THE WASHINGTON TIMES

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THEIR PILGRIMAGE IS DONE

Coxey and the Faithful Go Into Camp in Sight of the Capitol.

THOUSANDS VISIT BRIGHTWOOD

Vehicles of Every Description Called Into Service By Curious Citizens Intent on a Sight of the Commonwealers—Coxey Addresses a Large Audience in the Afternoon.

Citizen James Slecher Coxey, commander-in-chief of the good roads army of the commonweal, standing on a rickety wagon in the center of the Brightwood driving park, waving aloft his Alpine hat to one of the most cosmopolitan and extensive audiences ever gathered in Washington, announced yesterday afternoon that the greatest march of the nineteenth century had been accomplished.

The march had been accomplished as Citizen Coxey said, but its ending was in pitiful contrast to the massing of the thousands of unemployed that it projectors had prophesied. Three hundred and a half of fairly-dressed, woe-begone men marched into the park led by a wheezing apology for a band, pitched tents and stretched themselves in the sun. Thousands from the city turned out to make a holiday of it and inspect the curious aggregation. They listened to the weird talk of Marshal Carl Brown and the Populistic speech of Coxey. Then they turned toward home in a haze of mental wonderment at the whole queer performance, the perseverance with which it had been carried out and the notoriety it had attained.

Thick clouds of dust overhung the two roads leading to Brightwood from the city. All day long they were plowed with more travel than customarily beats them in months. Two endless processions swept along the roads all day, with such a variety of travelers as had never turned out in Washington since war times. There were pretentious carriages, bowling along with Senators, Representatives and their families swells of the foreign legation, monacled with their legs encased in long riding boots astride of steeds with closely cropped tails; darkeys with their draught mules hitched to the most unique vechicles into which they had piled friends and neighbors of their own color; stages and grocers' wagons, carrying picnic parties of young people; tallyhoes with club men packed like sardines on the tops; pedestrians young and old, black and white, plodding through the three miles of dust, and darting among the crowds were bicyclers galore, for the good roads of Washington make it the wheelman's paradise.

Every horse and wheel vehicle in the city had apparently been pressed into the service, while the little trolley railway line which was built for the benefit of suburban residents was ridiculously inadequate to the demands upon it. All its cars were hidden under those who clambered over them, clinging to the windows and perched upon the roofs, so that they gave the appearance of moving balls of humanity. The same corporation which runs the electric road owns Brightwood park, and it was remarked that the company could well afford to keep the commonwealers all summer, paying their expenses, and fat dividends would accrue.

Lining the entrances to the park enterprising colored citizens had established their booths for traffic in gingerbread and sweetened water, which passed current under the guise of lemonade. The semblance to a circus layout was further enforced by the thimble-riggers and shell men skulking about the outskirts of the park. But when the people poured into the park enclosure the suggestion of circus day was full blown. In the center of the half-mile track flapped the canvas enclosure which encircled the quarters of the commonweal army. Three weather-beaten army tents stood about the canvas-drawn square, with several canvas-covered commissary wagons. Tents and wagons were covered with black painted daubs, legends which were a complication of good roads, reincarnation and finance. The great Percheron horses with shaggy fetlocks were tethered about the wagons. Near by were fastened two large American flags, and the emblematic banners were piled on the ground.

Most interesting of the sights, however, were the human elements, the rank and file of the army, the men who had marched and borne the brunt of mud and storms and cold. They were the most unique and inexplicable aggregation ever brought together. Some of them were at work about the tents and wagons, others curled up on the damp ground, munching great chunks of bread, and many more were stretched sleeping in the sun with their heads pillowed on rolled-up coats. Fashionably dressed ladies stood about surveying the men, commenting on their appearance with no apparent realization of the fact that the subjects of their comments were human beings who could hear and understand them.

Over in the most pretentious tent, which bore the sign "Headquarters" painted across its fly, were found the leaders of the army, Gen. Coxey and Marshal Brown. The marshal, whose personality has been made familiar to the country, busied himself in changing his buckskin suit for a more conventional black cutaway in preparation for the "incarnation services," which he announced were about to begin. He was entirely oblivious of the presence of the ladies who stood at the entrance viewing his toilet.

Clad in a fashionable Spring suit of light drab hue, with perfectly creased trousers as could be seen on Fifth avenue, with a cup of coffee in one hand and a boiled egg in the other, from which he alternately took refreshment and sustenance, sat General Coxey, as mild a mannered man as ever headed an army of peace.

The question which has most agitated Washington of late was propounded to him by THE TIMES reporter. "What do you intend to do when the police prevent you from holding your meeting in the Capitol grounds?" he was asked.

"No one will prevent us," replied the seer from Massillon, with great promptness. "Does not the Constitution guarantee the right of people to peaceably assemble and petition Congress?"

"But there is a police regulation passed by Congress which forbids processions and assemblages on the Capitol grounds, and the police will stop your army if it attempts to trespass."

"The Constitution was written before any police regulations," replied the general. "If they come in conflict with the Constitution they are void. We stand squarely upon the Constitution, that is our platform."

"How do you intend to enforce your rights?"

"There is but one way—by an appeal to the courts. We will go before the highest court in the land, if necessary. Meanwhile we will wait here in Washington if it takes all summer. If the courts refuse us there will be a revolution. I do not advocate revolution nor do I desire it, but it will be irresistible, and it will be the greatest revolution of history if the American people are once thoroughly aroused."

The conversation of Mr. Coxey was broken into by a trumpet call which summoned the choir of the army. Following Carl Brown the choir of a dozen privates flocked out to the platform wagon, which has been the remarkable allegorical panorama of the curse of national banks. Brown climbed into the wagon; beside him stood a stalwart man holding aloft a banner with the legend, "The Kingdom of Heaven (On Earth) is at Hand."

The choir sang a parody on the revival hymn, "Hold the Fort." Before the singing was ended several hundred people gathered around the wagon with uplifted faces. Across the race track in front of the improvised platform the grand stand seats were filled with solid rows of men and women like a raceday crowd. The track itself was full of carriages, in some of which ladies and gentlemen of the fashionable world leaned back, shaded by parasols and listening curiously. Bicyclers dismounted and leaned on their wheels.

