

SOMEWHAT GINGERLY.

The Silver Leaven That Is Working in England Viewed from a Gold Standard Standpoint.

The London Financial News, which is a paper of some standing in its locality, says that "bimetallism in England is gaining converts." If this be true, and the News is in a position to know the truth, it is of considerable significance. The same thing has often been said in the past, of course, and sometimes by persons who were on the ground, and who ought to have known what they were talking about, but it turned out, nevertheless, to be erroneous. Moreton Frewen told this a good many times in the eight or ten years which have passed since the movement was first started here to repeal the Bland law, but the wish appears to have been responsible for the assertion in Frewen's case, and England's position continued unchanged. The News, however, is not a rabid silver paper, and perhaps its opinion is entitled to some credence.

Bimetallism in England, says that journal, "is no longer the creed of a handful of cranks." In some degree at any rate, it is justified in taking this view. Several prominent Tory statesmen have, in the past six or eight months, had a good word to say for silver, and there are persons in England of sufficient standing in the community to get their opinions into print who say, in effect, that bimetallism will have a boom when the Tory party comes into power. The significance in these assertions lies in the fact that a general election for parliament is expected to take place this year, and there have been predictions that it will occur some time in the spring or summer. Politics on that side of the water, as on this, is very uncertain, and the narrow margin of the liberals may possibly be wiped out, despite the growing strength in all parts of the kingdom of the home rule movement, now that their great leader, Gladstone, has stepped down.

Sensible persons, however, in this country will be a little skeptical regarding these stories of a coming change in England's attitude toward silver. A few years ago a handful of protectionists made so much noise in England that many persons on this side of the water imagined that that country was going to set up its old tariff barriers once more, yet it is clear enough to all reasonable beings that not one in ten of the present members of the house of commons would vote for any such policy. There is a chance, too, that this movement, or alleged movement, in favor of bimetallism is another case of the tailors of Tooley street talking in the name of the English people. However, England has a more direct and immediate concern in the silver question at present than the United States has, and powerful influences are urging her to take action on this question at this moment which had not yet been called into being ten or twelve months ago.—Globe-Democrat.

BUT ONE ALTERNATIVE.

The Limited Supply of Gold Is Bound to Lead to Bimetallism.

During the debate in the house on the bill to coin the silver seigniorage, Hon. Willis Sweet, of Idaho, spoke earnestly in favor of silver, from which the following extract is taken:

"If there is sufficient gold at our disposal for all monetary purposes, it is unnecessary either to coin silver or to issue credit money in any form, except that which is issued by the government for fractional currency. If there is not enough gold to furnish the volume of money necessary with which to transact the business of the country, but there is nevertheless sufficient gold upon which to base a volume of credit money which combined with the gold itself is equal to the needs of the people, then there is no need for any other kind of money. If it be conceded that this statement is true, then the question at issue is whether we have sufficient gold with which to transact the business of this country, or to form a basis of credit upon which money may be issued equal to the necessities of the people. I will admit, to begin with, that if the credit of a nation is never questioned no trouble can arise; but I deny that the credit of a nation is any more likely to escape scrutiny than the credit of a great business house or a great banking institution. As there is a limit to the credit of any man, or combination of men, or corporation, so there is a limit to the credit of the United States. The limit upon the credit of this country, as it is represented in issues of money, is not so much a limit upon the power and resources of the government to pay whatever it promises to pay in gold, as it is a limit to the ability of the government to obtain the gold with which to redeem its obligation payable in that metal. No matter what our resources or power of production may be; no matter what capacity we possess for supplying the human race with what is required to eat, to drink and to wear; no matter how much faith the world may have in our integrity as a nation and in our disposition to make good every contract we enter into, there is nevertheless a limit to the gold we can obtain for monetary purposes, because there is a limit to the gold obtainable for this purpose. When, therefore, we promise more gold than we can obtain, and the whole commercial world knows that we cannot execute our promise; when all the holders of our promises are perfectly aware that our promises are so impossible of fulfillment that the ordinary transactions of business at home, or that five years of international commerce may take away from us every dollar we possess in gold or that we can produce in the meantime, it is idle to say that the world will and must and ought to have confidence in every promise we issue to pay in gold.

