

THE MIDDLEBURGH POST.

GEO. W. WAGENSELLER, Editor.
ARTHUR E. COOPER, Manager.

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The Swiss government has expelled thirteen suspected anarchists, and has paid their passage to England. Of course England will be glad to have them.

Secretary Morton is authority for the statement that the weather bureau has saved to agriculture, manufacture and commerce during the last few months more than its entire appropriation for the next fiscal year.

The new Chaplain of the House of Representatives is only twenty-eight years old, the youngest man who ever held the position. He is very popular. His prayers are short, and significantly adds the Chicago Herald.

It has hitherto been the law in Japan that if a woman was not married by a certain age, the authorities picked out a man and compelled him to marry her. The Mikado has just abolished this usage. In future, Japanese women will be allowed to live and die single, as in European countries.

"Max O'Rell" says he has found only two nations whose women are the leaders—France and America. In America, from the age of eighteen, a girl is allowed almost every liberty—she takes the rest. In France the women are not frivolous, he maintains, as is commonly supposed. They have a knowledge of their husband's business and a voice in the management of his affairs.

The number of Lutheran ministers in the world, according to the Rev. J. N. Louder's new book, "Lutherans in All Lands," is 30,346, with 42,877 churches and 43,089,000 baptized members. Of the churches, 9,727 are credited to America, 22,500 to Germany, 2,514 to Sweden, 960 to Norway, and 1,900 to Denmark. The total of parochial schools is 94,017 of which 61,000 are in Germany.

American workmen are more lightly shod on the average than those of Europe and nothing excites more their indignation in this country

thickly shod with hobnails last perhaps three times as long as the lighter footgear, but the American workman would feel himself clogged and hampered by such foot weights.

The Chicago Tribune prints a lot of communications from prominent people, in answer to the question, how they would prefer to die. Some of them say that they have given the subject little attention, but the most of them have evidently thought about it, and they agree pretty well that the most desirable death is a sudden one, which overtakes one in the midst of his everyday occupation. Chicagoans seem to the New Orleans Picayune to think that they do not need any considerable amount of antecedent preparation. They live in Chicago, and that is not far from heaven.

The insolence of the French criminal in a court of justice is something which is paralleled in no other country, asserts the San Francisco Chronicle. It is seldom that any offender in this country or in England insults the Judge or bullies counsel. If there is any bullying to be done the American lawyer considers this his prerogative. Breton, the Paris anarchist, has adopted the role played by Villiant as well as by Prado and other notorious murderers. I must be that the theatrical element which has been allowed to creep into French court procedure is responsible for what is so repulsive to Americans.

One of the most fearful of the risks of a railroad mail clerk is that of conflagration following closely upon collision or derailment, and to the removal of this the authorities are applying themselves with human haste. At present the postal cars are illuminated by oil lamps—an ancient fashion, for the continuance of which there is no sound excuse. All the trains on roads that pretend to be anything are equipped with compressed gas or with electric lights, but the postal cars in those same trains have nothing better than malodorous, leaky and dangerous oil lamps. Large quantities of mail are annually destroyed by the lamps, a fact that should be potent to work reform. But human life is priceless, and it is in its behalf that the old-fashioned oil lamp is supplanted by gas or electricity.

THE PEACE ARMY MARCHING

ON TO WASHINGTON.

Scenes and Incidents Along the Route. Terrible Weather and Bad Roads.

THE FIFTH DAY'S MARCH. The Coxe army entered Columbia, O., like conquering heroes with flying banners and with a cheer.

In Leetonia the army was quartered in a building formerly used as a nail factory. The army squatted on the floor and was served with hot coffee, sandwiches and hard-boiled eggs by the citizens.

The reception in Leetonia and Columbia were exhibitions of the richest hospitality. Gen. Coxe arrived from Chicago about two hours in advance of the army and joined it on the outskirts of town.

