

THE PEACE ARMY MARCHING

ON TO WASHINGTON.

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 "Commonwealth" marched out. A breakfast of eggs, fresh meat, potatoes, bread and coffee were served at Camp Butler. Then tents were struck and every thing put in marching order. At 9 o'clock the line of march was taken up to Alliance. Eighty 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. Mayor Snay had telegraphed Mayor Excell of Alliance that the crowd 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 frozen in many places but fast time was made on the good stretches. The line marched in columns of twos, and the order preserved was excellent. Not a man deserted. They were feeling the effects of the liberal rations served, and were in a jolly humor. For the first three miles the songsters of the army let themselves out. The line embraced the entire range of song literature. The old campaigning standbys, with phraseologies more or less changed, were the reigning favorites.

The fair grounds were soon reached and a vast crowd watched the reaction of the tents at Camp Butler Hill. The office of historian was created and it will be filled by Henry Vincent, the Chicago reformer.

Coxey 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 enough to buy his ticket. He left the Commonwealth 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 raised financially some sort of a procession will certainly reach Washington.

Fourth Day's Tramp. GARFIELD, O.—The weary Commonwealth straggled into Beloit at noon. Five miles out of Alliance and 72 from Pittsburg. The march was broken at Niles Junction, where Marshal Browne called a halt for half an hour. Hornblowing and chaffing from the villagers greeted the Commonwealth.

Some of the boys had several bushels of snow balls prepared for the army, but the appearance of the men was so forlorn that they were allowed to pass through unmolested. Several have deserted and there was some grumbling.

Chicago—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 chagrined to find that his horses had been sold for \$450 when he expected 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 Commonwealth of Christ," as the Mission horseman, Marshal Browne and the dapper and mysterious "Unknown" call the outfit, continues to grow, and that too in the face of most adverse conditions. The army now numbers over 120.

One half of the distance traveled Wednesday was over a road that is simply awful. His runs are almost bottomless. Again and again the heavy commissary and canvas wagons became stalled and the army had to stop to put a shoulder to its wheels.

Wednesday's march has been a fearful test and yet led on by a man who rules with a rod of iron. "The Commonwealth" is a poorly shod army has tramped on. The movement is no joke. The army's march is a sober reality.

The condition of these highways warrants the formation of a good road association of some kind. Everyone in the march is unanimous in the opinion. 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 be no people realize the necessity of the bill being passed more than at any other time." There is another 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 to Washington. There will be by the time we reach Washington many thousands. More may get there by rail or other conveyance. The meeting in Washington is the main objective point of this program. Get there somehow."

The Fifth Day's March. The Coxey army entered Columbiana, O., like conquering heroes with flying banners and was received with cheers.

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

The reception in Leetonia and Columbiana were exhibitions of the richest hospitality. Gen. Coxey arrived from Chicago about two hours in advance of the army and joined it in the city. He was received with rapturous 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 call on the Governor to protect him.

The army left well Thursday night. The Populist inhabitants of Columbiana donated hay, straw, oats, potatoes, rye and other provisions. 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 gets better, and the enthusiastic reception given it in Leetonia and Columbiana is calculated to lead sober men to serious reflection on the condition of the times that will warrant such proceedings.

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

ALL FRUIT WILL BE DEAR.

FROM THE LAKES TO FLORIDA

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

The following special bulletin has been issued by the Weather Bureau at Washington:

"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 temperatures of freezing and below being reported 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 the Dakotas, the temperature was below zero. In Georgia, Tennessee, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Southern Missouri the weather is the coldest of which the service has record of this season of the year. (General observations for the morning throughout 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 bloom and early fruit are probably killed. The ground is white with snow in Kentucky. Much wheat has been ice formed 1/2 inch thick and everything in the way of fruit, tobacco and garden truck is killed. Forward wheat also is injured. In Texas Irish potatoes and oats were killed.

The famous McCarrahan 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 a vote of 146 to 101, its opinion that Charles F. Joy was not elected to the seat he holds as Senator from the Eleventh District of Missouri. Based on a 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.

