MINNIETHORN'S CASE

How She Came to Be So Outrageously Assaulted.

Girl's Story Corroborated by Others in Several Perticulars-On One Point It is Wenk,

EUGENE, Jan. 14.-No new developments are being made in the case of the abduction of Minnie Thorn, of Cottage One of the brakemen on the train. B. F. Harvey, has been arrested and access likely to be bound over on circum stantial evidence. Another brakeman is wanted by the authorities, who have been unable to find him. The case is one of considerable interest, not only to the of-ficers, but to the general public as well, and this interest is increasing rather than diminishing. It is hard to get at the true facts of the case by listening to the story of the girl and the decial of Harvey, and

we or three theories are discussed. Minnie Thorn is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Thorn, who live on a small farm near Latham. There are two children of the family-Minnle, aged 16, and her sister, two years younger. Mr. and Mrs. Thorn are quiet and reserved in their habits, and have always been looked upon as peaceful, well-behaved, modest and up-right. Mr. Thorn is said to carry a little Cherokee blood in his veins but his heighbors have none the less regard for im on that account. Minule has been in the habit of attend-

ing Sunday school in Cottage Grove, which is about two miles from Latham. She at-tended Sunday school as usual last Sunday, and as there was a temperance meet cay, and as there was a temperance meeting in the afternoon, she remained for that. After the temperance meeting, which closed about 4 o'clock, she started directly bame. She was alone, and walked on the railroad track. She was seen at the station, and was met on the track by persons who knew her, and this way her steps are traced to the railroad bridge, which is probably within half or three-quarters of a mile of her home. Between this point and Latham the

freight train was wooding up, and the girl got absert the train. The story of the girl is that she was selzed by two mea and put aboard the train, and from that time was unconscious until the train had passed Comstock, the next station beyond Lathum. However this may have been, she was on the train when it started, running through Lathum without stoppling, and the girl was seen sitting or some ties on a flatcar as the train passed the station. Her story is that when she returned to consciousness she was in a box car and a man, supposed to be one of the brokemen, was with her. After a nime he left her glone in the car, and another man came into the car, and she was again subjected to the most outragious treatment. She was given a coat to keep her warm, being told by the men I they dare not take her to the cahome for fear of the conductor. So the girl went on until she reached Roseburg, when the was taken to the caboose by one of her assailants, who, telling her he would so up town and provide a room or her, lacked the door and left her. She was found in this condition the following day by a yardman. She was crying and shivering with cold, and, upon the suggestion from the yardman, she went up town to try to find a place to obtain comfort. After being warmed and fed, she started for the home of her uncle, near the Sol-diers' Home, where she was kindly cared Her uncle then took her to Rose and bought her a ticket and sent

The girl tells a very straight story, and is corresponded in all particulars witnesses know anything of her openis from the time of leaving the

two brakemen toward whom surrocken points are B. F. Harvey, who is now under strest, and N. Patterson, who can not be found by the authorities. The e train crew say he got but it is supposed he got left intentionally

The weak part of the girl's story is the matter of being drugged and losing consciousticss. Those who are not inclined to believe her story in this respect believe she got aboard the flatear by invitation of the brakeman, to ride to the station her home, being then in the power of the brutes, who had little difficulty in

PROGRESS OF RAILROAD SURVEY. Easy Grades on the Line From Hilgard to Grantte.

LA GRANDE, Jan. H.-Mayor J. D. largy, of Hilgard, came down yesterday on business connected with the survey of the new railroad. Mr. Carey was a prime mover in this enterprise, and is one of its most outhusiantle supporters. He states that the survey, which was commenced at Hills rd the first of the week, has ad-vanced to a point about 19 miles above that place. Engineer W. T. Chalk is su-perintending the work, and is now assist-ed by 15 men. The work is progressing it the rate of two miles per day. The mile, and it is estimated that portion of the route will exceed 40 feet to the mile. line of the survey follows the south

Homestend Prients Received.

OREGON CITY, Jan. 14.—Homestead at one have been received at the local and office for the following settlers: John S. Wright, Edjah C. Neal, George Howe, Lovens, B. Weaver, James O. Downing, William Goddes, Bentley T. George, Benjamin F. Skillman, Charles H. Devine, Simon Mauser, James M. Wadsworth, Christian Weber, Albert Bartlett, Rose Wilsex, William N. Cooke, John C. Hess, Wilsex, William N. Cooke, John C. Hess, ce for the following nettlers: John James Tigard, Mary C. Kueneke, John C. Hess, James Tigard, Mary C. Kueneke, Albert L. Miller, Clarendon C. McBride, John Turarilige, Charles H. Blake, Edward T. Pepperling, James D. Hudapeth, Helena J. Westerland, Richard J. Nicholson, James I. Witters, May Young, Lida Ely, Paul-ne Young, Jacob S. Ripley, Mark V. Bur-ion, Fraderick Pultinet, Frank M. Weber, Daniel J. Lechen, Ira M. Hunter, William M. Menroe, Richard A. Zahn, John S. Sykes, William R. Jones, George T. Gragg. John M. Penly, Daniel W. Peely, Charles Young Charles E. Foster, Charles R. On-testiner, Thomas Bust, Albert Hill, Jacob S. Schmid, Axel Isaksen, Prank E. Lent, Simeon J. Wilholf, Lucy E. Harris, Irven Holbrook, Bobort Echinger, Thomas A. Roots, Jouas Y. Kaufiman, Charles M. Duccti, John A. McDonald, Theodore J. Uhiman, Willard Abel, John H. Mills, Jus Adelph Lechner, Phineas Peck, James Paul, Frank Haycox, August Matthewa, Honey C, York, Nicholas C, Lilly; beirs of Derus Bigler, deceased; Edson W, Beeman, Course Armbrest, Mahlon W. W. ington, Arthur Williams, Charles L. Dick,

