THE DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

FORTY-NINTH YEAR. TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1899, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. NUMBER 47.

THE IDAHO LEGISLATURE.

Wearisome Work of Re-acting Old Laws.

CODE COMMISSION TALKED OF

Important Court Decision—Free Text-Book Complication—"Diamondfield Jack" Davis Case.

Special Correspondence.

Boise, Idaho, Jan. 11.—Up to the close of the legislature Saturday evening, one hundred and five bills, enacting the old laws, had passed both houses and become constitutional laws of this state. In all there are something like 250 bills that will have to be re-enacted in order to revive the laws of the statehood era. It is an enormous task and its evolution is as wearisome to the legislators and spectators as it is important to the well being of the state. The laws are introduced for re-enactment by the judiciary committee in the form of separate bills, they are presented in bunches of twenty to fifty at a time. After one lot is in the chairman of the judiciary committee arises solemnly in his place and reposts the former motion for suspension of the rules and the necessary section of the constitution. This is done on each bill, and is followed by the calling of the roll, which consumes a great deal of time and piles up a journal that makes the clerks homesick. A time saving plan was suggested by Mr. McBee of Kootenai. All these bills will have to be read in full, it was suggested that the clerks be lined up in front of the chief clerk's desk, each given a bill and told to read. The members could escape the label of voices and in this third reading would be greatly expedited. Since this suggestion was made, Mr. McBee is in decided disfavor with all the clerks, except the reader.

CODE COMMISSION.

Probably the most important measure introduced thus far is that by Senator Stary, known as the Code Commission bill. It provides for the appointment of a commission of three attorneys by the governor, to codify the laws, also providing for the publication of the supreme court reports.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS.

A decision of very great importance has been handed down by the supreme court in the case of the **Fidelity Savings association of Denver, versus Pat. Ross et al.** In this suit the plaintiff is resting from the law governing that class of building and loan associations in a manner that will affect a great deal of interest. Ross subscribed for twelve shares of the par value of $100 each, upon which he was to pay $1 monthly. He borrowed $600 upon which he was to pay six per cent interest, an additional interest in the form of a "premium" amounted to $1.80 a month, making a total of $12.75 to be paid monthly. He gave a mortgage on his property, the accompanying note to be paid in ten years or sooner. The stock was also pledged, and upon its being matured, the loan was to be canceled and any surplus paid to him. Suit was brought for foreclosure upon default in some of the payments. The lower court gave a judgment for the plaintiff, without the deduction of the loan, less certain amounts or payments made thereon, also for certain sums paid for taxes and insurance and $25 attorney's fee. From this judgment the plaintiff appealed. Supreme court affirmed the judgment, excepting with respect to the attorney's fee.

The supreme court decided last night the Blaine county case in favor of the county. It is held that the state is estopped from questioning the validity of the act creating Blaine county. The court does not pass upon the question of constitutionality of the passage of the bill, as that matter remains undecided, but it is to be hoped that this will end the long chapter of expensive litigation that has resulted from the Wood river county troubles.

FREE TEXT BOOKS.

There is quite a feeling among the legislators against perpetuating the free text book law, more especially since it has become known what a very considerable profit accrues to the state of Utah this present moment, and which the legislature will have to solve. It is now generally understood that the state is indebted in a debt of some fifteen thousand dollars for text books. It may be much more, but this amount is due, besides owing the state in a corresponding amount and there is an endless complication. Some districts have gone in the manner contemplated by law, sending their warrants to the county treasurer, who in turn remits them to the state treasurer; but in many cases it is claimed that payment has been made directly to the book agents.

BOARD OF PARDONS.

