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

The Third Day's March.

At 6:30 Tuesday morning the doors of the Louisville (O.) city jail were unlocked and 75 of the 'Commonweal' marched out. A breaktast of eggs, fresh meat, potstoes, bread and coffee were served at Camp Peffer. Then tents were struck and every thing put in marching order. At 9 o'clock the line of march was taken up to A lliance, highly eight recruits were in line on foot, the horsemen and drivers bringing the total up to a little over 100. The army left Louisville with the best wishes of the town's people apparently, dayor Snay had telegraphed Mayor Excell of Alliance that the crawd had conducted itself with perfect good order. The Third Day's March.

that the crawd had conducted itself with perfect good order.

The third day's march was the 12 miles between Louisville and Alliance. This was made in four hours. The roads were fearful in many places but fast time was made on the good stretches. The line marched in columns of two, and the order preserved was excellent. Not a man deserted. They were feeling the effects of the liberal ration served, and were in a joby humor. For the first three miles the songsters of the army let themselves out. Their selections embraced the entire range of song literature. The old campineeting standbys, with phraseologies more or less changed, were ture. The old campmeeting standbys, with phraseologies more or less changed, were the reigning favorites.

The lair grounds were soon reached and a great crowd watched the erection of the tents at Camp Bunker Hill.

The office of historian was created and it will be filled by Henry Vincent, the Chicago reformer.

mer. xey left for Chicago to attend a horse covey left for Chicago to attend a horse sale. He said he would join the column on Thursday. He expects to sell two of his horses. The appeal issued by some of Canton's citizens to the common people of the country to assist Coxey out of his financial straits has not been productive of much fruit.

Browne announced publicly that when Coxey left for Chicago he had barely

Browne announced publicly that when Coxey left for Chicago he had barely enough to buy his tacket. He left the Commonweal treasury with a stock of supplies, but not a cent in it.

About forty men were mustered at Alliance. Coxey's departure has caused rumors that the expedition is about to collapse. Unless he is ruised financially some sort of a procession will certainly reach Washington.

Fourth Day's Tramp.

GARTIELD, O.—The weary Commonweal etraggled into Beloit at moon, five miles out of Aliance and 72 from Pittsburg. The march was broken at Niles Junction, where Marshal Browne called a halt for half an hour. Horablowing and chafing from the hour. Hornblowing and chaing from the villagers greeted the woe be gone Commonweal. Some of the boxs had several bushels of snow balls prepared for the army, but the appearance of the men was so fordorn that they were allowed to pass through unmolested. Several have deserted and there was some grumbling.

CHICAGO.—COMMARDER COXES ARTIVED TO THE ADMINISTRATE WAS ARTIVED TO THE ADM

there was some grumbling.
Cutcaoo.—Commander Coxey arrived here Wednesday morning and went at once to the stockyards to attend the sale of his trotting stock. He was very much chargined to find that his horses had been sold for \$450 when he ex-ceted to realize \$1,000. He at once left to join his army at Salem, O. Salem, O.—Strange as it may seem, Coxey's army. "The Commonweal of Christ," as the Massilion horseman, Marshal Browne and the dapper and mystershal Browne and the dapper and mystershal Browne and the dapper and mysters

christ," as the Massilion horseman, star-shal Browne and the dapper and inyster-ious "Unknown" call the outfit, continues to grow, and that too in the face of most adverse conditions. The army now num-

One half of the distance traveled Wednes One half of the distance travelers well as day was over a road that is simply awful lis ruts are simost bottomiess. Again and again the heavy commissary and camp wagons teame whiled and the army had to be ropped to jut a shoulder to its wheels.

wagons tecame stalled and the army had to be stopped to just a shoulder to its wheels.

We ensed any's march has been a fearful test and yet, led on by a man who rules with a red of tron, the "Unknown," the fill clad, poorly shod army has tramped on. The movement is no juke. The army's march is a ober reality.

The condition of these highways warrants the formation of a good road association of some kind. Everyone in the march is unanimous on that point. The condition of the roads also warrants the predictions made by Carl Browne in his No. 3 bulletin issued February 28. He wrote then: "The roads will be horrible but the season of the year chosen for this movement is at a time when the roads will make people realize the necessity of the bill being passed more than at any other time." There is snother point in that bulletin that is not without its force just now. It reads:

"It is not expected that any large number will march with us all the way but that there will be by the time we reach Washington many thousands. More may get there by rail or other concepance. The meeting in Washington is the main objective point of this program. Get there somehow."

somehow."

