

BOER GENERAL JOUBERT IS DEAD

Distinguished Transvaal Commander Yields to Stomach Trouble.

WAR NEWS FROM PRETORIA

Boer Commanders Succeed in Getting North-Lord Roberts' Movements Making Holds Out.

[Afternoon Dispatches.]

Lourenço Marques, March 28.—General Joubert is dead.

London, March 28.—The afternoon newspapers today publish long biographies of General Joubert. Generally they are in a kindly tone. The Pall Mall Gazette says:

"Piet Joubert was the one contemporary Transvaal Boer except ex-Chief Justice Kotze, whose death could call for a sincere tribute of respect from all parties. He was the epitome of the Transvaal world of loyalty and personally was honest, straightforward and clean handed."

Pretoria, Monday, March 26.—General Joubert is confined to his bed and is seriously ill.

The dispatch from Lourenço Marques regarding the death of General Joubert will be noticed, is dated today, Wednesday, March 28.

DIRECT ANNOUNCEMENT.

Pretoria, March 28.—General Joubert died last night at 11:30 o'clock. He had been suffering from a stomach complaint. The town is plunged into mourning for the true patriot, gallant general and upright and honorable gentleman.

Pretoria, Monday, March 26.—United States Consul Hay and his secretary have gone to Kroonstad to make necessary arrangements for United States representation in the Free State.

A dispatch received here from the Boer headquarters in Natal announces that the destruction continues of coal mines likely to be useful to the British.

The Dundee colliery has been blown up, the machinery has been destroyed and the mine has been rendered useless for three months to come.

GEN. OLIVIER IS SAFE.

According to a dispatch from Kroonstad, Commandant Olivier has joined General Grobler and Lemmer, who are safe.

Gen. Delany is still sick at Pretoria. He will proceed to the front Sunday. Trains are frequently leaving with soldiers for the fighting line on this side of Bloemfontein.

The Standard and Diggers News says that Gen. Olivier, Grobler and Lemmer have arrived at a point sufficiently far north to relieve all apprehensions of the possibility of being cut off. It is expected they will arrive at Bloemfontein in a few days, and effect a junction with Gen. De Wet, when the federal troops will formally oppose Lord Roberts. Reports received from the various camps of the republics show that the cash holdings amount to £2,000,000.

MILNER IN BLOEMFONTEIN.

London, March 28.—The British high commissioner, Sir Alfred Milner, arrived at Bloemfontein last night and was met by Lord Roberts and his staff.

According to a dispatch from Bloemfontein, published in the second edition of the Times, the high commissioner's visit is of a private nature. It is thought that he can scarcely be anything but an official substitute for the question of the pacification of the Free State and the treatment of the insurgents doubtless being discussed between Lord Roberts and Sir Alfred Milner.

According to the same dispatch Gen. French, previous to returning to Bloemfontein, occupied the flour mill near Baiter, which are considered an important acquisition.

Reports from Rouxville and other towns say the surrender of arms to the British continues satisfactorily.

BRITISH RECEIVED GLADLY.

Gen. Clements' column entered Fauremstroom Tuesday, March 27th, having previously occupied Jacobsfontein. The proclamation was read, bands of music led the troops, and flags were flown. The scenes resembled the American occupation of Puerto Rican towns.

Among the spectators at Fauremstroom was President Steyn's daughter. Heavy rains made Gen. Clements' march hard and are causing sickness among the troops.

A dispatch from Maseru, Basutoiland, dated Tuesday, March 27, says the Boers are re-entrenching. The Boers are re-entrenching. The Boers are re-entrenching. The Boers are re-entrenching.

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Further advice from Mafeking, dated March 12, reiterates that all was well there and that the cordons were not so tight as they had been. The Boers are re-entrenching.

The bombardment just previous to the Boers being sent had been unusually vigorous, and it was added that it was probable that before long the Boers would be still further reduced.

Two Boer prisoners escaped from the camp at Simonstown March 26. The Boers are re-entrenching. The Boers are re-entrenching.

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COMMANDANT GENERAL PIET J. JOUBERT.

