STOUTT'S STORY IS CONFIRMED.

Four Witnesses Saw a Man Running Away

FROM SCENE OF SHOOTING

Strong Testimony Against the Accused Cashier During Today's Examination.

HEDGE'S NOTE VENTILATED.

Banker Took an Interest in a Suicide Insurance Case—The Boys Testify.

The preliminary hearing of the Stoutt shooting case is developing interest and scenics as it proceeds and furnishing interesting reading to those who are not behind the scenes, regarding the tactics operated in some circles of this city. Mr. Stoutt, during his testimony that extended from 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon until 11:30 this morning, has shot some unexpected light on matters at the Utah National bank. That Cashier Jones fired the bullet that penetrated his right breast Mr. Stoutt emphatically upholds in his sworn testimony. Attorney Brown at the right time will no doubt make good use of the banker's prominence for long walks and a general desire for solitude, the rat episode and the Hedges note, together with other points that have been volunteered by the banker in his testimony. Even in this early stage of the hearing the net is narrowing down to a matter of distances, time and motives.

STRONG AGAINST JONES

The testimony at the hearing this afternoon was strong against the accused, four witnesses declaring most positively that they saw a man running from the scene of the shooting immediately after the shots were fired. This corroborates the story so tenaciously clung to by Mr. Stoutt himself. Detective Sheets is authority for the statement that there will be more startling evidence tomorrow.

WENT OVER HIS LIFE.

For nearly two hours yesterday afternoon Banker Stoutt sat within a couple of feet of Cashier Jones's attorney and answered the questions put to him by that gentleman, and when the court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning Attorney Arthur Brown still had the banker upon the stand and the story not half sifted.

After a few questions that went back to Mr. Stoutt's boyhood days, the testimony came down to his residence in Ogden, when his connection with the Utah National bank, which was established in 1891, was gone into. Stoutt was not quite certain just how much he had put into the bank, "probably $20,000 or $30,000." He found Jones in a fruit stall and gave him employment in the bank at Dover, Ohio. He paid Jones's board. Jones came to Salt Lake. When Jones came here he did not have a dollar to put in the business. The directors knew that Jones was poor.

JONES WAS A GRUMBLER.

The banker said that Jones was always stubborn and complained of being overworked, saying he was doing work in one place he was paid for getting out of the Slide examiner's report, for instance. In answer to a request for a definition of Jones's stubbornness Mr. Stoutt proceeded to cite cases of the cashier picking up thirty pound loaves and slamming them around instead of answering a certain question he had propounded.

"Did Jones tell you he was stubborn?" asked Brown.

SAYS HE STOLE IT.

"He didn't have to tell me. Once I asked him to take the money from the safe which I am satisfied not he stole from the safe, where such things are kept. He refused to do so, although I as the boss have always had the right."

"What did you want with the note?"

"I wanted the note because Hedges wanted to pay it. Hedges paid the note. Yes, that is the $1,200 note which was the charge of forgery against the n. Jones? When I asked Jones about his overdraft, it amounted to about $6,500, but on January 1, 1896, he owed the bank $1,200.

"You had some notes at the bank?"

"I have two notes, one for $5,000 and another for which I stood such will bring the sum up to $22,000."

"Have you not the bank very $28,000?"

"I do not. I have security in the bank for every one I take it in bank stock and loaning stock."

Brown then went over several other points in the direct examination, including the story of Jones's career. He adhered to all his previous statements. Also it developed that Stoutt had seen none of his witnesses previous to yesterday.

"Did you be acted with a Jackson bank?" Stoutt said he was. Brown then asked if he had not been an Brown being busily denied the well insinuations and yesterday to get on to the life insurance subject.

Stoutt said he carried some $50,000 in policies, $22,000 of which he took out last year. He made the premiums in cash, notes and mining stock, the policy by he was still owing a little on.

"How did you pay the cash with a check on the bank?" interrogated Brown.

Here Mr. Stoutt showed some signs of nervousness for the first time during the examination.

"I said it in cash."

"Where did you get it from?"

"They've been money loaned. I put it from that house in Ogden where I have some money of my own in the bank."

THE TRIP TO MURRAY.

