One of His Right Hand Men Got His Clubbed by the Police-Stirring Scenes at the Capitol-The Police are

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Yesterday was a perfect day with a brightly shining sun, which citizen Coxey took as a propitious omen, was the portion of the army of the commonweal for its demonstration in favor of the Coxey good roads bill. Shortly before 10 o'clock Marshai Browne formed the men in a hollow square, and standing in the centre called for three cheers for peace. The cheers were given and the commonwealers waved their little cotton flags of peace, with which they had

"Now," cried Browne, "we'll march around the grounds and try it over again," and the band started up a slow step to which eight communes walked in a circle to a point about 100 yards from the former camp. Here Browne from the former camp. Here Browne formed them in a long line and put the men through a little drill with their peace staves. Then he harangued them counselling peace. Their banners of peace, he said, would be more forcible than all the guns and cannons in the

The men cheered and Browne waved his hat. "Carry peace," cried Browne, "Shoulder peace," and with their little flags pointed upward at an angle be-hind the head the commonwealers started off to show congress what it should do. The bugle sounded, the band played and the Scotch bagpiper brought forth a doleful sound from his instrument. Just then the leader of the commonweal arrived in his pony phaeton. With him was Mrs. Coxey, and in her arms she carried little "Legal Tender Coxey," her babe of a few weeks. Citizen Coxey held the reins At 1015 Marshal Browne called out "attention" again, and with "shoulder peace" and "forward march," the commonweal army started for Washington, led by Browne and Coxey and a plateon of mounted police. toon of mounted police.

Metropolitan pelice surround the capitol and patrol its corridors. Blue coats can be seen everywhere, and visi tors are requested by them to "move on" and not to block the passages and doorways. The main body of the guardians of the peace were stationed at the east tront, where General Coxey was expected to attempt to speak. B 11 o'clock, an hour before the common weal army was due at the capitol, thousands of curious men, women and children, had gathered around the building to gain places of vantage to witness the much talked of and long expected appeal to Congress by Coxey

The route of the procession was down Fourteenth street road to Mount Pleasant, thence along Fourteenth street proper to Pennsylvania avenue to the peace monument and around the captwas very dusty and the marches were plentifully besprinkled as they march-

The commonweal moved at a funeral pace and it was three quarters of an hour in reaching Mount Pleasant, a suburb of the city. At the head of the dusty soldiers of peace were three mounted policemen. Then came Mrs. Annie L. Diggs, a Populist orator, of Kansas, in an open barouche, with her husband and her two daughters. And then appeared Miss Mamie Coxey, typi fying "peace" mounted on a white pal frey. She is a blonde girl of 16. She wore a suit of cream colored cloth relieved by a big red bow at the throat, and wore a little blue liberty cap. She seemed perfectly at home on the pal frey, but appeared somewhat embar-rassed and created a good deal of ex-

citement.
She nodded smilingly at the people who saluted her. Two old soldiers, one a Confederate and the other a Federal both members of the commonweal formed her guard of honor, marching on foot. Carl Browne followed on a large white stallion. Then, seven footsore musicians, Coxey, Mrs. Coxey and little "Legal Tender" Coxey came next in a pheaton. Jesse Coxey followed on a spirited horse, and the rank and file followed him. When the army reached the peace monument it found a crowd of 5,000 awaiting it. The procession then wended its way toward the east

front of the capitol. The sensation was soon over; the immense crowd on the eastern front of the capitol saw Coxey, bareheaded, proceeded to the steps of the east portice and mount to the first platform about five steps. Here were stationed Captain Kelly and other officers of the police force. They met the general before he had time to turn his face to the gathered multitude and he was politely in formed that he could make no speech at that place.

Coxey said firmly: "I wish to enter ; protest."
"No, sir," firmly said the captain you can take no action here of any The police were courteous but very firm, and Coxey then, bareheaded as he was, said:

"Well, then, I wish to read the pro "It cannot be read here," said the

Coxey showed no inclination to yield and he was unceremoniously hustled down the steps and out to the middle of the broad plaza in front of the cap! tol. He made no physical resistance but protested all the while, and a crowd bustle of resistance, but seemed more like curlosity. The police did not use their clubs, no one was struck and the immense crowd was handled in the kindest yet in the firmest and most effective manner. All who came expect ing some serious trouble, and they

were not a few, were disappointed. Coxey was not formally put under arrest. He was simply put off of the capitol steps; far away off to prevent his resscending. The middle of the parade was jammed and jostled about by the crowd, some being thrown about in every direction. The clauging of belis on the cable cars, and the yelling and surging of the mob made the scene hideous. Mounted pelice dashed in o the crowd, endeavoring to crowd them back from the sidewalk and restore order, but for some time to no avail. It became necessary to use their clubs as boiler was blown thirty yards from i.e. a menace. Some of the Coxeyites were bed.