The FIFTH DAY'S MARCH.

The Coxey army entered Columbiana.O., like conquering heroes with flying banners and was received with cheers.

In Lectonia 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 Lectonia and Columbiana were exhibitions of the richest hospitality. Gen. Coxey arrived from Chicago about two hours in advance of the army and joined it on the outskirts of town. He was received with raptuous cheers. He expressed himself as more than satisfied with the result of his trip to Chicago and as delighted with the progress of the army. He said that he thought that there would be no trouble in entering Pennsylvania; that if there was he would cail on the Governor to protect him.

The army fed well Thursday night. The

the no trouble in entering Pennsylvanis, that if there was he would call on the Governor to protect him.

The army fed well Thursday night. The Populist inhabitants of Columbiana donated hay, straw, oats, potatoes, rye and other provender. They roasted a whole beef and baked 1,000 loaves of bread. They hung flags on the outside of houses and welcomed the army as a band of brothers.

The growth and progress of the army are both remarkable. The army is stopped, 170 strong in the dismantled Johnson stove foundry. The increasing strength of the army and the enthusiasm with which it plows through the awful country roads leads one to wonder what the army's size will be when the weather get better, and the enthusiastic reception given it in Leetonia and Columbiana is calculated to lead sober men te serious reflection on the condition of the times that will warrant such proceedings.

proceedings The army left Salem at 10 o'clock in morning fighting its way in the teeth of a veritble blizzard and arrived at Columbiana at 4 o'clock next morning and was accorded the most generous welcome yet given it at

any point.

Thomas 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 by the people of the town, loaked at the army and as it passed, lell 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 Commonweal

The advance of the Commonweal contin-ues to be a marvel. The army is growing and it will continue to grow as long as it is accorded the treatment received in Colum-biana and Lectonia.

Figure and Lectoria.

THE SIXTH A GOOD DAY.

EAST PALESTINE, O.—Coxey's army of pesce
has traveled 55 miles sincy leaving Massillon
met Sunday and camied Thursday uight

within one mile of the borders of the keystone State.

This was an eventful day for the army. For the first time since the on to Washington movement started the son deigned to shine. It was an idral early spring day the sun rays diffusing enough heat to temper the winds, which dried up roads and coale walking less of a task than on the two previous days, when the army ploughed its way through horrible sloughs.

The best breakfast of the campaign was served here, the generosity of the good prople of Columbiana making it possible the bill of fare to embrace fried ham nd eggs, sansage, bread and butter, coffee ham mik. This put the army in high spirits. The hobo or flying squadron numbering now about 30, jumped the freights after treakfast and made for this place. The balance of the army, over 150 men, march overland via New Waterford, where the finest reception yet given took piace.

New Waterford has a population of about 250 and every man, woman and child was out to see the circus. The army was met a mile outside of town by a band of students from Mt. Hope College out for a lerk. They bore a rude banner inscribed "Coxey or Hust." Browne accepted their tender of escort in his usual dramatic ranner. At the edge of the town there was an alleged brass band drawn up and on the appearance of the army it let loose an awful composition of the leaders called the "Oxey Narch" Several men had fits when they heard it. The army was marched to a vacant lot, in the center of which was a bonüre. Form-

Several men had fits when they heard it.

The army war marched to a vacant lot, in the center of which was a bondre. Forming in a circle the Commonwealers lay down on the turf and had lunch served, There had been donated by the peope about 500 sandwiches, 27 dozen hard bollet eggs, 19 loaves of bread, 10 pounds of sugar, 25 gallons of coffee and fodder for the

Meantime Coxey made a speech being introduced by Davitt Darwin Chidester, a man of means who lives near here. He strongly disauproved Browne's reincarnated Christ idea.

ed Christ idea.

After the cordial reception at Columbians and New Waterford the army advanced on this side in best of spirits, but disappointment awaited them. This place was an awful frost and the army had a chill. There are only two Populists in town according to the last election and one of them is laid up with the runnis. The army has gotten nothing here but a hard jolt. No graco of any kind has been given and it took a \$5 bill to occu the hall in which Browne could spout his harangue 13 night. THE SEVENTH DAY LANDS THE ARMY IN PENS

THE SEVENTH DAY LANDS THE ARMY IN FENSSYLVANIA.

