FRYE'S ARMY STEAL RIDES.

THEY HIRE ONE FREIGHT CAR AND THEN GO WITH THE TRAIN.

Arrival of 300 of Them in Indianapolis—Railroad Officials Take Them Along Rather Than Have Trouble—The Gas Car Hired to Transport Their Camp Outfit.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 26.—Frye's Coxeyites seized a freight train at Brazil to-day and came direct to Indianapolis. The conductor, B. J. Murphy, who brought the train, said:

"Don't mistake me for one of the gang. Did you ever see such an unwashed crowd?"

"Did they have authority to board your train at Brazil?"

"Well, it is like this: We have a car belonging to them. They have got a team of horses and a wagon, some old cooking utensils, and a camp outfit. We had orders to put that on the train. Then these fellows got on. If you want to know who gave them authority you will have to see some of our officials. I do not know anything about it. I did not give them permission to ride. But there are three hundred of them, and I did not dare to order them off."

The officials when apprised by telegraph that the tramps had the train sent word to have no trouble with them but to bring them on to Indianapolis. Conductor Murphy also said that the men were orderly and gave him no trouble. The army, individually and collectively, was dirty—very dirty—but as an evidence that they are not "hobos" they made for a pool of water upon alighting. Col. Paine was in charge of the army. He is a little man, with side whiskers, and he wears a massive overcoat that hangs to his heels. Col Ballard gave him the orders from Frye, and the army was instructed to form in twos.

The First Regiment of California Volunteers was first, headed by two drummers and a bugler. Each man in the army wears a small American flag pinned to his coat. Many of them are intelligent and talk interestingly. The men seem to have little idea as to their future movements. They referred the reporter to Lieut.-Col. Blundel. The "Lieutenant-Colonel" said:

"There are two regiments here. I am the Lieutenant-Colonel of the first California regiment. There is besides part of the first Indiana regiment, from Terre Haute, with us. It is at present under command of Capt. Millhouse."

"How many men have you with you?"

"In our two regiments there are about 300 men. We have two banners bearing the titles of our regiments and our flag. We have two drums. The banner carriers are Fred Stone and Jim Brady. Our drummers are Fred Mansfield and W. Haskett."

"How long are you going to stay in Indianapolis?"

"I do not know that. You will have to ask Gen. Frye." Frye was found by the reporter. "I live at Sacramento, Cal.," said the General, as he lighted a cigarette. "We started from our home on the 1st of March. We walked fifty miles in California and twenty-two miles in Texas. The remainder of the distance, except from St. Louis, we rode on trains. My army is 350 strong. We walked from St. Louis to Terre Haute. I left the army at Brazil and came here alone on a train."

Frye looks to be about 50 years old, and the top of his head is growing through his hair. He is nearly six feet tall and weighs 165 pounds, having fallen off fifteen pounds since he started out. He was very free in his talk. He told the reporter, while he rolled a cigarette and smoked it, that his plans—at least, what he was willing to give out for publication. He said:

"I will remain in this city with my men until I have perfected arrangements to move forward. I expect to get quite a number of recruits here. We are badly in need of clothes, shoes, and blankets. As to my cigarette habit, as you see me smoking, I contracted that while marching through to Texas.

"When we get to Washington I expect to see over 1,000,000 people gathered there to work in our cause. We will lay our grievances before Congress and wait for their reply."

"Supposing, Gen. Frye, that Congress will pay no heed to your resolutions, what will you do then?"

"I have no reason to anticipate that Congress will refuse to listen to us. I believe that they are an intelligent body of men, and as we are a committee to represent the people they will do what we ask."

When asked how the army would get out of Washington, he merely replied: "We will cross no bridges before we reach them." He also added that in a short time the whole doings of this army would be published in book form. The General evidently is going to stay here several days. He has a large tent, which he proposes to erect near some street car lines and then go in camp. He intends to charge 10 cents admission and make speeches. As soon as accommodation can be arranged he will leave.

The city officials have detectives closely watching the movements of the tramps. To-night the men scattered through the city, and seemed talkative and good natured. The Governor says he can do nothing until laws are broken and local officials call for assistance. The men now in Indianapolis obey the orders of their officers readily, seem to be sincere, and willing to follow Frye and his officers anywhere they lead.

SOME OF THE MONTANA MOB ESCAPED.

231 of Them Captured By Col. Page and Taken to Helena.

FORSYTH, Mont., April 26.—The Coxey army, 600 strong, came in here from the West at 10¾ o'clock last night. Its leaders gave it out that the train would remain at Forsyth until morning. At 11½ o'clock, however, the engineer went to the roundhouse and deliberately proceeded to take out a fresh engine and prepare for the trip eastward.

Meantime Col. Page of Fort Keogh had secured a special train and was thundering down the road to meet the train-stealing contingent. He came into Forsyth shortly after midnight, and found a large part of the Coxey army asleep in the box cars. The surprise was so complete that the Coxeyites gave up without a struggle.