No Funds to Pay Check.

WASCO, Cr., Jan. 14.—A laborer, giving his name as Wilson, passed a check for \$10 on Moore Bros.' bank, of Moro, on the proprieter of the Western hotel of this city, and on presenting it was found he never had any funds in said bank. He has not been apprehended.

Oregon Notes,

The Milton Eagle has just completed its H. McDonald arrived at Eigin last Tues-

day with 45 horses, purchased in Wallowa county for cavalry purposes.

The amount of money orders sold at the Tiliemook postoffice last month was a recognitional Postmaster Severance reportfur that he received 600, for 25

A national bank with \$75,000 capital is soon to be opened in Canyon City. It will the necks.

be allied with the First National bank, of

Hon. R. N. Donnelly's son set a trap for coyotes last week and caught an eagle that measured seven feet from tip to tip. The Cove Ledger says that mange is getting among the horses of that locality and that two horses afflicted with it were cilled last week.

The democratic and populist county cen tral committees of Maiheur county will meet in Vale February 2. The Ontario Advocate urges them to fuse. HER FAMILY BEARS GOOD NAME

Arthur Hodges, who has been a clerk of Crook county nearly 10 years and is now also mayor of Prineville, will this week marry Miss Stella Gesner, of Salem. Judge Bradshaw Instructed the clerk of Wheeler county not to draw a jury for the January term of court, there not being sufficient business to justify it. This has saved the county at least \$1000.

W. M. Stoker killed a large cougar on Catherine creek, Union county, Thursday. The beast, after being shot, made for the hunter, but expired at his feet. It was 19 feet long and weighed 150 pounds.

The Eastern Oregon Agricultural Society is still unable to locate its fair for this year, four votes being cast for Union county and one for Grant, at a meeting of directors, held last week. New officers are soon to be elected, however, and then, it is expected, harmony will be restored. It is expected that final proof of the townsite of Granite, Grant county, will be made at The Dalles land office next Thursday. No contest has been filed and none is looked for. The granting of a certificate now will clear up the question of titles in Granite that has vexed and retarded the growth of the town much. There are all kinds of rumors about rallroads, logging roads, tramways, cable lines and every other kind of a road, even to a tollroad, talked of for Columbia county, says the St. Helens News, Should the Northern Pacific run a branch logging road up Scappoose creek, tunnel through Bunker hill and go down Clatskanie, new life will be put into the interior of Columbia county.

INDICTMENT OF ENGLAND.

President Steyn Charges That She Has Acted With Treachery. -

The New York Journal has the follow ing statement issued by President Steyn, of the Orange Pres State, in explanation of his country's action in siding with the Transvaal:

The Boers trekked into these parts early in 1837. They had scarcely settled in their new homes before Governor Sir Harry Smith, of the colony, proclaimed the English sovereignty over us again. He sent a command of soldiers to enforce the proclamation. They were met by a handrul of Boers at Boomplaats, where an en-gagement took place. It resulted very na-turally, under the conditions, in favor of the English, and the sovereignty was de-

"Afterward Sir Harry Smith sent 10,000 men under General Cathcart to proclaim that part west of our present boundary which was occupied by the Basutos. The Basutos were, as they are now, a mag-nificent race of fighting men, and their army at that time was enormous. The British were so thoroughly defeated by the natives that they retreated back to the colony. You see, they had stirred up the Basutos, and since the natives had defeated such an army of Englishmen the Basutos concluded that their respect for a handful of Boer hunters and farm-

ers was not well founded. The Basutos began raiding our settle en's and stealing all the cattle. We men's and steading all the catte. We pleaded with England to protect us, since they had stirred up the natives, and claimed us as subjects. But they refused, and said we must return to the colony or

hift for ourselves. "England signed the convention of 1854 o us. The convention provided that Eng and would never interfere with the nathat we were to receive a fair share of the customs duties on imported goods con-sumed in our state, and also, that all our ummunition would always be delivered to us free of duties. From 1856 to 1884 the Basutos made periodical raids on our farms, driving away the cattle and killing

all the inhabitants they could.

