The Evening paper is the paper of Today, the morning paper is the paper of Yesterday.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

5 O'clock ~EDITION.~

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 146. TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1894, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXVII.

WYOMING'S GUESTS.

One Hundred and Fifty Commonwealers at Green River.

THE SITUATION IS ALARMING.

The People Refuse to Feed Them and They Become Desperate.—Taken to Jail.

Special Dispatch to the News.

GREEN RIVER, Wyoming, May 15, 1894.—The commonwealers, to the number of 150, who captured the train from the U. S. Marshal and came at Montpelier yesterday, arrived here at 6:15 p. m. They had ridden on the rods in open coal cars in the deep night air and were thoroughly chilled. When U. S. Marshal Hunter demanded the surrender of the train no resistance was offered. They went into camp near the stock yards and each of the five companies soon had roaring bonfires at which they were warming.

1:00 p. m.—The situation in relation to the commonweal army—including the United States authorities and the officials of the railroad, is more serious today than ever. The 150 men who arrived last night on a stolen train from Montpelier, Idaho, are still in camp here, and they are practically starved and are getting desperate. The people in Green River refuse to feed them. The men say they cannot leave, and they insist that the railroad company carry them on each. They are determined to ride, peacably if they can, forcibly if they must. They have offered to surrender to the United States marshal, knowing that they become United States prisoners. Deputy Marshal Hankin has telegraphed Judge Riner at Cheyenne for instructions. It is in doubt that the men should be arrested and taken back to Idaho and Ogden, whence they came. This would not be done, however, without the aid of the United States troops. The marshal last night asked the President for the troops at Fort Russell, Wyo., and a special train was held in readiness at Cheyenne all night to bring them here. As yet nothing has been learned what action has been taken by the authorities in Washington.

GEN. SCHOFIELD SAYS HE'S NO GENERAL.

1:12 p. m.—Eight of Marshal Hankin's deputies in charge of fifteen prisoners from the commonweal army arrested yesterday at Coalville arrived in this city this morning at 11 o'clock. Among the prisoners were Jack Schofield, who, when approached by your correspondent, denied that he had ever been in charge of the army. He said he was a stone mason and showed a membership card in the national association. He said his home was in Topeka whither he was bound when arrested. The prisoners were landed in the county jail and they chanted in chorus, when they were taken to the back door: "Keep off the grass."

Some of the men looked clean and well dressed and had good faces. They or not seem to fear anything from the arrest and all deny committing any violent act. The railroad officials are still looking anxiously for word from Washington regarding the use of the troops, and a train and engine is in readiness waiting for an instant's notice to move.

Per Associated Press.

ANXIOUS TO BE ARRESTED.

GREEN RIVER, Wyo. May 15.—About 200 industrials who stole a train at Montpelier, Idaho, last night, arrives here at an early hour this morning. They abandoned the train here and went into camp nearly exhausted. The citizens urging them to previous still it is thought they will seize another train. They are anxious to be arrested in order to reach Cheyenne.

ORDERS FROM WASHINGTON EXPECTED.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., May 15.—Nineteen industrials, including Schofield, were placed in jail here today by Marshal Hankin's deputies. The railroad officials have a train ready to move U. S. troops against the industrials and anxiously await orders from Washington.

TROOPS ORDERED OUT.

2:40 p.m.—This afternoon the order came from Washington ordering the troops from Fort Russel to Green River. The train which had been in waiting all night steamed out to the fort and soldiers who had been under walling arms quickly got aboard and the train was sent out on fast schedule time, having the right of way over everything. Four companies of the Seventeenth Infantry were taken in seven coaches. They will reach Green River in an hour.

Judge Riner will call the men now in the county jail before him probably tomorrow, and will try them for contempt of court.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

Briggs's Case an Issue at the General Assembly.

