IF IT HAPPENS

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SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1904

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WEATHER FOR SALT LAKE
Fair.

The Metals.

Silver, 59⅝c per ounce.
Copper (casting), 14⅛c per pound.
Lead, in ore, $3.50; New York, $4.20.

HOPE ABANDONED AT ST. PETERSBURG

Officials Preparing Themselves to Hear of Disaster.

PORT ARTHUR IS DOOMED

CAPTURE IS ONLY A MATTER OF DAYS.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 3 (8 a. m.)—A special dispatch received here from Mukden says:

"It is rumored that General Rennenkampff has captured several Japanese guns and a convoy of 600 rifles, but that a force of 40,000, consisting of Chinese bandits and a reserve of 8,900 Japanese, has started to turn Rennenkampff's flank."

Mukden, Dec. 2.—(Via Peking, Dec. 3.)—The Russian siege artillery began a bombardment at noon in the region of the railway below Schlatun, a station near Shakhe. The bombardment was continuing heavily throughout the afternoon. A large train of sick and wounded, part of whom were wounded in a recent small fight on the east flank, went north yesterday indicating that the Russians were preparing for imminent casualties.

Tokio, Dec. 3 (Noon)—It is the general opinion here that the Port Arthur fleet will attempt to make a sortie when the harbor becomes untenable or when the Russian plans for escape mature. It is evident that most of the ships are badly damaged and unfit for service, but some have fighting power. The Russians continue mine-clearing operations, manifestly for the purpose of preserving an avenue of escape.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 2.—With the confirmation of the news that the Japanese have occupied 203-Metre hill and the report that the Russians unsuccessfully attempted its recapture, officials at the war office are beginning to prepare themselves for the inevitable. Golden hill and Liaoti hill are higher and dominate 203-Metre hill, but the officials say that if the Japanese succeed in mounting heavy guns upon the latter it probably will be only a question of days or weeks before the fortress falls.

Surrender Not Expected.

Still there is not the slightest idea among General Stoessel's friends that he will surrender, even if he should be ordered to do so. It is hinted that it is possible that if the fall of the fortress is shown to be inevitable the emperor may direct its surrender in order to prevent the unnecessary sacrifice of the remnant of its brave defenders; but it is believed by those who know General Stoessel best that he will make good his threat to hold out to the last man and last cartridge in Port Arthur.

Ships Are Powerless.

The ships in the harbor, it can now be stated on high authority, are in no condition to attempt to break through the investing squadron. The guns of the warships were long ago landed, and the marines and sailors have been participating in the land defense. Some of the ships also have been injured by shells. If the fortress falls it is understood the ships will be taken outside and sunk in deep water in order to prevent the possibily of their ever being of service to the enemy.

Black Sea Fleet.

The question of the advisability of reinforcing ViveAdmiral Rojestvensky's squadron with the Black Sea fleet is again being agitated by some of the papers, notably the Novoe Vremya, which points out that with the addition of the Black sea vessels Rojestvensky will have a superiority which will insure victory over Admiral Togo's fleet. The Novoe Vremya calls attention to the fact that Japan was not one of the signatroies of the treaty closing the Dardanelles, and asserts that if Japan had the power she might force an entrance into the Black sea and engage the Russian fleet. Conversely, the paper continues, with the consent of the Porte, there is nothing in the treaty to prevent the exit of the Black Sea fleet to fight some power which is in no wise involved in the treaty.

England Would Object.

It is argued that Great Britain is the only power which might attempt to make trouble over the juncture of the two fleets. The project was warmly advocated by some officers of the admiralty before the war, but it never was sanctioned, and the admiralty does not admit that the subject has been revived. Neither does the foreign office admit that any pressure is being exercised to secure the consent of the Porte for the passage of the Dardanelles by the Black Sea fleet.

WAR OFFICE PUZZLED.

Situation at the Front Is Not Clearly Understood.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 3, 3 a. m.—The situation of the armies below Mukden is again attracting attention, but the movements in progress are very puzzling. The war office is inclined to reticence.

