

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week Called From the Telegraph Columns.

General Erabant has occupied Lady-Grand.

More Christians have been massacred north of Tien-Tsin by the "boxers."

Kentucky Republicans indorse the administration of President McKinley.

Disease is causing the deaths of many American soldiers in the Philippines.

Filipinos reject civil marriage, claiming it as no more than concubinage.

Boer peace envoys will be allowed to present their credentials at the state department.

Collector of Customs Ivey has withdrawn his resignation and will serve out his term in Alaska.

F. P. Dengal, who eloped from Prosser, Wash., with a Mrs. Brackenbury, was arrested in Spokane.

There is a strong sentiment in favor of Hepburn, of Iowa, for vice-president on the Republican ticket.

Manila editors and correspondents protest against the press censorship. Many papers are shutting up shop.

Four persons perished in the fire in the Hotel Helena, in Chicago. Guests were forced to jump from windows.

Elijah Moore, aged 19, who murdered Rev. Jesse Moore, his father, at Dexter, Mo., November 1 last, was executed.

Americans in Yucatan lose contracts on electric and bridge work through being underbid by Englishmen and Germans.

Fire destroyed the works of the Canada Cycle & Motor Company of St. Catharines, Ont., causing a loss of half a million dollars.

Columbian rebels threaten Panama, great excitement prevails in that city and United States vessels have been ordered to the scene.

An alleged nobleman, charged with forgery, in a Victoria, B. C., court, swallowed glass during the trial and will die. His name was Elliott.

A factory is now constructing at Corvallis to manufacture many articles of hardware, thus utilizing valuable timber that has been going to waste.

Webster Davis was called upon to speak at the Missouri Republican convention, but a debate on the question of appointing a committee to escort him to the stage came near disrupting the convention.

Secretary Gage, in response to an inquiry from the house of representatives as to the extent of the influx of Japanese, has submitted a letter from immigration Commissioner Powderly, stating that the arrivals for the nine months ending March 31, last, were 4,427.

General Buller occupied Dundee.

Senator Clark, of Montana, has resigned.

President Steyn's brother captured by General Buller.

Great rush is on from Dawson to gold diggings of the Koyukuk.

There is no hope of action by the senate on the Nicaragua canal bill this session.

Germany is seizing Congo Free State territory, and now occupies about 3,000 square miles.

Sensor Jones, of Nevada, introduced a bill making it a crime for railroads to blacklist employes.

The United States court of appeals holds that a boycott is malicious interference with business.

London papers want to ostracize Richard Croker in revenge for the position Tammany has taken in the Boer war.

Democrats complain of Kansas City hotel men. They object to paying five dollars per day for a bed in a room with four others.

President J. J. Hill paid \$140,000 for a Spokane flour mill in order to get an entrance to the city for the Great Northern.

Porto Rico and Hawaii will send delegates to the Democratic national convention. Each island will be accorded six delegates.

The grandstand, famous glass betting ring and all the buildings of the racetrack at Clifton, N. J., were entirely destroyed by fire, with a loss of \$100,000. The fire was the work of incendiaries.

Assistant Attorney-General Boyd has rendered a decision in the case of express companies, in which he holds they are not liable to taxes as brokers, by reason of their issuing money orders and travelers' checks.

An American laundry plant has been exported to China.

Over \$5,000,000 capital is invested in this country in the manufacture of playing cards.

Coal is worked so easily in China that in Shansi it sells for 13 cents per ton at the mines.

David T. Haraden, who died a few days ago at Roxbury, Mass., had been 76 years in the service of one firm of piano makers.

No new plague cases have been discovered in San Francisco.

Fritz Meyer, a murderer, was put to death in the electric chair at Sing Sing.

An Ohio statesman shot and killed his wife accidentally by taking her for a rat.

Chicago is afraid of the plague. Coffee from an infected vessel found its way into the city.

Russell A. Alger says the statement that he had invested in recent Cuban enterprises is a lie.

The United States supreme court decided the Kentucky governorship case in favor of Governor Beckham.

