

THE COMMONWEAL ARMY.

TACOMA, Wash., May 7.—The commonwealers put a torpedo on the Northern Pacific track east of Easton last night and stopped the east bound freight train. Over one hundred of them boarded it. The engineer backed the train into Easton and sidetracked it. Deputy marshals are on their way from Stampede, a station eleven miles west of Easton, to eject the commonwealers. It is estimated that but one half of the army originally camped at Puyallup has crossed the mountains. The marshal's headquarters are still at Stampede.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The defense had its inning today in the trial of Coxey, Browne and Jones for the May day demonstrations. Attorney Hyman made the opening statement for the defense. There was no denial or defense for what the commonwealers had done. He began to say that the defense would consist in the lawfulness of their action. He could remember but one similar occurrence in history, and thereupon he produced a Bible and began to read a Scriptural passage.

"The gentleman should confine himself to the statement of facts," interposed the District attorney.

"Does the attorney deny that this is a fact?" demanded the young attorney, holding the Bible aloft dramatically.

He was permitted to read a passage of the Old Testament citing that the Lord commanded Moses to take off his shoes because he trod on holy ground. From his discursive statement it was gathered that the defense would be based largely on the brutality of the police clubbing the citizens. It would be shown that Coxey had not walked on the grass and Browne had been driven through the shrubbery by the police.

Frank Harper, a newspaper man from Alexandria, Va., testified that the police had driven the citizen on the grass before the procession arrived, in order to clear the pathways. Coxey walked so quietly to the steps that he was not recognized until the people pointed him out. Thirteen police surrounded the general when he arrived. Witness was certain Coxey had not walked on the grass. On examination he said there were 50,000 or 60,000 people waiting and cheering for Coxey.

"Disorderly, were they not?" inquired the district attorney.

"Oh no, they had the right to cheer; they were American citizens."

The police came near running down a little girl in front of Harper. He had been ordered off the asphalt streets two or three times but returned every time.

"Then you disobeyed the police?" said the district attorney.

"The police are not the law; they are the agents of the people to carry out the law," was the reply. One person in the crowd on the grass was Senator Allen.

Witness No. 2, Sam'l L. Perriek, colored, when asked his business explained: "I am one of the army of the unemployed." Until the beginning of the Democratic administration he had been employed in the treasury. He swore that Coxey did not touch the grass.

Being called upon to give a ruling upon a question asked this witness,

Judge Miller said it might be a mitigating circumstance bearing upon the intent to violate the law, that defendant had been forced upon the grass by circumstances. The judge added that a hundred thousand violations of law did not excuse one violation. This witness also had seen the police drive the people on the grass.

Coxey took the stand and said he was a lobbyist in behalf of the unemployed. The men who came with him did so, Coxey said, upon the principle that they might as well be with him as anywhere. Coxey said he told Major Moore the army might break up and enter the Capitol grounds as American citizens. The chief said there was no objection. "My object in going to the capital," said Coxey, "was to present to Congress my two bills, the good road bill and the non-interest bearing bonds bill, and address the Congress of the United States and the American people on them. I demanded the protection of the police who seemed to be Colonel Bright's right hand hower, to present to Congress a petition from the labor organizations in favor of the bills."

Judge Miller would not permit the introduction as evidence of the speech Coxey intended to make or the protest he issued, saying that they had nothing to do with the trial. Coxey told his story of the march to Washington without embellishments.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 6.—The eighth day of Kelly's stay in Des Moines saw preparations for his final leaving under good headway. Early this morning lumber began to be delivered at a point below the confluence of the Des Moines and Moon rivers. At 10 o'clock a detail of 600 men, mostly mechanics of more or less experience, picked out of the army, left the camp, under the leadership of General Kelly, and marched three abreast to the place where the lumber had been delivered and began working on the boats. Before noon at least twenty boats were in process of building and about fifty were nearly completed today. At 5 o'clock this evening the first boat was completed and launched. Three cheers were given for the first evidence of Kelly's navy.

SPRAGUE, Wash., May 7.—The Coxeyites in this vicinity this evening sprung a neat coup on the Northern Pacific. This evening a train of live stock, eastbound, stopped at Harrison, ten miles west, and the officials of the railroad sent a crew and engine from here to take the train east through Sprague without stopping. The Coxeyites were alert and one of them, evidently a railroad man familiar with the air brakes, rode the pilot of the engine back to Harrison. Concealing himself on the trucks of the stock cars, this man put on the air brakes as the train reached Sprague, neatly stopping it at the depot, to the intense dismay of the railroad officials and amid the applause of the large mob of Coxeyites and sympathizers.

The officials swear they will not carry the commonwealers out of town, if not a wheel turns for a month. The industrials are equally determined to ride.

MASSILLON, O., May 7.—The prospect of arrest on the charge of abduction awaits Messrs. Coxey and Browne

when Judge Miller of Washington is done with them. This trouble is in consequence of the appearance of the "Angel of Peace" in Coxey's May Day parade. The "angel" was Miss Mamie Coxey, who is still in Washington, and who got there without her mother's knowledge or consent. The mother, Mrs. Caroline Coxey, the divorced wife of the general, secured her decree on ground of excessive cruelty, and was made legal custodian of the girl.

JUAB STAKE CONFERENCE.

The quarterly conference of Juab Stake was held at Nephi, April 28 and 29. It was well attended considering the stormy weather. Elders Brigham Young, F. M. Lyman and Jno. W. Taylor, of the council of Apostles, were present. They made many encouraging remarks, admonishing the Saints to faithfulness, and advised them not to join secret societies, as there was nothing to be gained by so doing. It was shown that the Gospel embraces enough organizations and associations for those who desire to be active. If the Latter-day Saints will keep the commandments of God there is a bright future for them. The brethren spoke of the great work of preaching the Gospel to the millions who are yet in darkness. Many convincing testimonies were given by the Apostles and by local speakers.

Bishop Taylor, of Juab, gave a very interesting account of his labors in southern California during the past winter.

Encouraging reports were given by President Paxman and the Bishops.

An excellent spirit prevailed during the entire conference. It was a spiritual feast that gave the Saints much to reflect upon. JNO. T. MILLER,

Assistant Clerk.

INFORMATION WANTED.

The following notices appear in the Manchester (England) *Times*; and in the belief that the parties named will be interested, the News gives local publicity to them:

KENDRICK.—Information will be thankfully received of William Kendrick, late of Darlaston, who was last heard of at 676 west, Third North, Salt Lake City, Utah, U. S. A. The last two letters to that place have not been answered. The inquirer is his son-in-law, John Yardley, 25, Woodhouse-grove, Preston.

WOOD.—Tidings would be thankfully received of James Wood, plasterer, who left Manchester about forty years ago, and was last heard of at Troy, in the United States. He is supposed to be now in Salt Lake, as he joined the Mormon body before leaving England. Mormon Elders please inquire. The inquirer is his sister, Mrs. Hannah Lennard, 5, Bigland street, Ordsall lane, Salford, Manchester.

If Henry Brown or any of his family who left Preston, England, about the year 1850 and who settled in Philadelphia, but afterwards removed to Illinois, where he was known by his neighbors as "Quaker Brown," will send his address to the undersigned, who is a nephew, they will hear of something to his advantage. Henry W. M. Brown, South Cottonwood, Salt Lake county, Utah. Illinois papers please copy.