THE DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

FORTY-NINTH YEAR. FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1899, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. NUMBER 38

A SUDDEN STOP IN STOUTT CASE.

Prosecution Springs a Surprise by Saying, "We Rest."

SHEETS ON THE STAND.

Severely Catechised by Attorney Brown for the Defense.

ASKS ABOUT MISSING MAN.

And Wants to Know if the State Has a Trump Card Up Its Sleeve.

As was knowingly hinted last night, the Stoutt case did not develop into a long and wearisome hearing this morning. It was short and to the point—especially the latter.

The State, with sagacity, argued that it had made its case sufficiently strong to warrant a rest. Dr. Pinkerton, to whom Banker Stoutt confided the story of the shooting, when it was said he had every reason to believe that they were his last words, and testimony was not called. It was suggested that possibly the surgeon is the trump card in the game—the man who can explode or otherwise, the middle theory.

That the State has still another "ace up its sleeve" may be surmised from the anxiety displayed by ex-Senator Brown regarding a certain mysterious man, one Gayford by name, who, from the trend of the questions propounded to the police officers, appears to be some near relative to the man who preceded the banker on his way along Fifth South, about 6 o'clock on that windy evening, when Mr. Stoutt staggered wounded into his own residence. If Mr. Gayford should be forthcoming at a trial, the evening might become decidedly interesting, providing he knows what it is rumored he does know; that he saw and heard what transpired on the evening in question. Possibly he may be found. If he is it will surprise many people that he was kept hid under cover so long. In the meantime the further hearing of the case has been adjourned until tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

LATE LAST EVENING.

After the startling testimony by Kraut as to having seen a man running away, apparently from the scene of the shooting, Detective Gillespie was called. He testified that he had made a careful survey of the block bounded by Fifth and Sixth South and East Temple and State streets. He said it was possible for a man to go through the entrance at the east end of the billboards and come out at the spot where the girls claimed they saw a man come out. To accomplish this, the man would, however, have to climb a couple of fences. He had examined the same and thought that he discovered evidence of someone having "swarmed the fences in question. He examined the fence the day after the shooting, at one in particular he had observed footprints and marks that indicated some one had scaled the boards in a hurry.

THE CHIEF, NEXT.

Chief Pratt was then called and the audience shifted positions and craned their necks in anticipation of interesting testimony. He proceeded to relate the occasion of his first visit to the Stoutt residence on the night of the shooting. Dr. Pinkerton was at the house. "I asked Stoutt what was the trouble, and requested to see the wound," said the chief. "It was a gun shot wound a little to the left and below the left nipple." Chief Pratt went on to say that he examined Stoutt's clothes carefully. The overcoat had a ragged and big hole on the left side, the lining of the coat and the clothes had clean cut and straight. In response to Pratt's question as to who shot him, Stoutt said he did not know and didn't want to talk. Pratt then told Dr. Pinkerton he would not leave the house until he had the facts. Finally after repeated solicitation and when Stoutt was told he might never recover from the wound, he said he (Stoutt) had done the deed; but he did not want him arrested as he feared a consequent run on his bank.

Pratt said he found three shells in Stoutt's revolver; two had been discharged, the other was intact. There were two chambers of the gun empty.

He called at Jones's house at 7 o'clock, but he was told that he would not be home before nine. As he approached the house he noticed a woman with her face against the window pane, right in front of an upstairs window. As soon as she saw the chief, she hastily pulled down the shades. The chief then rolled up the street of Jones on the car, as he put his head on Jones's shoulder; the latter jumped from his chair, but he had no weapon upon him when searched. He took Jones up to his private office in the city hall. In answer to questions Jones said he had left the bank for home at 5:45; he called at the Walker house for his wife and both went home for supper. After supper he came up town, reaching East Temple street about 7 o'clock. He then made some purchases at Friedman's store, going from there diagonally across East Temple street to the bank. He was very nervous while in the office. He asked Jones to give us the keys to the bank, but he refused. Finally he said he would consent to Gen. Miles going to the bank with the officers, he did not that he had no feelings against Stoutt. When Jones asked him at the time, he asked if Stoutt had said he had shot him. I evaded the question. We found a pistol in the bank of the same make and caliber as that used by Stoutt. It was fully loaded. When I told Jones that Stoutt had accused him of doing the shooting, he said, 'I didn't.' He said he had Hart Examiner Trahman subsequently came of him and he knew Jones was not guilty and would not believe Stoutt even under oath. Wrightman after some talk finally suggested Hodges as being the man who shot Stoutt.