General Renenkampff has hotly pursued a Japanese detachment below Sintsintin as far as the Taitse river, and on the right Russian scouts have explored the Hun river below Liao Yang. All the passes fell into Rennenkampff's hands. The Japanese apparently failed to show their old-time form, and official as well as unofficial dispatches indicate that the edge has been taken off the Japanese fighting capabilities by the cold weather. The same reports say the Japanese threw away their rifles, many of which were captured. Other repors say Japanese officers shot five soldiers who refused to face the foe.

Heavy Bombardment.

There was a heavy bombardment today along the Russian center and right, which migh indicae that General Kuropatkin is preparing to assume the offensive.

It is the general opinion in military circles that the present situation cannot continue much longer, but it is argued that a frontal attack against fortified positions along the Shakhe river is bound to be disastrous to which ever side attempts it. Any serious advance, to be successful, it is believed at the war office, must be accomplished by a wide strategic turning movement, as the armies are too close for tactical flanking operations.

Possible Movement.

Among some of the best informed officers a suspicion exists that Field Marshal Oyama is trying to work Kuroki around east of Sinstintin with a view of striking the Russians above Tie pass, with the object of again trying a decisive coup; but no positive evidence of such a move has yet appeared. Reports the last few days indicate that General Rennenkampff is hotly following up the Japanese re-

(Continued on Page 2.)

MITCHELL JUST A TRIFLE ANGRY

Oregon Senator Will Answer "Not Guilty" at Roll call.

MIXED UP WITH LAND FRAUDS

REFUSES TO GIVE NAME OF THE MAN WHO DECEIVED HIM.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Regarding the statement that he had refused to go to Portland at the earnest and repeated request of the special prosecutor to testify in the land frauds trial, Senator John A. Mitchell said today:

"I was for four months prior to my leaving for Washington, on Nov. 15, continuously in Oregon, and all of the time, with the exception of a few days, in the city of Portland; and, furthermore, it was known to John H. Hall, United States district attorney, for more than a week before I left Portland that I intended to leave for Washington at the time I did. Therefore, if my testimony was regarded as important in the land fraud cases there was ample opportunity to secure my attendance by subpoena; or, even had it been suggested to me without a subpoena that my testimony in the cases was desired, I certainly should have postponed my starting east and would have gladly gone on the witness stand and given any testimony within my knowledge bearing on the cases.

"I arrived in Washington late on the evening of Nov. 23, and, prior to that time, I had not the slightest intimation from any source whatever that my testimony was deemed important or that my presence as a witness was desired by the government or anyone else."

The senator said his reasons for not replying to the dispatch of Nov. 27 from Special Attorney Francis J. Heney asking the name of the attorney at Portland who gave Puter the letter of introduction to him were:

"If I were on the witness stand and the court should rule that it was material and competent for me to give the name of the prominent and reliable attorney referred to in my dispatch, I, of course, would do so; but I did not and do not now feel justified in voluntarily mixing up with the land frauds business the name of a prominent citizen, who, so far as I am advised, has never been indicted and whose name has never in any wise been mixed up in connection with the alleged frauds.

"The affidavits which I transmitted ton Commissioner Hermann, assuming the statements contained in the same to be true—and I had no reason whatever to believe they were not true—presented very strong reasons why the cases refrred to in thse affidavits and pnding in the land office should be made special, to the end that the rights of all parties concerned might be determined at as early a date as possible. If these affidavits, handed me by Puter, were untrue, then I was simply imposed upon by him."

BALLOT BOX IN COURT

Alleged Discrepancy Between the Number of Votes Cast and Those Counted.

Denver, Dec. 2.—Hearing in contempt cases growing out of violations of injunctions writs issued previous to the recent election, was resumed in the supreme court today.

The men charged in the cases on trial are John Sullivan, Democratic committeeman in precinct Nine of ward Five; S. S. Barker, William Reid, Willis E. Spencer, election judges, and Charles W. Branch and John E. Dixon, election clerks.

The substance of the charge against the men is that they conspired to steal the election in the precinct in waich they served by stuffing the ballot boxes; that the election officials refused to appoint a Republican clerk of election, and interfered with supreme court watchers.

Chief Justice Gabbert ordered the ballot box brought into the court and opened. The clerk of the court counted 725 ballots in the box. The returns made by the election officials and certified to by the election commission in the official canvass was 375.

