COXEY RELEASED ON BAIL.

ARRAIGNED IN THE POLICE COURT WITH JONES AND BROWNE.

They Elected to Be Tried by Jury, but Were Not Ready for Trial, and Gave Bail to Appear in Court on Friday—They Are Charged with Unlawfully Entering Upon the Capitol Grounds and Injuring Certain Plants and Shrubs—A Law Under Which Coxey's Horses and Carriages May Be Levied Upon to Pay His Fine—Coxey Looking for Another Camping Ground.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Carl Browne, Chief Marshal of the Commonweal, and Christopher Columbus Jones, the leader of the Philadelphia contingent, were arraigned in the Washington City Police Court this morning on charges of violating the United States statutes and of interfering with an arrest. Browne, attired, as usual, in his leather coat, high boots, and white sombrero, was an early caller to the court. He had been released on bail last night, and looked fresh and smiling after a good rest in a bed, while his companion in misfortune, old Christopher Columbus Jones, was anything but cheerful after a night on the hard bench of a cell.

Browne arrived at the court at 8:45 o'clock, and with him was Coxey. They found few people in the court room, and were told that the case was not likely to be called for some hours, as the Judge would hear all other cases in advance of theirs. Browne and Coxey went out when they were told this, but came back at 9:30, and then they sent for Jones. The old Philadelphia well digger was a sorry sight as he entered the court room. He still retained his well-worn silk hat, which was in marked contrast with his uncombed beard and wrinkled coat. Coxey, Browne, and Jones had a conference for ten minutes in a corner of the room.

Judge Miller opened court at 9:40. At that time the court room was filled with spectators and witnesses in other cases. Inside the bar were a number of well-known Populists. They were Congressman Baker of Kansas, Lafe Pence of Colorado, Boen of Minnesota, and Kem of Nebraska. Adjt.-Gen. Tarsney of Colorado was also present, and Mrs. Olivia Briggs, the writer, was another spectator.

After a number of ordinary "drunks" and other police court cases had been disposed of the case of Col. Browne was called at 10:15. A young lawyer of the name of Hyman represented the defendants, and Mr. Alexander Mullowney, Assistant District Attorney, equally youthful in appearance, represented the Government. Mr. Mullowney started proceedings by saying that he understood that one Jacob S. Coxey had been in court, and knowledge in possession of the Government had caused him to file an information against this person. While Mr. Mullowney was speaking, Coxey, Browne, and Jones appeared at the bar. Coxey anxious, Browne unperturbed, and Jones defiant.

"Before these gentlemen plead," interrupted Mr. Hyman, "first we desire to know whether the Government has all the people it intends to try."

"Read the information against the defendant Coxey," said Judge Miller. "I want to know what's the matter."

The Clerk read the information, which charged that "one Jacob S. Coxey did unlawfully enter the United States Capitol grounds and display there a banner," and "did injure certain plants and shrubs in said grounds."

"Has the warrant been served on Mr. Coxey?" asked Judge Miller.

"No, sir," said the Assistant District Attorney.

"Well, it had better be served," said the Judge, but Coxey saved this formality by saying that he surrendered voluntarily.

The information against Browne and Jones was also read. After they and Coxey had pleaded not guilty, Judge Miller asked them whether they desired to be tried by a jury or a Judge alone. Lawyer Hyman had evidently not thought over that question, and he looked perplexed. He asked the Court to let the case go over, as he was not ready for trial, but Judge Miller said the defendants should plead before anything else could be done. Mr. Hyman turned to Browne and asked what he preferred. Browne was ready enough with his answer, but he did not deliver it with any attempt at dramatic effect, as might have been expected.

"As far as I'm concerned," he said, "I believe your Honor will do us justice, but as it's my right I'll have a trial by jury."

"How about you, Mr. Coxey?" asked the Judge.

"I'll do the same," said the Commonweal leader.

Jones gave the same answer.

Lawyer Hyman said that he was not ready to proceed with the cases to-day, and he would like a postponement. Twenty or more witnesses to be summoned, he said, and other matters to arrange before he could go ahead.

Judge Miller was not inclined to postpone the case, and neither was the prosecuting attorney, but it was finally arranged that the trial should take place Friday. The question of bail took the attention of Judge Miller to the statute covering the offence charged, and said that as a fine of $100 could be imposed, or confinement in jail for sixty days inflicted, he could not fix a low bond.

"Are you prepared to give bond?" he asked.

"We are not," said Mr. Hyman. "I think that your Honor should permit Mr. Coxey to give his personal bond. He is a well-known man, and I will guarantee his presence here for trial."

"No, I can't do it," said the Court. "Mr. Coxey has surrendered himself, and he must be treated like any other defendant."

"But this is a peculiar case in this case, your Honor," insisted Mr. Hyman. "He came here this morning as a witness and was arrested."

Judge Miller was obdurate, and said that the defendants would have to furnish $500 bonds each.