SARATOGA, May 15.—The general assembly of the Presbyterian church of the North opened today. Unlike the Albany synod two years ago, at which the Briggs case were in the ascendancy, this convention is anti-Briggs in the ratio at about four to one. The lines are nearly all drawn on this issue, the test of the strength of the parties be made when a moderator is elected. The candidates are Arthur J. Brown, M. D., Portland, Ore., for the Briggs side; Henry C. Minton, Second A. Mutchmore, D.D., Philadelphia; Col. John J. Cook, New York, and James Gardner, D. D., Shrewsville, N. Y., for the anti-Briggs side.

Considering the Wage Scale.

CLEVELAND, O., May 15.—Convention of the amalgamated association of iron and steel workers, after organizing and appointing committees, proceeded in executive session to consider the wage scale for the year beginning July 1.

Synchoed on Suspicion.

WELSHPOOL, Pa., May 15.—George Williams, a negro cowboy, was lynched. It is said he was implicated in the murder of two women in Hamilton county. He escaped from prison and the murder was committed while he was gone.

SITUATION AT BLUEFIELDS.

The Inhabitants Fleeing, Expecting a Revolution.

BLUEFIELDS, April 28, via New Orleans, May 15.—Within forty-eight hours over one hundred inhabitants have left the San Andras and other islands to await the result of the revolution which is imminent. Almost no one is left, all told, have fled.

Minister Baker's arrival on the 20th on the ship Fredonia was hailed with delight. Complaints are pouring in regarding abuse at the hands of the Nicaraguan officials.

Advices from the coast state that the Indians are preparing for war. There are thirty Nicaraguan soldiers with the chief. Their demand is constantly increased, but no sooner does one hand leave than another springs up. Minister Matta, General Lacerda, Fellow Governor Keating, Colonel Lara and other chiefs have disappeared. The Americans believe they are hatching a plot to put the Spaniards in possession of the reservation.

ROME AND THE REPUBLIC.

Bourke Cockran's Sensational Speech for Catholicism.

He Would Dynamite as a Heretic Anyone Who Should Speak Against the Government.

NEW YORK, May 15.—Bourke Cockran created a sensation by a speech last night at the opening of the Catholic hospital. "I declare," said he, "that the Catholic church is hostile to the Republic is to declare the mother hostile to her offspring."

Turning toward the assemblage and advancing with his irrefinger outstretched, he declared with impassioned eloquence that he would accept the banning of the church from its graces with the words on his lips: "But if the day should ever come—" here Cockran's voice rose until it echoed through the big hall—"when from the Catholic pulpit you should utter one word hostile to the integrity of this government, I will tell you that such language is heretical. You would be false to the Republic and false to the church that placed conscription of upon your head for the blessing of your fellow-men."

A subdued murmur of astonishment ran through the hall, which was quickly followed by a great burst of applause.

Sullivan's Case is Serious.

NEW YORK, May 15.—Actor John L. Sullivan is a very sick man, in fact his condition is quite alarming. Should the unexpected happen and his illness result fatally, Commodore Rohandam, editor of the *Illustrated Democratic News*, will have a charge of murder to answer. It is said that when Rohandam assaulted Sullivan last week, he broke his nose in two places; the injury refused to yield to treatment, an abscess has formed in the mastoid, and there are symptoms of blood poisoning. Richardson was arrested on a charge of assault and released on bail.

Address on Health Measures.

CHICAGO, May 15.—Mayor Hopkins and Health Commissioner Reynolds have issued an address to the public which contains the ordinance relative to the enforcement of health measures. The address concludes: "In pursuance of the terms of said ordinance, all persons within the City of Chicago are hereby notified and required to be vaccinated within ten days from this date. Any person who fails to comply with this order will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law, authorized by said ordinance."

A FOUL CRIME.

A Young Woman Robbed and Fatally Wounded.

NEW YORK, May 15.—Unconscious and bleeding from a pistol shot in her left breast and concealed behind her seat, a young woman was found near the Shake Hill alms house, three miles from Jersey City. When she revived she gave her name as Katie Bopp and stated that she came to Jersey City from Bound Brook, N. J., to be married. Bernard Altenberger, expecting to be married. Before leaving home she had drawn all her savings, $300, from the bank. Altenberger took her for a walk leading to the alms house. He attempted to rob her of her money. In the struggle drew a revolver and shot her in the breast. She says she had $235 in money and a gold watch and chain, but these, together with a photograph of her lover, had been taken from her as she lay breathless. It is not believed that she can possibly survive. There is no clue to Altenberger's whereabouts.