It is claimed that a number of ballots placed in the box were not those of legal voters, and the court appointed two handwriting experts to examine the ballots. They will determine which, if any, are fraudulent and will report to the court tomorrow.

It also developed during the counting of the ballots that there was a discrepancy between the amount of straight Republican votes returned by the election officials and the number disclosed when the box was opened today. The court found 116 of this description, whereas the returns showed seventy-nine. A number of straight Republican votes were found mixed with the bunch of "straight Democratic ballots," and the inference is made that they were counted as such.

Only one witness was examined today. Harry W. Lefevre, a supreme court watcher. He testified to mistreatment of special watchers, refusal of defendants to allow Republican election officials to serve, and related an incident which, he said, occurred at the opening of the ballot box preparatory to counting the ballots after the polls closed. He said that the box was up-turned and the ballots carelessly dumped onto a table. Many fell to the floor. Defendant Barker, he said, stooped to pick up the fallen ballots, and Lefevre said he saw him mix them with others that he had on his person. Lefevre also said there was considerable repeating by Democrats in this precinct.

CREW BLOWN FROM ENGINE BY BLOWN-OUT PLUG

Through the blowing out of the arch flue in Oregon Short Line engine No. 1,511, a fireman, whose name is unknown, was probably fatally injured at 10:30 o'clock last night, while Engineer Burke, scarcely two feet away, escaped with slight injuries. The accident occurred near Farmington and as soon as help could be obtained both members of the crew were taken to the hospital at Ogden.

The locomotive was pulling a long train of freights northward and was proceeding at a good rate of speed when without the slightest warning, there came the sound of an explosion, followed by the crash of the cab structure as pieces of iron ripped their way through.

Engineer Burke was thrown against the side of the cab with great force, escaping by a miracle being struck by any of the pieces of sheet iron torn off by the explosion.

The engine "died" on the spot and in order to obtain medical aid for the two men, the railroad officials in this city, who were notified at once, found it necessary to send another locomotive to Farmington, which conveyed the crew to Ogden.

The fireman's name is Bartlett and his home is in Beloit, Wis.

PASSED THE TEST.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 2.—Two American submarine boats have passed a very successful test at Cronstadt and will be shipped immediately to Vladivostok by rail.

A SURE ENOUGH SHOPLIFTER.

ASKS FOR FUNDS TO AID THE POOR

Salt Lake Charity Association Preparing For Work.

BUSINESS MEN AT THE HEAD

ALL CASES FOR RELIEF WILL BE INVESTIGATED.

The Salt Lake Charity association is now fully organized and is ready to begin relieving the distress of worthy men, women and children of the city just as soon as the requisite funds are provided by those who can afford to give of their plenty. In order that the work for which the association was organized may be inaugurated at once, an appeal has been issued to the business men of the city to contribute to the association's charity fund.

The needs of many are urgent, as is the case in every city during the winter months, when employment is limited and housekeeping expenses are higher than at other seasons, because of the necessity of buying fuel for heating their homes and of purchasing more shoes and heavier clothing. At this time of the year many of the breadwinners are in enforced idleness, and the wives and children and others dependent upon them suffer the pangs of hunger and cold in consequence. It is to those who would but cannot help themselves that the association will give the necessities of life. When possible to do so, work will be provided that will enable those supplied with food, clothing and fuel to pay for what they receive.

Organization is Explained.

The appeal of the association to the business men of Salt Lake follows:

As the public is aware, there was organized in this city in October last an organization known as the Salt Lake Charity association. At that time Dr. T. B. Beatty was elected president, J. B. Evans, secretary, and M. H. Walker, treasurer. A board composed of Dr. T. B. Beatty, J. B. Evans, M. H. Walker, J. D. Wood, Simon Bamberger, Joseph Geoghegan, W. H. Tibbals, W. Mont Ferry, F. A. Druehl and Rev. Elmer L. Goshen, was appointed. These gentlemen have qualified as directors and have incorporated the organization. This board has entire charge of the plan and action of the association.

