

AMERICA'S UNEMPLOYED.

Movements of the Various Commonwealth Armies.

Iowa Farmers Aid Kelly.—Montana Coxeys.—They Provoke the Action of United States Troops.—Senate Discusses Allen's Coxeys Resolution.

NEARING THE CAPITAL.

FREDERICK, Md., April 25.—Coxey's band of peace marched out of Boonsboro at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning. Reaching the top of South Mountain they were met by Sheriff Tim Merman, of Frederick county, who explained that he had been ordered to appoint a posse to attend the army as long as it was in his territory.

They Can't Meet in Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The district commissioners cast a damper over the local supporters of Coxeys' movement Thursday by refusing them permission to hold open-air meetings. The refusal of the commissioners was based on a law that prohibits congregating on the public streets or parks or engaging in loud and boisterous talking, and they state that they have no power to grant a permit. The Coxeites are

Northern Pacific in Montana belonging to the receivers of said road should bring the same into your district it will be your duty to seize the same and restore the possession thereof to the receivers appointed by the United States circuit court for your district.

STOPPED BY TROOPS.

The Entire Hogan Army Under Arrest at Forsyth, 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 Forsyth, 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 Coxeites 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

shortly, 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.

The Chicago Contingent. CHICAGO, April 25.—The ironmolder have decided that they will go to Washington, independent of the main body of commonwealers. They claim that they will have 20,000 men in their ranks. They say they are confident of reaching Washington by May 2.

Gen. Kelly and his western cohorts will be received by the armed police of this city in case they conclude to march this night. The council so ordered Monday night, and gave Chief of Police Brennan instructions that do not read two ways. He must prevent the admission of the marchers within the corporate limits, simply because the aldermen believe that public safety demands it.

IN COLD BLOOD.

Brutal Murder of a Young Lady in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 27.—At 6:30 o'clock Miss Gilmartin left her home on Chestnut street accompanied by a relative, an elderly woman, and waited on the corner for a street car. When she was about to board it she saw O'Grady, who had evidently been awaiting her coming. She hastened to return home. O'Grady had been occupying a room across the street and haunted her. It was for the purpose of avoiding him that she had asked Mrs. Tibbles to accompany her to the corner. When O'Grady caught up with the girl he seized her by the hair and sent a bullet into her head. After she was prostrate on the walk he deliberately emptied his revolver, firing at her.

Father Dominic O'Grady, whose last charge was that of assistant pastor in the diocese of Sligo, in the county of the same name, Ireland, is about 30 years of age. His victim, Mary Gilmartin, was about 19 years old, decidedly pretty, educated and fairly accomplished. She, too, was born and raised in Sligo county, Ireland. Miss Gilmartin's mother died and on her deathbed she asked Father O'Grady to look after her daughter.

Last October the girl determined to come to this country. He followed six weeks later, without permission from his bishop, and without any explanation as to his strange conduct. He joined Miss Gilmartin in Springfield and went with her to Chicago, traveling, he says, as man and wife.

On their arrival in Chicago Miss Gilmartin's brother was very angry at their conduct and urged his sister to return home. She refused and said instead that she would come to Cincinnati. This she did, and arriving here several months ago went to board at the house of Mrs. Elizabeth Tibbles, a relative.

Father O'Grady, after the Chicago episode, returned to his home in Ireland, but found that his disappearance was regarded as an elopement with Miss Gilmartin and that he had fallen into disfavor with his bishop and superiors and had lost his position.

The bishop refused to reinstate him and O'Grady returned to this country to find Miss Gilmartin. He came to this city, but before coming here provided himself with a vial of arsenic, showing that he meditated something serious.

TIRED OF LIFE.

Five Residents of Michigan Kill Themselves in One Day.

DETROIT, Mich., April 25.—A suicide wave has struck Michigan, five deaths by suicide having been reported on Tuesday, the cause in each case being given as despondency. At Saginaw, Sherman Tenney, aged 60 years, hanged himself in his room at the Scanlan house; at Muskegon Cornelius Daneger, aged 55 years, a thrifty Hollander, cut his throat with a razor; at Morenci, Lyman Aldrich, aged 75 years, a well-to-do farmer, took a fatal dose of morphine and chloroform, and at Battle Creek Frank Stevens, a young unmarried man, killed himself with a dose of poison. Mrs. Edward Hofacker, a bride of a day, committed suicide at Kalamazoo with poison obtained before marriage.

