MARCH THROUGH OHIO

Jack Cade's Modern Imitator Starts His Troop Toward the Nation's Capital.

COMMONWEALERS ARE WELL UNDER WAY

Nine Miles from Massillon to Canton Covered Without Let or Hindrance.

CHIEF MARSHAL BROWNE AT THE HEAD

Old-Time Friend of Dennis Kearney Leads the Hungry Host Along.

HATED MILITARY DISCIPLINE CREEPS IN

Mysterious Smith Insists on Tactics that Almost Resemble Upton's in Marching -From Breakfast to Blyome in

a March Blizzard.

CANTON, O., March 25 .- (Special Telegram to The Bee.)-Commander Coxey and his "army" of 100 vagabonds broke camp in Massillon at 8 o'clock this morning and began their long march to Washington just as the bells in the cathedrals were ringing their Easter carols. The spectacled commander was not favored with the best of weather The clouds were gray and threatened rain. Then the wind swung into the north and blew cold and strong. All through the night the camp fires of the Commonweal blazed on the meadow, and men in ragged coats and trousers patrolled the grounds as sentinels. Persons who did not have the countersign and who could not display the linen badge of the army were not admitted to the camp. The night was too cold for comfort. Many of the thin-blooded Commonwealers who could not find warmth and comfort in the tents applied for lodging at the city prison. When morning came those who remained in camp were given rations of the commissary

The breakfast was cooked over fires kindled with wood on the banks of the yellow Tuscarawas. It consisted of ham, crackers and coffee. The vagabonds were ravenous If they had not been choked off by "Weary" Her, chief of the commissary, they would have eaten everything the wagons contained. NO FRILLS ON THEM.

There was little ceremony associated with the starting of the expedition. The tents were hauled down in quick time, the Commonwealers were told off in groups of five and the implous and crazy bummers were Landed to the marshals. A crowd of towns people was on the ground as the troops were formed and placed in line. Some of the well dressed speciators laughed and jeered at the unwashed and ragged privates.

"Laugh if you want to." Identenant Cart Browne said, with a scowl on his pasty. clayish face. "You will find that we are going to accomplish all we undertake. These poor boys have not your clothes, but they have more brains than you ever possessed."

"Mysterious" Louis Smith, the Unknown, who made such an incendiary speech in Charles street last Tuesday, readily assu the task of maintaining some sort of milltary discipline. He, too, told the recruits to ignore the jeers of the crowd and to stand in line as soldiers fighting for a principle. The Unknown was well mounted; his horse was a blooded mare, and the saddle in which he sat was red and hung with heavy trap pings: His trousers were creased, and the visor of his blue yachting cap being over his left eye made him look rakish and grim He pinued badges on all the recruits, and told them that victory was theirs if they

but stood together and marched as men to the stone steps of the capitol at Washington. BROWNE RECALLS DENNIS KEARNEY The clocks in the city building were tolling the moon hour when the cavalcade left the

camp on its tramp'to the east. A negro of the name of Jasper Johnson, whose boots were quite worn out and whose coat whisked a hem of fringe on his trousers at every step, led the column. He carried the Amer-Ican flag in a careless way. Then came the great unwashed Browne, mounted on a big. gray Percheron stallion. His clothes were the same he has worn in bed and out of bed for the last fortnight. They consisted of a buckskin coat with fringe at the hem and down the sleeves and embellished by a let of decorations.

"I have been there before," he said with smile. "Me and Dennis Kearney were there once, and now Brother Coxey and me see what can be done Behind the fat and grinning lieutenant was "Windy" Oliver. His trumpet was strapped to his back and the bat he were looked as though it had just been hauled from the can teen of an abandoned army post.

Then came "Cyclone" Kirkland, astrologer

and prophet, of Pittsburg. He reads the stars and tells grewsome stories about the future. Jesse Coxey, a son of the commander, was mounted on a spirited mare. He wore the gray trousers of the confederacy. His coat was blue and the cap that rested jauntily on his head was the regulation fatigue cover of the army. He was to have carried the banner Browne's conception of art and the banner was given to a "hobo" to carry, who tramped just in front of the color sergeant. The next banner was at oil painting from the brush of Lieutenant Browne. It repre-sented the second wife of Mr. Coxey, and the late wife and the mother of the lieu-

Then came the band under the leadership face and slender neck. He blows a cornet The seven men who composed his organiza-tion were young men who had come from Canton on a train. It was the purpose of Commander Coxey to dress the musicians in white uniforms, but the men rebelled and declared that they were going to make the march in the clothes they were. Following the band was Commander Coxey. He were a rain coat, a stiff derby hat and spectacles that were fastened closely to his ears. He rode in a covered buggy, which was drawn by two mares and driven by a negro. The open carriage rattling first behind the com-mander was occupied by Mrs. Coxey and her sister, a Mrs. Jones. The two women seemed to be pleased with the attention they were attracting. They smiled at the crowds, and ones Mrs. Coxey waved her gloved hand at the people who were clapping their hands along the curbatons.

their hands along the curbstone. HUNGRY, RAGGED AND UNKEMPT. "Christ is our leader," was the motto borne by the color sergeant of the first division of the vagabonds. Behind him walked nearly 100 men who were ragged and grimy. There was not line; enough in the whole cutfit to have wrapped the broken ankie of a child. They came as ragnuffins, vagrants and vagabonds, and all of them glared ominously at the commissary wagons.