Pratt saw Stoutt again that night and asked him whether he was not mistaken regarding Jones. He asked him, "said the chief, 'if I had got Jones and I told him I had, but Jones denied the shooting. Of course he would deny it,' said Stoutt,' but ask him where he was at the time. He knows.'"

CRITICISED THE CHIEF.

Brown then criticised the chief's action in the arrest of Jones and read extracts from an interview that appeared in the "News," in which the chief was quoted as saying, that if he had been allowed to have Jones up he would have then been able to search Jones's home and examine the family and members of the household. He said, "I had a perfect right to do so," said Pratt, "and those were my intentions."

For a time the senses were easy in the spirited discussion between the chief and counsel for the defense, as to the right of an officer to search the house without a warrant.

STOUTT RECALLED.

Attorney Gunter asked permission to recall Stoutt. The banker said that at the time the bank was opened up, he had purchased a four pistol; he thought they were all of the same make and bore. Some time ago he found that the pistol he always had kept in his desk drawer at the bank was missing. The revolver had been removed but a second before the cartridges had been left in the drawer. He asked Jones what had become of the pistol and he said he had sold it. Jones, probably thinking had taken it with him when he joined the volunteers, Mr. Stoutt further said he could not identify the pistol produced in court that Pratt said he took from the bank as being one of those bought when the bank opened up. He thought they were all blue, this one was nickle plated; he couldn't remember anything about the pistol.

Dr. Pinkerton was then called; he was absent and as it was near the time to adjourn, the case went over until ten o'clock this morning.

STOUTT LOOKING BETTER.

By ten o'clock this morning every seat in Judge Timmony's court was occupied by those who was a crowd of spectators Hoar against the wall to the rail-bars. All parties immediately concerned were on hand, including Justice Master took his seat, Mr. Stoutt looked slightly better than he had appeared during the previous morning of the examinations and readily walked with a firmer step to his seat at the northeast corner of the room. Stoutt than he has heretofore shown. He had a pleasant smile and a greeting for everyone of his acquaintances.

JONES ALSO APPEARS.

Jones came in some minutes later and quietly took his seat at the extreme west end of the counsel table. The dizzy old courtroom had not seen so many of Salt Lake's prominent citizens within its portals for many a day. Realkins and neighbors had been conspicuous in the throng. It was evident that some mysterious move on the part of the State was contemplated for Dr. Pinkerton, as soon as the court was started, was seen to pick up his hat and with a smile leave the courtroom. As soon as the morning's proceedings started.

PROSECUTION RESTS.

Attorney Gunter for the State sprung a mild sensation by arising and announcing that the State had made its case and rested, and he would not call any more witnesses. "We rest," he further said.

Attorney Brown arose and suggested that the State should furnish all the important evidence it had in hand. Dr. Pinkerton had been called last night and he thought that he should testify. Counsel proceeded to ask Mr. Gunter if he had any conversation to the shooting or if he was holding back anyone who was present around the corner at the time of the affair.

Attorney Gunter replied that there was none, but who had testified, that he was at present aware of, who were in the vicinity on that evening.

WITNESS "UP HIS SLEEVE."

Mr. Brown then said he thought the prosecution was holding some witness up its sleeve, to be sprung at a later date and desired to call Chief Pratt.

"Do you know of a man named Gayford?" asked Mr. Brown of the head of the police department.

"I cannot say that I do."

In the case of Mr. Washington Pratt said he had been entirely engaged upon the case; also that he had on different occasions detailed men on the force, a couple of the detectives engaged in running clues down. When he had heard of anything bearing upon the affair he had sent his men out to run it down and sift it for what it was worth.

All the witnesses that to be had any importance of had been called by the State in the examination.

"Did you not hear of a man being on the corner at the time of this affair?"