"President Brant saw that no progress could be made in the state until the Basuwere conquered and from 1864 to 1869. Boers, 1500 men capable of fighting, raged war on the blacks. We drove them rom kopje to kopje, from stronghold to tronghold, until finally we had them on heir knees in their last stronghold. "Now comes one of those despicable iralts of the English character. Just as oon as the English saw that we were erranging a treaty with the Basutos Sir Philip Wodehouse stepped in and pro-claimed the Basutos under British protec-tion. They took the territory. You see at once that after three years' desperate ighting we were bankrupt as a govern-ment. The farmers had returned to their riginal desolation. Just when we though we were going to secure the fruits of our war England took the territory, which is the richest in South Africa. We could not

ip ourselves.
"At the end of the same year that Engand robbed us of the most fertile part of Africa the news spread over the world hat diamonds had been discovered. Now comes the greatest robbery in history, Damonds were first discovered north of the Orange river, near its confluence with the Limpopo river. At once England claimed the territory. We protested.

"In the papers accompanying the con-ention giving us our independence were titles to farms right where the diamonds were discovered. When we produced this evidence England changed the foundation of her claims and stated that the territory was hers by right of sovereignty over a erty, race of natives near that section.

Then we pointed out the explicit article in the convention in which she agreed not to in any way meddle with the natives north of the Orange river.

"But in the meantime English officials nade out a definition of our western horier. This mede the d'amond fields just west of our border. The boundary was lefined as running due north from a certific levils levils ou the Orenes five over tain kopje on the Orange river oveer 'Dahld's grave'—the burial ground of an old chief—to the Vaal river. Then more dlamonds were discovered farther east, The Britons claimed these as being on british territory.

"One night some miners moved 'Dav'd's rave' further east. We were protesting grave further east. We were protesting that even this fictitious boundary did not include the new diamond field. They surveyed it and; sure enough, the miners had failed to move the grave far enough east

Then they put the British flag up over the mines anyway, and asked us what we were going to do about it. "We were a handful of poverty-stricken farmers."

Debs Says We're Not Prosperous. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 14.—Eugene V. Debs. of Indiana, the labor leader, in

n address at the Academy of Music this afternoon, said:

afternoon, said:

"We are told today that we are in an era of unparalleled prosperity, I say that it is a ghastly lie. Love and abject poverty do not dwell together, and there are thousands of children being raised under conditions which cannot fail to make them. hem paupers."
Mr. Debs said the trust of today is the

outgrowth of natural evolution, and in itself is not an evil. Continuing, he said: "The century which is just closing marks an epoch, and a critical period, in industrial conditions in this world. The competitive system is the bane of the world foday. It is responsible for the conditions so graphically described in that oem, 'The Man With the Hoe.' The new entury will not tolerate this system, and early years will see it absolutely abolished.'

When the Boers form a firing line noody is left to look after the horses which are trained to remain where they are, as on as they feel the reins dropped over WOMAN DIED ON TRAIN

WAS ACCOMPANYING HUSBAND'S CORPSE HOME TO SEATTLE.

Seized With Hemorrhage in Dining-Car in Siskiyou Mountains, and the End Soon Came.

ASHLAND, Or., Jan. 14.—Mrs. C. M. Foote, of Los Angeles, Cal., aged 73 years, died suddenly on the north-bound Oregon express between Gazelle and Montague, at o'clock this afternoon. She was seized with a hemorrhage while eating her meal in the dining-car and was assisted to her berth in the Pullman sleeper, where she died in a few minutes.

The deceased woman was taking the re-mains of her late husband, who died a

Works, Anacortes, \$2009; Thurston County Lumber Company, Seattle, \$100,000; La Node Mining Company, Seattle, \$100,000; Seattle Deaconess Home Association, Seattie: British Columbia Golden Eagle Min ing Company, Spokane, \$30,000; Nonnarell Mining Company, Spokane, \$75,000; Rainler Chemical Works, Rainler, \$50,000; Red Mountain Mining & Development Com-pany, Seattle, \$1,000,000; Industrial Improvement Company, Tacoma, \$7000; Thacker Wood & Manufacturing Company, Olympia, \$600; Freeland Association, New-ell, \$10,000; First Bank of Colton, \$25,000; Great Mammoth Copper Mining Company Seattle, \$1,500,000.

Notes of Columbia County,

ST. HELENS, Or., Jan. 14.—Houlton school district has levied a 10-mill special school tax for the ensuing year.

St. Helens school gave a public entertainment last evening, at which \$26.50 was raised to purchase a flag for the use of the school on "flag days." Patriotism is not waning here.

Edwin Merril commenced suit against few days ago in Los Angeles, to Scattle B. C. Enyert to recover possession of his for burial, and was accompanied by her Deer island ranch. The first trial resulted

GEORGE F. MERRIMAN



NEWLY APPOINTED POSTMASTER AT MEDFORD.

MEDFORD, Or., Jan. 14.—George F. Merriman, the new postmaster at Medford, is a native son of Oregon. He is the eldest son of W. H. Merriman, who, in 1851, made a home where the town of Riddles, Douglas county, now stands, and later took part in the Indian wars. The son has spent most of his life in Jackson county at his trade, blacksmithing, and whenever occasion offered has put in heavy blows for every republican president nominated since he cast his first vote.

son-in-law and daughter. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Kilbourn, with whom she expected to make her future home in Seattle. Her body was put in a casket here, transferred to the baggage car and placed alongside that of her late husband and continued on with the regular north-bound train.