The troops left most of the men aboard of the train and surrounded it. The military instructions to Gen. Merritt were to hold the train and all on board until they could be delivered to the United States Marshal for Montana, subject to the order of the United States District Court.

Although Col. Page and his 250 United States regulars moved with great caution in capturing the Montana army this morning, nearly 100 of the train stealers escaped to the woods. Those captured made no resistance whatever. The number of those taken by the detachment of the Twenty-second Regiment was 331, including Gen. Hogan, Engineer Harmon, and Fireman Brady. The Commonwealers were poorly armed, only three revolvers being found. Three of the men were found to be slightly wounded, their injuries having been received in the skirmish at Billings at noon yesterday.

Seventy-five deputy United States marshals arrived here during the afternoon, and the Hogan contingent of Coxey's army was turned over to them. The train in charge of the marshals, escorted by a detachment of the Twenty-second Regiment, started for Helena this evening. The prisoners will be arraigned in the United States District Court there without delay, on the charge of the theft of a train and disobedience of an injunction. The general belief is that only six or eight of the leaders will be held, and the remainder will be hauled back to Butte and set at liberty.

TACOMA, April 26.—Considerable apprehension has existed here in regard to the "industrial army" movement. It was feared that the bands from Tacoma and Seattle, which will combine at Meeker Junction in a few days, would seize a train and cause trouble. Prompt action on the part of the Federal authorities, however, has done much to dispel this fear. About fifty deputy marshals have been sworn by order of the United States Circuit Judge. The Federal authorities announce that they can secure force enough to prevent the tramps getting out of the State with a stolen train.

A resident of this city, who happened to be at Billings yesterday when the fight between the deputies and Coxeyites occurred, has returned. In speaking of the fight he says:

"About 1,000 strong, the Coxey contingent from Butte, 400 strong, wearing their colored badges, rolled into Billings on fifteen freight cars, loaded on top and inside, and with flags flying, followed closely by a train containing United States marshals. The west-bound passenger train was laid out thirteen hours, fearing to run up against them, and for safety went on a side track half a mile below town.

"Upon arriving at Billings the leader, Cunningham, from the top of a car, was addressing the large crowd collected, when about fifteen deputy marshals rushed past under arms to capture them. The crowd surged from all sides, while the Coxeyites from their train gave the marshals warning to commit no trespass. The engineer was placed under cover of rifles and ordered to leave the cab, when suddenly no on a dozen rifles were discharged. The Coxeyites charged, and the marshals retired under fire.

"All them! Hang them!" shouted the Coxeyites, who saw one of their crowd on top of the train with blood streaming from a wound in his forehead. Several deputies ran, followed by the crowd, hurling stones and hitting some of the deputies, who were driven back to the train, narrowly escaping with their lives. The Coxeyites smashed the captured rifles in pieces over the railroad tracks.

"The action of the marshals in shooting into the crowd was severely condemned. One citizen was shot through the lung, but will recover. There were no fatalities. One man was shot in the chest, but not much hurt.

"The Billings people furnished an abundance of provisions, and, after speeches by the leaders, Cunningham and Hogan, denouncing the deputies as murderers, they captured a fresh engine and a pulled out for the east, claiming the right of way. The deputy marshals remained in Billings. It is a wonder that many were not killed."

SEATTLE, Wash., April 26.—The Northwestern Industrial forces, 100 strong, marched out of town last night, first making a demonstration on the principal streets, which were packed with people to see them depart. They marched through Seattle, four miles, and camped for the night in a church and several deserted store buildings. Commander Shepard says the men will be marched to Puyallup, thirty miles away on the Northern Pacific, where, he says, a train will be taken. He refuses to tell how he expects to get the train, and admits that the Northern Pacific refused to give him one.

PORTLAND, Ore., April 26.—Solon Chase, with "them steers," will probably not join Coxey's army. He is in Colorado, and cannot reach the East in time to make the necessary arrangements.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The following telegram from the Department of Dakota, at St. Paul, was received at Army Headquarters this morning:

Gen. Schofield, Washington, D. C.:

The Twelfth Infantry, under command of Lieut.-Col. Page, continued west to Forsythe, Mont., arriving there at midnight. Hogan, the leader, surrendered his band as prisoners; all quiet.

R. E. PEARY, Commanding.

As indicating the firm determination of the Government not to let the Butte marauders escape, it is said this morning that four troops of cavalry from Fort Custer reached Custer Station on the railroad last night, and were prepared to prevent the train load of miners from continuing west if they had attempted to do so. The train was between Fort Keogh and Custer Station, and it was impossible to elude capture in either direction.