"Will your Honor fix a smaller sum, so that cash may be deposited?" asked the lawyer.

"No, sir," said the Judge. "I won't accept nominal collateral; you must give bail."

"Mr. Coxey desires me to ask your Honor if your Honor will take $500 in cash," said the persistent young lawyer.

"No," answered Judge Miller curtly.

Carl Browne, who was bailed last night, left the court room immediately after the arraignment was finished, but Coxey and Jones were allowed to remain in the room, instead of being taken to a cell, until the bond which they were expecting was forthcoming. They did not have to wait very long, for a few minutes after 11 Mr. Frank Hume, a wholesale grocer of this city, gave a bond for them and they were released.

Coxey afterward said that he was going back to the camp early next week. Washington as quickly as he could get there. He said he did not know what to expect in the way of an acquittal. "The people who have the money," said he, "have all the power and we can't expect to get a show. I have made no programme as to what I shall do, even if I do get off. No, I don't know whether I shall go to the Capitol again or not."

"Do you feel disappointed?"

"We have to take things as we find them, and then we did not know to what extent the plutocrats would go."

Coxey was not in an amiable mood, and he looked resentfully at the Police Court office.

The information filed by Assistant District Attorney Mullowney sets forth that "Carl Browne, Christopher Columbus Jones, and Jacob S. Coxey, on the first day of May, with force of arms, did unlawfully enter upon the grounds of the United States Capitol, and did then and there display a certain flag and banner adapted to bring into public notice a certain organization and movement known and described as 'J. S. Coxey's Good Roads Association of the United States and Commonweal of Christ,' against the form of the statute in such cases made and provided, and against the peace and Government of the United States."

The second count declares that the three defendants, on the same day, "did unlawfully enter upon the grounds of the United States Capitol and injure certain plants and shrubs and turf, then and there being and growing, by stepping and trampling upon the same."

The law of Congress which the Coxeyites are charged with infringing reads as follows:

Whereas, The Capitol grounds have been formed to subserve the quiet and dignity of the Capitol of the United States, and to prevent the occurrence near it of such disturbances as are incident to the ordinary use of the public streets and places, therefore, the following statute for the regulation of the public use of said grounds is hereby enacted:

SEC. 1. That no public travel in and encumbrancy of the Capitol grounds shall be restricted to the roads, walks, and places prepared for the purpose by flagging, paving, or other work.

SEC. 2. That it is forbidden to occupy the roads in such manner as to obstruct or hinder their proper use, to drive violently upon them, or with animals not under perfect control, or to use them for the conveyance of goods or merchandise, except to or from the Capitol on Government service.

SEC. 3. That it is forbidden to offer or expose any article for sale, to display any sign, placard, or other form of advertisement; to solicit fares, alms, subscriptions, or contributions.

SEC. 4. That it is forbidden to step or climb upon, remove, or in any way injure any statue, seat, wall or other erection, or any tree, shrub, plant, or turf.

SEC. 5. That it is forbidden to discharge any firearm, firework, or explosive, set fire to any combustible, make any harangue or oration, or utter loud, threatening, or abusive language.

SEC. 6. That it is forbidden to trade, stand, or move in processions or assemblages, or display any flag, banner, or device designed or adapted to bring into public notice any party, organization, or movement.

SEC. 7. That offences against this act shall be triable before the police courts of the district of Columbia, and shall be punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the Judge of said court; the fine not to exceed $100, the imprisonment not to exceed sixty days. But, in the case of serious offences by reason of which public property shall have suffered damage to an amount exceeding $100 in damage, said Judge of the Police Court may commit or hold to bail the offender for trial before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, when the offence shall be punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a period of not less than six months nor more than five years.

There is still another law of Congress, enacted as long ago as 1831, which, by its peculiar provisions in regard to levying upon horses, carriages, &c., will be seen to have an especial reference to Mr. Coxey's case. It provides as follows:

It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to bring, or cause to be brought, into the limits of this corporation any person or persons destitute of the means of supporting themselves, or of laboring for their maintenance, or afflicted with disease, whereby they are likely to become chargeable to the corporation. And any person or persons bringing or conveying, or causing to be brought or conveyed into the limits of this corporation any such destitute, afflicted, or diseased person or persons as aforesaid, upon conviction thereof before a Justice of the Peace, shall forfeit and pay for each and every offence a sum not exceeding $50 nor less than $25, one-third of which penalty shall be to the use of the informer, and two-thirds thereof to this corporation; the said penalty to be levied, if not satisfied forthwith, upon any horse or horses, carriage or carriages, boat or boats, which may have been used to convey the said paupers, or both any person or persons who may have aided and assisted in any manner to the introduction of the said paupers to or within the limits of this corporation.