DANGER IS NOW PAST.

Cool Weather Stopped Melting of Snow-Much Damage Done. SPOKANE, Jan. 14.—The floods in the Potlach and Clearwater rivers are receding. The wires to Kendrick and Juliaetta ing. The wires to kendrick and Junaetta are down, hence meager information comes from there, but enough to show that no further damage has been done. Lewiston has mall for the first time in three days. All travel in that vicinity is by wagon. Trains are everywhere tied up in the valleys

The line of road from Kendrick to Lew- year. iston, on the Northern Pacific, is obliterated in many spots, and no trains will run for two weeks on that portion of the

like a milirace. The ferryboat broke from the cable in the middle of the stream today, but was caught before going far and towed to shore. The weather in Eastern Washington is

and all danger from further floods is believed to be past.

WATERS FAST RECEDING.

Railroad Grade Damaged by Green

River-Land Washed Away. TACOMA, Jan. 14.—The weather has sui-denly turned cold, and the waters of the rivers which have been causing damods in the valleys have gone down. On the mountains the streams are all reported to be frozen, and the melting of shows has stopped. The Northern Pacific has cleared its tracks and fears no more trouble. The overland train due here from the East at noon Saturday arrived at 11 o'clock this morning, and to-day's overland came in tonight. Outgo-ing trains are on time. Considerable damage has been done by Green river floods to the grades on the Palmer cut-off. The Puyallup river has gone down five feet in 24 hours, and the Stuck is subsiding At Puyallup several acres of farm lands have been washed away by the Puvallup, and damage has been done to town prop-

January Floods Subsiding.

SEATTLE, Jan. 14.-Reports received here today from White river valley towns and from points north of this city are to the effect that the January floods are subsiding and that no further damage will be done. Trains today were only a few hours late, and are expected to be on time tomorrow. No rain has fallen here during the past 24 hours, and the weather has been much cooler, which has resulted in a subsidence of the floods

Lower Temperature Checked Flood. PENDLETON, Jan. 14.-Lower temperature in the Blue mountains checked the freshet during yesterday. Every bridge along the Umatilia river, from its mouth to its source, was regarded as in danger, and some were damaged. All damaged bents have been replaced so trains are now

WORK TRAINS COLLIDE.

One Man's Leg Was Broken-Track Blockaded 12 Hours, ROSEBURG, Jan. 14.-Two special trains, tle train, cast-bound, and a staam-shover, west-bound, collided in the west end of tunnel No. 3, about two and one-half miles west of Westfork, this evening. One man

(Superintendent Fields, of the Southern Pacific, when seen in Portland last night regarding the accident, said that trains would be delayed about 12 hours both ways. The name of the only man injured could not be learned. His leg was

is reported injured. All trains are de-

broken.)

New Washington Incorporations. OLYMPIA, Jan. 14.—The following ar cles of incorporation have been filed in the office of the state secretary in the past week: University Company, Tacoma, 110,000; Fraternal Order of Hawks, Seattle; Poland-China Gold Mining Company, Chesaw, \$200,660; Sumpter Free Gold Min-ing Company, Spokane, \$75,000; Baker County Mining Company, Seattle, \$109,000; La Fieur Gold & Copper Company, Ta-coma, \$75.000; The Sound Timber Company, Davenport, \$600,000; Microbane Medical pany. Seattle, \$20,000; M. C. Moore & ons, Walla Walla, \$100,000; The Novelty | and Canada.

Unknown Man Killed by Train. PENDLETON, Jan. 14.-An unknown man was struck by the west-bound freight train at 4:30 o'clock this morning, at Meacham, in the Blue mountains. The body was crushed beneath the engine and car wheels and was dragged quite a dis-tance. He was a stranger there, no one being able to identify him. The coroner is now there endeavoring to ascertain who

Washington Notes.

The total number of arrests made in Spokare during the year 1899 amounted to 4531, an increase of 905 over the preceding Ralph Cosens, of Bickleton, Klickitat British territory. purchased the Huzze ran east of that town, paying \$10 per acre for

The annual report of the treasurer of Kalama shows that that place is not only out of debt but has more than \$500 in her treasury.

The longest train that ever came into Chehalis arrived a few days ago, and was distributed along the Chehalis-South Bend branch at the various mill centers. It consisted of 60 empty cars.

The county commissioners of Lewis county have let a contract for the build-ing of a ferry-boat, to be operated on the Cowlitz at Fulton. The boat will be (5 feet long and 20 feet in width. It will be in operation about March 1.

The farmers out in the vicinity of the Butte, in Klickitat county, engaged in a coyete hunt a few days ago. There were 18 men in the party and a score or two of dogs. They found a den of the animals on top of the Butte, but falled to capture any of them.

The Chinamen of Spokane have joined a society organized for the express purpose of stirring up a revolution in their native country. They have sworn to de-throne the empress now ruling over their country and to restore Emperor Kwang Hsu to his rightful power.

