

COMMONWEALTHISM RAMPANT

ALL OVER THE LAND.

Washington Commissioners Have Issued a Proclamation Warning the Unemployed to "Keep Away." Location of the Different Armies.

The commissioners of the District of Columbia have issued a proclamation. After reciting that the district is now too much taxed by its own unemployed to care for others they conclude:

"No possible good can come of such a gathering, and with no proper preparation or means of subsistence, suffering and ultimate disorder will certainly ensue. No wrong can be righted, no condition of labor ameliorated, no remedy for any existing evil realized by the contemplated demonstration of physical force. Every desirable end can be more certain and effectively accomplished by ordinary and lawful methods. The commissioners are in entire sympathy with all people out of employment, and having no desire or purpose to deal harshly with unfortunate but honest men who seek relief by reasonable and lawful means, are in duty bound to give notice to those who are tempted under any pretext to swell the number of unemployed persons already here that there is neither work for them nor means for their maintenance in the district; that the law does not permit the soliciting of alms in our streets and forbids parades, assemblies or processions in the public grounds, streets, highways or avenues, and the approaches to public or private buildings.

The commissioners give notice also to the criminals and evildoers who, under cover of a crowd of unemployed men in our streets, come here for the purpose of crime and disorder, that all such will be apprehended and summarily dealt with.

"And finally, they give notice to all who come here against their advice and protest that the laws in force in the District of Columbia are adequate for every emergency and will be rigidly enforced."

The commissioners have acquainted themselves fully with all the local laws which have reference to a movement similar to that of Coxy, and it is understood that they have decided that the army can be treated as vagrants.

THE COXEY BRIGADE.

Coxey's Commonwealthers reached Frederick, Md., on Tuesday and camped only three miles from the city. On Wednesday the army was within one day's tramp of the goal toward which it has been striving for over a month past.

The Coxy army reached Hyattstown, Md., early Thursday afternoon. Including Coxy and Browne and several other men, there were 281 in line when the army went into camp on the slope where Gen. Banks and his forces remained inactive for so long before the battle of Monocacy, during the time Confederates were threatening the Capital, in 62. The inhabitants were sorely frightened in those days, and some of them have been not a little uneasy over the approach of Coxy's forces.

Owing to a row in the camp at Frederick in which several shots were fired, about a score of the army deserted.

The army made the march from Hyattstown to Clarksville, Md., Friday morning, in two hours. A short stop was made there for rest, but dinner was not eaten until the army reached Gaithersburg, Md. In Clarksville, the Commonwealth could not even get a drink, the pumps having been chained, so the men were forced to depend on hospitable farmers along the way. The day was very hot.

LOCATION OF OTHER ARMIES.

PROGRESS OF THE COMMONWEALTH CHIEFS IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Kelly's crowd proceeded from Neola to Avesa, Iowa, and camped in the latter territory, said: "If we can only get to Washington, if we can let the lawmakers see that we are bread winners, honest and sincere, we will be successful in our mission, for our demands are not unreasonable. I have in connection with Coxy, we will combine with Coxy if we can reach Washington in time, but if not we will go alone."

Frye's main body was in Terre Haute trying to get a train for Indianapolis and undergoing vaccination by the health board. Galvin's men, at Williamsport, Pa., are attempting to find a train for Columbus, started off on foot and camped at night in Sabina, ten miles away. The second California brigade began their march eastward from Oakland, numbering 800 men and 4 women. All had blankets and were warmly clothed. The Seattle contingent, 940 strong, proceeded by train. The 50 New England hobos plodded on from Deadhead to Norwood, Mass. Christopher Columbus Jones' squad is at Orangeville, a suburb of Baltimore.

J. H. Randall has been chosen general of the Chicago division. Kelly has been abandoned, and the Chicago army will begin its march some day this week. General Master Workman Sovereign, of the K. of L., has entered heart and soul into the movement. At Indianapolis Col. Aubrey was promoted to be general, and his assistant, Lieut. Salisbury, have secured new quarters at a pork house. They say they have 150 recruits and they have applied for box car transportation.