It is probable that 2,000 men and boys followed the column out of Massillon. Through the roar of the Easter chimes came lined the sidewalks.

The army made a halt at Reedurban, a sillege between Massillen and Canton. Here

the Commonwealers were drawn up in a hollow square, while 'Weary' Her issued a light luncheon, consisting of ham and bread and the bun crackers that were in the barrel. The commissary was depleted within twenty minutes. When the last bit of meat and the last cracker had been eaten the col umn was dragged into line by 'Mysterious' Louis Smith and started on its march to

A heavy snow storm set in before the details of the camp had been completed and the trampers are huddled around rearing camp fires. About two thirds of the men en-listed made the trip. Coxey has buried his disappointment over the nonappearance of the myriad he expected and is exultant over the handful who reported for business, MADE AN ODD SIGHT.

MADE AN OLD Start.
The Massillon camp on the Tuscarm presented an odd sight early this morning. No fire was permitted in the big tent, but there was a heap of blazing logs outside. Every few moments the flaps of the tent were parted by a soldier of the Commonweal, who visited the fire to drive away the chills. Soon he would hurry back to burrow in the straw for another nap and others would take his place. The hoboes in the party became known just before breakfast. They had soap. Some of them washed at the river brink and others carried water in pans and heated t over the fire. They burned straw and frolicked about like a troop of boys. A bugle call to breakfast brought them together at the tent with a rush. The bill of fare com-prised bread, coffee and raw meat. At 8 o'clock Marshal Louis Smith, otherwise the Unknown, summoned the men to camp to-getter, and they were found to number eleven groups. They were organized into a commune. Smith drilled them for half an hour. He has added several formalities of military discipline to the rules of the Commonweal. One of them is the plan of having them march in files of two and a more sur-prising innovation is the addition of military salutes. A man who shouted "Here Browne' at the California reformer half across the field was given a raking over by Smith. Among other things, he said the proper caper was to ask for Chief Marshal Browne and salute when his attention is secured. The eleven groups consolidated today are called the Chicago Commune.

A diversion was caused by a bulletin from Coxiana, announcing a steamer had just passed that point laden with recruits from Canton. The steamer made the trip of nine niles in two and a half hours, but only a few

JUBILANT AT ALLIANCE. ALLIANCE, O., March 25.—The followers of Coxey in this city were jubilant at first gusted later when told most of the number recruits that started with the Commonweal army in its march, but they became disgusted later when told most of the aumber are tramps. Mayor Excell has appointed twelve special policemen to assist the regular force when the army reaches here Tuesday. He said that while he did not apprehend any trouble whatever, he made the appointments as a precautionary meas-There is a well defined belief Mr. Coxey intends to desert the army here next Tuesday and go to Chicago on the evening express. Last Thursday, while returning from Pittsburg, Coxey asked a railroad official of this city at what time the evening westbound express was due to leave here. When informed it left at 8:40 he said he would be compelled to go to Chicago Tuesday night as he had several trotters that he wanted to sell at a horse sale on Wednesday. He said he expected to return and take charge of the army again at Beaver Falls on Sun day. Bets were offered at the hotels tonight at 2 to 1, with no takers, that the army would disband before it reached Pittsburg.

HAS A MORTGAGE TO RAISE. MASSILLON, O., March 25.—In contra-diction of the general belief that Cozey is wealthy Massillon people here told those who came here within the past few days that his property is heavily encumbered. The reports culminated tonight in the state-ment that Coxey will be obliged to pay a heavy mortgage on the stallion Acolite by next Wednesday or suffer forcelosure. He bought the horse of Colonel James E. Penper of Kentucky for \$40,000 and paid \$16,000 cash. A son of Colonel Pepper was here last Monday and gave notice, so the report goes, that ample security would have to be given for the debt of \$24,000 or there would be legal proceedings on Wednesday. The mortgage is said to include much of Coxey's property as well as the horse,

MAGUIRE ON THE MOVEMENT.

What the California Congressman Has to

Say on the Subject. WASHINGTON, March 25.—Representative Maguire of San Francisco, author of the single tax bill now before congress and leading congressional exponent of Henry George's doctrines, said tonight: "I do not attach any importance to the Coxey movement itself. It will amount to nothing. but it is a symptom of growing conditions that is fraught with infinite danger to

but it is a symptom of growing conditions that is fraught with infinite danger to popular government, and to the institutions of liberty. It represents the growing discontent of the masses and their gradual loss of confidence in representative government. It purposes, by the presence and force of members, immediately menacing the national legislature, to coerce congress into the enactment of laws to which the members were not pleaged by their constituents and which they do not deem wise. Of course, if congress should for a moment yield to that pressure, the members will be governed in their legislative acts by a force independent of the popular sovereignty which they now represent, and a force unknown to the constitution. "The Coxey movement, whether it be peaceable or warlike in its purpose, is an appeal to force as a substitute for the ballot, and the ultimate result of its policy is interactine war. This movement is the natural outgrowth of the monopoly of the resources of this country by the few and the consequent wretchedness and helpiessness of the misses. The movement is the development of the supreme test of democracy so cleanly prophesical by Macauley in his letter to Henry S. Randal on May 23, 1855, wherein, after speaking of the impossibility of maintaining democratic institutions where the industrial masses are reduced to wretchedness, he says 'You may think your country enjoys an exemption from these cylls. I will frankly own to you that I am of a different opinion. Your fate, I believe to be certain, though it is deferred by a physical cause. As long as you have a boundless extent of fertile and unoccupied land, your laboring people will be for more at ease than the laboring men of the old world, and while that is the case the Leffersonian policy may continue to rest without causing any fatal calamity. Macaulay's prophecy will unquestionably be verified unless a middle course be speedily adopted, which will give to the whole people equal rights to our splendid resources and an equal share in the s