The personnel of the board and the character of the gentlemen named is sufficient to guarantee a broad and effective charity work. This association has for its purpose the alleviation of poverty, the helping of worthy people in need to help themselves, and the relief of distress and suffering. It is proposed to do away with indiscriminate begging, and if this organization is provided with the funds needed there will be no occasion for individuals to assist seekers after charity.

Woods to Be Superintendent.

The Salt Lake Charity association will investigate all cases seeking aid, and, if convinced of its worthiness will assist to its full extent. M. M. Woods has been appointed as the superintendent of the work, and his acquaintance with the charity work and needs of the city guarantee efficiency in this department. The organization is now in need of and ready to receive funds. If it does your work it must have your hearty co-operation. It is hoped and believed that a general response will be given to this call, and that the association will be furnished with means to enable it to do a large work and relieve the needs of all who are in want, if in our opinion the need is imperative, and it is asked that checks be sent at once to the treasurer, M. H. Walker, at Walker Brothers' bank.

ATTACK AT MIDNIGHT

Much Powder Wasted at Zeigler, but No List of Dead and Wounded.

Duquoin, Ills., Dec. 2.—Guards at the Dyle block house, half way between the town of Zeigler and the pumping station, which are over two miles apart, were driven to cover shortly after midnight by an attack from the woods, in which about fifty shots were fired. An attack was also made on the pumping station, which was arrested promptly by the guards and deputies guarding the plant.

The attacking parties seemed to have centered their forces directly on the pumping station. It is from this plant that all the power which operates the Zeigler mines is obtained, and if the attackers should succeed in destroying this it would shut the mines down completely.

Springfield, Ills., Dec. 2.—Governor Yates made a statement to the Associated Press today that he has not the slightest intention of declaring martial law at Zeigler and that an interview credited to him intimating such an intention is false.

HAS A BEARING ON NORTH SEA CASE

If Roche Could Take a Torpedo Boat Out of an English Port for Russia, Why Could Not the Japanese Do Likewise?

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Tarrow & Co., shipbuilders, in a letter to the Times, explain that owing to the great success of the high speed yacht Tarantula, now owned by W. K. Vanderbilt, jr., they partly completed two similar boats which might be fitted finally as either torpedo boats or yachts. They declined many tempting offers to sell them as torpedo boats because it was suspected they would be transferred to a belligerent. At the government's request in August they stopped negotiations for the sale of one of the vessels to a Paris firm, but sold the Caroline as a yacht, on Sept. 23, to Mr. Sinnett, believing that his purchase was a bona fide one. As a preceaution, however, the government was advised on Sept. 24 and the sale was completed on Oct. 3, the government not having interfered or commented on the sale, and the Caroline sailed on Oct. 6 without any armament, osensibely for Hamburg, and to be towed thence to New York.

The negotiations for the purchase of the Caroline are said to have been conducted by Burke Roche, a former member of the British parliament, and well known in the United States, who represented that he was acting for a resident of New York, who wished to race her against the Tarantula. In order that the identity of the boat might not be evident, he stipulated that the hull should be disguised as much as possible until she could be landed in New York. After leaving the shipyards the Caroline wae coaled and manned with a crew secretly assembled, after which she was taken through the North sea, passed through the Kiel canal under the direction of German pilots, and thence reached Libau, where she was delivered to the Russian naval authorities. It is asserted that Rusisa intended to base her defense of the Dogger Bank affair on Roche's exploit, contending that if he could take a torpedo boat out of an English port and through the North sea without being detected, agents of the Japanese could have done likewise and placed torpedo boats in the way of the Russian Baltic squadron.

GREAT BRITAIN STANDS IN THE WAY

Russian Proposition to Send the Black Sea Fleet Through the Dardanelles Will Meet With Opposition of Japan's Ally.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The possibility of Russia trying to send her Black Sea fleet to the far east strongly engages the attention of England, in view of the complications which would result if such an attempt was made.

It is said that at the beginning of the war Baron Hayashi, Japanese minister, questioned Foreign Minister Lansdowne on the subject and received the most formal assurance that Great Britain would oppose every attempt of the Black Sea fleet to pass into the Mediterranean sea.