RAILROADS HELD RESPONSIBLE.

A special from Frederick, W. Va., says: The general manager of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has directed the general counsel both here and at Wheeling, to claim the protection of the Sheriffs of Wood and Ohio counties against the probable attempt of Frye's army or other bodies of unemployed to force themselves upon the trains of the company. Orders have also been issued to not allow a train to move unless it is in charge and under full control of its regular crew, and perfectly free from tramps or other like travelers.

It is understood that this action is being brought about by an intimation from the General Government that railroads bringing these bodies of men to Washington will be held responsible for their sustenance while there, will be held liable for any degradation they may commit, and will be obliged to return them whence they came.

LIKE A MEDIEVAL UPRISE.

The Paris "Temps" compares the march of the Coxy bands in the United States to the uprising of the populace in the middle ages, adding: "At the same time it would be wrong to regard this particular demonstration as the advent of a social revolution. Society in America lies upon such broad foundations, and is so firmly based upon the national conscience, that what would lead to a general revolution elsewhere is only a rapid skirmish in America."

COXEY'S STRONG TALK.

While in New York City on special business Gen. Coxy was shown a copy of the proclamation issued by the district commissioners of Washington warning the industrial army from invading the capital and having seemed it carefully said: "My answer to it is this: 'The wicked feast when no man is hungry.' He said the proclamation would not be heeded. He said the army would come whether or not and that if the unemployed should starve in Washington the stench from their ashes will force congressional relief."

More Thief Gang Wiped Out. Vigilance committee at Hennessey, O. T. which have been trailing an organized band of horse thieves nearly all week, surrounded the band within a few miles of the Texas line. The band consisted of seven men, and in the fight that followed, five of the thieves were killed outright and the remaining two captured and hanged.

STOLE A WHOLE TRAIN.

Commonwealthers Capture a Whole Train and Start East at a Rapid Rate. The Train Overtaken by Troops.

At Butte, Mont., Coxyites broke into the Northern Pacific round house Monday night, seized an engine and train, manning them from their own number, and started east at 40 miles an hour. There are between 400 and 500 in this branch of the industrial army, and they had been encamped at Butte for several days, while their leaders were trying to arrange for transportation.

The army includes men of all occupations, including railroaders. The Northern Pacific round house was broken into, an engine fired up, a train made up, and the army started east at its best possible speed. Little attention was paid to time tables, and there is great wonder how a wreck was escaped.

The army was delayed several hours by a cave-in in a tunnel, but they got to Livingston yesterday afternoon. From the time they left Butte until they reached Bonanza the officials were kept in a fever of anxiety lest a collision occur. When the officials sent the army word to look out for trains they hurried: "If you don't want your trains hurt keep them out of the way."

THE TRAIN STEALERS CAUGHT.

DEFIANT COXEYITES SURRENDERED TO UNITED STATES TROOPS.

A dispatch from Forsythe, Mont., says: The mighty arm of the law has reached out and seized the Montana army of the commonwealth. The army, 600 strong, came in here from the west at 10:45 Wednesday night. Its leaders gave it out that the train would remain at Forsythe until morning. At 11:30, however, the engineer went to the roundhouse and deliberately proceeded to take out a fresh engine and prepare for the trip eastward.

In the meantime Col. Page, of Fort Keogh, had secured a special train and was thundering down the road to meet the train stealing contingent. He came into Forsythe shortly after midnight and found a large part of the Coxy army asleep in the box cars. The surprise was so complete that the Coxyites gave up without a struggle. The troops left most of the men aboard the train and surrounded it.

