Eugene City Guard.

I. L. CAMPBELL, Proprietor.

EUGENE CITY.....OREGON.

EVENTS OF THE DAY

An Interesting Collection of Items From the Two Hemispheres Presented in a Condensed Form.

Congress will adjourn about June 20.

Burglar rifled the postoffice and store at Jefferson, Or.

Buller has taken Boers' stronghold on the Biggarsberg.

The British were received at Kroonstad with open arms.

The minority report on the ship subsidy bill is strongly against a subsidy.

The governor of Missouri has offered aid to the police in the St. Louis strike.

Nationalists won two-thirds of the vacant seats in the Paris municipal government.

The Chicago & Rock Island railway will probably build to Portland, Or. Surveyors are now in the field

Dreyfus is in Paris and France is worried. Officials will try to hurry him away, owing to fear of demonstrations.

Landing privileges at Manila are held by an unscrupulous monopoly that is accumulating a fortune and throttling trade.

The number of cases of bubonic plague at Sydney, N. S. W., officially reported to this date is 216, of which 76 proved fatal.

Chicago and other Mississippi valley cities are expecting the hottest May weather in years. There were four prostrations in Chicago.

Joe Barker, found guilty of manslaughter for the killing of Charles Johnson, in Seattle, three months ago, was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment.

After writing a note of farewell to his former sweetheart, Harry S. Barrett, of Chicago, prosperous in business and heir to an estate worth $75,000, took carbolic acid and died.

In the United States supreme court at Boston, Charles H. Cole, former president of the now defunct Globe National Bank, who recently pleaded guilty on an indictment charging him with misappropriation of funds of the institution, was sentenced to serve eight years in Greenfield.

Alec Whitney, aged 25, a society leader, was shot and killed on a street car at Augusta, Ga., by a negro in a quarrel over a seat. The negro, Gus Wilson, was taken off a Georgia railroad passenger train at Harlem, 25 miles from Augusta, by a mob and lynched. He was being taken to Atlanta for safekeeping.

A cheese trust has been formed in Chicago.

Arbitration with regard to the St. Louis street car strike has failed.

Lord Roberts entered Kroonstaad, which had been evacuated by the Transvaal forces.

Honolulu has been officially declared a clean port, the plague being efficiently stamped out.

The senate, by a close vote, rejected the proposition for an armor-plate plant operated by the government.

The towns of Hilongos and Maasin, in Leyte, have been captured by the Americans with few casualties.

The American pavilion at Paris was turned over to the exposition authorities with impressive ceremonies.

A woman and 8-year-old child were burned to death at South Omaha, Neb., by starting a fire with gasoline.

Germany is said to be supplying the Filipinos with arms to enable them to continue their fight against the United States.

Charles Panstein, a murderous athlete of Butte, Mont., shot and killed a butcher, his wife and then committed suicide.

The Populist national convention at Sioux Falls nominated W. J. Bryan for president, Charles A. Towne for vice-president.

Before leaving Kroonstaad, President Steyn issued a proclamation making Lindley the seat of government of Orange Free State.

Middle-of-the-Road Populist convention at Cincinnati, nominated Wharton F. Barker for president and Ignatius Donnelly for vice-president.

The work of the Chicago city directory enumerators for 1900, almost completed, shows that the population of Chicago is not less than 2,001,000.

Seven men were killed and 20 or more firemen hurt by a collision in a tunnel in Philadelphia. The wreck caught fire, and the total loss is $140,000.

Owing to the alarm being taken in America over the influx of Japanese and the probability of anti-Japanese legislation, the Japanese government is making efforts to turn the tide of its surplus population to Formosa.

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.

Never before in the history of the United States has there been such a great demand for watches of all kinds.

A syndicate with a capital of $1,000,000 has been formed in New Jersey to control the turquoise industry of the country.

A new ordinance in Philadelphia prohibits the placing of loose circulars under doors, in vestibules, on doorsteps or on front porches.

The cradle in which Napoleon II. was rocked, belongs to the emperor of Austria, who is about to loan it for exhibition at the Paris exposition.

LATER NEWS.

General Brabant has occupied Ladybrand.

