahead. Name to outside is Indianapolis Cabinet Company." It was signed by the cabinet company. After having been shown the telegram the witness said that to those on the inside the company was to be known as the Indiana Cabinet Company. F. A. Coffin had said after a certain time goods would be billed in that way. The witness said he had heard such a company had been organized in Indiana. He was then shown a letter addressed to himself by the cabinet company which he read. The letter stated that the company was to be known only among those on the inside as the Indiana Cabinet Company. The letter suggested that door posts also have names of the Indiana Cabinet Company, Wooten Office Desk Company and the United States Office Furniture Company upon them. He said his contract of employment had been made with F. A. Coffin.

A letter was introduced written by the cabinet company and signed P. B. Coffin, secretary, stating that the Indiana Cabinet Company had been organized and witness elected treasurer. He said he had never been notified of his removal as treasurer. He never had any funds belonging to the Indiana Cabinet Company.

Mr. Burke—Who was the secretary of the Indiana Cabinet Company?

Witness—I think P. B. Coffin.

Mr. Burke—Wasn't it A. S. Reed?

Witness—I don't know, sir.

Mr. Burke—Do you know who was president or vice president or who constituted the board of directors of the company?

Witness—No, sir.

He said he never made a report to anybody as treasurer of the Indiana Cabinet Company. He said there was no Indiana Cabinet Company at Boston except in name. He said his company never had any transactions with the Indianapolis Veneer and Panel Company, and that he never heard of it save through the newspapers. He said the Boston company did not owe the veneer company $5,122.22 on April 19, 1893, nor $5,000 on April 9, nor $5,000 to the cabinet company on Jan. 18, 1893, nor $6,229.40 to the United States Office Furniture Company on June 16, 1893, nor $5,000 to the same company on July 4, 1893. The draft of this last date was accepted by A. S. Reed, secretary and treasurer of the Indiana Cabinet Company. He had heard of the Wooten Office Desk Company. The Boston company had some transactions with it. The total amount of these transactions was $2,282.70. He said drafts for the above amounts were never presented to him for acceptance, and as treasurer of the Boston company he never had the funds to meet them had they been presented. A number of other drafts were shown to him and he said his company never owed the money nor had the money to pay if they had owed it. His arrangement with the cabinet company was that after paying the expenses of the Boston house any surplus should be remitted to the cabinet company by check. There was no regular time for remittances.

MONEY FROM INSURANCE.

Mr. Burke—Was there ever any surplus?

Witness—Well, there was a fire down there once, and then we had some money.

Mr. Burke—What did you do with this insurance money received on account of the fire?

Witness—Well, we paid some bills and sent the balance to the factory.

By Judge Baker—What was the amount of insurance money received?

Witness—About $4,000.

Continuing, the witness said the fire occurred on June 16, 1893, and resulted in a partial destruction of the property. The business was sold Aug. 5, 1893, under instructions from Percival B. Coffin. District Attorney Burke then told the witness to tell, in his own way, all about the transfer of the property. He said Percival Coffin had said they owed a little money and deemed it advisable to sell out the Boston concern. It was transferred to a man named Thomas L. Pierce. The consideration of the transfer was $10,397.77. The amount was paid in thirty-four notes, due in from one to twenty months. The notes were payable to the Indiana Cabinet Company, F. A. Coffin, trustee. The notes did not come into the hands of the witness as treasurer of the company.

They went to Percival B. Coffin. The sale of the Boston house was after that of the New York house. The witness remained in charge of the house four weeks after the sale. Mr. Coffin told him he wanted witness to continue his relations the same as before. The witness said Pierce was in Indianapolis when the transfer was made. He arrived at Boston on Aug. 9, 1893. The witness said he left the employment because he could not do what they wanted him to do. He was then shown a letter which he said he had received from the cabinet company. It informed him that it was very essential that entries of current business since Aug. 1 be made on the books of Mr. Pierce and not those of the cabinet company. It also contained an injunction to get the books of the cabinet company in good shape as quickly as possible as they might be needed in Indianapolis at any time. He was then asked who was general manager of the company at the time the letter was received.

"Well, about that time, I don't know," was the answer.

At the time of the transfer a check for the balance in the bank signed by the witness as general manager was given to P. B. Coffin. The latter said: "That will seal the deal so that no lawyer can trace it." In answer to questions, after a deal of parleying, the witness said the reason he left his employment was that he was asked to continue there and sell the goods and turn the money over to persons to whom he thought it did not belong. When he found that things were not what they appeared to be he said he stepped down. Court then adjourned till 2 o'clock.