A bill to prevent interstate commerce in convict-made goods was passed in the senate without division.

Chinatown of Portland is to be cleaned up to prevent the possible propagation of bubonic plague.

Two workmen were killed and 54 injured at a strikers' riot in Berlin. One hundred and three arrests were made.

Mataofka, one of the Samoan chiefs, thinks he has been treated shabbily by Germany, and a revolt may occur at any time.

Filipinos lost 52 men killed in an engagement at Agusan, in Cagran province. American loss, two killed and three wounded.

Two cars of kerosene were blown up, a car of bicycles smashed by a collision on the Northern Pacific which occurred about nine miles east of Spokane.

The postmaster general has suspended Director-General of Post Rathsbone and appointed Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Brystow as acting director-general of post in Cuba.

The Lodge amendment to the post-office appropriation bill containing the pneumatic service in cities where contracts have been made and appropriating \$225,000 for the same was adopted by the senate, 38 to 20.

The Russian embassy has considerably perturbed governmental and diplomatic circles at Constantinople by inviting the immediate attention of the porte to the deplorable situation of many districts of Armenia, resulting from brutal methods of collecting taxes and from persecutions.

Rev. Dr. Edwin A. Schell, of Chicago, has filed a declaration in a suit for \$25,000 damages against Rev. Dr. Charles Parkhurst, Rev. Henry C. Jennings, and Rev. Dr. Joseph F. Berry. Dr. Schell was formerly the general secretary of the Epworth League. He charges the defendants with entering into a conspiracy to injure his reputation, thereby forcing him to resign his official position.

London is enthusiastic over the relief of Mafeking.

British forces under Lord Dun'onald have advanced as far as Laing's Nek.

Fire destroyed the main portion of St. Mary's school at Belmont, S. C. Loss is estimated at \$200,000.

William H. Hunt, of Montana, has been selected to be secretary of state for the island of Puerto Rico.

Street-car strikers of St. Louis are restrained from interfering with mail cars by a temporary injunction.

Texas has declared a quarantine against San Francisco on account of the prevalence of plague in that city.

Fenian sympathizers with the Boers made an attempt to blow up the British fortifications at Esquimaux, B. C.

Congressman George B. McClellan, son of "Little Mac," the federal general, is being urged as a running mate for Bryan.

Washington Democrats in convention at Spokane, indorse Bryan for president, James Hamilton Lewis for vice-president.

The Boers announce they will defend Johannesburg, and the consuls of the neutral powers have been advised to look after their citizens.

Owners of Chicago breweries have defied the city ordinance requiring them to pay \$500 license fee the first day of May each year.

American warships are leaving Manila for Chinese ports to escape the hot weather which comes to that city every April, May and June.

In the coast towns of Colima and Jolisco, Mexico, an earthquake caused houses to be submerged, boats swamped and several natives to drown.

The statue of General Grant, presented by the G. A. R. to the nation, was unveiled in the great rotunda of the capitol with impressive ceremonies.

In the senate, the proposition relating to the transportation of mail by the pneumatic tube system, was laid on the table by a vote of 32 to 16.

A work train on the Guadalupe branch of the Mexican Central road ran into an obstruction, wrecking the engine and a number of cars and killing 11 men.

Assistant Surgeon A. S. Lloyd, of the United States marine hospital service at Chicago, has been ordered to San Francisco to assist in the work of prevention of the spread of the bubonic plague.

Governor Roosevelt has signed the bill compelling provision of seats for waitresses in New York restaurants.

Average wages in Germany: Housemaids, \$2.38 a month; laborers, \$3.14 a week; carpenters, \$5 a week.

Minneapolis has established and maintained for a year three public playgrounds for children at a cost of \$300.

New York ball players saved persons in a burning building by catching them as they fell.

BOERS SING FOR PEACE

President Kruger's Message to the Prime Minister.

BUT ONE REPLY POSSIBLE

Authentic News Reported to Have Been Received From Mafeking-Riotous Demonstration in London.