"I did."

THE MYSTERIOUS WITNESS.

The chief proceeded to say further that the man had not been found. After talking to the boy Lechrie he had heard of a man who he said to have been walking some distance off the clothes Stoutt. He had also talked to some people who had got off the car on which Stoutt came to town. Murray Pratt said to the best of his knowledge all the witnesses that he knew of had been called.

Detective Gillespie was then called. He stoutly swore to the same lines; he had heard of the mysterious man, but he didn't know any one by the name of Gayford and to the best of his knowledge had not spoken to him at all. Brown then propounded a few questions regarding the character of the fence that Gillespie said to have examined together with some details regarding measurements. Then Brown propounded the question to Gillespie.

Attorney Gunter promptly objected but on second thoughts acquiesced in the request, and then from the towering form of the burly detective appeared in the doorway.

HERSTOFF'S PERSONAL SILENCE.

Upon being questioned as to whom he had interviewed during the past few weeks regarding the Stoutt case, the detective admitted his memory thoughtfully and remained mute; finally upon repeated solicitation, he declined to state with whom he had conversed.

"Now, Mr. Sheets, aren't you trying to suppress the facts?"

"No, sir."

"Don't you tell what you have heard?"

"I don't think it is necessary."

"Have you talked with any who were at the corner on the night of December 6th?"

"Yes, sir; I have."

Sheets said he had talked to Pratt on the case but couldn't say whether he had mentioned every prosecutor witness, with whom he had conversations. In the end he said, "I don't know anybody connected with the case by the name of Gayford. All the witnesses we have summoned are acquainted with the facts in the case of the shooting, so far as I know." Hoar, Hart Examiner Trahman subsequently came of him and he knew Jones was not guilty and would not believe Stoutt even under oath. Wrightman after some talk

(Continued on page two.)

EXTRA PAY FOR THE VOLUNTEERS.

Two Months for Service Outside, One Month for Within U. S.

IN LIEU OF FURLOUGH.

Senators Insist on Knowing What the President Told the Peace Commissioners.

Washington, Jan. 5.—At the opening of the session of the House today, Mr. Marsh (Rep., Ills.) asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a bill to grant to officers and men of the volunteer army upon their muster out, two months' extra pay if they have served in the Philippines or the United States, and one month's extra pay if they have only served within the limits of the United States, this extra pay to be in lieu of furloughs or leaves of absence. It has been the practice to grant these furloughs or leaves of absence so that in reality the bill only sought to do directly what has heretofore been done indirectly. After this explanation Mr. Bailey (Dem., Tex.) announced that he had no objection to the measure.

The bill was passed.

The House then went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Payne of New York in the chair, and took up the consideration of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill.

SENATORS ARE INQUISITIVE.

Washington, Jan. 5.—The resolution introduced in the Senate yesterday by Mr. Hoar, calling upon the President, if not in his judgment incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to the Senate the instructions he had given to our commissioners who negotiated the treaty of Paris, also the correspondence which has passed between him and the department of state and the commissioners and the reports made by the commissioners either to this or to the department of state, was laid before the Senate early in the session today.

Mr. Davis, one of the commissioners, and chairman of the committee on foreign relations, moved that the resolution be referred to that committee.

Mr. Hoar: "I object to such a reference of the resolution. It seems to me the whole subject ought to have the information called for by the resolution if, in the judgment of the President, it would be proper and compatible. I hope the motion will be defeated."

Mr. Davis: "I hope the motion will prevail."

After a debate in which Mr. Hoar, Mr. White (Cal.) and Mr. Allen (Neb.) participated, the motion of Mr. Davis to refer the resolution calling for the instructions.

At 12:35 p.m. the Senate resumed in open session and Mr. Platt of Conn., moved the adoption of a resolution calling upon the secretary of the interior for information concerning the cutting of dead and fallen timber on the Chippewa Indian reservation in Minnesota.

Mr. Caffery, of Iowa, then addressed the Senate on the joint resolution offered by Mr. Vest, of Missouri, declaring that under the Constitution of the United States no power is given to acquire territory to be held and governed permanently as colonies.