SALE OF THE NOTES.

A New York Auctioneer and a Lawyer's Clerk Tell of Them.

Upon the convening of court for the afternoon Mr. Nutting resumed the stand, and was shown a letter received by him from the cabinet company, signed by P. B. Coffin, secretary. It was dated July 27, 1893, and mentioned the failure of the bank, saying that it embarrassed them temporarily, but they were stronger financially than ever before. The letter told the witness to pay attention to collections and raise the bank account as rapidly as possible, and send all money immediately to the company. The witness was then turned over to Mr. Winter for cross-examination.

In answer to a question as to when he opened the books of the Boston branch he first answered in October, 1892, but afterwards changed his answer and said it was in November of that year. He said, aside from the letters which had been shown him, he had no recollection that the Boston house was to be known as the Indiana Cabinet Company between themselves. He was then asked if, after reading the letters, he did not know that he knew this at that time, and answered in the affirmative.

He said consignments were not made in the name of the Indiana company from the first, but the invoices showed that very soon after the store was opened this was the name in which shipments were made by the cabinet company here. He said he made weekly and monthly reports to the cabinet company here. These were shown him, and he said all but one of them was headed Indiana Cabinet Company. The witness was then examined as to the state of the account between the Boston house and the cabinet company upon various dates upon which drafts were drawn upon it by the cabinet company. He said the ledger showed the Boston house indebted to the cabinet company in the sum of $7,292.28 on April 9; $4,612.27 on Jan. 18, 1893; $7,088.22 on March 10, 1892; $13,078.58 on July 4, 1893, and $15,756.83 on July 13, 1893. He said an inventory taken July 1, 1893, showed the total merchandise on hand to be worth $13,960.93, and on July 15 the total stock on hand was $12,979.35, the difference being due to sales in the meantime. On the latter day the net credit to the cabinet company was $16,345.97, which included a credit to the Wooten company. Mr. Winter then took up the transactions about the time of the sale to Pierce. The witness said P. B. Coffin had told him that Pierce was in Indianapolis. He told the witness to remain in charge and Pierce would assist him. There was nothing said about the salary of the witnss. Coffin told him to pay Pierce about $15 a week. He said Pierce had been connected with the factory in Indianapolis. He said several attachment suits were brought against the Boston house after the sale to Pierce. One was brought while the witness was yet with the house. This was settled under the direction of the cabinet company. The witness sued the company soon after he quit working for them. His suit was for wages and his share of the profits. He claimed $2,000 for profits and damages. He thought $1,500 of this was for profits.

Mr. Winter—I believe you got one-half the profits.

Witness—I didn't get any.

Mr. Winter—Hadn't you been reporting to the cabinet company that the business in Boston was being run at a loss?

Witness—I think the last statement showed a loss of $600.

Upon further questioning the witness admitted that other statements showed a loss from the business.

The re-direct examination of the witness was then taken up by District Attorney Burke. The witness said that, on March 28, 1893, the Boston house was indebted to the cabinet company in about the sum of $7,000, and on July 4, 1893, it was indebted to the cabinet company in the sum of $14,096.08. He said this increased indebtedness simply represented the increase in the value of stock on hand, sent by the cabinet company. He was asked if there was anything due the cabinet company on those days and answered that there was. He was then asked if the Boston house was to pay for goods received from the cabinet company until the goods were sold and answered that it was not. He said the item of $15,776.47, due the factory, contained in the statement of July 15, meant that amount of goods received from the factory, to be paid for when the goods were sold. All the balances struck on different dates meant the same thing. He was next asked the greatest amount of assets above liabilities due persons or firms other than the cabinet company and answered that it was about $14,000. The books of the Boston house showed the Pierce notes given in purchase of the house sold to the cabinet company. The witness was then excused.

MAN WHO SOLD THE NOTES.

The next witness called was Henry W. Donald. He was an auctioneer and had followed the business for nine years in the city of New York. He said he had sold the Pierce and Clark notes. The sale was made Aug. 15, 1893, on the Real Estate Exchange in New York. Both sets of notes had been sold to Alfred H. Byrd, of New York and each batch realized $100. The notes were sold at the instance of Robert L. Harrison, an attorney. Byrd is an attorney in the office of Mr. Harrison. The sale of the notes had been advertised in the New York Post for two days prior to the sale. He said there were fifteen of the Pierce notes and their face value was $4,096.49. There were twenty of the Clark notes of the face value of $9,418.76. There was but one bidder on the notes.