The board of pardons held long sessions Friday and Saturday considering the case of "Diamondfield Jack" Davis, the Shoshone Castle county murderer, with the exception of Governor Stevenson, the personnel of the board has been changed. Mr. Hailey and Drennan have taken considerable time in going over the affidavits filed in support of and against the application for clemency. Under his last reprieve, Davis is to hang on the first day of February. Since the last meeting of the board several strong and attaching additional affidavits have been filed in support of the state's case. The condemned man has expressed a desire to make a statement. It was a question whether this should be in the form of a letter to the board, a personal statement to the board, or both. It was finally decided that a majority of the board—the governor, secretary and secretary of state—should go to Albion and see the condemned man. The board decided that it would be safe to risk bringing him to Boise. One of these affidavits comes from Tommy Dunn, a very prominent citizen of Elko county, Nevada, who swears "Diamondfield Jack" Davis told him to bad that he's sheep herders. Four affidavits are from Cassia county citizens, who state that since the time the statement was published that Jeff Gray did the shooting, the latter's father told them the boy did not do it. Tommy Short states that some time in February, 1898, he stopped over night at J. B. Green's place. Hankins Streeter brought "Diamondfield Jack" into the house. Davis was heavily armed and very nervous. He took several drinks and became talkative and heartily told of having recently shot a few sheep herders up in Idaho, and took pleasure in describing how one of the men "squealed" when shot. He said one of the men he shot was named Cummings. This affidavit is confirmed by one made by J. B. Green.

* * *

The board of prison commissioners have elected "Honest John" Hailey warden of the penitentiary. The new warden is one of the most widely known men in the state. He has been prominent since early days having been a stage line proprietor long before the advent of the railroad. He served two terms in Congress as delegate from Idaho. During the last campaign he was the chairman of the Democratic state committee. Mr. Hailey has a multitude of friends who will be pleased to know that he has been honored, and all feel confident that he will justify the confidence reposed in him.

DUTIES OF LEGISLATORS.

Suggestions That They Should Give More Attention to Examining State Institutions.

Salt Lake City, Jan. 11, 1899.

To the Editor:

Believing that your organ has no candidate in the senatorial race, but like many others who have the welfare of the State at heart, your chief object will be to see a good man selected, and that, too, without a needless waste of time and means that ought to be directed in other channels. The state and her interests should receive more consideration than was bestowed upon some of them two years ago. The writer has in mind a flying visit made to the Agricultural College in Logan, only one among the many important institutions that are deserving of more consideration than it is possible to bestow in a few hours' visit. When it is remembered that his excellency the Governor alludes in his message to the appropriation of $100,000 for our educational interests in the State, would it not be as well for our lawmakers to divide their time a little more equally between those places where the legislators and senators of the future are receiving their training, and also examine the conditions more closely of the reformatory institutions, as well as those institutions erected for the care and treatment of such unfortunates that are the special charge of the State? Then we consider the senatorial contest of two years ago, when upwards of fifty ballots were cast, and so many other important measures were unjustly and unnecessarily sidetracked, now that we are to enter upon the selection of a senator, it should be impressed upon the party in the majority that extreme partisan politics should be laid aside; that they are the servants of the entire State, and as such their time and talents belong to the whole people in their entirety and not exclusively to the successful candidate.

Mr. Editor, seriously I feel that more time should be bestowed in an actual examination of the State institutions. While it may be said that these matters are looked after by the different boards appointed or elected, and reports are presented, I feel that the matter referred to by the Governor, regarding the University and its possible removal, is of such vast importance, involving the expenditure of so much money, that no precaution should be exercised and such measures taken as will secure to the State the valuable institution that is the University, and upon which we hope to see such a building erected that will be a credit to the State. Nothing can be done that will bear better fruit and a surer crop, than instilling into the minds of Utah's rising generation proper and plentiful educational information.

I am a lover of all that tends to the elevation of our youth.

A DEMOCRAT.

CALL FOR INVESTIGATION.

Both Senate and House in Nebraska Pass Resolutions Regarding Col. Stelzenberg.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 17.—The Senate and house have each passed resolutions calling on the war department to investigate the charges of improper conduct, and cruelty made against Col. Stelzenberg of the First Nebraska and for his transfer from the regiment to the station in the regular army pending investigation. The resolutions in the two house differ in form though not in substance, and neither one has yet passed both houses.

President Nominates Appointees.