Col. Swain was also authorized to use the railroads in his department freely for the transport of all the troops he needed, and preparations had been made to send him reinforcements from other departments if they were needed. It is not known here just how many of the miners will be incarcerated by Col. Page's troops, but he will be governed by the United States Marshal and the order of the court. If it appears advisable to hold all, a sufficient force of soldiers is at hand to do so.

PORTLAND, Ore., April 26.—The troops at Vancouver Barracks received orders to-night to proceed to Puyallup, on the line of the Northern Pacific road. The officials of the road expect the Industrial army of the Northwest, under command of Shepard, to carry out its threat to seize a train at that place.

PLAIN TALK IN THE SENATE.

Vest, Wolcott, and Dolph on the Allen Resolution and the Coxey Invasion.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The resolutions offered yesterday by Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.), asserting the right of persons visiting Washington to assemble peaceably and petition for redress of grievances, was laid before the Senate to-day.

Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.) deprecated the introduction of resolutions on that subject. It seemed to him that the persons referred to had been treated like all other persons. If they observed the laws they would be, as a matter of course, not molested by the national, State, or municipal authorities; and if they violated the laws they ought to be punished. He regretted that any one should think there was any necessity for either branch of Congress to declare the fundamental truths that were contained in the body of the resolution. It intimated a want of confidence in American institutions and the execution of law which was much to be deplored. If his constituents came to the capital and violated the law he should expect them to be punished. That they had a right to come was so plain and unquestioned that any supposition in regard to it was a reflection on the intelligence and patriotism of the people of the whole country. There was a statement in the preamble, "unarmed, law-abiding, and peacefully disposed, but unemployed citizens of the United States." If the Senator (Mr. Allen) meant by that to include the men who had trampled on the law and seized private property and undertaken to secure transportation to Washington by force of arms, then he (Mr. Vest) had to dissent from any such proposition. Those who had violated the laws would have to abide by the consequences.

"That whole issue," Mr. Vest declared, "must be met right here and now. We cannot for one instant hesitate or falter. I am not here to make any profession of sympathy with any particular class of the American people. I have not in me one drop of blood that would relate the slightest antagonism to any section or class of people, particularly to those who, by force of circumstances, are now unemployed. But they must learn to abide by the law. If this Congress for one single instant, compromises the stern truth that every citizen of this country must be a law-abiding citizen, we commence a crevasse in the institutions of this country which will end in a flood and in our final destruction."

Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.) said: "I am at a loss to understand the purpose of the introduction of this resolution, which changes no existing law, but seems to extend a cringing invitation to some thousands of people calling themselves unemployed laborers, and who, if the newspaper accounts are true, are preparing to invade this capital, some peaceably and on foot, some by stolen railway trains, some by freight cars, some by means furnished by others, and all of them for no peaceful purpose. The encouragement that can be given to such an invasion—unheard of in the history of this country—has been the utterance of one who, in this place, holding office, members of this body, who have spoken of a servile police force and of a paid soldiery, as if men sworn to do their duty were to be denounced in the Senate of the United States. Attention has been devoted to them by Governors of certain States, who have invited them to make their descent on the capital of the United States. Our own State of Colorado is now suffering from such a Governor, whose vagaries and whose antics have brought discredit and dishonor on our commonwealth, injured our credit and our standing, and soiled our fair name.

"I am tired of this method of dealing with those demonstrations. The times are out of joint. What made them so may be attributed to one cause or to another. Those of us from the West have attributed it to the appreciation in the value of gold. Whether we be right or be wrong, that question has now no place in the consideration of the welcome which it is proposed to extend to those strolling bands which intend to visit Washington. It is a fact that while great sympathy has gone out, apparently, to those men, you find the basis of it largely in the desire of the citizens of States to see these men safely delivered from their borders over into the borders of another State, so that they shall not be a charge upon them. Many of these men are honest men, but they are misled leaders who to either name or mention, are, or vicious. There is a solution of this question. It comes not by wandering bands visiting Washington. It comes in the beneficence of mankind, which gradually, as the times grow better, makes men more humane and more kind. There should be no man suffering for food for himself or for his family in the broad domain of the United States who is willing to work.

"It is my solemn conviction that, bad as the times are, and worse as I fear they will be, there is to-day no man who sincerely desires work for the support of himself or his family who cannot either get work or get bread for himself and his little ones. In Colorado to-day, crushed and humiliated as she is by the action of Congress, I venture to say that no man is starving because he cannot find either work or willing friends to help him until work can be found. I believe that the time has come when those of us who are in public life ought to begin to cultivate more a regard for the perpetuity of Republican institutions, and to pander less to that miscalled portion of the labor vote, whose labor is with their throats and never with their hands. It is time that we stood for the rights of American manhood; for the right of a man to work if he wants to, if it takes the whole army of the country to sustain him in doing it; for the right of every man to equal liberties with other men. And that means that he shall have such liberty as is not inconsistent with the equal rights of his neighbor. It is time, Mr. President, that we had the courage to stand together against this socialism and communism and paternalism which is running riot in this country, and which must end, if not checked, in the destruction of the liberties which the laws and the Constitution give us—liberties which should be dearer to us than life itself. I am opposed to the adoption of this resolution."