Coxey, Browne, and Jones were not the only members of the Commonweal army who were in the clutches of the law to-day. Fred Allen of the army was arrested for disorderly conduct, and his case will be heard to-morrow. George King, Coxeyite from California, was arrested on Pennsylvania avenue for begging, and Judge Kimball sent him to the workhouse for thirty days. Michael McDonald, another Commonwealer, was sent to the workhouse for fifteen days for profanity.

The Commonweal army is now at its new camp on First street, in southwest Washington. The ground is enclosed by a board fence, and along the south and west sides the famous canvas wall has been stretched, forming quite a good awning. Under this a lot of clean straw has been thrown, and the majority of the men are sheltered. At noon Oklahoma Sam announced the arrival of Christopher Columbus Jones. Three cheers were given, and Jones removed his hat and entered smilingly, and was enthusiastically received. He remarked that he would not say much. "We are gaining confidence in the public," he began, and then said, apologetically, "I hope you won't think I was puttin' on frills for ridin' around in a cab yesterday."

Then some one began to sing "Miss Jones Came Back," and Jones retired to a tent. A few minutes later Mr. Coxey entered and immediately gave orders to clean up the ground. He evidently is fixing up for an indefinite stay. When asked if he would again attempt to speak at the Capitol, he replied that he would say nothing on the subject.

The number of the army of new recruits at the camp, including one "accordionist," who is grinding out the most doleful airs to a number of attentive listeners. The men seem to be contented. A single policeman is detailed at the camp.

Miss Mamie Coxey, who rode at the head of the Commonwealers yesterday in the march to the Capitol, denies the report from Massillon that she had come to Washington without the consent of her mother, who is the divorced wife of Coxey, and says that her mother knew of her coming, and that the story of legal proceedings being taken to reclaim her is all nonsense.

Mr. Coxey's request for a free permit to charge admission to his camp for "charitable purposes" not having been acted upon by the District Commissioners, he to-day took out another show license for the day and paid his $5 for it. This was issued by the Assessor the same as a license for any other show to which admission is charged. Coxey intimated that he was looking around for another camping ground, and it is quite probable that if he does not voluntarily remove his forces from the present unhealthy location the district health authorities will either compel him to do so, or, in the event of the outbreak of typhoid fever in the camp, will put them all in quarantine.

Mr. Coxey, Mr. Carl Browne, and others, had a long conference to-day with Private Secretary Thurber with reference to the police arrangements for the protection of the White House during the stay of Coxey's army in Washington. It was decided to keep the additional policemen on duty in and about the mansion for the present. Not members of the Commonweal army visited the White House to-day, although no objection would have been made to their doing so. Two seedy men, wearing the badge of the Commonweal, entered the grounds this morning, but contented themselves with merely gazing at the mansion.

Senator Peffer of Kansas, speaking to-day of Coxey's arrest, said that he could not discuss it from a legal standpoint until he knew the facts and the charge upon which Coxey was apprehended.

"Speaking in general terms," said Mr. Peffer, "I will say that Mr. Coxey, as an American citizen, is entitled to all the rights of such a citizen and to no special privileges. Equal rights to all and special privileges to none is one of the planks of the platform of the Populist party. If he was not violating any law, and was subjected to arrest, he is entitled to the same rights as any other citizen in the premises. If he did violate a law, he is amenable to that law, just as any other citizen would be held accountable."

Mr. Pence, a member of the House from Colorado, said that he was in the police court at the time Mr. Coxey was apprehended, and he believed his arrest to be absolutely unjustifiable and unwarrantable. He said that the Populists are not preparing to endorse the Coxey movement, notwithstanding a contrary impression. Mr. Pence and Mr. Boen of Minnesota were both willing to give bail yesterday for Carl Browne, but they were prompted to do so for humane reasons, and their action is not to be construed, he said, as an endorsement of Coxey. He says the Populists of the House will favor any proposition that looks to the employment of the idle men of the country. He spoke particularly of the resolution offered to-day by his colleague, Mr. Bell, which looks to an investigation of the subject by the two Houses of Congress as a measure to which all the Populists are favorable.

A TALK WITH COXEY.

He Says that the Army Will Remain Until Congress Grants Its Demands.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—"General" J. S. Coxey, commander-in-chief of the Army of the Commonweal, was seen by a reporter of THE SUN to-day in his apartment in the National Hotel. The "General" was engaged in going through a large bundle of mail, and his surroundings were not unlike those of a Congressman having a large letter writing and paper publishing constituency. In reply to a question "General" Coxey said that he had just been released from the police court on bail, where he was charged with having carried a banner upon the public reservation at the Capitol yesterday in violation of the law relative to the control of the public buildings and grounds. He protested that his arrest was unjust, as he had simply worn a small Commonweal badge pinned to his coat when he ascended the steps of the Capitol.