On exhibition at a hotel in Wallula is a lot of great bones, apparently belong-ing to a mastodon, which were unearthed by the workmen on the Snake River Val ley raliway recently. The bones were found in solid soli 40 feet below the sur-The bones were face, and so far have not been accounted for. Several of the bones are almost perfect and show that they belonged to an animal much larger than any now roam ing the sand hills of this section.

One of the largest individual sales wheat this year was that of B. F. Man chester, a farmer living eight miles south west of Colfax, who sold to Charles De France 11,700 bushels of wheat stored in the warehouse at Mackenema for 38 cents per bushel, sacked in the warehouse. This is only a part of Mr. Manchester's crop of 1899. He has 1600 acres of land but a large part of it was summer-fal-lowed last year. De France is Palouse country agent for G. W. Tracey, of Port-

Will Plunge Into Routine Work. WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.-The house will

plunge into the routine work of the sea-sion this week. Most of the time, except-ing Friday, which has been set apart for paying tribute to the memory of the late Vice-President Hobart, will be devoted to the consideration of appropriation bills. It is expected that both the urgent deficiency and the pension appropriation bills will be passed this week. The former, containing, as it does, many millions for the army and navy, may raise the whole question as to the insurrection in the Philippines, with its ailled issues, and leed to a very protracted debate. How far the republican leaders will allow the debate to run has not yet been deter-mined, but if the democrats be insistent and persistent they can hardly be refused everal days, in view of the large amount of appropriations involved. The pension appropriation bill is also likely to cause some spirited debate, owing to the dispoition in certain quarters to criticise the loubtless will be made to legislate upon the bill reversals of some pension commis-sioner's rulings, but as all such legislaion is subject to a point of order, it will There is no present prospect that the Roberts case will get into the house before next week.

Many Entries for Poultry Show. CINCINNATI, Jan. 14.-There are over 1000 entries for the poultry show this week, including handlers from all states

POSSIBILITY OF ITS SEIZURE BY GREAT BRITAIN.

Would Stop the Supply of Arms to the Boers-Portugul's Treatles With England.

Delagon bay is a name rendered drearily familiar to newspaper readers by the ar-bitration proceedings of which it has been the subject for more than 20 years, writes "Ex-Attache" in the New York Tribune. All eyes are now turned toward Delagon bay for a reason of an infinitely more sen-sational character. For within the next few weeks, perhaps even before this let ter appears in print, Delagon bay is likely to become the object of some high-handed action on the part of either Great Britain or of the Transvaal, possibly the scene o some desperate conflict between the two and, in any case, of events that are likely to convert the war now raging between the Boers and the English into an issue of international character—that is to say, an issue which will afford to certain foreign powers a pretext for diplomatic interven tion in the quarrel.
Delagoa bay belongs to Pertugal, which

is too weak to defend it against any act of aggression on the part either of the Boers or of the English. Not only is it the sole port worthy of the name and offering any harborage to men-of-war and to merchantmen along the entire east coast of Africa, but it is the only port by means of which the Boers are receiving both the men and the war material that enable them o continue the struggle against the Eng lish. True, English cruisers have the right to stop and examine upon the high seas any foreign shipping which they may suspect of carrying contraband of war for the Boers. But any real search at sea is out of the question, since it is manifestly im possible to shift the entire freight of a big trading steamer in order to ascertain whether guns and war material are secreted at the bottom of the hold, in the same way there is no means of discovering whether there is any truth in the essentially pacific and commercial pretexts which the large number of military-looking passengers give as the object of their journey to South Africa. So long as the Boers are able to draw unlimited supplies of war material and all the reinforcement they need from Europe via Delagon bay, the English will be to such an extent handicapped in their efforts to get the better of the Transvaal that the war is likely to be indefinitely prolonged. On the other hand, were Delagoa bay to be suddenly closed to the Boers, and were the lat-ter in this manner entirely cut off from the outer world, the war could be brought to a speedy conclusion by Great Britain.

What I Possession Means,

The Boers, ie Portuguese and the Eng-ilsh all real) this. President Kruger ful-ly understands that if England obtains possession of Delagoa bay she will be able to bring the war to an early and successful end. Great Britain knows that if the Boers get possession of Delagon bay dou-ble, and even treble, the number of men and the time will be needed to defeat the Fransyaal, the strength of whose position in the present conflict would be increased by at least 60 per cent, and Portugal, thoroughly aware of this condition of af-fairs,, is now convinced that the seizuve of Delagoa bay, either by the Boers or by the English, is inevitable and immi-

At the outset of the war Portugues sympathies were with the English, and for ome weeks before hostilities actually were begun the Portuguese authorities even went so far in their demonstrations of good will toward Great Britain as to stop the conveyance of great guns and war ma-terial of every kind destined for the Boers via Delagea bay. Their friendly inten-tentions, however, were frustrated by the prime minister of the English Cape Colo ny, who at the time when the Boer imstopped at Delagon bay permitted Presi dent Kruger to bring in all the heavy ord-nance, ammunition, etc., that he wanted by way of Cape Town; that is to say, over