COXEY IN WASHINGTON. jostled and crowded until they reached the wall of the grounds and it looked as though they were about to head for HE WAS NOT ALLOWED TO SPEAK AS the capitol. A rush was made by the mass of people upon the scene and many ran pell mell to the plaza tramp-

ing down the shrubbery and vines.
About the east side of the capitol pandemonium reigned, and the mounted police made a charge to clear the way. Then occurred a scene scarcely ever seen about the big building. Men, women and children rushed for the sidewalks, falling over and tramping on one another in their attempt to reach a place of safety. Finally the way was cleared and out in the street could be seen the Coxeyites presenting a deplorable and comical sight in their rags and tatters, after their contact with the yealding and surging populace.

Browne's personality was over. He rode his mettlesome charger in forbidden paths and jumped him over the stone coping to the eastern part of the port. A mounted officer started after him and as he resisted arrest, he re-ceived a clubbing. His head was cut but it is not thought that he was badly hurt: The incident started rumors af loat as to general fighting but no such thing occured. The plaza in front of the main portion of the capitol building is in appearance at this time just as is usual on a beautiful day when congress is in session.

The episode is certainly closed for the day, and the affair of Coxey lasted not over 10 munites. He was taken by the police to the edge of the crowd without any difficulty and entered his

Captain Kelly said: "Where you do go now, Mr. Coxey?" "To our new grounds in southeast Washinington," the industrial leader said. He then gave the army orders to The police authorities again showed their courtesy in furnishing him a suitable escort, and the weary disappointed "wealers" again started on a hot tramp for a resting place.
TO BE INVESTIGATED.

After some unimportant business in the House today, Mr. Johnson of Onio, rising to a matter of privilege, he said, offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, it is well known that the Capitol grounds were, on May 1, over-run by a large assemblage of people, including a considerably number of the regular and special police of the dis-

trice, and
Whereas, it is publicly stated that
the safety of the members of this House has been endangered, thereby making it necessary for the House to rely on the clubs of policemen for their ro ection.

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

Outhwaite suggested that the resolution presented no question of privilege. down to lives of something rather In support of his contention that it worse than usefulness. There is the was a matter of privilege. Johnson said that in sight of the members of the House; within the shadow of the Capitol, citizens were cruelly and unnecessarily beaten, and he asked that if be investigated, believing the proceeding directly and vitally affected the dignity of the House It was disgraceful that such a thing should occur. In presenting the resolution, Johnson said, he was not moved by any sympathy with the purposes or aims of Coxey army. He acted because tne clubbing took place under the pretense that it was to detend the mem-bers of the House. No one here, he said, was scared, but at the doors of the House, where the jurisdiction of Congress is supreme, citizens were clubbed, and he thought it ought to be

investigated. The Speaker asked how that presented question of privilege. Those people were violating the law. Johnson responded that he believed it to be a question of the very highest

privilege.
The Speaker suggested that the mat ter should be investigated in the police court or other tribunal established for the purpose, but that the resolution did not present a question of privilege. The matter was referred to the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds for investigation.

The Tariff,

WASHINGTON, May 2 .- While the reports early in the day indicated that there might be some difficulty in agreeing upon a tariff bill, the conferences which were had by the leaders on the Democratic side of the Senate during the afternoon seem to have been in the interest of harmony and the lack of confidence there was among those who hoped to secure a compromise, disappeared. The private office in the room of the cemmittee on appropriations was a busy place all day, more activity being exhibited than previously because all the work toward a compromise might be for naught. Among those who were engaged in the conference were Senators Jones, Brice, Gorman and Cockrell, while Senator Hill was present a portion of the time. It is the position of the New York senior Sena-tor that has caused some trouble and believe even now, that Hill will not ade to do it. And when the cracker vote for the bill with the income tax gets full of whiskey he isn't 'poor white understood that the income tax will regathered around him and obstructed on 43 Democratic votes and they be foul brute he is. Every cracker carthe way somewhat; but it was not a lieve they will be able to control that number beyond any doubt. This indicates that they hope to pass the bill, even with the opposition of Hill, and also indicates that the bill has probrespects to Senators Murphy of New