The trip to Murray and the discussion of the Hedges note occupied quite a space, Jones were then present in the room. Joe Brown could not force the admission that the witness was aware of the fact that Fred Hedges or Wrightman was seeking him and he purposely avoided him. Stoutt emphatically denied the same. He also denied that his mission was to get out of the Mason Hedges the day previous to the shooting, and at Murray on the 9th of December was for the purpose of keeping out of the way. He denied that he left the town and the subsequent events, ter relating with the shooting, including the shoulder-hitch of Jones's, the "little crooked fat legs" as they ran away.

Mr. Stoutt explained that he only fired one shot at his fleeing assailant, the other empty cartridge that was found in his pistol after the affair was explained by his shooting at a rat that ran across the railway track at Murray.

At this point in the proceedings the examination was adjourned until 10 a. m. this morning.

MR. STOUTT FIRST TO ARRIVE.

Owing to the interest in Mr. Stoutt since the opening session of the examination was held in Justice Timpson's court where there was not room for half the spectators of would spectators that had entered at an early hour to hear the testimony in the case, Thursday opened a trifle or partially crowded the City Hall, where the two justices, John Lee and Richard Roe, were presiding, the beautiful of the sidewalk, while two company of Hussars guarded the city hostile were engaged in cleaning the windows and airing the court room to proper shape befitting the occasion. Mr. Stoutt was the first of those connected in the trouble to arrive. He was followed some five minutes later by Mr. Jones and with together with the attorneys and witnesses interested in the case.

WAS A DARK NIGHT.

By the time that Attorney Brown opened the proceedings the spacious court room was comfortably filled, the seating a sprinkling of ladies. The question regarding the degree of darkness upon 50th south on the evening of December 9th, was propounded to some length. Mr. Stoutt said he met but one man after he got off the car, previous to his alleged encounter with Jones, it was dark and he did not recognize the man and he passed in an opposite direction and faded out of sight. He encountered Jones at the east corner of the block on Fifth South. After he was shot he staggered westward for some ounce in the direction of his home.

"When did this man come from?" asked Brown.

"I couldn't say, he appeared suddenly immediately in front of me," replied Stoutt, adding that he was hit from behind the left breast. I was looking for hold-ups, but it did not occur to me that the billboard was a good place for one to conceal themselves. I know it was a likely spot for such gentry."

Then followed a cross-fire of the testimony of the shooting during which Mr. Stoutt said he was struck with force upon the chest before he was shot.

"Who was the first person you met after the shooting?"

MEETING WITH THE BOYS

The boy Lechler. I had a conversation with the boy—

"I am not asking what you said—What did he say?"

"I called to him and said 'come here my lad.' The boy had passed me when I called him. I said nothing more to him as a big fellow came along. I saw him coming at the corner, in fact I saw them both come.

"How long after you shot off your revolver did you see the boy?" was asked.

"Oh, I can't say, it might have been a half of a minute. When they came along I told the big boy that I had been shot. The big boy wouldn't stop and help me home, but said he would go over to the drug store and call the police. The small boy told him to do so and they left me and I started west towards my home.

"How far away did you say this man whom you only shot you, when he started to run?

"Jones—Oh, he ran into the sewer hole and he must have been on or fifteen feet distant when I shot at him."

When I arrived at my home I told my boy, who was in the hallway, that I had been shot and to go for Dr. Pinkerton. He arrived almost before I could get into a chair in the back room. I told him who shot me and that I thought I had been stabbed as well as shot. Chief Pratt arrived later and urged me to tell him who had done the deed, but I refused. Dr. Pinkerton later proposed to put me under chloroform and said I might tell Brown hard time and in fact I didn't do under the influence. He urged me to make a statement. I told him I didn't want to say a word if there was any show of recovery. Chief Pratt came again and under the combined solicitation of the doctor and the chief, I finally made the statement that I was shot by a N. Jones. Mrs. Stoutt might have been present when I made the statement Pratt prepared to make the arrest right away. I urged him to await developments and not arrest the man.

Returning to the visit of the boy Ringwood, Attorney Brown asked Mr. Stoutt if it was not true that he had asked the boy to locate the spot where he had been shot.

"No, sir," replied Mr. Stoutt.