Mr. Caffery's speech was a constitutional argument in support of the declaration of the resolution. He desired that the resolution went to the root of the question of the power of the United States to establish permanent governments in territory far distant from our own lands. He proposed, he said, to institute an inquiry into the basic principles of the powers of this government.

PORTO RICANS PLEASED.

Being Americans is a Delightful Experience to Them.

Prospects of Prosperity—Arranging the Currency—Waterworks, Railways and Other Improvements.

Chicago, Jan. 5.—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Vanderlip has come to his home in Chicago to rest and recuperate from the attack of typhoid fever which kept him in St. Augustine for over a week. On his way to Chicago, Mr. Vanderlip stopped one day in Washington to make his report to the President as special commissioner to Porto Rico.

Mr. Vanderlip left for Porto Rico on Nov. 26, to inquire into the currency and customs problems presented by the annexation of the island. He was delayed on his return journey by illness but is now convalescent and expects to regain his strength rapidly.

"The currency of Porto Rico consists of silver and bank paper," said Mr. Vanderlip. "The silver amounts to something less than $3,500,000. The bank paper issues have carried a considerable proportion of the currency of the island for many years past.

"Of the paper issued by two banks there is outstanding a little over a million. All the paper will be retired. We have recommended the valuation of the peso at 80 cents. Owing to the restricted amount of the exchange the peso is worth considerably more than bullion of the same weight. At the custom house two pesos are accepted for 1 in duties.

"The people are delighted to be Americans and there is every prospect of prosperity for our new possessions. Whatever mineral wealth there is is wholly undeveloped and the agricultural possibilities are apparently boundless. Only a portion of the land is under cultivation.

"There are no water works, sewers, electric lights or street railways. The roads are good for a country of this character. There is a good field for electric roads throughout the island. With the exception of the military road there is no road of any kind in Porto Rico.

"The franchise seekers and promoters in general who rushed to the island almost before the American troops were landed have begun to give place to a more solid and prudent element. Undoubtedly capital will begin to seek investment there soon. There is no field for a man without capital, owing to the high price of land."

Precious Stones Imported.

New York, Jan. 5.—Figures compiled at Appraiser Wakeman's office show the imports of precious stones at this port for the years 1898, 1897 and 1896 as follows:

1898—Cut stones, $2,137,874; uncut, $2,723,686.

1897—Cut stones, $4,323,852; uncut, $2,767,412.

1896—Cut stones, $3,554,012; uncut $4,[illegible]

Those figures represent their foreign values. By far the greatest amount of stones imported in value were diamonds.

Detenu on the Way.

New York, Jan. 5.—A dispatch to the Herald announces that the gunboat Detenu will sail Sunday, 11th, Thursday morning on her voyage to Manila.

Porto Rico Sends a Petition.

Washington, Jan. 6.—A petition has been received by the Senate from the American association of Porto Rico praying for the extension of the free trade relations between that island and the United States, and the alternation of the civil government, the military authorities and also for the retirement of the Porto Rican currency and the substitution of that of the United States. The petitioners represent that the present tariff system discriminates against the interests of American citizens.

British Protectorate in the Soudan.

London, Jan. 6.—The Times, commenting editorially this morning upon Lord Cromer's declarations to the Anglo-Egyptian Soudan Delegates, says:

"They constitute the clearest assertion of British sovereign rights in the Soudan yet made.

The Daily Chronicle says:

"The speech means a protectorate and will be so interpreted on the continent."

The standard says:

"Offence may perhaps be taken at Constantinople at the conspicuous omission of the sultan's name, but it would be perversity to complicate matters by a formal recognition of an influence which has forever ceased to have any validity in fact or moral right."

CUBA AND SAN DOMINGO.

Gen. Gomez Proposes to Unite Them as a New Western Republic.

Would Absorb Hayti Soon—Affairs in Havana—Smallpox Epidemic at Matanzas.

New York, Jan. 6.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says:

A colonel in the insurgent army says that themes recently sounded the army on his old ambition of uniting Cuba and San Domingo under one government. The war ended before he could carry out his project. Now, he says, the United States can offer no objection to this plan, which, if accomplished, would create a state strong enough to absorb Hayti soon. With this done, Gomez believes, the foundation would be laid for a republic which would soon be the most powerful in the world second only to the United States.

