THE WASHINGTON TIMES

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COXEY CASES CONTINUED

Commonwealers Ably Defended by Distinguished Statesmen.

SENATOR ALLEN'S ABLE PLEA

He Appears for the Defense, Together with Several Congressmen, and Tells Judge Miller What He Thinks of the Rights of Citizens—Carl Browne Threatened.

The District Police Court was filled with an atmosphere of Populism yesterday for the trial of the three leaders of the commonweal army who entered the Capitol grounds on May Day. General Jacob S. Coxey, Marshal Carl Browne and Christopher Columbus Jones, of Philadelphia, the defendants, were early in court, supported by the presence of the local leader, Col. A. E. Redstone.

Several members of Congress were on hand as supporters. Conspicuous among them was Pence of Colorado, Hudson of Kansas, Kem of Nebraska, and Boen of Minnesota. The commonwealers were represented by attorneys S. F. Hyman and A. A. Lipscomb, formerly assistant district attorney.

Mr. Lipscomb started the proceedings with a motion to quash the information against Mr. Coxey on the following grounds: That the law on which the proceeding was based was unconstitutional, in that it denied the rights of citizens to peaceably assemble; that it conferred unlawful privilege upon the Vice President and Speaker of the House of Representatives in permitting them to set it aside.

The prosecuting officer, on his part, presented amended information from the original in merely charging in the second count that the defendants had tread upon the grass and shrubbery, omitting the allegation that they had injured it.

These preliminaries were followed by a wait for District Attorney Birney, who was to conduct the prosecution in person, and for Senator Allen, of Nebraska, who was to speak on the constitutional questions raised by the motion to quash.

Attorney Hyman offered a motion to quash on the ground that the value of the property destroyed had not been set forth nor the jurisdiction of the police court shown.

Judge Miller, in commenting on the second motion, said that had there been damage done to the extent of $100 in the course of a riot, to which trampling on the grass was incidental, the case would have been within the jurisdiction of the supreme court of the District, but he thought Attorney Hyman's motion was not well taken. Another technical objection raised by Mr. Lipscomb was that the operative part of the act did not specify where the prohibited acts were not to be done; that the Capitol grounds were mentioned only in the title of the act.

While this point was being argued Senator Allen entered the bar, shaking hands with Marshal Carl Browne. Soon afterwards came Mr. Coxey's son Jesse, who had represented the union of the blue and gray, and Mr. Coxey's daughter Mamie, who figured as the goddess of peace. Representatives Coffeen of Wyoming, Van Voorhis of New York, Lapham of Rhode Island, and Senator Stewart of Nevada.

The act, Mr. Lipscomb contended, might be taken to apply to any part of the city since Congress had jurisdiction over it, and Judge Miller held that the reference to the Capitol grounds in the preamble was sufficient.

Then Senator Allen rose, explaining first that he appeared to help secure for the men a fair trial without reference to any sentiment, local or national, regarding them or their movements. He first argued that Congress had no right to confer on the Vice President and Speaker of the House the right to suspend the enforcement of the act. "All legislative power is vested in Congress," he said, "and no such power is given except to the executive or legislative branches of the government. Congress cannot confer the power to suspend and nullify laws upon the Speaker or the Vice President, who is not a member of Congress, more than it can upon the Czar of Russia or the Governor of my state. This act is an attempt to confer upon officers of the government the sovereign power to repeal an act vested solely in Congress. That legislation is unconstitutional, because it takes from Congress its full and plenary power and confers it upon individuals."

Judge Miller, after arguments closed, overruled the objections of counsel for the defense to the information, the judge holding that the Capitol grounds act was constitutional. He also denied Coxey a special trial.

Senator Allen then referred to a case in which the legislature of Iowa had passed a law regulating the grazing of cattle on public lands, which was to depend upon the action of the voters in the different counties, the question being submitted by the supervisors. The Supreme Court of Iowa, he said, had held it to be unconstitutional.

"That was local option," commented the judge.

At another point of the argument Judge Miller remarked, "the courts have done a little legislation."

"Unfortunately for the people, the courts have made laws which have brought trouble upon this country," said the Senator. "If the courts had not taken to themselves the power of constant legislation, had not encroached upon the prerogatives of the legislative and executive departments, the government would be conducted along the lines nearer the intention of the authors of our Constitution.

"Whatever might be thought of the merits of the case," the Senator continued warmly, "it would assume a national importance which was not appreciated by the people of this city. It might be asserted that the right to peaceably assemble and to petition Congress was to be separated into different acts, but he denied it. The right of the English-speaking people, not to send written petitions, but to assemble unarmed, peaceably, without menaces, and to personally present their requests to their legislators, was a right inherent to the system of government of the English-speaking people, not a privilege, but a right. The wording of the Constitution carried the implication that there was a right to assemble and petition at the seat of government. It would be nonsensical to say they might assemble and petition in California, Texas, or Florida—everywhere but at the Federal city, the seat of government.