Carl Brown probably in his adventurous life had never faced such an audience as this one which greeted him with a very faint demonstration of jeering applause when he bared his head and announced a text from Revelation.

Senators Manderson and Frye, with their wives were in handsome carriages. Senator Coke and Representative Kilgore, of Texas, stood wedged in by the populace. The long gray beard of Senator Dolph, of Oregon, shone conspicuously. Representative Dolliver, the young protectionist from Iowa, was at the head of another group of Congressmen. Mrs. Anna L. Diggs, of Kansas, the Populist speaker, stood with a baby in her arms, and beside her, gorgeous in their satins with long braids hanging down their backs and red buttons of the nobility on their scull caps, were two sphinx-faced Orientals from the Chinese legation.

The speech of Carl Brown embraces articles upon theology and finance. He acknowledged that he was a crank because it took a crank to move anything, as he said. The present condition of the country, he declared to be the fylfillment of the revelation of St. John. The seven heads of the beast were the seven conspiracies against the money of the people, the ten horns were the ten monopolies, foremost among them the sugar trust. Grover Cleveland had called an extra session of Congress and by the aid of "that gray-headed rat from Ohio, John Sherman," had been able to heal the wounds of the seven heads by repealing the silver purchasing bill. He drew a diagram to illustrate the reincarnation of Christ which was shared by himself, Brother Coxey, John Stuart Mill, and Wendell Phillips, and ended by inveighing the Rothschilds.

A crowd of men perched in the judge's stand of the race course led the cheers, and whenever Brown scored a point they clanged the sharp-tongued bell there with great effect. Brown's speech was listened to with impatience, because the people wanted to hear Coxey.

When finally the general scrambled up awkwardly upon the wagon and was introduced he waved his hat to each quarter of the compass.

"Three cheers for Coxey!" shouted a boy in the bell stand. His suggestion was followed quite heartily, and the general again bowed his acknowledgments, and was proceeding to unbosom himself of some eloquent periods upon the completion of the greatest march of the nineteenth century when some skeptic bawled shrilly, "Where's yer 500,000 men?"

This interruption was not dignified with reply. The citizen launched into his description of the millions of starving unemployed, shouting, "We'll stay here all Summer until Congress takes action on these bills." [Great applause, with bell accompaniment.]

"I believe they will be passed in two weeks. You only have to pick up the papers to see what desperate straits these men are coming to, to get to Washington. Look at the trains that have been seized. I don't believe in lawlessness; no, far from it. It makes no difference if they don't get here Tuesday. We will go to the Capitol steps and make our demands, and come back here to camp and wait.

"This revolutionary spirit of '76 is making the money lenders tremble now. Congress takes two years to vote on anything if left to itself. Twenty millions of people are hungry and can't wait two year on something to eat.

"Four millions men idle for nine months. That's what Grover Cleveland has cost this country. [Great applause.] Sherman and Tom Reed have helped him; so the Republicans have not got the horse on the Democrats. [More applause.] If Congress knows what the people need and does not give it, Congress is dishonest. We propose to give them the benefit of the doubt and show them the way out of the hole."

In this strain Coxey talked for half an hour, explaining his bill for good roads, for plenty of money, and its companion piece for universal luxury through non-interest bearing bonds. Every thrust at the plutocrats was accentuated by the clang of the bell, and the crowd which listened was a constantly changing but attentive one.

Meantime the army inside the canvass had been disposing of a dinner. The men lined up before a commissary wagon from which squares of the bread which they called "punk" was dealt out to them. This they took over to the camp fire where several buckets of uninviting meat stew had been prepared. Each wealer received a big spoonful of the stew on his bread, and then sat about on the ground eating heartily. Although there is much humor about the affair, the sight of such a Sunday dinner was not a humorous one. It was pitiful, too, to see the careworn men stretched out on the bare ground in the blazing sun poorly clad, although all of them were clean shaven. A meal was prepared for the leaders in the headquarters tent.

Some few of the men had money and procured sandwiches at the roadside stands, but most of them stayed by the camp. Visitors came until dark, inspected the camp, looked at Coxey's handsome horses in the stables near by and went home with whatever fear they may have entertained of lawless outbreak from the men pretty thoroughly quelled. The gate receipts for the day are said to be about $100.

General Coxey came into the city at night and registered at one of the best hotels. He declares that his army will march to the Capitol Tuesday noon, hold its great mass meeting on the steps to demand the passage of his bills and then return to camp to wait until they become law.

The start of the army from Rockville on the final stage of its march was delayed this morning by the need of provision for seven sick members of the army. The only provision possible was attendance in the almshouse of Montgomery county, of which Rockville is the county seat.

When it was learned by the sick men that they must be cared for at the poorhouse six of them refused to go there, but would march the last half mile with the ranks if they might ride on the wagons up to that point. This they did, but the seventh man was so crippled by rheumatism, resulting from exposure, that he could exercise no option as to his course.

The column was organized the same as when entering Rockville Saturday, save that the Christopher Columbus Jones contingent from Philadelphia marched at the end of the line today. Mr. Jones wore a silk hat. Part of the way he footed it in the mud with the others, but on the last stretch he rode Coxey's big Hambletonian trotter bareback. This was very trying for Mr. Jones, and a saddle was procured for his use while riding into Washington.

The way out from Rockville to the main pike, a distance of four or five miles, lay along a back road where the mud was deep and the brooks too wide to ford at a jump.

At Mitchell's crossroads, about seven miles from this city, the army was met by 200 wheelmen who had come out from Washington to greet Coxey as a champion of good roads. They lined up on one side of the pike road and gave Coxey three lusty cheers, with yells for good roads.

The slogan gave Coxey his cue, and, standing in his phaeton, he spoke for five minutes upon the need of good highways and what he deemed the certainty that would follow the passage of his good roads and non-interest bearing bond bills. The wealers cheered the chieftain of the wealers as he sat down. Then they cheered Carl Brown and the march was resumed, with a stream of flashing wheels flowing along on either side of the column.