"A nation has no more right to make a promise which it cannot fulfill than a private banking or mercantile institution. Not only is it without such a right, but as a matter of fact it is impotent to do it. If my conclusion is correct, what are we to do? There is but one alternative that I know of, and that alternative is to restore silver to its old place with gold and make it not a promise to be redeemed in gold but make it money itself with both gold and silver as a basis of our credit, and as actual money, we shall be none too strong financially. The question of international bimetallism is probably dead. The latest report from Europe indicated an unsettled condition of affairs financially, and there seems to be more of an inclination on the part of each nation to look out for itself than to ask some other nation what had better be done. The land owners and many lines of manufacturing industries in Great Britain are for bimetallism. I believe that most of the Irish leaders are for bimetallism. Certainly I have never heard of any Irish statesman attempting to convert in any way what seems to me to be the unanswerable statements of Archbishop Walsh. But England is, and for many years has been, dominated by her commercial and money-lending interests. Just so long as she can collect her interest in the products of other nations measured by an appreciated gold dollar, just so long will she maintain gold monometallism, and she will maintain it by those splendid powers of commercial vigilance and diplomatic art by which she has made her drums beat around the world. I hope, therefore, that all this prattle about an international agreement, at least so far as the American congress is concerned, is at an end. I long to hear an American, an eastern American, a protective tariff statesman, if you please, as enthusiastic for an American policy on the financial question as he is eager for an American policy upon the tariff question.

"I would, therefore, make gold and silver our money and the basis of our money, and I would make gold and silver money, or the representative of these full legal tender money for all debts, public and private, except that I would compel the payment of import duties upon goods manufactured in any country not opening its mints to the free coinage of silver, not in bank notes, not in the government currency of any nation on earth, but I would have them pay in gold coin alone. This may be called retaliation. Call it what you please. If it is retaliation, then I would retaliate. I would not only retaliate, but I would go to any other extreme rather than see the people of the United States become the subjects—or what is far worse than to be the subjects of king, queen or emperor—that is the subjects of a money-lending, interest-collecting money power or aristocracy.

WHAT IS COIN?

The Question Is Answered from a Gold Standard View.

A correspondent asks the New York Post the question what is the meaning of the word "coin" as used in the recent issue of United States bonds, and the Post replies that "there has been so much solemn fooling with this subject by congress during the past twenty years that any one may be excused for doubts in relation to it. These bonds are issued under the act of July 14, 1870, which declares that they shall be redeemable in coin of the present standard value, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue and bearing interest payable semi-annually in such coin at the rate of five per cent. per annum." The coin then recognized by law was both silver and gold at the coinage ratio of 16 to 1, but practically it was gold only, silver dollars having been expelled from circulation by the laws of 1834 and 1837. In 1873 congress demonetized silver by forbidding the coinage of the standard dollar at the mint and by limiting the legal tender of other silver coins to five dollars in one payment. In 1878 congress, by the Bland-Allison act, restored the silver dollar to the list of legal tender coins, but provided that silver should be coined only for the government and in limited amounts monthly. In 1890 congress repealed so much of the last mentioned act as required the monthly purchase and coinage of silver bullion, and substituted in lieu thereof the purchase of certain amounts of silver bullion and the issue of legal tender treasury notes for the same, and declared that it was the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals at a parity with each other. In 1893 congress repealed the purchasing and issuing clauses of the last mentioned act.

The Post continues: "The result of all this is that the new bonds are payable, principal and interest, in silver dollars or gold dollars, at the option of the government, but that this option is of no consequence, since the duty of keeping the two kinds of dollars at parity with each other is incumbent on the secretary of the treasury." But it reaches the conclusion that bondholders need have no apprehensions as all obligations of the government will be paid in gold, which is admitted to free coinage, to the exclusion of silver.

Strikes Them Hard.

The Atlanta Constitution strikes its democratic friends, who are advocating a "limited coinage of silver," very hard when it says: "There is not the shadow of a suggestion in the democratic platform that points to a 'limited coinage of silver.' On this point the democratic declaration is explicit and cannot be misunderstood by any person who is capable of understanding English. 'We hold,' says the platform, 'to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discrimination against either metal, or charge for mintage.' Now, there is no escape from this in a 'limited coinage.' According to the platform, there is to be no discrimination at the mint against either metal, and a 'limited coinage of silver' would be a 'discrimination against that metal.'