> BALT'MORE M .. May 5.—A special o The Sun from Releigh, N. C. says: Two sarge boilers at Robertson and Godwin's lumber mills, at Williamston, .x ploded today. There were fif-een per sons in the building, and all were injured. Isaac Bright was dead when naken out, and tour others are dying Several of those mjured were women who had taken breakfast to their busbands, sho were employed there. One

York and Smith of New Jersey.

### A BASE SLANDER

ON THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

the Kind of Stuff that is Published by

NEW YORK, May 5 .- When the avage Northerner reads in the papers that Governor Tillman's political strength in South Carolina comes mainly from the farming population, who are Populists, he thinks of the Populist party in that State as being composed of such honest, slow, hardworking saying church going etdebil metto State countryman bears about the same resemblance to the farmer of this region as a highwayman does to a peddler. The horny handed son of toil as portrayed in the Sunday school books of a generation back doesn't exist in South Carolina. The man who fills his place there is called a cracker. After you have heard a South Carolinian say that word "cracker" with the peculiar intonation invariably given to it, you will realize that it is by no means synonymous with honest far-

A gentleman who has lived in South Carolina for fifteen years,during which time he has kept eyes and ears very wide open, told a Sun reporter, a few days ago, some things about the crackers, the origin, ways, and the signifi-cance of the situation in reference to

element. The fact is we haven't enough of the good farming element to make a showing on. We have a class of people "Those are the men that make up real cracker. There's deep-seated dev. ilishness, a natural love for liquor, and ag eat aptitude for murder and other crimes. The cracker hasn't evolved these things out of his own inner conciousness; he's come by them honestiy -if a cracker ever does come by anything honestly by heredity. He has a fine lot of ancestors back of him.

"These ancestors back of him.

"These ancestors are of two kinds.
You can take your pick; there's mignty
little choice between 'em. If you go
back some centuries in your history
you will flud that at one time the Caribbean Sea was so infested with pirates
that some of the countries trat some of the coupries having an interest in the New World dended to clean them out. They cleaned them out of the sea and drove them North. The pirates landed and pushed up through the country, finally settling germ of the cracker, or at least, one of the germs. Now for the other part, When the English settled in South Carolina they were, in the language of today, too strong to work. But the work had to be done, so they imported slaves from England-convicts for various crimes, who were to serve out their terms as slaves on the plantations. Some died in the process; others served out, became free, and having nothing to do, settled. There's your other germ Unite the two, and you have the cracker in his first stage.

"How and where he lived for some generations thereafter isn't clear-or why, for that matter. But, he did live, probably by hunting and doing odd jobs and he became known as 'poor white trash.' Even the niggers looked down on the poor whites and up to the time of the war he was the most despised individual in the country, and the most worthless. The blood of the pirate and the criminal was still there, unmixed with any better strain, for none but oor white would marry with poor white. But it was weakened and thinned by laziness and foaction and drink and lack of opportunity. Then came the war, and a change for the poor white. No longer having slaves to work their farms and plantations for them, the Bourbons, as the good families were called, drifted away from their country places to the towns. They could not soil their hands with spade or plough, and as their only other resort they went into business. Mark the re sult. The farms fell into the hands of the poor whites, being first divided up

into small portions.
"There you have your poor white becoming a land owner. You might suppose that he would develop honesty and thrift and ambition to improve his opportunities to become a decent citizen. He doesn't. The pirate and criminal strain is in him, emasculated by generations of contempt and degradation, but still there, and now it begins to of the apprehension which existed that show itself. Your cracker makes his wife and children work the farm while he hunts or fishes at such times as he isn't too lazy. When he gets money he goes for moonshine whiskey and gets it. Why, the North Carolina moonshiners run their blockade wagons for the crackers. That's where they sell their moonshine, and they run the govthere are a number of Senators who ernment blockade and Tillman's blockprovision, and it is almost as certainly trash' any more. He goes right back two or three centuries and becomes main. The Senators who are engi that mixture of pirate and English neering the compromise are counting convict, and a murderous, treacherous, ries his gun and a knife back of him. He uses the gun first but the knife is his favorite. That's the pirate in him. Jackknife slashers, we call 'em. I've ably been made satisfactory in other and-well, it was worth going miles not to see.