The army left Salem at 10 o'clock in the morning fighting its way in the teeth of a veritable blizzard and arrived at Columbia at 4 o'clock next morning and was accorded the most generous welcome yet given it at any point.

Holloway a farmer aged about 70, living in Fairfield township, drove into town in the afternoon with a wagon load of provisions. He halted in front of the depot for supplies for the army established in the people of the town, looked at the army as it passed and from the seat of his wagon. He was picked up and carried into headquarters and found to be dead. The appearance of the army is presumed to have been the cause of his death.

The advance of the Commonwealth continues to be a marvel. The army is growing and it will continue to grow as long as it is accorded the treatment received in Columbia and Leetonia.

EAST PALM BEACH, O.—Coxe's army of peace has traveled 28 miles since leaving Massillon last Sunday and camped Thursday night within one mile of the borders of the Keystone State.

For the first time since the on to Washington movement started the sun deigned to shine. It was a ideal early spring day, the sun rays diffusing enough heat to temper the winds which blew from the two previous days, when the army ploughed its way through horrible snows.

The test breakfast of the campaign was served here, the generosity of the good people of Columbia making it possible to the bill of fare to embrace fried ham and eggs, sausage, bread and butter.

THE SEVENTH DAY LANDS THE ARMY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

New GAITHER. The Commonwealth army left camp and moved behind it at East Palestine. Not an arrest was made. The hot tent was a miserable place for the men to sleep. The smoke from the fire made the atmosphere stifling. The army is in a bad way for clothing. Many of the troops are almost naked and the roads offer no protection from the cold and rough roads.

In the morning the men were supplied with a small quantity of boiled potatoes, bread and weak and clear coffee without sugar. The new men were added to the army's ranks at East Palestine. Prior to starting, an odometer was placed on the axle of Coxe's phaeton by a local machine company. The army left East Palestine at 3.55 a. m. with 161 men in line. The roads were heavy and the men faint from hunger. They were pushed forward at a rapid rate by the officers. Half an hour brought them to the state line. As a sort of intimation of what might be expected in Pennsylvania, the single-tree of the band wagon broke just as the band wagon broke. The band wagon broke down and one cornet player and a base drummer tumbled out and the procession halted until repairs were made. Directly on the Pennsylvania line a piece of paper was noticed sticking in a split sapling. It proved to be a message from Jaxon, the half-breed Indian, who had gone over the road several hours ahead. The message reads—"The Indian welcomes the Commonwealth into the land where Penn made treaty."

After a seven-mile march the army was halted at Darlington in an open field, where lunch was served from the commissary wagons. The lunch consisted of about a quarter loaf of dry bread. Many of the hungry men made for Darlington and begged room for a night. As the line marched through Darlington the men cheered while passing the monument of John Brown, which stands in the public square in front of the house in which Brown went to school. The 25 miles to New Galilee was covered in fair to good time. The men were marched to a deserted stove foundry, where Camp Marion Butler was pitched.

The reception here is like that at East Palestine. Nothing was contributed and no sympathy is expressed by the people.

ON THE EIGHTH DAY THEY HAD 300 MEN. BEAVER FALLS, Pa.—The Coxe Army of the Commonwealth came down into Beaver Valley Sunday morning and at 2 p. m. pitched Camp Valley Forge at upper end of town just at the foot of the hill on which stands Geneva College. An institution of learning conducted by Reformers, Presbyterians, these Covenanters were strongly opposed to the camp being pitched so close to them and appealed to Sheriff Moller to prevent it, but he was powerless, and so it was that the good people of that fair town, comforted by the presence of a gayly-dressed crowd of 6,000 out for a Sunday lark, within the very shadow of the building in which they gathered for divine worship.