Brown then shifted ground and raised the point that the money was left handed. Mr. Stoutt dodged this with a snap and said, "Oh, I forgotten that charge before. In the course of examination he said he did not know that he had been shot, he heard no report and might have been stabbed. Dr. Pinkerton said that he had been shot and that was all he knew. He could not remember hearing the report of his gun which he shot in return. He had been in the habit of carrying a gun for seven three months and had shot it off several times.

WANTED TO SAVE THE BANK.

"Why did you not want Jones's name made public?"

"Well, I had an idea that if his name got into the papers it would cause a run on the bank and I am a heavy stockholder, even if I were not I would not like to see a run under any circumstances."

"The incident of the rat episode received attention, also the walk out to the Warm Springs on the day previous was throwed out. Mr. Stoutt said he had been in the habit lately of taking long walks six or seven miles a day for the benefit of his health.

"Didn't you attend to a case of life insurance with some $6,000 involved, wherein the policy holder had committed suicide?"

"I just dropped in for a few minutes."

"Didn't you ask me subsequently how the case was coming along?"

"I don't know, I might have done so."

The matter regarding the Hedges note was gone into in detail. Mr. Stoutt said at the time Mr. Hedges brought the cash into the bank to take up the note he asked Jones for the note and Jones did not furnish the same. He asked Jones as how than twenty times for the same note that was not forthcoming.

Brown asked the banker if he meant to say the Hedges note. Attorney Dunbar objected to the query.

THE HEDGES NOTE.

Brown said that the piece of paper in question had a great bearing on the case, to supply motive in this charge of shooting. In fact the main possible one but Hedges's at all and Stoutt was anxious to get hold of the same. Objection overruled.

"Why did you furnish the money?"

"Hedges gave me the note to buy Gerner-Marion stock with when it came down to 75 cents; when Hedges gave me that note I gave him a check instead. I would lend the note, together with the stock, as collateral security. I told Hedges I would do so, and passed the note into my credit. I did not buy the stock as I heard of the trial regarding the estate property. I saw Hedges a month later, and told him I hadn't bought the stock. He said it was just as well I hadn't. I gave him $2,200 that day from that celebrated (in fact) he said the note into his safety box as the bank was closed, next day he paid it into the bank, together with his individual check for the odd $10. I had done to give him the note, he stayed fiddling with the typewriter, and finally after Hedges had left, he said he couldn't find it. Next morning Hedges came in for the note and Jones said he couldn't find the same. I gave Hedges a receipt for the note that day, the bank examiners were there and I did not think anything was wrong, so possibly the notes were mixed up."

"By placing the Hedges note to your credit your debit balance was reduced?"

"Well, yes."

"You spoke yesterday regarding a letter from the comptroller of currency; what was there in it?"

"It was far very flattering, but there were no specific charges against me."

Here Attorney Dunbar objected to the trend of the evidence. Objection was sustained.

"You spoke yesterday regarding a letter from the stone. Please be more explicit. Was he a drinking man?"

"No, he is a sober man of good habits with a hobby for hobby."

That closed the examination by Mr. Brown.

In answer to Attorney Dunbar, witness stated he was struck before he was shot. Mr. Stoutt said he had a painful bruise on the left breast for days as the result of the blow. He had his coat in his left hand till the time prior and previous to being shot until he reached his residence. The day he went to Murray possible his family thought he had gone to purchase. He was not aware that the bank examiner was in the town until so informed by him soon some four days after he was shot.

In response to Mr. Brown's query Mr. Stoutt said he went out to Newman's at Murray on his customary business, simply that he had nothing to do and wanted to see what was being done out there.

SAW STOUTT STAGGERING.

The young boy, Donald Lechler, an intelligent looking lad, of twelve and a half years of age, was then called, he said he was near the drug store on the corner of Fifth South on the evening of December 9th; he was coming home until he ran into Mr. Stoutt, who was staggering; he thought he was drunk; he thought he was standing by the side of the brick house; witness said nothing he could not understand, after witness passed Stoutt pointed west and shouted:

"There he goes!"

Ringwood then came up; he said that he was shot; he pointed south the same direction and witness saw a man running. Witness heard one shot and fired. He was at that time in the middle of the street. He looked in the direction from which the sound came but saw nothing.

"Did you see anything?"

Brown asked the witness if he was sure he saw the man. Witness said he was sure; that Mr. Stoutt had not been in the town until so informed by him some four days after he was shot.