The Line Plain.

The line between bimetallism and gold monometallism is drawn between the men who borrow and the men who lend, and that line is as clear and as distinct and may be as easily traced as the Mississippi river.—Representative Sweet, of Idaho.

AMERICA AND CHINA.

A New Bond of Friendship to Be in Force Ten Years.

Americans in the Flowery Kingdom Must Also Submit to Registration—The Present Regulations Are Not Affected.

TEXT OF THE TREATY.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The following is a copy of the treaty which has been negotiated with China. It was sent to the Senate March 19, with a simple note of transmission, saying it had been concluded at Washington March 17. It is accompanied by nothing in the way of communication from Secretary Gresham. The treaty is as follows:

Whereas, On the 17th day of November, A. D. 1880, and of Kwangshai the sixth year, the tenth month, fifteenth day, a treaty was concluded between the United States and China for the purpose of regulating, limiting or suspending the coming of Chinese laborers to and their residence in the United States; and

Whereas, The government of China, in view of the antagonism and much depredated and serious disorders to which the presence of Chinese laborers has given rise in certain parts of the United States, desires to prohibit the emigration of such laborers from China to the United States; and

Whereas, The two countries are desirous of adopting reciprocal measures for the better protection of the citizens or subjects of each within the jurisdiction of the other; now, therefore, the president of the United States has appointed Walter Q. Gresham, secretary of state, as his plenipotentiary and his imperial majesty, the emperor of China, has appointed Yang Yu, officer of the second rank, sub-director of the court of sacrificial worship and envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, and the said plenipotentiaries having exhibited their full powers, found to be in due form and good form, have agreed upon the following articles:

Art. 1. The contracting parties agree that for a period of ten years, beginning with the date of exchange of ratification of this convention, the coming, except under conditions hereinafter specified, of Chinese laborers shall be absolutely prohibited.

Art. 2. The preceding articles shall not apply to the return to the United States of any registered Chinese laborer who has a lawful wife, child or parent in the United States or property therein of the value of \$1,000 or more of like amount due him and pending settlement.

And such right of return to the United States shall be exercised within one year from the date of leaving the United States, but such right of return to the United States may be extended for an additional period, not to exceed one year, in cases where, by reason of sickness or other cause of disability beyond his control, such Chinese laborer shall be rendered unable sooner to return, which facts shall be fully reported to the Chinese consul at the port of departure, and by him certified to the satisfaction of the collector of the port at which such Chinese subject shall land in the United States, and no such Chinese laborer shall be permitted to enter the United States by land or sea without producing to the proper officers of the customs the return certificate herein required.

Art. 3. The provisions of this convention shall not affect the right at present enjoyed of Chinese subjects being officials, teachers, students, merchants or travelers for curiosity or pleasure, but not laborers, of coming to the United States and residing therein.

Art. 4. In pursuance of article 8 of the immigration treaty between the United States and China, signed at Peking on the 17th day of November, 1880, it is hereby understood and agreed that Chinese laborers, or Chinese of any other class, either permanently or temporarily residing in the United States, shall have for the protection of their persons and property the same rights and privileges as are accorded to United States citizens of the most favored nation, excepting the right to become naturalized citizens.

Art. 5. The government of the United States having by act of congress approved May 1, 1894, as amended by act approved May 3, 1895, required all Chinese laborers lawfully within the limits of the United States by the first named act to be registered as in said acts provided, with a view to affording them better protection than that afforded by the laws of the United States, it is hereby understood and agreed that the government of the United States recognized the right of the government of China to enact and enforce similar laws or regulations for the registration, free of charge, of laborers, skilled or unskilled, not merchants as defined by said acts of congress, citizens of the United States in China.

Art. 6. This convention shall remain in force for a period of ten years, beginning with the date of the exchange of ratifications, and if six months before the expiration of the said period of ten years, neither government shall formally have given notice of its termination to the other, it shall remain in full force for another period of ten years.

Signed at Peking, this 17th day of March, 1895, the signatures of Walter Q. Gresham, secretary of state, and of Yang Yu, Chinese minister, following.