This has been a great day along the Beaver and the Commonwealthers have been hospitably received. What is more satisfactory to them than anything else is the generous manner in which their commissary stores have been replenished, and yet during the past winter the authorities charged the citizens with the cost of hard work to keep many people in this place from starving. For this non-descript army, however, a committee of the Trades Council having in charge arrangements for the marchers, secured fifty, six wagonloads of food, something like three tons. It included one whole beef, 40 dozen eggs, a hundred loaves of bread, sausage, lard, cold roasts, potatoes and other vegetables, canned goods and fresh butter. This is a very timely and good breakfast was by no means admired by the supper served. It consisted of boiled potatoes, bologna and bread. No other food was served. The army is not well pleased that rations donated as generously as they were here are not given out freely.

The secret is believed to be that Coxe is looking to the future. He dropped a very significant remark while talking about Sunday's march. He said while he could not refuse to accept good will he did not really want any more marchers. Asked why, he said by the end of this week he will be in the mountains. The army has been coming through a rich agricultural region where no one is allowed to go hungry.

Getting past Pittsburg it will be in a mountainous region, the inhabitants of which have a hard struggle to keep themselves. Coxe is mindful of this and is saving his store against the time when food may be required to keep hungry men from lawlessness. Such, at least, is the belief. Coxe does not talk on that point.

Most of the arrangements of the army here were personally supervised by Mills, secretary of the Trades Council. The labor union sentiment it was plain to be seen, is in sympathy with the movement. Workingmen all along the route have been glad to see the army and many held children up to him in his phaeton to be kissed. The streets were crowded, nearly towns contributing largely to the sightseers.

At the afternoon meeting hats were passed and \$47 collected and \$20 was taken at the evening show. After Brown's performance at night, the opera house was given up to the army for sleeping quarters.

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Edwin H. Stowe, President Judge of Allegheny County Common Pleas No. 1.

RISE OF COXEY AND BROWNE

THEIR CHARACTERISTICS.

The Movement Said to be the Outcome of a Dream. The Reincarnation Idea. How Mrs. Coxe Came to See for Divorce.

The Coxe movement, which has assumed a general interest, is the outcome of a dream. Coxe claims that four years ago he traveled home from Massillon to Paul's station one very bad night and was so jolted and bedraggled by rough and deep roads that he carried the matter to bed with him. There he dreamed of the employment of thousands of men at the Government's expense on the improvement of the highways and awoke to form the Good Roads Association.

Joseph S. Coxe, the head and front of this movement is a native of Pennsylvania, having been born at Montour county 41 years ago. His father was of English nativity and his mother was a German. He was reared on a farm and became a scrap iron dealer in Harrisburg. Being overworked, he was saved money and was able at the age of 28 to buy a quarry farm of John Paul, four and one-half miles north of Massillon. Paul had worked the quarry there for two or three years, but could not make the thing pay. Coxe made it a success. He built a crushing mill and began the shipment of sand, in which he found a large revenue.

For half a dozen years he has been turning his silica sand for most of the large mills in Harrisburg. This sand is the product of crushed rocks. Some five years ago he became interested in race horses. He attended a county fair at Franklin, Pa., where his fancy was struck by a fine stallion. He bought this horse for \$2,000 and from that time became a devotee of the race track. This stallion, a horse of one idea at a time, when horses once caught him he threw his whole soul into the thing and proceeded to establish a stock farm. He bought from Colonel James E. Pepper, of Lexington, Ky., a celebrated stallion named Dystonia. With this stallion went a fine trotting stallion called Acolyte, who has a record of 2.21. This investment was costly, and Coxe was never able to pay for the thing.

He has been led him to race tracks, where he became a heavy bettor. Mrs. Coxe says that his trouble began with his last horse. Four years ago he was a candidate for State Senator from this county. He made a personal campaign, delivering speeches at all the cross-road school houses. He received 51 votes.

He set out next to improve the country roads, and has for four years been devoting his time and money to this purpose. In the neighborhood of his own home he has fedded many of the highways with broken stone and has covered Lawrence township with the best road in Ohio. It was after he lost the aid of his first wife that he became imbued with the communitist spirit. She is a splendid business woman and looked after the quarry while Coxe was away at the race track. He devoted so much attention to the turf that Mrs. Coxe applied for and secured a divorce.