TO USE FORCE.

Armed Strikers Marching to Toluca, Ill. Determined to Stop All Work.

CHICAGO, April 27.—Three thousand armed miners from the Spring Valley district are marching on Toluca, with the purpose of preventing the miners there, who have ignored the order to strike, from working. Sheriff Lense sent two telegrams to Acting Gov. Gill for troops, one in the afternoon and one at midnight. Gov. Gill declined to order out the militia, but has gone to Toluca to personally inspect the situation.

Off for the Pole.

ALESUND, Norway, April 26.—The American north pole expedition under the command of Walter Wellman sailed Tuesday for the island of Spitzbergen on the steamer Ragnarold Jart, which has been chartered for the purpose of the expedition. Experts here pronounce the steamer to be the best ice-boat in Norway.

Two Killed by Gasoline.

ST. LOUIS, April 26.—A five-gallon can of gasoline exploded Tuesday afternoon in the house of Casimir Nigg, a farmer living on the old military road south of Carondelet, completely destroying the building. Two children were killed, two adults fatally injured and one seriously burned.

GRANT THE HERO.

His Praises Are Sounded by Many Eloquent Speakers.

Observances of the 72d Anniversary of the Famous Soldier's Birth at Galena, Ill., and in a Number of Other Cities.

KEEPING HIS MEMORY GREEN.

GALENA, Ill., April 30.—This town resounded with the echo of that artillery which was music to the ears of Ulysses S. Grant, and in memory and imagination the people fought again the battles of their hero. It was the anniversary of his birthday, and the people did honor to his name. Fine oratory thundered the praises of the soldier from the pulpit, brass bands crashed music in his honor, the stars and stripes waved in the sky, children's voices united to sing his glory.

The exercises began early in the afternoon. A parade was formed and the column moved to Turner hall, headed by the Galena Juvenile band costumed in bright zouave uniforms. The line was formed by Company M, Galena, I. N. G., the local and visiting posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, odd fellows and other social organizations. The march was brought up by carriages containing the committees and prominent guests.

Turner hall, although a large room, was by far too small to accommodate the crowds that pressed into it, and the overflow was compelled to be content with such a celebration as it could make for itself in the park in the streets. Rev. E. C. Arnold, of the First Methodist church, opened the proceedings with prayer. After a short selection by the band, Maj. Boham introduced Hon. Luther Ladin Mills, the well-known lawyer of Chicago, who was the orator of the day. Mr. Mills delivered a most eloquent and polished address on the character of Gen. Grant and his services to his country, and the great audience at the close fairly thundered forth its approbation of his sentiments. The Imperial quartette, of Chicago, sang the national anthem, the audience joining in the chorus. The chaplain then pronounced the benediction.

While these exercises were going on in Turner hall another equally interesting programme was being carried out in Grant park. Several hundred school children of the city marched out to the park and gathered about the foot of the Grant monument there rendered a pretty programme of choral songs and recitations. A profusion of flowers were left at the base of the monument.

An informal reception in the evening closed the day's celebration. R. H. McClellan was master of ceremonies. An impromptu programme was rendered, consisting of brief addresses by Ladin Mills, Messrs. H. H. Kohlhaas, James W. Scott, Judge C. C. and E. W. Kohlhaas, Maj. Moses P. Handy, of Chicago, and others.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The Hamilton republican club celebrated Grant's birthday with a reception at Holland's, which was largely participated in by PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—Gen. Grant's birthday was celebrated by a banquet of prominent republicans from all parts of the state at the Union league.

CHICAGO, April 30.—At the Marquette clubhouse Friday night a banquet was given in observance of the 72d birthday of Gen. Grant. Speeches were delivered by ex-Gov. Oglesby, of Illinois; ex-Gov. Alger, of Michigan, and others.

ULYSSES' GRANT.

Brief Sketch of the Career of the Great Commander.