When asked what opinion he had to express bearing upon the fiasco of yesterday and the present status and outlook of the whole movement in which he is engaged, Mr. Coxey promptly took exception to the word "fiasco," and proceeded to discuss the definition of that word as applied to yesterday's proceedings. He said that he was very well satisfied with the result of yesterday's work, and, instead of being discouraged or disappointed by the interference of the local authorities, he and his followers are more than ever determined to remain in Washington until Congress acts favorably upon the two bills providing for the building of good roads by the Coxey plan, and the issue of non-interest bearing bonds, both of which are now pending before the national Legislature, having been presented by Senator Peffer of Kansas. Coxey says that he has no complaint to make against the local police, for he realizes that they may have been laboring under more or less excitement incident to the occasion. He says that none of his men were in any way responsible for the scrimmages which occurred in front of the Capitol yesterday, and he appreciates the courtesies which have been shown him by the local authorities. He admits that it was unfortunate that his lieutenant, "Colonel" Carl Browne, trespassed upon the grass plot at the Capitol, but says that there were hundreds of other citizens who did the same thing during the crush attending the arrival of the army at the Capitol.

"General" Coxey says that a great object lesson was taught the American people all over the country by yesterday's proceedings, and the fact that he carried out his original intention of marching the army to Washington and attempted to make his appeal to Congress and the people from the steps of the Capitol will encourage many thousands of citizens who are in sympathy with the movement, but who doubted the sincerity of the leaders to carry out their programme, to hurry on to Washington and help swell the army, until it reaches such immense proportions that Congress will be unable to withstand its appeals for work.

After this statement Mr. Coxey discussed the means by which he hopes to furnish work for every unemployed person in the United States. His views and intentions are somewhat cloudy, and were not clearly expressed. In substance he contends that the real object of his mission is to demonetize both gold and silver and to compel the Government to issue non-interest-bearing notes, which shall be paid directly to the persons performing the labor, without the assistance of the national banks or any other class of middlemen. He was at times rambling and incoherent in his argument, and he misapplied many of the stock expressions of free silver, labor, religious, and other professional agitators.

"General" Coxey says that the authorities cannot drive the army from Washington on the charge that they are vagrants, and therefore they propose to remain here and be supported and sustained by contributions, and also by charging an admission fee to the camp. He says that the supplies on hand are not large at the present moment, but the result of yesterday's proceedings will certainly call forth donations of provisions and money from all parts of the country. He seemed to be particularly gratified that the movement has awakened some interest in Europe, and he predicts that the army will number hundreds of thousands right here in Washington within a few short weeks. He contends that the local authorities cannot drive the army out of the Capitol city as long as it deports itself in an orderly and peaceful manner. Besides, he says, the authorities of Maryland and Virginia would have the same right to drive the army back to Washington as the District authorities would have to expel them.

"We are on an army of peace," he added, "and we not intend to violate any of the laws of the State or municipality if we can avoid it. We are here to implore Congress to give the millions of idle men some work to do. And we intend to insist upon that demand, and we also intend to remain here until our request is granted."

COXEY AND THE POPULISTS.

The Kansas Secretary of State Says There Will Be a Great Uprising.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 2.—Within the past few days the Populist leaders have changed from indifference to radical approval of the Coxey movement. The State officials have continually denounced Coxey, and advised Kansas Populists to let him alone. A secret conference held on Sunday decided to endorse the movement and make all possible use of it in recruiting their party. Since then Anarchist Clemens, Artze, Lewelling, and Secretary of State Osborn has preached revolution constantly. To-day Osborn, in commenting on the arrest of Coxey, said:

"I know what the charge is. It is that this uprising of the people must be put down at any cost." Warming to his work, the little Secretary continued:

"I want to make a prediction. It is that there will be no overt act until the next election. Then, simultaneously with the returns, the flames will shoot up into the air from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and every palatial residence will be destroyed in this uprising of the people. Woe unto them then who have sought to stay this tide of the past six months. The farmers are preparing for this. They are selling a horse or a cow and buying Winchesters, and many mechanics are doing the same."

DES MOINES, May 2.—The Rock Island officials express themselves as not at all alarmed at General Master Workman Sovereign's threat to tie up their road in case of continued refusal to make special transportation rates for Gen. Kelly's army. "Sovereign cannot tie up anything," said Mr. Dunlap this morning. "The K. of L. and American Union are not strong enough to cause us even serious trouble. It seems to me that President Debs and Mr. Sovereign have trouble enough on hand without involving their orders in any fight in which they have no direct interest."

A telegram from General Superintendent Goodrich of the Kansas and Western this morning said: "The special rate made to Kelly's army over this road is hereby withdrawn." This telegram increased the resentment toward the Big Four, and the labor leaders denounced the Rock Island, Northwestern, Chicago and Quincy, and the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City roads, for they say these roads have combined, not only to refuse to transport the army, but to influence other and weaker roads to also refuse. The withdrawal of the special rate by the Keokuk and Western leaves only one available route out of Iowa, and that is over the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, which road the Citizens' Committee still asserts has offered reduced rates.