The three-fold scheme of which Coxe is the patron is really the production of the dream of this Coxe. This Coxe is a native of Illinois. He is 45 years old and has for 10 years been an agitator. He is 5'6" feet tall, broad-shouldered and red faced. He went early to California, where he formed the acquaintance of Lewis Kearney, and became involved in the San Diego agitation against the Chinese. With Kearney he went East and he tells a story about Kearney's making a speech on the east steps of the Capitol, which he quotes as a precedent for his coming attack on the national legislators. His story

LATER NEWS WAIFS.

DISASTERS, ACCIDENTS AND FATALITIES.

At Chattanooga, Tenn., while passing an open gate, the light wrapper of Mrs. John Kessler caught fire, and the flames ran rapidly up her back, burning every bit of clothing and finally reaching her hair. Her hair and hair were burned to a crisp, and she was a most pitiable sight.

While several negroes were shrouding a corpse at Selma, Ala., the lamp was knocked over, setting fire to the building. The corpse was removed, but Joe Mavey, John Johnson and Julia Brown ran back to save the furniture. The door closed behind them and they burned to death.

CAPITAL AND LABOR. At Chicago three thousand painters have struck on a demand that the scale be raised to 35 cents an hour.

LEGISLATIVE. The Iowa House passed the woman suffrage bill giving women the right to vote for city, town and school officers, and on the question of issuing bonds.

ABSENCE. About 500,000 people gathered Sunday in Bolivia Park to attend the funeral of the Hungarian patriot, Louis Kossuth. No disorder occurred. The funeral oration was of great size. Kossuth was buried between Deak and Bathiany, two Hungarian patriots of his time and political tendency.

The latest reported from Hawaii is that the natives are anxious now for annexation and that Queen Liliuokalani would like it if President Cleveland would agree to give her a pension of \$20,000 a year.

Margaret Walker was executed at Liverpool. She murdered her husband by poisoning him. She was jealous of him and he was a prisoner for months before he died.

The governments of the United States, France and Germany have refused to request Brazil to withdraw her demands on Portugal for the surrender of Admiral da Gama and his men, now refugees on Portuguese warships.

The Superintendent of the Missouri Pacific at Alton, Mo., received reports concerning the wheat from every station in Western Kansas and Eastern Nebraska. They indicate that wheat has not been injured in Kansas, although it is too early to tell definitely. The Nebraska reports indicate slight damage.

MIDWINTER. The veto of the significance bill has resulted in a proposition to organize a silver party in the South and West.

Gov. Northen of Georgia, appointed Patrick Walsh, editor of the Augusta Chronicle, United States Senator to succeed the late Senator Colquhoun. Walsh is a free silver man and a protectionist.

Thirty-one Big Four and 1,000,000 railroad conductors have been discharged for dishonesty.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SENATE.—The solemn funeral ceremonies of the late Senator Colquhoun of Georgia, were conducted in the senate chamber Tuesday morning. The services were conducted by the senate chaplain, Rev. Mr. Milburn, assisted by the chaplain of the house of representatives, Rev. Mr. Bagby. The prayer was offered by Mr. Bagby, beginning with the declaration: "I am the resurrection and the life. He that believeth in me, though he were dead yet shall he live. The funeral address was delivered by the blind chaplain. The address was followed by the benediction and with that the simple solemn ceremonies closed. The remains were taken to Macon, Ga., for burial. The senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—No business of public importance was transacted and after some routine matters were disposed of by members attending the funeral of Senator Colquhoun in the senate chamber.