"General Joubert is Dead," is the announcement which came today in an Associated Press dispatch to the Deseret News from Lourenço Marques, Portuguese East Africa. From this place it is practically a bulletin from Pretoria direct. The news is as interesting as the surrender of General Cronje, for its effect on the South African situation, since General Joubert, the commander-in-chief of the Boer forces, is the recognized military genius of the Transvaal, to whose plans due the marked success which attended the Boer operations. And yet General Joubert, who also held the position of Vice President of the South African Republic, was opposed to the war saying that in a conflict with Great Britain the Transvaal had nothing to gain and everything to lose. But his counsels were overruled, and when war was declared, he exhibited his stalwart patriotism in putting forth his best efforts for his nation, and succeeded in gaining for his countrymen a distinguished record in military achievements. His loss is the greatest the Boer cause has yet suffered. The general is known among his men by the affectionate title of "Slim Piet," not because he was slender, for the term "slim" in Dutch means "shrewd," and it fitted him well as applied to his military operations, both in the present war and that of 1894-5, of which he also was the hero. His name is not Dutch, but French, and the general is a descendant of the French Huguenots. For some weeks past his health has been impaired, and his life was known to be in danger, doubtless from the exposures that necessarily are burdensome upon a man nearly seventy years of age, engaged in a campaign like that carried on in Natal.

Imminence of a forward movement are so conflicting that they cannot be taken in any way authoritative.

London, March 28, 7:20 p. m.—A private telegram received from Mafeking reports that all was well there March 28.

Postpone Argument in Clark Case.

Washington, March 27.—The argument in the case of Senator Clark of Montana, which was to have been heard in the Senate committee on privileges and elections tomorrow, has been postponed until Tuesday of next week, on account of the enforced absence of some of the members of the committee. The briefs on both sides of the case have been distributed among members of the committee. The brief of the memorialists covers 144 pages, and is signed by ex-Senator Edmunds, Mr. Arthur A. Birney and ex-Congressman Hartman.

Why English Should Win.

Methodist Bishop Tells Reasons for Wishing British Triumph.

Says Boers are Too Conservative, and Britain Can Govern Negroes and Boers Better Than Others.

New York, March 28.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

Bishop Hartzell, who has been in charge of Methodist mission work in London, before sailing for America to attend the mission and general conference at New York and Chicago. He has been studying racial and political questions during his series of journeys in Dutch, English and Portuguese possessions, and has met Sir Alfred Milner, Cecil Rhodes, Presidents Kruger and Steyn, Dr. Leyds, Dr. Jameson and other conspicuous men in South Africa. He has had exceptional facilities for forming a correct judgment on the moral questions involved in the struggle now in progress, and as an American bishop he is without prejudice or partisanship. He talks about the war in a most temperate way, gives to the Dutch leaders and people credit for many excellent traits and robust virtues, but does not hesitate to express his deliberate conviction that the English cause is just and commands his sympathies.

Bishop Hartzell bases his opinion that England is in the right on three grounds:

First—There is the broad argument from the interests of general civilization. England, with her ideas of civil liberty, honest administration and common justice, stands against the Dutch countries with their inferior progress, their retrograde ideas and their stagnant conservatism.

Second—There is the overshadowing importance of the native problem. The bishop describes the increase of the black races in Africa as something almost incredible. That which he considers to be the overwhelming problem of the whole continent is the development of the black races under the tutelage of white men. He believes that under English rule the black men will have a better chance of improvement and progress than under the Dutch, and he asserts that the Boers do not measure with the English in their relations to the negro races. President Kruger's dappers have never conducted any missionary work among the natives, and the average Boer hardly admits that the negro has a soul. The great Dutch trek northward in 1835 was made because the English had abolished slavery in Cape Colony and put the negro in a position for testifying as a witness in court. The Boers have relaxed their

harsh methods of dealing with the blacks, but are not as well prepared as the English to take up the problem of development of an inferior race.

The third ground upon which the bishop has hoped for English success in this war is the welfare of the Boers themselves. Pious, robust and patriotic as they are, they are also narrow, superstitious and ignorant. Shut in upon their own resources, they have fallen behind their own people in Holland, and the best thing that could happen is for them to be overwhelmed by the superior numbers of the British and be brought under the beneficent influence of education and of English ideas of liberty.