New Galdies—The Commonweal army
left a good record behind it at East Palestine.

Not an arrest was made. The big 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 their shoes offer no protection
from the cold and rough roads.

In the morning the men were supplied
with a small quality of boiled potatoes, tread
and weak and clear coffee without sngar.

Some new names were added to the ar-

and weak and clear coffee without sugar.

Some new names were added to the army's roster at East Palestine. Prior to starting, an odometer was placed on the axie of Coxey's placeton by, a local machine company. The army left East Palestine at 9.55 a.m. with 131 men in line. The roads were heavy and the men faint from hunger. They heavy and the men mant 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 line was reached. 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 spilt sapiling. 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 Commonwell 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 from door to door for food. As the line marched through Darlington the men cheered while were pushed forward at a rapid rate by

door to door for food. 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 2½ miles to New Galilee was covered in fairly good time. The men were marched to a deserted stove foundry, where Camp Marion Butler was nighed:

Butler was pitched.

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

sympathy is expressed by the people.

ON THE EIGHTH DAY COXEY RAB 300 MEN.
BEAVER FALLS, PA.—The Coxey Army of
the Commonweal came down into Beaver
Vailey Sunday morning and at 2 p. m,
pitched Camp Valley Forge at upper end of
town just at the foot of the hin on which
stands Geneva College, an institution of
tearning conducted by Reformed Presbyterians. These Covenanters were strongly opposed to the camp being pitched so close to
them and appealed to Sheriff Molter to prevent it, but he was powerless, and so it was
that the good people of that faith were mortified by the presence of a gaia day crowd of
6,000 out for a Sunday lark, within the very
shadow of the building in which they gathered for divine worshing in ig in which they gather-

ed for divine worship.

This has been a great day along the Beaver and the Commonwealers have been hospit-

This has been a great day along the Beaver and the Commonwealers have been hospitably received.

What is more satisfactory to them than anything else is the generous manner in which their commissary stores have been replemished, and yet during the past winter the authorities and these charitably inclined found it hard work to keep many people in this place from starving. For this nondescript army, however, a committee of the Trades Council having in charge arrangements for its reception, secured five big wagonloads of food, something like three tons. It included one whole beef, 60 dozen eggs, a hundred loaves of bread, sausage, hams, cold roasts, potatoes and other vegetables, canned goods and fresh butter. This is very timely aid, for the army had reached a point where it was faring very meagerly. It was fed very lightly Sunday. For breakfast each man got a hunk of bread and a very weak article of coffee, without sugar or milk. The discontent over the poor breakfast was by no means abated 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 cut more freely.

The secret is believed to be that Coxey is looking to the future. He dropped a very significant remark while talking about Sun-

looking to the future. He dropped a very significant remark while talking about Sun-day's revuits. He said while he could not refuse to accept good men he did not really

reluse to accept good men 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. Coxey is mindful of this and is saving his store against a time when food may be required to keep hungry men from lawlessness. Such, at least, is the belief. Coxey does not talk on that point.

Most of the arrangements of the army her-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 line of march raised their hats to Coxey and many held children up to him in his phaeton to be kissed. The streets were crowded, nearby towns contributing largely to the sightseers.

sightseers.
At the afternoon meeting hats were passed and \$47 collected, and \$29 was taken at the evening show. After Browne's performance at night, the opera house was given up to the army for sleeping quarters.

The moment a Christian looks back he begins to make crooked paths with his feet.

ALL FRUIT WILL BE DEAR

FROM THE LAKES TO FLORIDA

Frost Nips Every Green Bud. Early Garden Truck is Killed.

The following special bulletin has been ssued by the Weather Bureau at Washing-

ton: "The period of extremely warm weather, noted by the special bulletin issued by the Weather Bureau on the 23d inst., has been followed by one of extreme cold, which extends over almost the entire country east of the Rocky mountains, minimum tem-peratures of freezing and below being re-ported this morning over this region except on the immediate coast of the South Atlantic and Gulf states and in Florida Throughout the Northern Minnesota and Throughout the Northern Minnesota and the Dakotas, the temperature was below zero. In Georgia, Tennessee, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Southern Missouri the weather is the coidest of which the service has record of this season of the year. General frosts occurred Monday morning throughout the Gulf States and the middle

eral frosts occurred Monday morning throtanout the Gulf States and the middle and northern portions of the South Atlantic States and the temperature will probably fall still lower Tuesday morning in the Middle and South Atlantic States, with frosts as far south as Northern Florida."