SENATOR STEWART TO COXEY.

leader of the Army of Unemployed Advised to Change His Methods. WASHINGTON, March 25.-Senator

Hewart of Nevada has written the follow-

ing letter to J. S. Coxey, commander of the Army of the Common Weal; United States Senate, March 24, 1894. General I. S. Coxey, Massillon-Dear Sir: The preservation of life, liberty and the

General I. S. Concy, Massilion—Dear Sir:
The preservation of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness was entrusted to the neople under the constitution of the United States. A free ballot was the means by which the sovereign people could retain the rights acquired by the patriots who gained the independence and established the government of the United States. There was a time when the ballot placed the control of the government in Washington's, Jefferson's, Jackson's and Lincoln's hands. Such use of the ballot sent terror and dismay to the tyrants, despots and plundering off-gavenies throughout the world.

"The enemies of justice and human rights predicted that the success of the ballot was temporary; that man was not capable of self-government. The destruction of ancient republics and the repeated failures of the people to govern themselves was cited in proof of the contention that despotism, oppression and slavery were the fate of the human race, There have been no Washingtons, Jeffersons, Jacksons or Lincolns elected in two decades. A souliess despot of allen origin is monarch of the conmercial world. His name is money. His instruments of oppression are bank notes and bonds. His servants are administrative and legisintive bodies.

"The army you are collecting used the

bodies, o'The army you are collecting used the (Continued on Second Page)

WILL WASTE WEEKS IN WIND

Two Months of Senatorial Oratory on Tariff an Assured Certainty.

Not Much Before the Middle of June,

Though Some of the Experts Think It May Be Sooner -- Its Route Mapped Out.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE,

513 Fourteenth Street, WASHINGTON, March 25. Now that the tariff bill is before the sen-'ate the universal question is, "How long will it remain there?" Those persons who have the hope and wish to see it speedily passed in a few days might as well curb their desires and make up their minds that instead of days it will be weeks, and long, weary weeks at that, before the bill is anywhere near its passage. One more week will pass with the bill in its dormant state before it really comes up for consideration. April 2 will see made the preliminary motion to take up the bill, and then the floodgates of oratory will be opened and for days and days the senate and the country will be

deluged with tariff talk.

Within the last week I have made a careful canvass of the senate, not only among the senators themselves, but among officials who have been in the capitol for years and correspondents who have seen tariff bills come and go and know the workings there of. The general opinion is that it will be two months before the bill will be ready for passage. The very lowest limit given is perhaps that by Senator Voorhees, who says t will take six weeks to discuss it thorughly. But, taking the intelligent average, two months is as little as can be given to the debate and the discussion. During April the general discussion for the set speeches on the tariff will be made. This part of the program takes its even course without interruption, the senators taking as long as they want to talk upon the subject. After the morning hour the senator who has announced that he will speak on that day takes the floor, and he reads his carefully prepared remarks. He may take one, two, three or four hours, and then again he may consume as many days. He talks as long as his voice will last, and then the senate courteously adjourns until the next day, and he continues his speech without interrup-

Thus it will be seen that days and weeks will be consumed in this manner, and the merry month of May will be well under way before the general discussion is closed and the actual debate begins. Exactly how long this would take no one can decide until after one or two test votes. Each amendment under the five-minute rule can be discussed as long 4s desirable, and then voted ipon. If the republicans and opponents to the bill find that they are greatly but that there is still some hope of gaining recruits, they will contest every inch of ground and debate every amendment. If, owever, after one or two test votes, it is ound that the opposition can kill or so mutilate the bill that its death is certain, a vote and a final one will be pressed at once, and the debate may be suddenly closed. Thus it will be seen how uncertain is a prediction as to the length of the debate; but on the other hand, how certain it is that it will be weeks before anything like a final vote can be had.

HOW OTHER BILLS HAVE GONE It was April 16 when the McKinley bill, officially known as the tariff act of 1899, was reported to the house from the ways and means committee. On May 21, 1899, it passed the house, thus consuming thirtyfive days before the house. The Wilson bill vas reported to the house on December 19. 1893, and passed February 1, 1894, forty-three days before that body. But then it must be taken into consideration that the house adjourned for the holiday recess during that time, and the bill was really before the house about twenty-eight days. But still the time consumed is what we are getting at. The McKinley bill was received in the senate on May 23, 1890, and was in committee until June 18, 1890, thus taking twenty-six days in committee. The Wilson bill was referred to the senate finance committee on February 2, 1894, and was re-ported to the senate on March 20, or after being in committee forty-six days, or ex-actly nearly double the time the McKinley bill was before the same body. It was Sep-tember 10, 1890, before the bill passed the senate, with amendments, after a debate of eighty-four days, or two months and twenty-two days, nearly three months. But this did not make it a law, because the bill had to go to conference, and it was referred to the conference committee on September 15 1890, and finally passed September 30, 1890, or after fifteen days discussion. igned on October 1, and became a law. it required from April 16, 1890, to October 1, 1890 for the bill to pass both branches of congress and become a law, or five months

and fourteen days. In comparing the length of time consumed by the McKinley and the Wilson bills it must be taken into consideration that one great point of difference which now exists is lack-ing in the McKinley bill. There the principle alone contended for was one of pro-tection. The only objection that the democrats made was that some of the duties in the McKinley bill were prohibitory, opposed it on its protection grounds but now there are four distinct problems contending with the Wilson bill-free trade against protection, revenue, tariff for revenue only and a direct tax. The contention over these latter will cause a greater debate than naturally resulted from the principles involved in the McKinley bill, and honce longer time will be needed, not only in the senate, but in the conference committee. If the senate consumed nearly three months liscussing the McKinley bill, it seems a very short time for experts to limit the debate on the present bill to two months. While the conference committee of 1890 took only fifteen days to complete the bill, it will take more than double that time to adjust the differences between the house and senate on this bill, because the differences are so