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 appropriating \$100,000 additional to carry out the provisions of the Chinese exclusion act was passed. At 2 o'clock the McCarrahan bill was taken up and passed without division. It refers the claims of William McCarrahan to the rancho Panchico Grande to the courts of private land claims, which shall report to the Secretary of the Interior, who shall issue a patent to McCarrahan if this decision shall be in his favor. The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—In the House today during a vote on Mr. Springer's motion of yesterday to reconsider the vote on a resolution declaring Charles F. Joy entitled to a seat from the Eleventh Missouri district, Maj. Pruden sustained the motion. The resolution appeared with the message of the Senate and ended it was shown that a quorum had not voted. Mr. Patterson then moved a call of the roll of the House and an filibuster began and while it was shown that more than a quorum was present the voting did not commence. Filibustering continued until adjournment.

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REPORTS from all sections of Mississippi 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 fruit is killed.

MISSOURI.—The entire crop, including peaches, except probably late apples, is thought to be ruined. There will be no peach crop whatever, this freeze having finished the ruin which the January cold snap began. Ice formed to the thickness of several inches. Grass and wheat are withered, cherries and peach buds blighted and the garden truck and vegetables destroyed. The damage to the fall 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 the apple crop has been injured there, the buds not being sufficiently open.

MISSOURI.—One million dollars will not cover the losses to farmers in this section of the Mississippi valley in the blizzard. All kinds of fruit, vegetables and fowl have been killed.

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FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Summarized Proceedings of Our Law-Makers at Washington.

SENATE.—At 12:15 p. m. today the senate adjourned in respect to the memory of the late Senator Alfred H. Colquitt, of Georgia, adjourned.

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

SENATE.—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, 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.

HOUSE.—Business of some importance was transacted and after some routine matters were disposed of he members adjourned the funeral of Senator Colquitt in the Senate chamber.

SENATE.—Several very important projects were brought before the Senate to-day and they were all referred to the committee. They embraced a free silver coinage bill introduced by Mr. Stewart of Nevada; a joint resolution declaring the Clayton-Bulwer treaty to be no longer in force, introduced by Mr. Dolph, Republican, of Oregon; and a senate resolution offered by Mr. Keller, 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.

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LATER NEWS WAIFS.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Cartier, Rice & Co., of Boston, paper mill agents say there is no foundation for statements 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 working children over eight hours. First case under the new law.

FIRE.—The breaker at Park colliery No. 2 situated at Park Place, near Ashland, Pa., and operated by Leitz, Lilly & Co., was destroyed by fire. The breaker employed 700 men and boys. The loss is \$150,000; partially insured.

Luppert's furniture manufacturing plant south of Williamsport, Pa., and seven dwellings in this vicinity were destroyed by fire. Loss \$65,000.

DEPARTURES, ACCIDENTS AND FATALITIES.—At Bradford, Va., while tearing down an old bridge which connected the east and west wards of the town, the structure fell, carrying down eight of the workmen. Three were killed and five seriously wounded. Contractor Frank O'Connell was among the injured.

At least five persons and probably more were killed by immense snow slides near Wallace, Idaho. Hundreds of miners are working for the recovery of the bodies.

CRIMES AND PENALTIES.—At Paris, Tex., Manning Davis, white, Edward Gonzalez, Mexican and John Uplink, negro were hanged.

WASHINGTON.—Speaker Crisp mailed a letter to Governor North 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 declining the appointment he is sacrificing a cherished ambition to what he regards a sense of duty, but he cannot conscientiously leave the House at the present time.

FOREIGN.—A regulation has just been issued in Russia whereby all American insurance companies doing business in the empire must divide their profits with the insured after the policies have been in effect four years.

The State Council of Bern has adopted the 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 Council.

The Swedish riksdag has defeated the motion to double existing duties on grain and pork.

LEGISLATIVE.—The Maryland legislature has finally passed a law providing medical treatment, at public expense for habitual drunkards.

MISCELLANEOUS.—As a result of the freeze and frost many crops 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 name is John M. Donovan.

