

# THE DESPATCH

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1899, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

NUMBER 3

## FATAL OVERRUN BY THE BOERS.

Fact that is Producing Exasperation, and Intense Humiliation in Great Britain.

Extensive Violation of British Soil was Discussed Contemptuously at Early Stages of the War—Now it is a Fact—Stock Exchange Operators Nervous—Overtures for Peace Would be Rejected—England Will Dictate Terms in Pretoria, the War Party Says—Boers Occasion Constant Surprises—Cut Off British Forces with Great Rapidity—Advancing on Pietermaritzburg—Gen. Clery's Situation Intolerable—Boer Attack at Mooi River—British on the Defensive—Hope on the Western Frontier—Mafeking Has Fever—Scarcity of Water—Gen. Buller Leaves Capetown—Gen. Gatacre Advances—Arresting Influential Dutch—American Warships Keep Away to Prevent Complications.

London, Nov. 23.—The fact that fresh forces of Natal are being overrun by the Boers is producing exasperation in Great Britain, where the fact of a possible extensive violation of British soil was contemptuously dismissed in the early stages of the war. Opinions on the stock exchange are becoming nervous and the market is falling in consequence of the news.

Another four thousand men are expected in a few days. The admiralty announces that the first dragoons left Capetown today for Durban to reinforce Gen. Clery's force, whose advance is delayed by lack of cavalry.

Capetown, Nov. 23.—Gen. Buller has started for Natal. He is expected to return here shortly.

Mooi River, Natal, Nov. 23, 10 a. m.—The Boers began to shell the camp at five a. m. The British artillery is in position on high ground to the east, west and north of the station. The artillery duel was continued until 5, when it ceased for an hour. The Boers recommenced at nine, and dropped three shells into the camp. They are still firing at intervals, with no damage, although their aim is good.

A patrol of Thorneycroft's horse has returned from the direction of Rosetta, and reports all quiet there.

Queenstown, Cape Colony, Nov. 22, Wednesday.—For strategic reasons and to reassure the British population Gen. Gatacre has decided on a partial forward movement after the reinforcements arrive tonight.

Several further arrests have been made at Naauwpoort and in that neighborhood of influential Dutch suspected of disloyalty.

Replying to deputations from Hersehl regarding the intentions of the Free State forces at Ladysburg, Commandant Oliver declared that an invasion of the Hersehl district was not intended. Nevertheless an incursion is anticipated and preparations are being made to resist.

KEEPS AWAY TO SAVE TROUBLE.

Washington, Nov. 23.—It is said at the navy department that the disinclination of the department to order Rear Admiral Schley to South Africa has no connection whatever with the personality of that officer. Whoever commanded the South Atlantic squadron at this juncture would, it is said, receive similar instructions. For it is regarded as a matter of national policy to refrain from sending warships to either the Cape or to Delagoa Bay or Durban. It is felt to be unwise for the United States to initiate the sending of warships to South Africa now. There can be little doubt that such action on our part would instantly be followed by the naval powers of the continent, and French, Russian and German fleets would follow each other there to the complication of the situation. It is not to be learned that this attitude of our government has been assumed as the result of any representations from the British government.

will be named, which will be solidly and openly opposed to Bryan.

Other Eastern States and some Southern States are expected to follow Maryland's example. No candidate has been settled upon, it is said, with whom to oppose Bryan.

Ex-President Heurax's Estate.

Santo Domingo, Nov. 23.—The minister of justice has stopped the sale of the late President Heurax's real estate on the ground that it belongs to the government.

Germans hold mortgages on the real estate. The German consul has protested against the action of the minister of justice.

Body of Major Howard Arrives.