Soon men on horseback, and men and women in plain and in handsome turnouts were met. They had driven out from the city in the bright morning to see the Coxeyites march in. The sightseers increased with almost every rod as the town was neared, until, at the toll gate near the District line, the curious crowds by far outnumbered the tramping army. The residents were enjoying a spectacular entertainment, with Carl Brown and Chief Coxey in the leading parts.

Reaching the tollgate, Brown, with a big national flag before him, rode up and accosted the aged gate-keeper.

"I want to know if you will recognize the national colors and permit us to pass through?" said Brown, while a dense throng crowded near.

"The flag can go through free, but you must pay 4 cents each for your hores," replied the gateman.

Then Coxey drove up and said he had seventeen horses. The gateman thought there were more.

"Well, count them," said Coxey; "how much for seventeen horses?"

"Four times seven makes twenty-eight and I want sixty-eight cents," announced the gateman, closing his computation mentally and blurting forth the result. Coxey pulled a dollar bill off a fat roll of paper money and handed it to the gateman.

"Time is money," announced Coxey as the toll-taker delayed with the change.

As Carl Brown again started the march he turned to the crowds and shouted:

"When the good roads bill becomes a law there won't be any Dick Turpins to hold you up on the highway and demand your money or your life."

This created roars of laughter, and the tramp was resumed.

At the District boundary line the army was halted to give cheers for the Federal power. Just as the army moved on after this a dozen men were discovered over the fence in an open lot drawn up in line. It was the "Unknown's" contingent of seceders, who had tramped over from Rockville early, and at their head was the man Bizarro, if that be the "Unknown's" name.

"Men of the Unknown contingent of the commonweal, give three cheers for the main body of the commonweal, for Brother Coxey, for Brother Brown and the whole business," he yelled, and they cheered and stayed where they were.

"Don't pay any attention to them" commanded Carl Brown, as he rode forward. And they didn't.

No other incident, save constantly increasing crowds, marked the progress and arrival at the camp on the Brightwood park racing grounds at 1.15 p. m. The army disappeared with their wall tent and up went this placard.

"No admission is charged to these grounds, but all persons entering here are expected to contribute at least 25 cents, or as much as they can afford, for the good of the cause. All penniless admitted free."

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

National Guard Guns Locked Up and Police in Readiness.

The arms of the entire National Guard in the District have been locked up for fear that some attack may be made upon the armories by the commonwealers. The order was issued Saturday by Gen. Albert Ordway.

The entire police force have been ordered to sleep in their respective stations. They will be there in readiness to respond to any call that may be issued for assistance.

A number of the members of the various companies have asked to be relieved, some of them sending in their resignations, which were not accepted.

Three days' rations will, it is understood, be issued to the various troops to-day. Company C will be stationed regularly at their headquarters until all apprehension of danger is passed.

The commanding officers of the guard whose business will not permit them to personally watch the situation, one which they seem to think is dangerous, have had telephones placed in their respective places of business and their residences, that they may be reached at a moment's notice.

BROWN TO THE ARMY.

He and Coxey Won't Submit to the Hero Worship Thrust at Them.

Carl Brown brought his forces to attention last night at Brightwood park and read to them the following orders:

GENERAL ORDER NO. 1. IN THE FIELD, CAMP THADDEUS STEVENS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

COMRADES OF THE COMMONWEAL—At last we are at the Mecca of our pilgrimage. Through snow and ice, sleet and rain, police persecutions and dissentions you have triumphed one and all, and while the people are cheering brother Coxey and myself because they have been used to hero worship so long, do not forget that we both recognize that the humblest member of the commonweal is entitled to as much credit as ourselves, for it is to that co-operative spirit that you have all shown, that has challenged the admiration of military men and surpasses all the military discipline of ancient or modern times, is due this great success thus far.

No Roman conqueror, Roman legion, or German phalanx returning with trophies of victory ever received a greater ovation than the commonweal of Christ to-day by the good people of the nation's capital.

And though many thousands have viewed us no admission price has been charged, but many

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KELLEY NOW IN DES MOINES

His Army of a Thousand Fed and Sheltered by the City.

HE REFUSES TO LEAVE ON FOOT

The Railways Must Furnish Him Transportation or He Stays—Sympathy for the Weary Marchers—Gov. Jackson Declines to Interfere or Issue Orders—Plans for To-day.

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 29.—Des Moines is in a state of excitement over the arrival of Kelley's industrial army. The men had marched twenty-seven miles last night without food and were held by the police five miles out of the city in a driving rainstorm all day with no provisions or shelter. During the last twenty-four hours the army has undergone greater hardships than at any time since it left Utah, but notwithstanding the severe test, not twenty-five men were missing when Des Moines was reached.

The start from Van Metor was made last night in a heavy storm, and when day dawned the column was still eighteen miles from its destination. The commissary wagons were empty, and the men, wet and hungry, plodded on, until they reached Walnut Creek, shortly before noon. They struggled in during the afternoon, and by 3 o'clock 1,000 men had gathered.

Mayor Hillis sent thirty policemen and Sheriff McGarraugh as many deputies to meet the army and inform them that they would have to pass on through Des Moines to a deserted stove factory, where food and shelter were provided. This Gen. Kelley flatly refused to do, saying that his men must be fed before they marched another mile. The officers were obdurate, and the 1,000 hungry men stood shivering in the rain until 4.30 o'clock, hoping for provisions.

Gen. Weaver sent out forty loaves of bread, and that served as breakfast and dinner. Mayor Hill insisted that if the men did not go tó where the food was they should have none. At last Kelley consented to march to the stove factory. The industrials finally moved through the streets feebly singing their army songs.

The streets were lined with spectators, and and as the weary marched by, weak from hunger, women wept and sympathized with them and denounced the authorities. The stove factory, one and half miles east of the capital, furnished shelter for all the men, and their spirits revived at the wholesome supper furnished by the city.

