

COXEY IN WASHINGTON.

The Original Band of Commonwealers Reach Their Destination.

The Montana Contingent Provoke the Attention of United States Troops—Attitude of the Rock Island—Kelly in Des Moines.

MARCH INTO WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—When the commonwealth army marched into Rockville Saturday night it was greeted with three cheers by the Jones contingent, which had just completed its long march from Philadelphia. At 7 a. m. Sunday the march to the city began. At the District of Columbia line a great concourse of people was waiting to welcome the army. Among others were a score of cavalrymen and several mounted patrolmen, who swung into the line as an advance guard.

It was shortly after 1 o'clock when the army marched into Brightwood park. A man was stationed at once at the gate and a placard was posted up saying that while no admission was charged those who could afford it were expected to contribute. Fully 8,000 persons must have visited the army in its quarters during the day, and total receipts for the day amounted to more than \$300. Mrs. Coxe and Legal Tender, the general's youngest child, reached Washington Sunday afternoon.

Will Wreck the Train.

ADAIR, Ia., April 28.—The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad officials declared Thursday evening that they would ditch any train which Kelly or his men might steal on their road. Yardmaster Hamilton, with due authority, distributed an armful of papers in the Kelly camp. They were notices to the effect that the railway company had received information that an attempt would be made to steal a train and warning them that in case of any such attempt they must bear the consequences.

Gen. Kelly, receiving one, said that the railroad need not worry about him or his men, for, though a few men might try to steal rides, tramp fashion, the army would not board a train unless the train was donated or paid for.

KELLY AT DES MOINES.

Haggard and Footsore Men March Into the City Under Heavy Escort.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 1.—This city was greatly excited by the arrival of Kelly's industrial army and there were fears of an outbreak of some sort. The men had marched 27 miles Saturday night without food and were held by the police 5 miles out of the city in a driving rainstorm all day with no provisions or shelter. The action of the authorities aroused much indignation among the laboring people, and when at 5 o'clock the army finally marched up Grand avenue to the camp on the east side of the town, wet, haggard and weary, their pitiable condition aroused sympathy almost as great as that which was theirs in Council Bluffs.

The city officials rented a big building 1 1/2 miles northeast of the capital, which had been built for store-works, and officially decided to contribute the building as barracks and one day's rations as the city's portion. The chief of police was instructed to put on a force of extra policemen and cooperate with the sheriff's deputies in preserving the peace.

Several carloads of policemen and deputies assembled at Valley Junction, just outside of the city limits, to halt the army and bring it through Des Moines under guard. As fast as the marchers walked into Valley Junction they were halted and corralled, and then moved to Walnut creek east of the junction.

The food given by the city had been taken to the stove works, 7 miles away, and not a mouthful was given to the hungry, weary men until the afternoon, when enough food for one company was sent down by the citizens' committee in charge of Gen. J. B. Weaver.

The men were halted twice for rest on the march across the city, and it was after 7:30 o'clock when they marched into the stove works. Many of them threw themselves on the floor and played out, but a good supper brought back strength and spirits.

Strength of the Army.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 2.—Nearly 5,000 persons drove or walked out to "Camp Kelly" on Monday. Among them was President Aylesworth, of the Drake university, who led a class of his students. At his request Gen. Kelly formed the men in companies and the colleagues took the census of the army, putting each man through the catechism which had been prepared. The census showed that the army was 1,576 strong. Nearly 200 recruits joined on Monday.

Rescinds Its Action.

CHICAGO, May 2.—The council Monday night rescinded its order to the chief of police directing him to keep the Kelly "army" out of Chicago.

STOPPED BY TROOPS.

The Entire Hogan Army Under Arrest at Forsythe, Mont.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 27.—Word was received by the Northern Pacific at 1 o'clock yesterday morning that troops from Fort Keogh took a special train and went to Forsythe, where Hogan's men on board the stolen Northern Pacific train had stopped for the night, and placed the entire army under arrest and secured possession of the train. No mention is made of a fight and it is supposed that no blood was shed.