The Farmers' Program.

CHICAGO, May 15.—The executive committee of the Farmers' National congress have arranged the program for the annual convention of the congress, which will be held at Parkersburg, W. Va., in November next. The meeting was presided over by the president of the congress, Hon. B. F. Clayton, Indianola, Iowa. The others present were Major W. C. Whitby, Atlanta, Ga.; Hon. John H. Stahl, Quincy; Dennis Kearon, McLean; D. C. Waggoner, Chicago, and Hon. Henry Hayden, Savannah, Ga. The congress is a delegated body composed of one member from each congressional district in the country, appointed by the various governors of the states, and of the presidents of state agricultural societies and agricultural colleges. The congress was organized and held its first meeting in Chicago in 1881. The object is the improvement of the farming interests of the country and the subjects discussed at each annual session cover the entire range of the farmer's occupation and life.

A committee selected the following people to read papers and to deliver addresses before the next congress, they to select their own subjects: Will Powell, of the Maryland Farm, Penn.; Col. John S. Cunningham, North Carolina; Hon. Wm. Lawrence, Ohio; Harry C. Brown, Ga.; Mrs. B. E. Thomas, Miss.; Hon. J. J. Aplington, Florida; Mrs. M. M. Cole, Neb.; Col. M. D. Wayne, secretary of agriculture, Ala.; Hon. J. R. Foley, Ill.; Prof. J. M. Stoughton, Texas; Mrs. M. G. Rockhill, Cal.; J. E. Woolsey, Tex.

Coughlin Keeps a Saloon Box.

CHICAGO, May 15.—Dan Coughlin has embarked in the saloon business in Chicago. A deal has been made by which he came to be the proprietor of the establishment at 125 Clark street. The saloon is one of the old landmarks of Chicago, having been operated by Mahler & Gale as the headquarters for the old boars of Mahler in the '70's.

MAN AS A PEACE MAKER.

Mr. Foy and Her Husband Reconciled by Uncle Dillmore's Name.

CHICAGO, May 15.—Andy Foy and his wife have become reconciled and are now living happily together at their old home on the north side of the city. Too cousins and wife have forgotten their differences brought about by the trying court scenes of the Coughlin trial, and have agreed to come together for their children's sake.

The romantic part of this episode was that "Big Dan" himself was the actual peace-maker. Last Thursday Coughlin called on Foy and entered into a long argument with him. He told Andy that he did not cherish any feeling of ill will against Mrs. Foy and was forgiven for all she might have done against him. Big Dan then pointed out to Foy that for their children's sake at least the pair should be reconciled. It is said that with tears in his eyes, Foy then gave Coughlin the hand and started at once to prepare the reunion to his wife. Mrs. Foy was equally happy to give her consent.

THE BROOKLYN HANDICAP.

The Track in Perfect Condition—Favorite Racers.

GRAVESEND RACE TRACK, Brooklyn, May 15.—A better day could not have been selected for the opening of the racing season in the East. The Gravesend track is in perfect condition. Many western sporting men have come in to back western horses in the Brooklyn handicap. Three favorites are from that section. Clifford was the choice of a majority and it was thought he could go to the post right to Eva. Fred. Foster's Ross was never in better condition. The other Westerner, Henry of Navarre, has plenty of friends, but there is a decided prejudice to horses of his age in handicaps. Sir Walter was the choice of a majority of eastern men, and it would not be surprising if he would be an equal favorite with Clifford. Early in the day the handicap candidates were given an exercise. The chief interest was in Sir Walter, who simply cantered. He was in the very pink of condition. All exercise work was over before 10 o'clock.

THE RESULTS.

Under the new rule the Brooklyn Jockey club tents were not allowed on the grounds, even after buying tickets. Owing to the refusal of complimentary tickets to ladies there were fewer women in the grand stand than in previous years. However, the crowd was the greatest ever on the track, over 20,000 people being present before 2 o'clock. The results of the races were as follows:

First race, all ages, five furlongs, sweepstakes; Gunewell won; Dr. Hasbrouck second, Correction third. Time, 1:03.