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

Kentucky Republicans indorsed 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. Brackenburg, 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 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. Catherines, 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 thrat the arrivals for the nine months ending March 31, last, were 4,427.

General Bulier 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 Koyokuk.

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.

Senator 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 ostracise 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 race-track 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 explosion of a tank in the gasoline storehouse of A. G. Wykoff, at Raritan, N. Y., called out the fire engines. While the firemen were at work, a second tank exploded and its flaming contents enveloped and fatally burned two men.

Mrs. Leland Stanford, on the anniversary of her deceased son's birth, has delivered over to Bishop Grace the deed to the old Stanford manson, which shall henceforward be known as the Stanford Lathrop Children's Home. At the same time the $75,000 transfer was made which is to serve as an endowment fund for the institution.

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.

According to Mexican statistics that country is enjoying great prosperity.

American coal production for 1899 is estimated at 250,539,650 tons, an increase of 17.5 per cent.

Andrew Carnegie, in an essay in the May Century, entitled "Popular Illusions About Trusts," advocates great aggregations of capital as benefit to rich and poor.

Judge Simon E. Baldwin, of the Connecticut state supreme court, favors the whipping post for petty offenders, especially wife beaters. Incorrigible criminals he would imprison for life.

DUNDEE OCCUPIED

Boers Retreat Before Buller's Column.

HELPMAAKER IS EVACUATED

Burghers Are Making for the Mountain Passes—Arduous March of the British Forces.

London, May 17.—The war office has received the following dispatch from General Buller:

"Dundee, May 17.—We have occupied Dundee. About 2,500 of the enemy left yesterday for Glencoe, where they are entrenched. Their wagons also left yesterday by Dejager's Drift and the Dannahauser road. Their Kaffirs said they were going to Laing's Nek. Almost every house in Dundee is completely looted. The navigation colliery is all right. The machinery of the Dundee colliers is destroyed. The houses of the town are damaged, but are structurally intact."

A special dispatch from Lourenco Marques says it is reported that a large force of Boers have been captured by the British at Mafeking. Pretoria, it is added, reports on the other hand that Mafeking has fallen.

The war office today furnished confirmation of the story telling of General Buller's moves on the Biggarsberg, in a dispatch from General Buller, as follows:

"Kemp's Farm, May 17.—The following telegrams sent to Roberts, are now repeated to you. They begin under date of May 13:

"In accordance with instructions to keep the enemy occupied at Biggarsberg on May 11, I concentrated the Third cavalry brigade of the Second division, and some corps of artillery at Sunday's river drift, on the Helpmaaker road, and directed Colonel Bethuene to advance on Greytown with the Bethuene mounted infantry, Umvoti mounted rifles and Imperial light infantry. On May 12 we moved to Waschbank and Bethuene to Pomeroy, while General Hildyard, from Eland's Laagte, occupied Indoda mountain on May 13.

"I sent General Hamilton with three battalions up the slope of Withek hill. The Third cavalry brigade crowned the hill on each side of the main road and Bethuene attacked by the Pomeroy road from three sides. The enemy hurriedly abandoned the position, which they had strongly intrenched and retired to the Nek in front of Helpmaaker, where we hope to dislodge them tomorrow, as many of them have retired. We have gained the summit of the Berg with the loss of only a few men wounded.

"May 14.—The enemy evacuated Helpmaaker during the night, leaving a rear guard of about a thousand men in front of us. These we have forced back throughout the day under considerable difficulty, as they fired all the grass on top of the Berg as they retreated, and the wind being unfavorable to us, we were scarcely able to see at all. I halted the infantry, who marched very well through the hot smoke, at Teith. The cavalry has not yet reported, but are some miles ahead. We have taken a few prisoners. Our casualties are small.

"Dundonald reported late last night that he had driven the rear guard onto the main body of the enemy near Burslinden, where they occupied in force a strong position with three powerful guns. Major Gough, with a composite regiment, maneuvered to get around their right flank and they retired. Dundonald then halted. He was 25 miles as a crow flies from his previous night's bivouac, and had covered waterless country, most of the time riding through smoke.