It is contended in some quarters that Great Britain could not suffer a violation of the treaties regulating navigation of the Dardanelles without violating the spirit of the Anglo-Japanese treaty, but, whether this is true or not, there is no doubt that the speedy fall of Port Arthur and the destruction of the Russian war vessels there would be welcome news to Great Britain as tending to convince Russia of the uselessness of further endeavors to regain command of the sea in far eastern waters.

The Morning Post, in a scornful editorial article, declares that the British cabinet, which yielded to Russia on several points in the far east, like the Malacca and the Knight Commander cases, and which had allowed the Dogger Bank affair to be referred to arbitration rather than go to war, will not be likely to interfere to prevent the exit of the Black Sea fleet, especially as France, Germany or Austria are not likely to interfere, and predicts that "ere long the Black Sea squadron will be enroute to join Rojestvensky."

A Sevastopol dispatch to the Daily Graphic asserts that Admirals Alexieff and Grand Duke Alexander Michaelovitch (the latter the head of the Russian mercantile marine) both advocate sending out the Black Sea fleet.

In Constantinople, according to a dispatch to the Standard, it is taken for granted that both Great Britain and Turkey would resolutely oppose the exit of the Russian Black Sea fleet.

GASOLINE EXPLODES AND MAN AND WOMAN ARE INJURED BY FLAMES

The explosion of a vat of gasoline at the Model dye works, at 133 South West Temple street, about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, set fire to the building, and C. A. Bonnard, the proprietor, and Mrs. Hanna Johnson, who were working over the vat, were slightly burned about the arms and face, and narrowly escaped being cremated.

Mrs. Johnson was cleaning a coat in the gasoline, and in rubbing it over a board a match which was in one of the pockets was ignited and the gasoline caught fire. In an instant it exploded and the flames filled the building. The glass windows were broken by the explosion, and Mrs. Johnson and Bonnard were hardly able to make their way out of the room.

As soon as the explosion occurred the clothes which were hanging in the room were ablaze, and the fire department was called out. With chemicals and water the fire was extinguished and many of the clothes were saved by the firemen. A few costly garments were cin the vat at the time of the explosion, and several dryers in the rear of the building were full of clothes, but none of these was saved. The loss on the building was estimated at $75, but Mr. Bonnard was unable to set any value on the clothes that were destroyed. There was no insurance carried on the building.

IMPOSSIBLE TASK FOR THE COURT.

Chicago, Dec. 2.—An injunction to prevent his wife from talking was asked today in the circuit court by Thomas P. Wood, a carpenter. In defending his own name from alleged scandal Wood declares he is also acting for the good of Mrs. Margaret Watson. He fears, he says, that his wife will tell things about him to the members of secret societies to which they belong. He also seeks to stop all utterance of his wife in Newtonville, O. In her "overheated imagination," Wood declares, his wife has conjured certain visionary and absurd scandals. The complainant parted from his wife four years ago, when he says she became possessed of "certain religious delusions and theological vagaries. In a letter submitted to the court Mrs. Wood threatens her husband with exposure unless he complies with certain demands as to changing his place of residence.

Schotten's Spices Won Grand Prize.

(Special to The Herald.)

St. Louis, Dec. 2.—Schotten's spices were awarded grand prize, "highest award," at the St. Louis world's fair.

ARRIVED FROM EUROPE.

New York, Dec. 2.—Morton Frewen, the Rev. Canon McLarney and Danny Maher arrived today on the steamship Cedric from Liverpool.

DIED WHILE ON FAREWELL TOUR

Oldest Actress on the American Stage Suddenly Summoned.

DEATH DUE TO APOPLEXY

LONG AND UNIQUE CAREER OF MRS. GILBERT.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—Mrs. George Mary Gilbert, the oldest actress on the American stage, died in her rooms at the Sherman House today shortly after she had suffered a stroke of apoplexy.

The apoplectic stroke came while Mrs. Gilbert was alone with her maid. The maid first sought to lift her on to a couch, but, realizing that Mrs. Gilbert's attack was a grave one, the maid left her where she had fallen and summoned the house physician, who responded immediately to the call. He pronounced the condition of Mrs. Gilbert critical.