Conceded that the present tariff bill may be but two months before the senate, it will bring it into June before it passes that body. Then it will go to conference and the Fourth of July will be here and gone before that body finishes it. But this is rushing the bill at its utmost speed, and the best consensus of opinion today is that if the bill passes at all it will be nearer August 1 than June before the president has a chance to affix

MUST BE FURTHER MODIFIED. Chairman Voorhees has spent most of th past two days at the Treasury department, collating figures for his statement upon the finance committee's modifications of the Wilson tariff bill The senator finds, much to his disgust, that the bill as amended by his committee raises \$50,000,000 annually more than the expenses of the government as at present administered. This will necessitate a further modification of the measure and precipitate a fight between income taxes and the Sugar and Whisky trusts for the preservation of their interests. It is useless to attempt to favor the trusts and retain income taxes in a bill which upon its face income taxes in a bill which upon its face proposes to raise \$50.000,000 more morey every year under the present volume of imports than are required by necessity, especially with a congress that believes all revenues above the necessity point are unconstitutional. Chairman Voorhoes says it is absurd to talk about striking the income taxes from the Wiscon bill as they are attragree, then are Wilson bill, as they are stronger than any other feature of the measure; that we will have income taxes if any tariff bill is passed; that the sugar duties must go and that there may be reductions of internal revenue taxes. He will not listen to the proposition to leave the whisky tax as at present for the Whisky. the whisky tax as at present, for the Whisky trust wants an increase and the distillers de-mand an extension of the bonded period,

and that can only be secured by "a com-

pensatory concession" to the way of an increased tax. According to the calculations of the democrats, there can be a reduction of revenues in the bill equal to that made by striking out the increase of whisky tax, the income taxes and the sugar duties, for with lower duties there is to be an enormous in-crease of imports, as England is to supply us with manufactures. The Hoosier senator

WHEN THE BILL MAY BE FINALLY PASSED MANDERSON ON APPORTIONMENT. Senator Manderson has written a letter to Chairman J. H. Manley of the executive committee of the republican national committee at Augusta, Me., glying his views upon the question of the number of delegates who shall compose the next national convention and the method of their distribu-

In the course of his letter Manderson

just now in a painful stew.

"Rule 11, adopted by the last national republican convention, provides for the issu-ance of the call, the time when it shall issue, and the way by which delegates to the convention shall be elected. It also provides for the selection of alternates, and suggests only by the merest inference the number who shall constitute the convention and the method of their distribution. I believe that the plan proposed by Hon. N. B. Scott proposes a proper basis for representa-ion. It gives each state and each congressional district a representative in the convention, and recognizes, as I think it should, the localities where republican votes elect republican presidents. The only ob-jection I see to the plan proposed is that in the southern states, which would lose in representation by the establishment of the

rule proposed by Mr. Scott, there is a suppression of republican votes, which suppression results in their losing representation in the convention. This, lowever, is a matter that while unfortunate cannot under existing conditions be remodied. I have no the right to issue the call upon the basis suggested by Mr. Scott, and that such action by the committee would be wise and politic. Of course it is within the power of the con-vention when it shall meet to provide that the delegates to the convention shall be composed of those who are selected by the former plan, and to rule out those who have been based upon the republican votes cast in congressional districts at the presidential election in 1892. If, therefore, the commit-tee shall blunder in making the call accord-ing to the Scott resolution, it is within the power of the convention when it shall meet to correct the mistake."

SILVER MEN NOT WORRIED. The free silver men are not, strange to say, tearing their hair tonight over the announcement that President Cleveland is going to veto the Bland seigniorage bill, on the ground that it was "carelessly drawn and unnecessary," as he is to declare that under existing authority the seignlorage can and will be coined. They claim a victory in the thought that they have "forced the president promise to coin the seigniorage bullion yway." The administrationists say, with a wink, that after the November elections the president will stop the proposed coinage; that he will open the mints for a while "simply to satisfy the silver cranks and fool them with the idea that he favors silver and will coin all of it on hand."

Patrick Egan comes to Washington quite frequently, now that he is temporarily at least a citizen of New York, and he is here now. At the Normandie today he said that he had gone into a newly established tele-phone company in New York City, of which Stephen B. Elkins is president; that he was not taking a very active part in politics now, but that the decided tendency toward

a return to republican rule was gratifying.
"Mrs. Guy Henry, the wife of Colonel
Henry, the commandant at Fort Meyer, near
Washington," says today's Post, "has a delightful talent for writing. She is a genius in house decorations, her house being a model, full of pretty and artistic effects and cozy corners, which are the admiration of all who attend the deligning Friday morning breakfasts which she has inaugurated after the drill, very refreshingly original after the sameness of most society functions.