Second race, for three-year-olds, a mile; Hatton won; John Conner second; Sir Knight third. Time, 1:49½.

At 11:30 track betting was: Clifford, 5 to 2; Sir Walter, 3 to 2; Dr. Hoss, 4 to 1; Ajax, 6 to 1; Henry of Navarre, 6 to 1; Banquet, 8 to 1; Diablo, 10 to 1. Others 20 to 1.

New York Cotton.

NEW YORK, May 15.—Share speculation opened dull. Sugar declined one per cent.

In later dealings sugar fluctuated between 104 and 104. Anthracite declined ½.

The Wheat Market.

NEW YORK, May 15.—The prediction of the bears that July wheat would sell down to 50c was more than verified today. In early trading 50c was reached.

Forged Money Orders.

NEW YORK, May 15.—An elaborate attempt to defraud the government by the money of express money orders has been tried in towns in St. Louis. Wells Fargo Express cashed several forged orders for small amounts before the discovery of fraud was made, and bogus papers have been sent to all sections of the country and the loss falls on the purchasers.

Miners Strike En Masse.

BRIDGEVILLE, Pa., May 15.—Fifteen hundred miners in the coal fields of Ohio and Muhlenberg counties struck today. Non-union men seem to be joining with organized labor. This district represents over 35 per cent of the output of the entire western field.

Nominated for Congress.

PITTSBURG, May 15.—John Dalzell and William A. Stone were today nominated for Congress by conventions in the Twenty-second and Twenty-third districts respectively.

Strikes Result in Suffering.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15.—Owing to the miners's strike 7,000 men in this and surrounding towns and many families are on the verge of suffering.

Harvard Students Drowned.

BOSTON, May 15.—Some clothing and a wrecked oar last were found on Thompson's Island today and the investigation indicates that four Harvard students were drowned.

It is thought the lost students are W. Campbell Trassiale, Newark, N. J.; Edwards Bark, New York; Frank Faraim Brown, Philadelphia; Frank Whitehouse.

THE CARTER INQUIRY

Contempt Proceedings Before Judge Merritt Today.

THE TAKING OF TESTIMONY.

How the Engine was Stolen at Lehi Junction and Run to Provo.

Four deputy marshals and two guards thought down from the penitentiary, shortly after 8:00 this morning, in a Rapid Transit car which had been specially chartered for the purpose, the twenty-six men belonging to "General" Carter's army of Industrials, to answer the charge of contempt arising out of the stealing of the engine at Lehi Junction between 1 and 2 o'clock last Saturday morning. The "General" himself, who was released on bonds yesterday afternoon, was on hand to meet and greet them on their arrival at the Dooly building, situated in full uniform. He took his seat a little later at the bar table and sat throughout the morning in close proximity to the defendants' counsel. His co-defendants were accommodated with places on two long benches arranged just underneath the clock on the east side of the court room.

Great interest is manifested in the proceedings by the outside public, and as early as nine o'clock the approaches to the Third District courtroom were thronged with a "motley" crowd of persons, composed principally of workingmen, all bent upon securing a good place in that portion of the courtroom allotted to spectators. A court bailiff had been stationed at the entrance, and no person, unless he had special business there, was allowed to pass in until the opening hour—ten o'clock—had arrived. Then when the chance came there occurred a grand rush for seats such as is seldom seen there, and in a few minutes every available chair had been seized upon. Within the bar, too, there was quite a large number of lawyers and clients.

The attorneys engaged in the case are Waldemar Van Cott and Judge J. A. Marshall, representing the prosecution; for the defendants D. R. Hoxie and M. M. Warner, of Provo, with Col. Allen Miller associated.

Promptly on the stroke of 10 o'clock Judge Merritt inquired—Are you ready, gentlemen, to go on with this contempt case?

Both sides answered in the affirmative, Attorney Van Cott adding that the defendants are at once arraigned.