"If necessary the cracker will stand up and fight face to five. Most of 'em are dead shots, for th y have lots of practice hunting. But their favorite game is to lie in ambush and shoot a man down as he passes is found on some lonely road with a lows, but they'd rather do their killing from a safe cover. As long as its only cracker that kills cracker nobody cares He'll wait for years for his chance. So bood.

# SIXTY NEW COMPANIES.

there isn't much chance for the law to come in there, either. In two of the Northern South Carolina counties, Lancaster and Chesterfield, they aver-age about thirty murders a year together, and you can bet a cracker is the murderer every time. Yet there hasn't been a hanging in either county for fif-teen years. It's either cracker kill cracker, and nobody cares, or it's a cracker killing, with a respectable vic-

tim and no clue to the killer. "There was a case a couple of years ago up in Lancaster County. A prominent man of some means up there ran across two drunken crackers who had come in town on a bat one evening. They were in front of the postofiles. One of them slapped him on the shoulder and said with a maudlin laugh:
"'How are y' Judge? Are y' reckoning."

working, saving, church-going, sidehill farmers as makes up the strength of the Republican party in the central, Northern and Western part of this State. This is a mistake. The Palstern ed in front of him with an order to find us some licker?" and started on, when the other cracker stepred in front of him with an ugly

> "'You can't shake us off so easy, said he. 'We're as good as you now an' you can't call it high on us. You ain't any too good yourself.'
> "'You're a drunken ruflian,' ex-

> claimed the Judge, pushing the man aside. 'Pass on or I'll have you locked up.'
> "'Not by a damn sight,' shouted the cracker. 'I'll fix you,' and drawing a knife he lunged at the Judge, but miss-

"Instantly he was covered by a dozen revolvers in the hands of a crowd who were at the postoffice and who had seen the whole thing. They would have tarred and feathered those crackers but for the Judge begging them off, Ten months later the Judge had occasion to drive to a neighboring town. His buggy and horse came back with-"It ought to be generally known, and out him. We found him dead in the I don't think it is," said he, "that the road at the edge of the woods. A Populist party in South Carolina does | charge of buckshot had struck him in not include, as it does, I am told, in the back of the head. We couldn't some States, the good country farming lind those two crackers to lynch them.

who own what were once farms, but the strength of the Tillmanite party. they don't deserve the name of farm they're the crackers. There is them constables and gives them guns, something more than ignorance and and they're just longing for murder, uncleanliness, and lax morality in the They are the liquor spies that come to search our homes and to shoot us down if we object. Can you wonderthat the people of Darlington fired on these off spring of criminal convicts and pirates. hese scum of the country, these worthless, treacherous, murderous crackers? As long as Tillman uses them as dogs to set on the people in south Carolina so long he will find the people ready to resort to armed resistance."—New

> South Carol na Commission. COLUMBIA, S. C., May 2.—For some ime there has been considerable t lk bout the appointment of a South Carolina commission of veterans to act with other commissions from other Southern States in selecting and marking the locations of the troops of the several States and marking them properly on the battlefields of Chickanauga and Chattanooga, which are to be transferred into national parks under an act of Congress. Governor Tillman has been spending considerable time selecting a commission to do the work properly. Yesterday he succeeded in getting in all the names and ap-pointing the following commission: H. L. Farley, Kershaws staff; Capt.

A. C. Appleby, of the 24th South Carolina, St. Georges; Gen. C. I. Walker. Manigault's Brigade, Charleston, C. K. Henderson, 10th South Carolina, Aiken: J. D. McLucas, 8th South Carolina, Marion; Lieut. Perry Moses, Culpeper's Battery, Sumter: L. P. Harling, 19th South Carolina, Longmire's; E. J. Goggans, 7th South Carolina, Ninety-six A. S. Owens, 3rd South Carolina, Powers. In accordance with the act of the last Legislature this commission will go to the battlefields and mark off the places occupied by South Carolina troops

The following has been received from he Chicamauga and Chattanooga Military Park commission of the War Department:

To Members of the State Commission Gentlemen: The members of this commission expect to spend the month t May, or such portion of it as may be necessary, upon Chicamauga and Chattanooga battlefields, to meet such State commissions or individual members thereof as can reset these fields.