The next witness called was Alfred H. Byrd, the purchaser of the notes. He said he was managing clerk in the office of Robert L. Harrison, attorney. He said he attended the sale of the notes at the instance of Mr. Harrison. The payee of the Pierce notes was the Indiana Cabinet Company, and they were indorsed by it in blank by A. S. Reed, secretary. The witness had copies of the notes in an envelope marked "Coffin notes," and Mr. Burke asked him what that meant. The witness hesitated, and Mr. Burke said he need not tell if it was a private matter that he did not wish to speak about. The witness said after the sale he had learned that the notes were held as collateral by Lydia E. Coffin, the wife of William E. Coffin, of the firm of Coffin & Stanton, bankers in New York, and were held as collateral on a demand note of the cabinet company. On the Pierce notes he had realized about $700. The Clark notes were next taken up. They were made payable at the State Bank of Indiana in Indianapolis. They were indorsed by the Indianapolis Office Furniture Company, by P. B. Coffin, secretary. Prior to the sale they were owned by Mrs. Coffin. The note for which they stood as collateral had been indorsed to a man named Allen. He realized about $8,000 on the Clark notes. He paid for them by his check. The money paid for them was afterwards repaid to him by Mr. Harrison. He had spent $500 of the amount to take up a draft, and a portion of the remainder he had expended in purchasing other of the Clark notes from a man named H. J. Smith, of Seymour, Ind. A part of the proceeds had been paid to William E. Coffin, and the witness still had about $6,000 of the proceeds of the notes in his possession. He bought the notes from Mr. Smith at the direction of Mr. Harrison, and paid 25 cents on the dollar for them. He had had a conversation with F. A. Coffin as to the character of Mr. Clark, to ascertain if it would be safe to leave the property in the hands of Clark. He received no instructions from either of the Coffins in reference to the sale of the stock. The witness said after the sale of the notes he had heard from Mr. Harrison how they came into his possession. He said he knew that Mr. Harrison was acting as attorney for Mrs. Coffin. After the sale of the notes arrangements had been made with Clark to continue the sale of the furniture and turn over the proceeds to take up the notes. There was a private sale of the property a few months ago. The witness did not know the amount realized on this sale. During March of this year Clark had paid over $1,457 in cash and notes of Shoemaker & Co., of Philadelphia, upon which $2,237 was realized by discounting them to Shoemaker & Co. He said in all of these transactions he was acting for Mr. Harrison. He said the draft of $500 which he had paid out of the proceeds of the sale of the notes was drawn on him by a man named James from some of the Western States. The witness did not know his given name, nor the State he resided in. He had paid the draft because Mr. Harrison had told him to do so. He said the money now in his hands was held subject to the order of Mr. Harrison. The demand note of the cabinet company to Mrs. Coffin was for $9,[illegible] or $11,000. It is now in the possession of Mr. Harrison. There was a credit upon it of the amount received from the auctioneer in the sale of the other notes. He thought the amount of the credit was $150. The witness said he had notified William E. Coffin that he held the remainder of the proceeds of the sales of the

(Continued on Third Page.)

COXEYISM SPREADING

Alleged Armies Organizing in All Parts of the Country.

The Original "General" Secures Canal Boats to Take His Men from Cumberland, Md., to Williamsport.

BIG ARMY AT CINCINNATI

A Wealthy Populist Will Pay the Fares of Five Thousand.

Kelly's Contingent Marches Away from Council Bluffs—Frey's Division on the National Road.

CUMBERLAND, Md., April 16.—Coxey has not yet backed out of his enterprise, but to-morrow he will take water. The road over the mountains between this point and Williamsport was too rough and steep for the travelers, and, taking advantage of an inflow of large cash contributions that have been received during the stay in Cumberland, Coxey hired boats to take the party eighty-five miles down the canal to Williamsport. Coxey will work his floaters in blocks of two, one barge for the men and the other for the horses and camp paraphernalia. The canal company was not anxious to transport the party, but Coxey showed his abilities as a manager by telegraphing Washington for permission from General Nicholson to pass the boats through the locks and securing a job-lot freight rate at 52 cents a ton on all of his company, men, horses and lumber. This was 12 cents higher than the rate on coal, but will make three days of pleasant travel, against the same amount of wear in tramping.