JEWS UNDER A BAN.

Every Hebrew in Troy, Ala., Ordered to Leave Town by White Caps.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 26.—A white cap outrage at Troy, a city of 4,000 inhabitants, has caused great excitement. Saturday morning every Jew in the place, on opening his mail, found a notice from white caps ordering him to wind up his business at once and get out of the city by May 15.

In the afternoon a mass meeting of citizens of all creeds was held and great indignation was expressed. It was agreed that the Jews should be protected and any lawlessness would not be tolerated. The authorities propose to do all in their power for the safety of the Hebrews.

GIVEN TWENTY YEARS.

Texas Man Spends His Fortune in an Effort to Escape Punishment.

DALLAS, Tex., March 27.—The Randle murder trial terminated Saturday night by the jury returning a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree, and assessing the penalty at twenty years' confinement in the state penitentiary. In December, 1892, Maj. Irving G. Randle, one of Dallas' wealthiest men, shot and killed E. S. Randall in a saloon. The widow of the murdered man was paid \$5,000 to cease prosecuting Randle, and all that money, legal talent and influence could do was resorted to. Maj. Randle has spent \$120,000 and it is said that his fortune has been frittered away.

Will Kill Half the Saloons.

BURLINGTON, Ia., March 27.—Saloon-keepers here have been interviewed on the subject of the liquor law, and all express an intention to obey the new law or quit business. The better class of saloons like the law, but the disreputable ones are much opposed to it. There are about 100 saloons here, and it is estimated that the new law will kill off half the number.

A Horrible Crime.

BARBERTON, Pa., March 27.—Enraged at the crying of his baby, Andro Bartelli, of this place, threw it into a store, where it was fatally burned.

MARCHING ALONG.

Coxey's Column, However, Moves Slowly—Checked by Cold Weather.

LOUISVILLE, O., March 28.—Coxey's commonwealth army left Canton at 11 o'clock Monday and at night encamped near the town woodpile of Louisville, 7 miles away. Late Monday night the mayor tendered the frozen army the use of the town hall for a sleeping place.

Stripped of all its following of curious onlookers Coxey's army came out of Canton just 100 strong. This was somewhat of a surprise, for desertions had been many during the night. For the preceding twenty-four hours the mercury hovered near the zero mark, and a bitter, piercing wind was blowing. No less than sixty men sneaked out of camp Sunday night and sought quarters in the town look-up. In the way of what the Coxey army calls "chuck" Canton proved a good town. Several bakers sent a quantity of bread to the camp; other merchants contributed eatables and fodder, and the "army" was fed.

Monday's battalion resembled the crowd of Sunday. There were a few more of them; that was the only difference. They were just as cold, just as dirty, just as thinly clad as ever.

The surprising thing about this army is that under command of its officers it both can and will work. The men are divided into "groups" of five; each group has a captain who is known by a number and to whom orders are given. When the outfit goes into camp everything is done quickly and in order. Some drive pigs and erect the tents; others start fires; sentries keep back intruders, and others care for the horses. Everyone has his work, and so far seems willing to do it.

Coxey did not join the "army" until late in the day. He saw Senator Stewart's letter in the papers and sent out the following reply over his signature. The document shows traces of Browne, condensed in as follows:

"I have seen your letter in the newspapers addressed to 'Gen.' Coxey. Allow me to inform you that I am not a general. I would respectfully announce that I am simply president of the Coxey Good Roads association of the United States and ex-officio of the Commonwealth of Ohio. I am not leading an 'army,' no matter what a subsidized press at the command of money power tries to make it appear, and all the epithets hurled at us as being anarchists or 'a mob' get more weight from ill admissions by our friends. The warfare of silver men against the gold power under your leadership is magnified in the morning dispatches, and even the president of the United States is engaged in a conspiracy with Wall street and he has vetoed the Bland seigniorage bill in the sole interest of gold. So the case is cut. We shall march peacefully and depend on the outpouring of a peaceful public to defend us against Pinkertons, either in police, militia or petty party politicians."