Ulysses S. Grant, eighteenth president of the United States, was born in Clermont county, Ohio, April 27, 1822. He spent his boyhood in assisting his father on the farm, a work congenial to his tastes as working in the tanery of which his father was proprietor. He attended the village school, and in 1839 was appointed a cadet at West Point, graduated in 1843, and was commissioned second lieutenant in Fourth infantry, stationed at Jefferson barracks, St. Louis. Took an active and honorable part in the Mexican war, and entered the City of Mexico a first lieutenant. Was promoted to a captaincy in 1853. Resigned his commission in 1854 and settled on a small farm near St. Louis. In May, 1859, he moved to Galena, Ill., and there became a clerk in his father's hardware and leather store.

When the civil war broke out he declared himself an ardent unionist. June 17, 1861, he was commissioned colonel of the Twenty-first Illinois infantry; promoted to be brigadier general of volunteers August 7. On November 7 he defeated a superior force of confederates at Belmont. On February 12, 1862, he began the investment of Vicksburg, which ended four days later in the surrender of nearly 50,000 confederates. He was made major general of volunteers for his gallant services, but soon after relinquished his command at the instigation of jealous rivals. Was restored to his command March 13, 1862, and then began his wonderful career as a soldier and strategist. His victory over the confederates at Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, Vicksburg, etc., are events too well known to need repetition here. On April 9, 1865, Gen. Lee surrendered to him at Appomattox Court House. He remained in the confederate army consisting of 27,000 men. Grant's forces had never been more than one-third greater than those of his antagonist, and he had constantly fought on the offensive.

After the close of the war, Grant returned to Washington to superintend the disbandment of the armies. This work was scarcely begun when President Lincoln was assassinated. This event made Andrew Jackson president, but left Grant the most conspicuous figure in the country. In July, 1866, he was made general of the army, a rank especially created for him. In 1868 he was elected president as the candidate of the republican party, and re-elected in 1872. Soon after leaving the presidential chair he set out on a tour of the world, and afterward engaged in various business enterprises—one of which (his connection with the firm of Grant & Ward) no doubt hastened his end. His death occurred on July 23, 1885, on Mount Macgregor, near Little Rock, Ark. His widow, Julia Dent Grant, is now a resident of New York, but will, it is said, remove to Washington in the near future.

Starvation in Michigan.

IRON MOUNTAIN, Mich., April 30.—Poor Commissioner McClintock handed his resignation to Chairman 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 300 orders were issued to married men. A conservative estimate places the number in the city absolutely without food at 2,500.

WILL SOON BE THERE.

Coxey Outlines the Plan for His Entrance to the Capital.

GAITHERSBURG, Md., April 30.—Coxey has been receiving reports from Rockville, the gathering point for the commonwealers. Twenty-four men are already in camp at the fair grounds in that city waiting for the arrival of the army. The plans for the march into Washington are now nearly completed. This morning the army will leave at 9 o'clock for Camp "Legal Tender" at Rockville, where it will remain for the night. On Sunday morning the march will be resumed, reaching Brightwood park, just inside of the District of Columbia and 2 1/2 miles from Washington, on the evening of the same day.

On Tuesday the march to the capitol will be made. The arrangements for the day are in charge of Marshal J. B. Osborne, one of Browne's old California friends. Coxey said on Friday: "We intend to march up and hold a meeting on the capitol steps. The constitution guarantees us our rights to meet and petition for redress of grievances, and that is all we expect to do. If we can't meet and do this it is almost time for another revolution. We will keep the grass around the capitol. Of course I appreciate as well as any one else the fact that the preservation of the grass around the capitol is of more importance than the saving of thousands from starvation. Any laws tending to prevent our meeting are unconstitutional and void, and we have plenty of time to test the matter. The people do not intend to see us imposed on."

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Chief of Police Moore said that the Coxeys army could parade down Pennsylvania avenue so long as its component parts conduct themselves in an orderly manner. That is one of the rights of an organization, he said, and the police do not intend to interfere. They cannot, however, march into the capitol grounds.

THE MINERS' STRIKE.

Leaders Issue a Hopeful Bulletin Detailing the Situation.