This naturally served to discourage Portuguese, and the heavy reverses which England has sustained since the beginning of the war have tended still further to di minish their eagerness to favor the British at the expense of the Transvaal. The latter's frontler is but 40 miles from Delagor bay, which, moreover, is connected by a line of railroad with the Boer capital, Pretoria, less than 300 miles away. There p nothing whatever to prevent the Eoerfrom taking advantage of the railroad to sweep down from their border line a Komati Poort upon Lourenco Marques, two core miles away, and to seize Delagoa bay y means of a "coup de main." The Poruguese government gives this danger at an excuse for permitting at present the unrestricted Boer importation of war suplies and reinforcements via Delagoa bay he part of the Portuguese officials at Lourenco Marques to conceal these fla-grant violations of the laws of neutrality and there is no doubt that even if they ere not prompted to act thus by appre hension of a Boer seizure their scruples of the score of the obligations of neutrality would be quieted by means of Boer gold. For there is no more corrupt class of officials in the world than those to whom King Carlos of Portugal intrusts the ad-

ministration of his unfortunate colonies.

England's Occupation Necessary, In view of the colossal interests at stake, it seems incredible that England will permit Delagoa bay to be rushed and seized by the Boers. Now there is only one way England can guard herself from this danger and prevent any such result, and that is by occupying Delagon bay herself. The possession of the place offers her untold advantages. Not only would it have the effect of cutting off the Transvaal from all intercourse with the outer world and en-tirely arresting the Boer source of supplies but it would likewise place Great Britain within striking distance of Pretoria, According to the most recent and reliable information on the subject, that portion of the Transvaal which lies between the Por tuguese frontier station at Komati Poort and the Boer capital is entirely undefended and denuded not merely of troops, but even of men, the farms being occupied at resent exclusively by women and chil-ren. Indeed, young Winston Churchill seems to have experienced little or no difficulty in traversing the 200 and odd miles to Delagon bay after making his escape from Pretorla, where he was held as a

An English selzure of Lourence Marques yould therefore compel the Transvani at nee to withdraw its forces from Ladysmith, from Kimberley and from other oints in the south, east and west of the the capital from Delagon bay. In this way General Sir Redvers Buller, Lord Methuen, Sir George White and all the other British mmanders now confronted by superio es of Boers would be relieved of the peril by which they are menaced. In fact, he advantages which England would de-ive from the selzure of Delagon bay, and he urgency of occupying it before it can he rushed by the Boers, are so obvious that it is difficult to understand why Great Eritain should have waited so long to do 50. In fact, the only reason that can be conceived for her neglect to adopt such measure is that she had underestimated the power of the Transvaal and expected to be able to bring the war to a speedy nd successful issue without resorting to

From an international point of view, England would be perfectly justified in selz-ing Delagon bay. In the first place, Portugal, since the beginning of the present war, has been guilty of the most flagrant vio-intions of the laws of n-utrality, her only excuse being the peril to which she is ex-posed of having Lourenco Marques taken by the Boers. Secondly, there are in ex- | tional developments are expected.

latence treatles between Portugal and Great Britain, eight in number (several of them never yet publicly promulgated, but nevertheless in force), according to the terms of which England tinds itself to de-fond Portugal against all foreign invasand external aggression. For the purpose of enabling England to carry out its treaty engagements in this particular, she has re ceived under these agreements authority from Portugal to enter and occupy all her ports, the Tagus being specifically men

English Treaties With Portugal. Attention was first called to these treaties when, at the time of the threatened invasion of Portugal by the Spanish republic in 1873, Lord Granville , then secretary o state for foreign affairs in London, in structed the English a.nbassador at Madrid to inform the Spanish government that Great Britain stood ready to defend Portugal in accordance with the stipulations of treatles between the two countries in exstence. About two years ago another and supplementary treaty was concluded between Portugal and England, the terms of which have never yet been officially promulgated, but which are known to com-prise an undertaking on the part of Eng-land to re-establish Portugal financially, as the British have done with Egypt and Bussia to London necessary. These were Slam, and to this end to administer certain partly direct, but chiefly by way of Gerof Portugal's outlying estates, Delagoa bay being one of them. The king of Portugal, n referring to the trenty in the first week of January of the year now drawing to a close, informed the cortes at Lisbon that the agreement was not only destined "to preserve our colonial domain in its comlete integrity as the sacred heritage of

the nation, but will likewise be turn account and developed us the solid basis There is every reason to believe that the treaty in question is virtually the same which the late Sir Robert Morier negotiat ed and signed at Lisbon in 1879, according to the stipulations of which England recived the right to embark and disembark troops, stores and mentions of war at Lourenco Marques, and either to keep them there or else to convey them across Portuguese territory to any point that i might see fit. This treaty of 1879 did no at the time receive ratification by the Por luguese cortes, and subsequently, when the Lisbon government secured the legislative majority necessary to pass it, the British cabinet of the day, which it is needless to say was a liberal administration, turned a deaf ear to Sir Robert Morier's entreaties and gave him to understand that it was not worth while botherine any more about the matter. Fortunately, Lord Salisbury has repaired this neglect, carried out the project of Sir Robert Morier, and secured the ratification of the Portuguese cortes to the most recent treaty with King Carlos.