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

Gov. North of Georgia, has appointed Speaker Charles F. Crisp to succeed the late Senator Alfred H. Colquitt.

The trial of William R. Laidlaw's \$50,000 damage suit against Russell Sage the well known millionaire ended at New York in a verdict of \$25,000 for the plaintiff. A motion for a new trial was denied by Judge Patterson but he granted a stay of execution for 60 days. An appeal will be taken by Mr. Sage's lawyers.

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

About 300,000 people gathered Sunday in Buda Pesth to attend the funeral of the Hungarian patriot, Louis Kossuth. No disorder occurred. The funeral pageant was of great size. Kossuth was buried between Deak and Bathiany, two Hungarian patriots of his time and political tendency.

At Chattanooga, Tenn., while passing an open gate, the light wrapper of Mrs. John Keppler caught fire, and the flames ran rapidly 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 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 Maxey, John Johnson and Julia Brown ran back to save the furniture. The door closed behind them and they burned to death.

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

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.

Pensions for Helpless Children.—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 insane, 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, 1890.

DESTRUCTIVE 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 six 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 ordinance 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, like county, 30 miles from here. The loss is estimated at \$20,000.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

SPRING trade is growing brisk.

The Hudson River is open for navigation. Chicago has 636 churches of all denominations.

LONDON a one thatched cottage is to be demolished. A tramp hanged himself at Wabash, Ind., with barbed wire.

THERE were 223 cases of smallpox in Chicago during February. A five-cent Livingston Confederate stamp sold in New York for \$576.

PNEUMATIC 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 seigniorage.

MISSOURI has over 14,000 manufacturing establishments, with a capital of \$190,000,000. BRADSTREET'S weekly review of trade shows a general revival in all lines of business.

RICH beds of phosphates have been discovered in Lewis and Hickman Counties, Tennessee. A crisis has arisen in France, unprecedented since the existence of the present Constitution.

SHIBUZO SAITO is the first Japanese to apply 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.

EARL SPENCER proposes to spend nearly \$88,000,000 on Britain's navy, and to have sixty-one fighting vessels building within a year. A revolution seems on the tapis in Samoa, 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 of 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 bear-hunting on foot-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 COWARD, (Mo.) man got dependent and pleaded guilty when he was put on trial for larceny. He was more surprised than any one else when the jurymen acquitted him without leaving their seats. He had been stealing coal, and the local coal dealer was upouper.

THE palmetto fibre manufacturing boom still continues throughout Florida. Large capital is being put into the new fibre industry. This fibre is made from the saw or scrub palmetto which species are sufficiently abundant to provide raw material for a century.

THE LABOR WORLD.

BOOKBINDERS in Morocco receive four cents a day. A STEEL driver in Havana earns ten cents a day.

ENGLAND'S Miners' Federation has 203,000 members. BOOKBINDERS in Germany receive from \$300 to \$500 a year.

TEACHERS in Hamburg, Germany, receive \$11 to \$28 per month. PUNTS (Col.) steel workers' wages have been cut six per cent.

The fourth annual convention of the textile workers will be held in Philadelphia in May. THE Seamen's and Firemen's Union of Cardiff, Wales, has a weekly income ranging from \$1000 to \$4800.

SHOWWORKERS' unions in Massachusetts are about to form a combination under the guidance of a general executive council. STONE masons in Baltimore, Md., are now working eight hours per day at \$4 each. The bosses exceeded 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 HAMPSHIRE 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 RICE (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. LYMANVILLE (Ind.) unemployed held a meeting in the Circuit Court room and declared that the average pay at the stoneyard was sixty-two and one-half cents a day.

MISSEPOLIS (Minn.) unions are presenting 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 Padonite window glass factory, Henderson, Ind., struck for a peculiar cause. They demanded that the company furnish ice for their drinking water. The manager refused.

The North of England miners live, on an average, three years longer than Englishmen taken as a whole. They live eight years longer than the Cornish and nine years longer than the South Wales miners.

One of the consequences of the hatmakers' strike in Danbury, Conn., has been that the spring trade has gone out of the hands of the manufacturing firms 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.

Their 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