Washington, Jan. 17.—The President today sent these nominations to the Senate:

Interior: John P. Dickinson, receiver of public money at Lamar, Colo.; Edward A. Jones of Ottumwa, Iowa, to be commissioner to examine and classify lands within the Winnebago and Omaha reservations and grant land districts of the Northern Pacific railroad in the Dakotas and Minnesota; Henry A. Ostlie, register of the land office at Humboldt, Cal.

Navy: The following named officers in the navy to be advanced for gallant and conspicuous conduct in battle under the provisions of section 1506 R. S.:

Commanders Frederick Singer, John R. Bridgman, Charles W. Oaterhous, and John A. Norris, to be advanced five numbers in rank, etc.; Lieut. Edward H. Gaines, to be advanced five numbers in rank and to be a lieutenant commander, etc.; Lieut. Corwin P. Rees, to be advanced five numbers in rank, etc.; Chief Engineer James Entwistle, John D. Ford, Richard Inch, George H. Rhoades, and Lucien M. Bailey and Dennis T. Mull, to be advanced three numbers in rank, etc.

Sneak Thieves Make a Good Haul.

St. Louis, Jan. 17.—In a crowded street car, on board which was a policeman, three men today robbed W. H. Snyder, resident manager of the National Fire Insurance company, of a jewel case containing between $2,000 and $4,000 worth of jewelry. Despite the presence of the policeman the robbers escaped with their booty.

Mr. Snyder had boarded a street car in front of the Union Station, just having returned from Jacksonville, Ill. He was joined by three men and the jewel case, containing diamonds and other jewelry valued at $2,000, and his watch was taken from his hip pocket. Mr. Snyder got a good look at two of the men and could point them out if he should see them. Besides notifying the police department of his loss Mr. Snyder has employed private detectives to run down the thieves and recover the jewelry.

BALLOTS FOR THE SENATORS.

Legislators in the Various States are Casting Their Votes.

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS.

Depew is Elected in New York—Nebraska Livens Up—Virginia Plays the Retaliation Game.

Charleston, W. Va., Jan. 11.—The senatorial contest that is now pending before the West Virginia legislature surpasses in political importance anything of the kind in the history of this state. With a Republican in the senate and a Democratic majority in the House there is a tendency for each body to vitilate in partisan matters, especially in settling the contest for seats. The indications now are that, when the contests are all settled, the Republicans will have a majority of one on joint ballot for senator. The Republican senators say they will unseat one for every member unseated in the house. The majority in the house may retaliate with the statement that it has more members than the upper house to unseat and can play out longer on the retaliation program. The house has not yet notified the senate that it was ready for business, although it was duly organized last Wednesday and is now in its sixth day's session. No business is likely to be transacted until the contested seats are disposed of and probably not until after the election of a senator.

The Democrats hold the senatorial caucus on Wednesday night and Congressman McGinn seems to have no opposition for the Democratic nomination to become Senator Faulkner's successor. He is conducting a vigorous canvass from his headquarters to have enough contests decided to make his election possible. In the event that the contested seats should be so decided as to give the Democrats a majority on joint ballot, it is then probable that McGinn might have opposition. While the name of Scott, Atkinson, Caldwell, Poffenbarger, Floyd, Dayton, Hughes and others will be presented to the Republican caucus on Thursday night yet the contest is believed to be between the committee of retaliation, N. B. Scott and Governor Atkinson, in whose close trailing there are some who prefer to see Scott as the candidate of the national administration to which they include Senator Elkins and Senator Atkinson the candidate of the state administration. Senator Elkins has not been here and is keeping out of the bitter fight but his secretary is here keeping him advised. While there are many Republican dark horses that are being watched, none are now favorable that Judge Nathan Goff, of the U. S. circuit court.

As the certificates of the election were returned, the house stood:

Democrats, 31; Republicans, 24. Two additional Democrats have been seated so that now the house stands: Democrats, 32; Republicans, 23. The senate stands: Democrats 8; Republicans, 16. This gives the Republicans one majority on joint ballot for senator and if the house goes further in the contest cases then the senate threatens to retaliate and there could be such a crisis as to bring about most serious complications.