The army did not breakfast until 11 o'clock this morning. The commissary department was at work early enough, but found only about half the necessary provisions on hand. Col. Baker was sent to town for food, and the Transportation Committee soon had wagons out collecting. An abundance of bread was finally provided for the morning meal, but the rations served were short on tea, coffee, and condiments.

Gen. Kelley asserts that Coxey's reverse at Washington yesterday was his own fault. He says that Coxey possesses no generalship, that Carl Browne is an ass, and that the California Industrial army will surely reach Washington and attain its purpose.

This afternoon Gen. Kelly became Capt. Kelly, and led nine picked men from his army to Athletic Park to contest with the Des Moines Stars, a local ball team, of considerable reputation. Kelly played first base.

The Committee on Transportation appointed at Friday night's Kelly meeting to-day received from the officials of every road which could carry the army to the Mississippi River positive refusals to take less than the full passenger fare. Twenty more are now sick at camp, the result of continued exposure.

The trades and labor assembly will meet to-morrow morning and march in a body to the State House to demand that Gov. Jackson secure a train for Kelly's army.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Coxey's Carter, with his 300 rough followers, remained all day at Murray Station, seven miles out on the Rio Grande Western, trying to capture a train. This band is composed of desperate men, who talk treason and violence. Before leaving this city Gen. Carter said that within six weeks there will be another army of men, much like that of the Industrial army. These sentiments are approved by a large number of people in the Territory.

OMAHA, May 2.—A branch of the Coxey army is being organized in this city. A mass meeting was held yesterday evening at which 2,000 people were present. A list was passed around and over fifty men agreed to join in the movement. To-day two recruiting offices will be opened.

Grayson's contingent of the Commonweal army has deposed him and chosen a new leader. The army is marching east from Big Spring, the farmers refusing to carry it. The "wealers" threaten to disband if they cannot seize a train, and the roads are not allowing trains to be seized. There are only 100 members of the army left.

ST. LOUIS, May 2.—This afternoon the Captain of the steamboat H. L. Clark offered free transportation to all members of the Commonweal army who desired to cross the river. The army to the number of 300 men accepted the offer, and marched up the gangway with banners flying and amid the hearty cheers of the roustabouts on the levee. Gen. Morrison marshalled the men on deck and made a brief speech as the steamer crossed the river. The men were landed on the Illinois shore, and are now negotiating with the different railways for transportation eastward.

PORTLAND, Oregon, May 2.—The "Industrials" are still camped near the Northern Pacific mill, and are conducting themselves in an orderly manner. Late yesterday afternoon they and a number of sympathizers paraded through the principal streets with about 1,000 men in line.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., May 2.—The Industrial armies are still here and doing nothing to bring themselves any further east. Seven hundred of Inman's Stockton army have deserted, most of them going to Baker's command.

TACOMA, May 2.—General Traffic Manager Hannaford of the Northern Pacific has refused an offer of $10,000 made by Mrs. "Jumbo" Cantwell, wife of the Industrial army commander, for a train to carry the men to St. Paul.

DENVER, May 2.—The unemployed of this city held a meeting in Lincoln Park and adopted resolutions demanding the immediate release of the Commonweal leaders at Washington and requesting every law-abiding citizen of the United States to unite in the demand.

NEW ENGLAND'S MOB IN NEW HAVEN.

The Coxeyites and the Boston Socialists Get Together—Plans to Reach New York.

NEW HAVEN, May 2.—Capt. Sweatland and Murray of the Commonweal army and the men under them were well rested from their forced marches to-day and spent the greater part of it loitering about the city. Sweatland and half a dozen of his followers visited the Yale Campus, but met with no interference on the part of the students. This morning Sweatland received a telegram from F. W. Miller, 50 East Tenth street, New York, asking information as to when he would start for New York and saying that provisions would be made for him and his men there. At noon R. R. Miller, a local member of the G. A. R. in uniform, marched about the nine original squares of the city with Sweatland and about forty of his followers. The line halted in front of several buildings and cheered. The parade ended at a saloon, where Miller treated all of the Coxeyites to beer.

Shortly after 3 o'clock Sweatland led his forces out on the Branford turnpike to meet Swift and his crowd. The forces came together at East Haven and marched to this city, arriving at 5 o'clock. Swift's forces carried canes and were decorated with Yale blue ribbons. They were a sorry looking footsore lot. Swift's men are quartered in Aurora Hall, about a block from Sweatland's command.

The arrival of Swift's forces completes the New England delegation, and it numbers all told less than 150 men. There is no danger that the men will go hungry while they remain in this city. Local bakers are providing bread and cake in great quantities, and coffee and meat are purchased in small quantities with funds donated by citizens.

There seems to be a doubt as to whether the Sweatland contingent, which was reinforced by a party of thirteen from Middletown last evening, will be able to amalgamate with the Boston army. The men who are under the leadership of Fitzgerald and Swift are not Coxeyites and the Sweatland men are.