The bishop draws a striking parallel between the American civil war and the Dutch struggle against England. There were in 1861, he says, twelve millions of people in the South who honestly believed they were right, yet were fighting on the wrong side to break up the American Union and to preserve slavery. The defeat of the South by superior numbers was necessary in order to save the Union and to effect deliverance from the evils of slavery, and the military disaster when it came was the best thing for the Southern people themselves, because it rescued them from the blighting influence of their own ideas respecting slavery and its relations to civilization. As the South now rejoices over the perpetuation of the Union and the abolition of slavery, so the Boers also will live to thank God in the end for having failed to break up British rule in South Africa. The triumph of the British arms will be best for the world, best for England and best for the Boers. There is now a struggle of Britain against the Boers, but when it is over Boer and Briton will stand together, with schools and liberty everywhere in South Africa, and with a better chance for just and enlightened treatment of the blacks. For these reasons Bishop Hartzell considers that England is in the right in the war with the Boers, and that her triumph will be a distinct gain for civilization.

STORY ON ROCKEFELLER.

Accused of Splitting a Baptist Church—Never Did It.

New York, March 28.—There has been printed a story from Cleveland to the effect that a split had occurred in the Euclid Baptist church, for which John D. Rockefeller was held responsible. Last winter, it was said the pastor of the church, Rev. H. C. Applegar, preached a sermon in which he made some pointed comments which irritated Mr. Rockefeller, that the latter withdrew his financial support from the church. A week ago, it was added, Mr. Applegar surprised his congregation by announcing that he had accepted a call to a church in Boston, but at the urgent request of a majority of the congregation he subsequently decided to defer acceptance of the new call, and might remain in Cleveland as the pastor of a new church.

At Mr. Rockefeller's office it was said that the relations between the Rev. Mr. Applegar and Mr. Rockefeller were still as cordial as they had always been, that Mr. Rockefeller had not ceased his contributions to the Euclid avenue church, that he had never heard until yesterday of the alleged references made to him in Mr. Applegar's sermon, and that, so far from Mr. Applegar's resignation from the pastorate of the Cleveland church being a sudden act, it had been in contemplation of him for several months, a church in Buffalo having extended a call to him and on his declaration of it having sent a committee, who finally induced him to reconsider his refusal and agree to take charge of their church.

Reducing Price of Sugar.

New York, March 28.—Arbuckle Bros. today announced a reduction of five points in the price of all grades of refined sugar. Up to noon no similar move had been made by the other refiners.

INDICITIES BY THE BRITISH.

Ex-Consul Macrum: Makes Statement to House Committee.

SERIOUS CHARGES IN IT.

Says British Opened His Mail, and Also Intercepted American Cable Cipher.

[Afternoon Dispatches.]

Washington, March 28.—Charles B. Macrum of East Liverpool, Ohio, the American ex-consul at Pretoria, appeared before the House foreign affairs committee today and told of the alleged indicies he suffered at the hands of the British during his incumbency.

When he gave out his statement here some weeks ago, declaring that his official mail had been opened by British officials, Representative Wheeler of Kentucky introduced a resolution for an investigation. It was subsequently arranged that the foreign affairs committee should take the matter up of its own motion, without any direction from the House, and Mr. Macrum was summoned to Washington to testify.

There were many visitors in the committee room when Chairman Hitt called the committee to order. Mr. Macrum was asked by Chairman Hitt to make such statement as he saw fit regarding the opening of his mail by the British censor. In opening, Mr. Macrum recalled the statement he had made some time ago to the Associated Press. The statement, he said, practically embodied all he had to say. He explained that when he asked for a leave of absence he desired to come home for private business reasons, and also because he desired to place before the United States government certain facts which he deemed it essential should be known here. He understood, he said, that the British had possession of our cable cipher. He was not certain of this, but he had since had information which convinced him that his suspicions were correct. He also desired information as to his course when the settlement came at the end of the war.

Further, he had a petition from some American residents in the Transvaal, asking that the United States maintain absolute neutrality, which he wanted to present to the state department. The petition he read to the committee. It was signed by Gordon, the consular agent at Johannesburg. Asked as to when he was first apprised that his mail was being tampered with, he said that war was declared October 12. He did not receive any mail between that date and the second week in November. Ordinarily he had a box of mail every week.