"If Congress can say that the people cannot assemble peaceably, without disturbing the transaction of public business, without interfering with legislation, does it not abridge the Constitution? Where should citizens logically assemble to petition but in proximity to the body to be petitioned?

"If Congress could forbid assembling on the Capitol grounds it could forbid it in the District of Columbia or in the adjoining states. So long as petitioners do not enter the halls of Congress, do not impede public or private business, they may assemble. It is a question of conduct, not of place.

"We have fallen upon evil times," declared the Senator, "upon times when the rights of citizens hinge upon the question whether his boots are blacked or his clothes shabby. Go to Congress any day; see the lobbyists there in the halls, the galleries, the seats, on their unlawful business, as I have seen them within twenty-four hours, then say that the man Coxey, coming here on an errand which I believe to be a worthy one, shall be driven from those steps where Dennis Kearney and Carter Harrison addressed the people fifteen years ago. No, this law is an infringement upon the rights of the people, and they will see that it is beaten down just as this man was beaten down the other day."

Some one in the audience cried "hear" and there were symptoms of applause. The Senator said a few words on the question of police privileges and then withdrew. Then Mr. Lipscomb followed with an argument along similar lines.

Judge Miller remarked, "The right to assemble is sometimes denied by monarchial governments, because with them assemblages of citizens are considered suspicious. With us the people are sovereign. This right has never been abridged, and God grant it never will be unless rash acts of misguided persons make it necessary for self-preservation, which is the first law of nature."

Judge Miller said there could be no question concerning the grounds covered by the acts, because it repeatly mentioned "said grounds," referring to the Capitol grounds mentioned in the preamble. The act was merely a police regulation, prohibiting actions which involved no moral turpitude, and therefore it was proper that the officers should set it aside on proper occasions. Congress had never intended to abridge the rights of citizens in legislating to secure peace and quiet on the Capitol grounds. The Constitution of the United States was a delegation of power to the chosen representatives of the people to make laws which the people must obey. Congress was there legislating, not particularly for Coxey but for all the people.

As the judge was saying that Congress had no intention to abridge the rights of the people, Carl Browne, who stood back against the railing in his buckskin suit, with a red handkerchief tied about his neck, and arms folded dramatically, spoke up.

"But they do it."

"You be quiet, sir. You are in court," said Judge Miller, coolly.

"Excuse me, sir" said Browne.

"If that man makes any more interruptions put him in the dock," said the judge, and proceeded with his remarks. If it were true as Senator Allen had said, that lobbyists infested the Capitol, they should be switched out as the thieves were from the temple, but that had nothing to do with the case. This was not the highest court in the land, but since the Constitution had been appealed to, it was his duty to construe it according to his lights. When men got into their heads this idea that they were wronged, it supplanted all ideas of law. Most of the people were willing to leave legislation to Congress. The only safety for working men, for all men, was in upholding the law, and it was the first attack that should be met.

Representative Van Voorhis, of New York, who had been sitting with counsel, raised the point that the information had not charged that the Vice President and Speaker had not exercised their power of setting aside the act. If a man is charged with crime under a law which admits of exceptions, it must be specified in the indictment that the exception did not exist. The offense itself was a trifling one, even admitting it to be as bad as its denunciators charged. The newspapers had magnified the offense, and Mr. Van Voorhis urged the court to try the case as though there were no reporters present.

"I will do that if counsel will," said the judge.

This argument had no effect on the decision. Mr. Lipscomb announced that he appeared solely for Gen. Coxey and would be assisted by Representative Pence. "I also have the honor to appear for Gen. Coxey," remarked a gray bearded gentlemen, known as "Pan-Electric" Rogers.

Mr. Lipscomb moved for a separate trial for Coxey, which was denied.

The empanelling of the jury was taken up after the noon recess, and by the defendants' attorneys candidates were questioned closely about their reading concerning the Coxey movement and their opinions of it.

The first man challenged was a local politician, Major H. L. Biscoe. One man, who gave his occupation as stenographer, was asked if he had been employed by any corporation, trust, or bank. The secretary of the board of trade, John R. Wight, was challenged with some acrimony by Mr. Lipscomb on the ground that he had shuffled, evaded, and evidently was trying to get on the jury. A challenge for cause was overruled by the court, and later Mr. Wight was challenged peremptorily. No candidate confessed to an opinion, and the jury was sworn at 2.15.

Mr. Mullowney made the opening statement for the government. He claimed that it was immaterial whether Coxey had carried a banner, walked on the grass, or even been present, since he was the leader and instigator of the affair. This brought from Attorney Hyman a motion for a severance of trial, which was overruled.