The Boston men want a good deal more than the other fellows. They are not satisfied with getting work on roads and having paper money issued to pay them with. They want something more than death to interest on bonds. Their programme is the socialistic theory of government, without any labor element. Capt. Adams was strenuous on that point this morning. When Sweatland alluded to the Boston party as the Socialistic Labor party he amended it by omitting the word labor. Swift, Sweatland, Murray, and Fitzgerald are conferring to-night as to the time for the start to New York, which will probably not be made before Friday. The "unknown" of the Boston contingent is insane and follows the other members of the army in a listless manner. An effort will be made to-morrow to secure hospital treatment for him.

"Old Sport," another member of the Boston group, is sick, and it is doubtful if he will proceed further than this city. Railroad officials and steamboat companies will be asked to-morrow for free transportation. Swift announces that the Twentieth Century Club of New York has offered to provide for his forces in New York.

The conference between the leaders of the Coxey army held to-night resulted in the decision to move on to Bridgeport to-morrow morning in separate divisions. Fitzgerald said that the petition of his men is entirely different from that of Sweatland, and separation was deemed necessary. This evening was spent in Aurora Hall, where speeches were made and several members of the Boston army entertained their brother soldiers with songs, dances, and recitations.

F. W. Miller, who telegraphed the New England Commonwealers he would take care of them in New York, is in charge at the People's Party Headquarters at 50 East Tenth street. A SUN reporter, who reached the headquarters late last night, was the first to give the news of the expected speedy arrival of the Commonwealers in New York. As the news was imparted Miller hastened forward, and the half dozen men in the big basement room listened to the news with the air of men receiving word about a battle.

"So they are in New Haven, eh?" said Miller. "Well, I am glad to hear it. I haven't heard a word from them. I've telegraphed them several times, but no word has come from them. Where are they? What are they doing? You see, we heard they were starting, and there was no one else to take care of them, the People's party decided to do it. We are laying in supplies, and we will take care of them."

"How much cash have you got?"

"Quite an amount. There are lots of people of wealth interested in this movement. Why, there was one man actually threw $27 into the hat and wanted to give us a check for $95. But we didn't take it. We thought possibly he was too enthusiastic."

"Where are the provisions? How many supplies have you?"

"Not much just now. The people, the business men and others, are waiting until the men get here before they bring in their supplies, so that butter and eggs will be fresh."

"How are you going to house them?"

"One man has offered the use of his factory. But, say, how many are there at New Haven? Not over 100? Why, that factory will hold 100 men. Why, we can take care of a thousand, of thousands, of 10,000. And people here offered to take the men into their homes and feed them. Lots of people in this city, more than you think, are interested in this. There are clergymen, and good business men, too, who will help."

"Who are they?"

"Now, hundreds of men have been trying to learn the names of the clergymen and the business men, but I am not at liberty to divulge their names and I must refuse. I tell you the battle has ended. Coxey has won and victory has been accomplished. He has demonstrated that the people of this country have lost the right of petition and of stating their grievances; and he has won the victory."

Mr. Miller said he thought they would come by boat, because that was the cheapest way. He said there was a Socialist society on East Fourth street trying to get control of the army and take it into their camp when it reaches the city.

THE CLUBBING OF CARL BROWNE.

Tom Johnson Says It Was Disgraceful, and Proposes an Investigation.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Mr. Johnson (Dem., Ohio), rising in the House to-day as a matter of privilege, offered the following:

Whereas, It is well known that the Capitol grounds were on May 1 overrun by a large assemblage of people, including a considerable number of the regular and special police of the District; and

Whereas, It is publicly stated that the safety of the members of this House has been endangered thereby, making it necessary for the House to rely on the clubs of policemen for their protection,

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds be instructed to inquire into the question as to whether unnecessary force was used; whether unoffending citizens were cruelly beaten, and whether the dignity of this House has been violated; that the said committee have the power to send for persons and papers, and report the facts in connection with this subject, with their recommendations as to whether any legislation is necessary in the premises.

Mr. Outhwaite (Dem., O.) suggested that the resolution presented no question of privilege.

In support of his contention that it was a matter of privilege Mr. Johnson said that in the sight of members of the House, within the shadow of the Capitol, citizens were cruelly and unnecessarily beaten, and he asked that it be investigated, believing that the whole proceeding directly and vitally affected the dignity of the House. It was disgraceful, he said, that such a thing could occur. In presenting the resolution Mr. Johnson said he was not moved by any sympathy with the purposes or aims of the Coxey army. He acted because the clubbing took place under the pretence that it was to defend the members of the House. No one here, he said, was scared, but at the doors of the House, where the jurisdiction of Congress is supreme, citizens were clubbed, and he thought it ought to be investigated.

The Speaker asked how that presented a question of privilege. Those people were violating the law.

Mr. Johnson responded that he believed it to be a question of the very highest privilege.