JAPAN'S NAVY.

Maneuvers and Review of the Fleet by the Emperor.

Yokohama, May 6, (via Victoria, B. C., May 17).—One of the great events of the present year in Japan has passed into history. The impressive review of the Japanese fleet by the emperor, while not so imposing as the great English display on the queen's jubilee, was in some respects of greater significance, besides being in itself a conspicuous success as a picturesque spectacle. The review was preceded by extensive maneuvers of the fleet in the inland sea, that scene being substituted for the Corean straits in order to avoid any semblance of a design to wound Russian sensibilities. As newspaper correspondents were strictly excluded, scarcely any particulars were obtained concerning the various movements of the fleet, except that their general design was to represent an attack upon and a defense of that vast body of water which in the event of war would furnish to the empire's fleet not only an impregnable haven of refuge, but also a point of attack from which on three different sides it could issue to assail an enemy. The maneuvers over, some 50 of the warships, including the finest of the battleships and cruisers, assembled in Kobe bay, where, with the hills and shores black with spectators, the emperor reviewed the fleet, which the Japanese now regard with well nigh idolatrous pride.

Snow In Germany.

Leipsic, May 17.—It has been snowing here since early morning. The thermometer registers 36½ degrees. There is also a heavy snowfall at Chemnitz.

The senate committee on commerce ordered favorable reports on amendments to the subsidy civil appropriation bill appropriating $250,000 for an emergency expenditure for the mouth of the Columbia river.

Fire at the Exposition.

Paris, May 17.—A fire occurred at the exposition this afternoon. The flames were discovered in the basement of the Chatean d'Eau, which is intended to be one of the leading features of the exhibition. Intense alarm was created by the blaze, as it was feared the adjoining Salle de Fetes might become involved. The efforts of the firemen, however, succeeded in localizing the outburst, and after an hour's hard work the fire was extinguished with apparently slight damage.

MAY LOSE MILLIONS.

By a Word Being Omitted in a Government Treaty With France.

New York, May 21.—A decision just rendered by Judge Townsend, who is hearing in the United States circuit court the appeals from the decision of the board of general appraisers, under the customs administration act, lessens the duties on French brandies and liquors 50 cents a gallon, and in the particular suit which was brought by George S. Nicholas, an importer, takes $45,000 out of the treasury of the government.

Nicholas, on June 10, 1898, received from France 80,000 gallons of the cordial known as "Chartreuse." Collector Bidwell assessed the duty on this importation at $2.25 per gallon. The importer appealed to the board of general appraisers, and they affirmed the collector's action. Then the matter was brought into the circuit court and, when the hearing came up, counsel for Nicholas insisted that under the new treaty with France, made in 1898, a year later than the passage of the tariff under which the appraisement had been made, the duty should have been only $1.75 per gallon. Copies of the treaties made between France and the United States were produced as evidence, and in the French copy the word "liquers" appears, while from the American copy the word "liquors" is missing. This decision is in favor of the importers, and if it holds, means a loss of many million dollars to the government annually.

AGUINALDO HEARD FROM.

His Latest Proclamation to the Insurgents.

Manila, May 21.—A proclamation purporting to have been issued by Aguinaldo and dated May 4, from Pollilo island, one of the Philippine group east of Luzon, is circulating in Manila. It says the commission appointed by President McKinley was appointed without the authority of congress, and hence it cannot treat officially. It urges the Filipinos not to surrender their arms at the instigation of the commission and on promises which congress may not ratify, and also urges the Filipinos to enthusastically welcome the commission when it arrives in the towns and provinces, asking boldly for the form of government they most desire, as the Americans permit of freedom of speech. The proclamation closes with asking the Filipinos to strive for liberty and independence and again warns them against deception.

In the Catarma district about 500 of the enemy attacked a portion of the Forty-third regiment. The Americans killed 203 of the rebels. Only three Americans were wounded.

Major John C. Gilmore and 100 men of the Forty-third regiment were ambushed May 6 near Pambugan, Samar. Seventy-five of the enemy were killed and there were no American casualties.