Attorney Hoxie wanted to know—Against whom is this order of attachment issued? There seems to be one Carter named in that order, he said, and there is no description nor anything by which we can identify any of the parties in the matter. There are a number of persons who have been brought into court here, but by what authority we do not know, and we ask at this time that they be discharged. The order here does not name or describe anybody except Mr. Carter, and he is here. Anybody might have been arrested or brought into court under this order just as well as these parties. We move the court to release all these defendants except Carter.

Attorney Van Cott—The order of arrest runs against General Carter and one hundred others. Of course we could not know their names, but if we do not prove the case against them, then they may be discharged. We ask that they be arraigned.

Attorney Hoxie—It ought not to be left to the discretion of the officers whom they shall arrest or bring into this court. There ought to be some identification, some way to ascertain.

Attorney Warner—We would like to present authorities.

Judge Merritt ruled against the motion and added—Call the names of these people.

Judge Marshall asked that the charge against the defendants be read and that they enter their pleas. Also that the affidavit of Mr. Young, on which the order of the court was issued on Saturday, be read.

Clerk Dunbar then read the charge, the affidavit, and called the names of the defendants, as given in these columns yesterday, one each of whom, in turn, rose to respond.

Attorney Hoxie next demanded that the prosecution file interrogatories for the answer of the "attached" parties.

Judge Marshall replied in this—The statute does not provide nor prescribe for this. It provides for the hearing by the court on the affidavit.

Attorney Hoxie—We are proceeding under that section of the laws of the United States which authorizes courts to punish for contempt, and there is no procedure laid down in that law, and we ought to be governed by the regular chancery proceedings. We are entitled to have the prosecution file interrogatories for us to answer.

After a good deal of argument and the citing of legal authorities, Judge Merritt overruled the motion also and repeated to that the defendants' pleas be now taken.

Attorney Hoxie—Then the defendants, one and all, answer "not guilty."

Evidence was then taken, and John E. Hansen, of the editorial staff of the Deseret News, was the first witness called for the prosecution. He testified to having seen General Carter mingling with the industrials in this city and marching at the head of the column, dressed in military style, through the streets. This evidence was introduced to show Carter's connection with the organization. On the march to Stanley recently Carter was at their head, on horseback, and the men carried banners. He heard Carter make a speech to the men on, he believed, April 20th last before journeying to Stanley. In the course of his remarks he stated that the scheme in which the industrial army was engaged was the greatest ever started in this country; that they proposed to go to Washington and there was no power on earth to stop them very long at a time. He further said that should any attempt be made to prevent them, there were 5,000 men in the Territory of Utah who would spring to arms and be the defenses of General Carter and the army at a single word from him (Carter.) He declaimed against the idea that the army was going to march to any Western whatever, and swore that if the moneyed moguls of the country desired it, why then let them do so. He said personal supplications failed, he said, on reaching Washington. Once he said he stated that the industrial armies of the United States spring to arms. The railroads came to his aid and stood alone, and he accused the Rio Grande Western of not having kept their train with the army. They proposed, he stated hewing, to have the Territory but out to go on foot.

Subsequently recalled, the witness said that to an interview with Carter near the White house either in regard to how the army was being at Stanley, he asked Carter, in the face of the declaration of the R. G. W. to furnish the army with transportation out of the Territory what they proposed to do. His reply was, "We propose to go, and the R. G. W. will carry us. There is no mistake about that. I hope for a peaceful outcome of this trouble during the day, that it will be to their interest to take us out of the Territory. That is the long and short of it."

Joe Jenkins, a reporter on the *Herald*, said he has heard Carter make two speeches. In one of these he contradicted the report that Sill had not been offered employment in the mills at the rate of $1.50 per day, and characterized that as a base lie which he was sought to discover his army. He said to audiences, "Friends, we are going out, and we propose to ride, too!" (if we do not propose to walk). Witness did not recognize any of the other defendants as either having been present or made speeches at those meetings.