All day long the city authorities were in a turmoil of excitement. The mayor announced that the city would furnish but one day's provisions and then request the army to move on. Kelley was weary but determined when seen at the camp to-night and seemed nowise discouraged.

"Of course we will get a train," he said. "We will stay here until we do get one. I have been informed that arrangements are being made to take us out Tuesday with teams. But we won't go until we go on a train, and on one furnished by railway officials. We will not seize, however, and there need be no fear on that score."

The army expects to remain quietly in camp to-morrow awaiting the result of the efforts of the trade and labor assembly to secure transportation. To-morrow's mass meeting is expected to decide what will be done.

Governor Jackson said to-night that he would take no action until requested to do so by the county authorities. "The matter is entirely in the hands of the city and county," he said, "and I will do nothing until called upon."

Wonderful Bulletproof Coat.

LONDON, April 30.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Berlin says that the bulletproof coat, the invention of Tailor Dowe, is attracting serious attention from the German military authorities. The material was yesterday tested before twenty officers from the war ministry, the general, staff, artillery, and engineers. Every precaution was taken to have a genuine test, as it was thought that at the previous tests Dowe had used cartridges that contained less powder than the army cartridges. Dowe again showed his faith in his invention by offering himself clothed in one of the coats as a target. This offer, however, was not accepted. Shots were fired at the material from a distance of ten paces, and the trial was a complete success. Emperor William will now probably witness further trials with the invention.

Successful Jail Delivery.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 30.—Y. C. Hughes, Sam. McLendon, Joe Griffith, and George Rice, colored, made a daring and successful escape from Jefferson county jail to-day. The first named was convicted of murder and under sentence of death, and second and third under indictments for murder; fourth, burglary and grand larceny. The jail is new and was thought to be the strongest in the South. A hole a foot square was cut out of solid sheet iron in the top of the cell through which the prisoners got to the roof. After breaking through the roof they escaped over the outer wall by means of blankets. Bloodhounds were used as soon as the delivery was discovered, but proved of no avail.

Herbert Speaks to Seamen.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 29.—Secretary of the Navy Herbert, and Rev. William H. Millburne, D. D., chaplain of the United States Senate, spoke at the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Pennsylvania Seamens' Friend Society, held in Holland Memorial Presbyterian church to-day. Mr. Herbert's remarks were devoted to praise for seamen, and comments on the increase of huge fortunes, and of poverty in this country.

A Slight Reduction This.

LONDON, April 30.—A dispatch from Berne says that Switzerland has represented to Dr. Claparade, the Swiss minister at Washington, that it has decided in regard to the arbitration between Chili and America to award $240,564, instead of the $9,000,000 demanded.

Stopped the Fight.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—A thousand or more people surrounded Col. Boone's arena at the fair to see a fight between a lion and bear Officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and forty policemen, however, prevented the performance.

Distinguished Visitors at Fort Monroe.

FORT MONROE, Va., April 29.—Secretaries Gresham and Carlisle, Don Dickinson and Mr. Thurber arrived here this morning and visited the fort, Soldiers' Home and Hampton Normal school.

Telegraphic Brevities.

NEW YORK, April 29—The golden jubilee of the Church of St. Francis of Assissi was celebrated to-day with great pomp.

HAMBURG, Pa., April 28.—Extensive forest fires are devastating the mountain districts of Luzerne and the upper part of Schuykill counties. The loss will be heavy.

BOONE, Iowa, April 29.—A fire which started late last evening in the business portion of the town, was not brought under control until long after midnight. Eight buildings were destroyed, the losses aggregating $40,000, with insurance of about $25,000.

SOMERSPOINT, N. J., April 29.—The forest fire at Scullville, which is still raging, has destroyed $5,000 worth of timber, fruit trees, and hay, besides the Adams and Smith properties, and two dwellings valued at $1,500. The forest fire near here is burning fiercely, has covered an area of two miles square, and destroyed timber and cordwood, entailing an $8,000 loss.

TRENTON, N. J., April 29.—Vice Chancellor Bird has rendered a decision in the famous Star Rubber Company litigation sustaining as valid mortgages for nearly $400,000 made by the directors of the company in favor of themselves and three Trenton banks, and recorded at midnight in January, 1881, to secure indorsements and cash advancements three days before the concern went into the hands of a receiver.

FRAUDULENT FEDERAL AID.

Great Northern Strikers Will Make a Test Case of Alleged Protection.

FARGO, N. D., April 29.—The local members of the railway union have a new scheme on foot which they think will cause the Great Northern road considerable expense, and may result in the company having to pay the salaries and expenses of deputy marshals employed ostensibly to protect mails, but in reality they say to enable Great Northern passenger trains to run.

The men claim to have positive evidence that the company has sent out trains having neither mail or mail agent aboard, though mail cars were attached to either end of the trains and they were manned by United States deputy marshals.

In one particular case, which the strikers will make the basis of their charges, they allege that a train left St. Paul and ran to this point with twenty deputies on board; that the officers were on ostensibly to protect mail cars, of which there were two, one at each end, but that there was no mail agent, and that the Great Northern fraudulently secured the aid of deputy marshals to enable them to run a train under the guise of desiring the protection of United States mail. They will lay the matter before Congress at once.

A SENSATIONAL SCENE.

A Mutiny in the Ohio Penitentiary Narrowly Averted by a Minister's Act.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 29.—A sensational scene occurred at the Ohio penitentiary to-day during the chapel exercises. There has been strong feeling between Warden James and Deputy Warden Playford for some time, which resulted in the Warden, some weeks ago, refusing to appoint Playford for another term, but naming another man.

Playford's time would have expired to-morrow, and he secured permission from the chaplain to make a brief farewell speech to the prisoners at the chapel to-day. About the time he was to begin speaking the warden told him to sit down, and while an explanation was going on between the two Assistant Deputy Warden Stackhouse undertook to remove Playford by force.

