

An Example for Brazil.

The triumphant President of the Republic of Brazil is thirsting for the blood of the rebel leaders who have been defeated in their attempt to overthrow his government.

In comparison with the great American civil war the insurrectionary movement of the Brazilian rebels was a mere trifle, yet the penalty of death, or any treatment of a punitive character, was not inflicted upon a single confederate leader.

The Brazilian government would do well to follow the example of a much greater, and more powerful nation, which, after having suppressed a gigantic rebellion against its authority, did not, in a single instance, exact punishment, but extended a general pardon to those whom it had subdued.

Democrats Who Disgrace Their Party Should Be Ruled Out of It.

In an article on the possible action on the Wilson bill in the Senate the Millintown Democrat and Register concludes as follows:

The tariff bill has at last been reported to the Senate, but it is not understood that all of the reported provisions will have the support of all the Democratic members.

Barring the income tax, we believe the bill as reported will be generally accepted by the Democracy and we hope that it will be so substantially passed.

It is extremely hard for a sensible person to realize just what right a Democratic Senator, or any one else for that matter, has to interpose personal or sectional objections to a measure that is purely the medium through which a party proposes keeping the faith it has pledged with a vast majority of the people of these United States.

Reports are coming in from all parts of the country to the effect that the present cold snap has effectually killed the berry crop. There are some "pretty huckle-berries" following SILICA COXEY who are out-living the frost.

Little Damage Done in Florida. JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 27.—Special from the fruit and vegetable districts indicate that the cold spell has done but little damage.

De Gamma in Buenos Ayres. BUENOS AYRES, March 26.—The Portuguese war ships, carrying Admiral De Gamma and his staff of insurgent Brazilian officers, arrived here to-day.

Coxey's Army Growing.

Despite Continued Bad Weather New Recruits Come In.—Yesterday's Treason March.—The Hosts of the Commonwealth Succeeded in Covering a Distance of Seven Miles When Camp Was Pitched For the Night, Etc.—Large Reinforcements Promised.

SALEM, O., March 28.—Camp Anna L. Diggs, the fourth night bivouac of the Coxey brigade was established on the Hampson circus lot, East Salem, at 2:30 this afternoon.

At 7 o'clock the command was marshalled and proceeded to sleeping quarters. A few recruits were enlisted at this point. Acting Adjutant Kirkland stating the records showed twenty. Enough rations to do for one day were donated by sympathetic citizens.

At 7:30 a public meeting was held in Howe's hall. It was crowded by 1,200 people who applauded Marshal Browne frequently.

General order No. 6, issued before the meeting, announced that Camp Trenton will be established at Columbiana to-morrow.

St. Louis, Mo., March 28.—Forty-three miners out of work, recruits for Coxey's army, arrived at the Union depot to-night from Pittsburg, Kansas.

CHICAGO, March 28.—General Coxey gained a new recruit while here. Dr. J. A. McLeary, of Watford, Ont., who brought Coxey's horses, declared he had been converted by the "generals" and that he would join the army.

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RIODE JANEIRO, March 28.—The foreign offices authorized the Associated Press to deny that President Peixoto has revised the imperial decree of 1888 and 1891, allowing the execution, with or trial, of persons who have taken part in a rebellion against the Government, or who have aided and abetted persons engaged in rebellion.

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Coxey's Army Has Started.

It Moved Out of Massillon Yesterday on Schedule Time—Seventy-five in the Line.—When Canton Was Reached They Were Twenty-five Less—With Very Few Exceptions the Members of the Army Are Hard Looking Characters—A Severe Snow Storm Has a Depressing Tendency. The Affair Considered a Big Joke.

CANTON, O., March 25.—Coxey's army of Commonwealth moved out of Massillon to-day on schedule time. There were perhaps seventy-five stragglers in the line at the start and twenty-five less when Canton, eight miles away, was reached.

The weather was pleasant when the start was made, but the procession was soon overtaken by a severe snow storm. This had a depressing tendency and a number of desertions were reported before Reedsburg, the first stop, was reached.

On the march from Massillon to Canton the army was followed by a mob of nearly a thousand people in carriages, on horseback and afoot. They made the Welkin ring with their cheers and kept Coxey constantly bowing and lifting his hat.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The transmission of packages under government franks between this country and Canada has resulted in considerable correspondence carried on by the postal authorities of the two governments.

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Senator Colquitt Dead.

A Distinguished Georgian Passes Over to the Other Side—The End Came Peacefully—He Was a Graduate of Princeton College, an Officer in the Mexican War and a Major General in the Confederate Service, and also Governor—Who His Successor May Be.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—United States Senator Alfred Holt Colquitt, of Georgia, died at his residence in this city this morning at 7:40 o'clock.

Alfred Holt Colquitt, of Atlanta, was born in Walton county, Georgia, April 20, 1824. He graduated at Princeton college, New Jersey, in the class 1844, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1845.

He served as a staff officer, with the rank of major, during the Mexican war; was elected and served as a member of the Thirty-third congress, and was a member of the secession convention of the State of Georgia at the beginning of the rebellion.

He entered the confederate service as captain, and afterward attained the rank of major general in the southern army. In 1876 he was elected governor of the State of Georgia for four years and was re-elected under a new constitution for two years; at the expiration of his term as governor he was elected to the United States senate as a democrat for a full term, commencing March 4, 1883, and was re-elected in 1888.

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HOW MANY APPLES DID ADAM AND EVE REALLY EAT—There can be no doubt that both the first man and first woman ate it, but the question often arises, as to how much, or how many rather, did they eat? One apple would hardly have satisfied their appetites, if the fruit were anywhere near as luscious as some varieties of to-day are.

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