Mr. Dolph (Rep., Or.) concurred with Mr. Vest, and said that the preamble to the resolution was a slander upon Congress and upon the Government of the District. He also characterized it as "a lying preamble." His remarks on that point were declared by Mr. Allen (but in a tone of voice probably not audible to Mr. Dolph) to be "absolutely untrue."

Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.) also condemned the resolution and defended the action of the District Commissioners in issuing their proclamation and taking measures to protect the peace.

Mr. Allen spoke for half an hour in justification of his offering the resolution, and, in the course of his remarks spoke of the "spontaneous uprising of American citizens oppressed and wronged."

"Does that apply," Mr. Wolcott asked, "to that part of the army of the Commonweal that stole the railroad train at Butte, Mon., and killed two deputy marshals?"

"The Senator from Colorado," Mr. Allen replied, "will not be able to entice me on grounds of his choice." When this resolution was introduced it was not known in this city that any depredations had been committed on the property of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company."

In response to a remark of Mr. Gray, Mr. Allen protested against the assumption that he was advocating the cause of lawless classes. He condemned every trespass on private property, not only in Montana, but in the District of Columbia and throughout the length and breadth of the land.

The resolution went to the calendar.

SETBACK TO THE COXEYITES.

The Law Forbids the Holding of Street Meetings in Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Another setback to the Coxey movement in Washington occurred to-day when the Commissioners of the District of Columbia decided that as an act of Congress, approved in July, 1892, expressly forbids the gathering of crowds on street corners and about certain public buildings, among which is included the old City Hall, now the United States Court House, where the Coxey sympathizers here propose holding a mass meeting, they had no authority to grant a permit to the local Coxeyites to address crowds in public streets or squares. The decision of the Commissioners was based on a petition from the local Coxey Committee on Permits that they be allowed to hold street meetings from a tally-ho coach to-night and to-morrow night, and a big mass meeting in front of the City Hall on Saturday night, to excite interest and secure donations for the support of the Coxey forces when they arrive.

"We have no authority to grant permits," said President Ross of the Board of District Commissioners to a reporter. "All we can do is to call attention to the law and wait for its violation before taking action. In times past the political and other meetings in front of the City Hall were held without formal permission from the authorities."

"What would the Commissioners do if the Coxey people decided to take advantage of this precedent and hold the meetings?" the reporter asked.

"Oh, as to that," said Mr. Ross, "the Commissioners have nothing to do. That would rest with the police."

Every legal method will be brought into service to prevent the meetings being held. The authorities recognize the seriousness of the Coxey invasion through the opportunities it holds out to cranks and lawless characters to create disturbance, and they propose to nip in the bud every movement of the local agitators that may tend to trouble when the army of the Commonweal arrives.

Representative Holman of Indiana said to-day that the Commonwealers ought to be treated with great kindness upon their arrival in Washington. He thinks the less said about anticipated trouble with them the better, but he is of the opinion that grave troubles may follow if the army is treated with discourtesy by Congress. Mr. Holman was asked if Congress proposed providing means of subsistence for the Commonwealers upon their arrival. He replied that Congress could do nothing, and whatever supplies they received must be from the citizens of Washington. Congress, he added, might furnish them tents to live in, but it could not supply them with food or the other necessaries of life.

An extra policeman was put on duty this morning at the gate over the main entrance to the White House. It is explained that he is stationed there simply to save the inside ushers the necessity of running out every few minutes to open carriage doors and to receive cards.

The Chief of Police took measures to-day to minimize the likelihood of danger from the Coxey invasion. Squads of policemen in uniform were stationed at the railroad stations, with instructions to make any large incoming bodies of men give an account of themselves. Officers have been detailed extra hickory oak batons, riot drills of the police force are taking place, and mounted policemen have been detailed for duty in the northern suburbs, where the Coxey forces are expected to enter. With the Federal troops and the District militia to support them, the police are confident that they are capable of meeting any emergency, but as a precautionary measure special policemen have been enrolled, and it is expected that 200 of them will be sworn in and placed on duty Monday, the day before Coxey's proposed entrance into Washington.

A. E. Redstone, Coxey's local agent, said to-day that several companies of men would be organized here to-morrow and sent to join the Commonweal at Rockville or Gaithersburg, and that the recruiting would be kept up industriously until the army of peace entered Washington. The police will guard roads leading to the city on Sunday.