He dragged him partly across the rostrum, when they engaged in a fistic set-to, and Stackhouse was knocked down. While this was going on more than 1,500 prisoners rose in their places and made demonstrations which looked like a mutiny was at hand, but the strong words of the chaplain restored quiet. Playford and Stackhouse retired for repairs and the service was not further interrupted. Playford was suspended by the warden, and will have both Stackhouse and the warden arrested to-morrow for assault and humiliation.

NO SOLUTION IN SIGHT.

Northern Pacific Troubles Remain in an Unsettled Condition.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 29.—Business will be resumed on the Great Northern to-morrow. In some respects the strike situation is unchanged from last night, although there have been interesting developments.

The proposition of the commercial bodies of the two cites for submission to an arbitration board of five disinterested persons has been generally discussed, being the chief topic at the union men's mass meeting at Labor hall this afternoon.

Mayor Eustis, of Minneapolis, and State Labor Commissioner Powers were present and addressed the men, urging them to accept the new proposition for arbitration. Their suggestions were fairly hooted down.

President Debs privately said he was in favor of the scheme proposed by the commercial bodies, but when he addressed the Labor hall mass meeting he spoke as a mouthpiece of a committee whose majority is against him and very radical, and he said that the men had demanded justice and that arbitration was out of the question.

Trying to Compromise.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 29.—President Debbs said to-night regarding the restoration of wages by the Great Northern railroad to the Brotherhood men that if wages of the shop men, track hands, and other minor employes are restored he would call off the strike whether the American Railway Union was recognized by the road or not. Mr. Debbs did not apparently attach any great importance to the restoration of the schedule for engineers and firemen, except that he considered it a sign of weakening on the part of Mr. Hill.

A Peculiar Fatality.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 20.—A special from Winchester, Va., says: John Newcomb, a prominent farmer, residing near Wadesville, Clarke county, was killed yesterday under peculiar circumstances. While driving home from here his horse ran away, throwing him out of his buggy. His son, hearing of it, went in a wagon to fetch him, when the son's horse likewise became unmanageable, and a second runaway occurred, in which the elder of the two was again thrown out and killed.

An Influx of Chinamen.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—The steamship Oceanic brought from China 618 Chinese, of whom 461 expect to be landed at this port. The Oceanic is the last steamer of the period of registration. The Chinese passengers nearly all wear red caps, but it is strongly suspected the most of them are common cooks and laundrymen. They will probably be landed to-day and inspected by the Chinese bureau.

The Big Fire At New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 29.—The loss to the St. Charles hotel by last night's fire will reach $500,000; to surrounding property $100,000. John Riley, a baker, was instantly killed by leaping from the burning building. It is not known whether the present proprietors will rebuild or not. The hotel was owned by a stock company and managed by Col. R. E. Rivers.

Kentucky Fall Meeting.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 29.—The Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association decided here yesterday to give $69,000 in stakes and purses at its coming fall meeting. The largest stake is the Kentucky futurity for three-year-olds worth $30,000. Then follows three stakes of $5,000 and five of $2,000.

John S. Gittings' Home Burned.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 29.—Fire from some unknown cause broke out in the barn on the estate of John S. Gittings, ex-State Treasurer of Maryland, on the Liberty road, three miles from Baltimore, at 10 o'clock to-night, and before it could be checked destroyed property valued at $20,000.

Grand Whist Contest.

CHICAGO, April 29.—By a total score of 303 points 100 of the Chicago whist clubs defeated an equal number of players representing the stage at large. The game was the greatest ever played in the history of the world, 400 men being seated at the tables.

Another Strike To-day.

CHICAGO, April 29.—The union painters and paper hangers acted in a spirit of retaliation at a mass meeting this afternoon and declared a general strike upon all the bosses who locked their men out three weeks ago, to take effect Monday morning.

Wellman's Polar Expedition.

TROMSOE, Norway, April 29.—The North Polar expedition under the command of Mr. Walter Wellman has arrived here enroute for the island of Spitzbergen and the far north.

A Bible for Coxey.

The bicycle club of the Y. M. C. A. will go to Brightwood to-night on their wheels and present to the general the Bible which was sent to him in care of the association. Secretary Pugh will make the address.

Small Afternoon Blaze.

Fire broke out at 5 o'clock yesterday evening in the residence of John McCarty, at No. 243 New Jersey avenue northwest. It was soon extinguished. Loss, $100.

SERIOUS SEISMIC SHOCKS

A Graphic Account from the Earthquakes in Greece.

OFFICIAL REPORTS GIVEN OUT

Earth Rocked and Swayed By the Hand of Mighty Nature—An Awe-Inspiring Exhibition of the Terrible Forces of the Subterranean Waves—Countless Loss of Life.

ATHENS, April 29.—The official reports from earthquake-stricken districts in no wise minimize the first accounts of the disaster as told heretofore. The whole coast line from the ancient port of Larymna to Thormopyla suffered terribly from the shocks. King George was deeply stirred by the scenes of suffering that he witnessed during his visit to Atalanti. He has announced his intention of visiting Thebes and Livadia to extend aid and sympathy to the afflicted people there.

The loss of life on Friday night last must have been very great. Reports from all the districts have not been received, but M. Boupides, minister of the interior, has received advices that in the Lokris district alone, 300 were killed. Two hundred and thirty bodies have already been recovered and the work of searching for the others is being actively pursued under the direction of officials of the various towns. About 300 persons were injured. The people of Atalanti have fled to the hills for safety.

In this district there was a continuous series of shocks. In seven hours and a half three hundred and sixty-five were counted. When the earth movements began the houses began to totter and fall. Many of the inhabitants who were uninjured forgot everything except their personal safety. They ran wildly from the doomed city and sought a firm standing place on the hills that rise behind the town. The earth swung to and fro like a pendulum and between the swings would tremble and quiver. Great fissures opened in the earth over an area of ten square kilometres.

Much damage was done along the shore by seismic wave which encroached upon the coast for a distance of twenty kilometres. A number of houses were destroyed by this means, and there can be no doubt that lives were lost and hurled with thundering crash into the valleys below. Eye witnesses describe it as having been an awe inspiring exhibition of mighty forces of nature, before which man was utterly helpless.