London, May 22.—Displayed in the most conspicuous style in the Daily Express, is the dominant war news of the morning: "We have the best reason for stating that in the last 24 hours a telegram has been received at the foreign office, addressed personally to the prime minister, from President Kruger, proposing terms of peace. The exact terms of the message cannot be stated; but we believe it is couched in an exceedingly humble strain."

It is inconceivable, of course, that Lord Salisbury can have sent any reply except the one that stands ready on the lip of every Briton—unconditional surrender. An extraordinary issue of the Gazette at Cape Town announces that in consequence of what is believed to be authentic news of the relief of Mafeking, Sir Alfred Milner will close the public offices today. The boisterous rejoicings over the news of Mafeking have become riotous in parts of London, Aberdeen and Belfast, and elsewhere in the United Kingdom. In the Finchley district of suburban London, a mob stoned the railway station master's house and smashed the windows of a draper's shop, setting the building on fire also, although whether by accident or design it is not yet known. Two clerks were injured. The house of a Boer sympathizer at Harleston was attacked by a large mob and the windows were shattered. The police charged the mob and were greeted with a shower of decayed eggs. Numerous arrests were made and the police reserves were called out.

Chinese Passengers to Be Detained at Astoria.

Astoria, May 22.—For the first time in the history of this port a quarantine has been established here against vessels arriving from San Francisco. This relates particularly to Chinese passengers, as thus far all others have been allowed to pass. Both State Health Officer Fulton and Quarantine Officer Hastings have received official notification of the existence of the plague at the bay city, and while the latter has received no instructions from the department to establish an inter-state quarantine he deems strict precautions necessary to guard against the possible introduction of the disease here, and, together with the state health officer, will inspect all incoming vessels from that port and isolate all the Chinese passengers. The first vessel affected by the new regulations was the O. R. & N. steamer Columbia, which arrived here this morning. She was detained in the quarantine grounds until a thorough inspection was made and then allowed to come to the dock. Two Chinese passengers were, however, taken to the government quarantine station, where their baggage will be fumigated, and they will be held for about 10 days. Railroads in Nome District. San Francisco, May 21.—Articles of incorporation of the Nome Railroad Company have been filed. The company propose to have a main line four miles long with a branch line two and a half miles long. The incorporators are C. D. Lane, E. J. Cutchen, G. X. Willard, P. J. Miller and F. W. Wynn. The capital stock is \$100,000. The road will run from Nome toward Anvil creek in Alaska. The same persons have incorporated the Wild Goose Railway Company, with \$100,000 a capital stock to operate 4 1/2 miles of road from the shores of Behring sea near Nome, towards Anvil creek, with a branch line 1 1/2 miles long. Molineux as a Consoler. New York, May 22.—Roland B. Molineux did his utmost today to console Fritz Meyer, who, in an adjoining cell in the condemned men's quarters in Sing Sing prison, was looking forward to the occupation of the electric chair tomorrow for the murder of Policeman Frederick Smith. General Molineux visited his son on Saturday and told him to be brave during Meyer's execution. An Insurgent Ambush. Manila, May 22.—Five hundred insurgents, half of whom were armed with rifles, ambushed 80 scouts of the Fortified volunteer infantry in the hills near Agusan, in the northern part of Mindanao. The Americans routed the natives, killing 51. The American casualties were two killed and three wounded. Judge W. C. Hook of the United States district court at Topeka, Kan., decided that the section of the law prohibiting people from coming into the state and taking orders for liquors is unconstitutional. Coal-Miners Fatal Quarrel. Memphis, May 22.—Edward Whittington and Dennis Brogan, coal miners, entered the lunch house of T. F. McKenna and became involved in a quarrel, during which Whittington was shot by Mrs. McKenna, and Brogan was fatally wounded. Return of the Philadelphia. San Francisco, May 21.—The cruiser Philadelphia arrived today from San Juan del Sur, after a cruise in South American and Central American waters.

MINES AND MINING.

Some Business Ellipses the Klondike Stampede of 1898.