BILLINGS, Mont., April 27.—A few minutes before noon the stolen train of box cars ran slowly into town. The Coxeyites were overtaken by the special train of the marshals just as they entered the limits of the city. After their arrival it was learned that the marshals' train overtook the Hogan contingent just as they were pulling away from Columbus (formerly known as Stillwater), and attempted to arrest the progress of the train bearing the 500 unemployed men who are in possession of the train. The leaders in charge

of the unemployed would not yield to the demands of the marshals to give up the train and instructed their men to go ahead, which was done. The two trains came on slowly during the forenoon until this city was reached, when a stop was ordered, and the conflict between the two bodies was the result.

IN UNCLE SAM'S HANDS.

Train Stealers Must Face Most Serious Charges.

FORSYTH, Mont., April 28.—Seventy-five deputy United States marshals arrived Thursday afternoon and the Hogan contingent was turned over to them. The train, escorted by troops, started for Helena that evening.

The prisoners will be arraigned in the United States district court without delay on the charge of the theft of the train and disobedience of an injunction.

A GENERAL TIE-UP.

Failure of All Efforts to Settle the Great Northern Strike.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 30.—All efforts to settle the Great Northern strike have failed, and President Debs, of the American railway union, shortly after noon Friday issued orders for a strike on all the Minnesota divisions of the Great Northern. This completes the strike from St. Paul to the coast.

Wages of Railway Employees Reduced.

TOLEDO, O., April 28.—A 3 1/2 percent cut was made Thursday in the wages of the 1,500 employees of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway. Orders to this effect have been issued from the general offices here in this city. The cut will affect all grades of employees from the top down. This action is caused by the present big strike among the coal miners.

In the Coke Regions.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., April 30.—The coke strikers have adopted peaceful plans for the future. There is an exodus of foreigners from the regions, the leaders saying they have become tired of the constant struggle against starvation. A number have left for the old country.

An Official Bulletin.

COLUMBUS, O., April 30.—On Friday afternoon at the national headquarters of the United Mine Workers was prepared an official bulletin to the mine workers of the country. Miners were enjoined to "remember the resolution of the convention that none go to work until a general settlement is made." Then followed a greeting and detailed reports of the number of men out. The greeting advised that no attention be given newspaper reports, and encouraged the strikers.

NEW LABOR UNION.

Movement Looking Toward a Consolidated Organization.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—In response to a call issued by Joseph R. Buchanan, of New York, formerly a prominent member of the Knights of Labor, a half hundred representative trade unionists met here in Woodman's hall for the purpose of considering a proposition to form a new national trade organization to absorb the Knights of Labor, the American Federation of Labor and all kindred organizations. A permanent organization was effected by electing Mr. Buchanan chairman.

It was decided to issue a call for a conference between the Knights of Labor, American Federation and other national and international organizations to take such steps as will lead to an agreement for united action of labor forces in the industrial and legislative fields. The chairman was authorized to issue the call, choosing the place of meeting, the conference to be held September 15, 1894.

STARVATION IN MICHIGAN.

Several Hundred Iron Mountain Laborers Threaten Bloodshed.

IRON MOUNTAIN, Mich., April 30.—Poor Commissioner McClintock handed his resignation to Chairman McNaughton of the county board Friday afternoon. Five hundred idle workmen had met and unanimously passed a resolution giving him two hours to leave the city or suffer the consequences. Every one who marched through the streets was given an order for two dollars on the poor commissioner good at any store. During the afternoon 800 orders were issued to married men. Single men cannot get orders and are getting boisterous.

A conservative estimate places the number in the city absolutely without food at 2,500. Friday night fully 600 men gathered in a building in Chapin location. The men are nearly all Italians and Finlanders, with a sprinkling of Swedish, Cornish and Austrians. Scores of deputy sheriffs are on duty.

DROWNED BY HUNDREDS.

Terrible Accident in a Roumanian Town—Report That 200 Were Killed.

BRAHILVOU, Roumania, May 1.—A terrible accident occurred here. While the pier was crowded with persons in holiday attire waiting for the steamer which was to convey them to Galatz, on the Danube, the pier gave way and threw hundreds of persons into the water. It is estimated that not less than 200 were drowned.