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"There he goes!"

Ringwood then came up; he said that he was shot; he pointed south the same direction and witness saw a man running. Witness heard one shot and fired. He was at that time in the middle of the street. He looked in the direction from which the sound came but saw nothing.

"Did you see anything?"

"Yes, sir, I was too frightened."

"Which way did he run?"

"He ran across to the West side of Main and then west south," she then said that she saw a man staggering along, whom she afterwards learned was Mr. Stoutt.

Attorney Brown, in the cross-examination of the witness, drew from her the admission that she was mistaken when she said that she did not see the man run from between the trees, she first saw him running through the vacant lot.

ALSO SAW HIM RUN.

Inez Spencer, a little blue-eyed girl of twelve years of age, said she walked up the street with Nellie McFall about 8 o'clock. She saw a man run out of the lot; she came from behind a tree.

"What did you do?"

"I started to run."

"And what then?"

"I saw a man—Mr. Stoutt, staggering along."

"Had he a cane in his hand?"

"I didn't notice."

Prosecutor Dunbar said she was with the other two girls on the evening in question; her testimony in detail was on the same lines as that of the witnesses. She did not notice the man as she was frightened.

CONFIRMS STOUTT'S STORY.

Mr. Kennedy, a barber, who lives at 251 west Second South street, said he was on Main street, a street going west when he heard two pistol shots. Proceeding he said: "I was half way along on the block, when I got to Main I heard some girls screaming and saw a man running. I don't know what became of him, but he didn't come with South street; he must have gone west."

"Did you notice him; can you describe him?"

"Well, he was a short, fat man wire wore a dark short overcoat."

"Did you notice anything else?"

"I don't see that I did."

"Can you describe the trousers worn by that man?"

"Well all his clothes were dark."

Under the right cross-examination of Attorney Dunbar, the witness tenaciously held to his story, which is strongly corroborative of that told by Mr. Stoutt himself.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Heart of Chicago, one of Lincoln J. Carter's thrilling melo-dramas, opens an engagement at the Grand tonight, which will last three nights and a matinee.

Manager Gardey, representing Frank Daniels, passed through the city yesterday, and after conferring with Manager Pyper, agreed on the following as Frank Daniels's selections for next week: Tuesday night, "The Idol's Eye," and for the Saturday matinee and evening a bill will give "The Wizard of the Nile."

THE FARNSWORTH CASE.

Continues to Drag Its Weary Length Through the Federal Court.

The Defendant Has Been On the Stand Continuously Since Yesterday Morning.

The attachment case of the Nevada company against P. T. Farnsworth is dragging its slow length along. The case, it will be remembered, began on December 23rd last and has been on continuously since that date.

The suit was brought by the Nevada company to recover the sum of $15,714.61 being the amount of purchase-money notes given for Bullion mine stock. The case of the plaintiff was to the effect that Farnsworth at the time of the purchase was the general manager of the property and the confidential agent of the company. They likewise claim that Farnsworth was in receipt of a salary of $250 per month, the checks amounting to $1,500, were produced in court, also the checks of the Nevada company amounting to $16,000. The plaintiff brought their witnesses from New York to establish the fact of the agency of Mr. Farnsworth.

Mr. Farnsworth, while not denying that he made a large amount of money on or of the transactions, denies that he was acting as agent of the company in the purchase of the properties.

The examination of the defendant on Tuesday of this week, is pushing its side tenaciously. O. A. Murdock and J. H. Mitchell were examined. Their evidence was to prove that the sale of the Gage Brading property that Mr. Farnsworth paid the sum of $10,000 to the owners, purchasing the property for himself and then selling it to the Nevada company for $10,000, stating that they could take it or leave it alone. That the company purchased the property knowing that it was the property of Mr. Farnsworth. Mr. Farnsworth was put upon the stand yesterday morning and has been upon it continuously since that time.

He stated further that the company refused to sell the property at that price.

At the hearing yesterday P. T. Farnsworth gave testimony, denying to two nearly every statement made by witnesses for the plaintiff in the matter. Mr. Farnsworth said he never had been a director in the company, nor did he ever take an assessment to purchase property for it, nor a commission. Concerning the Bullion and Chief properties which the Nevada company paid him, Mr. Farnsworth said he had a bonus from the company for his services in the Gage Brading property, he had offered a desire to purchase property in that locality, and before the Nevada company was organized. These bonds were secured by him in April, 1897, and in June stocks and his son came out and after looking at the properties agreed to take them for $10,000.