James H. Anderson, a member of the editorial staff of the News, testified to having heard Carter make a speech on May 3. Carter remarked upon the fact that the railroad company had refused to carry the army on, but that they proposed to go to Washington—and that without walking. His words were: "We propose to get out and we will not walk; we will ride. We will get to Washington." Then he stated that not all the police nor the marshals, nor the U. S. troops should stop them.

In reply to the attorneys for the defense, Mr. Anderson said he did not hear Carter say the railroads were against the people and endeavoring to make slaves of them, and that the issue was between the railway corporations and the masses; that the Rio Grande Western was doing nothing to abuse by their contract, but been guilty of cowardice; that they proposed to go to Washington and to have their petitions listened to. He wanted Congress, he said, to do something for the workingmen, to give them silver, then subsidy and greenbacks—"and the country would be all right." He said they proposed to be peaceful and not violate the law.

Attorney Hoxie—And you never heard him say anything different, did you?

Witness—Nothing except what I have stated as to the officers not stopping them.

Richard Smith, a Rio Grande engineer, testified that on the night of the 5th ultimo Sillson or Dewey came to get again his engine at Lehi junction. They said they belonged to the army, were tramped around there and were about 300 strong.

City Marshal Knight of Provo testified to the arrival of the army at that place Saturday morning. He saw General Carter at Lehi on the previous Thursday. Witness asked the general when they were going to move on and he replied: "Our march tomorrow morning will be to American Fork and he thought next to Pleasant Grove, he thought that he had not had not matured his plans. He said when they went away they would all go together, and would not walk, either.

Attorney Hoxie—You don't want to be understood that they meant to steal a train, do you?

Witness—No, sir, nothing of that kind was said.

Attorney Hoxie—What took you to Lehi?

Witness—I wanted to see what sort of a crowd it was.

Alex Wilkins, a deputy sheriff stationed at Provo, was in company with the last witness at Lehi last Thursday; said he was there introduced to General Carter. Witness in the course of conversation asked him, "What about Provo?" and Carter replied, "My plans are not matured as far as that yet." He spoke only about American Fork and Pleasant Grove.

Attorney Warner — Did he say whether the army would violate the law or obey it?

"There was nothing said then, or at any other time, about obeying or violating."

Sheriff Brown, of Utah county, said he saw General Carter last Thursday at Lehi, and the following day between Pleasant Grove and American Fork. The army was then encamped at that spot. Asked what his calculations were in regard to moving he said he did not expect to break camp till the next Monday, when they proposed to go to Provo. At Lehi on Thursday witness heard Carter in a public speech say they were going to Washington and did not propose to walk.

In cross-examination: Nothing was said by Carter in regard to violence, he understood his remarks to signify that the army did not intend to violate the law.

J. H. Young simply stated that he is now operating the property for the U. P. receivers in the Utah division.

John Warwick, night foreman at Lehi Junction, for the Union Pacific, testified to the stealing of the engine at the junction early last Saturday morning. He saw two heads both no extremely—(laughter)—and then a number of men with clubs appeared. The two men named said to him, "Old man, we don't want to hurt you, but we want this engine." Witness informed them that he wanted to "cool up," but they insisted on his sitting down and he thought it better to do so.—(laughter.) Meanwhile a man jumped on the engine. They afterwards demanded the switch keys, but witness declared he had not got them. Ten or twelve men got on the engine and said "We want you to take half an hour's ride with us," but he didn't. Finally one of the men turned the engine down himself, one switch had been broken, but by whom he could not say. Witness went with the engine only to the depot with about three mile limit. Two switches, to his knowledge, were broken before he had got the engine on the R. G. W. track. When they got on the line the Orange line they went toward Provo. The first man who got on the engine was a negro. A sleepy was driven up to the side of the track as the engine went out and was in it raised the "hobo cry" and they drove off towards American Fork.

Mr. Hoxie—When they stolen at Lehi was were round that sleepy?

Witness—I don't know; they didn't hail the station.

Mr. Hoxie—What did they look like?

Witness—Pretty bad, with clubs. (Laughter.)