Many Cattle Drowned.

CONNING, Ia., May 1.—A destructive waterspout visited the northwestern portion of the county on Saturday evening. Reports received show that great damage was done to pastures and plowed grounds. George C. Calkin lost twenty-three head of cattle by drowning. The water rose higher in the small streams in the vicinity of the storm than for forty years.

Anarchists Sentenced to Death.

BARCELONA, May 1.—The sentences of nine of the anarchists who were tried by court martial for complicity in the attempt made last year by Pallas upon the life of Capt. Gen. Martinez Campos were announced Monday. Five of the prisoners were sentenced to death and the four others to life imprisonment at hard labor.

By the suspension of a bank in St. Joseph, Mo., the city treasurer is deprived by law of any place to deposit the city funds.

FELT THE LAW.

Coxey Fails in His Attempt to Speak from the Capitol Steps.

Hustled Out of the Grounds by Policemen—Browne Resists and Is Clubbed and Locked Up—Parade Through Washington.

STOPPED BY THE POLICE.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Gen. Coxe's commonwealth army marched through the streets of Washington to the capitol building on Tuesday, arriving there about 1 p. m.

The route of the procession was down the Fourteenth street road to Mount Pleasant, thence along Fourteenth street proper to Pennsylvania avenue to the Peace monument, and around the capitol grounds.

The commonwealth moved at a funeral pace, and it was three-quarters of an hour in reaching Mount Pleasant, a suburb of the city.

The parade reached the city limits at 11:20. It was not permitted west of Fourteenth street. This was at the instance of the president, who thought it inadvisable to hazard a possible demonstration by some crank in front of the white house or treasury building. Coxe wanted to pass these two points, by Maj. Moore firmly insisted on the Fourteenth street line of march.

At 12:10 the procession turned from Fourteenth street into the famous Pennsylvania avenue, which leads to the capitol. Thousands of people lined the avenue, but there was little confusion, owing to the excellent police precautions. When the army reached the capitol at 1 p. m. the immense crowd on the eastern front of the capitol saw Coxe, bareheaded, proceed to the steps of the east portico and mount to the first platform about five steps. Here were stationed Capt. Kelly and other officers of the police force. They met the general before he had time to turn his face to the gathered multitude and he was politely informed that he could make no speech at that place. Coxe said firmly:

"I wish to enter a protest." "No sir," firmly said the captain, "you can take no action here of any kind." The police were courteous, but very firm.

Coxe then, bareheaded as he was, said: "Well, then, I wish to read a protest." "It cannot be read here," said the officer.

Coxe showed no inclination to yield and he was unceremoniously hustled off the steps into the middle of the broad plaza in front of the capitol. He made no physical resistance but protested all the while and the crowd gathered around him and obstructed the way somewhat, but it was not a hostile resistance but curiosity. The police did not use their clubs; no one was struck and the immense crowd was handled in the kindest yet in the firmest and most effective manner. All who came expecting some serious trouble, and there were not a few, were disappointed. Peace reigned throughout the whole demonstration.

The episode then certainly closed for the day, and the affair of Coxe lasted not over ten minutes. He was taken by the police to the edge of the crowd without any difficulty and entered his carriage. Capt. Kelly said: "Where do you go now, Mr. Coxe?"

"To our new grounds in southeast Washington," the industrial leader said. He then gave the army the order to march. The police authorities again showed their courtesy in furnishing him a suitable escort, and the weary, disappointed "wealers" again started on a hot tramp for a new resting place.

Meanwhile in another part of the grounds another scene was being enacted. Just as the head of the army turned along the south front of the capitol grounds, Maj. Moore, who headed the procession, fearing that the Coxeyites would attempt to enter the grounds at that point, turned his horse and rode back to where Marshal Browne was. Browne turned and pointed straight ahead, signifying that he would not enter the grounds there. Maj. Moore saluted, smiled pleasantly and rode ahead. The army following the car tracks, turned up B street along the south side of the grounds.