Mr. Farnsworth testified to having purchased the property from the owners, Bullion, 1896, for $6,000, paying $10,000 to secure possession. He afterwards sold it to the Nevada company for $10,000. In this connection the witness denied the statement of Mr. Stokes that Farnsworth in buying the property purchased it direct for the Nevada company. Witness also stated that he offered it to him to take back the property at the price paid by the Nevada company were refused.

Yesterday morning the cross-examination of the witness was by Attorney Dunbar. The whole of the examination was concerning the purchase of the Brading property and the correspondence between the Nevada company was gone into trying to prove the agency of Farnsworth, also the payment of salary to the witness as head of the company. The letter purchases of the company were not reached this afternoon.

OLD FOLKS HONORED.

The Beautiful Custom Observed in Fountain Green Last Saturday.

Fountain Green, Jan. 1, 1899.

To the Editor:

On the last day of the old year agreeably to the instructions contained in a circular letter recently received, a dinner and entertainment were gotten up for the widows, orphans, and aged of this ward.

The morning was clear, bright and beautiful, and at an early hour, the streets were lined with buggies and sleighs filling here and there, gathering in the teams entitled to the honors of the day. Many a heart, weak and feeble from incessant labor for friends, kith and their dead, were made to beat with joy and gratitude for courtesies shown by younger and lighter hearts.

The aged were filled with music by the brass band, which stood in front of the meeting house and played comforting and cheering tunes as the aged sires and matrons were escorted up the steps and into the house.

On entering the house and seeing this host of veterans enjoying a social chat while the waiters were piling upon the movable eyeglass tables the luxuries of life, one could not help but partake of the prevailing spirit of thankfulness and gratitude.

We doubt if mental ever beheld happier and more contented countenances or saw very hale and wrinkled faces beam with eyes more sparkling than some to be seen at this feast. Even in these heavy souls were a white badge, which signified that they had passed the threshold mile post of their earthly sojourn. Hence was indicated with blue, which showed that they had reached three score years and ten. Those between 80 and 90 years wore a badge of red and those beyond that age, all. Besides these forty-one, there were numerous widows, orphans and a few misfortunate wives, who partook of the feast or banqueted table. The tables were then cleared and a most interesting program was rendered. Many of those wearing flags took their part with vim, and plainly showed that their hearts had not weakened their spirits. The most amusing part was sung during by a group of veterans, Brother Peter Odlund, with his German accent, and Harriet Cutlard with her two hundred pounds of flesh, Sister Polly Ann Johnson with her specks, Brother Wm. H. Adams and Sister Clementine gave us an exhibition of step dancing that just put the younger portion of our people to shame when it comes to fine, agility and spirit.

Brother Joe. Hicks received a prize for being the oldest man present, while Sister Mary A. Jensen got the prize for being the oldest woman. They were respectively 96 and 85 years of age.

As the sun sank behind the western hills the entertainment was brought to a close and to the joy that a happy hour every good old brother and sister had been taken home. Those who had assembled were left with many blessings showered upon their heads.

It was a day of rejoicing in Fountain Green and will ever be remembered by those who are acting with trembling limbs their last above upon the stage of life.

JOS. P. BISCHOFF.

ARRIVED THIS AFTERNOON.

On the train which arrived from the East thirty-five minutes late this afternoon were Mr. Fred Meyers, manager of the R. C. M. I. clothing department, and Mrs. Harry Corson Clarke, wife of the well known actor. Mr. Meyers has been on a purchasing trip to New York for his house. His wife Mrs. Clarke comes to Salt Lake in advance of her husband, by whom she will be joined on the 16th inst., prior to his engagement at the Grand.

Hon. J. Robinson, Republican member of the Legislature from Kanab, has arrived with his family and will remain until the session ends.

Hon. Aaron Parr, the solitary Democrat elected to the Legislature from Cache county, has arrived in town and looks in readiness for the fray.

ORE AND BULLION.