"Did other people receive mail during that period?" asked Mr. Williams, of Mississippi.

"No, that I know of," replied Mr. Macrum.

Pressed for specific information as to how he got the intimation that the British were opening and delaying his mail, he stated that when his mail did not come he telegraphed our consul at Lourenço Marques, requesting him to inquire of Capetown why it was being delayed. The consul at Lourenço Marques replied that he also had received no mail. Mr. Macrum said the delay of his mail caused him great anxiety.

He explained that on November 6, he had cabled the state department in cipher, asking for a leave of absence. The message had gone through Durban, next day, Nov. 7, he said, he had been informed a newspaper at Durban printed the fact that he had asked for leave of absence.

"The message," he proceeded to interrogate Mr. Macrum as to the character of the code used by him in this dispatch, especially as to whether he had used what was known as the "Slater code," a common code purchasable anywhere. Mr. Hitt thought it improper to touch the matter of the codes employed by the government, but it was finally agreed that no harm could come from a direct reply as to whether the Slater code was used.

"The message," said Mr. Macrum, "was sent in the state department cipher of the Slater code."

"And you claim the substance of that dispatch was made public?" asked Mr. Smith.

"I do."

"Was it an accurate publication?" "I do not know."

Mr. Macrum said he had never seen the publication, but he had been informed that the fact that he had asked leave of absence had been printed. He affirmed that no one knew of this fact save himself. At this point Mr. Howard, of Georgia, interposed to question the utility of the examination of Mr. Macrum.

"It looks to me," said he, "like an effort to connect a sensation out of nothing."

But the committee decided to proceed and in reply to some questions from Mr. Burleson, Mr. Macrum stated that he had been granted leave of absence by Secretary Hay on Nov. 15.

He read to the committee a message from the cable company, saying a cipher cable sent by him to the secretary of state November 14 had been held up by the military censor until December 2. Asked if other consuls had suffered any inconvenience in the matter of communicating with their home governments, Mr. Macrum said they had.

The Belgian and German consuls both told him that no cipher telegrams were allowed to go through.

"Did you report to the state department that your mail had been opened?" asked Mr. Berry of Kentucky.

"I did not."

"Did you mention it upon your arrival in Washington?"

"I did not."

"Why?"

(Continued on page two.)

RUSSIA READY FOR WAR NOW.

Conflict with Turkey Supposed to be Near at Hand.

SITUATION IS VERY ACUTE.

Unless Turkey Yields Railway Concessions in Asia, There Will be a Big Fight.

[Afternoon Dispatches.]

London, March 28, 5 a. m.—The Standard gives double-columned prominence to the following special dispatch from Odessa:

"There can be no longer any doubt as to the object of the warlike preparations now being completed in South Russia. Nearly 250,000 troops have already been mobilized for active service. The Black Sea squadron, with transports, is held in instant readiness."

"The tension in the relations between St. Petersburg and the Sublime Porte becomes every day more acute. The position is looked upon with the gravest apprehension."

"If the Ottoman government, supported by Germany, should prove stubbornly intractable with regard to Russia's concessionary demands in Asia Minor, serious complications must inevitably ensue."

"The Russian garrisons in the Caucasus and along the Armenian frontier have been increased four-fold and equipped for active service."

FOOT OF SNOW.

It Fell Today in South Dakota—Still Falling.

Huron, S. D., March 28.—The heaviest snow of the season has fallen since midnight, over the State, east of the Missouri river and south from Aberdeen. Nearly a foot of snow covers the ground and it is still snowing.

NO TROUBLE WITH JAPAN.

Russian Fleet Only Stopped at Chemulpo En Route to Port Arthur.

St. Petersburg, March 28.—The Russian squadron which recently called at Chemulpo, Korea, has arrived at Port Arthur.

It was announced in a dispatch from Yokohama yesterday that a Russian squadron has arrived at Yokohama and that it was believed at Yokohama that this pre-arranged demand for concession of land at Masanpo, a small harbor twenty miles south of Chemulpo, which aroused uneasy comment in Japan. It is apparent from the dispatches from St. Petersburg that the feeling of uneasiness was not warranted by the facts in the case.