Coxey's financial troubles have caused the following letter to be issued. This also is understood to have emanated from Browne:

"To the Common People of the United States: The Shylocks of the United States are doing all in their power to crush J. S. Coxey and ruin him financially. They are trying to divert attention from his real purpose to relieve the distress and suffering of the common people by raising a hue and cry that all his creditors are closing in on him. The plutocratic press of the United States is assisting the Shylocks in their attempts to ruin him financially, and place him before the public in a ridiculous light. When Gov. McKinley was in financial distress the plutocrats of the United States contributed about \$15,000 for his relief. Mr. Coxey, like most business men who transact a large amount of business, has had no money which in the ordinary circumstances of business he would be able to meet. But because of his activity in the interest of the common people some of his creditors have been closing in on him. The case will be done and his property sacrificed unless immediate help is forthcoming. Let the great common people of the United States look upon it as a privilege to contribute, in sums however small, for his relief. The common people of Canton, citizens who have undertaken this work of relief, have chosen Allen Cook as chairman and he can be found at No. 23 South Market street, Canton, O."

The members of the committee are Allen Cook, chairman; J. J. Ashenurst, H. W. Kerch and Dr. H. K. Siby. The committee say they will begin raising the money at once. According to the records at Canton Coxey's mortgage indebtedness is about \$46,000. On his big stallion, which cost him \$40,000, it is said he still owes \$24,000 and that the horse had already been attached. A story had been sent out from Alliance to the effect that Coxey would desert his army at Alliance and would go to Chicago, leaving Carl Browne in charge of the "army." At the Hartford house Coxey denied this story. He stated that he would have to be in Chicago Wednesday, as he had some horses to sell, but he insisted that he would be away only one night and would be with them again Thursday. It is known that Coxey's financial condition is troubling him and that this movement may result in his financial ruin. He is still enthusiastic, however, and declares that he will go on to Washington.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., March 28.—The main body of 700 unemployed men which entered Texas at El Paso on its way east is now at Finlay in a distressed condition. Finlay is a small station with only about twenty inhabitants, 36 miles from El Paso. After hauling the army out of El Paso the Southern Pacific railroad sidetracked it at this point and have so far succeeded in preventing the men minding any further. The army, meanwhile, is practically without food, having exhausted the rations secured at El Paso, and in this strait have telegraphed to Gov. Hogg to do something for them, as they are starving. If the governor has made any reply to this appeal it is not yet known.

Six Girls Drowned.

PATZCUARO, Mex., March 28.—While a boatload of persons living in this place were crossing Patzcuaro lake to the Pueblo of Tzintzuntzan the boat sprung a leak, and before help could be given six of the eighteen persons taking passage were drowned. The names of the drowned are impossible to obtain as yet. They were all young women.

Killed by a Moonshiner.

ORELIA, Ala., March 28.—J. W. Perryman was shot and killed near here by a moonshiner named John Street against whom he had testified.

RUINED THE CROPS.

Great Damage Results from the Cold Snap.

Early Vegetables and Fruit Buds Are Frozen—Wheat and Oats Suffer Greatly—Losses in the East and South Over \$1,000,000.

PROSPECTS ARE GLOOMY.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Reports from various sections in the south and east show great damage to fruits and early vegetables as a result of the cold wave. Along the Atlantic coast railway lines in the south the damage is estimated at above \$1,000,000. In Virginia the loss is not yet ascertained, but will be heavy. In South Carolina the freeze was general throughout the trucking district. In Delaware it is believed the peach crop is ruined and other fine fruit prospects destroyed. In the grape growing regions of western New York the buds have been destroyed, and vast losses are feared in consequence.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 29.—The extreme cold weather of the last two days will cost truck farmers and fruit raisers in Hamilton county alone \$100,000.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 29.—The loss to fruit-growers from the recent cold wave seems to have been greatly exaggerated so far as this part of the state is concerned. Fruit-growers from Allegan, Ottawa and Kent counties, constituting the Grand River Valley Horticultural society, met here Tuesday with samples from their trees, and expert examination showed very few buds injured by the cold weather. Most of the farmers present estimated their loss at not over 10 per cent.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., March 29.—Polad Morrill, one of the principal fruit growers of this section, says that upon examination but few fruit buds are found to be injured by the cold wave. He says there will be full crops of peaches, apples, cherries and pears. Small fruits and grapes are not advanced enough to be hurt. Apricots were killed.