The body of Col. Sabry, of the First Texas, rested in state in a boat near Lee's headquarters at Pinar del Rio, Thursday. Short services were held at 3 o'clock by Chaplain Watson, Generals Lee, Keifer and Hawkins being present. The body was brought to Havana, being escorted to the Alameda by the Second Cavalry. It will go to Miami on Friday to be forwarded to Texas. Lieut. Davies escorting.

Adjt. General Corbin, of the Fifth cavalry, is critically ill with malarial fever.

Our forces are being lessened day by day. Four companies now doing provost duty in the suburbs, have been relieved by the regular troops. It will be a matter of days before the order is issued to recall the volunteers.

When the American occupation took place, there was a company of regular cavalry that was famous a few years ago in a southern city, made an attempt to secure a position here. Letters and papers here apparently been embezzled, but Gen. Brooke declares that so long as the American occupation lasts, Lothrop will be barred.

The smallpox has become epidemic at Matanzas, and Gen. Lee has ordered a number of infected houses burned. Franklin Scott, a private in the hospital corps, died from influenza, has the smallpox, probably from exposure in nursing sick soldiers. There is now convalescent.

Two Americans and fifty Natives arrived on Thursday on the Spanish steamer Covadonga and were turned loose in Havana.

Prosperity at Santiago.

Washington, Jan. 6.—The trade of Santiago is already showing signs of growth under American administration, Consul General Ramsdell has submitted a report to the war department, in which he states that the policy of non-discrimination in favor of the mother country as of all nations in Santiago harbor has greatly facilitated the re-establishment of commercial relations and has been one of the chief features in the restoration of comparative prosperity in commerce, industry and agriculture.

Outward cargoes of sugar and other products are now practically found for shipping, but exportation from the ports of the province has contributed the bulk of the revenue.

"The fact," says General Wood, "that the mines were put into operation at an early date after the capitulation of Santiago, was important, in fact the employment of large numbers of natives during a critical period was stimulated by the facilities for shipping ores."

Killed by Gasoline Explosion.

Toledo, O., Jan. 6.—A special from Pemberville, 18 miles south of here, says that by an explosion of gasoline the hardware store of Kell and Son was badly wrecked and Augustus Kell, the senior partner, so badly injured that he died in an hour. His right arm was blown off and the right side of his face torn up.

Mr. Kell was a leading citizen and former mayor of the village. He leaves a wife and infant son.

SEPARATE WHITES AND NEGROES.

Bills Introduced Into the North Carolina Legislature.

RAILWAY CARS FOR EACH.

Proposition for Colored Men's Taxes to Support Colored Children in Schools, Bills White Men.

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 5.—Two bills have been introduced in the house of the North Carolina legislature, requiring all railroads in the state to operate separate coaches for white and colored passengers.

One of the bills is an exact copy of the law now in force in Tennessee which has been declared constitutional.

The other is similar to it except that it provides "that any first-class coach may be divided into compartments, separated by a substantial partition, to be of equitable proportions."

A bill also was introduced in the house to amend the state constitution so as to provide that "all the money arising from the taxation of the polls and property of the white race for the public schools shall be applied to the support of the public schools of the white race, and all the money arising from the taxation of the polls and property of the colored race for public schools shall be applied to the support of the public schools of the colored race."

The school fund is now proportioned according to population. The proportioning as much per capita as the white people, though they pay only about ten per cent of the taxes.

Mr. Potter is to Go to Russia.

New York, Jan. 6.—A dispatch to the Herald from Washington says:

The President has practically selected Mr. Potter of Philadelphia for ambassador to Russia.

Mr. Potter was formerly minister to Italy, having been appointed by President Harrison during the Harrison administration. He served during that period has been curtailed by negotiations, the President and Secretary Hay, and both feel confident that he will satisfactorily fill the St. Petersburg post.