SENATE.—Eighty-fifth day. Several very important projects were brought before the senate to-day on which, however, action was deferred. They embraced a free silver coinage bill introduced by Mr. Stewart of Nevada; a joint resolution declaring the Cayman Islands treaty to be no longer in force introduced by Mr. Dolph, Republican, of Oregon, and a senate resolution offered by Mr. Peffer, Populist, instructing the Finance Committee to report a bill repealing all laws that authorize the issue of bonds or other interest bearing obligations of the government.

The famous McGarran claim bill came up before the senate as the unfinished business and was discussed up to the hour of adjournment.

HOUSE.—The house to day expressed by a vote of 146 to 103, its opinion that Charles F. Joy was not elected to the seat he holds as a Representative from the Eleventh District of Missouri. Upon the motion of Mr. Springer to lay on the table Mr. Burrow's motion to reconsider, the quorum disappeared and the house adjourned without seating O'Neill, the contestant for Joy's seat.

SENATE.—In the senate after the introduction and reference of several unimportant bills and joint resolutions Senator Gorman, in behalf of Senator Bruce, reported the pension appropriation bill. The house joint resolution appropriating \$10,000 additional to carry out the provisions of the Chinese exclusion act was passed. At 2 o'clock the McGarran bill was taken up and passed without division. It refers the claims of Mrs. McGarran to the table. The rancho Panchico Brande to the courts of private land claims, which shall report its findings to the Secretary of the Interior, who shall issue a patent to McGarran if this decision shall be in his favor. The Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.—In the House today during a vote on Mr. Springer's motion yesterday to reconsider the vote on a resolution declaring Charles F. Joy entitled to a seat from the Eleventh Missouri district. Mr. Burrow, assistant Missouri secretary to the President appeared with the message vetoing the seigniorage bill. This temporarily suspended the bill, but when it was resumed and ended it was shown that a quorum had not voted. Mr. Patterson then moved a call of the roll of the House and a filibustering began and while it was shown that more than a quorum was present the voting did not so dilate. Filibustering continued until adjournment.

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EIGHTY-EIGHTH DAY.

SENATE.—NOT IN SESSION.

HOUSE.—Representative Coffey introduced a bill for the relief and unlimited exchange of silver dollars for gold. After some routine the balance of the session was devoted to eulogies on the late Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, when the house adjourned.

HOUSE.—The debate on the Wilson tariff bill opened to-day and continued until adjournment.

HOUSE.—The house spent another day on the Joy-O'Neill contest for the seat of the Eleventh Missouri district, accompanying nothing.

SOUTH CAROLINA LIQUOR RIOTS. 2 Citizens and 2 Spies Killed. Militia Companies Refuse to Respond to the Governor's Call.

Streams of blood flowed in Darlington, S. C., on Friday, when at 3.30 p. m. dispensary spies and citizens clashed. It was thought that all trouble was over and the Sumter light infantry had returned to Sumter in the morning. The fight occurred when an armed body of spies were leaving town. Frank E. Norment, a prominent young insurance man, and a North Carolinian named Redford, and Peper and McLennan, both spies, were killed outright. Chief of Police Dargan, K. C. Lucas and Lucas Norment were badly wounded.

Governor Tillman has given out an interview in which in the bitterest terms he ascribes the whole trouble to anti-Tillman newspapers. The Sumter light infantry have refused to return to Darlington. After the fight in Darlington the spies fled and are reported to be in the woods with enraged citizens pursuing determined to exterminate them.

At Florence, S. C., a mob entered the state dispensary and destroyed the entire stock of liquor.

The militia companies of Charleston, Manning, Sumter and Wilsons have all refused to respond to the Governor's call for troops. The trouble grew out of Governor's Tillman's efforts to enforce the objectionable dispensary law vesting the sale of liquors in the State.

The affair has intensified the bitter feeling in this State, and not in 30 years has there been such estrangement between different factions and elements of South Carolina.

The following account is the situation as summed up by a newspaper friend of Governor Tillman. The Governor has delayed Darlington and Florence counties in a state of insurrection. The report that he has declared martial law over the whole state is untrue. He has also ordered the railroad authorities to transport any loads of iron unless authorized by him. The railroads have thus far refused compliance. The Governor has also ordered the telegraph companies not to transmit any news of warlike tendency. This order has likewise been refused compliance.