Just north of New Jersey avenue Browne halted the men and called Jesse Coxe up and turned the command or the army over to him, leaving his horse in the charge of his attendant. He told young Coxe to keep the commonwealers where they stood and to wait until he came back. Instead of waiting until he reached the entrance to the grounds, Browne climbed over the coping, and, breaking into a run, dashed alone in the direction of the capitol. The enormous crowd, composed entirely of the rougher class of Washingtonians, followed him, dashing over the bushes and destroying all the shrubbery in their path.

For a few minutes the police could do nothing at all with the crowd, but rode aimlessly about clubbing anyone who happened to be in the way. Browne dashed on until within 100 feet of the capitol, where he was arrested by Officer Stramline. The officer says Browne assaulted him, but Browne himself was clubbed and pretty roughly handled by four officers, who grabbed him at about the same time. Browne was led down First street with an officer holding each arm and mounted police riding alongside.

As they turned down toward the fifth precinct station other officers came up with Christopher Columbus Jones, the leader of the Philadelphia contingent, in custody. He also had been arrested for disorderly conduct.

When arraigned, Brown gave his name as Carl Browne, date of his birth, July 4, 1849, at Springfield, Ill., and his occupation as that of a journeyman artist. He had \$7.35 in cash, several medals and a gold watch. He requested a receipt for these things, but was informed that that was not necessary. When the officer was asked what the charge was, he replied: "Disorderly

conduct, and as for myself, why he assaulted me." Browne was not charged with the assault, however.

He was placed in cell No. 1 and had nothing to say except: "I am going to let the American people speak for me." He requested that some one be sent to tell Jesse Coxe to get the army back to camp as quickly and quietly as possible.

When Jones was arraigned he gave his name slowly and distinctly, "Christopher Columbus Jones," his age as 56, and his occupation as that of a pump-builder. He had only seventy-nine cents in money, a paper of pins and a knife.

Late in the afternoon Browne's bail was fixed at \$500. Mrs. Emily Briggs, a wealthy resident of this city, and Mrs. Anna Hahn, a prominent labor sympathizer, undertook the bond and the chief marshal was set free. Christopher Columbus Jones was left to languish in the station house.

Later in the day Gen. Coxe said he believed the fact that the common people of the United States represented by his followers had been denied the right peaceably to assemble and state their grievances would be heralded throughout the land and would result in bringing many thousands of the unemployed to this city. He still advised peace and declared that he believed his two bills would be passed by congress inside of two or three weeks.

CHICAGO, May 2.—At 10:05 a. m. Tuesday Gen. Randall and his industrial army of 450 men, with four commissary wagons and plenty of supplies, left their barracks at the corner of Lawson street and North avenue, and started for Washington, headed by twenty policemen in uniform to escort them to the city limits. Six thousand people assembled to see the army start on its journey. In the procession was a barouche, in which sat Mrs. Dr. Greer and her two little girls, dressed in white silk and waving white flags. Gen. Randall, wearing a black mackintosh, rode a big bay horse presented to him by Dr. Greer. The first stop was made at Grand Crossing, just outside the city limits.

WHAT HE WOULD HAVE SAID.

Text of the Address Coxe Wanted to Deliver.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The following is the address which Gen. Coxe was prevented from delivering from the steps of the capitol on Tuesday afternoon. After leaving the capitol grounds Gen. Coxe gave the address to the press for publication:

"The constitution of the United States guarantees to all citizens the right to peacefully assemble and petition for redress of grievances, and furthermore declares that the right of free speech shall not be abridged. We stand here today to test these guarantees of our constitution. We chose this place of assemblage because it is the property of the people, and if it be true that the right of the people to peacefully assemble upon their own premises and with their petitions has been abridged by the passage of laws in direct violation of the constitution, we were here to draw the eyes of the entire nation to this shameful fact. Here rather than at any spot upon the continent is fitting that we should come to mourn over our dear liberties and by our protest arouse the imperiled nation to such action as shall rescue the constitution and respect our liberty. Upon these steps where we stand has been spread a carpet for the royal feet of a foreign princess, the cost of whose lavish entertainment was taken from the public treasury without the consent or the approval of the people. Up these steps the lobbyists of trusts and corporations have passed unchallenged on their way to committee-rooms to which we, the representatives of the toiling wealth-producers, have been denied access."