Will you please confer with the chairman of your commission with a view of fixing a time for a reset as early in that month as convenient and inform this commission of the date decided upon?

It is important that the location of positions of the organization from your State should be finally decided upon at an early day.

the national commission.

Very respectfully, J. S. FULLERTON, Chairman of Commission. The new State Commission will not go until officially notified to do so by

Horribie Story from Virginia NEW YORK, April 30.- A special dis patch from Staunton, Va., says that Charles Bradford was escorting Lottie Rowe home from a dance early yesterday morning, when he was met at the side of a deep railroad cut by Lawrence Spiller, colored: Spiller knocked Bradford senseless with a bludgeon and took the girl to a field. When Bradford recovered consciousness he ran to the girl's uncle's where the dance was held, and gave an alarm. The girl's mutilated body was found on the track just before a belated train went by. After accomplishing his purpose Spiller had beaten the girl's head into a jelly and accrated her limbs with a bludgeon. Spiller was arrested at his cabin where a negro woman was in the act of burn ing his bloody clothing. Lynching is seen two of them after a knife fight, threatened and troops have been ordered to Staunton to protect the murderer.

Polsoned.

COLUMBIA, S C., May 1 .- A special o Tue Register from Butler, S C , says: Seven negroes, an entire family, were possened near R chardsonville, E igefield When a man county. Tuesday. They were taken bullet through him and his pockets which was followed by almost incessant violently ill immediately after breakfast, They're killers all of them, those fel. of the vomitting. The dogs and cats that ate dectors say there is no hope of saving any of the persons poisoned. No clue and nothing is done about it. When a as to the guilty parties has beer made, cracker kills a decent man he does it in The posioned family was visited yester such a way that he leaves no tracks. day by several negroes of the neighbor

THEY ARE NOW IN THE STATE

The Assistant Adjutant General Furr ishes a List of New Military Organizations Ready for Duty-Applications from At-

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 4.—Yesterday the military department of the State government proceeded to issue commisstors to the officers of the new com-panies received into the State militia by Governor Tillman. During the day sixty-one companies were commis-sioned. Below will be found a list of these new companies, with the name of the captain of each and the date which they were commissioned:
Gary Watts Guards, Laurens; com-

nissioned April 3; captain, W. L. Cunningham.

ningham.
Swift Creek Light Infantry, Darlington county; commissioned April 23; captain, R. Lee Bass.
Newberry Reform Rilles, Newberry county; commissioned April 24; captain, F. C. Gruddick.
North Rifles, North's; commissioned April 16; captain, G. W. Donnelly.
Beaver Dam Rifles, Smithville, Sumter county; commissioned April 28; cap-

er county; commissioned April 28; capain, E. P. Sheoa. Hazlewood Rifles, Chester county

ommissioned May 3; captain, J. S Enoree Rifles, Whitmire's, Newberry ounty; commissioned April 14; captain T. Duncan.

Branchville Guards, Branchville; ommissioned April 30; captain, B. E Saluda Volunteers, Butler, S. C; commissioned April 28; captain, J. P. Cole-

sloned April 27; captain, J. G. Fields.
Watts Light Infantry, Brewerton,
Laurens county; commissioned April
18; captan, N. B. Wood.
Williamsburg Beform County

Williamsburg Reform Guards, Lake H. Blackwell. Hampton Huzzars, Ridgeland; com-

nissioned April 25; captain. H. H. Por-Lake Swamp Rifles, Timmonsville; commissioned April 18; captain, J. B.

Morris. Calhoun Light Infantry, St. Mat-thews; commissioned April 26; captain, M. O. Dantzier. Gary Evans Volunteers, Springfield; commissioned April 19; captain, James

H Faoning. St. Stephens Guards, St. Stephens; commissioned April 17; captain, S. W.

Prosperity Rifles, Prosperity; com-possioned April 28; captain, D. II. Witherspoon.
Thickety State Guards, Starr Farm; commissioned April 30; captain, J. M.

Fairfield Rifle Guards, Winnshoro; commissioned April 23, captain, J. M. Jordan.

county; commissioned April 25; captain, W. B. Cox. Greeleyville Volunteers, Greeleyville, Woodham.