Although Col. Page and his 250 United States regulars moved with great caution in attacking the Montana Coxy army, nearly 100 of the train stealers escaped to the woods. Those captured made no resistance whatsoever. The number of those taken by the detachment of the Twenty-second Regiment was 331, including Gen. Hogan, Engineer Harmon and Freeman Brady. The Commonwealthers were nearly armed, and three engines were being found. Three of the men were found to be slightly wounded, their injuries having been received in the skirmish.

Seventy-five deputy United States marshals arrived at Forsythe, Montana, on Thursday afternoon, and the Coxy contingent of the Coxy's army was turned over to them. The train, in charge of the marshals, escorted by a detachment of the Twenty-second Regiment, started for Helena. The prisoners will be arraigned in the United States District court at Helena, and when the charges of the theft of a train, and disobedience of an injunction. The general belief is that only six or eight of the leaders will be held, and the remainder will be hauled back to Butte and set at liberty.

SEVENTY-FIVE TROOPS INTERFERE.

It is explained at Washington that the order of the President for the troops to intercept the Northern Pacific train and arrest the runaway Hogan contingent, was issued solely to command respect for the mandate of the United States court, and was not any sense a national interference in local affairs.

The miners had applied to the Northern Pacific officials, that road being in the hands of the government receivers, for free transportation to Washington, and when this was refused, the strikers broke in a round house, seized a locomotive, coupled cars to form a train, and when the United States court granted an injunction against this action, and issued an order for the arrest of the marauders, and the United States marshals attempted to execute the order of the court, with as strong a posse as he was able to summon to his aid, his forces were overpowered and the stolen train escaped.

TOTAL OF COXEY'S ARMIES.

STRENGTH OF THE DETACHMENTS NOW ON THE WAY TO THE CAPITAL.

A special from Washington says: Reports have been received at police headquarters, from the authorities of other places, showing the strength of the contingents now moving on Washington. A summary follows: Kelly, Neola, Ia., 1,600 men; Frye, Terre Haute, Ind., 1,000; Frye's second division, McClintock, Ill., 800; Grayson, Plattville, Col., 100; Galvin, Loveland, O., 200; Randall, Chicago, 500; contingent at Little Falls, Minn., 100; Butte, Mont., 300; Monmouth, Ill., 100; Ottumwa, Ia., 100; Sullivan's force, Chicago, 1,000; contingent at Anderson, Ind., 150; and Aubrey's force, Indianapolis, 700 men, total, 6,550. Reports from the police authorities in the towns through which these contingents pass are received daily.

In anticipation of Coxy's advent here a special guard sets all night in the corridor near the President's bedroom and armed policemen guard the White House and grounds. On the arrival of Coxy's army special officers in citizens' dress are to be added to the force. At the different departments similar precautions are being taken.

STOLE A VANDALIA TRAIN.

At Terre Haute, Ind., Frye's army, 300 strong, captured a Vandalia freight train on Tuesday night, but the crew ran it back in the morning and abandoned it. Frye wants transportation to Indianapolis. The still have possession of the train but the company will not move it.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMIES.

Where Saturday's Sunset Found the Various Legions in Camp.

Two industrial armies were in possession of stolen trains Saturday. Calvin's contingent, whose captured train was side-tracked by the engineer at Mt. Sterling, stubbornly held the same in defiance of the authorities until troops arrived from Columbus and bagged the whole crowd. The Oregon brigade, who were waiting at Troutdale, succeeded in taking possession of a Union Pacific train and started eastward, but Federal troops were at once ordered to intercept them at Umatilla.

The original and only Coxy, with his Commonwealthers, pitched his tent at Rockville, just one remove from their journey's end, where a junction was effected with Christopher Columbus Jones' squad.

Kelly's detachment reached Des Moines, Ia., with his command, making a forced march from Stuart.

The Second California Regiment of 1,160 men at Walnut Grove, Cal., headed for Sacramento. This body is led by a woman—Mrs. Anna F. Smith, of San Francisco.

Several hundred tramps are collected near Lima, watching their chances for a ride to Washington.