William Harper, employed under superintendent Young on the U. P. division as an engineer, was stationed at the junction on Saturday morning, when the alleged train stealing took place early last Saturday morning. There were from thirty to fifty men present and they had clubs in their hands. The witness only saw one man of the number by the light of the lamp. Harper himself was placed "under guard" at the time. The man in the buggy called out "Come over here, one of you boys! We are all right," and drove off with what he took to be the stolen engine. He had seen left the train at the Sugar works, he recognized the defendant Lowry as having been in one of the cars attached to the stolen train.

Cross-examined—He were jumping on and off the train all the time the trouble was going on. He did not have knowledge of defendants that the witness at Provo would give a train for the industrial army and help them to get away from there.

Charles Crouch, employed on the Union division of the U. P. as locomotive fireman, said he was sleeping in the room at Lehi Junction, as was his engineer Blake, when awakened by a noise outside last Saturday morning, between 12 and 1 o'clock. Witness entered the coach and his engineer and the engineer to dress and go with them to the engine, which was then coupled on to the exercise. The men also said they wished them to go as far as they were that, and some of them, if not all, had clubs. There were thirty or more in all. Blake told witness to run the engine while he (Blake) ran it into the ditch, if he could. The engine was ditched near Provo, witness said he thought by reversing gear the whole way. Several of the men "gave orders." They ran from ten to twenty-five miles an hour, having been requested to "run fast." Just after passing American Fork a request was made to stop a little farther on; they did so and the rest of the men empting there, after loading up, got on the train. Between there and Provo no other stop was made. Just west of Provo the engine passed over three turnouts, at short distances apart. When the first brake was struck witness was about to stop the engine, when some of the men told them to go on, as it was "only a bluff." The engine was ditched soon after this. It was then just getting daylight and witness recognized one of the men—he who did the firing; but he did not see him among "the crowd" of defendants now in court.

Witness was then requested to walk over to the bench full of defendants and point out those whom he saw trying to get the engine out of the ditch. He named Crouch, Covington and Nowell from among the number.

"Did you hear any of the men giving orders?" asked Mr. Van Cott.

"No," answered the witness, "each man appeared to be his own boss."

Court adjourned at this point (12:30) for luncheon, and the twenty-six defendants—minus "General" Carter—were provided with a solid luncheon in the grand jury room at the expense of the Territory.

AFTERNOON PROCEEDINGS.

This afternoon Fireman Coppin was recalled for cross-examination. Asked what kind of "clubs" the men carried, witness described them as sticks about three or four feet long and an inch or an inch and a half in diameter.

Deputy Marshal Fowler, of Provo, was the next witness. He said that he remonstrated with the men who were working around the detached engine at Provo on Saturday morning and warned them to desist from interference with the railroad company's property, failing in which the warrants for their arrest would be enforced. The reply came "You are not big enough to arrest us; go to hell—you are of a law, we are going to do as we please." Witness now identified from among the twenty-six defendants Rhodes, Nowell, Wilson, Crouch, Kotle, Smith, Gregory, Van Buskirk and Morris, as having been present at the early morning gathering, working at the engine, or taking some other part in the proceedings. Fowler participated the acts of several of the defendants, which included the use of bad language and the hoarsing of the whistle. The men were assembled in a vacant lot just south of the railroad track and all the defendants were arrested within the camp. When witness arrested the "General" the latter was running the Provo going towards camp.

Asked how the industrialists acted when the deputy marshals arrived from this city, witness said—They acted as definitely as men possibly could by yelling, cursing and testing the limit to which they could go in hooting, they could think of, raising their clubs and swing these around.

In cross-examination Mr. Fowler said he did not see Deputy Marshal Dyer draw his gun upon any of the men.

Attorney Hoxie—These clubs did not deter you, did they?

Witness—Well, they had quite a tendency to stop me. (Laughter.) We did not keep the men back very easily. I can tell you; they were a very determined lot.

Witness stated further that he had warrants for the arrest of three men early in the day, but he could not make any arrests owing to their number. Had arrested the order of adjournment of this court. Were informed the love that the U. P. railroad was in the hands of receivers and of the fact arresting the men they were playing it had no effect upon them.