"We stand here today in behalf of millions of toilers whose petitions have been buried in committee-rooms, whose prayers have been unheeded, and whose opportunities for honest, remunerative labor have been taken from them by unscrupulous trusts and corporations, speculators and gamblers. We are here to remind congress, here assembled, of the declarations of a United States senator that for a quarter of a century the rich have been growing richer, the poor poorer, and that by the passage of laws in direct violation of the constitution the property of the people has been taken from them and given to the few. We are here to demand that the representatives of the people shall stand up for the rights of the people and shall rescue the constitution and respect our liberty. We are here to demand that the representatives of the people shall stand up for the rights of the people and shall rescue the constitution and respect our liberty. We are here to demand that the representatives of the people shall stand up for the rights of the people and shall rescue the constitution and respect our liberty."

"We are engaged in a bitter and cruel war with the enemies of all mankind—a war with hunger, wretchedness and despair; and we ask that you, the representatives of the people, shall stand up for the rights of the people and shall rescue the constitution and respect our liberty. We are here to demand that the representatives of the people shall stand up for the rights of the people and shall rescue the constitution and respect our liberty. We are here to demand that the representatives of the people shall stand up for the rights of the people and shall rescue the constitution and respect our liberty."

"We have assembled here in violation of no just laws to enjoy the privileges of every American citizen. We are now under the shadow of the capitol of this great nation, and in the presence of our national legislators are refused the right to petition for redress of our grievances, and by the passage of laws in direct violation of the constitution we are here to demand that the representatives of the people shall stand up for the rights of the people and shall rescue the constitution and respect our liberty."

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THREATENS A TIE-UP.

May Be Resorted to Before Kelly's Men Are Allowed to Walk.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 2.—The unexpected appearance in the city Tuesday morning of Grand Master Workman Sovereign of the Knights of Labor threatens to involve a new factor in the Kelly problem, for the reason that he has come to "take a hand in the fight."

"Will Gen. Kelly walk out of Des Moines?" he was asked. In an instant he answered, with emphasis: "Never, if we have to tie up all the railways in Iowa. If we can't win on this issue now and here we might as well quit." When asked if the organization was strong enough to tie up the roads in Iowa he said that it was not strong enough alone, but he added: "When I left President Debs at St. Paul he said to me: 'Whatever you order we will stand by.' He did not advocate seizure of trains or any revolutionary methods, but said the companies should be paid a fair price for carrying the army and if the money could not be raised here he said the Knights of Labor would assist in raising it."

In the afternoon Mr. Sovereign went out to the camp of the army and talked to the men. In his remarks he assured them that they had the hearty sympathy of the Knights of Labor in their move, which he denominated an uprising of the people against oppression. The language used by Grand Master Sovereign has greatly encouraged the army and they are firmer than ever in their determination not to walk any farther.

AVENGED.

The Murderer of Marshal Whitely, of Missouri Valley, Is Lynched.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., May 2.—The murder of Marshal Williams at Missouri Valley was avenged on Tuesday when a mob lynched Wilson, the burglar who killed him. The mob, numbering about 500 men, began gathering at the schoolhouse at midnight. A leader was appointed and parties sent out to look up a rope and sledge hammers. The crowd turned off the electric lights on the streets and marched to the jail, where they found Officer Linn Deal and Lou Morris on guard. The officers drew their guns when the mob arrived and made a show of resistance, but were ordered to throw up their hands and deliver the keys or it would be worse for them. They complied with the demand, and within a few minutes the prisoner was in the hands of the mob.

The prisoner was too horrified to cry out or protest, and was hauled tremblingly from his bunk and carried, rather than led, to the courthouse steps, where the rope had been swung from a beam overhead. The culprit pleaded piteously for mercy, but his supplications fell on deaf ears. He asked to be permitted to make a statement, and got so far as to say that he had acted in self-defense when the crowd tired of the recital and the leader said:

"Lift him up, boys." Strong and willing hands were on the rope and instantly Wilson was swinging in mid-air, where he slowly strangled to death.