New York State.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 17.—The senate and assembly in their respective chambers today voted for United States senator. In the assembly Chauncey M. Depew (Rep.) received 84 votes, and Edward Murphy (Dem.) 48 votes. In the senate Depew received 27 and Murphy 23 votes.

Nebraska.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 17.—The vote on United States senator today was as follows:

Allen (Pops) 35; Hayward 29; Webster 16; Thompson 1; Field 4; Dobbins 1; Lambertson 3; Valentine 2; Hinshaw 1; Little, Cornish, Holmes, Mallon and Van Dorn one each; Rose, Meiers, Adams and Post, two each. All are Republicans, except Allen. Allen received the solid fusion vote.

Missouri.

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 17.—Hon. Francis Marion Cockrell, of Warrensburg, Mo., was today re-elected by the legislature to his fifth term in the United States Senate, to begin March 4, 1899. Col. Richard Kerens, of St. Louis, Mo., the Missouri member, member of the national committee, received the solid support of the Republican caucus under the provisions of section 1506 R. S.

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Pennsylvania.

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 17.—The result of the ballot for United States senator today was as follows:

Quay, 27; Jenks, 12; Dalzell, 3; Cassidy, 1; Huff, 1; Chorles H. Smith, 1; G. W. Stone, 1. The vacancy in United States senator in the house was as follows:

Quay, 25; Jenks, 76; Stone, 8; Dalzell, 11; scattering, 2. Quay lacks 18 votes of election.

Montana.

Helena, Mont., Jan. 17.—Today's senatorial ballot: Clarke, 31; Clark, 24; Toole, 8.

Other Democratic and Silver Republican votes scattering.

Republicans voted as yesterday for Conrad. No prospect of break in deadlock.

Washington.

Olympia, Wash., Jan. 17.—The senate and house of the legislature voted separately today for United States senator. The vote was:

Senate—Homes, 4; Foster, 6; Wilson, 4; Lewis, 19.

House—Wilson, 21; Foster, 20; Hanna, 17; Anderson, 8; Lewis, 21; Allen, 1.

California.

Sacramento, Cal., Jan. 17.—On the seventeenth ballot for United States senator today there was no change in the Republican vote of yesterday. The Democratic preliminary vote went to Stephen M. White.

North Dakota.

Bismarck, N. D., Jan. 17.—The house voted for United States senator at noon today in separate session. The ballot resulted: Johnson, 36; Marshall, 35; Little, 4; McCumber, 5; Lamson, 5; Hanna, 4; Cooper, 3; Roach (Dem.), 1.

The senate will meet at 2:30 to take a formal ballot.

Indiana.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 17.—Albert J. Beveridge, Republican, was elected United States senator by the general assembly today, receiving all the Republican votes in senate and house in separate session. The Democrats voted for David Turpie. The formal election will take place at noon tomorrow, when the two houses will meet in joint convention.

Anti-Quays in Conference.

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 17.—A conference of the anti-Quay Republican legislators was held this morning, at which it was decided to meet daily during the contest for United States senator. Fifty-one original signers to the anti-Quay pledge were present.

Senator Leach of Schuylkill, who is reported ill, was the only absentee. The morning conference adopted a plan of action and Senator Marsh of Philadelphia and Representative Hall of Delaware county were given practical instruction as to the procedure for the election of a United States senator.

The anti-Quay leaders are claiming Representative Stone, who is ill at his home.

Mr. Death at a Fire.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 17.—While making safety from the flames, which were destroying their home at No. 77 Hough avenue, Mrs. Fred W. Tudel was instantly killed and her husband sustained severe injuries from which he may die. Mr. Tudel had lived in the building department of the Lake Shore Railroad. The couple were sleeping on the second floor, and when aroused it was too late for them to get out by way of the stairs. They were forced to leap from a window to a shed, lying on a low house which was being erected next door. The outbuilding gave way and they were thrown to the ground. The fire was caused by a defective furnace flue.

IS JUST AS GOOD AS MILES.