Large Wheat Yield.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 6.—Charles H. Murray, publisher of the Price Current and Superintendent of the chamber of commerce, has received a letter from James M. Gleeson, of Buenos Ayres, stated at Rosario, Argentine, stating that the wheat crop had escaped frosts, rains and all weather troubles and the harvest that warm weather prevailed there and that the wheat yield in the Argentine would be much more fully twenty per cent larger than ever before.

HOME RULE IN CUBA.

Appointments to Vacancies Show a Thorough Application of This Principle.

Washington, Jan. 6.—The division of customs and insular affairs of the war department has received a cable from collector of customs at Havana, Col. Lasker in Bliss, under date of December 28, 1898, as follows:

Col. Bliss says that the first serious embarrassment he met with on taking charge of the customs department of Havana was caused by the fact that the Spaniards had removed nearly everything except the scales and duplicates. The first official step was to obtain a call for employes in the customs house. Preference was given to nationality and next information as to their general character and reputation for integrity. Whatever vacancies in office are made in the future will be filled as far as possible by appointments of natives of the island.

Col. Bliss says that, as was to be expected, the several places in the customs house where he assembled clerks were chiefly held by Spaniards, the total number employed at the date of the writing being 39. The problem that confronts him, he says, is now to repair a house from foundation to roof without the essential distinctive of its occupants and without interfering with their daily business. Under this condition, he says, he has assembled a force to begin by tearing the house down. Up to the date of filing the report the new organization consisted only of Americans, three deputy collectors, two inspectors and one stenographer and typewriter.

200 VOLUNTEERS FALL.

Hurled Out of Their Beds at an Early Hour This Morning.

Two Seriously Injured, and a Number of Others Hurt—Banks Give Way.

Columbus, O., Jan. 6.—Two hundred members of the Fourth Ohio volunteers gathered here for muster out, were hurled from their improvised beds at the Auditorium at an early hour this morning, quite a number being seriously hurt, although no fatalities are expected.

In order to accommodate the men, temporary double decker bunks had been constructed out of lost floors and scantling, and under the weight of the sleeping soldiers the structure toppled over. All the injured were Second battalion men. The most seriously hurt are:

John K. Laser, company M, Ashville, injured about the neck and spine.

Gordon Wilkins, company M, Mallsville, spine and abdomen injured.

Albert Barber, company H, Portsmouth, hips and back.

J. N. Coffman, company E, Washington, C. H., ribs.

Ed. L. Walker, company M, Circleville, back and abdomen.

Samuel Spangler, company M, Circleville, back and neck.

Charles Neal, company H, Portsmouth, hips and back.

Samuel M. Johnson, company H, Portsmouth, back and right hip.

Albert Mosey, company H, Portsmouth, neck and back of head.

Fred Simms, company E, Washington court house, ribs broken.

George Newhard, company M, Circleville, rib broken.

Twelve others received severe injuries and many were more or less bruised. The extent of the various injuries cannot be told yet. A number were removed to the various city hospitals.

Reduction of Railway Rates.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 6.—The Southern Pacific company has announced a reduction of rates on east bound wine and oil. The new rate on fire from San Francisco to Chicago and St. Louis and all points east of those cities is 30 cents per 100 pounds in car load lots. The former rates were 35 cents to St. Louis, 40 cents to Chicago and 35 cents to New York. The object of the new rate is to allow of Japanese goods being milled here and sold in competition with the raw imported at and distributed from New York, via the Suez canal.

The rate on wine in wood from California wine shipping points to New York and New Orleans, via the Sunset route, is to be reduced from 60 cents to 45 cents per 100 pounds, beginning with the 15th inst. This reduction is due to the competition of the clippers.

Mr. Dingley is Worse.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Representative Dingley had a set back last night and this morning his condition was worse. He is not in a comatose condition, but is other the sight and raised into rest, the effect of which was very perceptible in a loss of strength and vitality.

Opposed to Sectarianism in Schools.

Washington, Jan. 6.—A petition has been presented to the House by Mr. James H. Hoar in behalf of the home missionary societies of the evangelical Christian churches of the United States, opposing the reopening of the Indian contract school question as urged by "certain religious and other people" and the Catholic church. The petition asks Congress to adhere to its announced policy of not making sectarian appropriations.