WHAT PRESIDENT WILL DO.

No Interference in the Affairs of Kentucky.

Will Recognize Republicans as De Facto Officials Until Dispute Is Settled.

Washington, March 28.—The President has informed Kentucky Republicans that while he cannot interfere in Kentucky affairs to the extent of disarming the militia of either faction, he is willing, so far as he can legitimately do so, to recognize the Republican officials of that State as the de facto officials. He told them that he would give directions that mail addressed to an official by title only as to "the governor" or "the secretary of state" should be delivered to the Republicans holding those offices, and not to the Democrats.

Fixing Up Crab Island.

New York, March 28.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says:

The gunboat Vixen has left San Juan for Isla de Vieques, off Crab Island, southeast of Puerto Rico, to look for a good harbor there. She has a complete surveying apparatus and will make a thorough investigation of the locality. The exploration is undertaken by the navy department at the suggestion of the naval war college, which has reason to suspect that Crab Island in all probability has tremendous strategic possibilities, especially in the event of the United States failing to acquire the Danish West Indies. It is believed that should a good harbor be found there, a fortified naval coaling base should be promptly established, with the object of more effectively commanding the eastern entrances to the Caribbean sea than would be feasible from San Juan. The latter harbor is too easily blockaded, having most of the characteristic of Santiago de Cuba, and besides, it is inaccessible in certain storms.

PROTEST FROM THE POWERS.

Foreign Embassies Send a Collective Note to the Turkish Government.

Constantinople, March 28.—The foreign embassies have sent a collective note to the government declaring in positive terms that they will consent to no increase in the import duty without a previous understanding being reached between the powers and the Porte. The embassies also propose to protest against the stamp duties already put in force without such an agreement being made.

Boxing Law Repeal.

Albany, N. Y., March 28.—The bill repealing the Horton boxing law passed the senate today and now goes to the governor for his signature.

The Horlocker Case.

Hastings, Neb., March 28.—W. H. McCreary, for the State in the Horlocker-Morey poisoning case, had about fifteen of Hastings prominent professional and business men give testimony this morning, as to the sanity of the defendant. This was in rebuttal to the testimony given yesterday by the experts who testified that Viola Horlocker had a diseased mind and was insane at the time Mrs. Morey was poisoned.

There are but one or two witnesses to be heard this afternoon and then Mr. McCreary will make his opening argument for the State. The case will go to the jury some time tomorrow.

CONGRESSMEN IN STARTLING SCENE.

Lentz of Ohio Causes a Big Row in House Committee.

LOOKED LIKE FREE FIGHT.

Hull Said Further Insults Would Make Room Too Small For Chairman and Lentz.

[Afternoon Dispatches.]

Washington, March 28.—The fifth day of Gov. Steunenberg's testimony in the Coeur d'Alene investigation began today. Representative Lentz continued the cross-questioning.

The governor said he had been in the Coeur d'Alene region during two days in February before coming here. There were three State deputies on duty at that time and Dr. France, who has been in the service of the State continually throughout the trouble. On one of his previous visits he talked with Stimson, one of the imprisoned men. He had been told by Dr. Francis that there was evidence connecting Stimson with the conspiracy; that on April 15, prior to the blowing up of the mill, Stimson had told a certain individual to get out of Wardner, as there was going to be trouble.

WANTS NO CRIMINALS.

The governor detailed a number of visits to San Francisco, Spokane and elsewhere during which he said he met officials of the various mines. At a meeting at Spokane he told the mine owners there would be no modification of the permit system. The mine owners were opposed to this system and wanted to employ any men they pleased. But the governor said he informed them that the State of Idaho would not permit the employment of criminals. He had made no statement as to how long the permit system would continue, but he said he intended to enforce it as long as it seemed necessary to insure order.

Mr. Lentz asked if this meant that the governor would do as he pleased on the subject, to which the witness replied that it would be as his judgment dictated. If the permit system had resulted in a loss to the miners of half a million dollars, as Mr. Lentz stated, the governor stated he did not care for that as it was necessary recourse by the State.