In Colorado the Cripple Creek contingent hanged Senator Wolcott in effigy as a plutocrat. Grayson's men marched from Brush to Atwood.

Besides the Oregon Coxyites, who captured a train, there are two other Northern Pacific coast armies on the march, one from Tacoma and the other from Seattle. Both intend to spend Sunday at Puget and look out for transportation by rail.

The Swift contingent left Western, Conn., and arrived in New London.

—The Clark Mill, allowing women to vote for members of school boards throughout the world, passed the Ohio House and became a law.

LATEST NEWS SUMMARIZED

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

What is Transpiring the World Over. Important Events Briefly Told.

THEASTERS, ACCIDENTS AND FATALITIES.

While Mrs. George Sinclair, of Tuscoogee, Ala., was absent from home her 2 and 6 year old girls were murdered. Horace Johnson, an insane negro, was later found drowned and is supposed to be the murderer.

The wife of John Jost, of Bessemer, Mich., accidentally shot and killed her husband, immediately became violently insane and died.

A severe rain and thunder storm passed over New Orleans. Several buildings were struck by lightning. W. T. Donaldson was instantly killed by the shock, his neck being broken.

CRIMES AND FATALITIES.

James Redlick, of Caddo, Okla., whipped his step-daughter, aged 11, to death because she disobeyed him in a trivial matter.

William C. Green, a farmer at Adams, N. Y., beat his wife so that she will die, and then killed himself by cutting his throat with a razor.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

At West Superior, Wis., the Health rail joint company, which is connected with the West Superior iron and steel company, was started on an order for 20,000 rail joints, with more orders in sight. The steel plant itself will be started this week by Receiver Kelley.

The entire Connelleville, Pa., coke region, with the exception of a few works, is out on strike for the first time since 1891.

During Wednesday 9,450 additional miners availed themselves of the strike, and the latest revised list given out by President McBride, of Columbus, O., is as follows: Colorado, 1,500; Alabama, 8,000; Tennessee and Kentucky, 1,600; West Virginia, 3,250; Indiana, 5,000; Ohio, 26,000; Illinois, 28,500; Iowa, 1,000; Indian Territory, 2,000; Missouri, 2,000; Pennsylvania, 51,500; and Michigan, 300, making a total of 145,350.

John Roach's ship yard, Chester, Pa., once among the largest in the country, closed business for the first time in its history. The condemnation of the ship Dolphin by William J. Whitney, bankrupted John Roach, the builder, and was the cause of his death and of the final and complete suspension of the establishment.

The Chicago plumbers' strike is settled, and 1,800 journeymen plumbers will return to work Monday morning. The men concede some minor points, and the bosses grant them \$3.75 a day, which was the principal issue.

A large portion of the village of Floriston, Cal., was burned out. Loss \$25,000.

The Cleveland, O., rolling mill company has shut down for lack of fuel, due to the strike.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Indiana Seventh District Republican Convention nominated Chas. L. Henry, of Madison county, for Congress.

The Indiana Republican State Convention at Indianapolis nominated the following ticket: Secretary of State—Rev. D. W. Owens, Logansport; Auditor of State—A. C. Dalley, Lebanon; Treasurer—F. J. Scholz, Evansville; Attorney General—W. A. Ketcham, Indianapolis.

There were 225 fresh cases of cholera at Lisbon, on Thursday.

H. W. Ogden, Democratic candidate for Congress from the Fourth Louisiana district, was elected to fill the unexpired term of N. C. Blanchard, deceased. His majority is about 5,523.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Senator Dolph introduced a bill providing that all Indians or mixed bloods who have been allotted lands in severality, shall be considered citizens of the United States, and it grants to persons claiming lands under the allotment act the right to bring suit to establish their rights in court as may be done by citizens.