The transport Lennox has returned here after landing four troops of the Eleventh cavalry to reinforce Colonel J. F. Bell. Two troops, Major Sime commanding, were landed at Legaspi and proceeded across the country to strengthen the garrison at Liago. They found numerous entrenchments manned by insurgents between the towns, and were two days on their way. Their only loss was three horses. The officers report they killed 40 insurgents, but the natives declare 86 were killed.

Panama Canal Plot.

Washington, May 21.—Soon after the senate convened today, Morgan (Dem. Ala.), chairman of the committee on inter-oceanic canals, offered a resolution directing the committee to make an investigation, sweeping in its character, of the dealings of individuals or corporations with a view to monopolizing a ship canal at Panama or in Nicaragua, and whether the individuals or corporations propose to obstruct the United States in the construction of an isthmian canal. Morgan stated that the object of the inquiry proposed is to enable the president of the United States to check and destroy a conspiracy founded on fraud, corruption and arrogance, against the highest rights and privileges of the people and government of the United States.

Explosion in a Boarding House.

Chicago, May 21.—Twenty persons at the dinner table in Mrs. Anna Smith's boarding house were startled last night when, following an explosion in the kitchen, the proprietress of the place ran into the dining room wrapped in a sheet of flame. The guests started to her rescue, but when the door into the cooking room was thrown open, it was found to be in flames also and they retreated in fear. Two other persons were burned during the fire, which originated from the explosion of a kerosene can. The injured are: Mrs. Anna Smith, face, hands and body severely burned, taken to the hospital, will die; Lee Leahy, asleep on a couch in kitchen when the explosion occurred, hands, shoulders and face severely burned, may die; Edward Leahy, burned and hair singed while rescuing Mrs. Smith from the burning room.

Nordlund's Horrible Crime.

Stockholm, May 21.—A dispatch received today from Eskilstavana says that Philip Nordlund, who was arrested there, has now fully confessed that he deliberately planned the crime he committed on board the steamer Prinz Carl, on Wednesday night, when he murdered seven men and a woman.

Grand Vizier of Morocco Dead.

Tangier, Morocco, May 21.—The grand vizier, Ahmed Ben Mussa, died Sunday, May 13. A convulsion in internal affairs is threatened, but it is believed Germany, Italy and Great Britain have agreed to maintain the status quo, so it is hoped the threatened anarchy will be averted.

Tacoma, May 21.—William Patterson, a waiter, fell from a window in the Lexington hotel last night and later died from his injuries.

Colombian Rebels' Ships.

New York, May 21.—A dispatch to the Herald from Panama says: The Colombian government has informed all consuls here that vessels now cruising on the coast in the service of the revolutionists can be followed and captured by the warships of other nations. It is alleged that the revolutionists' vessels have no right to hoist the Colombian flag and sail under it. This fact has been communicated to the United States minister in Bogota, who has informed the government in Washington.

PLAGUE IN BAY CITY

Disease in a Virulent Form in San Francisco.

EFFORTS TO SUPPRESS THE NEWS

Six Deaths Have Already Occurred—Many Cases Being Watched—The Victims Are Chinese.

San Francisco, May 19.—Bubonic plague in its most virulent form actually exists in San Francisco. Every endeavor is being made by the authorities to suppress the facts at the request of local merchants and commercial bodies, who fear the news might hurt Pacific coast trade.

Thus far, the dread disease is confined to Chinatown, situated in the heart of the city. Six deaths were reported in as many weeks and a number of plague cases are being watched. All the victims are celestials. An epidemic is feared, but physicians are trying their utmost to prevent its spread. The health board holds meetings daily and is much alarmed. The district is a squalid condition and favors the spread of the disease.

Federal Quarantine Officer Kenyoun, of the port of San Francisco, has cooperated with the local health officers and has offered the use of Angel island, the government quarantine and disinfecting station. A large three-horse power sulphur disinfector was brought up from the island this morning and has been in operation all day. All the houses in the district are being fumigated with formaldehyde gas and sulphur. Kenyoun makes a personal inspection with the health board daily of a cases under suspicion.

All sewers in the district have been screened with netting and thousands of pounds of fish poisoned with arsenic and phosporus thrown into them for the purpose of killing rats which might distribute the disease germs.