San Francisco, Nov. 23.—On board the transport Belgian King, just arrived from the Philippines, is the body of Maj. Guy Howard of Omaha, who was connected with the quartermaster's department of the army and was killed on October 21st. He was passing up the Rio Grande river near Arayat, in a small launch, when he was shot by a native concealed along the banks of the stream. He was a son of Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, retired. The body was placed on the transport after funeral services had been held at Manila on the morning of October 25th. It will be sent to Omaha for interment. The only passenger on the Belgian King was Capt. Brett of the Twenty-fourth infantry and eleven discharged soldiers from various regiments. The vessel left Manila on October 25th, and as there is no sickness on board, will be docked this morning.

ANTI-BRYAN MOVEMENT.

United Democrats May Present the Name of Admiral Schley.

New York, Nov. 23.—The Herald says: Maryland Democrats will lead in an anti-Bryan movement if any encouragement is offered them by the leaders of this and other Eastern States.

Senator Gorman is quoted as saying to a friend last evening that a sufficient number of anti-Bryan delegates would be sent to the next national convention to prevent the Nebraska leader obtaining the two-thirds vote necessary for a nomination.

While in New York, Senator Gorman and Governor-elect Smith have been in consultation concerning the Democratic policy which Maryland and his fellow Democrats will follow during the next six months.

When they met at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, Mr. Schley is a close personal friend of Senator Gorman, and his presence started the rumor that East and West would unite in presenting the name of Admiral Schley in the next convention.

It is said, however, that Admiral Schley has announced that he would do nothing to do with politics and would not accept the presidency as a candidate.

Senator Gorman's plans reach their fruition Maryland will hold a very important State convention, at which a delegation to the national convention

## AQUINALDO IS FINALLY BEATEN

Opinion in Manila that His Army Will Not Come Together Again.

HE IS CLOSELY PURSUED.

Gen. Pilar May Give More Trouble—Insurgents Concentrating—Tricks of Soldiers.

New York, Nov. 23.—A dispatch to the Herald from Manila says:

The general opinion here is that Aguinaldo's army will never again come together in any considerable force with him in command. The forces under General Lawton and General Young are following so rapidly on his heels into Bayombing that no insurgent capital can be again established.

Captain James C. Castner of the Fourth infantry, with Lowe's scouts, is making forced marches through the mountains from San Nicolas northeast. Gen. Young, with his cavalry and the Macabebes, is moving rapidly from Aringay through difficult passes to Trinidad. They are close on Aguinaldo's small party. A third advance is being made on the road toward Vigan on the coast.

With Aguinaldo's personal army disposed of, the only insurgent force left intact is possibly the Musardos about 1,600 in number, in the mountains west of the railroad, Pio Pilar's two thousand men, who are east of Manila in the mountains near Antipolo, and Gen. Trias' force of about 2,000, in Cavite province.

The military problems now facing us are easy of settlement except in the case of Pilar, who cannot easily be surrounded.

Other troops in the north are living off the country.

These remarkable marches and our rapid advance everywhere are temporarily prostrating a large percentage of our men.

Gen. Lawton desires extra troops, in order to control the avenues of escape.

Manila, Nov. 23, 1:25 p. m.—The insurgents from the north are concentrating at Montalban and San Mateo, where it is expected they will make resistance. The Spaniards never occupied these places and the insurgents believe them to be impregnable.

A reconnaissance to the northwest of San Mateo on Tuesday developed the fact that the rebels are in the valley between the two mountains, and men to Montalban. The number of the insurgents is unknown.

A reconnaissance made yesterday showed that 200 rebels are entrenched at San Mateo and others in the valley between the two mountains, where the rebel outposts are stationed.

Gen. Young entered San Mateo last September and found the place not especially adapted for a strong resistance.

New York, Nov. 23.—Self-inflicted wounds are so frequent in the American army in Luzon, avers the Washington correspondent of the Herald, that Gen. Otis has been compelled to issue instructions directing that a strict investigation be made of each case of this character in order that proper action may be taken.