The company has been docility itself since the reappearance of Coxey in camp. Smith, formerly known as the "Great Unknown," was out of sight and forgotten in twelve hours after his expulsion from Camp Victory, which was the title bestowed on the Cumberland Ball Park by Browne in commemoration of his restoration to command. Smith's last play for notoriety and favor was made to-night, and was neatly checkmated by Coxey. Smith advertised the appearance of himself, Jesse Coxey and the veiled lady at a twenty-five-cent lecture in Cumberland. Coxey then sowed broadcast a flaming hand bill announcing a free lecture by himself and Browne just across the street from Smith's hall, adding to the announcement that Jesse Coxey would not appear at any meeting, contrary reports notwithstanding. Smith was outpointed. Coxey's hall was crowded to the doors, and the audience applauded vigorously the old stories and similes of Browne, who, in spite of uncouth appearance and rough speech, is a great stump artist. But across the street the ex-patent-medicine man leaned wearily on the rostrum. He had not a single auditor.

All looks smooth sailing for the commonweal for a week to come, and there is little prospect for any other mutiny. Barring such an occurrence or the coming of phenomenally bad weather, there now seems no chance of the commonweal breaking up before reaching Washington. The great crowd is expected to congregate during the march from Hagerstown to the national capital.

BETTER THAN COXEY.

Mr. Grover Will Transport an Army at His Own Expense.

CINCINNATI, April 16.—John G. Grover, the Populist candidate for Mayor of Cincinnati, to-night announced that he will take five thousand of Cincinnati's unemployed and present them in a body at Washington to the "authors of their misfortune," where, without firears or threats of any sort, they will ask the national government to give them work or give them rations. He says he will form no partnership with Coxey or any man seeking notoriety, nor will he tramp his men. He proposes to pay $10,000 for transportation, and have each man take three days' rations and two blankets. Negotiations with the government will be without cooperation with Coxey.

A WASHINGTON PROBLEM.

What to Do with Coxey's Army Is Puzzling the Authorities.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Washington authorities, civil and military, are beginning to take an active interest in the arrival of Coxey's army. As the commonweal approaches and the stories of detachments from various cities begin to be authenticated, the outlook for a rather troublesome problem for the District authorities to solve becomes bright. The question is, what will be done with the Coxeyites after they disband. The individual members of the army will be without means to get out of the city, and General Coxey has disclaimed all intention of leading away the men he brings in. It begins to look as though the men might encamp in the District and practically say to the authorities: "Here we are, and what do you propose to do with us?"

The District Commissioners had prepared to-day a list of the statutes under which Coxey and his men could be arrested and dealt with. There is no lack of law—laws against vagrancy, against bringing paupers into the district, against assemblages on the Capitol grounds or processions without a permit. Commissioner Ross, president of the board, to-day said the authorities do not think they will have trouble in dealing with the Coxey army, and that he considers the invasion chiefly dangerous because of the precedent it would establish. If disgruntled factions were to form the habit of marching upon the Capitol in force to voice their demands he thought it would be disturbing to legislation and decidedly uncomfortable for the residents of the city. There are 459 men on the local police force, but, of course, only a fraction of the body would be available to handle the Coxeyites, and the probabilities are that it would be necessary to call upon the militia for assistance. There are sixteen hundred troops so well drilled that they could be massed in marching order on two hours' notice from Gen. Albert Ordway, their commander.

"GENERAL" KELLY'S ARMY.

It Marches Out of Council Bluffs to the Tune of "John Brown's Body."

OMAHA, Neb., April 16.—Smooth shaven and sun burned, but with bright eyes and firm steps, "General" Kelly's troops marched out of Council Bluffs at 3 o'clock this afternoon. At the head of the procession rode the "General" on a spirited sorrel horse loaned him for the occasion by a sympathizing friend. Along the street the "General" was given an ovation and several times was stopped by citizens who demanded a speech and the privilege of shaking his hand. By his side rode Sheriff Hazen, who went more as a pilot than a peace officer. Behind, with regular platoon formation, blankets rolled and bundles carried knapsack fashion, trudged the army with step as firm as the muddy road would permit.

Early this morning Sheriff Hazen called on "General" Kelly and told him his twenty-four hours of rest were ended, and that he would have to move on by 1 o'clock. Kelly promised to start by that time or soon after. At 1 o'clock the army relinquished the train of Union Pacific box cars it had occupied since leaving Ogden and prepared for the march. In the meanwhile Kelly and Hazen had been looking up a route. The "General" expressed a wish to cross the eastern boundary of Iowa at as near due east of Council Bluffs as possible. This made Davenport the crossing point