T. R. JONES & CO.

Bullion	$ 4,600
Ores	16,100
	20,700

McCORNICK & CO.

Hanauer Bullion	$ 3,350
Silver and Lead Ores	13,800
	$17,150

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

Bullion	$1,316

GRATEFUL TO GEN. WOOD.

Cuban Demonstration on His Departure to Settle the Customs Dispute.

Santiago de Cuba, Jan. 5.—The explanation of the war department of its intentions regarding the remainder of customs receipts from the different ports in Cuba to Havana is not here in the statement from the Cubans that the plan is similar to the adopted by the Spaniards when requisitions on Havana obtained for them six per cent of what the requisitions called for. The merchants, business men and influential people here say Havana has grown rich and prosperous at the expense of the rest of the island and the Cubans and governmental officials at Santiago say the Cubans of Havana are responsible for Major General Brooke's order on this subject. The people here add that the Havana Cubans are still anxious to maintain the same system of centralization of funds that was in force before the American occupation.

Dr. Castillo and Mayor Rocard have proved true to the trust placed in them and urged the citizens to remain quiet while waiting the return of the visit of Gen. Wood and Dr. Castillo to Washington. Gen. Wood, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Lieut. Hobson and Dr. Castillo representing the merchants and business men of this city, left here for New York today on board the United States transport Missouri. They were escorted by enthusiastic departure from the palace and during their passage down Marlent street to the wharf.

The municipal band preceded Gen. Wood, who was accompanied by the mayor and his staff and large numbers of officers and Cubans, who walked the entire distance, amid continuous applause and cheers for Gen. Wood.

The latter was deeply moved. There were between 5,000 and 6,000 persons in the procession, and the scenes were and wished the retiring Gen. Wood. Cuban gratitude was never more clearly expressed. Men who a few months ago were antagonistic to the American commander were quite among the most enthusiastic supporters.

The members of the supreme court and the board of the Fifth regular infantry were on board the auxiliary

Second Mate Drowned.

San Francisco, Jan. 5.—Wm. Whitten, second mate of the ship Harvest, has arrived from Lifuka, Friendly Island, where he was drowned on December 27th under peculiar circumstances. The vessel was in tow of the tug Waldemar, and was sent out in the Straits of Fuca when Whitten accidentally fell from the forecastle head. The man at the wheel threw a rope which was grasped by Whitten who was then drawn along with the vessel at a rapid rate. It was dark and every effort to signal the tug or get boats the steel Hawser failed. Finally the unfortunate man lost his grasp on the rope and was seen no more.

Change of Troops at Pana.

Pana, Ill., Jan. 5.—Company C, Fifth Illinois infantry, of sixty men, under Lieut. Hendershoot, was notified today to report immediately at Springfield. They leave tonight after having done sixty days' riot duty here on account of the miners' strike. Company L, Peoria, has been ordered here to relieve Company C. They number 75 men and it is understood they will remain here all winter. This makes a total of 200 soldiers on duty in Pana. Col. Frank Wells of Decatur, commanding.

Disease appears to have come in the wake of the million miners. There are over 150 cases of sickness, principally pneumonia, measles and grippe reported. Seven, Ben Henderson and Nero Pitts, negro miners, died today of pneumonia. The strikers received $2,000 from state organizations today for commissary. Each union miner now receives $5 a week.

Iron Trade Active.

New York, Jan. 5.—Iron trade authorities continue their confident predictions of continued activity in that industry. In viewing iron and steel trades the Iron Age, pointing out the excellent features of the present situation will say today:

"There is a continuance of activity in the iron and steel trades, although, on the whole, the market is quite feverish and has been. As a matter of fact, the outlook for many months to come, are keeping within a narrow circle of regular customers and are inclined to discourage anything which might foster speculation. How heavily the steel works are engaged is indicated by the fact that one large concern has one million tons of orders on its books, while other squares relatively are reported from other works."

Gunboat Hist, which saluted the Mosed, was all SA BAR ARAHARAH Montiqui and left her harbor in the usual manner. The Mississippi, which was brilliantly decorated, was also saluted by the Punta Gorda battery.

Though the squares were cutting it is doubtful whether any overt act will be committed unless the populace is dissatisfied by further irritating orders from Havana.

Mr. Dingley's Condition Improved.