St. George Rifles, St. George; commissioned April 14; captain, J. T. Mi-

Ebenezer Rifles, Ebenezer; commis-sioned April 13; captain, E. B. Green. Townsend Rilles, Santue; commisioned April 28, captain, C. P. Sims. Ridgeway Rifles, Ridgeway; commisstoned April 21; captain, W. J. John-

Wadesworth Rifles, Cross Hill: com missioned April 20; captain, W. Pitts. Governor's Volunteers, Blackville; commissioned April 11; captain, H. C.

Boiling Springs Light Infantry, Boiling Springs; commissioned April 21; captain, P. M. Wall. Carlisle Rifles, Carlisle, Union coun y; commissioned April 26; captain, W. Bates.

Jacksonville Volunteers, Clinton; commissioned April 4; captain, T. J. Duckett High Hill Rifles, Darlington county, commissioned April 17; captain, F. E.

Starr Fort Guards, Ninety Six; com missioned April 23; captain, A. S. Os Richland Mounted Rifles, Eastover;

commissioned April 23; captain, J. R. Liberty Guards, Fair Forest, Spartanburg county; commissioned April 23; captain, W. W. Fuller.

Latimer Guards, Hodges; commisbeville county; commissioned April 26; contained in Cannon's letter. aptain, John A. Moran.

Wellford, Spartanburg county (company not named); commissioned April 27: captain, J. C. High. Volunteers, Orangeburg; Tillman commissioned April 4; captain, N. N. Hayden. Pickens Guards, Pickens, C. H; con:-

missioned April 30; captain, J. J. Lew-Graniteville Rifles, Graniteville; commissioned April 30; captain, B. W. Hunter.

McCormick Rifles, Pettigree, Abbeville county; commissioned April 23; captain, J. B. Holloway. Richland Rifles, Columbia; captain, leorge R. K ester. Batesburg Light Infantry, Batesburg

commissioned April 10; captain, A. B. Wats in. Blue Ridge R fles, Walhalla; com-Greenbrier Refles, Rickton, S. C. Pea Ridge Rifles, Kelton; commissioned April 12; captain, H. C. Little.

B. R. T. Guards, Lumar; commis-loned—; captain, R. F. Willford. Rocky Creek Rifles, Caester; captain, Elvin Guards, Lyra, Florence county: commissioned April 26; captain, T. L.

Hopwell Rules, Kinard, Newberry county; commissioned April 30; captain W P Davis. Benevolent Rifles, Gantt Township, Greenville: commissioned—; cap Moun ville Light Infantry; commis-

sioned April 21 No officers named.

Hickory Grove Rifles, Hickory Grove; commissioned April 4; captain, J. D.

Hilton Rifles, Lexington county; commissioned April 16; captain, P. B. Lever.
Tillman Rifles, Basarr'. Sumter county; commissioned April 17, Captain, R

. Stackhouse. Matheson Rifles, commissionedcaptain, J. H. Shaw. Richland Guards, Richland county;

commissioned May 4; captain, S.

FREE SILVER IS COMING International Action Necessary for Reha bilitation of the White Met . 1.

LONDON, May 2 -The international dimetallist conference was formally opened in the Mansion House today of the British and foreign financiers. Among them were Sir William Houlds worth, M. P.; W. L. Litterdale, ex-governor of the Bank of England; Sir David Barbour, exsecretary to the India council; Henry Chaplin, M. P.; Samuel Montague, M. P.; Brooks Adams of Boston, Mass; M. Vanderberg, presi-dent of the Bank of the Netherlands, Amsterdam; G. M. Boissevain of Am-Bimetallic League; Hugh M. Matheson Alderman and Sheriff Dimsdale, a London banker, Thomas Salt, late president of the Bankers' Institute; Sir Malcomb Fraser, agent general in London for Western Australia, and A. J. Balfour, exChief Secretary for Ireland. Letters were read from Archbishop Walsh of Dublin, the president of the

their inabilisy to be present.

A paper was read by Prof. Shield Nicholson, on the fall in the general level prices in relation to the apprecia-Nicholson, on the fall in the general level prices in relation to the appreciation of gold and the divergence in the relative value of gold and silver, and a general discussion of the subject followed. The conference was presided lowed. The conference was presided lowed. The conference was presided over by Lord Mayor Tyler.

wishing success to the conference and to the cause of bimetallism in England. it more stable and a fairer measure of value, could be justifiably opposed. The nations of the world were now, he said, standing face to face with a great danger, which could only be averted

lucely necessary.