The immediate effect of these instructions was the issuance of orders by Gen. Otis to the chief surgeon, J. H. Long, to investigate the cases of the investigation of two cases. One of the boards, consisting of First Lieut. Colledge, First Lieut. and Assistant Surgeon E. W. Pinkham and First Lieut. J. C. Welborn, will investigate the case of the board of J. H. Long, company M, Ninth infantry, and another consisting of Major James Regan, First Lieut. F. W. Koshier, and First Lieut. Connell, Ninth infantry, will inquire into the case of James A. Hart, company M, Ninth infantry.

The results of the investigation have not been received at the department.

Issuance of Gen. Otis' instructions and the organization of the boards are the result of this communication addressed to the adjutant general of the department by the chief surgeon.

"Self-inflicted wounds of the feet, claimed to be accidental, usually occurring on outposts, are so frequent that I have the honor to suggest that all such cases be carefully investigated by the board of survey similar to that called in cases of desertion to determine the circumstances under which they actually occurred. All of these men became disabled for military duty with usually a minimum amount of maiming for civil occupation and thus securing discharge."

New York, Nov. 23.—The Filipino junta at Hongkong is becoming more active as the meeting of Congress draws nearer. Senator Fairbanks in company with a number of senators and representatives now in Washington, according to a Tribune correspondent, have received through the mails a pamphlet, signed by Felipe Buencamino, (Philip Good Road) so called secretary for foreign affairs of the Filipino republic, setting forth the various reasons why his government should be recognized. The pamphlet has an appendix containing the various dispatches, telegrams and orders that passed between the United States representatives in the islands at the time of the war with Spain. On these documents Senator Buencamino seeks to raise the presumption that the Filipino republic was to receive recognition from the United States.

The secretary begins by saying that it has come to the ears of the Filipino government that the President of the United States is about to call a session of Congress for the special purpose of considering the Philippine situation, and that he desires to lay before it the reasons why the independence of the islands should be recognized. He argues that the larger and more powerful a state, the greater is the obligation resting on it to support the independence of lesser states. "For instance," he says, "the powerful and wealthy nation, which you gentlemen represent in Congress, has been depicted by God to assist the Filipinos in their arduous and difficult task of restoration of independence. The alleged cooperation offered and rendered to Aguinaldo by Consuls Wildman and Pratt is then referred to. This co-operation, says the secretary, consisted in the fact that the McCulloch conveyed Aguinaldo to Manila, that Admiral Dewey received him with the honors due to a general and gave him 60 rifles, and that he was allowed to establish at Cavite, then held by the United States, the headquarters of the republic.

Mr. Pratt, in one of his letters ap-

pend, congratulated Aguinaldo on his speedy triumph, as it proves his own wisdom in recommending him to Admiral Dewey. Consuls Wildman, in another letter, advises Aguinaldo to treat the Filipinos and keep them on rice and water—advice which, the secretary says, "our humane leader declined to adopt."

But the secretary says that the object of God is assigning the United States to free the Philippines has been frustrated. "By whom?" he asks. He then proceeds:

"Alas, esteemed citizens of the great American Republic, you know who is the cause of such reckless perturbation. It is your President, William McKinley, who, using as a pretext alleged rights obtained through the purchase of more than doubtful sovereignty from Spain, gives evidence of his intention to ignore the bonds of friendship which should unite the two nations by imposing upon us by force of arms the sovereignty of the United States. Is this conduct in line with the canons of morality whereby the United States grew great? Surely not. For if moral obligations are applicable to internal affairs, there should be no evasion of the great Republic's duty to stand by and protect the Filipino nation. In the name of Almighty God, of humanity, and of national honor, I appeal to the citizens of the United States to fulfill these obligations by passing a just resolution recognizing our independence, thus ending a wicked and inhuman war."

The secretary then says that the Filipinos captured 2,000 prisoners and set up a republic and were practically recognized by the United States officers; that Dewey wrote to Aguinaldo asking for passes for British subjects to travel through the islands; that Otis, Anderson and Merritt all addressed Aguinaldo as "general commanding the Philippine army," and that Gen. Anderson asked him for camping grounds and quarters, as well as other assistance against "our common enemy."