"Like Louis XIV, you are the State," remarked Mr. Lentz.

Mr. Lentz's allusion to Louis XIV caused a prolonged discussion.

LENTZ ATTACKS DEPUTIES.

A sensational episode occurred at this point. Representative Lentz asserted that some of the State deputies were living with disreputable women. Mr. Cheney, the attorney appearing in behalf of the State of Idaho, interposed a protest and said:

"I hurt back at you that statement. The deputies are reputable men."

Mr. Lentz indignantly resented the interference of private counsel, and addressing the attorney said:

"You ought to be kicked out of the window, and you would be if you had not the majority of this committee behind you."

When Mr. Lentz attempted to read from previous testimony concerning the improper conduct of deputies, Chairman Hull overruled this course.

PASSES THE LIE.

This further nettled Mr. Lentz, and addressing Mr. Hull, he exclaimed:

"I want to say in your teeth that if you are a party to protecting this attorney in a lie, you are a party to it."

Amid much confusion Chairman Hull declared that Mr. Lentz had insulted the committee, and its members as far as he could, and it would have to stop.

Representative Hay of Virginia arose to say that the attorney had better not give the lie to him, and Representative Cox of Tennessee added, "If any man insults me, I'll hit him."

Mr. Lentz asked the chairman why he did not call the attorney to order.

"He was out of order, entirely out of order," ruled Mr. Hull, emphatically.

Mr. Cox said that when the attorney accused a member of the committee of falsehood he forfeited his right to be present.

THROW HIM OUT OF THE WINDOW.

"If he says that to me," said Mr. Cox, "either he or I go out of the window."

Representative Jett of Illinois said that as a means of protecting the State, he would move that the attorney be expelled from the committee room.

Many members were on their feet trying to secure recognition, when Mr. Jett made his motion.

Before taking action the committee gave Mr. Cheney an opportunity to be heard. He explained that he did not intend to say that Mr. Lentz had told a falsehood, but simply to deny the statement that Idaho deputies lived with disreputable women. He apologized for any misapprehension.

Mr. Cox remarked that a man must either "fight or apologize in such case," and the apology settled it.

Mr. Jett withdrew his motion for expulsion, and the outbreak was brought to a close.

HULL'S WARNING CONCERNING INSULTS.

Gov. Steunenberg then proceeded with his testimony. He said he had frequently received a petition addressed to the secretary of war concerning the retention of the United States troops in the Coeur d'Alene. He disclaimed a knowledge of men being discharged for refusing to sign the petition or of State deputies circulating the petition. The committee then adjourned until tomorrow, when Gov. Steunenberg will continue his evidence.

Count de Benedetti Dead.

Paris, March 28.—Count Vincent de Benedetti, the French ambassador to Prussia at the time of the outbreak of the war between Prussia and France, in 1870, died. He was born in Corsica in 1825.

DIAMOND HAS A DISASTROUS FIRE.

Hotel and Saloon Destroyed in a Tintic Mining Camp at an

EARLY HOUR THIS MORNING.

The Town Saved by Building Being "Skidded" Into the Street—Little Water at Hand.

SPECIAL TO THE "NEWS."

Diamond, Utah, March 28.—A fire broke out at this place at 5 o'clock this morning, which for a time threatened the complete destruction of the principal portion of the town.

Heroic efforts were made, however, and the loss was confined to two buildings. These were the Diamond hotel and Doyle saloon which were entirely consumed by the flames. The fire started in the hotel and was caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp which stood in the window. The curtains were ignited and burning rapidly the fire spread to where the oil can stood in an adjoining room. The building was of frame and in a short time was completely enveloped in the blaze.

It took but a few moments time for the fire to reach the Doyle saloon which stood next to the hotel. This building, too, was also built of lumber and burned quickly.

The inmates of the hotel were first startled by the cries of fire which were made by the proprietress, Mrs. Phillips, but were able to escape through a back door which was open. Some of the furniture and fixtures were saved, though the loss will reach about \$200. It is believed there was no insurance on either building or fixtures. The building was owned by Joseph Gallett and the saloon by James Doyle, who estimates his loss at \$1,000 with \$1,000 insurance.