George Francis Train arrived to-day and will lecture to-night at Metropolitan Hall on "Psychic Force." In an interview he said:

"I tell you the revolution is coming. It will be the greatest thing this world has ever seen. It will sweep everything before it, and the idea of trying to stop these people when they want to come to Washington! I tell you Washington is the worst city in the world. There are more gambling houses, houses of ill fame, and everything else that is evil in this city than there is anywhere else. And they talk about turning these American citizens out of the Capitol And then how they did surrender when Allen and the others introduced resolutions into Congress! Why, it is absurd. A truth suppressed is the greatest kind of a lie. I tell these people to come here and sit down in the streets. And all the talk of an army to stop them is rank nonsense."

COXEY IN HYATTSTOWN.

His Camp To-morrow Will Be Named "Legal Tender" in Honor of His Son.

HYATTSTOWN, Md., April 26.—Coxey's army got here to-day. The march from Frederick was devoid of incident. On reaching this place at 2 P. M. the procession passed through the one street of the town. Coxey in his buggy bowing and smiling and the band playing.

The admission scheme has proved very satisfactory, so far as lightening the expenses of Coxey in managing the army on the road. The gate in all the large towns has averaged $50 a day, which has more than paid for the feeding of the men, even without the contributions that have been steadily received.

The latest announcement of the selection of a camp in Washington made by Coxey is that the Brightwood Driving Park, on the Seventh street road, had been secured. The use of the park was tendered, Coxey said, by Mr. Frank R. Conger, formerly city Postmaster in Washington.

The reason given for the switch from Woodley Park, which had been accepted on Tuesday, was that the Brightwood Park had a fence around it, so that admission could be charged.

Whatever may be the relief in Washington on account of the probable diminution in size of the invading army, there may be lively times expected by the police in looking after the crooks that are accompanying it. A gang of nine shell game men and confidence men, who have been hanging about the army for several days, congregated here this afternoon and won $15 from an old man named Perry C. Watkins on the shell game. Two more attempted to operate in the camp of the Commonwealers, but were chased off by Coxey. They fled, leaving their board behind.

There was a lively fight in camp this evening between two of the Commonwealers. They were separated, however, before any harm was done, and were threatened with discharge if the offence was repeated.

The camp to-morrow will be at Gaithersburg and on Saturday at Rockville. The Gaithersburg camp will be named "Legal Tender," in honor of Coxey's youngest son.

THE NEW ENGLAND CONTINGENT.

Boston's Coxeyites Solaced With Horns by a Rhode Island Militia Company.

DANIELSONVILLE, Conn., April 26.—The Providence branch of the Industrial army reached here at 3:30 this afternoon, Matthew Murray, Captain, and twenty men from North Scituate, after a march of sixteen miles, and are housed to-night in the toll shed of J. W. Buck at River View. People here have contributed little to it. The army will go to Willimantic on Friday, a march of twenty-five miles. They have gained one and lost three since leaving Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 26.—On the road to Kingston last night, one company of the State militia turned out in full numbers and gave the Boston Coxeyites a rousing reception with horns and other wind instruments, which excited Fitzgerald's ire. This is the first time that the leader of the Boston wanderers has shown any ill feeling toward the people along the route.

The army was presented with a flag which was alleged to have been carried by one of Gen. Sheridan's staff during the memorable ride to Winchester in the war of the rebellion. It was received, and a third wanderer has been brought in to use as a color bearer in the army.

Before camp was broken this morning a letter asking for free transportation from New York to Philadelphia was adopted and by mail forwarded to New York. At 2 o'clock this afternoon the tramps reached Kingston.

Murray's "independents" started from North Scituate this morning, and crossed the line into Connecticut before noon. At 2 o'clock they reached Danielsonville, where they will remain to-night.

HARTFORD, April 26.—Capt. Sweetland and his band of nine Bristol Coxeyites slept in Hanmer's barn at Wethersfield last night. He and two of his followers marched into the city four miles this morning, and spent the forenoon walking about the streets.

Sweetland appeared to be satisfied with the interest his appearance attracted. He claims to be awaiting orders from Gen. Fitzgerald of the New England contingent as to where he shall report. If the orders do not arrive by to-night, Sweetland and his followers will march to Meriden to-morrow, where he expects to be joined by contingents from Middletown and Southington. The distance is eighteen miles. After a few hours' rest a start will be made for New Haven, where Sweetland hopes to join the main body of the advance corps of the New England division.

GEN. WEAVER'S COXEY REMEDY.

The Golden Rule Should Obtain, He Says, in the Treatment of the Unemployed.

DES MOINES, April 26.—Gen. J. B. Weaver was seen by a reporter to-day and interviewed on Coxeyism. "This movement of armies of unemployed," he said, "should be treated along the line of the golden rule. Any other course will produce an explosion.

"The repressive policy will not do, yet we fear those in authority will undertake to meet uprising in this way; but if they undertake to substitute force for good treatment it will in the end be found to be a sad mistake. The movement is for the most part peaceful, and does not propose to harm either persons or property. If it continues to sustain this attitude it will be irresistible, and permanent relief will be secured.