The secretary then says that Aguinaldo has a complaint about the French steamer Compania de Filipinas, stating that he had no jurisdiction in the matter; that Anderson and Merritt addressed telegrams to Aguinaldo asking him to evacuate the suburbs of Manila and promising to negotiate with him afterward on the subject.

"As for the cessation of sovereignty," proceeds the secretary, "it is null and void, for it has been celebrated in contravention of all principles of international law and in opposition to the principles of justice. For it is not moral nor just nor in accordance with international law to say to a nation, 'I will help you to sweep away Spanish sovereignty and make you independent, and after helping you to do so I will come and buy your sovereignty from Spain and impose it by force of arms on the protected people.'"

Citations are made from international law and then it is contended that Spain had lost her sovereignty, and could not cede what she did not have.

The third point follows in full:

"We are a community of 8,000,000 people politically organized on well defined territory, with our own government which is competent to protect our citizens and to assume full responsibility for our conduct toward other states. We have an official language—Spanish. We have an enlightened religion—the Roman Catholic. Strict morality which emanates from Christianity influences governs our manners and customs. We are on a par with those of other civilized states. And, last, we live in families in towns and cities, affording permanent evidence of a cultured and civilized society. These are the reasons why we appeal for recognition to the people of the United States who are to decide our fate—a fate which would be better, if, hearing the dictates of humanity, your President, Mr. McKinley, had not chosen to wage against us a cruel, devastating war."

ORDERS TO SCHLEY.

The Admiral is Not Permitted to Go to South African Waters.

New York, Nov. 23.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

The navy department has given the intention of the navy department to permit Rear Admiral Schley to proceed to South African ports is shown by the official instructions given by the department on Monday last.

The secretary specially instructs Admiral Schley not to direct any of the vessels of his command to proceed to African waters without specific instructions from the department.

The department does not desire to have any American men-of-war in South African waters at present, believing that the circumstance might be detrimental to American interests, and the navy department therefore will not allow any vessel to proceed to South African waters unless the situation in South Africa should change materially.

The instructions to Rear Admiral Schley are very disappointing to his friends. They had believed that the department had placed no restrictions on the ports he should visit. This is a copy of the navy department's orders:

"November 20, 1899.

"Sir—When the United States steamer Chicago is in all respects ready for sea, proceed with that vessel by the shortest practicable route to the waters of your command, touching en route for coal at Port Castries, St. Lucia, or at Rio Janeiro, and at such other ports as may be necessary. The department desires you to be at Buenos Ayres with the least practicable delay, in order that you may inspect the vessels of your command."

"It is also desired that special attention should be given to the repairs under way on the Wilmington. Subsequent to the departure of the ship, the schedule of the ports you will visit en route and the possible date of your arrival and departure. Besides the Chicago, the Wilmington and Montgomery are attached to your command. The Wilmington is now at Buenos Ayres and the Montgomery is now at Montevideo."

"You will await further orders before any vessel of your command visits any African ports."

"Very respectfully,"

"J. H. LONG,"

Secretary.

"To the commander-in-chief United States naval force, South Atlantic station."

Town Destroyed by Tornado.

Fort Smith, Ark., Nov. 23.—A telephone message from Paris, Logan county, reports the town of Magazine destroyed by a tornado. Magazine is on the New Chicago & Memphis road, sixty miles east of Ft. Smith. All efforts to reach Magazine by wire today failed. Knoxville, ten miles from Magazine, suffered a severe storm, houses being blown down and cattle killed.

Chinese Minister Protest.

New York, Nov. 23.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Wu Ting Pang, the Chinese minister, has again entered a protest because of the action of Gen. Otis in too strictly excluding Chinese from the Philippine archipelago.