PERRY S. HEATH. MINOR MATTERS IN THE SENATE.

Little Business of Importance to Bother that Body This Week.

WASHINGTON, March 25 .- This week the senate will probably be given up largely to matters of minor importance. The McGarrahan bill is on the calendar as unfinished business and will have the right of way after 2 o'clock Monday. There will be an effort to dispose of this bill before the close of the week, and Senator Hansbrough has given notice that he will again call up the Russian thistle bill immediately after the disposal of the McGarrahan bill. Sonator Dolph also intends to make an effort, if the occasion, occurs, to have the bill for relief of cerain settlers on the public lands considered. The fortifications appropriation bill is now the calendar and in position to be taken up for action at any time

Senator Harris may also mo e, in accordance with the notice given, for a reconsideration of the printing Lill, but it is presumed that his action in this matter will depend upon the attendance of senators, many of the friends of the bill being now

Senator Turple has evinced a desire to have his resolutions concerning the annex-ation of Hawaii voted upon before the tariff bill is taken up, but it is doubtful, face of Senator Dolph's opposition, whether this can be done.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

They Will Consume the Time of the House this Week.

WASHINGTON, March 25.-The house will devote the coming week to the contested election cases. Tomorrow is District of Columbus day, and it is probable that a portion of the time will be given to the consideration of bills reported from the District committee, after which the army appropria tion bill, which was under discussion when the house adjourned yesterday, will be called up and disposed of. According to the arrangement made Friday, the O'Neill-Joy contest election case will be called up Tuesday. Inasmuch as the republicans are already committed to the policy of filibustering against the election cases, they will con sume the entire week.

The republicans will demand the presence of a democratic quorum at every stage in the parliamentary proceedings, means known to parliamentary laws used to prevent the scaling of O'Neill and English, the democratic contestants from the Eleventh Missouri and Fifth California districts respectively. Should the cases by any chance be disposed of before the end of the week, the army appropriation bill will be next in order. These routine matters will probably occupy the attention of the house until the tariff bill returns from the

senate.

Under Peculiar Circumstances. SAN FRANCISCO, March 25,-A. Toniell, five years ago sentenced to a term in San Quentin and yet unpunished, surrendered himself Friday under extraor dinary circumstances. Tonieli in 1888 at tempted to blackmail Edward Larcher, a tempted to blackmail Edward Larcher, a teacher of Latin, out of \$500. He was arrested, tried, convicted and sentenced to six months in prison. The case was appealed. Toniel meanwhile furnished \$500 cash bail. The supreme court affirmed the case, but meanwhile Toniell had gone east. The papers were misialed and the case forgotten until Friday when Toniell appeared before the supreme court and asked his sentence, providing the \$500 cash bail was returned. His wife was dangerously sick und he was in great need of money. The case was taken under advisement, Judge Slack saying, however, the money would be refunded if Tonieli furnished a \$1,000 bond.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25 .- The demo eratic general committee adopted resolutions protesting against the adoption of the new treaty with China and retruenting the con-

GARNER ADDS TO SCIENCE

Results of the Professor's Researches in the Jungles of Africa.

HE UNDERSTANDS THE MONKEY LANGUAGE

Interesting Story of His Remarkable Experience While Occupying a Cage for Months in the Wilds of the Dark Continent.

NEW YORK, March 25 .- Prof. Richard L. Garner, whose efforts to learn the language which he avows belongs to the gorilla and chimpanzee, and which carned for him the pseudonym of the "monkey man," returned from his investigations in Africa on the Etruria today. The professor said tonight his journey had been an absolute success.

"I left here," said he, "in July, 1892. After considerable difficulty in securing funds and making preparations for the journey, I got away from Liverpool and in the following December I went through the lake regions enough to get information about the animals, inhabitants and conditions of the country for my purpose. After this journey I have returned to Lake, Foranvesce, through which I had already passed. There I found a suitable place to erect my cage. I located one mile from the lake in a dense jungle, for the gorilla will not live in an open country. I was on the south side of the lake, about two degrees south of the equator. I do not know the longitude, but it was about one day's journey to the seacoast in a direct line. I had been advised by the natives that it was the best situation in southwestern Africa to find gorillas. In this locality many had been

captured by white hunters.
"I slung the cage with assistance of three natives. The cage consisted of a network of steel rods five-sixteenths of an inchthick. I brought it with me in eight sections, each six feet six inches in length. The sections weighed forty-five pounds in all. I anchored it with three heavy chains passed over the roof. As a precaution, a network of steel wire was thrown around the rods as a guard. The roof was made of bamboo, and I had with me a canvas tarpaulin in case of rain. My effects con-sisted of household utensils, two revolvers. one magazine rifle, one air gun and hollow arrows filled with prussic acid, which I discharged with blow guns, "The best safeguard I had was a device

of my own invention. It was a bag like a large canteen, filled with concernated ammonia, to which was attached a hose thirty inches long, with a nozzle through which I could force the fumes of the ammonia, which would suffocate a gorilla ten feet away. The cage stood on a foundation three or four feet from the ground. I had no phonograph, as the one ordered from Edison on May 3, 1893, never reached me. I had the invoice and was very much disap-pointed, as it would have aided me very materially in my experiments. Unfor-tunately, my photographic apparatus failed to work also