Ten persons were killed or injured, 1,200 were thrown out of work, and a money loss of 1,750,000 resulted from the burning of the large woolen mills situated at Ivanovo, Russia.

Eighty-four fresh cases of cholera were reported at Lisbon. The number now under treatment is 241.

The Spanish government has issued a decree forbidding the holding of meetings in the streets or other public places on May day.

The British House of Commons passed on second reading, by a vote of 281 to 94, a bill establishing an eight-hour working day for miners.

IN ACCORD WITH COXEY.

Greeting Extended to the Ochoan by the Universal Peace Union.

The following letter was received at Coxy headquarters, New York.

OFFICE OF THE UNIVERSAL PEACE UNION, 218 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

To J. S. Coxy: DEAR SIR—We are in accord with the leading purposes of your movement, and feel the greatest anxiety that you will hold out to the end, firm in the assertion of your right of peaceable assembly and petition to the representatives of our Government. As members of the Universal Peace Union, realizing the value and power of good roads, entire disease of deadly fever, and temperance in all movements simply and purely for the rights of man, counsel and urge you to adhere to your first, and so far continuing purpose, to preserve these in all the emergencies and trials to which you may be subjected until the work you have set out to do is accomplished. Cordially, ALFRED E. LOVE, President.

THREE WERE HANGED.

Enraged Citizens Lynch Alleged Negro Murderers in Mississippi.

A dispatch from Vicksburg, Miss., says: Four negroes have already paid the penalty for the assassination of Manager Boyce, of the Baunne plantation, in Madison parish on Saturday, and it is not unlikely that several more will have summary justice dealt out to them. Judge Lynch held high carnival during Monday night at Tallulah. Sam Slaughter, Tom Claxton and Dave Hawkins were led out of jail and swung up the gallows of the court house until dead.

Shot by a Waterpump.

A waterpump and cyclone destroyed every house but one in Gilchrist, twelve miles west of Burkeville, Texas. The flying timbers discharged a rifle in Ralph Gilchrist's house, fatally wounding his daughter. Seven bridges were washed away.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Summarized Proceedings of Our Law-Makers at Washington.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH DAY.

SENATE.—The Populist Senator from Kansas, Mr. Peffer, introduced a bill in the Senate to-day a bill entitled, "A Bill to Dispose of Idle Labor and Discourage Idle Wealth in the District of Columbia." Its object being to impose on all idle land an annual tax equal to its annual increment in value and to use the revenue thus obtained in the construction and management of public works so to give employment to idle citizens. The bill was referred to the District Committee, Mr. Peffer then moved to proceed to the consideration of his resolution for the appointment of a committee to give hearings to the Coxy army. The motion was rejected, Senator Washburn, a Republican of Minnesota, then made a speech of great length in the Senate, in opposition to the tariff bill, and after a brief session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House devoted the entire day to business from the committee on the District of Columbia.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH DAY.

SENATE.—Senator Peffer introduced an amendment to the tariff bill, providing for the provisions of the McKinley law, as they apply to wool, except that the rates are changed. The amendment provides a duty of 7 cents per pound on wool of the first-class, 8 cents on second-class, 4 cents on third-class, and 3 cents on fourth-class, with a further exceeding 5 cents. This is a reduction of about one-third from the McKinley bill rate. The debate on the tariff bill was resumed, and Mr. Mills, Democrat of Texas, closed the "general debate" on the Democratic side in support of the bill. After a short executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Nothing of importance was done, and the House adjourned after some routine business.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH DAY.

SENATE.—Several bills were introduced and appropriately referred. The principal being a bill by Senator Peffer and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, entitled, "A bill to provide work for unemployed persons in the District of Columbia." The tariff bill was then taken up to be read by paragraphs. The latter part of the day was occupied with good-natured bantering on both sides of the chamber, and by a diver speech by Mr. Stewart, and at 6 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Journal was approved and the House went into committee of the whole on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, and the House adjourned without definite action.

ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH DAY.