Physicians are stationed at wharves, railway stations and all outlets of the city to prevent Chinese from departing. All conveyances are searched. Chinese Consul-General Ho Yow is offering every assistance in sending Chinese into the field, and the police have sent corps of interpreters and guides, who assist the medicos in the search for plague cases.

The Chinese hide the sick, as they fear the quarantine, and dying celestials are carried over roofs by their countrymen to avoid the health authorities.

The first case discovered was He Woon York, at 732 Pacific street. The Chinaman had come from Stockton recently and died six weeks ago.

Dr. Williamson today sent a formal notification of the plague conditions to the consuls of foreign countries, with a request to suppress the news. All facts are being withheld from the public, owing to the recent censure of local newspapers.

The deaths to date are as follows: Wing Chut Kin, 1067 Dupont street; He Woon York, 732 Pacific; Ho Sam, same address; Thin Moon, Pacific hospital; Yong Hoop, 838 Clay, and Wing Ching, 717 Clay.

Dr. Chalmers said: "Conditions are very bad, and favor a spread of the disease. Thus far we have the plague in check."

Dr. Kellogg said: "I fear an epidemic and will suppress facts if possible. We may be compelled to burn the infected houses in Chinatown."

OCCUPATION OF GLENCOE.

Logical Sequence of General Buller's Advance.

London, May 19.—The war office has posted the following dispatch from General Buller, dated Dundee, May 18:

"We occupied Glencoe yesterday and the Transvaalers have now evacuated Biggarsberg. The Free Staters on the Drakenburg are much reduced in number. The Pretoria, Carolina and Lydenburg commandos trekked north from Hatikulu on the 13th and 14th of May, with 11 guns. Eleven guns were entrained at Glencoe. The last train with ambulance left there at dawn May 15. This result has been largely produced by the action of the Fifth division, which, during the last few days, has done a great deal of very hard work—marching, mountain climbing and road making. Trains are now running to Wessel's Nek station."

The war office posts the following dispatch from Lord Roberts, under date of Kroonstad, May 15:

"Two officers and six men of Prince Alfred's guards, while out foraging yesterday a few miles from Kroonstad, visited a farm flying a white flag, the owner of which surrendered himself, with arms and ammunition. They then approached another farm, also flying a white flag. When within 40 yards of the enclosure, they were fired upon by 15 or 16 Boers, concealed behind the farm wall."

The occupation of Glencoe was merely a logical sequence of General Buller's advance and the Boers' retiring movement. As usual, the Boers are reported to be flying, but also as usual, the accounts add that their transports and guns were removed in safety, which in itself is a contradiction of any statement that the Boers were panic-sticken.

Locomotive Blew Up.

Ashley, Ill., May 19.—Two men were killed and seven injured, three fatally, by the explosion of the boiler of the locomotive attached to southbound passenger train No. 21 on the Illinois Central railroad today. The dead are: Charles Price, engineer, of Centralia, Ill., and Tom Wright, of Odin, Ill. The fatally injured are: Sam Ascoff, Fred Crawford and John Hampton, section hands.

Trainrobbers Foiled.

St. Louis, May 19.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Longview, Texas, says: About midnght, while the through passenger train on the Texas & Pacific was taking water at Glad creek, near here, an attempt was made to rob the train. Fireman Dobbs was covered with a pistol in the hands of man a who ordered him to get off the engine. Engineer Jacquish opened wide the throttle and dropped to the floor. Neither of the robbers was able to catch up with the train, but the fireman caught the last car and all reached here safely.

SERIOUS FACTS ABOUT FOOD.

How Can the Danger from Alum Baking Powders Be Avoided?

The reported cases of poisoning from the use of alum baking powder have awakened the public to the serious danger which menaces the health of the people of this country in the numerous alum powders which are urged upon consumers.

Among the leading physicians and scientists there is no question as to the detrimental effects which alum baking powders produce upon the system. In many foreign countries and in many cities of this country, the authorities have absolutely prohibited their sale or the sale of bread containing alum.