HIS EXPERIENCE IN THE CAGE. "I went into the cage alone on April 25, 1893, and remained in it until August 6 following. Of course I came out for short intervals. For my young chimpanzee, Moses, which I had with me, I built a hut outside not far from the cage. During the outside not far from the cage. During the long months he was my only companion most of the time. We dired together, and on these occasions Moses was not confined, but went in and out at will. On some occasions he behaved very badly, for the etiquette of the race is not always perfect. Then I would put him out. I saw a great than any other white man living. My position was such that gorillas would come close and I could sit calmly and study every detail of novement and expression. I never had oceasion to use my gun but once. Then I cocked it and aimed it at a gorilla to rescue my pet dog, but before I fired the gorilla be-came frightened and ran away. I have seen only two or three gorillas while outside of the cage, but had every sdvantage within the cage. Many things which I have read before and since my researches in magazine articles and natural history about the gerilla

words of the chimpanzee language. These I cannot give you, for they are not amendable to any known etymology or orthography. I cannot pronounce them. If I could I would willingly give them to you. I think there are about forty or fifty words or utterances in their language. The gorillas certainly have marital relations, but no commonity. learned from the natives that they are polygamists. However, I am quite satisfied they keep the same female as a wife for many years. I have seen groups of three or four, in which is always one male only. It is very clear to me that they have a patriarchial form of government.

"I was assured by a man I believe to be truthful that he had seen a gorilla sitting* on the ground eating plaintains. They were brought by other male gorillas to his sup-posed majesty after being gathered by females. The only thing which inclines me to doubt the story is the fact that the gorilla rarely eats the plaintain itself, but lives on the meat of the stalk of the plaintain tree, which he tears to pieces. The gorillas are at full maturity at eight or ten years. They do not build houses and are not carnivorous

but omnivorous. Their vocal organs are almost exactly like those of man.

"They are not nearly so vicious as described. When they would approach my cage they would take one peep, and turn away wholly unconcerned. The natives told me if I blackened my face they might take more interest. I had twelve attacks of fever in nine months. The natives, like myself, are firmly satisfied the gorilla and chimpanzee tribes have a language. I brought back to London with me two chimpanzees. Ti died soon after their debut in civilization. preserved their skins and skulls. I also brought the vocal organs of four chimpanzees and three gorillas and the brain of one gor illa. The brain of the chimpanzee which died in London was sent to Oxford at the request of the university, where it will be examined and an official report made."

MAY IMPEACH BRECKINRIDGE. Women of New York and Boston Denounce

Him as a Public Menace. NEW YORK, March 25.- The National Christian League for the Promotion of Social Purity, after discussing the case of Congressman Breckinridge, decided that he ought to be deposed from office. It was voted to take steps toward this end, and to also endeavor to persuade Mrs. Breckinridge to refuse to live with him. The action of the league is likely to call forth similar expresions from various parts of the country

Mrs. Elizabeth R. Crannis, president of the league, explains the matter thus: "No formal resolutions were adopted. We simply youed unanimously that this man ought to be deposed from the high position he has gi-tained, on account of the wrong he has done to the marriage relation, to society and to the state. There are too many Colonel Breckinridges and Miss Pollards in Washington. We did not do anything to express our sympathy with Miss Pollard, but when the trial is over we shall do whatever is the proper thing.
"We don't know that there is any law by

which Colonel Breckfuridge can be impeached, but we are going to ask congress to do it anyhow. We are going to see Eldridge T. Gerry and Judge Arnoux and bave everything done as it should be. We are going also to ask Mrs. Breckinridge to renounce her husband, and if she has a spark of wemanhood in her she will do it."

May Settle the Cripple Creek Strike. COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., March M. Cripple Creek mine owners have agreed to receive a delegation of miners and talk over the situation. The meeting has been arranged by State Mine Inspector Reed,

SENATOR CO. =

Georgia's Juntor

Soon to 1 me Forever. WASHINGTON, M 26,-3:39 a, m.-The physicians in atter o upon Senator Colquitt say he is sink 'apidly and death is expected every moment.

TT SINKING FAST.

ber of the Senate is

Senator Alfred Helt Colquitt of Atlanta was born in Walion county, Georgia, the son of Rev. Walter T. Colquitt, an eminent minister in his day. April 29, 1821. He was graduated from Princeton college in the class of 1814, and admitted to the bar in 1815. During the Mexican war he served as a staff officer with rank as major. He was a member of the Georgia legislature in 1859 and elected to the house of representatives in the Thirty-third congress.

He was a member of the accession con-

in 1859 and elected to the house of representatives in the Thirty-third congress,
He was a member of the accession conference of Georgia and entered the Sixth Georgia infanity. Later he served as brigadler general and was commissioned as finjor general. He was elected governor of Georgia in 1876, served four years and was re-elected under the new constitution for two years. At the expiration of his term as gevernor he was elected to the United States senate for the term commencing March 4, 1883, and was re-elected in 1885, bits term of service would have expired March 3, 1886.
He as stricken with paralysis in July, 1892, and since that time has been mable to walk without assistance. He has been able, however, to continue in a large degree his attendance on his senate duties. He has been wheeled in and out of the zenate chamber in an invalid chair, has attended the meetings of committees of which he was a member, but has not made a speech or been able to take an active part in debate on the senate floor. He has been present to vote on all important occosions and during the prolonged silver struggle during the recent extra session was daily in his place. He was even wheeled into

and during the prolonged silver struggle during the recent extra session was daily in his place. He was even wheeled into the chamber several times to help keep a quorum during the nights when the senate sat in continuous session.