The first witness for the government was Detective Horne, of Washington, who had traveled with the army for several days as an enlisted "weeper." He told how Coxey enlisted him in Commune A as No. 15. Under cross-examination by Representative Pence the detective detailed his orders, said that none of the men were armed and that he had never heard Coxey or his men threaten any resort to violence. He had represented on joining that he was an unemployed laboring man. Some of the men had got drunk, but he had heard Gen. Coxey say that he would dismiss any men caught drunk or begging. Coxey had represented that he would make a speech on the Capitol steps, but never had intimated that he knew it to be unlawful.

Sergt. Slattery, of the police force, who had led the parade, told how Browne and Coxey had made their break into the Capitol grounds, but said that none of the Coxey men followed them, though a crowd of citizens rushed after Browne over the turf. Mr. Pence questioned the officer as to how many citizens had been arrested for rushing on the grounds. The answer was "none." Sergt. Slattery graphically reproduced the speech made by Marshal Browne at Brightwood. "It were a glorious marnin," he said, with a rich brogue, "the rays of the sun were shinin' on 'em and millions were a watching 'em. He wanted no guns nor bombs, but the lawmakers to be the lawbreakers."

Major Moore, the chief police, repeated the conversation with Coxey on April 30, when the general asserted his intention of carrying out the programme of speaking from the Capitol steps. Mr. Lipscomb endeavored to show by the major that the Capitol grounds had often been used for purposes such as Mr. Coxey endeavored to carry out, but was overruled.

The trial will be continued to-day and the attorneys stated to the court that they expected to conclude then.

MARSHAL BROWN'S ORDERS.

A Wagon Is Detailed to Gather Up Contributions of Citizens.

IN THE FIELD, CAMP GETHESEMANE, May 4, 1894.

Comrades of the Commonweal:

Another day of hard work and our camp is becoming a credit to the health of this part of the city, and the authorities ought to thank us, and so far as I know they do. It is only a portion of the local press that now keeps harping on sanitary matters with a coyotte-like youp.

The prosecution of Brothers Coxey, Jones, and myself commenced today, and we did not lack for counsel, while the array of volunteer witnesses was cheering to us. During the morning session of the court Senator Allen, of Nebraska, came in and made a masterful argument on constitutional law, covering the case of all three defendants.

Hon. Lafe Pence, Mr. Lipscomb and partner, and Hon. J. Hudson, of Kansas, announced that they appeared for Brother Coxey, while Mr. Hyman and Mr. Van Voorhies, M. C. from N. Y., said to the court that they would take care of the legal points in Brother Jones' and my defense, for I announced to all that so far as I was concerned, the prosecution might do its worst, and I should not go on the stand. If I could not be cleared on the evidence of witnesses, I would go to jail again. I took occasion to tell the judge what I thought of him, and did not apologize, as falsely stated in the evening sheet that pretends only to give the "news."

To-morrow the name of the camp will be Camp Galvin, the leader marshal of the next incoming contingent of the commonweal which we expect in camp soon.

To-morrow Marshals Broderick and Jones, of the Chicago and Philadelphia communities, will detail two men from each commune under command of Brother C. T. McKee, who will go out with a wagon and driver, which Marshal Sam. Pirimmer will furnish, for the purpose of gathering up the donations of shoes, hats, and clothing that have been tendered us, and to solicit from those who desire to contribute.

CARL BROWNE.

WHAT COXEY COSTS.

Heavy Expenses to the Government Caused by Commonwealers.

The Coxey movement in the Northwest is already putting the government to heavy expense. Yesterday the Treasury Department submitted to the House an estimate of the prospective deficiency of $50,000 for fees and expenses of United States marshals.

In asking the Treasury to submit the deficiency appropriation asked to Congress Attorney General Olney says: "At present an extraordinary kind of expense arises from bands of restless men in various sections of the country seizing upon property in the custody of the United States courts. Authorized expenses are already going on in Washington at the rate of $1,000 per day; an indefinite amount of expenses has been incurred and is growing in Montana, and other expenses may be expected, for which provision should be made. It is better to have an appropriation ready to meet these current expenses than to make application for the amount after the expenses have been incurred, because with money in hand the marshal can secure more readily the services of faithful posses for the protection of property. Assistance in such cases might by of little value if those employed to assist were not assured of speedy payment. You are notified of the probable necessity of this appropriation, that action may be taken by Congress in due time.

For the Commonwealers.

The public comfort committee, gratefully acknowledging the liberality of the citizens of Washington in so far contributing sufficiently to meet the needs of the commonweal encamped in the District, earnestly solicit the continuance of the same. Food must be sent in daily. Cash donations are especially valuable, enabling the committee to purchase at an advantage in quantity needed. The men also stand greatly in need of clothing of all kinds, especially trousers. At the suggestion of several Congressmen, the committee ask the assistance of the surrounding country and adjacent towns. Farmers are asked to contribute of their produce. The public comfort committee will collect donations on notification or the same may be left at the storeroom, No. 638 D street northwest. Parties leaving money and supplies should take a receipt from the custodian.