The Speaker suggested that the matter could be investigated in the police court or other tribunal established for that purpose, but the resolution did not present a question of privilege.

Mr. Johnson asked unanimous consent for immediate consideration of the resolution, but this was refused.

Mr. Johnson afterward changed the form of the resolution and had it referred to the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

RANDALL'S COHORTS MOVE ALONG.

They New Number 500 Men and Have a "Mother of the Army."

CHICAGO, May 2.—On top of a ricketty table in the New England Hotel, Seventy-third street and Stony Island avenue, Randall harangued his Commonwealers this morning before the army started on another day's march. Few desertions were reported, and not many were mustered out for illness. Recruits were added, and the army numbered 500 men when Randall headed the line for Hammond. During the morning a "veteran corps" was added to the organization. Randall did not bivouac with his army last night, and his absence gave rise to unfavorable comment. Rations for twenty-four hours were stored in the commissary department.

The line of march for to-day was along Stony Island avenue to South Chicago avenue, and east to Jeffery avenue. Mrs. Randall joined, and was introduced as the "mother of the army." She announced that she would act as advance agent, and hoped to make pleasant arrangements for future camps. She started for Hobart, Ind. A body of 200 carpenters and joiners met the army at South Chicago and escorted them through the town. At Hegewisch, a bugler in uniform fell in. It was well toward evening when the army camped for the night at Hammond, where Randall made an address, and gathered a few dollars, contributed by spectators.

GOMPERS ON COXEYISM.

The Labor Leader Makes a May Day Address on the Present Unrest.

BALTIMORE, May 2.—Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, addressed a May day gathering at Darley Park last night. He said that clubbing might subdue Coxey or Browne, but it would not drive thought out of the people's minds.

"A club may subdue one man," said Mr. Gompers, "but it will recruit 100 for the cause he represents. If people are willing and able to work and are deprived of the opportunity to do so, there is something wrong that needs righting by the people. If there was not something out of gear, no Coxey could find ten men foolish enough to follow him to Washington. What is the cause of it all? It may be that the people are not taking care of their own interests, or that they have been sold out to Wall street for a mess of pottage by men sent to represent them and who are misrepresenting them."

"That changes the complexion of things," mused Wigwag, as he gazed on his wife's dressing case lying on her toilet table beside a copy of Annie Wolf's "The Truth About Beauty." (Lovell, Cornell & Co., Publishers.)—Adv.

Geo. C. Flint Co. of 14th st. are selling out. Do not delay; go while you have the cream to pick from, as they soon move to 204 st.—Adv.

Gov. Matthews Ready to Act.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 2.—Secretary Metcalf of the State Board of Health held a long conference with Gov. Matthews yesterday on the threatened invasion of Indiana by the detachments of the Commonweal army recruited in Chicago, and urged that the Governor take action at once to prevent the Chicagoans from entering the State. The Governor said a proclamation would do no good, but if asked by local authorities to stop the Commonwealers he would do so.

These Coxeyites Thieves.

OXFORD, Miss., May 2.—A detachment of Coxeyites passed through Oxford to-day. They were on the tops of trains. The trains were delayed here, and some of the men slipped over to the University of Mississippi, entered the rooms of some of the young men, and stole their clothing. This is the second company of alleged Coxeyites that has passed through here.

Promise Coxey Moral Support.

HARTFORD, May 2.—Carpenters' and Joiners' Union No. 42 of this city has adopted resolutions endorsing the Coxey movement and promising Gen. Coxey moral support. The resolutions attribute the cause of the present listless depression to lack of suitable legislation by Congress.

LORD ROSEBERY'S SPEECH.

If England Wants a United Empire She Must Grant Home Rule.

LONDON, May 2.—Lord Rosebery addressed a large Liberal meeting in Manchester this evening. He spoke at great length concerning home rule. As agrarian crime in Ireland had almost died out, he said, and there was no longer any fear of the Catholics combining against the Protestants, the conviction in favor of home rule must soon be carried to the heart and mind of the English people. The question ought to be and must be settled as a common sense one. If the people of England wished to have a united empire, wished to move toward the ideal of a federation of the English-speaking races, they must grant home rule.

One obstacle in the way of the home rule cause, Lord Rosebery said, was the undertaking to found an independent labor organization, which was inspired by a sort of political anarchism. The originators of this undertaking were ready to strike any party. If they would confine their efforts to pushing the claims of labor, everybody would approve their work, but not if they played the part of political firebreathers. Should the leaders of the movement in question strike at the Liberal party, the immediate result would be the return of the Conservatives to power and the prevention of needed reforms in Ireland and Great Britain.

Trial of the Roman Bank Officials.

ROME, May 2.—The trial of the directors and officers of the Banca Romana began this morning. Among the defendants are Signor Tanlongo, ex-Governor of the Bank; Signor Lazzarone, the cashier; Signori Bellucci, Arazzi, and Toccafondi, employees, and Signori Monzilli and Zammarano, Government officials in connection with the bank. They are jointly indicted for issuing notes without authority to the amount of 60,784,870 lire; for permitting a cash deficit of 29,000,000 lire, and for attempting to forge notes to the amount of 41,000,000 lire.