Deep subterranean mumblings and reports resembling the sound of cannon fired at a distance continue to be heard, and the people are in mortal fear that other and more severe shocks may follow.

The contour of part of the coast line has been materially changed. The shore on the Euboean side has sunk six feet. Other natural phenomena accompanied the disturbance. The sulphur springs at Aidipso were temporarily changed in character and spouted forth the contents of almost boiling water. The springs of pure fresh water appeared in the crater of an extinct volcano. The center of the disturbance lies between Larymna and the Malian gulf, but throughout the extent of Greece the shocks were felt.

CARL BROWN MAKES A CALL.

Coxey's Trusty Lieutenant and Lecturer Blows in on The Times.

One large white sombrero, one calfskin overcoat, one buckskin undercoat, five silver coin buttons, one pair of heavy riding boots and a heavy growth of chin whiskers turned into Mephistolean points climbed up five flights of stairs to the perch of THE TIMES' city editor last night.

Two reporters sneaked under the table, "Snowball," the colored copy boy, scraped off the wall plaster on a slide for the door, and the scribe reached for a large pair of office shears.

But it was only Carl Brown, the man of peace, the advocate of good roads and the exponent of reincarnation. He merely called for a social chat, and his reminiscences were vividly interesting.

"The newspapers," he explained, "made Smith bigheaded by calling him 'The Unknown.' As a matter of fact, we dubbed Smith by that name because he didn't want the men to know he had been a patent medicine lecturer."

"What do you think of the prohibition put on the Odd Fellows' parade?"

"It was probably sprung as a precedent."

"Then you don't expect to get into the grounds?"

"I think we will. We intend to assemble on the large open space facing the east side, where the inaugurations take place. I don't see where they will deny us that. I have talked to crowds in that place way back in the sixties."

"Why don't you see the authorities and settle the matter definitely?"

"Because they have as yet denied us nothing, and, in fact, our treatment by the police to-day was all that could be desired. They helped us in preserving order and were uniformly courteous."

"How about the good roads bill?"

"It will go through. It can't help but go through. We will stay here until it does go through."

Then the marshal yawned, stretched himself and remarked that he was headed for a Turkish bath "joint," where he was going to get clean and have a good sleep.

TELEGRAPHIC COXEYANA.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 29.—A number of Yale students on bicycles left this afternoon for Saybrook to meet the New England division of Coxey's army. They will escort them to this city, where a big reception will be given them by the collegians.

PUEBLO, Col., April 29.—At a meeting held for the purpose of forming a home contingent of the Coxey army, Senator Wolcott was denounced by speeches and in a long set of resolutions for his speech in the Senate a few days ago against the commonweal movement as an unnecessary march of vagrants.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 29.—Col. Calvin and his 200 men arrived here at midnight from Mt. Sterling on the Baltimore and Ohio, the citizens of that place having raised the money to pay for the transportation of the crowd. The militia came on the same train. The Galvinites are quartered in the Assembly hall in this city.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 23.—The Galvin contingent of the Coxey army reached this city last midnight. They went into camp beyond the west bank of the Scioto, a part, however, sleeping in the Trades' Assembly hall. To-day all went into camp. Their wants were being supplied by the Trades Assembly of this city, which is furnishing provisions and raising sums of money to transport them from the city.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., April 29.—The San Francisco and Oakland industrial army tramped yesterday from beyond Cortland to Richland, fifteen miles south of Sacramento. The road was along the river bank and lined with orchards in which oranges are now ripening. The army went into camp in Jammon's large warehouse. The men numbered nearly 1,200 and so far have conducted themselves quietly and peaceably.

NEW LONDON, Conn., April 29.—Morrison I. Swift's commonwealers delegation, as he calls it, spent a quiet and comfortable Sunday here and were supplied with food, including a hot dinner, which was prepared for them in Knights of Labor hall. This afternoon another public meeting was held, at which Fitzgerald delivered an address and a collection amounting to $6 was taken up. This evening the musical talent of the army gave a free concert.

BOSTON, April 29.—Several hundred people assembled on the common this afternoon in expectation of hearing from Superintendent Swift, of the unemployed army, the condition of the delegation now on its road to Washington, but were disappointed, as that gentleman is in New London. David Taylor assumed the chairmanship of the meeting and speeches were made by Mrs. Merrifield, George J. Multo, Patrick F. O'Neill, and others.

CHICAGO, April 26.—Unless something unforeseen occurs the Chicago contingent of the commonweal army will leave for Washington Tuesday morning. The spirit of discontent is allayed and all are looking forward to the start. Numbers of people visited the barracks to-day and quite a sum was realized from their generosity. Food and clothing are scarce. The men are living in scant provender, the boom of Wednesday having apparently died out.

YOUNG REPUBLICANS MEET.

Permanent Organization of Young District Politicians is Effected.

The second meeting of the Young Men's Republican League, which was held at Loyal Legion hall yesterday afternoon, was largely attended. A permanent organization was effected and officers elected for the current year. The committee on the framing of constitution, consisting of Messrs. Page, chairman; Bushley, and Hiteshew, reported a constitution, which was read to the club and unanimously adopted.

The object of the league is "to advocate, promote, and maintain the principals of Republicanism as enunciated by the Republican party; to direct and interest in politics those who have hitherto been more or less indifferent to their political duties; to work in harmony with the National Republican League; to perform such other work as may best conserve the interest of the Republican party, nationally and locally, especially in the purification and maintenance on a high plane of the political sentiment in the city of Washington.

The officers elected at the meeting yesterday were as follows: President John M. Deponai; first vice president, John C. Palmer; second vice president, George F. Page; corresponding and recording secretary, Harry Chipman Bursley; financial secretary, Webster Hiteshew.

The club will hold its next meeting Wednesday night at 8 p. m. at 419 Tenth street, at which meeting some important questions will be discussed, principally that of sending delegates to the National League convention next June at Denver, Colo.

THE HORSE EXHIBITION AGAIN.