From unofficial dispatches it is learned that in Southern Ohio, where the temperature fell to 18° above zero. Peaches, which are in full bicom and other early truit are probably killed. The ground is white with snow, in Kentincky and parts of Temessee ice formed II inches thick and everything in the way of fruit, tobacco and garden truck is killed. Forward wheat also is injured. In Texas Ir sh potatoes and oats were killed.

Rump & Moon of Atlanta, the largest peach growers in the peach district of Georgia, say 90 per cent of the fruit crophas been killed and they think the remainer will go to night, All vegetation is killed around Atlanta. The melon crop about Georgia is killed.

English, Ind., reports that the past two nights frost has doubtless, destroyed the

Georgia is killed.

English, Ind., reports that the past two nights frost has, doubtless, destroyed the appie crop, the buds of which were well advanced. All small fruit and peaches were destroyed weeks ago.

An Indianapolis dispatch says: The cold ways which is how aweening, over the

destroyed weeks ago.

An Indianapolis dispatch says: The cold wave which is now sweeping over the country has probably cut the chances for a fruit crop in this State down to a very low degree. For severel weeks past the weather has been unusually warm for the season and the result was that when the cold shap came it caught the fruit cree just ready to burst the swelling buds into blossoms. It is thought that peaches were to a large extent killed by the severe weather in January, butsuch as escaped then are now certainly gone. Cherries, plums and apples are almost totally destroyed in the central and northern part of the State, but it is hoped that the hills in the southern part (the great apple section) have saved the staple fruit.

In Missourf, the entire crop, including peaches, except probably late apples, is thought to be killed. Much wheat is supposed to be ruined. In Illinois the freeze did great damage to fruit and vegetables. The buds of the pears, cherries and early apples are thought to be killed. Pie plant, asparagus, and other early vegetables suffered. Strawberries are injured. There will be no peach crop whatever, this freeze having finished the ruin which the January cold snap bekan. Ice formed to the thickness of several inches. Grass and wheat are withered, cherries and peach buds blighted and early garden truck undoubted y destroyed. The damage to the fail wheat crop is believed to be very serious.

It is thought the cold weather has killed the strawberries in the vicinity of Cairo.

The Missouri is frozen from bank to bank at St. Joseph, Mo. The mercury has been away below freezing all over the Burlington system for two days but it is not believed to apple crop has been injured there, the huds not have a sufficiently one.

away below freezing all over the Burlington system for two days but it is not believed the apple crop has been injured there, the buds not being sufficiently open.

MENTIN, TENN.—One million dollars will not cover the loss to farmers in this section of the Mississippi Vailey from the blizzard. All kinds of fruit, vegetables and foliage have been killed.

It will take \$500,000 to cover the damage by frost to fruit, early vegetables wheat

It will take \$500,000 to cover the damage by frost to fruit, early vegetables, wheat and oats in Northern Georgia, Northern Alabama and lower East Tennessee.

Reports from all sections or Mississippt are that the damage done by cold has been enormous. Gardens were remarkably early. Nearly everything up in them were killed. Two thirds of the fruit trees were in bloom and nearly all the feuit trees. were in bloom and nearly all the fruit

TRADE MORE CONFIDENT.

The Feeling Ascribed to the Belief That No Currency Disturbances Will Be Permitted.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s "Weekly Review of Frade' New York says; The more confident one this week is partly due to the belief that no disturbance of the currency will be permitted, but other causes helped toward improvement. Slowly but quite perceptibly the force at work increases. The approach of spring compels thousands of dealers to replenish stocks and the aggregate of orders, if smaller than usual at this season, is distinctly larger than in January or February. Except in speculative markets prices do not recover and in a few instances bave gone lower, but the absence of sensational record breaking inspires hope that the bottom may have been reached. Business though small is exceptionally cautions and safe and its slow gain is more encourting than a foothy and flightly expansion. that no disturbance of the currency

sion. ... speculative markets have been stronger for a time. Industries have gained again though not so much as in other weeks this month but the works in operation enjoy some increase in the demand. Where so many are working part time or with reduced force, the less favored naturally drop out while the multitude of small orders gives better occupation.