So Runs the Tenor of General Eagan's Edited Document.

More Evidence on the Hoarded Beef by Those Who Sampled the Same at Santiago.

Washington, Jan. 17.—The war investigating commission today decided to make public the amended statement filed by General Eagan. General Eagan yesterday. The commission permitted the representatives of the press to read the statement, and it was formally announced to the newspaper men that Gen. Eagan had eliminated all objectionable statements, and therefore the document would be granted officially by the commission as evidence. As already stated, the changes made by Gen. Eagan in the document are mainly in the line of sarcasm, yet the phraseology has been also altered somewhat. It contains but five documents, besides that of Gen. Miles, as the senior general, Nelson A. Miles, and while keeping strictly within the line of propriety, in the judgment of the commission is a negative manner at least, repeats any assumption of Gen. Miles to authority, and asserts that he is as good, as old and as experienced a soldier as Gen. Miles.

He also criticises the latter's attack on the beef industry as infamous. It is believed that so far as the commission is concerned the incident is now closed.

Another witness was heard today in the person of Col. Gibson, the distributing agent of the National Relief commission at Santiago. He testified that he carried supplies to the sick there on the Relief, and had had great difficulty in getting supplies owing to the confusion. Gen. Shafter had refused him assistance and it was with great difficulty that he was able to land supplies. He assisted in this. Finally, and with the assistance of Gen. Wheeler, the supplies were carried inland.

Regarding the quality of the beef furnished the troops Col. Gibson said the canned corned beef was bad, unfit for use and should not have been issued. It was repulsive in appearance, stringy, and he himself had been unable to eat it. The refrigerated beef was likewise bad, being covered with a green beard caused by exposure to the sun. The commission adjourned until tomorrow.

EAGAN MUST FACE THE MUSIC.

President McKinley Makes an Announcement to the Cabinet.

TO BE COURT MARTIALED.

General Miles Makes a Long Call Upon Two Members of the Cabinet This Morning.

Washington, Jan. 17.—President McKinley announced to the cabinet at its regular meeting today that he had determined to court martial General Eagan. Secretary Alger was not present at the cabinet meeting, but Adj. Gen. Corbin was.

Just prior to the cabinet meeting Gen. Miles made a rather unusual call upon two of the members of the cabinet, Secretaries Hay and Long. He had just returned to the city from New York, and when spoken to with reference to the Eagan case, adhered to his original declination into which he had not a time for him to act, if at all, leaving the implication that if the commission did not act as the administration, it would then be time for him to take some steps.

Jealousy Causes a Sex-actual Shooting.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 17.—A sensational shooting affair took place at the Wellington, a fashionable apartment house. A startlingly dressed man of Bohemian manners said to be Miss Edna Raymond entered the rooms occupied by Mr. and Mrs. John A. Hanna during the absence of the husband and opened fire on Mrs. Hanna with a revolver. Four shots were fired in rapid succession, only one of which took effect. It struck Mrs. Hanna in the thigh and caused a painful wound. Miss Raymond, having apparently emptied her revolver, escaped and has not yet been located by the police.

Mr. and Mrs. Hanna were married on Christmas. Up to a short time previous Hanna had kept company, it is said, with Miss Raymond. Jealousy is doubtfully led to the shooting.

Outlook for the Next Census.

Washington, Jan. 17.—In addition to its added duties, it now seems probable that the war department will have to supervise the next census taking in the recently acquired possessions of the United States. The census bill as reported to the House, makes no special provision for this beyond the clause, but if the general terms of the measure are not considered sufficient to cover the work in question, a special provision will be drafted. It is contemplated that in the island of Cuba only the census of the principal towns will be taken, the population of the islands elected upon these returns. With Porto Rico, Guam, Hawaii and the Philippines, which are considered American territory, an effort will be made to get exact figures on the population, resources, etc. It is expected this work can be accomplished with a great deal of ease in the Hawaiian Islands where who are assigned to Oahu and the main group will doubtless find lively and interesting work ahead of them.

SHAFTER OSCULATED.