The hearing is still proceeding as the News goes to press, and it seems doubtful whether it can be finished today.

The court room is again crowded this afternoon.

THE ARMY AT PROVO

Did Not Break Camp This Morning, But May Go This Evening.

HOPING FOR CARTER'S RELEASE

The Provoites Furnish Provisions for Several Days and Issue to Host it Spanish Fork Canyon.

Special Dispatch to the News.

PROVO, May 15.—This morning the weather was cold and rainy and it is said that not for this fact the industrials would have broken camp and marched out. A number of citizens were at the camp with wagons to haul the provisions and baggage of the army, arrangements having been made yesterday that the Industrials would march to some camp ground selected by themselves, and proceed to fix near the mouth of Spanish Fork canyon.

On account of the weather the departure was delayed, with the understanding that if the weather permitted the march forward would be taken up at 8 o'clock. The weather is now pleasant and preparations are being made to have camp (Continued to last for several days have been established by the citizens, and they will be taken to the new camp. There are over two hundred of the industrialists still remaining in camp.

There is a rumor afloat that 500 Industrials are expected to arrive from Salt Lake City today, but nothing positive is known in regard to this. The Industrialists are quite hopeful that General Carter will be released and are again in direct the movements of the army.

OFF FOR SPANISH FORK.

At 1:30 o'clock the industrial army began to move and took up the march, by spring-time, where it is the intention to camp this evening and in the morning the march will be resumed for the new camping ground. One hundred and sixty one marched out of Provo. As a reverse guard left last evening to take up the rear, in addition to those who walked out several rode on the baggage wagons and about thirty left on a B. G. W. freight car. Many of those were crippled and unable to walk.

The City Bonds Again.

The Mayor and committee on finance will meet at 7 o'clock tonight to take action on the city bond issue. The New York Life Insurance company have offered par and accrued interest. Today Mr. Pettibone is reported as offering par, accrued interest and a small premium.

Sunday Liquor Sellers.

E. Fernando and Otto Breiting, saloon keepers, were fined $25 each in the police court this afternoon for selling liquor on Sunday. Both gave notice of appeal.

The County High School.

The meeting held Monday evening at Mill Creek for the purpose of considering the feasibility of establishing a county high school, was well attended. The vote in favor of the project was practically unanimous. A committee consisting of the commonwealth boards of trustees of the districts interested was appointed, and will meet on Friday evening, May 18th, to devise plans for establishing and maintaining the school. The committee is to agree upon a plan for the establishment of the proposed school without increasing the present rate of taxation.

A CRAZY PRISONER

Facing the City Jail Decorated in Strange Designs.

Bob Fortune, the chronic petty offender whose arrest by the police was mentioned in the News last evening, has been playing the part of a merry madman in the city jail today, since his intoxication his brain has been busy evening one of the strangest sentences ever seen on a human being and ever since early morn and at intervals during the night he kept up a hammer hard kept much to the annoyance of the jail prisoners.

In some way—certainly not without assistance—Fortune possessed himself of a good many pieces of cloth of different colors and kinds. These he transformed into innumerable ornaments and devices, took off his own clothing, cast them aside and proceeded to decorate his body with them. The arranging of this peculiar relief alone took hours of patient and unceasing work and when the task was completed he presented a picture before which the "crazy man's collage" would pale into insignificance.

A News reporter was permitted to see and interview with Fortune as he paced the corridor of the city jail this afternoon. As the newspaper man entered the prisoner took off his "Uncle Sam" hat from his head of modern hair and bowed almost reverentially. His headgear was almost hidden by such a profusion of feathers, photo scraps and ribbons, and the whole was surmounted with a big black crow. His costume was most remarkable and he changed from grave to gay and vice versa with a facility of a nightling actor. He imagine that he is to become a "General" Carter and that he will lead the local industrial army to success. He claims to have politics by the minutes of the later and all, he says, will soon be clear sailing.

Land Office.

The only filing received in the land office under date of May 14 is that of A. A. Cole (formerly Richard) for a mineral patent to the Valdo claim, in the Tintic mining district, Juab county.