Even small doses of alum given to children, have produced fatal results, while cases of heartburn, indigestion, griping constipation, dyspepsia and various kindred gastric troubles from irritation of the mucous membrane, attributed to the continuous use of food prepared with the alum or alum phosphate powders, are familiar in the practice of physicians generally.

Congress has recently been investigating the subject of food, and in its official report to the senate the committee says: "So far as the use of alum in the manufacture of a food product, such as baking powder, is concerned, the committee, in view of the overwhelming mass of evidence antagonistic to its use, recommends that its use in food products and baking powders be prohibited by law."

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

How shall the dangerous alum powders be distinguished? And how shall the danger to health from their use be avoided?

Generally alum powders may be known from the price at which they are sold, or from the fact that they are accompanied by a gift, or are disposed of under some scheme. The alum powder costs but a few cents a pound to make, and is often sold at 20 or 25 cents a pound; sometimes as low as 10 cents.

It is impossible to name all the alum powders in the market, but any baking powder sold at a low price, or advertised as costing much less than the well known, high class powders, or accompanied by a present, or disposed of under any scheme, is of this class, detrimental to health and to be avoided.

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

Good Till He Took to Drink.

A few years since a large farmhouse on my country place being vacant, I offered, through one of the settlements, to take some poor woman with small children who seemed to need it for a two-months' rest and fresh air. Among those sent up was a good looking and soft spoken young woman with three small children. She had just come from the hospital, and had a scar nearly all around her neck which was just healing up. Her husband, a carpenter, had cut her throat in a drunken spree, nearly severing the jugular vein. She was taken to the hospital and he was tried and sent to prison. "Was he always ugly to you?" she was asked. "Oh, no," she replied. "He was very good till he took to drink."—National Advocate.

"Mr. Dolley, won't you let me look at your watch a little while?"

"Certainly, Miss Flypp. Do you want to consult the time?

"No," replied the girl, as she opened it and examined its case and works. "I was curious to see if water tarnished gold, or had any effect on the watch's delicate mechanism."

"Water? What do you mean?"

"Well, Mr. Hunker told me you were in the habit of soaking your watch. What is the object of such treatment, Mr. Dolly?"—Harlem Life.

The uncommon woes of a married lady in Damascus, Ohio, have impelled her to seek a divorce. To prevent her from going to a party she declared that her husband threw her false teeth in the fire and concealed her switch of false hair. Now she can't go out until he gives her money to secure new teeth, and he heartlessly refuses unless she promises to renounce parties for evermore.

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

Governor Leary, of Guam, is a joker. He has placed a tariff of $4 a gallon on whisky, which everybody there wants to drink, and yet has decided to admit free painting and statuary, which nobody there cares about.

"Your husband has a heap to say about how the country shall be run," said a neighbor. "I reckon he takes hisself fur a purty smart man."

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

"No, not if he has to git out hisself an' chop the wood fur kindlin' to start theblaze."—Washing ton Star.

Not One.

"Young Goslin is in love with all the girls," said Wintergreen.

"But what particular girl is in love 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 lead to divorce.—Chicago Democrat.

Says an old bachelor lawyer: "The three most troublesome clients I ever had were a young lady who wanted to marry, a woman who wanted a divorce and a spinster who didn't now what she wanted."—Chicago Daily News.

The Chicago Record, speaking with the confident tone of one who has been there, says: "It would probably be all up with the banana trust if it should ever step on a peel."

An English scientific journal speaks of a couple of Japanese pigeons, one of which lived 33, the other 28 years.

MAFEKING RELIEVED

Boer Forces Withdrew From the Invertment.

LONDONERS ARE ENTHUSIASTIC

Buller Occupies Newcastle, in Northern End of Natal, the Federals Retreating Through the Passes.

Pretoria, May 21.—It was officially announced today that when the laagers and forts around Mafeking had been severely bombarded the siege was abandoned.

London, May 21.—From the mutterings of laagers in the Pretora dispatch, it is understood here that prior to the raising of the siege of Mafeking, the Boer laagers around that place were vigorously bombarded by the British relief column and the burghers practically compelled to abandon the siege.

Buller Takes Newcastle.