CAIRO, Ill., March 28.—The disastrous effects of the cold snap of the last four days are now fully apparent. The fruit crop of southern Illinois will be a total failure. Apples, cherries, peaches, strawberries and growing vegetables are all ruined, and even the grapes, which were just commencing to show signs of spring life, have been given up by growers as lost. Reports from Villa Ridge, the greatest fruit-growing section of southern Illinois and which annually ships scores of car loads of strawberries and green vegetables to Chicago, fully confirms the fears that were at first entertained. Everything is lost. Wheat is badly damaged, and the corn and early potato crops are all that growers have to depend upon.

NASHVILLE, Ill., March 29.—Small fruits are all killed in this section beyond a doubt, and the young trees have suffered the same fate. The wheat, which had been more promising than in years before, is blighted, and excellent judges doubt if half a crop will be harvested. Oats are seriously injured, but time remains for re-sowing.

COLUMBUS, O., March 29.—Secretary L. N. Bonham, of the state board of agriculture, said that the cold wave had no doubt ruined the peach, pear and cherry crop in Ohio. He doubted if the apples were far enough along to be affected by the cold.

OSKALOOSA, Ia., March 29.—Farmers say that three-quarters of the oat acreage is sown and that the freezing of Sunday and Monday will necessitate a re-sowing. Nearly one-half of the potato crop is planted, and it is thought that the planting will have to be gone over. The early fruit crop is entirely ruined. Fall wheat also suffered greatly.

SEDALIA, Mo., March 29.—The present cold snap has resulted in killing all of the sprouted oats, of which there is a large acreage in Pettis county. Wheat is frozen until it looks black and all shallow-covered potatoes are also frozen. Early cherries and plums are killed, while some of the late varieties are damaged. Early vegetation of all kinds has been destroyed and the total damage in this section by the cold wave will aggregate many thousands of dollars.

DROPPED DEAD.

Sudden Demise of Maj. Bickham, a Well-Known Editor.

DAYTON, O., March 29.—Maj. W. D. Bickham, the veteran editor of the Dayton Journal, dropped dead at home in this city at 3:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon after a brief relapse from a severe sickness. He was stricken with apoplexy while walking upstairs.

[Maj. Bickham was born in Cincinnati March 30, 1827, and began his work in a newspaper office in that city, and served on the staff of Gen. Rosecrans with the rank of captain during a part of the war. Later he was a correspondent with the Army of the Potomac, and was promoted to major for services at the battle of Stone River. In 1863 he assumed charge of the Dayton Journal, a republican paper, and has led an active journalistic life, achieving a national reputation as an editorial writer.]

Money for Veterans.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The secretary of the interior has issued a requisition on the secretary of the treasury for \$10,221,000 to be used in the quarterly payment of pensions April 2. The amount will be distributed among agencies as follows: Chicago, \$3,650,000; Des Moines, Ia., \$1,900,000; Milwaukee, \$1,700,000; Buffalo, \$1,500,000; Pittsburgh, \$1,450,000; Concord, N. H., \$800,000; Boston, \$225,000; and Detroit, \$200,000.

Philadelphia Firms Assign.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—An assignment for the benefit of creditors has been made by the firms of Wood, Brown & Co. and Haines & Co., in the process of liquidating the business of both concerns. Aside from a large loan supplied by Drexel & Co., amount not stated, Wood, Brown & Co.'s liabilities will reach \$600,000, while those of Haines & Co. are said to be \$400,000.

Crushed by a Falling Chimney.

CINCINNATI, March 29.—Albert Youel was crushed to death at Shadeland, O., by the chimney of his burned house falling on him.

COXEY'S ADVANCE.

The Commonweal Army Growing in Strength Every Day.

ALLIANCE, O., March 29.—Coxey's army of peace made a triumphant entry into this city at 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. It was received with open arms by the populace. The army slept Monday night in the Louisville town hall, the door of which was sedulously guarded by two city officers. A small band of sentinels under the command of "Oklahoma Sam" guarded the tents all night and kept the camp fires going. Before 6 o'clock the commonwealers turned out. Orders were given out by the marshal that no whisky should be sold to the commonwealers. At 8 o'clock a breakfast of coffee, baked beans and cold boiled potatoes was served. Browne and Coxey ate at the hotel.