Instructions have been sent to Gen. Otis to carry out the provisions of the Chinese exclusion law as applied to this country. The effect of this will be that Gen. Otis will modify his regulations so as to permit the entrance of merchants and others belonging to the unrestricted Chinese who are not allowed to enter the United States.

## BRITISH KILL 400 OF THE FOE

Gen. Wingate Wins a Signal Victory in the Soudan.

MANY PRISONERS CAPTURED

Defeated Dervishes Numbered 2,500—British Loss Was Only Three Wounded.

Cairo, Egypt, Nov. 23.—Gen. Wingate with an Egyptian force, moved from Fajjkihi yesterday to attack the force of Ahmed Fedil, reported to be at Neiffa (Dressa?) 23 miles from the River Nile on the road to Genli (Gimch?) The Sirdar Gen. Kitchener has telegraphed to Lord Cromer as follows:

"Omdurman, Nov. 23.—Wingate found Neiffa evacuated, pushed on to Abriadi, four miles farther, and found force encamped. They were forthwith engaged by the mounted troops under Mahon, with four maxims and two guns, and the Jihadieh under Goringe.

"The dervishes charged with all their old dash to within 50 yards of the guns. Wingate, with the infantry arrived in time to support Mahon and cleared the whole camp. The dervishes bolted through the bush, pursued by the mounted troops. Wingate estimates Fedil's force at 2,500 men, of whom 400 were killed.

Wingate captured many prisoners, grain, rifles and ammunitions. The Egyptian casualties were three wounded."

LOED SALISBURY ILL.

British Premier is suffering from an attack of influenza.

London, Nov. 23.—The following bulletin was issued at Hatfield House this evening:

Lord Salisbury is suffering from influenza but his temperature has fallen, and he passed a comfortable day.

British Ship Founders.

London, Nov. 23.—A dispatch received from Coronel, Chili, states that the British ship Duntrune from Barry for Junin was dismasted in a gale and is supposed to have foundered. Part of the crew have landed at Sandy Point.

Searchers sent out for the remaining members have returned, unsuccessful in finding them or the vessel.

The Duntrune was an iron vessel of 1,475 tons, built in 1875 and hailed from Dundee, Scotland. She was last reported spoken on July 29 in latitude 16 south, longitude 32 west.

ANOTHER RAILWAY COLLISION.

B. & O. Passenger Train Crashes Into Another.

Cumberland, Md., Nov. 23.—The second section of the Baltimore and Ohio passenger train No. 9, westbound, known as the Oyster Bay, crashed into the first section in South Cumberland early this morning, and was badly wrecked.

Engineer L. R. Kinde of Baltimore, stuck to his post on the second section, checked its speed and prevented the telescoping of the passenger section. He was seriously injured and may die. His fireman, Lewis Massey of Baltimore, was terribly scalded and died in the hospital here.

No one else was dangerously hurt. The rear sleeper of the passenger section was wrecked and burned.

Strike on the Chicago Elevated.

Chicago, Nov. 23.—Every union structural iron worker at work on the new Northwestern elevated road, some 200 in all, struck today in response to an order issued last night by the officers of the union. The trouble arose over the employment of fifteen non-union men in the construction of the power house and whom the officials refused to discharge.

Riot at Chicago Strike.

Chicago, Nov. 23.—Strikers and non-union men employed at the intersecting sewer at 38th and Calumet Avenue became involved in a fight today in which several shots were fired. The riot was precipitated by an attack by strikers on a non-union man who had just quit work.

Several men were severely beaten and a number of arrests were made.

Major Howard's Widow.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 23.—The widow of Major Guy Howard is at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Woodworth of this city. It is announced that the funeral will occur as soon as possible after the arrival of the body in Omaha. While the burial and funeral will be military both will be private, only friends and relatives attending.

Lelapic Professor Dead.

Lelapic, Nov. 23.—Prof. Mikaskowski, who filled the chair of political economy in the university here, is dead.

The Fair Estate.