CASH FROM THE FAIR.

Exposition Directors Declare a Dividend of 10 Per Cent.

CHICAGO, May 2.—Stockholders in the World's Columbian exposition will receive a dividend of 10 per cent. upon their holdings June 9. This was decided at a meeting of directors Tuesday, and the stockholders will have until May 15 to have transfers of stock recorded. The books will then be closed until June 11. Mr. Higginbotham, president of the Finance committee, made a report showing a cash balance of \$1,486,362 and recommending the payment of a dividend of 10 per cent. upon the fully paid up stock of the exposition outstanding, which, including the appropriation of \$5,000,000 made by the city of Chicago, amounts to \$10,504,260. The dividend on this will be \$1,050,426, leaving in the treasury \$435,936, which the committee believes will be more than sufficient to meet outstanding obligations.

The city of Chicago will receive \$300,000 on the stock it holds and the Columbian museum will receive somewhere in the neighborhood of \$180,000 on the \$1,300,000 in stock which has been turned over to it.

DEDICATED THEIR BRIDGE.

The C. B. & Q. Bridge Over the Mississippi Formally Opened.

ST. LOUIS, May 2.—At 1 p. m. Tuesday the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad company formally dedicated their magnificent new steel bridge across the Mississippi river at a point a short distance south of Alton and connecting the shores of Missouri and Illinois with a double track railway.

Trains left the Missouri and Illinois shores simultaneously, meeting in the center of the structure. These bore state officials and invited guests. After brief speeches by Lieut. Gov. O'Meara, of Missouri, and Lieut. Gov. Gill, of Illinois, Edith Brenhalt, daughter of the mayor of Alton, broke the conventional bottle of wine on the rail of the bridge, and the dedication was over. The trains then rolled to the Illinois shore where a banquet had been prepared for the visitors by the Burlington company. After this a parade of civic and military societies marched through the streets of Alton.

The Coal Strike.

COLUMBUS, O., May 2.—Reports of men joining the striking miners continue to be received at national headquarters and those already out are standing loyally by the orders of the convention. The talk of arranging conferences between miners and operators continues, but as yet no action has been taken. The majority of operators favor a settlement, as they would much rather have their mines running than lying idle. The miners are waiting for the stock of coal to diminish, knowing that each day makes brighter their prospects of a settlement.

THE STRIKE ENDS.

Great Northern Troubles Are Settled by Arbitration.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 2.—After being tied up for eighteen days almost completely from end to end, the Great Northern railway system will now resume work, the great strike being declared off Tuesday night. It is practically a victory for the American Railway union and President Debs, although the committee from the commercial bodies of the two cities was largely responsible for the result. The governor had tried mediation, suggesting arbitration, but his action did not meet with success and two other similar attempts to bring about arbitration failed. The union leaders claimed that their demands were just and did not admit of arbitration, but they finally said they were willing to have the matter submitted to the citizens' committee and would be governed by their decision.

Various conferences were held by that committee with President Hill and with the labor leaders. Mr. Hill was in favor of arbitration all along, and agreed to any system of arbitration if the men would resume work. Finally the committee got them to meet Mr. Hill Tuesday afternoon and the result is that the strike has been declared off. The conference went over all details thoroughly and Mr. Hill made great concessions to the men. The strikers gained most of their demands, while the company secured a settlement through arbitration, as President Hill desired. The 4,500 miles of track will be opened for business at once by over 5,000 employees.

The following is the decision of the arbitrators:

"Whereas, At a joint meeting held this day between the management or the Great Northern railway, its employees and this committee of arbitration, at least 90 per cent. of the difference in wages in controversy, were amicably settled between the company and its employees, now, after hearing the statement submitted by the parties in interest, we find as a result of our deliberations that 75 per cent. of the reduction in wages made since August, 1893, of all other classes of men whose claims were submitted to us should be restored."

There was great rejoicing at Grand Forks, N. D., when news of the settlement of the strike reached there, and the men at once returned to work.