The senator has been, even in his enfeebled condition, in looking after the interests of his constituents about the government departments and bureaus, although he had to be taken there in his wheel chair by the attendants. His seat in the senate was on the democratic side nearest the vice president's chair, at the wheel chair by the attendants, His seat In the senate was on the democratic side nearest the vice president's chair, at the foot of the center sisie, where he could easily secure recognition without rising. A few weeks ago his strength had so greatly increased that he was able to dispense with the invalid chair and walk into the senate on the arm of a doorkeeper. For years Senator Colquitt was prominent in church circles and during his congressional career he was one of the most active members of the Congressional Temperance society, an organization which has existed for more than a half century. His term in the senate was to have expired on the 3rd of next March, and recently he had announced to the state legislature that he would be a candidate for re-election for a third time.

Senator Colquitt leaves a wife, one son, Walter T. Colquitt, and four daughters. Mrs. Marshall, wife of Captain Marshall of the United States army, Miss Laura, Hattie and Dorothy Colquitt.

CHARLEY MOSHER AT WORK.

One Time Prince of High Rollers Quietly Swinging a Flatiron at Sioux Falls. SIOUX FALLS, S. D., March 25.—(Special to The Bee.)-Charles W. Mosher, the Ne braska bank wrecker, has been put to work in the penitentiary lainelry and will probably during his stay on the hill hold the position of an accomplished "washee washee." for the deputy warden says he can handle the soap and flatirons as well as the best. Mr. Peterson states that Mosher is one of the best behaved prisoners in the penitentiary here; that he is the most uncomplaining and most obedient. He never approaches a guard without throw a sphis hands, which is one of the rules of the place. He has always a pleasant smile on his face, attends the Sunday services regularly and seems contented withal. Mrs. Mosher was in Sloux Falls recently and called on her husband at the penitentiary. The warden said the call was a very formal one and pertained to business matters only. Mosher says The Bee's attacks, as he calls them, on him were unwarranted and uncalled for. Of the report that his friends were making an effort to secure his pardon, be see if there is such a move he is inin the penitentiary laundry and will proba-

calls them, on him were unwarranted and uncalled for. Of the report that his friends were making an effort to secure his pardon, he says if there is such a move he is ignorant of it. He, however, discredits the report and says that if he were to allow his attorneys to ask for a pardon he would wait until he had been in the penitentiary for at least two years. Deputy Warden Peterson says that no furniture has come to Mosher and that the latter says his family are not contemplating taking up their residence in this city.

It is a rule of the penitentiary here to cut off seventy days each year from a prisoner's sentence for good behavior. As Mosher is one of these good behavior prisoners his term will be shortened one year, making it four years instead of five. He was sentenced on June 17, 1883, and the five years for which he was sentenced dates from that time, although he did not arrive at the penitentiary until November 22 of that year. His term will therefore expire in June, 1897.

Mr. Peterson says that Mosher has talked to him quite freely on his past life and particularly of his alteged embezzlement. The deputy warden told your correspondent that he thought that Mosher did not go into any deal with the idea of swindling any one, but went into large speculations, using his own money together with other people's money, thinking he would be successful and make himself a wealthier man than he was. Mr. Peterson thinks Mosher lost about \$700,000 of his own money in the deal. lost about \$790,000 of his own money in the

DO NOT AGREE WITH ROME.

Theories of Henry George Condemned by the Holy Office.

NEW YORK, March 25. There was published here today a statement from the Rome correspondent that the holy office has condemned the doctrines of Henry George. This condemnation cannot but has condemned the doctrines of Henry George. This condemnation cannot but be followed by some grave consequences, in view of the fact that Henry George is expected to be a candidate for the mayoralty of this city and that such a pronouncement would seriously affect his chances of success. An Associated press representative made inquiries as to the truth of the statement today. Rev. James N. Connoly, secretary to Archbishop Corrigan, said: "Henry George's doctrines were compatically condemned by the holy see two years ago, and there is no necessity for any further condemnation of them now."

Mr. John D. Crimmins did not believe the holy office had made any such amounteement recently. "The pope," he said, "issued an encyclical two years ago, in which he condemned Henry George's theory as to state ownership of lands. That oncyclical deals with the question now as well as when issued."

Mr. Henry George said: "I do not believe there is any truth in the statement. I do not think the holy office will, or can, condemn my doctrines."

In answer to a question as to whether the papal encyclical was not condemnatory of his theories, Mr. George said: "The encyclical does not deal with my doctrine at all and therefore cannot condemn it. My doctrine is so palpably right that any such condemnation as that spoken of is utterly impossible."

Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn looked upon the statement as absurd. "I am positive," he said, "that it is absolutely faise, The

Rev. Dr. Folward McChynn dosen the statement as absurd. "I am pous he said." that it is absolutely false, inquisition has neither condemned George's doctrines nor will do so. O you may rest assured."

DETAILS OF THE WYOMING BLIZZARD It Continued Seventy Hours and Much Bange Stock Perished.

BUFFALO, Wyo., March 25.-Last week's blizzard, continuing seventy hours, has never been approached in severity by any never been approached in severity by any other storm in this locality. Traffic is entirely suspended and communication by wire with the outside world has only just been restored. Snow is drifted from ten to twenty feet deep in every direction. The mail coach took five days in making one trip from Clearmont, a distance of thirty miles. The loss of stock is terrible. In one herd near Buffalo, containing stock which had been fed all winter, over 20 per cent perished. The loss of range stock will likely be one-half, which will leave scarcely any stock in the country this spring. The tremendous snowfall insures wonderful grazing next season and thousands of head of stock will be driven into the country. the country.