Seattle, May 21.—In point of number of passengers and tons of freight Seattle's Nome business eclipses the memorable Klondike stampede of 1898. Such scenes as were witnessed on the water front for the entire week, are a revelation even to those who were in Seattle at the time of the Klondike stampede. Then an occasional steamer departed for the north; now the daily sailings number from one to five. The Post-Intelligencer recently published what was believed to be a conservative estimate of the number of people that would go north on Seattle's various steamers. Transportation men are now a unit in saying that the estimate was too conservative; that at least 3,000 more than was shown by the Post-Intelligencer's figures will join in the rush, for the reason that many steamships have been engaged for that run that were not scheduled at the time the figures were compiled. The boats are taxed to their utmost capacity, and there are hundreds of people leaving daily who have only "deck" accommodations.

The present aggregation of fortune hunters is for the main part made up of miners, men practical and experienced in the affairs of gold digging. They appear to know what they are going north for. Colorado and Montana, both mining states, have contributed a greater number to the Nome movement than any other two states. The state of Washington, perhaps, is sending as many as either, and California is not far behind. The four states have contributed more than all the rest of the Union.

It is estimated that the Cripple Creek mining district alone is furnishing fully 1,000 people. Leadville, Denver, Butte, Anaconda and San Francisco are each contributing large delegations. But Seattle is supplying more than any one of the cities named. Exodus From Portland. Portland, May 21.—This is the week for the first sailings from Portland for Nome. Three immense cargoes of freight and passengers have attracted general attention. The steamers Elder and Nome City, also the big freight boat Dispatch were the first to get away, all loaded to their complete capacity with freight and passengers. Most of the early birds for Nome went with outfits large enough to provide for a year, but some were noticed that had barely enough to last until the boats get through. Portland merchants report a good business for Nome travelers for several weeks, but sales have been heavier during the past ten days. The crowd of passengers contained men of great mining experience and men who could not tell gold from corn meal. One crowd of nearly 50 hardy miners from Idaho had a portion of the Elder to themselves.

The steamboat companies have confidence that everything will go well with the boats during their first trip. Ice and cold weather are expected, but not to a disastrous or even annoying degree. Two round trips are planned for the Elder and Nome City this season. Not over 1,000 people left Portland on the first trip of these steamers, but several hundred went from here to Tacoma and Seattle for sailing. Tacoma's Cape Nome Traffic. Tacoma, May 21.—With the sailings booked for the first three days of this week, 11 steamers have departed from here to Nome, carrying more than 4,000 people and enormous quantities of provisions, machinery and live stock. The Senator was the first boat to start, last Saturday, with 500 people. She was followed Sunday by the Olympia, Alliance and Lakme. Those three boats had 1,000 men aboard. The whole city watched the vessels sail, and there was great excitement along the wharves for day and night, beginning long before the first steamer got away. The first Nome fleet has all got away, and the next sailings, which may be the last this season, will likely occur in about 10 weeks.

BEAVER CREEK PLACERS.

Section of Idaho That May Take on New Life Before Long.

Delta, Idaho, May 21.—Placer mining along Beaver creek, in Shoshone county, is being talked of again. Several miles of the creek remain unexplored. Water has prevented reaching bed rock at about 15 feet. High bars along the creek yield some gold, also the gulches. Trail gulch, above Delta, has produced over half a million in placer gold. After being worked 6 years, the old Myrtle claim still pays well. There are many placers that would yield several dollars a day, but some would yield much less. A. J. Prichard, who discovered the camp, talks of organizing a company to operate a large placer mining camp plant along the creek.

OREGON MINING COMPANIES.

Salem, Or., May 21.—A million dollar mining company was incorporated this week. A Baker City institution called the Gold Standard Mining and Milling Company. Offices will be maintained in New York and Baker City. The smallest company started was for \$2,000, by Portland men.

MINING ON PAPER.

Enormous Enterprises Started by Washington Stock Companies. Olympia, Wash., May 21.—Mining companies having almost \$3,000,000 capital stock filed articles of incorporation last week. Two of the million dollar companies are the Cascade Copper Company, of Tacoma, and the Behring Straits Mining Company, of Seattle. In fact, most of the new companies that are now ready to sell stock are Seattle offshoots that expect to reap a harvest in the Nome excitement.