Mrs. Gilbert's Chicago engagement in Clyde Fitch's play, "Granny," began at Powers' theatre last Monday, and until today the venerable actress

Mrs. Gilbert.

had appeared to be in her usual health.

Mrs. Gilbert died of cerebral apoplexy. She lived but an hour and a half after being stricken. The attack is said by the attending physician to have been due directly to the shock of a cold water bath.

The physicians were unable to arouse Mrs. Gilbert from the deathlike stupor into which she had sunken, and death came without Mrs. Gilbert having regained consciousness. Dr. Corbus said:

"Mrs. Gilbert had been accustomed to taking cold baths every morning, but to a person of her age this was too strenuous.

Without a Struggle.

The end came without a struggle. There was a smile upon the aged woman's face as she breathed her last. About her, with tear-dimmed eyes, stood her maid, Mrs. Margaret Sweeney, Harry Powers, Frank Aiken, manager of the theatre, and the attending physicians. Three hours before her death the noted actress had arisen and declared she intended to devote the day to shopping.

"I must get out and buy Christmas presents for the child actors and actresses of New York," she said to her maid.

"But, Mrs. Gilbert," expostulated her maid, "it is snowing."

"What does a girl of my age care for snow?" replied Mrs. Gilbert, and she went to take her usual cold bath—a bath as cold as the natural temperature of the water could afford. As she emerged from the bathroom she said to her maid:

"Please call Dr. Owens. I feel ill. The lights look strange and it is growing dark."

A spasm seemed to seize Mrs. Gilbert and suddenly she became unconscious. Just as the clocks were striking 12 Mrs. Gilbert died.

ON THE FAREWELL TOUR.

New York, Dec. 2.—Mrs. Gilbert was the star of the play "Granny," written for her by Clyde Fitch. The company was organized by Charles Frohman and was put before the public as a tribute to Mrs. Gilbert's long career on the stage. Mrs. Gilbert played "Granny" for three weeks in this city, and when she started to tour the country it was the intention to present the play in every city where she had played during her career, and at the conclusion of the long trip she was to retire from the stage.

The ovation to Mrs. Gilbert upon her appearance at New York on the first night of the play was a remarkable and pathetic one, and the old lady was overcome by the warmth of her greeting. Fears were entertained at that time that she was not strong enough for the long tour, but she assured the management of her good health and the trip was started.

Mrs. Gilbert was born in England eighty-three years ago, and came to this country with her husband, who was a dancer, in 1849. She was a member of Augustin Daly's company from 1869 until Mr. Daly's death. Since then she had appeared under the management of Charles Frohman.

For more than a generation Mrs. Gilbert held a unique place in the affections of the New York theatregoing public. She appeared at Daly's in most of the plays produced there, and her work gained for her considerable prominence, although it was not until this year, destined to be her last, that she became a star. The play in which she had the leading part was written especially for her by Clyde Fitch.

At Daly's Mrs. Gilbert took part with the late James Lewis in the Daly production of the old English comedies and it is for her acting in these plays that she will be best remembered.

SENATOR CLARK WILL BUILD ELECTRIC LINE

Missoula, Mont., Dec. 2.—Senator W. A. Clark today paid over $20,000 to John McCormick, as the purchase price of 160 acres of land near Bonner, which the senator bought for electrical purposes. The purchase carries with it an excellent water right and power location and within thirty days work on the dam across the Missoula river will begin. The plan is to build a trolley line between Missoula and Bonner and through the city. The line will be extended to Fort Missoula immediately and later will traverse the Bitter Root valley.

The senator has large holdings of timber lands near the new purchase and within another year his big lumber mill will be removed from Lothrop to the ranch he purchased today.

FIREBUG MAKES HIS APPEARANCE

Blaze Started on the "Pike" in World's Fair Grounds.

HIGH WIND WAS BLOWING

BLAZE EXTINGUISHED AFTER A STUBBORN FIGHT.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 3.—A conflagration which gave the firemen a stubborn fight, and which, owing to the high wind, threatened the entire exposition grounds, was discovered in "Ancient Rome," on the pike, shortly after midnight.