Admitting the fact that Delagon buy is threatened with invasion by the Boers.

since the Portuguese authorities there give this as an excuse for their failure to fulfil the obligations imposed upon them by the laws of neutrality, England has, according o the terms of her various treaties with Portugal, a perfect right to effect an immediate military and naval occupation of Lourenco Marques and of Delagoa bay, not necessarily with a view of annexing this desirable strip of coast line territor to her empire in South Africa, but merely with the idea of holding it for a time on behalf of Portugal, and without any theoretic interference or suspension of the sovreignty of King Carlos over that portion of the Dark Continent, That Germany's approval to some such scheme as this is already acquired by a treaty concluded two years ago between the kaiser and the British government is en open secret, ai-though the terms of the treaty have never yet been published, Lord Salisbury havlng considered it prudent to secure Em-peror William's good will, in view of the fact that the Delagon railroad line to Preoria is an altogether German enterprise, owned by Berlin capitalists, while King Carlos of Portugal is, strictly speaking, German prince, being a scion of the Ger-man sovereign house of Coburg and com-prising among his titles the German one of Duke of Saxony.

Whether or not any other European

power would avail itself of Great Britain's occupation of Delagon say to intervene in the war between England and the ss with the object of preventing England | day, showed great firmness. Americ Africa than for the purpose of inducing her to make concessions of a territoria character in other parts of the world. Rus which Lord Salisbury predicted last spring that within 18 months' time the English people would know its geography better than that of the English channel, while France has set her heart upon Morocco In one word, the apples which Russia and South Africa, but in the extreme north west of the Dark Cons. Sert and in Asia France, it may be remembered, has always been particularly fond of the polic for any increase of area on the part of other state, making the demand on the lea that it is necessary to preserve the alance of power. There is not the slightest likelihood, how

ever, of England making any such conces-sion to Russia and France, either in conection with Morocco or on the Perstar gulf, and there is no doubt that, somet than yield, Great Britain would prefer to fight both powers in addition to the Trans-vaal. It would not be by any means the first time that England had found herself face to face with a condition of powers. In fact, the story of the conditions against Great Britain is one which cannot fan to fill Englishmen with pride for the past and hope for the future. In 1725 England France, Spain, Prussia, Bavaria, Sweden and Sardinia, in addition to the serious Jacobite rising in the United Kingdom. The next coalition was one of France and Spain, the third one of France, Spain, Holland, and of the newly constituted United States, Ireland being in a state of rebel lion. The fourth coalition against Great Britain was in 1797, when France, Spain and Holland united to drive her from the seas, and in 1801 France and Spain were once more united, along with Russia, Den-mark and Sweden, for the avowed purpose of destroying England's empire of the sea. The last coalition was that formed by Naoleon at the height of his power, in 190%, From every one of those struggles with foreign coulitions, England issued forth dictorious, the only loss which she sus-ained having been that of those American donles now known as the United States loss which was more than atoned for, erritorially and economically speaking, by he extension of her empire in India, Under he circumstances, it will readily be understood that Great Britain is not likely to permit herself to be buildozed by any European condition, all the more as the lat-ter would be restricted to France and to Russia, and possibly some second or thirdrate power, such as Turkey or Spain

J. J. Riley and Eli Polovich, who were working with the unfortunate men, escaped miraculously without a scratch. The four men were working in a drift on the 1900-foot level, and had fired a round of holes. They supposed all had gone off, and returned to the drift to

Blast Hung Fire and Killed Two Men

BUTTE, Mont., Jan. 14.-Joe Mclivich

and Joseph Maxwell, working in the Co-

tusa-Parrott mine, were instantly killed at an early hour this morning by the ex-

plosion of a blast that had hung fire-

went off. Wife No. 2 Got the Hody, SIOUX FALLS, In., Jan. 14.-The remains of Dr. Gustave Mahe, whose body two wives claimed, was buried today by wife No. 2. Although wife No. 1, in San Francisco, demanded custody of the re-mains, local officials decided to lasue a burial permit to wife No. 2, and she had charge of the ceremonies. Mare sensa-

GERMAN MONEY EASIER STOCK MARKET THROUGH THE WEEK WAS OPTIMISTIC.

> Still Cause for Apprehension is Not Entirely Removed, According to Conservative Judgment.

> BERLIN, Jan. H .- A leading official of the Reichsbank, in the course of an in-terview today, made the following statement regarding the financial situation:

"The gold movement in December re-ulted in a considerable increase of Germany's gold stock; about 19,000,000 marks went to England, but more than 90,900,-000 marks were imported from Russia. This was due to the fact that Russia had been unable to raise a loan in Western Europe to meet the interest upon her engugaments, and was compelled to send gold instead. Furthermore, the British banks refused to prolong the Russian drafts, thus rendering remittances from many. Hence the apparent export from Germany to London was really a mere matter of transit.