Prof. Gleason Will Perform at Convention Hall To-night and To-morrow.

The interest in the remarkable exhibition of Prof. O. R. Gleason is indicated by the announcement that it has been necessary to repeat his horse show two more nights this week, to-night and to-morrow night. Prof. Gleason has succeeded in entirely subjugating every horse that that has been brought to him thus far. On Saturday night a vicious brute which seemed to be absolutely beyond the control of its owner, was reduced in a few moments by the magic of the professor's voice to absolute submission. He walked around him, put his hand in his mouth, and in every way showed that the animal was effectually tamed, but to show that not he alone could do these things to the horse the owner afterward had no trouble with him.

Professor Gleason is undoubtedly America's best horse trainer, and his exhibition is unlike and superior to that of the other horse men.

He announces that a pair of unruly horses from Kentucky will be handled to-night. His prices have been reduced to fifty and twenty-five cents. The exhibition will be given as heretofore at Convention Hall.

MUST UNITEDLY RESIST.

The Labor Conference Tell Laborers to Submit to No Further Reductions.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 29.—The labor conference called together by Joseph Buchanan adjourned its secret session at a late hour last night, after deciding to meet again on Septemcer 14 at a place to be selected by Chairman Buchanan. Before adjournment the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Your committee has considered the various propositions offered and believe that the mere fact that this conference has been held is a living evidence that the organized labor sentiment of the country is a unit on the fundamental principles that underlie the labor problem; and

Whereas, This body recommends that the official conference, which we are assured will soon be held between the Knights of Labor and other national organizations, should take such steps as will lead to an agreement for united action of labor forces in the industrial and legislative field; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this body that the conference between the representatives of the organizations herein referred to should be held on or before the 2d day of July, 1894, and that in the event the labor convention called for by the general executive board of the Knights of Labor, is not held by the foregoing date, the chairman of this conference is hereby authorized to issue a call for a conference, September 14, 1894.

Resolved, That this conference hereby recommends to the forces of America to unitedly resist any further reduction of wages, and to energetically renew our efforts for the reduction of the hours of labor.

Resolved, That we urge all working people to unite their efforts in such action as shall secure that legislation for which all phases of the labor movement have contended, to the end that the industrial classes may have full recognition of their rights in the laws of the land.

The place for holding the September convention will, it is thought, be a western city, as suggested by J. P. Maguire on Saturday. President Gompers, of the Federation, was not enthusiastic when the idea of holding another convention was broached. He said he was opposed to it. It is said he would like more action and less talk.

The Sovereign Bond Case.

The attorneys for General Master Workman Sovereign and T. B. Maguire, representing the Knights of Labor, have calendared for hearing the injunction suit against J. G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury, to prevent the issuance of and payment of interest upon the fifty million bond issue. As the case now stands, if the plaintiffs shall succeed, relief can only be granted to prevent payments. The hearing, which will be upon defendants demurrer, will take place before Mr. Justice Hagner during the present or next week.

The Buggy Overturned.

John Hutchinson, of Benning, D. C., was driving on the Bladensburg road, in a buggy with his sixteen-year-old daughter, about 6.30 o'clock yesterday evening. The horse became frightened and the buggy was overturned, badly injdring Miss Hutchinson about the head. Mounted Officers Cook and Kenney who witnessed the accident, took the unfornate people home.

Overhead Trolley Accident.

Frederick Yaeger was riding back from a visit to Coxey on a Takoma electric car yesterday evening. About half way in he was struck by an iron pole between the tracks, knocking him senseless and breaking his collar bone. He was taken to his home, at 411 Sixth street northwest, in the Eighth precinct patrol wagon.

Mgr. Satolli Favors English.

Rev. Dean William White, of the Catholic diocese of La Crosse, Wis., says Mgr. Satolli has ordered that English be the language of all Catholic cathedrals in America. The order applies particularly to La Crosse, nearly all the cathedrals there having but one English service.

From Over the Ocean.

LONDON, April 29.—The Queen arrived from the continent to-day and has taken up her residence in Windsor Castle.

LIEGE, Belgium, April 29.—Six anarchists have been arrested charged with complicity in the recent dynamite outrage in this city.

ROME, April 29.—The Bishop of Providence has arrived in this city. It is expected that the Bishop of Springfield will arrive here shortly.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—The steamer Oceanic brings information that fire has been raging in Shanghai, China, since April 3, and has destroyed over 500 houses. The French quarter was barely saved.

LYONS, April 29.—The exhibition in this city was opened to-day by Prime-Minister Casimier-Perier, who was assisted in the inauguration ceremonies by M. Burdeau, Minister of Finance, and M. Marty, Minister of Commerce.

PARIS, April 29.—Emilie Henry, the anarchist who was sentenced to death for causing the explosion at the Hotel Terminus, has been transferred to the prison De La Roquelte, from which he will not emerge again until he is taken to the guillotine that will be erected in the place De La Roquette for his execution.

LISBON, April 29.—The doctors appointed to examine into the disease that is epidemic in this city differ as to the nature of the disease. Some of the physicians declare it to be a mild type of Asiatic cholera, while the others maintain that it is simply gastro-enteritis due to bad sanitation.

LONDON, April 30.—A dispatch to the Standard from Vienna says that the express train in which Archduke Joseph was traveling from Buda Pest to Gratz was shot at yesterday. The bullet entered the compartment next to the one occupied by the archduke. Nobody was injured. It is believed that the affair was connected with the attacks made on the archduke by Hungarian papers for his attitude on the Kossuth question.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., April 29.—The Hon. Sir George R. Dibbs, prime minister colonial secretary has telegraphed to prime minister of Victoria, the Hon. J. B. Patterson, saying that New South Wales is in favor of Samoa being placed under sole protection of Great Britain rather than under the control of a colony which perhaps, would have no power to enforce its orders. The colony that Sir George refers to is New Sealand.

PRESENT WEEK IN CONGRESS

Probable Course of the Debate on the Tariff Bill.