PUBLIC COMFORT COMMITTEE, 638 D street n. w.

Even Coming in Balloons.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 4.—A special to the Courier-Journal, from Harrodsburgh, Ky., says:

C. Peter Springer, a Mexican veteran and a Coxey enthusiast, with a half dozen companions, left here last evening for Washington in a balloon to join the commonwealers. They took charts, compasses, and maps along with them to direct their course. They took six days' provisions with them, and will land as the balloon needs refilling and take a fresh start until the journey is finished. Springer secured an experienced aeronaut to pilot them safely to their journey's end, and says he will contribute $10,000 to Coxey on his arrival at Washington.

In the Commonweal's Name.

NEW YORK, May 4.—A large corps of policemen last evening made a raid on a crowd of tramps numbering 125 that had taken possession of the woodlands around North Elizabeth, N. J. They were waiting for the coming of the Connecticut detachment of Coxey's army, and had built cabins of railroad ties, stolen from the Pennsylvania railroad tracks. The police caused them speedily to remove. The camp was demolished and the men driven across the Union county line. For the last two weeks more than 1,500 chickens have been stolen from coops within two miles of this camp. Drivers on the Newark road have been frequently stopped and robbed and the city has been besieged with beggars.

Little Coxey Items.

SEATTLE, Wash., May 4.—Governor McGraw, after being notified that the industrial army under "Gen." Cantwell had seized a Northern Pacific train, said the road was in the hands of the United States courts and the Federal government was fully prepared to cope with the difficulty. He refused to take any action as to the train, but said that if any part of the army remained at Puyallup he should deal with any emergency that might arise.

Read Del Ray "ad." on page 4.

GEN. HARRISON IN NEW YORK

The General Does Not Look Well, but Talks Emphatically.

HAS NO THOUGHT OF POLITICS

A Visit to New York Purely on Professional Business Without Any Warrant of Other Coloring—Mrs. and Baby McKee Will Greet Him Next Monday.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Ex-President Harrison arrived in Jersey City by the Pennsylvania railroad this afternoon. He was unaccompanied by any one, and passed unobserved from the train to a cab, in which he was driven to the Fifth avenue hotel.

Gen. Harrison does not look as if he were in good health; his face is pale and his expression shows marks of care.

The ex-President came to this city from Cincinnati, where he had been to install Gen. J. D. Cox as grand commander of the Loyal Legion.

Ex-President Harrison, when seen to-night, said his visit to the city was purely on private business matters.

"I have no object in coming to New York," said he, "except in my professional business. I have a law case which I came here to attend to. I have been misquoted by the newspapers, and the attempt to give any political coloring to my visit here is altogether unwarrantable. My law practice is taking up all my time, and I have no thoughts of politics."

"Have you any idea of becoming a candidate for the Presidency in 1896?"

"I have not," replied Mr. Harrison in emphatic manner.

He said he expects to remain in New York for six or seven days. He will be joined on Monday or Tuesday by his daughter, Mrs. McKee and Baby McKee. When he leaves here he will go home to Indianapolis, but his daughter and grandson will remain East, where they will spend the Summer.

HAVING A HARD TIME.

But the Commonwealers Continue to Move Upon the Capital City.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The New England contingent of Coxey's commonweal army en route from Boston to Washington met to-night in Germania hall. The contingent leaves for Baltimore to-morrow morning by way of Jersey City.

The hall was crowded, the meeting orderly, and the collection amounted to $50. Lucien Daniels presided and welcomed the contingent in a sympathetic speech.

Morrison I. Swift also addressed the meeting. He paid a tribute to the Yale students. "This Coxey movement," he said, "is a movement of the working classes and is going to work a revolution. It will bring them out of the depth of poverty and give them a chance to breathe some American air. We want the people to know of the sufferings of the working classes. We are not troubled because Gen. Coxey has met with temporary defeat. We are delegates of Massachusetts people, who want to do away with all armies peacefully and show Congress what the unemployed of Boston suffered during the Winter. This movement corresponds with the one started here 100 years ago, when it was not until the shackles of the slavery of to-day are broken, the shackles of American slavery and starvation wages."

Kelleyites Too Gloomy to Sing.

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 4.—The effect of the discouraging outlook for Kelley's industrials has made itself manifest in the army and the men to-day were downcast and disheartened. There were no songs over camp fires, no shouting of "On to Washington," and no cheers for officers and visitors. The prime cause of the general depression was the continued scarcity of provisions. When breakfast time came the commissary officer reported 1,000 loaves of bread on hand, but scarcely enough meat and coffee to supply the officers' mess. Kelley murmured a few weird western oaths and then drew on his farfamed treasury to buy coffee and meat. The arrival of the purchased provender served partially to dispel the gloom, but the uncertainty as to the dinner presented a pronounced bad movement in the spirits of the "troops." Governor Jackson again vainly spent the day in endeavoring to secure cheap rates to the river.