SENATE.—Immediately after the reading of the Journal in the Senate, Mr. Jarvis, recently appointed from North Carolina to succeed the late Senator Vance, took the floor. The resolutions offered by Mr. Allen, Populist, Nebraska, asserting the right of persons visiting Washington to assemble peaceably and petition for redress of grievances, were laid before the Senate. After some discussion Mr. Allen spoke for half an hour in justification of his offering the resolution and in the course of his remarks spoke of "the spontaneous uprising of American citizens, oppressed and wronged." At the conclusion of Mr. Allen's remarks, the resolution went to the calendar, and after some discussion of important business the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House after some routine business went into committee of the whole and resumed consideration of the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. Debate proceeded during the afternoon in a desultory manner of small important amendments, none of which was adopted. When the bill was completed the committee rose. The bill as passed carries \$1,513,738, a decrease of \$46,706 compared with the appropriations for the current year. At 5 o'clock the House adjourned.

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH DAY.

SENATE.—In the Senate Mr. Allen, Populist, of Nebraska, again tried to call up his resolution about the Coxy movement, but found it had gone to the calendar, and would have to await the regular order. Senator Lindsay spoke on the tariff bill. Mr. Sherman followed and after a lengthy and spirited debate the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Twenty-one private pension bills were passed in the House, and no other business of importance was held.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH DAY.

SENATE.—Senator Hale, of Maine, consumed almost the entire session of the Senate to-day, with a speech on the tariff bill. Nothing else of importance was done.

HOUSE.—The House was in session to-day.

IDLE MEN, DULL BUSINESS.

Strikes and Labor Disturbances Prevent Improvement in Trade.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade, New York, says: When accounts of great strikes and labor disturbances crowd all newspapers, it is idle to look for much improvement in business. That every week during the regular order, Senator Lindsay spoke on the tariff bill. Mr. Sherman followed and after a lengthy and spirited debate the Senate adjourned.

The volume of foreign trade does not materially alter, exports for the month being 10 per cent. larger than last year, while imports at New York have been 47.7 per cent. smaller. The decline in customs receipts, indicating the decrease in dutiable imports, is 45 per cent. No enlargement of commercial loans appears, and money continues to accumulate here. This state of facts clearly indicates the general depression of trade and industry.

The failures this week have been 180 in the United States, against 216 last year, for the first time in many months showing a decrease, and in Canada 26 against 22 last year. The list includes none of great importance.

MCBRIDE'S REVISED FIGURES.

He Shows the Miners are Gaining Accessions and are Encouraged.

The following revised estimate of the number of miners now out in the strike, given out by President McBride, of Columbus, O., shows that the miners are gaining strength: Alabama, 800; Tennessee and Kentucky, 5,000; Indiana, 5,000; Ohio, 26,000; West Virginia, 7,500; Illinois, 28,500; Iowa, 1,000; Indian Territory, 2,000; Missouri, 4,500; Pennsylvania, 65,000; Colorado, 1,500; Michigan, 300; total, 155,100. He estimates that in Pennsylvania 65,000 men are now idle.

J. A. Crawford telegraphs from Illinois that he has a whole train of men from St. Louis to Cairo. On the whole, President McBride thought the situation very encouraging to the miners. He says there are only 30,000 miners working in the production of bituminous coal. The coal produced by these men is so small in comparison with the whole product that it will not affect the strike, and there will be a general coal famine in less than three weeks.

Less Natural Gas Used.

Growing conservatism of the consumption of natural gas to domestic use is noted in the annual report of Special Agent Joseph D. Weeks, of the United States geological survey. The only state in which its use for manufacturing purposes increased in 1893 is Indiana. The total value of natural gas consumed in the country in the year was \$14,346,250, against \$14,900,714 in 1892.

Shot by a Waterpump.