Balfour said there were three questions with which bimetallists had to cope. They were these: Was a double transfer according to the control of the cont tandard possible? Was it just? Was of it expedient? Scientists and econooverwhelming "yes" He would not commissioned April 2; captain, A. E. tempt that a civilized government had

> Balfour said he saw signs of a change in English opinion. The leading com mercial men had abandoned their former hostility to bimetallism and come to the conclusion that the only way to meet the grave danger was to restore silver to its former place as a circulating medium.

Mr. Baltour also said it was a mere able to regulate it own currency independently. It was absurd to talk of vice by the mayor. taking an isolated view of the British currency when the action of the United ing towards Great Britain, had forced of the astounding system which now prevailed in India. England's present speke personally and for no party, he said Leonard H. Courtney, M.P., read a paper on "The practicability of maintaining a ratio between gold and silver under an international bimetallicagreement," and a discussion of the paper dynamite in the hills surrounding their followed. Letters in support of bimetallism were received from Gen. Francis A. Walker, Archbishop Walsh and Prof also been prepared for the defence of E. B. Andrews of Brown University. A letter was read from Mr. II. W. Can non, president of the Chase National Bank of New York, in which the writer said that the solution of the problem of bimetallism rests with Great Britain ioned April 24; captain, D. H. McGill, Dr. Arendt, the eminent German finan-Bellevue Rifle Club, Widesman, Ab. cier, expressed views similar to those and attempt to destroy factories and

Norwich, Conn., April 27 .- A strange death occured Tuesday morning at Voluntown, twelve miles from this portion of the Mesaba Range and mob city. A Miss Wilson retired Monday light in perfect health with her aunt, Miss Fitch, who was awakened at about and reck! ss miners, has called on Gov-4 o'clock Tuesday morning by the cry of ernor Nelson for troops. An armed a pet cat that was resting upon the girl's gang of 800 foreign workers who struck chest. Mas Fitch removed the cat from the room, but when she returned her piece was gasping for breath and in a few minutes she was dead. Two phydemas were called, and for several hours they labored by artificial means, but without avail, to restore respiration. The body gave orders that no funeral should be held till indications of decomposition missioned April 14; c optain J. R. Earle. appeared. The dectors incline to the belief that the voung woman succumbed Berkeley Light Infantry, Peak's S. C. to strangulation, caused by the cat eucking her breath."

# D-mocrats Jubilant.

special election held to div, has gone Democratic by about the usual majority, 3,000 votes, electing Paul J. Sorg, home, Middletown, a rougly Republican, gave him 408 plurality, while Hamilton, ex Governor Campbell's home, carried by the Republicans at the last municipal election, gave him 1,183 plurality, and Dayton, carried by Pomaria R fles, Pomaria; commissioned April 16; captain, W. T. Hatton. turn in politics in their favor.

CLEVELAND TERRORIZED BY A FOR-EIGN-TONGUED MOB.

RIOTING RABBLE.

Factories Bombarded and Gutt d-Police Do Good Service-A Regiment Under Arms-To Resist the Meb With Dyns

CLEVELAND, OHIO, May 2.—After the riotous demonstrations of May day the police department awoke to the necessity of prompt action, and it was de-termined to disperse any gathering that threatened trouble. This attitude on the part of the police seemed to anger the men, and they were in a very ugly mood this morning. There was a gathex-Lord Mayor Sir David Evans. A large number of delegates were present, including some of the best known of the Delties and the new test of t street; presumably to interfere with a squad of forty street cleaners. Thir-ty-live officers were sent after the men in patrol wagons, and they charged the mob and scattered it. Several heads

were broken in the melee. A crowd of several thousand men then invaded the manufacturing dis-trict in the "Flats." The workmen dent of the Bank of the Amsterdam; G. M. Boissevain of Amsterdam; Alphonse Allard of Brussels; George De Lavelleye of Brussells; Honri Cernushi of Paris, president of the French Bimetallic League; David Murray, president of the chamber of compares of Adelaide, South Australia, Markallan and Clubs was made on the Variety and clubs was made on th were driven from the Standard Paint Works, and then an attack with rocks bombarded the Upson Works. For a time it looked as if these buildings would be demolished. At this point the crowd began to become frenzled, and the noise made struck terror through the entire flats. Most of the Balfour, exChief Secretary for Ireland.
Letters were read from Archbishop
Walsh of Dublin, the president of the
Bank of France and others, regretting
their inabilisy to be present.
A paper was read by Prof. Shield
Nicholson, on the fall in the general

angry mob numbering thousands surver by Lord Mayor Tyler.