"Since the beginning of this year the export has been almost nothing. A second reduction in the bank rate before the end of January is possible, but everything de-pends upon the further developments of the market. The bourse has taken too aptimistic a view of the money situation, in view of the fact that the rapid fall in counts since January I has been largely

Private discount declined all of last reck, reaching an unexpectedly low point, t is apprehended, however, that the ease f the market is transient, imamuch as many loans which have hitherto been postponed because of dear money will soon come upon the market. London exchange continued to fall until the clos-

for pig fron purchased in England.

The stock market throughout the week showed an optimistic tone. Prices in all departments advanced, confers and frons considerably. Reports from the coal and law content and law content and law content and law companions and law companions above the coal and law content above to the coal and law coal and la iron centers show a fresh spart, orders multiplying and prices again rising. Coke is 35 marks per ton, as against I7 last summer. It is reported that coal ship-ments from the United States would be welcomed as a relief.

Negotiations are progressing favorably towards reopening the Berlin product

bourse.

FRENCH WARSHIPS IN POSSESSION First Seized Chinese Gunboats, Then

Took Entire Bay. TACOMA, Jan. 14.—The steamer Elim Brunch brings news from Shanghai that French warships have taken possession Kwong Chau Wan bay, where a boundary dispute has been pending for several months. The French commenced opgrations by seizing two Chinese gunboats. destroying their guns and ammunition and taking the officers aboard the French ship as prisoners. The warships then shelled 29 Chinese vilinges, compelling the Chinese troops to move back.

A four hours battle took place at Veg-luco, in which the French lost four killed and 28 wounded. The Chinese loss was

After the Chinese retreated, the French forces were divided into four expeditious, which pillaged and burned many villages on their march back to the sanshore Several mandarins surrendered to prevent the burning of their towns. They are held as hostages to prevent rotalistion by the

London Market Rendy for a Boom. LONDON, Jan. 14.—The stock exchange ast week was quiet but expectant, with heaper money. Any British suc South Africa would certainly start a sharp upward movement. This, should the British gain a very decisive visiory. in the war between England and the would without doubt, develop a veritable Transvani is exceedingly doubtful. It is boom, Consols improved to 29%, other just possible that Russia and France might gilt-edged securities followed suit, and make some such move. But it would be the whole market, at the closing yester overy was largely due to Berilla buy Among the increases were: Deriver & Riu Grande preferred, 15; Southern Pacilie, 5. Money was in good supply; call loans, 18,02 per cent, for a week, 25,025, and for three mouths' bills, 35,025.

ALMOST BURIED ALIVE.

Accidental Discovery That Woman

Was Not Bead. EAST ST. LOUIS, III., Jun. 14.-Mrs. Christiana Hirth emerged from a transa-this morning to find berself under process of being embalmed and prepared for the grave. The discovery of life was the result of the morest accident, and as-tounded the undertaker. A movement of an eyel'd saved the woman from death at he hands of the undertaker or from burial

This morning while her husband watched at her bedside at the hospital she gave a deep sigh, and then seemed to breather no more. When the county physician arrived he felt her pulse and made other tests and then personanced her deaf. The county undertaker was called, and shortly

afterward proceeded to embains the body in the dead-room. Mrs. Hirth was placed on the cooling board and the work of preparing her for bur al began. The body was cleaned and bur al began. The body was cleaned and partially bleached. On each eye a weight was placed to hold down the lids. Over the face a white cloth, saturated with bleaching fluid, was spread. The under-taker heard something fall. When ready to remove the bleaching cloth he noticed that one of the weights had follow off. In replacing it he thought he detected a slight provement of the eyelash. There was no heat of nuise or sign of breath. was no leat of pulse or sign of broath, however, so he set about preparing his instruments for the injection of the poisonous fluids used in embalming. While thus engaged he heard another noise. Again the weight had fallen. Again he noticed a faint quiver of the eyelid. Then he ap-plied the most powerful test known to undertakens and was rewarded with a faint sign of life. He summened assistance and the body was removed to a bed in the

hospital. The doctor was called and restoroma and was able to move her body She was unable to discuss her experience, out made signs to indicate that she was onscious of all that had maken place. It

The Use of Sugar and Sait.

Law's Carroll Picture Book. I may as well just tell you a few of the hings I like, and then, whenever you want to give me a birthday present (my birthday comes once every seven years, on the fifth Tuesday in Aprils, you will know what to give me. Well, I like, very much indeed, a little mustard with a bit of heef spread thinly under it; and I like brown sugar-only it should have some upple pulding mixed with it to keep it from being too sweet; but perhaps what I like best of all is sait, with some soup poured over it. The use of the soup is to hinder the sait from being too dry, and it helps to malt

Want American Consuls.

Since Alsace and Lorraine were ceded by France to Germany at the end of the France-Prussian war, no nation has been allowed to maintain consular representa-tives within their limits. The cities of Strasburg and Metz have lately usked that they be allowed to have American o ates on account of their growing trade with this country.