"Great responsibility is upon the leaders of these armies. Many of their hot-headed opponents are anxious that acts of violence shall occur, for this would chill public sympathy. If this is not done speedy relief will come through such conservative and reasonable means and vivify the situation and society once more. Marching petitions are all right if presented peacefully. Then, if rejected, the march should set in overwhelmingly toward the ballot box."

Randall's Recruits Will Leave Chicago on Sunday Night.

CHICAGO, April 26.—Randall's army of Commonwealers were saved from starvation to-day by generous donations of food from various parts of the city. The news that the commissary department was being filled spread joy through the ranks, and cheers greeted the announcement of each new donation.

Randall has at last formulated a definite plan of action. He now proposes to leave Chicago on Sunday night. The plan provides for the movement of the army on foot.

If cars are secured the first stage of the journey will be indefinite. The recruits are all anxious to move. Sixty recruits were added to-day.

A Recruit Lost to Coxey.

"I'll tell Gen. Coxey, and he'll have you court martialed," is what Edward O'Brien of Richmond, Va., said to Justice Turnbull of Kearny, N. J., yesterday morning when he committed O'Brien to the Hudson county jail.

O'Brien wandered into the little station on Wednesday night and demanded lodgings, saying he was a member of Coxey's army. He was placed in a cell, where he became so violent and noisy that Janitor Adams turned the hose on him until the cold water left him voiceless.

O'Brien will not march to Washington with Coxey unless the latter's progress is delayed for more than ninety days.

Kelly's Army Moves On Fourteen Miles.

ATLANTIC, Iowa, April 26.—Kelly's Industrial army arose with the sun this morning, and, after a square meal, packed its baggage and left for Anita, a small station on the Rock Island road, about fourteen miles away. The condition of the army after about forty hours' rest was splendid. Everybody was in good humor.

It was announced last night that 150 farm wagons would be in readiness this morning to carry them. Not over twenty farmers cried "Whoa!" at the camp when the orders to move were given.

The British Say It Is Foolishness.

LONDON, April 27.—The *Daily News* calls the Coxeyite movement in the United States a ridiculous rogues' march. "If each State had done its duty," says the writer, "it would have arrested the malcontent tramps as they approached the frontier."

The *Standard* says: "Congress will not be overawed by a multitude avowedly bent upon obtaining what nobody on earth is able to give, viz., something out of nothing. The Executive doubtless will take stringent measures to bring the Coxeyites to a sense of their own impotence."

The Philadelphia Army Nearing Coxey.

SANDY SPRING, Md., April 26.—The Philadelphia division of Coxey's army, fifty in number, after a fifteen-mile march, arrived at Ashton, near this place, this afternoon, and are now at Camp "Porter," in an old schoolhouse on the farm of Charles A. Porter. They left Camp "Bethesda," near Ellicott City, this morning, and say they were well treated. They leave to-morrow morning for Rockville, Md., where they will join Coxey on Saturday.

To Recruit an Army in Troy.

TROY, April 26.—"General" Ashton arrived in town this evening for the purpose of recruiting an army to join the main body of the Commonweal, which is marching on Washington.

Where Yesterday's Fires Were.

A. M.—12:13, 723 Park avenue, Sidney Witmore, damage $25; 2:50, 56 Mulberry street, Gennaro Romolo, damage $300; 2:50, 427 East Fifty-ninth street Samuel Steiner, damage trifling; 7:06, 6 Avenue C, Joseph Muhleiser, damage $600; 11:30, 233 Mulberry street, Joseph Trevens, damage trifling.

P. M.—12:24, 540 West Sixteenth street, A. A. Thompson, damage trifling; 12:35, 320 East 109th street, Daniel Moynhan, no damage; 12:47, 409 Second avenue, Henry Hermann, damage slight; 2:27, 215 Broome street, Samuel Levine, damage trifling; 2:30, Pier 20, East River, bale of cotton, damage $50; 4:00, 244 East Eighty-seventh street, Catherine Haven, damage $50; 5:00, 439 Fourth avenue, John Franz, damage trifling; 5:05, Railroad avenue and Inlet street, storage car N. Y. C. and H. R. R., damage $100; 6:15, 320 East Forty-ninth street, R. Rosenthal, damage slight; 6:24, 403 East Eighty-sixth street, Jacob Ertel, damage $10; 5:00, 502 Second avenue, George Kappenel, damage $300; 6:25, 322 Second avenue, Dr. A. J. Schmeisser, damage $100; 6:30, 1 Division street, Max Kreiman, damage slight; 7:20, 54 Forsyth street, Morris Reuben, damage $50; 7:45, 1,355 Amsterdam avenue, Caroline Zaucher, damage $80; 10:00, 183 Greenwich street, Valentine Trott, damage slight.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Senator David B. Hill arrived at the Hotel Normandie last night from Washington.