The iron and steel manufacture has increased working force very little this week and slightly lower prices for pig fron, nails and some manufactured products at ritisburg and Chicago indicate that works in opiration are fully able to supply the present demand but rails decidedly improve at the west.

Domestic trade continues above the products at ritisburg and chicago indicate that works in operation are fully able to supply the present demand but rails decidedly improve at the west.

Domestic trade continues about 30.4 per Domestic trade continues about 30.4 per cent less than a year ago,
Failures for the week number 238 in the United States against 106 last year and 30 in Canada against 28 last year. The liabilities for three weeks of March thus far reported have been \$10,061 891, of which \$4 (18,118 wee of manufacturing and \$4,-225,082 of trading concerns. The returns so far indicate a smaller aggregate for March than for February.

Peixoto Shoots Plunderers Only At Rio de Janeiro the foreign office authorizes the Associated Press to de ny that
President Paixoto has revived the imperial
decrees of 1838 and 1851, authorizing the
execution without trial of persons who
have taken part in a rebellion against the
government. The decree of March 18
orders the police to shoot upon the spot
persons who are caught plandering during
a combat. The deaths from yellow fever
now average 70 per day.

Two Burned to Death in Bed

Two Burned to Death in Bed
Charles M. Driver, a well known retired
business man, of Boston, and Charles Cutter,
of Boston, connected with the Howard Watch
company, were burned to death in bed at the
summer cottage, Squantum beach, owned by
Driver. The fire was discovered by a neighbor. It was not until the flames were extinguished that the charred bodies of the men
were found.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Summarized Proceedings of Our Law-

gents say there is no foundation for state-SENATE—At 12:15 p. m, to-day the senate as a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Senator Aifred H. Colquitt, of Georgia, addonvariant ments of a paper mill combination to fix a schedule of prices after January 1, 1895. Manager Osborn, of the Evansville, Ind., cotton mill, and others have been fined for

insured.

injured.

by fire. Loss \$65,000.

negro were hanged.

House.—After passing some bills of minor importance, upon the announcement of Senator Colquitt's death, the house at 1 p. m. adjourned. case under the new law.

BENATE.—The solemn funeral ceremonies of the late Senator Colquitt 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." Then 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.

then adjourned.

House—No business of public importance was transacted and after some routine matters were disposed of he members attended the funeral of Senator Colquit in the Senate chamber.

tended the funeral of Senator Colquitt in the Senate chamber.

EIGHTY FIFTH DAY.

SENATE — 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 join resolution declaring the Clayton-Bulwer treaty to be no longer in force, introduced by Mr. Dolrh. 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 McGarrahan 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 101. its opinion that Charles F. Joy was not elected to the seat he holds as a Representative from the Eleventh District of Missouri, But on the motion of Mr. Springer to lay on the table Mr. Burrows's motion to reconsider, the quorum disappeared and the house adjourned without seating O Neill, the contestant for Joy's seat.

Seat.

EIGHTY-SIXTH DAY.

SENATE—In the senate after the introduction and reference of several unimportant bills and joint resolutions Senator Gorman, in behalf of Senator Brice, reported the pension appropriation bill. The house joint resolution 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 McGarrahen bill was taken up and passed without division. It refers the claims of Wm. McGarrahan to the rancho Panocho Grande to the courts of private land claims, which shall report its findings to the Secretary of the interior, who shall issue a patent to McGarrahan if this decision shall be in his favor. The Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

House—In the House today during a vote on Mr. Springer's motion of yesteday to reconsider the vote on a resolution declaring tharles F. Joy entitled to a seat from the Eleventh Missouri district. Maj. Pruden assistant private secretary to the President appeared with the message vetoing the seigniorage bill. This temporarity suspended the roll call 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 fillibustering began and while it was shown that more than a quorum was present the voting did not so indicate. Fillibustering continued until adjournment.

Enorty superflue pay.