Judge Cooley's View.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 4.—Judge Thomas M. Cooley, in addressing the law students here, discussed the Coxey movement from a constitutional point of view. He said that no individual had the right to go in person to the seat of government and present his petition. The wheels of government might be stopped by a few people. The chosen representatives are to present the petitions.

Coxeyana by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 4.—M. D. Fitzgerald, with his sixty commonwealers, who came to this city from New Haven yesterday and are going to start for Washington to-morrow to join Coxey, spent the morning in consultation with different labor leaders at the headquarters of the People's party. Several soliciting committees were sent out for contributions, and some returned with money. Dr. Von Swartwout, president of the Columbia Commonwealth, sent in an offer to pay the fares of the men as far as Newark.

ST. LOUIS, May 4.—A special to the Republic from Lebanon, Ills., says: "Wm. K. Morrison and his commonweal army of 325 St. Louis men reached the city last evening and went into headquarters at an old brick stable. A special meeting of the city council was held and $25 donated to provide supper and breakfast for the weary, hungry men."

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 4.—General Frye and his army of 400 commonwealers are anxious to get out of Indianapolis. Provisions are running low, and the citizens do not show a disposition to longer support the army. General Frye says that he hopes to move toward Washington Saturday. He says he will think himself hardly treated if the railroad transportation is denied him, but if he cannot get transportation the army will walk.

ANDERSON, Ind., May 4.—The Indiana industrial army under command of General Aubrey has arrived here.

Tired of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—Five people in this city attempted suicide to-day and two succeeded. A 12-year-old girl was seen hanging to the logs of pier 22. A passing seaman accosted her, but she answered him defiantly and dropped into the water and was drowned. Morton Pahler, 75 years of age, drowned himself in the Delaware. William J. McCarthy threw himself in front of an express train and was seriously injured. An unknown man took paris green, but his life was saved. Mary Beverly threw herself from a window and was seriously hurt.

Telegraphic Brevities.

INDIANA, Pa., May 4.—Wm. B. Marshall, senior member of the big mercantile firm of Marshall & Kilne, committed suicide to-day by shooting himself.

BOSTON, May 4.—The House of Representatives this afternoon agreed to the amendment to the constitution embracing the principles of the referendum by a vote of 156 to 2.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 4.—Governor Flower has signed the bill allowing women, in actions brought for damages for injuries, to be examined by physicians of their own sex.

FORT MONROE, Va., April 4.—The two committees from Maryland and Virginia, investigating the recent trouble among the oystermen in Tangier sound, have completed the taking of evidence and adjourned.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 4.—Governor Flower has approved the bill cutting off the fees of the sheriff of New York and giving him a salary only. He says the bill is sound in principle and should be applied to all counties.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 4.—It is reported that Major Hopkins will appoint Mrs. Potter Palmer a member of city board of education on August 10, to succeed Mrs. Flower, whose term then expires. Mrs. Palmer will soon visit Japan.

CHICAGO, May 4.—Michael Schwab, whom Governor Altgeld pardoned from the state penitentiary, where he had been sent for participating in the Haymarket riot eight years ago, will speak at a mass meeting of "Reformers" at Sheboygan, Wis., on Sunday next.

WHITINSVILLE, Mass., May 4.—The assessors of the town of North Bridge have decided to tax bicycles, and will at once notify all wheelmen. They estimate that there are 300 bicycles in town, valued at $85,000. Wheelmen expect the money to be used in improving the roads, and will not object.

SEDALIA, Mo., May 4.—The First National Bank of this city failed to open its doors to-day. Its capital is $250,000 and was supposed to have a surplus of $25,000. Its suspension was caused by loss of business, resulting from the publication in a St. Louis paper several months ago of a fake telegram from here stating that it had failed. None of the other banks are affected.

NEW YORK, May 4.—In the case of the demurrer interposed by the directors of the Madison Square bank in the suit against them brought by the receivers to recover $750,000 damages for their alleged negligence in conducting the affairs of the bank Justice Patterson to-day overruled the demurrer on the ground that neither of the claims set up by the other side are tenable. The court gives the demurrent leave to withdraw the demurrer provided he answer the complaint within twenty days.

Read Del Ray "ad." on page 4.

MAJOR MOORE'S SILENCE.

It Brings Out the Following Strong Resolutions from Business Men.

At a meeting of colored business men in this city, held yesterday at the real estate office of Lewis H. Douglass, the following was adopted:

Whereas, The superintendent of police of the District of Columbia is alleged to have stated to a reporter of the Evening Star substantially that one-half of 85,000 colored people in this community are idle, and many of them are so vicious that the thorough preparations ostensibly to meet the Coxey demonstration were really made to prevent lawlessness on the part of the colored population of the District; and

Whereas, A gentleman of this city, desiring to be perfectly fair with the superintendent, addressed a note, asking him as to the correctness of the statement attributed to him by the Star, and to which no reply has been made; therefore be it

Resolved, That the alleged statement of Col. W. G. Moore is harmful to us as orderly and peaceable citizens, and is calculated to stir up hatreds and antipathies, and tends to palliate and encourage the brutal lawlessness exhibited by the police force in cruelly and unnecessarily clubbing inoffensive colored spectators of the Coxey demonstration on Tuesday, May 1, 1894.