Counsel on behalf of Signor Tanlongo promised to produce documents in support of a defence which would show that the money missing from the funds of the bank had been spent in assisting the Government in its endeavors to influence an increase of Italian rentes in foreign markets. This money, it was asserted, was spent during the period extending from 1881 to 1889.

Signor Tanlongo looked ill and seemed very feeble. He has aged greatly since the disclosures of the bank's affairs were made. It was announced in court that 300 witnesses would be examined.

Railroad Smash-up in Holland.

AMSTERDAM, May 2.—A frightful railroad collision occurred near Barendrecht yesterday between the Paris express and cars loaded with petroleum. The express struck the freight train, shattering all the cars and setting fire to the petroleum. Both trains were burned, and the passengers of the express had great difficulty in getting out of reach of the flames, so rapidly did the fire spread. A number of persons were injured, but none was reported killed. The collision was due to the forgetfulness of one of the engineers, who disregarded the fact that the new summer time table went into effect yesterday, and was running on the old schedule.

New Cardinals.

LONDON, May 3.—The *Standard's* Rome correspondent says that at the next consistory these prelates will be raised to the Cardinalate:

Mgr. Segna, the Pope's cousin and the assessor of the Holy Office; Mgr. Loampa, Archbishop of Bologna; Mgr. Ferrari, Archbishop of Milan; Mgr. Mauri, Archbishop of Ferrara; Mgr. Pervas, Archbishop of Valencia, Spain; Mgr. Ferraud, Bishop of Autun, and the German Jesuit Father Steinhueber.

The Czarewitch and His Coming Bride.

LONDON, May 3.—The Berlin correspondent of the *News* says: "The Czar's confessor, Janyscheff, will arrive in a few days in Darmstadt and will prepare the Princess Alix of Hesse for conversion to the Greek church. It is understood that the Czarewitch, on the eve of starting for Coburg recently, tried to postpone his betrothal to the Princess, as he was not inclined to marry yet, but the Czar insisted upon the immediate announcement."

Made a Larynx for Him.

PARIS, May 2.—Dr. Péan presented to the Academy of Medicine to-day a man aged 41, whose voice had been destroyed by an operation for tumor. Dr. Kraus had made an artificial larynx for the patient, and thus restored his voice. The patient now inserts the larynx at pleasure. The insertion is painless and easy. The larynx consists of a spiral silver tube covered with rubber.

Cartoons by Raphael.

LONDON, May 3.—The Rome correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* says:

"Original cartoons by Raphael have been discovered in an unnamed place in Russia, proving those in the Kensington Museum to be copies. The former will be sent to Rome to be compared with the Vatican tapestries, and be otherwise tested."

Bad Water in Paris.

PARIS, May 2.—Owing to a fissure in the Vannes aqueduct, Paris will be without a fit water supply for several days. The people will be compelled to get much of the water from the Seine, and an epidemic of typhoid fever is feared.

Will Harry Furniss Will Sue Punch.

LONDON, May 3.—The *News* says that, upon withdrawing from *Punch's* staff, Harry Furniss, the caricaturist, will sue the owners of the weekly for payment for certain work done by him.

Gladstone Will Speak.

LONDON, May 2.—Mr. Gladstone is expected to speak to-morrow afternoon in Prince's Hall in behalf of a memorial to Sir Andrew Clark, who was his physician for many years.

Notes of Foreign Happenings.

Ex-Premier Loubet was elected President of the French Senate Budget Committee yesterday.

Theodore Runyon, United States Ambassador to Germany, arrived at Rome yesterday on his way to Naples.

A notable addition has been made to the Royal Academy Exhibition in London by a life-size portrait of Mr. Thomas F. Bayard, United States Ambassador, seated.

W. W. Thomas Jr., United States Minister to Sweden and Norway, had a farewell audience with King Oscar yesterday afternoon, and last evening he and Mrs. Thomas dined at the palace. The king has given a life-size portrait of himself to Mr. Thomas.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

The Kenwood Mill, owned by Mrs. Sarah Townsend and operated by Hayck & Arnesinger in the manufacture of felt goods, was burned yesterday morning, together with a storehouse of the firm and three tenement houses. The mill was located just outside the Albany city limits and employed 175 hands. Its output was the greatest of any felt mill in the United States. The loss is $250,000, on which there is an insurance of $150,000.

A Telephone Girl

has more influence than a millionaire.

She can secure you an immediate interview with ten thousand people right here in New York, if you will make the request from any one of the public pay stations.

The blue bell sign shows where they are.

MRS. WILDRICK'S SUSPICION.

*SHE THINKS THERE IS A CONSPIRACY AG