THE LAW THAT CAUSED ALL THE TROUBLE. Under the dispensary law bar rooms are not permitted in the State. Whiskey is dispensed or sold to consumers only by bonded officers in the different counties, in sealed packages, ranging from half a pint to four gallons. No packages can be opened on the premises. The only requirement for any citizen to obtain whiskey or other stimulants is to sign an order or request stating the amount or kind of liquor wanted. Liquor cannot be sold to minors or habitual drunkards. Beer and wine are also included in the provisions of the law. The local officers obtain their liquors from a State commissioner, who purchases all the liquors sold in the state and puts them into sealed packages for distribution. All the goods purchased must be analyzed by the state chemist and their purity guaranteed before sale.

The maximum profit allowed under the law is 50 per cent. to the state and 50 per cent. at the local dispensary, one half of which goes into the county treasury and the other half into the treasury of the State.

DED.

Cows. A Disgrace. A dispatch from Columbia, S. C., says—Since the departure of the troops for Darlington everything has resumed its accustomed quietude, and there is little indication of the tumult and disorder that reigned Friday night. A detail stands guard at the Western Union office, scrutinizing messages to see that nothing contraband goes over the wires.

The troops and armed volunteer companies still continue to arrive and 14 companies of the State volunteer troops, besides the citizen volunteers, are encamped at the penitentiary.

Gov. Tillman, in a general order to the troops, gave a scathing rebuke to the Newberry Rifles, who responded to the Governor's call by bringing arms and doing guard duty but disturbing no day.

Your resignations are not accepted, but you are dismissed from the service of the State as unworthy to wear its uniform. You do not deserve it, but I will pay your hotel bills, and I trust I may never be bothered with any more such band box and holiday soldiers.

News from Darlington reports everything quiet. The constables are all accounted for. It is likely that the troops here will be paid off and sent home in a day or two.

RAINMAKING A FAILURE.

Morton Discourages Thought of Celestial Bombardments.

Secretary Morton has received a large number of inquiries from all parts of the country as to the results of the department's rainfall experiments and the feasibility of controlling precipitation by means of explosions. The following circular is being sent by the department to all inquirers: "Replying to your letter as to rainmaking experiments, I have to inform you that in no case did they pass the merely experimental stage and that the prospect of ultimate success is not such as to justify the farmer or other citizens in rainmaking experiments. In this determination, judgment and opinion I am supported by the scientists and other alleged experts in meteorology connected with the United States weather bureau. The bombardment of the skies for water, as carried on by this department, did not produce results calculated to inspire the hope that any method of concussion can be made commercially successful in precipitating the moisture from the clouds."

BROWN PAPER EXPRESS FRAUD.

Ketchum Finally Caught Dead to Rights by Wells-Fargo People.

After months of pursuit, Charles Ketchum alias Charles Hardin, wanted by the Wells-Fargo Express company, was captured at Alma, near Fort Smith, Ark. In September, 1892, while acting as messenger for the company, two packages of express property were placed in his charge. When they arrived in Galveston, Tex., they were found to contain only brown paper. Ketchum was suspected, arrested and released for lack of evidence. He then entered a suit for \$50,000 damages, but disappeared before the case was called. When captured last it is alleged \$19,000 was found upon his person. He was taken to St. Louis.

Six Lives Go Out.

Fritz Klotzier killed his wife and four children at his home at Dolgellville, N. Y., and then committed suicide. For several years Klotzier has been out of work and his family, which consists of a wife and four children, were supported by the town. During the past few days he has been selling off the furniture, piece by piece, until only a few chairs and a little bedding remained.

EVERYBODY KNOWS that the sun has spots on it, and yet some people always expect a ten-year old boy to be about perfect.—Ram's Horn.