"We not only protest against reopening the question of sectarian appropriations, we stand by the congressional action, but we petition that the general government now adopt a definite, permanent and uniform policy in regard to it in accord with the spirit of the United States Constitution for administering education among the Indians, that shall be free from sectarian control and the bane of the American free common school system, in order that there shall be no expenditure of the Indian money in lieu of keeping separate and distinct the functions of church and state."

BIG BOILER EXPLOSION.

Ten Persons were Killed Outright and Forty Injured.

Remains of the Dead Frightfully Mangled—Boiler Was Being Tested.

London, Jan. 6.—A big boiler being tested in Hewitt's shipbuilding yards at Barking, burst today and the superintendent, engineer and eight men were killed.

About forty persons were injured, some fatally. The remains of the dead were frightfully mutilated. The whole shipbuilding works was wrecked.

A lady was found dead 200 yards from the scene of the disaster.

Prisoners Freed from the Philippines.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 6.—Among the passengers on the steamship Doric were ten Spanish priests of the Augustine order, refugees from the wrath of insurgents, who have been hiding in Manila for several months and are now on their way to Panama, expecting to find a new field of labor in Central America. They were met in Montreal after, having discarded it for purposes of disguise when among the Philippine rebels.

COMEZ' VISIT TO HAVANA.

Cuban General Does Not Know When it Will be Made.

Notice to Gen. Brooke—Col. Mabry's Funeral—Negro Shot by a U. S. Soldier.

Havana, Jan. 6.—Major General Brooke, the governor general of Cuba, received the following telegram yesterday from Remedios, January 2:

"General Castillo directs me to inform you that General-in-chief Gomez has just arrived at his camp at Guaracabuya and that he does not know when he will leave for the capital.

(Signed) RAFAEL CARRANZA."

As the dispatch was not in answer to a query it was not replied to.

The funeral services over the remains of Col. W. H. Mabry, of Texas, who died at Quemados Camp, Jan. 4, took place yesterday. The coffin, draped with the stars and stripes, rested in front of the colonel's tent. The First Texas stood at "parade rest" while the services were held in the chapel. The body was brought to Havana last night.

Further inquiries concerning the shooting of a negro by the U. S. patrol on Wednesday night show that Private Weiss was a member of Company F, Eighth regiment, arrested a negro who had in his possession a Krag-Jorgensen bayonet. On his way to jail the man tried to escape and was shot in the back but as he continued running Weiss fired a shot in the air. This did not stop the man, and Weiss fired a shot through the heart. Weiss has been arrested pending an investigation into the affair.

The U. S. transport Meade, which left Savannah on Jan. 3, has arrived here bearing on board the Fourth and Ninth Illinois regiments.

The customs receipts yesterday were $51,000.

Dynamited a Rock.

Phenix, B. C., Jan. 6.—The suicide dozen of Phenix, Greenwood, Deadwood and Long Lake were blown out by dynamite about one o'clock this morning, but there was no damage done to the bank were fastened away before they could gain access to the interior so extensive as which the money, securities and other valuables were kept.

Chute is Acceptable.

London, Jan. 6.—The Daily News this morning, in an editorial welcoming the expected appointment of Jos. H. Choate of New York as United States ambassador to the court of St. James, says:

"Englishmen will thank President McKinley for his choice. Mr. Choate will have an easy and pleasant task. He comes neither to take part in a quarrel nor to heal one, but to foster a cordial friendship into still more friendly cordiality."

PRESIDENT WILL FORCE THE ISSUE.

Has Ordered that Gen. Miller Land at Iloilo and Occupy It.

AMERICANS TAKE CONTROL.

NO DELAY OR TRIFLING.

Depends on the Insurgents Whether or Not There Will be War.

If Filipinos Resist, There Will be Fighting, but This Is Not Expected.

Chicago, Jan. 6.—A special to the Times-Herald from Washington, D. C., says:

President McKinley has decided to force the issue with the Filipinos. His decision may result in a battle at Iloilo. It may lead to a bloodying war with the natives of the Philippines. It is hoped and believed such calamity will be averted, but it remains for the insurgents to determine what the results will be. The President has ordered Gen. Miller to land his troops at Iloilo. The order leaves the American commander no alternative. He is directed to be conciliatory toward the natives, but at the same time, he is instructed to use force, if necessary, to effect the landing and establish himself in the native camp. In other words, Gen. Miller is to act on the defensive. He will not fire a gun unless attacked by the Filipinos.