The annual parade of the Park police will take place on May 10, on the Mall in Central Park.

Troop A will parade at 4 P. M. on Sunday next to the Church of Heavenly Rest, when, with the chaplain, the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., rector of the parish, will preach.

The American Dramatists' Club opened its new rooms on the second floor of 47 West Twenty-eighth street last night with a reception to Bronson Howard, President of the club.

George Francis James, until recently, Secretary of the University Extension Society, has been elected Chairman of pedagogy in the University of the City of New York. He will enter upon his duties in October.

A number of the employees of the receivers of the Thurber, Whyland Company have received notice that their services will not be required after Saturday. This is done, it is said, only for the purpose of reducing expenses for the coming dull season in the grocery trade.

The American Protective Tariff League yesterday announced the following appointments: Vice-President, Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts; Colonel of Boston; Vice President for Connecticut, Frank W. Cheney of South Manchester; Vice-President for Delaware, H. Ridgely of Wilmington; State secretary for New York, William E. Otto of Buffalo.

The German-American Union effected a permanent organization in the Twenty-fifth district last night at a meeting held at the Twenty-fifth ward police station, and the meeting to order, also presided. Speeches were made by Arthur von Briesen and immigration Commissioner Schurz. A letter of regret from the Democratic Alderman was read.

Adolph Roehr, proprietor of the Cleveland Hotel, 45 Third avenue, was arraigned in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, accused of violation of the Excise law, in that he did allow his place, and of running the place as a house of assignation. When the place was raided on Wednesday night, six women and eight men were captured. Roehr was held in $1,500 bail for examination, and the other prisoners were discharged.

The summer days are coming,
The blossoms deck the bough,
The soda fountains' humming,
And the birds are singing now.

Hurrah! All aboard! The "RIVERSIDE"—RIKER'S famous soda fountain, the largest and finest in the world—is under full head of steam, and off on the season of '94 manned by a full crew, and commanded by the best soda water expert in America.

Drop in and try a "Boston Deception," an "Orange Sherbet," or one of the other new inspirations at

RIKER'S,
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JAMES D. BELL PRESIDENT.

CHOSEN TO LEAD THE NEW KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRACY.

The Reorganization on the Election District Plan Completed—Nearly 600 Delegates at the First Gathering of the County Committee—A Defeat for the Machine.

The first meeting of the new County Committee of the regular Democracy of Kings county, reorganized on the election district plan, was held last night at the Brooklyn Athenæum, in Atlantic avenue and Clinton street. Associations had been organized in 648 districts in the county, and 579 of them were represented at the gathering in the Athenæum. There was just space enough on the floor and in the balconies to accommodate the delegates, and the galleries were crowded with spectators while the ceremonies of the launching of the rejuvenated Democracy were in progress. The committee is almost twice as large as any previous governing Democratic body in the county, and it contained an almost entirely new set of faces. Only a few of the old ward leaders and lieutenants reappeared. These included John Delmar, ex-Sheriff Courtney, ex-Fire Commissioner Eanis, George Y. Brower, Police Justice Walsh, and Almet F. Jenks.

Ex-Police Commissioner James D. Bell, Chairman of the Joint Committee on Reorganization, presided, and J. B. Jobelman was Secretary. The roll call showed that the towns of Gravesend and Flatlands had not a single representative in the committee.

Mr. Bell's speech reviewing the reorganization movement was listened to with close attention and frequently interrupted by applause. He said in part:

"The local election of last November showed that party management in this county had lost the confidence of the Democratic voters. High winds prevailed against the Democracy of the county, but there was a local tornado of great destructive force in Brooklyn. The object of this reorganization, which is made permanent here this evening, is to bring in a new management chosen by the people, representing the people, amenable to the people, in which the people will confide, and so constituted that when it ceases to have the confidence of the people the people can displace it at a single stroke; in a word, to restore confidence. If you have not public confidence all your efforts will be in vain.

"The relation of party machinery to the members of the party, to the people as a whole, to government and administration, is of the utmost importance. Some form of party machinery we must have. I am of those who believe that that machinery is best which emanates from the party as a whole, and which is kept in constant touch with the aspirations and wishes of the members of the party. The plan of reorganization under which you are here assembled was never intended to make it easy for the officers of the district association or its delegate to this committee, or for any other person inside or outside of the association, to carry primaries or elect delegates to conventions, or to control those associations or delegates or conventions. We believe, in accordance with the cardinal tenets of Democracy, that the "common sense of most" is a safer guide in party matters than even the genius of one. And so believing, we have laid the foundations of this system upon the enrolled Democrats in each election district in the firm trust that they know what they want, and that the deliberations of the delegates from all the districts will result in bringing them all in such a mode as to be good for the party and the city, county, State, and country.