Senate—The house joint resolution appropriating \$10,000 to carry out the provisions of the Chinese exclusion act was passed and after some routine and unimportant business the senate adjourned. House—The President's veto of the Biand seigniorage bill was read in the house. Little attention was paid to it and it received no app ause. Mr. Bland at once gave notice that he would call it up on Tuesday next, at which time he will attempt to piss it over the veto. The house then spent the balance of the day fruitlessly in the attempt to unseat Joy of Missoura, adjourning without action. An important evening session was held.

Eighty-Eighth Dr.

Senate.—Not in session.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH DAY.

SENATE.—Not in session.

House.—Representative Coffen introduced a bill fortheefree and unlimited coinage of silver dollars of 412½ grains. After some routine the balance of the session was devoted to culogies on the late Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, when the house adjourned.

RAINMAKING A FAILURE.

Morten 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

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 water, as carried on by this department, did not produce results calculated to in-pire the hope that any method of concussion can be made commercially successful in preci-pitating the moisture from the clouds

AN AWFUL HOLOCAUST.

Nine Persons Burned to Death in the

Destruction of a House.

At McKendree near Charleston, W. Va. the house of John Witt was destroyed by fire, burning up all of his children, eight in number, and a girl who worked at house named Miss Hendricks.

house named Miss Hendricks.

Mr. Witt, who is a Chesapeake and Ohio watchman, got up at his usual hour, 5 a m., leaving his children, wile and hirred girl asicep. His wife was the only one who escaped. The two youngest children were twins six weeks old, and the mother so barely escaped that she had to leave the two little babies in her own bed to perish with the rest of her family. Her action in leaving her children is severely criticised, but it is thought she did know what she was doing She and Witt are crazed by grief. The babies were burned beyond recognition, like so many horses in a stable and will all be buried together.

FOR PURITY OF ELECTIONS. Two Important Measures Passed by the

New York Legislature. The New York senate has passed the Saxton election bill, which makes violation of the election laws a penal offense and disqualifies anyone committing bribery from holding office for five years. Senator O'Connor's non-partisan inspectors of election bill was passed after the assembly amendments were concurred in. If the governor signs the law it will go into effect July 1, and will not effect the spring elections. It provides for boards of inspectors of four members—two licevilicans, two Democrats. In case of of depote the state organization is to designate the inspectors to be appointed. disqualifies anyone committing bribery

LATER NEWS WAIFS.

CAPITAL AND LABOR. Carter, Rice & Co., of Boston, paper mill

The breaker at Park colliery No. 2 situat-

ed at Park Place, near Ashland, Pa., and

operated by Lentz Lilly & Co., was destroy-

rd by fire. The breaker employed 700 men

and boys. The loss is \$150,000; partially

Luppert's furniture manufacturing plans

south of Williamsport, Pa., and seven dwellings in this vicinity were destroyed

DIPARTEES, ACCIDENTS AND PATALITIES.

At Bradford, Va., while tearing down an old bridge which connected the east

west wards of the town, the structure feil,

carrying down eight of the workmen. Three

were killed and five seriously wounded.

Contractor Frank O'Connell was among the

At least five persons and probably more

were killed by immense snow slides near Wallace, idano Hundreds of miners are

CRIMES AND PENALTIES.

At Paris. Tex., Manning Davis, white, Ed-

ward Gonzalez, Mexican and John Upkins,

WASHINGTON, Speaker Crisp mailed a letter to Governor Northen declining the appointment as

United States Senator from Georgia to fill

the late Senator Colquitt's unexpired term. Mr. Crisp says that he has an ambition to serve Georgia in the Senate and that in de-

lining the appointment he is sacrificing a

therished ambition to what he regards a

sense of duty, but he cannot conscientiousy leave the House at the present time. FOREION, A regulation has just been issued in Rus-

in whereby all American insurance com-

canies doing business in the empire must fivide their profits with the insured after

the policies have been in effect four years. The State Council of Berne has adopted

he bill providing stringent punishment for the criminal use of explosives and for inciting to crime. This measure will now

be submitted to the Swiss National Coun-

The Swedish riksdag has defeated the

notion to double existing duties on grain

LEGISLATIVE.

The Maryland legislature has finally

cassed a law providing medical treatment, at public expense for habitual drunkards.

MISCELLANEOUS. As a result of the freeze and frost many

rops in the south will have to be replanted.