Washington, Jan. 5.—At 2 o'clock this afternoon it was announced by the doctors that Representative Dingley was very much better and that it was likely he will continue to improve.

HOW THEY SUNK THE "MERRIMAC"

At 3 o'clock all except the volunteer crew were ordered off, and we then made our second attempt for the entrance. It was cloudy and dark, and the vessel was headed north-northeast. The Spaniards had placed a flashlight on the hill in the inner harbor, so that by steering straight for the light it would bring us directly in the entrance of the harbor—so we hoped, at least.

As we bounced for the entrance we stripped off all clothing except a pair of trunks; Lieut. Hobson had on a suit of underwear. We had taken off our preserver, belt with thirty-two rounds of ammunition, and a revolver.

Joseph Powell, of the New York, volunteered his services, and was to follow us in with a steam launch and pick us up.

We arrived at the harbor entrance at 2:30, when the first shot was fired at us by the Spaniards. It came from our port bow, and struck water on our starboard quarter, having passed over the deck of the vessel. Then came a shot and we were standing. The rush of wind from this shot carried away my cap. I knew the hour, because Lieut. Hobson came to the bridge and looked at his watch and looked at his watch, which he had retained. He instructed me then to keep the vessel right in the middle of the entrance until further orders from him.

The vessel was going at full speed at this time. The second shot that was then carried away our steering gear, but we were then well into the entrance of the harbor. We did not find this out, however, until we were in the narrow part of the channel, where Lieut. Hobson wanted to sink the vessel. He then gave me the order to put the wheel hard aport, and I did so, leaving it when I found the did not answer to the helm. Lieut. Hobson noticed this, and went down into the engine room and ordered one of the rudder chains shot away. Lieut. Hobson then ordered the engine stop the engines, and for the firemen to open the sea valves and come up.

At this time there was a constant fire from the Spanish batteries, the Morro battery also, the western battery giving us the most trouble. There was also a heavy fire from Smith's Cays and from the Spanish cruiser in front. The effect of this cross fire is indescribable. It seemed to me like all one roar and flash, and as though the heavens had opened and the world was coming to an end. The Spanish batteries were within a sixty's length, and by the light from the flash of their guns we saw exploding near us the deadly missiles, some objects from one end of the ship to the other.

I lashed the wheel hard aport, and reported this duty performed to Lieut. Hobson and said, "Very well—go down and explode your mine."

On the way down I met Chanson on the same mission, and we both went alongside of the battery, and I the other. We joined them together and there was no explosion—underneath that battery I left my coil. After we had exploded the mine we went to the starboard side amidships, where it was arranged we were all to meet after having performed our duties. We were only there about a minute when Montague joined us, and in another minute or two we were joined by Chacette, Murphy, Phillips and the crew of the launch. We thought everybody was there, but in instant a man's form appeared coming around the corner of the deck house. Lieutenant Hobson drew his revolver and covered him, for a moment not realizing who it might be. The man proved to be Kelley.

Kelley shouted to his broad Scotch way, "How long has this been going on? I thought it was the New York Ring black cartridges at us."

While he was speaking he he received a wound from a piece of an exploded shell which injured him slightly on his hip and cheek.

We all left on the deck, corked the airlines in a box, with shots dring about our heels, expecting every minute to be killed. Under these trying circumstances Lieutenant Hobson ordered us to remain where we were, instead of carrying out the original plan of taking to the boat, because exposure at this moment above the rail would have meant certain death, the lights from the shore batteries making so easy targets.

It was now about 3:0, and we remained there about twenty minutes longer, (or ever then gave a list to starboard, and we realized that she was sinking. Lieutenant Hobson, when he saw she was sinking, said: "Very good! they are helping us out; they are doing it for us." He also explained to us that the Spaniards thought they would cease firing when she went down. At this time the water was pouring in over the starboard rail, coming down on us in waves, so powerful that it lifted and swept the rail to prevent being washed into the hold. The ship then gave a list to port, the water coming over our port rail, and at this moment we took advantage of the opportunity to scramble over the starboard rail, taking care not to expose ourselves above the bulwarks. We then walked forward and again for the catamaran, which was floating near the ship's side. Just as we started for it the Merrimac sank, and the suction drew us down with her under the water.