THE DOER COMMISSIONERS

Will Not Be Admitted to the Senate Floor.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL BILL

The House Passed the Eight-Hour Bill; Also Bill Prohibiting Traffic in Convict Labor in Fields and Mines.

Washington, May 23.—A pyrotechnic discussion of the status of the Doer commissioners now in Washington was precipitated in the senate today by a resolution offered by Allen extending to the commissioners the privileges of the floor of the senate during their sojourn in the national capital. The resolution was defeated by a vote of 36 to 21, but not until after a sharp controversy between its author and Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations. Allen maintained that the resolution was in line with precedents, while Davis contended that in the particular circumstances the senate ought not to take any action that might be considered a recognition of the Doer diplomats until the president, who alone had the power to receive diplomatic representatives, had taken action. The postoffice appropriation bill was passed finally, the amendment to appropriate \$225,000 to carry out the existing contracts for the pneumatic tube service being agreed to. An effort was made by Morgan to displace the Spooner Philippine bill with the Nicaragua canal bill, as the unfinished business, but it failed by a vote of 21 to 28.

The house today, under suspension of the rules, passed two important bills reported by the committee on labor—one to extend the eight-hour law to all laborers employed under contract on government work and the other to prohibit inter-state traffic in prison made goods by bringing them under the jurisdiction of the police powers of the state. The former bill is designed to carry the law of 1892 to its conclusion. The convict labor bill caused some sharp inquiries from members from southern states, where prison labor is employed in the fields and in the mines, but upon assurances that it would not interfere with the production of coal, cotton or lumber, the opposition was not pressed.

THE WRIT DISMISSED.

Kentucky Governorship Case Decided in Favor of Beckham.

Washington, May 23.—The United States supreme court today decided that the Kentucky governorship case in favor of Governor Beckham, dismissing the writ of error from the Kentucky court of appeals. The opinion was handed down by Chief Justice Fuller, and a vigorous dissenting opinion was delivered by Justice Harlan. Justices Brewer, Brown and McKenna also dissented from portions of the opinion. The case was dismissed from want of jurisdiction, it being held that determination of cases of this character and all contests for state officers must necessarily be settled by the political branch of the government. That branch had acted in the Kentucky case when the general assembly took jurisdiction. There was no appeal from the assembly's decision, which was favorable to Goebel and Beckham, except to the tribunal of the people, which tribunal, the chief justice said, was always in session. He also said the case was purely a state case—that Kentucky was in full possession of its faculties as a member of the union, and there was no emergency which called for interference.

IN A FIT OF JEALOUSY.

Hood River, Or., May 23.—Miss Ida Foss, a school teacher, about 25 years of age, was shot and instantly killed Sunday evening by Benjamin Wagnitz. Miss Foss taught school at Trout Lake, across the river in Washington, and boarded in the home of Wagnitz, who was paying some attention to her. In a fit of anger and jealousy he attempted to stab her, and afterward, while following her in the yard, shot her with a rifle. After seeing what he had done he expressed great sorrow, and although having but one arm, he carried her into the house and covered her with a blanket. He then went out leaning against the rifle, with a foot-rule pulled the trigger, and fell dead.

NEGRO SHOT WIFE AND TWO GIRLS.

Pueblo, Colo., May 22.—Frenzied by a jealous quarrel with his wife, Calvin Kimbler (colored), formerly a corporal in company M, Twenty-fifth United States infantry, this morning shot his wife twice, once in the abdomen and once in the neck, and then deliberately put the revolver to the heads of 13-year-old Ethel Strauss and 11-year-old Jessie Skags and fired, killing the latter instantly, the other girl living for some hours. The couple were employed at the Fries Orphan Home, of which the dead children were inmates. Kimbler murdered the two girls because they had told his wife that he had said he wished she would go away and never come back. More than 100,000 acres of peat are said to be still available in the Canadian province of Ontario. Young Professor Murdered. Philadelphia, May 22.—Professor R. W. White, 28 years old, an instructor in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, was struck down and brutally murdered last night. He left the university at 10 o'clock last night to board a train for Germantown. Shortly before 11 o'clock he was found in an unfrequented part of Thirty-second street. His skull had been crushed, evidently by an iron bar. He died in the hospital this morning without regaining consciousness.