"The work, gentlemen, is begun, not ended. The responsibility is now yours. More than 1,300 enrolling officers gave their time and attention to the enrollment of Democrats and conducting the primaries. Not a man of them received or asked compensation for his work in any form. The distribution of the books and stationery cost us practically nothing, many Democrats gladly aiding us in the work free of charge. We paid a small sum for room rent, a small sum for postage stamps, a proportionately large sum for printing and stationery for the enrollment and primaries, and a sum larger than all other sums combined for advertising the enrollment and the primaries. We paid for 400 copies of the names for our enrollment. In the respective districts small sums of money were spent in notifying Democrats of the time and place of the enrollment and of the primaries. But the joint committees have expended, and will expend, more than $1,500 for organization, including the expense of this hall to-night. And you have 33,000 Democrats enrolled, and about 650 delegates here present.

"The joint committees feel that if the party is again to become strong and vigorous here, the work must be thorough. There must be laid down at the outset. There must be absolute fairness in our primaries. The enrollment books of all the district associations must be kept open, and every Democrat who desires enrollment must be received regardless of how he will vote at primaries. The ballot must be regular at a primary, and no one should be disciplined or frowned upon because he failed to support a particular ticket at a primary. Your District Association meetings should be free, and every member should have a respectful hearing. Without free speech no true association will soon cease to attract members. The curse of party management has been the desire to carry primaries regardless of the means resorted to for that purpose. This new organization should have for its maxim, 'we care not who carries on the primaries, if the party carries the general elections.'

"Be fair, honest, and fearless in party matters, as you are in the other relations of life. Do not expect the millennium, but labor for the continued improvement of your party and the country. Your defeat is just behind you. There is an apparent division in your party. But you still believe in the cardinal principles of your party. Do not be discouraged. Be steadfast in disaster. Do nothing either by word or deed to make it difficult to heal the party wounds or to prevent union; hold firmly your party creed; be fair and truthful to each other, and union will be effected, victory will crown your banners, and the Kings County Democracy will have increased influence in the councils of the State and the nation."

After a lively fight over the question of postponing the election of permanent officers for a month, it was decided to proceed with the work at once, and these were put in nomination: For candidates for President of the committee, James D. Bell of the Sixteenth ward, Archibald L. Sessions of the Twentieth ward, and Robert Stewart of the Twenty-eighth ward.

The contest was virtually between Bell and Sessions, Stewart getting only a few scattering votes. The progress of the roll call from beginning to end developed the singular feature of an almost solid vote of the so-called machine delegates for Sessions, and of the reform or independent delegates for Bell, in spite of the fact that Bell has always been regular and Sessions was the President of the Young Men's Democratic Club, which supported Mayor Schieren in the late campaign.

This was the vote: Bell, 390; Sessions, 179; Stewart, 7.

There was great cheering over the result, and the election of Mr. Bell was made unanimous.

Col. W. C. Beecher, a son of Henry Ward Beecher, was elected Vice-Chairman by acclamation. The other officers elected were: Thomas F. Farrell, Recording and Financial Secretary; Arthur J. Salmon, Treasurer.

After the appointment of a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws the committee adjourned.

The election of Col. Bell to the Presidency of the committee will be regarded as a decided triumph for the enemies of the old machine. He served as Police Commissioner during Mayor Chapin's first term, but was turned down in the second term through the direct influence, it was said, of Hugh McLaughlin. He worked for the regular Democracy in the last campaign.

Mr. Blanchard's Successor in the House.

SHREVEPORT, La., April 26.—H. W. Ogden, Democrat, was elected to Congress from this district yesterday to fill the unexpired term of M. C. Blanchard. His majority is about 5,000.

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$1.00 weekly, or $4 monthly, on $65.
$1.25 weekly, or $5 monthly, on $80.
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PARKHURST PROPHESIES SAFETY.

Tammany Foreordained to Be Beaten Next Fall, Unless She Wins.

Dr. Parkhurst spoke last night at a meeting of the City Vigilance League, held in the parlors of the Harlem Y. M. C. A. building, 5 West 125th street. Instead of waiting, like Mr. Platt last fall, until after the event to announce the intervention of Providence, he did a little predicting, but cautiously.

"We believe," he said, "that Tammany will be destroyed, and that the Almighty will have a hand in it. There is a kind of foreordination about Tammany's end. But such won't be the case if there are three candidates for Mayor. Tammany will have a candidate—that's foreordained, and I hope there will be but one opposed to him. That candidate must be a man who is above all that is mean. I don't know, I don't care, whether he'll be a Republican or a Democrat. Party lines are all right in national questions, but should be lost sight of in municipal elections. The fight next November will be between honesty, cleanness, and human nobility on the one hand, and dishonesty, uncleanness, and the consummation of rascality and compound wickedness on the other hand. With a man then who can command the intelligent and sanctified enthusiasm of all classes of citizens, we will sweep this city next fall like a