The flames spread with great rapidity and destroyed part of "Fair Japan," all of "Quo Vadis," and "The Streets of Rome." Flying sparks also caused incipient blazes on the roof of the varied industries building, but they were extinguished without material damage.

General Alarm.

A first alarm was immediately followed by a second, third and then a general alarm. The firemen soon had many streams playing on the blazing buildings and the fire was extinguished before it spread further.

While Jefferson guards were in the rear of "Hereafter," on the pike opposite the buildings that were on fire, they saw a light and pounded on the door for admission. After considerable delay they were admitted and found a pile of lighted newspapers in the middle of the floor. They arrested the man that opened the door, after he had given what they considered unsatisfactory replies to their questions. He was taken to the World's fair police station, where he gave the name of Arthur V. Dunn, and a charge was placed against him of "suspected arson." When he was searched a hunting case watch and eleven ladies' hand bags were found.

Fire Was Incendiary.

It is stated by Jefferson guards that the fire was of incendiary origin. The guards who first arrived on the scene declare that they saw a man running away from the place where the blaze originated, but that they lost track of him in the darkness.

Persons connected with "Ancient Rome" say that a watchman, whom they knew as "Scotty" has been missing since the fire was discovered, and they believe that he was burned.

The fire attracted a large number of people to the vicinity of the World's fair grounds, and many wild rumors were circulated regarding the extent of the conflagration. It was stated early today that the loss will not exceed $5,000.

Valuable Painting Lost.

In addition to the loss of the buildings, a collection of oil paintings, depicting scenes in the novel "Quo Vadis" valued at $75,000 were burned. They were painted by Jan Styka, a Polish artist, and were brought to this country under a bond of $50,000.

John McAnnar, employed as a watchman at the Moorish palace, visited the police station and identified Dunn as the man whom he had seen run out of the "Streets of Rome" just after the fire was discovered. McAnnar also stated that the man was accompanied by a woman who ran in an opposite direction. The man, according to McAnnar, ran toward "Hereafter," where Dunn was arrested.

REAL WINTER BEGINS

Cold Wave Sweeping Over Nebraska and Northwestern States.

Chicago, Dec. 2.—Coincident today with the first snowfall of the season the weather bureau here reported that a cold wave in the west is increasing in intensity, zero temperatures prevailing in North Dakota and Montana. Snow is general throughout the northern tier of states.

Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 2.—A cold wave swept over Nebraska today, the temperature at some points going as low as 10 degrees above zero. Snow fell in the north and western portions of the state, and a brisk wind prevailed generally. In eastern Nebraska the minimum temperature was 18 degrees above zero, the coldest of the season.

Dec Moines, Ia., Dec. 2.—Snow began falling here at 9 o'clock this morning and continued intermittently during the greater part of the day. The thermometer registered 21 above. It was the first fall of snow for the season.

Columbus, O., Dec. 2.—Reports from all over the state show that the young wheat is badly damaged by the drouth. With winter at hand the farmers and grain dealers say the outlook is the most discouraging for years. In Licking county farmers are compelled to drive stock miles to streams of running water, as hundreds of wells have gone dry.

MURDER IN MONTANA

Young Ranchman Foully Slain As He Sat at His Table Eating.

White Sulphur Springs, Mont., Dec. 2.—Homer E. Ward, a young ranchman, aged about 23, living about twenty-four miles northwest of here, was found dead in his cabin today. His body was partly burned and there was a bullet hole in the head. A hole, evidently made by a bullet, through a window pane indicated that he had been shot from behind as he was seated at his table eating. The body had then been laid upon the bed, covered with bed clothing saturated with kerosene and a match applied. The act of incendiarism, however, had failed. The dead man's barn was burned.

The crime was probably committed several days ago and was discovered by a man who works at Dan Mumbre's ranch. No motive is known for the crime. The dead man was a brother-in-law of County Attorney Pease of Gallatin county, who, with a deputy sheriff, is working on the case and will call to his aid several detectives if necessary.

COLORADO MOB LAW.

Telluride, Colo., Dec. 2.—Eight union miners who had returned to this city since the strike was called off were placed aboard the outgoing train today by Acting City Marshal Geyer and deputies who had arrested them and ordered to stay from this district.