REPUBLICAN POLICY OF DELAY

They Are Still Hoping for a Schism in the Democratic Ranks—But Few Set Speeches in Prospect—Appropriation Bills in the House—No Coxey Resolutions.

The course which the tariff debate may take in the Senate this week will depend entirely upon developments from day to day. The agreement for the limitation of debate on the tariff to certain hours each day has expired, and the Republicans have no disposition to revive it. The Democrats have been successful in advancing the hour for meeting from 12 to 11 o'clock, but they only get the bill up each day after the disposal of the routine morning business by an aye and nay vote, and are making progress by elbowing themselves along. They have not yet decided whether they will attempt to extend the debate until a later hour each day than has yet been observed.

Their programme in this respect will depend upon the progress that may be made with the compromise now in hand. The feeling is general on the Democratic side that if they get a bill which commands the support of the entire Democratic side of the chamber, the Republican antagonism will weaken, that the opposition will be content to make earnest protest, but without any effort to prolong the final vote beyond the time necessary to discuss the various schedules in a business-like manner, and that night sessions may not be resorted to.

Senator Harris said yesterday he thought that if the Republicans once became convinced that there was no prospect of opposition to the bill among the Democrats they would yield gracefully to the inevitable, and allow the bill to pass after expressing their reasons for their antagonism.

"If we succeed in reaching that state," he said, "and Republican Senators take this view of the matter and conduct themselves accordingly, it will not be the policy of the Democratic management of the bill to impose any unusual hardships upon Senators."

He declined to say what course would be adopted in case the developments should not be as satisfactory as he hopes, because he would in that event have to consult with other members of the Democratic steering committee as to the course to be pursued; but it is known from previous utterances of his that his policy in case the opposition should continue obdurate, whether the Democrats perfect their agreement or not, would be to extend the hours of the daily sessions and compel the Republicans to consume all the time devoted to speeches and force the bill along as rapidly as possible in the face of opposition.

It is even possible that if the Republicans do not indicate a willingness to confine themselves to what is called legitimate discussion, night sessions may be very suddenly precipitated, as the Democratic leaders feel the early disposal of the bill to be of the utmost importance.

The Republicans have not yet given up the hope of a schism in Democratic ranks, and they will announce no policy different from that which they have been pursuing until it is made manifest that all the Democratic Senators have united upon a bill. If such unison is not shown they will continue the present tactics with probably more frequent roll-calls and a more decided protest against long hours than have yet occurred.

They have not decided upon a course in case of a Democratic agreement, but there are some indications that if one is reached the opposition will not be so stubborn, as it is realized that it would in that event be futile in the end. They are unquestionably counting considerably upon the absence of Senator Hill at this time and the fact that he could not have been fully advised of the compromise under consideration. They evidently think that it will not meet his expectations, and if it should not, they hope for further disaffection in the party.

There are few set speeches in prospect for this week. Senator Aldrich will probably speak during the week, and Senators Squire and Kyle may also ask for time to deliver short speeches. The continuation of the speeches of Senators Quay and Dolph may also be counted upon as occasion may require.

The House will continue work on the appropriation bills this week. The Republicans developed an obstructive policy during the consideration of the diplomatic and consular bill, which was completed last Thursday, consuming an entire week by means of unimportant items. The Democrats fear that this policy is to be continued in furtherance of a well settled programme to delay the passage of the regular appropriation bills.

Should it be developed during the coming week that such is the fact, a special order may be necessary to expediate matters. After the completion of the army bill, the consideration of which was begun Saturday, it is probable that Mr. Dockery will be allowed to bring forward his bill reported from the joint committee on expenditures in the departments to reorganize the system of accounting in the Treasury Department, which is designed to reduce expenditures in the department $180,000.

It is necessary that this bill should be disposed of before the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill, now in process of completion by the Appropriations Committee, is passed, as the changes it makes in existing law must be incorporated in that bill. As soon as it is out of the way the river and harbor bill will be called up.

In case the Republicans persist in an obstructive programme an attempt will be made to pass it a week from to-day under suspension of the rules.

The managers of the House are very much in earnest in their determination not to permit any resolutions bearing on the Coxey movement to get into the arena of debate. They do not believe this subject should be agitated. It is contended that the subject can by no possibility of construction be considered privileged, and any request for unanimous consent for consideration will be promptly objected to. The only way in which this subject can be discussed in the House is under cover of debate on one of the pending appropriation bill, and such discussion can only eventuate in talk.

Shame Drove Him to Suicide.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 29.—John Atwater, a young man just past his majority suicided to-day in a bawdy house by taking twenty-five grains of morphine. Yesterday he was arrested, charged with robbing an old man of $325 and placed under $1,000 bond. This was given and after writing an eight page confession he repaired to the place referred to and ended his life. His parents are among the most highly respected.

Crimes and Casualties.

ASHLAND, Wis., April 29.—The Vaughan library building was destroyed by fire early this morning, causing a loss of about $175,000.

FLORENCE, Col., April 29.—Word has been received here that a fierce mountain fire is raging along the line of the Florence and Cripple Creek railroad, and its bridges are in danger.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 29.—Mrs. Anna E. Rhea, 66 years of age, of 2149 North Twenty-ninth street, committed suicide last night by taking laudanum obtained through a stranger. She was a hypocondriac, and subject to attacks of melancholia.

DOWNINGTOWN, Pa., April 29.—A freight train collision occurred on the Pennsylvania railroad near here last night in which Samuel Houck, of Bareville, Lancaster county, was instantly killed, his brother slightly hurt, and I. L. Stauffer, a flagman, of Harrisburg, seriously hurt.

JENKINSTOWN, Pa., April 29.—John Sheehan was killed and his companion, John Callen, injured while driving across the tracks of the Reading railroad at Limekiln pike. A coroner's jury to-day exonerated the railroad company from blame. Callen's condition is serious.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 29.—George W. Wills, 16 years of age, and two companions were boating on the Delaware river to-day, when their craft was run down by a ferryboat. Wills was drowned and his body has not been recovered. His companions were rescued by one of the crew of the ferryboat.