Colonel S. A. Estes

SALT LAKE, March 25 .- Colonel S. A. Estes, lately interested in mining interests died suddenly here today. He came here from Montana about a year ago, and was putting up a large copper smelter in this

REBELS

Business at Brazil's Capital Resuming Normal Conditions Rapidly.

WARSHIPS HAVE LEFT FOR OTHER SCENES

Damage Done by the Insurgent Fleet the Only Signs of the Strife.

LITTLE TROUBLE IN RIO GRANDE DO SUL

Government Has no Fear of Future Resistance in that Province.

BUT MARTIAL LAW IS STILL IN FORCE

Stories of Promisenous Arrests by the Secret Service Agents of Numerous Foreigns Not Credited by the Authorities.

(Copyrighted 1894 by the Associated Press.) RIO DE JANEIRO, March 25 .- Affairs here are rapidly resuming their normal aspect and aside from the damage done to . the forts and along the water front by the firing of the insurgent warships, all traces of warfare have disappeared. The past week has been one of general festivity, marked by the constant firing of salutes and the holding of interviews. The usual religlous processions were held and the church services were very largely attended. For months past the city has been filled with troops and almost everything partook of a military character. Now the troops, or at least the greater number of them, have gone south to reinforce the government forces, where the insurgents are still opposing the federal authorities. The harbor has been deserted by all the foreign warships, and the loading and discharging of merchant vessels is proceeding as before the revolu-

The government entertains no fear of much further trouble in the south. The insurgent sympathizers claim that the placing of Admiral de Mello at the head of the provisional government will attract many persons to the rebel standard, but the government here believes the insurgent forces will gradually melt away until nothing renains. The government has 12,000 men at Itarare and more at Sao Paulo, and these forces are believed to be more than sufficient to meet any the insurgnets can bring against them. It is reported here that the rebels are already retreating from Rio Grande do Sul, and it is thought by the time the government reinforcements arrive there will be no enemy for them to engage. At any rate, it is declared by the government officials who are in a position to know the exact position of affairs in the south that

no battle of consequence is likely to occur. Business in Rio de Janeiro is rapidly reviving. This is especially true of houses dealing with American merchants. It is the general opinion here that the attitude of the United States during the trouble here will

result in a material increase of business done with the country. There has, of course, been much talk con his officers on board the Portuguese warships. Most of what has been said in this connection, particularly about the trouble between Brazil and Portugal, growing out of the asylum afforded the insurgent officers by the commanders of the Portuguese

warships, was simply a bloff.

The story to the effect the police were arresting many foreigners suspected of being concerned directly or indirectly with the revolt is a gross exaggeration. As a matter of fact the police have arrested no foreigners for this reason. Whatever arrests have been made were simply for violations of the laws
-arrests that are likely to occur at any time. It can be pointed out that not a single for-eigner of importance has been molested. The correspondents of the various Amer-ican newspapers have left the city enroute to their homes or are making preparations for their departure, which is evidence the trouble is over, so far as Rio is concerned. There may be some news of importance later from the south, but the consensus of opinion is the trouble there is also practi-

cally over.

Martial law continues to be enforced here, but this fact has little or no effect upon the business of the port. The government fleet has been ordered south. nanded.

whereabouts of the insurgent warship Aquidaban is not known.

DE MELLO AFFAIRS PROSPFRING.

Pelxoto's Authority In Southern Brazil Counts for Very Little. NEW YORK, March 26 .- The Herald's Montevideo special says: The Herald's correspondent in Desterro, Brazil, sends word under date of March 22 that the insurgent vessels Republica and Iris are still cruising north of that city. The Aquidaban and other vessels of Admiral de Mello's fleet are still at Desterro. The rebels have captured the Yaday, another vessel carrying muni-

tions of war for Peixoto's forces. Amiral Mello is at Paranagua with a French engineer engaged in strengthening the harbor defenses. General Sariava is in Sao Paulo, where he is operating on the frontler. Peixoto has removed General Leite and

placed General Castro in command of the division of the army in th north. His reason for the change is not known, and his order has caused general surprise. The Portuguese consul at Montevideo left

here in a launch last night and sailed to the Poruguese warship Albuquerque, off Flores island, before she continued on her voyage to Buenos Ayres.

At quarantine forty-seven Brazilian officers were counted on board the Albuquerque, The commander of the warship refused to talk, but teld the consul he was going to Euchos Ayres to await orders from Lisbon He declined to say whether or not the fugitive Admirat da Gama was on board of the yessel. No action has yet been taken by the Uraguayan government relative to the Brazilian minister's request that Silvera Mar-

tinez be again expelled from the country. WILKINSON WILL BE HERE.

Firemen Coming to Attend Court. CHICAGO, March 25 .- S. E. Wilkinson,

grand master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, left here for Omaha today, Mr. Wilkinson says an effort to settle the question of wages on the Union Pacific will be made next Wednesday at a meeting of the receivers of the company and the agents and representatives of all organizations concerned. In case of failure the organizations will go before Judge Caldwell in the United States court at Omnha and hake an effort to make relief from the order of Judge Dundy which the Jenkins ruling makes it unlawful for the men to quit work by united