As the Merrimac sank the Spaniards sent up a cheer believing they had sunk some large war vessel. When it came to the surface and saw the catamaran floating near us, I at once made for it. Just as I reached it, it capsized and turned over, being attached to the Merrimac by the rope on top, thus causing it to turn bottom side up. Thus we were again drawn down under the water, and when I came to the surface this time I did not see the catamaran nor any of my comrades.

The heavy guns having ceased firing, I heard a voice, and I made for its direction, and found the rest of the crew clinging to the catamaran, with only their heads above the water. We were told to remain where we were, owing to the fact that the Spaniards on shore were now firing with rifles at everything floating near and which resembled a man's form.

At about 5 the tide was coming in and carrying all the wreckage up the channel to the inner harbor, and had we not lose the catamaran the Spaniards would have become suspicious, because it would then have been separated from the wreckage and have to trouble. There was a Spanish picket boat between us and the inner harbor, and had we attempted to make for our fleet they would have picked us off.

The launch commanded by Hodgen Powell, had been ordered back and forth outside of the entrance. We lay in this position until 4 o'clock, the Spaniards having ceased firing at about 4:30. The water was cold, and we could scarcely crack because of our teeth chattering. We had kept ourselves comfortable as much as possible, but now it was broad daylight and a dozen launch searchlights from the Reina Mercedes swept the mouth we were discovered.

Having heard so much about Spanish justice, when we saw the launch approach we expected to be shot. When they got within a ship's length of us, the officer in the bow of the launch (about six) in monkey, covered us with their rifles. Then it was that Lieut. Hobson said, in Spanish, "Is there any officer in the boat?"

The reply came, "Yes."

Lieut. Hobson then said, "We surrender as prisoners of war." An officer in the boat said, "Very well, stay in the launch for at a time, and give up your arms."

Lieut. Hobson swam for the launch and deliberately threw his revolver, one of us, noting that they took possession of his revolver, loosened our belts and permitted our weapons to sink, sooner than surrender them to the Spaniards. Then it was that we swam to the launch, some of us being very weak and exhausted from being in the water so long, we had to be helped aboard the launch.

After we had all gotten into the launch and under way for the Reina Mercedes, we heard firing from the Spanish batteries, and we afterward found out that the shots were fired at Hobson's launch. He was still waiting to pick us up. The firing was returned by our fleet, and the shells burled over our heads while we were in the launch, bound going to the Reina Mercedes. I afterward learned that Admiral Cervera himself was in command of the launch which picked us up.

CHURCH NOTICES.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

Blanks having been sent to all the wards in the Salt Lake Stake of Zion some time ago, calling for the statistical reports for the year ending December 31st, 1898, the Bishops are respectfully requested to bring these full and complete to the Priesthood meeting the next Saturday, January 7th.

The Elders are reminded that their reports for the six months ending December 31st, 1898, should all be in at the time above stated.

JAMES D. STILLING,
Clerk of Stake.

PRIMARY MEETING.

The Primary officers' meeting of the Salt Lake Stake will be held Saturday, Jan. 7th, 1899, at 11 o'clock, at the Tabernacle office. It is desired that every association be represented.

ZILLA W. HYDE, Sec'y.

LADIES' MEETING.

The Ladies' semi-monthly meeting will be held next Saturday, January 7th, at 2 p. m., in the Fourteenth ward meeting house.

M. I. HORNE,
President.

The regular monthly meeting of the Eighth quorum of Seventies will be held in the Assembly Hall meeting house Twelfth ward, Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock. A general attendance is earnestly requested.

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DIED.

WHEELER—In Springville, Utah, Friday, Dec. 30th, 1898, at 4:30 p. m., of heart failure, Emma Jane, wife of David Wheeler and oldest daughter of William and Ann Bramall, born in Pottawattamie Co., Iowa, Aug. 21, 1858. Millennial Star, please copy.

Larkins.—In the First ward, Mrs. Martha Wright Larkins, of la grippe and paralysis, age 67 years.

Funeral will be held in the First ward meeting house at 2 o'clock tomorrow. Friends invited.

COBLEIGH.—Mary Ann Elmer Cobleigh, born Nov. 13, 1816, Suffolk, England. Died January 5, 1899, at 9 a. m.

Announcement of funeral will appear later.

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