Pretty Texas Girls Insist on Kissing the Dusty Grayer.

El Paso, Texas, Jan. 17.—Major General Shafter and staff, enroute to California, where the general will assume command which he held at the breaking out of the war with Spain, were met here by 2,000 people and a brass band. General Shafter was escorted to city park where he made a tremendous talk descriptive of the Santiago campaign and eulogistic of the volunteers of whom he said he recruited a great number to the Rough Riders.

When the general had finished his speech a number of pretty girls insisted on taking snap shots at him with a camera and greatly to his embarrassment several of them then kissed him in the presence of the audience.

General Shafter is well known here. He fought the Indians along the Pecos river fifteen years ago and then obtained the subject of his speech, Santiago, which he is still called. The party remained at El Paso only an hour.

LIBRARIAN YOUNG IS DEAD.

Brief Sketch of the Career of the Journalist, Diplomatist and Traveler.

Washington, Jan. 17.—John Russell Young, librarian of the Congressional library, died at his residence here at 4:30 this morning after an illness of several weeks.

Mr. Young has had a notable career as a valuable diplomatist, a journalist and the intimate associate of distinguished public men. He was born in Dunville, Ontario, October 31, 1840. He was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia and New Orleans. He received a place on the Philadelphia Press in 1857 at very boy. When John W. Forney came to Washington in 1861 to become secretary of the Senate, he brought along Young, who by that time had become a fluent writer. Young, as the Senate's assistant secretary, Mr. Young continued his writings to the Philadelphia Press. By his descriptions of the Civil war Mr. Dull Run he won his spurs as a graphic war correspondent. He followed the army of the Potomac and was with the Chickahominy campaign. In 1864 he accompanied Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks on the Red river expedition. On returning he became managing editor of the Philadelphia Press, which he resigned in 1867 to start the Morning Post, which, however, was not a success.

He had contributed to the New York Tribune, and his pleasing style attracted the attention of Horace Greely with the result that in 1869 Young became managing editor of the Tribune. At that time Young was only 29 years of age. His leisure was devoted to the study of law, and in 1867 he was admitted to the bar in New York City. In 1871 he again tried the establishment of a newspaper of his own, the Standard. About this time, however, Secretary Boutwell, who was at the head of the treasury department in President Grant's cabinet, induced Young to go abroad to study financial affairs. While abroad on this mission, the awful days of the Paris Commune occurred, and Mr. Young's account of the rise and fall of the Commune and of the stirring days there is regarded as one of the best examples of English descriptive writing.

In 1872 he became the European representative of the Herald and spent two years in London and Paris, and another year in work and travel on the continent. In 1875 Grant turned upon his memorable trip around the world and on his return Mr. Young joined the party. This work, also for two years almost a member of the family of the great general and a close friendship sprang up between them. After the return Mr. Young wrote "Around the World with Gen. Grant."

During this trip Mr. Young was specially interested in China, to which country, President Arthur sent him in 1882 as United States minister. He remained in China until the opening of the first Cleveland administration, when he returned to the country and engaged in literary and business pursuits.

When the new library of Congress was completed, attention was directed to the choice of a librarian embodying ability and experience. Mr. Young was sent, and President McKinley named Mr. Young on July 1, 1897. He entered upon his duties which he literally wore out in his cramped quarters at the Capitol and are to expand into the stately temple of the art and literature which it is now occupied. The transition involves not only a removal of vast masses of recorded thought, but the complete reorganization of the library staff.

Mr. Young directed all of this, bringing about the change with the help of the men with experience and courage, it is said that he died had been worn out by the arduous labors of his office, which he had hoped to complete as the chief library assignment of his life.

YAHTANS ARE ALARMED.

They Prepare to Fight the British on the Strength of a Canard.

San Francisco, Jan. 17.—The Yakutat City of Pajaro, 31 days from Yakutat, reports that Yakutat people are alarmed, much alarm was caused by a report that our land been declared between Canada and England. Yakutat Indians prepared to resist attack by demonstrating the guns of the gunboat Adams, which lay in harbor, and placing them on shore. He also arranged to have the vessel sail across the entrance to the port.