Cablegrams were read from Senators the police of the eighth preceinct were Sherman, Voorhees, Aldrich, Murphy, called out when it was learned that Brice, Platt, Davis, Carey and Callom, the rioters had penned thirty-five nothe rioters had penned thirty-five police in the Upson works. Learning that a reinforcement of officers were A. J. Balfour, in course of the discussion, said he did not believe that to Faushaber's furniture factory, on government regulation of coinage, if Scranton avenue, and broke all the t were done in the direction of making windows. They were about to loot the place when the extra police arrived and chased them do vn the street. The police headed by Capt, English and Capt, Burns, chased the crowd down to danger, which could only be averted by the rehabilitation of silver to it proper commercial function. In order to gan throwing stones and bricks at the do this international action was abso-police. The police, with drawn revolv-

There are few English speaking peomists answer these questions with an ple in the mob. It was a rabble com-Williamsburg county; commissioned say whether the closing of the Indian There were fully four thousand of them when the crowd was at its greatdoubt that it was the most striking attempt that a civilized government had however, when the police got to work. ever made to solve a monetary difficuling the afternoon calling upon all citizens to refrain from assembling to-gether for purposes of riot and disorder, and stating that all the powers vested in the city government will be used to enforce the law and maintain order. The mayor also held a consultation with the officers of the Fifth Regiment, and as a result six companies of that regiment, together with the Cleveland Grays and the City dream to suppose that each State was Guards, were ordered to assemble in their armories, subject to calls for ser-

> During the afternoon another mob visited the works of the United Salt States, which had not been taken in Company and drove the men from concert with or from any friendly feel- their work. The rioters then proceeded to the Cleveland Rolling Mills, where apon India and England the adoption they had a conflict with the police. There was about ten minutes of flerce clubbing, and then the crowd gave way isolation was selfish and stupid. He and scattered in every direction. Seven of the rioters, all with broken heads, were arrested.

The Cieveland, Lorain and Wheeling railway contractors, at work in Brooklyn Village, have placed charges of works and connected them with electric batteries. Dynamite bombs have their workmen.

Fearing trouble during the evening, squad of 150 police was stationed in the public square to prevent any gathering there. The people of the city are filled with fear tonight that the mob will resort to the torch or dynamite private residences.

## Mad Miners;

IRON MOANTAIN, Minn., May 2 .- All work has been stopped in the eastern rule prevails in this city. utterly unable to cope with the lawless yesterday at Oliver, Ohio, Iron King and Franklin mines, reached here today and marched through the streets of Iron Mountain, terrorizing the citizens. They forced the miners in the Moun-tain Iron and Rathbone mines to stop work and join them, and also stopped work in White & McDevitt's saw mill. medical examiner, Dr. Jennings, was The rioters declare that work in all incalled, and after carefully examining the dustries must cease. Fifty deputy sheriffs have been sworn in. A conflict is feared and the town is in an uproar. A Peculiar Accident.

GIFFOOD, S. C., May 3.,-The mail carrier Taylor from here to Seminole, met with a peculiar accident to his buggy

Saturday. While slowly driving along Columbus, O, May 1.—The Third the public road he met Mr. Smith riding Onto Congressional District, in the Mr. Cane's fine stallion and as he reined Mr. Cane's fine stallion and as he reined out to one side or the road the stallion became unmanageable and as the mail buggy got by the side of the stallion he over E. G. Ra noone (R-publican.) Sorg | began kicking the burgy with all the rapidity his strength could musier until hislegs were pinned in the spokes of the wheel. The mail carrier narrowly escaped being killed, and he managed to Me. | get his horse detached from the buggy Kinley by 565 votes I st fall, went De. | when the stallion made a terrible fort mocratic today by 196. The Democrats to relieve his legs, and in doing so bere are j bilant over the apparent smashed up three of the wheels of the buggy .- Register.