Resolved, That as there is no foundation in fact for the charge made against us by the superintendent of police, and as there has never been in the history of the District of Columbia an organization of colored people for unlawful purposes, and as there is no more viciousness among the colored people than among the white people, the unjust, injurious, and hurtful assertion attributed to the major of police should be withdrawn.

Resolved, That it is not necessary to stir up an ill-feeling and resort to violence against the negro in order to justify the extraordinary expenditure of public money by the police department at this time. The demagogic cry of a war of races is wholly out of place here at the capital of the nation. The negro fosters no resentments for the cruelties of the past, and will forgive and forget them if representatives of the perpetrators of outrage and wrong will cease to act as if slavery and oppression were still the rule in this District.

WASHINGTON'S GAIN.

The Famous Dr. Stafford to Be Transferred to St. Patrick's Here.

BALTIMORE, May 4.—Cardinal Gibbons announced to-day the transfer of Rev. Dr. D. J. Stafford, the famous pulpit orator from St. Peter's Catholic church, here, to St. Patrick's church in Washington.

The change will go into effect following next Sunday. In the transfer Washington secures concededly and without exception the most eloquent preacher in the Catholic church in America. He is just 32 years of age, but ever since his ordination and the beginning of his service at the Cleveland Cathedral he has attracted the most marked attention. One of the principal reasons for his transfer is that in the national capital his field will be wider and the opportunities for results in his work will be greatly enlarged. Dr. Stafford's people all live in Washington. Since his coming to Baltimore no clergyman has received the same share of attention.

During his last series of lenten sermons from 2,000 to 3,000 people each Sunday night were unable to gain admittance to St. Peter's church. Yesterday Father Stafford took the bold step of breaking down the barrier between Christians and Jews here to the extent of lecturing before a select congregation of the latter. He also created a deal of talk a year ago by appearing single handed before a large body of infidels here and combating them with unsparing vigor, and at the close of his address they almost carried him on their shoulders. Dr. Stafford will preach his farewell sermon in Baltimore on Sunday.

Grave Charges Against a Mail Agent.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 4.—H. C. Long, mail agent on the Delaware, Maryland and Virginia railroad, was arrested at Harrington to-day charged with complicity in the robbery of $6,000 last Monday from the safe of the Adams Express Company on a train near Harrington. He was lodged in jail at Dover. It is said that the express company and the government mail service have been systematically robbed near Harrington for some time past and about $10,000 taken. The express company officials and government detectives are using every effort to apprehend the thieves.

A Deadly Windstorm.

PARK RIDGE, Ill., May 4.—A heavy windstorm struck an unfinished building being erected in this town and completely demolished it. One man was killed and three seriously injured. The killed:

ALBERT KOPPLER, of Niles.

The seriously injured are:

Edward Evers, Gus Miller, and Henry Peterson.

Nine men were working in the building at the time, eight of whom were more or less injured.

Texas Treasury Short of Cash.

AUSTIN, Texas, May 4.—The treasury of Texas is to-day without a dollar, a condition of affairs that has not existed for twenty years, during which time its revenue balance has ranged annually from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000. Before the end of the year there will be a deficiency of several hundred thousand dollars, and it is doubtful if the state will be able to meet the interest on its bonds, amounting to $4,000,000.

All the Same Like Chicago.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The annexation of the town of Gravesend to the city of Brooklyn, which went into effect to-day, is of national importance, inasmuch as it brings under municipal government the famous seaside resort, Coney Island, which was the citadel of the kingdom of John Y. McKane, who is now serving a term in state's prison for crimes committed against the franchise at the November election.

For Prosecuting John J. McKane.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Justice Gaynor in the supreme court, Brooklyn, this afternoon handed down a decision in which he awarded Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy and E. M. Shepard $10,000 each for their work in prosecuting the Gravesend election frauds. The justice also awarded Jerry Wernberg and Col. Lamb $7,500.

Whalen to Go to the Pen.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 4.—Wm. Whalen, of St. Peters' mine fame, has been convicted here of obtaining money by false pretenses, in that he floated by untrue representations stock in absolutely valueless mines. The sentence is four years in the state prison. During his crooked work in this city Whalen secured nearly $900,000 from investors.

Strike Miscellaney.

PEORIA, Ill., May 4.—The City Electric Railway Company was compelled to shut down to-day owing to the miners' strike. There is no coal.

STARKVILLE, Mo., May 4.—Instead of working to-day, the 500 miners in the Santa Fe collieries are meeting to decide whether or not they will strike.