SERIOUS FACTS ABOUT

How Can the Danger from Alum Be Avoided?

The reported cases of poisoning awakened the public to the danger which alum in the form of the people of this country is in upon consumers. Among the leading physicians there is no question as to the detrimental effects which alum powders produce upon the system of this country, and they have absolutely prohibited the sale of bread containing alum. Even small doses of alum give children, have produced fatal cases of heartburn, indigestion, griping constipation, dyspepsia, irritation of the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal, and prepared with the alum or alum plate powders, are familiar articles of physicians generally. Congress has recently been regarding the subject of food, and official report to the senate committee says: "So far as alum in the manufacture of food products, such as baking powder, is concerned, the committee, in view of the overwhelming mass of evidence on its use, recommends its use in food products and baking powders be prohibited by law."

It is not possible that any housewife, any loving mother, knowingly use an article of her food will injure the health of her children or perhaps cause the death of her child.

How shall the dangerous adulterators be distinguished? And how the danger to health from them be avoided? Generally alum powders are known from the price at which they are sold, or from the fact that they are accompanied by a gift, or are sold under some scheme. The alum costs but a few cents a pound, and is often sold at 20 or 25 cents a pound; sometimes as low as 10 cents. It is impossible to name all the powders in the market, but alum powder sold at a low price, or sold as costing much less than well known, high class powder, accompanied by a present or gift, or under any scheme, is of the detrimental to health and to life.

These facts should incline consumers to turn a deaf ear to all attempts to buy the inferior powders. The housekeeper will decline to take them.

Good Till He Took to Drink. A few years since a large lot of my country place being offered, through one of the brokers, to take some poor woman with children who seemed to need a two-months' rest and fresh air, those sent up was a good looking soft spoken young woman with small children. She had just from the hospital, and had some all around her neck which was healing up. Her husband, who had cut her throat in a drunken nearly covering the jugular vein, was taken to the hospital, and tried and sent to prison. "Is always ugly to you?" she said. "Oh, no," she replied. "He is good till he took to drink."—Advocate.

"Mr. Dolly, won't you let us at your watch a little while?" "Certainly, Miss Flypp. Do want to consult the time?" "No," replied the girl, as she examined its case and mechanism. "I was curious to see if water would, or had any effect on the delicate mechanism."

"Water? What do you mean?" "Well, Mr. Hunker told me were in the habit of soaking watch. What is the object of treatment, Mr. Dolly?"—Illustrated.

The uncommon woes of a lady in Damascus, Ohio, have led her to seek a divorce. To prevent her going to a party she declared her husband threw her false hair and concealed her own false hair. Now she can't get a divorce he gives her money to secure a divorce and he heartlessly refuses unless she promises to renounce parties for more.

A Buffalo milk man is in the To a customer he supplied milk had earthworms in it, and the customer had them arrested. He has since carefully strain the water before he dilutes his milk with and use the worms for bait.

Governor Leary, of Guam, has He has placed a tariff of \$4 a gallon whisky, which everybody there to drink, and yet has decided to free painting and statuary, which body there cares about.

"Your husband has a heap about how the country shall be a neighbor. 'I reckon he himself for a purty smart man."

"I reckon he does," said Mrs. tossel. "But I don't 'low he's goin' to set the world on fire."

"No, not if he has to git out an' chop the wood for kindlin' to the thablaze."—Washington Star.

Not One. "Young Goslin is in love with the girls," said Wintergreen. "But what particular girl is it with him?" asked Terwilliger. "The girl who would be in love with him would be no particular girl."—Town Topic.

If men judged women by the way they treat their mothers there would be fewer of those marriages that end in divorce.—Chicago Democrat.