The thirty-fifth anti-Cronin man in

Chicago to meet sudden death has died

while undergoing a surgical operation. His

The lowa House passed the bill giving

women the right to vote for city, town or

school officers and on the question of issu-

Gov. Northen of Georgia, has appointed Speaker Charles F. Crisp to succeed the late

The trial of William R. Laidlaw's \$50,000 lamage suit against Russell Sage the well known millionaire ended at New York in a

rerdict of \$25,000 for the plaintiff. A motion

or a new trial was denied by Judge Patter-

son but he granted a stay of execution for

io days. An appeal will be taken by Mr. Sage's lawyers. The veto of the seignforage bill has result-

ed in a proposition to organize a silver

About 300,000 people gathered Sunday in

Buda Pesth to attend the funeral of the Hun-

garian patriot, Louis Kossuth. No disorder

occurred. The funeral pageant was of great

Batthyianyi, two Hungarian patriots of his

At Chattanoega, Tenn., while passing an open grate, the light wrapper of Mrs. John Kuppler caught fire, and the flames ran rap-

idly up her back, burning every bit of clothing and finally reaching her hair. Her flesh and hair were burned to a crisp, and she was

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 Maxey, John Johnson and Julia Brown ran back to save the furniture. The door closed behind them and they

At Chicago three thousand painters have

The Iowa House passed the woman suffrage bill giving women the right to vote for

city, town and school officers, and on the

Persions for Helpless Children.

Destructive Incendiary Fire

Bestructive; incendiary Fire
Borden, with a population of 1,000, a town
18 miles north of New Albany, Ind., was
nearly wiped out by fire Saturday morning.
It originated in Burns' flour [mill. A strong
wind spread the flames and ask stores and 18
residences were destroyed. The loss will
reach \$125,000. It is suspected an incendiary
set the fire.

No Children Run the Night There

In Kingman, Kan., there is a local ordi-nance forbidding minors to appear on the streets after 8 p. m. unless they can furnish a satisfactory excuse for so doing. It is rigidly enforced, too, and all the growing youths are up in arms about it

Fifty Buildings Burned.

At Quincy, Ill. fire destroyed over 50 buildings, embracing almost the entire business portion of the city of Barry, in Pike county, 30 m les from here. The loss is estimated at \$20,000.

struck on a demand that the scale be raised

Kossuth was buried between Deak and

name is John, M. Donovan.

Senator Alfred H. Colquitt.

party in the South and West.

time and political tendency.

a most pitiable sight.

burned to death.

to 35 cents an hour.

question of issuing bonds

and pork.

ng bonds.

working for the recovery of the bodies.

Spains trade is growing brisk. THE maple sap is flowing in Vermont. THE Hudson River is open for navigation.

Chicago has 636 churches of all denomina-LONDON s one thatched cottage is to be de-molished. working children over eight hours. First

A TRAMP hanged himself at Wabash, Ind., with barbed wire.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

Turns were 223 cases of smallpox in Chicago during February.

A FIVE-CENT Livingston Confederate stamp sold in New York for \$576. PREMATIC mail tubes do not find favor with the Postoffice Department.

It would take about two years and two months to coin the \$55,000,000 seignlorage Missouri has over 14,000 manufacturing establishments, with a capital of \$190,000,

BRADSTREET'S weekly review of trade shows a general revival in all lines of busi-

Rich heds of phosphate have been discovered in Lewis and Hickman Counties, Ten-

A causes has arisen in France, unprecedented since the existence of the present Constitution.

SHERATO SALTO is the first Japanese to anyly for naturalization papers in this country. He lives in Boston.

It is proposed to establish a line of whale-back steamers to run between Baltimore, Md., and Tampico, Mexico.

East Springer proposes to spend nearly \$88,000,000 on Britain's navy, and to have sixty-one fighting vessels building within a A REVOLUTION seems on the tapis in Sa-moa, the natives refusing to pay taxes or submit to the decrees of the white man's

government. ENSENADA, Lower California, experienced the first snow fall it the history of the town during the storm that swept over the South

a few days ago. There are so many wild hogs around Olympia, Wash, that boar-hunting on fleet-footed ponies is a common sport there. The hogs are hard on all sorts of vegetables, but have a particular fondness for destroying the cabbage crop.

