

On the 11th of August a detachment of Virginia militia drove across the Potomac the remnants of the Kelly and Fryc armies, which were then taken in charge by the district authorities. They were eventually supplied by the Government with free transportation to their homes.

Of more serious import than these marchings and campings as evidence of popular unrest were the activities of organized labor which now began to attract public attention. The Knights of Labor were declining in numbers and influence. The attempt which their national officers made in January, 1894, to get out an injunction to restrain the Secretary of the Treasury from making bond sales really facilitated Carlisle's effort by obtaining judicial sanction for the issue. Labor disturbances now followed in quick succession. In April there was a strike on the Great Northern Railroad which for a long time almost stopped traffic between St. Paul and Seattle. Local strikes in the mining regions of West Virginia and Colorado and in the coke fields of Western Pennsylvania were attended by conflicts with the authorities and some loss of life. A general strike of the bituminous coal miners of the whole country was ordered by the United Mine Workers on the 21st of April, and called out