LITCHFIELD, Ill., May 4.—All the miners, about 100 in number, employed by the Litchfield Mining and Mercantile Company in this city went out on a strike to-day.

MOBERLY, Mo., May 4.—The crusaders from the mining towns of Bevier and other points in that district have succeeded in inducing all the miners at work in the Ardmore district to lay down their tools. All the mines in the country are expected to be closed by Saturday night.

ST. LOUIS, May 4.—Latest advices show that the strikers are gradually closing all shafts in southern Illinois and but few are now running in the St. Louis district. The consolidated company, which has been operating fifty mines, has only six in operation. It is probably at the present rate that every mine in the St. Louis territory will be closed in ten days.

HARTSHORNE, I. T., May 4.—The strike has not materialized among the mines located here and elsewhere on the line of the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company. None of their shafts have been idle. A large meeting was held at shaft No. 2, resulting in a unanimous vote for continuing at work, after which a decisive vote was taken that they should hold no further meetings.

BIRMINGTON, Ala., May 4.—The coal miners' strike seems to be no nearer an end than when it began. Sixty additional negroes from Kansas were put to work at Sumpter this morning under guards. The coal supply of this district is gradually diminishing, and unless more is mined than has been for the past three weeks a coal famine in the district will result. Owing to the scarcity of coal, Troy, Ala., has been without lights for three weeks.

CHICAGO, May 4.—A crowd of striking brickmolders gathered at the brick yards of D. V. Purington & Co. at Blue Island to-day, and threatened to destroy the works. Non-union men are at work in these yards under the protection of the sheriff. The latter's deputies met the strikers at the entrance with loaded Winchesters and threatened to shoot the first invader. The men sullenly withdrew and bloodshed was narrowly averted.

PEORIA, Ill., May 4.—Eight hundred coal miners, headed by a brass band and drum corps, paraded the streets around the courthouse square on their way to two mines, in Tazewell county, to force the operatives to quit work. The men organized at Bartonville chose leaders, and first visited the Collier mine which has been running since the strike began. Here the miners refused to quit, but when the strikers got demonstrative, agreed to suspend until further notice.

BRAZIL, Ind., May 4.—Not a single block coal mine in the district is in operation. A lodge with 350 members has been organized in this city by the United Mine Workers of America, and the organizers say they will not stop until every miner in the county is in the organization. Orders are received every day by the operators asking for coal at any price. The Weaver-Getz Company, of Center Point, offered their men $1.10 per ton if they would resume work. This is 35 cents above the old price. The men refused.

Read Del Ray "ad." on page 4.

TARIFF AND INCOME TAX

Changes in Both to Suit the Kicking Democratic Senators.

TEMPORARY TRUCE ARRANGED

Numerous Committee Amendments to the Tariff Bill to Be Presented on Monday. Proposed Changes in the Income Tax. Senator Mills' Opinion of the Committee.

Notwithstanding the truce agreed upon between the Democratic and Republican Senators, whereby it was arranged that hostilities on the tariff should cease until next Tuesday, there has not been a day when there has been bolder talk and stronger protestations on the respective sides of the chamber than yesterday. While the Republican Senators have allowed the Democrats to infer that when the amendments are publicly announced, and the assurance of a vote sufficient to pass the bill is given, they will yield to the majority, they assert privately that they know that the necessary votes cannot be obtained, and declare that the Democrats in the Senate are gradually approaching more serious trouble than they have yet encountered; and in making this statement they assert that Senators Murphy and Smith are as doubtful as is Senator Hill in the support of the bill as it is to be amended. It is asserted that Senator Smith only cast his vote for the Gorman resolution in the Democratic caucus yesterday upon the assurance that the resolution was not binding.

The Democrats express the greatest confidence in the success of the bill. Senator Faulkner said to-day that the bill would become a law before the 15th of June and that Congress would adjourn by the 4th of July. Other Democratic Senators declared the tariff bill would pass the Senate before the 1st of June. More than one asserted that both Senators Murphy and Smith had given assurance of support. It is noticeable, however, that none of the Democratic Senators are canvassing the probability of securing the Populist vote in the Senate, and they say that Senators Allen and Kyle will vote for the bill, so that they can lose Hill, Murphy, and Smith, if necessary, and still have the requisite forty-three votes.

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, said yesterday that he hoped to be able to-morrow to follow up Senator Vest's presentation of the proposed changes in the income tax with the amendments which are to be made to the tariff rates in the bill. There are, however, many demands for changes in the tariff list, which demands have been increased by the decision of the Democratic committee. The engineers of the compromise have been especially engaged upon the woolen schedule, and the indications now are that there will be a general overhauling of this schedule.