COLUMBUS, O., April 30.—The mine workers of the country are to be regularly furnished with bulletins on the strike situation. Official bulletin No. 1 was prepared Friday afternoon at the national headquarters of the United Mine Workers. The bulletin will be mailed to 400 mining districts. Miners are enjoined to "remember the resolution of the convention that none go to work until a general settlement is made." Then follows a greeting and detailed reports of the number of men out. The greeting advises that no attention be given newspaper reports, and encourages the strikers. The following statements are given with detailed information regarding each state: "Pennsylvania leads the fight with 53,000 in the strike in the coal regions of that state. There over 10,000 men are out, making the suspended miners of Pennsylvania 25,000. In Maryland the miners have not yet joined the movement. In West Virginia about one-half of the miners have struck. In Virginia the Westons field is still at work, and will continue. In Ohio, out to a man. Kentucky and Tennessee reports show 6,000 men idle. The miners of Alabama are out, and there is every indication the strike will be long. The miners of the bituminous district of Indiana are solid, and the probabilities are that the block coal miners will join the movement on May 1. Everything indicates the spirit of calm determination continues. In Missouri with the exception of Rich Hill, Missouri is in line. Kansas miners are at work. Part of Iowa is idle and the question of all coming out will be settled at the convention of the May 1. The miners of Indian Territory are still out. About 1,500 men quit work in Colorado April 21, but it is not probable the strike will become general in that state. Let the spirit of calm determination continue. In a short time the stocks of coal will have disappeared and your victory is assured."

DEBS' ORDER GOES OUT.

A General Tie-Up Follows Failure to Settle the Great Northern Troubles.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 30.—All efforts to settle the great Northern strike have failed, and President Debs, 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. Early Friday morning President Debs, Vice President Howard and one or two others called on President Hill and asked if they could resume their conference with him. He promptly acquiesced. Before going into the conference President Debs said the men had not altered their demands in the slightest, nor did they intend to do so. Just what the men expected to gain by the conference is not clear, but Mr. Hill left the way open for a renewal of negotiations for a settlement at any time and they took advantage of his invitation to see what result could not be averted. Both sides expressed themselves as firmly opposed to granting anything demanded by the other, although the men demanded their old wage schedule, while Mr. Hill simply asked for submission to arbitration. It was after this conference was over that the order making the strike general was given out by President Debs.

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The bill making appropriations for the support of the department of agriculture for the fiscal year 1895 was completed by the house committee on agriculture Friday. The amounts appropriated by the bill have not yet been footed up, but they approximate \$2,450,000, as compared with an appropriation of \$2,325,000 for the current fiscal year.

Elk Die of Starvation.

LANDER, Wyo., April 30.—Hundreds of elk have been found in this neighborhood that have died from starvation. The supposition is that they were driven from the mountains by the cold weather. The death of so many elk is deplored, because of their scarcity, there being few in existence outside the confines of Yellowstone park.

Brooklyn Takes in Suburbs.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 30.—Both houses of the state legislature have adjourned sine die. Bills were passed annexing the city of Brooklyn the towns of Flatbush, Gravesend and New Utrecht.

HURT BY STRIKES.

Business of All Kinds Held Back by Labor Disturbances.

NEW YORK, April 30.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "When accounts of great strikes and labor disturbances crowd all newspapers it is idle to look for much improvement in business. That every week of idleness for so many men must appreciably lessen the aggregate power to purchase products of labor is evident. But in spite of all some improvement still appears. That every week of idleness for so many men must appreciably lessen the aggregate power to purchase products of labor is evident. But in spite of all some improvement still appears. That every week of idleness for so many men must appreciably lessen the aggregate power to purchase products of labor is evident. But in spite of all some improvement still appears."

"The increase in liabilities of firms falling still continues, and the aggregate reported for the third week in April was only \$2,792,402, and for three weeks of April \$6,988,588, of which \$2,110,194 were manufacturing and \$3,841,093 of trading concerns. The failures have been very equally divided as to sections, the east having the larger number, with liabilities of \$2,377,000, the south \$2,372,000 and the west \$2,189,000. The failures this week have been 150 in the United States, against 216 last year, for the first time in many months showing a decrease, and in Canada twenty-six, against twenty-two years. The list includes none of great importance."

Bradstreet's says: "The general business situation throughout the United States is less favorable, as is shown by reports from more than fifty important distributing centers. A specially depressing influence is the strike of 147,000 bituminous coal and coke operatives in twelve states, Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago and Duluth are feeling the effect in vessel interests at these and other lake ports being very discouraging. Duluth ore shipments are delayed for want of return coal cargoes and railroad companies have begun to discharge coal train employees. Only two cities of the thirty-five reporting in central, western and northwestern states report material improvement in general trade this week—Indianapolis and Kansas City—and even at these points the gain is slight. Activity in the stock market is checked by the labor disturbances and the delay in reaching a conclusion on the new tariff bill."