After the breakfast dishes had been washed and packed away the order to break camp was given. The tents were soon packed away and the army began its march for Alliance, after giving three cheers for Mayor Snay, of Louisville. After the men were warmed up they grew jolly and answered the cheers of the farmers who gathered along the line of march with no little zest.

The army stopped for a short time in Maximo, a little station midway between Louisville and Alliance. Reaching Alliance the army went at once to the fair grounds, where the tents were put up. Dore Smith, a prominent populist of this place, has been at work for several weeks getting ready for the army. Two great wagonloads of provisions were donated and Coxey was compelled to get another commissary wagon in which to carry them all. A load of straw was on hand to put in the big tent and comfortable quarters for the horses were provided by Manager W. H. Rickard, of the fair association.

In fact, the army was received by the people of Alliance with open arms. Trustee Jenkins of the Independent church offered to let the commonwealers sleep on the floor of the church building, and E. H. Brosius wanted them to occupy his store, but both offers were declined, Coxey being of the opinion that his men would get into less mischief if they staid in the tents. The manager of the people's opera house tendered the use of his theater for the addresses of the day and Browne promptly accepted it and appointed the meeting for 4 o'clock. The news spread rapidly, and long before the doors opened a crowd of several hundred had gathered in front of the building. Mr. Coxey was uproariously cheered. When the address was finished a man passed the hat and collected \$9.89.

Six recruits came in from Millport, O. Several dropped in from other points, and a large number joined from Alliance. The commonweal is unmistakably growing larger every day and the people here firmly believe that it will actually reach Washington. When supper was prepared 150 men ate it.

SIoux FALLS, S. D., March 29.—"Chub" Warner, an unemployed printer of this city, is organizing a company to join J. S. Coxey's army at Washington. He has already enlisted fifteen men, and expects that at least 100 will be ready to join the South Dakota branch of the army when it reaches this city—about April 10.

WOONSOCKET, S. D., March 29.—Col. W. S. Young, a former partner of Coxey, is issuing an edition of his paper calling for recruits in South Dakota. He expects to raise a regiment of 1,000 men and to start with them from Woonsocket April 12, going east by way of Sioux Falls.

MAY ESCAPE THE ROPE.

Prendergast to Have the Advantage of Another Stay.

CHICAGO, March 29.—Patrick Eugene Prendergast will not be hanged on April 6, the date to which Judge Chetlain postponed the execution. That was definitely settled during the proceedings, although the judge refused to grant a further stay of execution at this time. The sanity hearing was continued until April 5 at 2 p. m., at which time Judge Chetlain says he will take such action as may be necessary. As it will be manifestly impossible to complete the trial by the time set for the execution, both sides agree that a further stay will then be granted, and it is understood that this will not be opposed by the state's attorney. It is also announced that Mr. Trade will appear at that trial, but there are still many who do not believe that he will.

Prendergast was quieter than he has been on previous occasions in court. He interrupted the proceedings two or three times to denounce the state's attorney and proclaim that he was acting in bad faith, but was not as wild in his talk as usual.

Tuesday afternoon while Johnson, the death watch, was sitting in front of Prendergast's cell, the latter began to abuse him for forcing him to be quiet in court a few days ago. The guard replied to his epithets good naturedly, which seemed to increase the assassin's temper. Suddenly Prendergast seized a broom stick which was in his cell and poking it through the bars punched Johnson twice in the face, bruising him considerably. Assisted by another guard, Johnson entered the cell and overpowered the prisoner. Prendergast was taken to the dungeon, a small black room with perfectly bare walls and utterly devoid of furniture, where he spent the night.

To Protect the Game.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—A bill making it unlawful for any person without the consent of the secretary of the interior to kill, entrap or ensnare animals in the Yellowstone National park was introduced in the house Monday by Mr. Lacy (Ia.). It is also made unlawful to catch fish in the park, except as may be authorized.

Tortured by Burglars.

WHEELING, W. Va., March 29.—Burglars at Great Bend, W. Va., burned one hand and one ear of Basil D. Hall, a wealthy farmer, to a crisp before he would give them \$5,000 from his safe.