San Francisco, Nov. 23.—Superior Judge Troutt has made an order, in accordance with the petition of Mrs. Nettie E. Craven, that all persons interested in the estate of the late Senator J. G. Fair appear in court on March 5, 1899, and set forth their claims.

The Bicycle Race Today.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 23.—The riders got away in the six-day bicycle race at Convention Hall and Fred Nelson of Chicago, started but soon dropped out. Oscar Plummer of Kansas City, who last night dropped out after covering 91 miles, and John Chapman, of Atlanta, who dropped out after sixty-two miles, did not race today.

At 2:30 today Miller led with 185 miles and 9 laps to his credit, Julius and Gust Lawson following, each with 185 miles nine laps.

Score of others: Reppin, 185.5; Waller, 185.7; John Lawson, 186.9; Lingenfelder, 184.3; Niederhoffer, 183.10.

Took Out a Kidney.

London, Nov. 23.—A special dispatch from Paris says:

Yvette Guilbert, the singer, is seriously ill, and has been operated upon for nephritis.

Mr. Guilbert's right kidney was extirpated this morning. The operation was quite successful.

## HEAVY FIGHTING NEAR OILO.

American Loss Four Killed and Twenty-five Wounded.

BATTLE IS IN PROGRESS.

Fighting Began on Tuesday—Insurgents Retreating to Santa Barbara.

Manila, Nov. 23, 10:50 p. m.—Severe fighting to the north of Iloilo began Tuesday, Nov. 21st. Four Americans were killed and twenty-five wounded, including three officers.

The insurgents are retreating to Santa Barbara, but the fighting continues.

EVENTS IN LUZON.

Manila, Nov. 23, 5:55 p. m.—General MacArthur has returned to Tarlac and has established his headquarters at Aguinaldo's former residence.

During the entire movement from Gerona to Dagupan not a shot was fired. The inhabitants of San Carlos met the Americans with a band formerly attached to the insurgent army, and the mayor, with Gen. MacArthur and Col. Bell in a carriage, headed a procession through the town. Gen. MacArthur received an ovation. Explaining the American intentions he announced that he intended to garrison all the towns on the railroad. Hundreds of men are in the field harvesting rice along the railroad. The foreigners in the territory assert that Aguinaldo was not expecting the American advance for a month, when the rains would have finished. He had permitted a large part of his army to scatter to their homes and do the harvesting. The soldiers had hidden their rifles about their homes.

If this is true many rifles are likely to be brought in to secure the \$50 offered for each weapon seized.

The forcing of Pampanga river above Tarlac by the Thirty-sixth regiment and a battalion of the Seventeenth regiment was a noteworthy feat. The river is broad and swift. Part of the command was ferried on rafts and the remainder swam over holding onto a life line strung across.

Gen. Wheaton, when Gen. MacArthur communicated with him, was holding San Fabian and two or three neighboring towns.

Capt. Leon Hauser's capture of the town of O'Donnell was a remarkable stroke. His command consisted of three companies of the Twenty-fifth regiment, Captain Albright and Lieuts. Bates and Morton commanding.

He started at 6 o'clock at night and marched fifteen miles in the dark. The only regular approach was along a road and over a river whose bridge was strongly fortified. The entrance of the town was unopposed.

The soldiers left the road and followed a cattle trail to the rear of the town. At daylight the command separated, one company advancing on the back of the town and the others flanking it. The insurgent force was asleep, except those at the outposts, who were captured without shooting.

One platoon ran down the main street to a trench and the other detachments made a quick search of the houses. An officer describing the scene said:

"The negro soldiers were pouring out of every house, dragging sleepy frightened Filipino warriors by the collar and kicking them into the street. It was a race to see which company would throw out the first Filipino. The women and children, believing the stories told that the negro soldiers were cannibals, shrieked frightfully. After all the rifles had been secured the Filipinos were surprised by being told to go to their homes and attend to work."

CHARLESTON A TOTAL LOSS.