A Cowonia (Mo.) man got despondent and pleaded guilty when he was put on trial for lareeny. He was more surprised than anyone else when the jurymen acquitted him without leaving their seats, He had been stealing coal, and the local coal dealer was

The palmetto fibre manufacturing boom still continues throughout Florida. Large capital is being invested in the mattress fibre industry. This fibre is made from the saw or scrub palmetto which species are sufficiently abundant to provide raw mate-rial for a century. saw or scrub pair sufficiently abunda rial for a century.

THE LABOR WORLD.

BOOKBINDERS have forty unions,

A MULE driver in Morocco carns ten cents day. ENGLAND'S Miners' Federation has 203,000 nembers.

BOOKKERPERS in Germany receive from \$300 to \$800 a year. Teacueus in Hamburg, Germany, receive from \$11 to \$28 per month.

Puento (Col.) steel workers' wages have een cut forty-six per cent.

THE fourth annual convention of the tex-ile workers will be held in Philadelphia in

The Seamen's and Firemen's Union of Carinf. Wales, has a weekly income ranging from \$1000 to \$4800. SHOEWORKERS' unions in Massachusetts are

about to form a combination under the guid-ance of a general executive council. STONE masons in Baltimore; Md., are now working eight hours per day at \$4 each. The bosses conceded the masons' demands without a strike.

THE National Electric Light Association. recently in session at Washington, represents \$200,000,000, supports 100,000 employes, and has 2300 central stations.

New Hangshine cotton mills have a capital of over \$50,000,000 and pay \$15,000,000 annually in wages. Over 300,000 yards of cotton cloth are produced daily. FALL RIVER (Mass.) weavers say the union

will soon be strong enough to prevent the increase in the size of cuts without a corresponding addition to their wages. Indianapolis (Ind.) unemployed held a meeting in the Criminal Court room and de-clared that the average pay at the stoneyard was sixty-two and one-half cents a day.

Minneapolis (Minn.) unions are prosecut-ing an employer for threatening to discharge a man because he would not leave the union. Personal liberty is their basis for action.

THE 300 employes of the Pendleton win-dow glass factory, Henderson, Ind., struck for a peculiar cause. They demanded that the company furnish loe for their drink-

ing water. The manager refused THE North of England miners live, on an average, three years longer than Englishmer taken as a whole. They live eight years longer than the Cornish and nine years longer than the South Wales miners.

Oxe of the consequences of the hatters' strike in Danbury. Conn., has been that the spring trade has gone out of the hands of the manufacturers in that city and about 3000 union men will be out of employment for at least six months to come.

The Des Moines (Iowa) Knights of Labor want to know how much property Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, has. It appears that he owns about \$85,000 worth, and they think it too much for a laboring man.

Tirk good news comes that business is picking up in the New England cotton and woolen industries; most of the mills are now running, many of them on full time, with a full force, consequently the distress among textile operatives is abating.

The George A. Simonds shoe factory at Woburn, Mass., started after a brief shutdown following the strike of the girl employes, and the managers announce that in the future girls will not be employed there. The girls struck because of a ten per cent. reduction in wages. At Washington, D. C., Assistant Secretary Reynolds rendered a decision in the case of Harrison F. Loeb., of Company H. One Hundred and Fifty First Pennsylvania Infantry, which will admit to the pension rolls a large number of ingane. idiotic or permanently helpless minor children of deceased soldiers, whose pensions had ceased on their attaining the age of 16 years, prior to the passage of the act of June 27, 1899.

Six Lives Go Out.

Six Lives Go Out.

Fritz Kloctzier killed his wife and four children at his home at Dolgeville, N. Y. and then committed suicide For several weeks past Kloctzier 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.

Awful Tragedy in Texas

At Simpson, Tex., Albert Durambus left home Thursday to work for a neighbor. Late Friday night he returned to find his house in ashes and the bodies of his wife and two children with their throats cut were found in the ruins. There is no clue to the perpetra-tor of the atrocious deed.

Starvation in Texas.

Terrible destitution is reported by the committee investigating the lower Rio Grande county. Thousands are on the verge of starvation. At Pasane 541 families are being fed, at Federales 136, at Conception 140 and at Longalseana 150.

Poisoned By Canned Tomatoes.

Two children of Henry Muerich, a resident of Orland, Ill., have died from poison supposed to have been in canned tomatoes, and other merices of the family are violently ill.