SITUATION IS STILL ACUTE

Aguinaldo Has 30,000 Hands Full Holding the Natives in Check.

Stories of Insolence, Smuggled Arms and General Disorder From the Far Off Philippines.

New York, Jan. 17.—A dispatch from Hongkong says:

The Herald's Manila correspondent reports a rigid censorship on dispatches. The latest advices dated January 18th, state that the situation in the Philippines is still acute. Aguinaldo is holding his forces in check with difficulty and natives have been attacked in several places by the insolent Tagalos. In one instance a native was found full of arrow and in another six Manila men either and a stock of ammunition was discovered hidden in a load of straw.

The natives residing in the city professed an attack on Manila for the 15th, but the foreigners maintain that there will be no attack if the Americans do not provoke it.

The position of the Americans is very unpleasant. Their Spanish prisoners are entirely under the control of Aguinaldo, who is surrounding them with armed men and will arrest both inside and outside of Manila.

In Iloilo the situation remains the same except that the natives are intrenching themselves. They have blocked the entrance by sinking barges laden with stones.

The native troops outside of Manila are supposed to be ordered to be used to restrain the Americans. The Filipino soldiers come out to their lines, clad in the American uniform, and their tribe, deliberately point them at the American soldiers and then deliberately walk back their own lines. Under such conditions there might be a fight at any moment.

REMAINS ARRIVE.

The Funeral Car Bearing the Body of Mexican Ambassador Enters City of Mexico.

City of Mexico, Jan. 17.—Thousands of people witnessed with respectful silence the arrival here of the funeral car bearing the remains of Ambassador Manuel Romero. President Diaz, Ambassador Clarkson, the Mexican cabinet, congressmen, officers of the army, members of the Mexican central depot as the train entered trailing the darkened Pullman car covered with crape. The wreaths were identified by President Diaz and his suite and transferred to a hospitable hearse. The coffin, which was buried until fifteen wreaths and fifteen from Washington, New Orleans and San Antonio and from all the Mexican cities.

Escorted by mounted cavalry it was lowered to the catafalque prepared for it by the President and people.

It was a most touching and dramatic spectacle. The coffin was decorated in black, yellow and silver. The rear of the speaker's platform was lit by yellow and black electric lights. The casket rested on the steps of the platform. Beneath the casket was the flag which until the funeral ceremonies this afternoon which occasion an address will be made by President Diaz. Then the body will be taken to Dolores cemetery, and with the honors to which Romero is entitled, will be placed in a vault in a temporary vault, where the remains of Mrs. Romero were placed last December. The body will lie there under consideration. A spacious monument of Italian marble will crown their final resting place.

DASTARDLY OUTRAGE.

St. Louis Man Struck Senseless by Highwaymen and Placed Upon the Tracks.

St. Louis, Jan. 17.—Frederick Millhen, employed at the National Stock yards, East St. Louis, was knocked insensible by highwaymen last night and robbed of money, watch and valuables, and his body dragged across the railroad track in front of the fast approaching passenger train. He was struck by the engine and hurled into a ditch. His left arm was torn into shreds and he was internally injured. His chances of recovery are slight. The highwaymen escaped.

American Steel and Wire Company.

New York, Jan. 17.—It is officially stated that a large majority of the different steel and wire companies stocks have already been deposited with J. P. M. Seligman & Co. under the agreement entered into for the organization of a corporation under the laws of New Jersey to be known as the American Steel & Wire Company, although the time for deposit will not expire until today at 3 p. m.

CRAFTY DONS NEGOTIATING.

Spanish Government Makes Overtures to Aguinaldo.

TO RELEASE PRISONERS.

Probably Will Go a Step Further and Accord the Insurgents the Rights Hitherto They Seek.

New York, Jan. 17.—A cipher to the Herald from Paris says:

Mr. Day has been informed here that the Spanish government has been negotiating with Aguinaldo, through the agency of certain Filipinos in Madrid, for the release of the Filipino prisoners.