General Manager C. W. Case, of the Great Northern railway, has resigned his position because of complications arising out of some misunderstandings in connection with the beginning of the strike on that road. It is reported that General Superintendent Bryan has also resigned, but this report cannot be confirmed.

FARM WEALTH.

Some Interesting Statistics from the Census Reports.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The returns of the census bureau furnish some interesting statistics regarding farm wealth in the United States, from which the following extracts are made:

Ohio stands at the head of the list of states for having the largest number of farms, 251,430; Illinois comes second, with 240,681; Missouri third, with 238,043; Texas fourth, with 228,126; New York fifth, with 225,223; Iowa sixth, with 201,903; and Kansas seventh, with 166,617. In the amount of area under cultivation, however, Illinois comes first, with 26,660,000 acres; Iowa second, with 25,488,000; then Kansas, with 22,933,301; Texas, 20,746,215; Missouri, 19,792,313; Ohio, 18,338,824; and New York, 16,389,380 acres.

The returns furnish a surprise in respect to the amount of unimproved farm land in the eastern and southern states as compared with those of the west and north-west. It is a very remarkable thing that less than half the farm land in Maine and New Hampshire is under cultivation, while in Massachusetts 1,341,258 acres are uncultivated and only 1,655,021 acres are cultivated. Taking the entire north Atlantic states from New England to Pennsylvania, the total area of farm lands is 62,743,525 acres, of which nearly one-third is idle, while in the middle and north-western states—that is, from Ohio to Dakota in one direction and to Kansas the other—the proportion of uncultivated land is very much smaller. In none of the states in that section does the uncultivated area bear so great a proportion to the cultivated as in New England.

In the south Atlantic states there are 100,000 acres of land in farms of which 50,000 acres are cultivated and 50,000 acres are idle. Delaware and Maryland have very little waste land, but in Virginia there are 1,000,000 acres less of improved than of unimproved. In West Virginia the proportion is about the same. In North Carolina the unimproved property is double the area of the improved. In South Carolina of a total area of 13,000,000 acres 5,000,000 are improved and 8,000,000 unimproved. In Georgia of a total of 25,000,000 acres 9,500,000 acres are improved and 15,500,000 unimproved. A similar proportion exists in Florida. In Illinois there are 3,000,000 acres of farming lands, of which 4,000,000 acres are idle. There is a much larger proportion of unimproved land in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana than there is in Texas, which will surprise people. This indicates that immigrants should go east and south instead of west hereafter.

Illinois stands at the head of the list in the value of her farm property, which amounts to \$1,328,870,387. Ohio comes second with a valuation of \$1,050,031,838; New York third with \$968,127,286; Pennsylvania fourth with \$822,240,223; and Iowa fifth with \$857,851,022. But when you come to fancy farming and fine equipment in the way of implements and machinery New York state leads the list with Pennsylvania second, Iowa third, Illinois fourth, Ohio fifth, and then Michigan, Indiana, Missouri, Wisconsin, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, Idaho and California, in order.

The farming lands in Illinois are worth more than all the south Atlantic states from Delaware to Florida and all the Rocky mountain and Pacific coast states combined. They are worth nearly as much as all the southern central states combined, including Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas.

The farmers of Illinois have more money invested in farming implements and machinery than all the south Atlantic states and all the Rocky mountain and Pacific coast states combined. In the value of farm products Illinois stands first, \$184,750,019; New York second, \$161,593,009; then Iowa, \$152,347,814; Ohio, \$132,438; and Pennsylvania, \$121,223,348.

Busy Day for Millionaires.

NEW YORK, May 2.—The millionaires of this town were busy swearing off what they deem the excess of their personal taxes. Russell Sage, who was assessed for \$1,000,000 of personal property, swore that he was liable for only \$500,000. Cornelius Vanderbilt swore that his personal property liable to taxation is worth only \$2,500,000. William H. Flagler swore off an assessment of \$250,000 on the ground that he is a resident of Florida. The Union Trust company, trustee for Mrs. Hetty Green's mortgage on the Stewart building for \$1,250,000, is assessed for that amount.