Senator Vest yesterday offered amendments to the income tax providing for some changes. It does not change the tax of 2 per cent. nor the amount at which incomes should be subject to tax, leaving it at $4,000 and upward. The object of the amendment is to relieve individual investors in corporations of the charge where their net incomes do not exceed $4,000, but to have the profits of the corporations taxed. It is also proposed to eliminate the inquisitorial features of the tax. Instead of compelling the individual to exhibit his books and papers, the assessor may estimate the amount of the income, and the person so assessed may appear and prove that he has been assessed too high, if such is the case.

The amendment providing for the time limitation of the operation of the act provides that the levying of the tax shall begin on January 1, 1895, and end January 1, 1900.

An important amendment is made to section 55, which is as follows: "Provided, also, that in computing the income of any person, corporation, company, or association there shall not be included the amount received from any corporation, company, or association as interests or dividends upon the bonds or stock of such corporation, company, or association, if the tax of 2 per cent. has been paid upon its net profits by said corporation, company, or association, as required by this act."

The Democratic programme is to introduce the tariff amendments on Monday, have them taken up in the full Committee on Finance on Tuesday and reported to the Senate, so as to continue the debate after that date. In the meantime they will proceed with the work of clearing up the executive calendar, while in the committee rooms they will arrange for the renewal of the battle, which they will try to carry by a cavalry charge if the Republicans do not make definite terms with them.

Senator Mills, who was not at the caucus, was asked if his absence had any significance, and emphatically said that it had none. "I did not know anything about it," he said, "and if I had been there I would probably have talked against concessions, and then taken my medicine like the rest of them and agreed to vote for the bill. I realize that we are in the hands of a half-dozen Senators who can defeat the bill if they do not get what they want. Since the bill was first made concessions have been going on, and instead of cutting down as I desired should be done, they have been going up, up, and we cannot tell where they will end."

Speaking of the work of the Finance Committee, Senator Mills made a rather significant statement regarding his connection with it. He said he had no wish to serve and served temporarily because other members were sick. He declared he would not serve permanently upon the committee, not because he did not like the members, but because he was not in accord with the views of the committee. Senator Mills has been regarded as the person who would succeed the late Senator Vance as a member of the Finance Committee, but his words indicate that he will not.

Senator Jones put in the entire day in his committee room, and had Senator Vest with him a part of the time. They were engaged especially upon the woolen and cotton schedules, which it is believed are to be still further changed than they are understood to have been. Senator Murphy has interested himself in those schedules, and there is little doubt that he will secure more liberal concessions than have been granted.

A delegation of gentlemen, consisting of Walter Stanton and George W. Bramhall, of New York, and Charles A. Owen, all of them influential Democrats, were at the Capitol yesterday as representatives of the woolen manufacturing interests, and Mr. Stanton said, after conferring with members of the committee, that he was very hopeful that the woolen schedule would be materially changed. He said they had asked for a compound duty, and had shown the committee how it was impossible to make a strictly specific duty serve the purpose of affording any protection to manufacturers. Mr. Stanton declared that the woolen manufacturers were asking concessions as Democrats, and they had shown the committee that the changes they seek are such as the Democratic party could afford to grant. "We do not," he said, "ask for a duty on wool, but we do ask for sufficient duty on woolen products to keep alive the factories which are now in existence."

Declared a Draw.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., May 4.—The glove fight between Sun Ashe, of Boston, and Patsy Downey, of this city, at the opera house of the New Bedford Athletic club to-night, was declared a draw. Ashe only led once during the fight.

Flower and His Pen.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 4.—Governor Flower today vetoed the bill giving the mayor of New York the power to appoint and remove the heads of the various departments of that city.

Crimes and Casualties.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 4.—Jake Brown, alias John Coleman, was hanged here to-day for the murder of Frank Mackin, a foreman in one of the penitentiary shops.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 4.—Barry Facks, aged 40 years, of 1931 South street, shot his mother in the back of the head this afternoon, and then put a bullet through his own temple. Facks died soon after. The woman will recover.

KEOKUK, Iowa, May 4.—Richard Thompson, aged 28, Carrie McKibben, aged 25, and Hannah Peters, aged 20, went skiff riding last night and were drowned. Their boat has been floating upside down. The bodies have not been recovered.

ATLANTA, May 4.—An error in the transmission of an account of a fire in the shops of the Marietta and North Georgia railroad made the loss $125,000 instead of $12,700, the Atlanta Home Insurance Company losing but $7,800.

Notes from Senate and House.

The Railways and Canals sub committee of the House has agreed to report to the full committee Representave Dalzell's bill appropriating $10,000 for a survey of the route for a canal between Lake Erie and the Ohio river.

The Committee on Naval Affairs of the House spent several hours yesterday hearing an argument by R. C. Glasscock of Washington, in support of the Enloe bill, to transfer the work of the Coast and Geodetic Survey from the Treasury Department to the hydrographic bureau of the Navy Department.

Representative Talbott, of Maryland, has introduced a joint resolution in the House granting to the State of Maryland the privilege to