Gen. Miller's troops have been cooped up in transports for nine or ten days. He has had several parleys with the insurgents, who took possession of Iloilo soon as it was evacuated by the Spaniards, and he has assured them of the honest character of his mission. He has brought their commissioners into negotiations to a climax by publishing President McKinley's message of peace and good will to the natives. The Filipinos are, therefore, fully advised of the purpose of the United States to take control of the islands. To them a large measure of home rule and a liberal, a just, humane and enlightened government. The President has been exceedingly magnanimous in his conduct toward the insurgents, and it is hard to see how a warrant for them to offer forcible resistance. The government must move on to the performance of the mission for the Filipinos. It is obvious that Gen. Miller's troops cannot be recalled to Manila, where a retreat would be ignominious. There is only one course open, and he is determined to act promptly. The Filipinos have received due notice of the intentions of the United States, and if they precipitate a fight they must take the consequences.

Gen. Miller has about 2,000 soldiers at Iloilo. He will also have the support of several gunboats, for Admiral Dewey has notified Secretary Long of the navy department that he has sent the Concord and the Petrel to join the naval forces under Com. Dyer at Iloilo. It is not known how strong a force the insurgents have at that point. The war department has information which seems to indicate the natives have only about 1,500 armed men in Iloilo, and it is assumed that fairly represents their fighting power at Iloilo. They have no reason to believe that the American force is well equipped in that respect. There is no doubt of the ability of Gen. Miller to defeat the Filipinos in pitched battle, but he has been warned not to be the aggressor.

TROOPS WILL LAND THIS WEEK.

The following is a dispatch to the Tribune from Washington, says:

The gunboats Concord and Petrel, sent to Admiral Dewey to assist in operate with the cruiser Baltimore in support of the army expedition, are the boats that are to convey to the fleet heavy powerful batteries of 5-inch rifles and rapid-fire guns which make them strong for any land operations in the fleet. After they are no longer needed at Iloilo, they will continue to cruise around the southern coasts of Hindoostan, where American jurisdiction has not been established.

Advices received here today at the war department that Gen. Miller will land the troops from his transports by Thursday. It is believed he has decided that a close confinement of the troops on shipboard for over a week could have a disastrous effect on their health and spirits, which cannot be permitted, and therefore, Gen. Otis will land the troops at Iloilo, if arrangements with the insurgents fail.

With the display of force that the Concord and Petrel will make, it is hoped in the neighborhood of Iloilo by the end of this week, it is thought that the insurgents will be induced to offer no resistance and welcome the soldiers. In any event, however, nothing is to be permitted to delay the work. Troops will be landed without further order.

President Makes Nominations.

Washington, Jan. 6.—The President today sent these nominations to the Senate: James D. Youmans of Iowa, to be second assistant secretary of the interior; Robert A. Moseley, jr., of Alabama, to be second general of Alabama; John B. McPherson, of Iowa, to be consul at Nottingham, England.

Interior—Charles C. Goodson, surveyor general of Colorado; Thomas W. Ryan of public moneys—J. A. Lambert, Pueblo, Col.; Matt Donohoe, Hebron, Neb.; C. F. Madsen, of Colorado, to be agent for the Indians of the Omaha and Winnebago agency, Nebraska.

Navy—Commander Albert Kautz to be rear admiral; Capt. Frederick Rodgers to be commodore; Commander Charles Wilson to be captain; Lieut. Com. C. C. Consoul to be commander; Lieut. L. A. Halle to be lieutenant commander; Lieut. Commander Frank Wildes, D. D. Officers to be a lieutenant.

Spanish Prisoners Not Released.

Madrid, Jan. 6.—General Blanco, the Spanish commander, telegraphs from Manila that the insurgent relations between the Americans and insurgents prevents steps being taken in favor of the release of the Spanish prisoners in the Philippine Islands. He adds that he will act in that direction as soon as it is possible.