A waterpump and cyclone destroyed every house but one in Gilchrist, twelve miles west of Burkeville, Texas. The flying timbers discharged a rifle in Ralph Gilchrist's house, fatally wounding his daughter. Seven bridges were washed away.

LATER NEWS NOTES.

The New York Legislature adjourned sine die on Friday.

Eighty-seven new cases of cholera were reported in Lisbon, making a total of 440 patients.

Labor riots continue in Russian Poland. The troops are frequently obliged to fire on the mobs, and many persons have been killed.

At noon Friday the Great Northern strike went into effect at St. Paul and Minneapolis, and at all points on the line from St. Paul to the coast. The Eastern Minnesota is also involved.

At New Orleans, four more of the negroes who were connected with the murder of J. B. Boyce in Madison parish last week were captured by the Sheriff's posse, and, as expected, lynched soon afterward.

A crowd of 100 men at Burlington, Ind., gathered the other night and battered in the doors of a notorious saloon, emptied the liquor in the gutter and burned the furniture in the street, meantime holding the proprietor blindfolded while the work was being done.

At the fire in Gasport, N. Y., at least one life was lost and the business portion of the town was destroyed within a half hour.

Samuel Vaughn was hanged at Fayetteville, Ark., for the murder of John Gage in September, 1891.

Edward Partridge, the Chicago wheat speculator, has cut the wages of the girl clerks in his department stores from \$4.60 to \$3.60 a week.

A motion for a new trial in the Pollard-Breckinridge case was overruled by Judge Bradley, at Washington, Saturday, and 30 days allowed in which to take out an appeal.

The New York sub-treasury has received \$520 worth of copper half-cents. They were found buried on a farm in Connecticut.

ONCE FOES, NOW FRIENDS.

An Emblematic Scene of the Reunited North and South.

The fourth annual Confederate reunion closed at Birmingham, Ala.

Gen. Clyde Miller, Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic in Alabama, made a speech, which was tremendously applauded, in compliment to the terms of Gen. Gordon for saving the life of Gen. Francis C. Barlow, of the Federal army, at Gettysburg. He then presented Gen. Gordon with a handsome cane, and on Barlow's hill, at Gettysburg.

Gen. Gordon, in responding, dwelt particularly on the reunited Confederate and Federal soldiers. He said: "As a former foe, now a friend, I stand before you, Gen. Miller, and pledge you my noble and patriotic people in South as the sun shines on, I bid you a hearty welcome."

Wild cheering followed, and the convention, by a rising vote, thanked Gen. Miller. In the afternoon a parade took place, followed by the laying of the corner stone for a Confederate monument in Capitol Park.

GALVIN'S MEN DESPERATE.

His Coxy Contingent Captured a Train in Ohio. Advice from Columbus, O., says: At the request of Supt. Peabody, of the Midland railway, Gov. McKinley issued a special commission to John Mahoney, chief of detectives of this city, to organize a posse to go to Mt. Sterling and rescue a train that had been captured there by Galvin's army.

Col. Galvin's men were marched out of Washington, C. O., by the authorities Thursday, leaving at noon via the B. & O. track. They proceeded 12 miles on foot to Coal Clute, where they arrived late at night, tired and footsore. They overpowered the section foreman and, taking his signals from him, locked him in the sand house at the coal dump. They then held up the Baltimore and Ohio through east-bound freight and boarded it for Columbus. The trainmen side-tracked them at Mt. Sterling. They also assumed control of the telegraph office at Mt. Sterling and will not permit the sending of messages.

THE LABOR WORLD.

LONDON has a woman jeweler.

OREGON has 15,000 Chinese laborers.

BERLIN has a 102-year-old watchmaker.

MILLWRIGHTS may form a national union.

ST. LOUIS street car wages were cut recently.

WISCONSIN miners have lately been getting from \$1.50 to \$1.80 a day.

The Republic Iron Works of Pittsburg are again running full force.

PAWTUCKET (R. I.) textile mills are running after six weeks' id