A feature at Chicago is in sales of dry goods equaling the average of previous weeks, other lines not making so favorable a report. St. Louis reports its general business situation fair, although characterizing it as that of a hand-to-mouth variety. The decrease in demand from jobbers at Omaha and other Nebraska points is attributed to activity of farm work. Trade at St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth, as at other points farther west, is very unfavorably affected by the tie-up of the Great Northern railway. Merchants at cities in North Dakota, Montana, Idaho and Washington are carrying reduced stocks purchasing for needs only, and railroads traversing that region report a marked falling off in through as well as local shipments."

FOUR MURDERERS LYNCHED.

Assassins of Citizen Boyce in Louisiana Strung Up to a Tree.

NEW ORLEANS, April 30.—A special to the States from Tallulah says: Four more of the Boyce assassins were captured Thursday night, and when the posse who had charge of the prisoners reached the Shearley place, about 2 miles from Tallulah, a crowd of twenty mounted men met them, overpowered the officers and took the four assassins to the Crescent place, and on the ground where the villainous shots were fired by the assassins that killed Mr. Boyce the four leaders, Shell Claxton, Comp Claxton, Scott Harvey and Jerry McElly, were hanged to a tree about 100 feet from where they committed their fiendish deed. The executions were conducted very quietly, the people living in the vicinity knowing nothing about them until morning, when they were surprised to see the four assassins hanging near their doors. Every effort possible is being made to capture Tom Griffin, the only one of the assassins at large. There are seventeen negroes in jail here. They will be tried by a jury and it is considered by all that the ones the law does not hang will go to the penitentiary.

SEVEN HORSE THIEVES KILLED.

Swift Justice Meted Out by Vigilants of Oklahoma Territory.

HENNESSY, O. T., April 30.—Farmers residing near Independence and Arapahoe, little country post offices in the Cheyenne country, have been bothered considerably of late by an organized band of horse thieves, who have stolen over fifty head of valuable horses. Vigilance committees were organized and last Tuesday found the trail of thieves leading to the direction of Greer county, in the Panhandle of Texas. They overtook the thieves 30 miles from the Texas line with ten horses. Seven outlaw wares were in the band. The vigilants surrounded them in a bunch of cedar and killed five of the party and had others surrendered. They led them to a neighboring tree, put them on two horses, with their hands tied behind them, and they swung into space. The vigilants then riddled their bodies with bullets and left the dead men in the forest, food for vultures and mountain lions.

TOLEDO TO EUROPE.

Eight Vessels Carry the First Shipment of Grain on the Direct Route.

TOLEDO, April 30.—The first shipments of corn direct from Toledo to Europe are being loaded on eight Canadian vessels. This is the initial move in Col. S. C. Reynolds' scheme, which he worked out last summer on an extended tour through Europe. The grain will be taken to Kingston and there transferred to St. Lawrence river barges, which will load it in ocean steamers at Montreal. The fleet will return for another cargo immediately, and in all about 3,000,000 bushels of corn will be shipped abroad in this way during the spring. In the early summer it is expected that about 5,000,000 bushels of wheat will find its way to European markets on the same route.

Henry Newman & Co., New York Clothiers, Fail for \$1,500,000.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The failure is announced of Henry Newman & Co., among the largest wholesale and retail dealers in clothiers' supplies in this country. The firm had a branch house in Chicago. The liabilities are placed at \$1,500,000; the assets are \$900,000 in good accounts, \$120,000 in cash, and enough in other accounts to bring the surplus up to \$400,000. The firm obtained an extension from its creditors six months ago, but it is reported that it was unable to meet maturing obligations.



CARL BROWNE, adjutant-general of the Army of the Commonwealth and a notorious agitator, is represented in the first picture. The second illustrates the army on its march with the colored standard bearer in the van.



THE COXEY CRUSADE.

angered at this refusal, declaring the law never was intended to apply to orderly speech-making.