London, May 21.—General Buller, in a dispatch to the war office, dated Newcastle, May 21, says:

"Newcastle was occupied last night, and today the whole Second division and the Third cavalry brigade will be concentrated here. I have sent the mounted force through Nqutu to expel a small force of the enemy and to reassure the natives. The enemy have burned the chapel, broken much glass, plundered many houses and taken cash from the banks, but otherwise they have not done much harm. The railway is badly damaged, the Ingagane and Nkader bridges are destroyed, as are many culverts and the pumping station and water works. Of the 7,000 men flying before us, about 1,000 seem to have gone to Wakkerstrom and some by Muller's Pass to the Free State. The remainder, who are described as disorganized rabble, have gone north and they intend to make a stand at Laing's Nek."

British at Christiana.

Pretoria, May 21.—President Steyn, who arrived here Wednesday and has been in close conference with the Transvaal authorities, left for the Free State last night. Addressing a crowd on the platform, he urged them to be of good cheer.

It is reported that 5,000 British troops have surrounded Christiana, and the landrost and other officials have been taken prisoners.

James Milne, the correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Company, who has been prisoner here, was liberated and escorted to the border this morning.

MAGINNIS VS. CLARK.

Governor Smith Appoints a Senator to Fill Vacancy.

Butte, Mont., May 21.—Governor Smith today sent dispatches from here to Senator W. A. Clark, Senator Chandler, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, and Senator Frye, president of the senate, saying he had disregarded and revoked the action of Lieutenant-Governor Spriggs in naming Mr. Clark to succeed to the vacancy caused by his own resignation, and saying he had named Martin Maginnis, of Helena, to fill the vacancy. The governor gives as his reasons his opinion that the appointment of Mr. Clark by the lieutenant-governor was tainted by collusion and fraud. The dispatches are practically the same, that to Mr. Clark reading:

"I have this day disregarded and revoked your appointment as United States senator, made by Lieutenant-Governor Spriggs on the 15th inst., as being tainted with collusion and fraud, and have this day appointed Hon. Martin Maginnis United States senator to fill the vacancy caused by your resignation."

Those to Frye and Chandler are of the same tenor, notifying them of his action. The governor also sent a formal protest to Chandler, detailing his reasons. He has also issued an open letter to the people of the state, denying he had any knowledge of the contemplated step when he left Montana for California. He says he went to California at the request of Thomas R. Hinds to look into the title of some mining property in which Miles Finlen was interested. He owed Finlen $2,000, and thought by going might earn a fee that would be applied on the indebtedness. "I shall prove by my conduct in the future," he concludes, "that I was not guilty of any wrong doing or any idea of wrong."

Miles Finlen is one of the Democrats in the legislature who voted against Clark. Martin Maginnis was delegate in congress for the territory, and, with Clark, a Democratic contestant for senatorial honors when Montana became a state.

Tagal Guerilla Warfare.

Yokohama, May 6, via Victoria, B. C., May 19.—The United States transport Thomas arrived unexpectedly from Manila Saturday last. Returning officers and men of the army disagree with the optimistic views of the Philippine situation lately held by the press and the public. Everything seems to point to a long and devastating guerrilla warfare, and altogether the outlook is not reassuring.

A Memphis Tragedy.

Memphis, May 21.—At an early hour this morning the bodies of Henry Reichman, of Memphis, and Mrs. Lily Badakin, wife of a newspaper man of Forest City, Ark., were found in the woman's apartment on Jefferson avenue. Reichman had been shot six times, while the woman's body received one bullet. The affair is shrouded in mystery. No weapon was found about the premises, and it is believed to be a case of murder.

San Francisco, May 21.—A. C. Bergum, a military prisoner at the Presidio, was shot and instantly killed today while trying to make his escape with several other prisoners. The dead man was a private of the Twentieth United States infantry and was serving a three years' sentence for sleeping at his posts during service in Manila. The other prisoners were captured.

Ex-Mayor William Thompson, of Butte, Mont., died of paralysis. He was a native of Canada, and 62 years of age. In 1895 he was elected mayor of Butte on the Republican ticket.