Having begun to treat directly with the insurgents, Spain is likely to go a step further and accord them the rank recognition hitherto refused by any government.

The idea is to call upon President McKinley to redeem his promise and to obtain the release of the prisoners.

The difficulties confronting the American government are all included in Madrid, and as soon as official cognizance of them is obtained the government free to treat with the Filipino government if necessary, or prepare to crush it, in order to secure the liberty of its subjects.

That Spain should take such extreme upon us would surprise nobody.

THREE WAYS OUT.

Rev. Clay McCauley Ventures a Solution of the Philippine Problem.

New York, Jan. 17.—A dispatch to the Herald from Hongkong says:

Rev. Clay McCauley, professor of theology at Tokio, who recently arrived from the Philippines, says that as the result of his study of the situation at Manila, he thinks there are only three ways open for the United States to solve the Philippine question. The first is annexation by force or purchase. To see force means the most disastrous foreign war in American history, entailing great loss of life and expenditure of money. Moreover it would be a violation of national honor.

Purchase means the recognition of the insurgents as allies of the United States during the war and giving the Filipino leaders with others, employment of the insurgents in military and civil offices under the United States, by way as allies for some months. Such a purchase would secure a compromise for peace at a doubtful treaty. The Americans in Manila are generally opposed to annexation in any form.

The third possible solution is a guarantee of sovereignty from Spain to a Filipino republic and the retention by the United States for the exclusive use of Manila bay and port, just as Hongkong is kept by Great Britain. The United States would be the guardian of the Philippines, Philippines to the good of the powers, with a consequent acute crisis in Europe over the eastern question. This way is neither honorable or wise.

The third possible solution is autonomy under an American protectorate. This means an independent Filipino republic controlled in the administration of internal affairs, the United States taking charge of the supreme judiciary and foreign relations, such as the power of making war or treaties while having complete control of the Philippine archipelago. Mr. McCauley thinks, might bring about a tribunal which would result for the future in absolute independence or its island or voluntary annexation to the United States.

The third way, he says, means peace and prosperity both to the United States and to the Philippines. In any case, immediate action is imperative.

A leading member of the Philippine delegation in Madrid, declared readily and emphatically that the Filipinos would refuse absolutely to hand over the colonies. There would be no objection to paying the cost of maintaining a naval squadron in the Philippine waters, in the same way as the British colonies contribute toward the imperial defense.

HAVANA'S FINANCES.

Commission to Inquire Into the Subject is Appointed.

New York, Jan. 17.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says:

A commission to inquire into the finances of the city has been appointed by Gen. Ludlow. It includes three members: E. W. Conant, president; Leopold Chaumie, secretary; S. M. Jarvis, M. Villanueva, J. N. Cummins and Dorice W. Hyatt.

The commission is charged with making an exhaustive investigation of the city's finances in detail, ascertaining the amount of money in the city treasury, in its several branches, the collections and disposal, second, the amount of money in the city, how collected and accounted for, where deposited and subject to whose order; third, the amount of money in the city treasury and upon whose authority the expenditures are made; fourth, particulars as to the amount of the public debt of the city and for what purposes the indebtedness was incurred.

The commission is authorized to summon witnesses and take testimony.

It is expected that some startling details will be brought out and that revelations will possibly be revealed on evidence of fraud. The commission will daily continue and will report each day to Gen. Ludlow, who expects to take personal cognizance of the affairs, as he has upon other branches of the city government.

The American government is now building and extending a railroad in Cuba, seventeen hundred now being at work. At least thirteen hundred more will be given employment as soon as possible.

The road runs from Trinidad, about Guantanamo, giving connection with all railroads entering Havana. It will be about 300 miles in length and is being constructed by the American Railroad company. In connection with the construction of Dodge, Stone & Co., of New York and Pittsburg. The road is being built on an elastic contract on lands per mile, valued at $10,000 per mile.

The original plans contemplated the construction of seven warehouses at the Trinidad.

The Van Allen Construction company has been given a contract for the buildings.