Allen's Resolution in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Mr. Allen's resolution censuring the authorities of the District for proclaiming against the admission of the many armies now on the way to Washington was debated in the senate. Senators Vest (dem., Mo.), Wolcott (rep., Col.), Dolph (rep., Ore.) and Gray (dem., Del.) opposed the resolution. Senator Allen vigorously defended his action. The resolution was displaced by Senator Harris' resolution that the senate until further order meet at 11 o'clock a. m. Senators Peffer and Allen objected to the pending resolution being displaced and demanded a yeas and nays vote. The vote (which also showed the attitude of the senate on Senator Allen's resolution, resulted: Yeas, 54; nays, 6. Those voting on the negative were Senators Allen, Dolph, Frye, Gallinger, Kyle and Peffer.

In the Cour d'Alene District.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—In view of reports from Idaho that a Coxeys army is organizing in the Cour d'Alene mining district, in the northern part of the state of Idaho, and that an attempt may be made to seize a train, Attorney General Olney sent a telegram to the United States marshal of Idaho instructing him to prevent any unlawful seizure of trains and to swear in as many deputy marshals as may be necessary to assist him. In case of his inability to prevent violations of the law he is directed to telegraph the facts to the president and ask the assistance of United States troops.

GO BY RAIL.

The Army in Montana Travel Eastward on a Stolen Train.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 25.—Shortly after midnight Monday night about 500 men at Butte, composing the Butte contingent of the Coxeys army, entered the engine house of the Northern Pacific railroad, appropriated and prepared for service an engine and proceeded to make up a train, composed of five coal cars and one box car.

The railroad officials were kept in a constant fever of anxiety lest a collision should occur. A warning was wired to the leader of the band to look out for other trains, to which reply was made that the regular trains would not be hurt if they were kept out of the way.

LIVINGSTON, Mont., April 26.—Sheriff Conroy received a dispatch Tuesday from Cullen & Toole, of Helena, attorneys for the Northern Pacific, instructing him to arrest Gen. Hogan on the charge of the larceny of a Northern Pacific train, and a warrant was sworn out by the company's local attorney to be served when Hogan arrived. Superintendent Finn left at 1:45 p. m. in his private car going east.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 26.—Late Tuesday night United States Marshal Bede received the following telegram from Attorney General Olney:

"Execute an injunction or other process placed in your hands by a United States court for the protection of persons and property against lawless violence by employing such number of deputies as may be necessary. If execution is resisted by force which cannot be overcome, let the judge issuing the process wire the facts to the president with request for military assistance."

Marshal Bede also received the following from Judge Caldwell:

"Little Rock, Ark., April 25.—To the United States marshal, district of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn.: If the persons who forbade and illegally seized a train of cars on the

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.

SPokane, Wash., April 26.—An order has been issued by Judge Hanford, of the United States court, directing Deputy Marshal Vinson to swear in a sufficient force of deputies to guard the trains of the Northern Pacific road from seizure by the commonwealers. This action was taken because of a report that a concerted movement is on foot to seize trains at Spokane, Seattle and Tacoma.

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.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 28.—Startling information comes from Butte that deputies, pursuing the army, left just in advance of a mob 1,000 strong, and that it would be dangerous for them to return. Judge Knowles is considering whether or no to call on the president to declare the city under martial law.

Shipping Rifles to Washington.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 28.—The United States army in this city has just made a shipment of guns to Washington with which to fight Coxeys' army in the event of an attack. The chief of ordnance at the capital ordered 100 Springfield rifles of the 45 caliber and sixty-five carbines dispatched at once. Maj. Rexford, in charge of the ordnance at the army, sent the carbines by express and the rifles by fast freight.

DESERT THEIR FLOWS.

Enthusiastic Iowa Farmers Aid the Progress of Kelly's Army.

AVOCA, Ia., April 25.—On Tuesday at 8:30 o'clock the commonwealers under Kelly's lead left Neola in wagons to the number of seventy-five furnished by the farmers of the neighborhood. Scarcely one of the wagons had arrived without food, clothing or blankets for the men, and the commissary department was obliged to ask for ten more provision wagons, making twenty-two in all. The farmers have left their plows in the furrow during the best weather for spring work, and sent the horses to help Kelly. Some of them drove all night to be in Neola on time, and twenty-five wagons met the procession on its eastward way to carry the footsore men over the hills to Avoca, 20 miles of road. Along this way only six farmers were seen working in the fields, and four of these said they had sent wagons.

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 au-