Washington, Nov. 23.—The following cablegram was received at the navy department today from the commander of the United States naval station at Cavite, P. I.:

"Cavite, Nov. 23.—Charleston wrecked Nov. 22, between Nov. 13th, under water from stem to smokestack. Three unsuccessful attempts to get near her. Heavy typhoon since. Expect Calugos with later news. Officers and men all saved and well."

"LUETZE."

The Culpa is the supply ship which sailed from Hongkong several days ago with wreckers and divers to examine the Charleston.

She has undoubtedly arrived at the scene of the wreck by this time. The officers at the navy department look upon the report from Captain Luetze as dismissing the last hope of saving the Charleston.

The Louville Vote.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 23.—The county election board of hearing arguments yesterday and today on the motion to throw out the vote of the city of Louisville, decided to pass the matter up to the State board, which will convene in Frankfort. The motion to throw out the vote was made by attorneys for the Democratic candidates, claiming intimidation of voters by soldiers on election day.

The federal grand jury in session here today returned another large batch of indictments against election officers, those indicated being in different sections of the State.

Feast Closes Saturday.

Washington, Nov. 23.—The postmaster general has issued the following order:

"In honor of the distinguished public services of Vice President Hobart of it of respect for his revered memory, the postmaster general orders officers are directed to close their respective offices between the hours of 2 and 4 p. m., Saturday, Nov. 23, the day of the funeral."

Floods in Washington.

Tacoma, Wash., Nov. 23.—The heavy fall of rain has caused the Nooksack river to overflow in Whatcom County. At the mouth of the river is an immense log jam a mile long. This has caused the river to find a new outlet. A new channel has swept through Lummi village, which has been almost wiped out. The town contained 250 people, being the headquarters of the Lummi Indian reservation. Church, school house and stores were swept away. The Indians have lost their possessions, including the winter's store of smoked salmon and jerked beef. The flood struck the village Monday night, and the inhabitants were saved from drowning only by the dextrous use of boats and canoes.

## FIRE BUG'S WORK AT KAYSVILLE.

Attempt to Burn Down a Saloon in That Town Last Night.

A WOMAN UNDER SUSPICION

Believed to Have Been Driven to Desperation on Account of Her Husband Being Enticed from Home.

[SPECIAL TO THE "NEWS."] Kaysville, Nov. 23.—A deliberate attempt was made at this place last night to burn down Swan & company's saloon. Fires were kindled at both the rear and side doors of the building. The timely arrival of Bartender Woolsey at the saloon this morning no doubt saved that and other buildings from complete destruction, as a crate of straw was standing just inside, near the cellar door, and would have been ablaze in a very few minutes and put the fire beyond control.

The blaze was easily extinguished and besides burning a hole in the floor and scorching the doors did no other damage. It was evident that the work was the work of an incendiary, as kerosene was freely used.

Had the fire been fanned into considerable proportions it is certain that the Proudfoot barber shop and dwelling and confectionary shop and Hyrum Stewart's mercantile house would have been entirely consumed with the store.

There are two theories as to the fire. The first is that some woman driven to desperation by the fact that her husband was a saloon patron, attempted to burn the saloon. The other theory is too indefinite and improbable to publicly comment upon.

REWARD FOR FIRE BUGS.

Five Hundred Dollars for Capture of the Sir Victor Blaze Starters.

The Sir Victor Mining company, whose property was set on fire at Sunshine on Saturday last, B. T. Lloyd, manager, is determined to discover the identity of the culprits, if possible, and with that end in view today offered a reward of \$500 for evidence leading to arrest and conviction.

BEAVER'S NEW POSTMASTER

Ernest A. Hodges Secures the Coveted Position—Pension Granted.

[SPECIAL TO THE "NEWS."] Washington, D. C., Nov. 23.—Ernest A. Hodges has been appointed postmaster at Beaver, Bechler county, Utah, vice Lena Beck, removed.