

The Big Stone Gap Post.

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FAVORS BECKHAM.

Kentucky Governorship Contest Case Decided by the United States Supreme Court.

OPINION HANDLED DOWN BY FULLER.

Contests for State Offices Must Be Settled by the Political Branch of the Government.

Decision, However, Was Not Unanimous. Three of the Justices Dissenting—This Forebodes Settling the Vexed Question.

Washington, May 22.—The Kentucky governorship case was Monday decided by the United States supreme court in the interest of Beckham, affirming the decision of the Kentucky court of appeals.

The opinion was handed down by Chief Justice Fuller, and the case was dismissed for want of jurisdiction. He said the court should be the arbiter of the bounds limiting the power of the government. That such had acted in the Kentucky case when the general assembly took action. There was no appeal in 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 said the case was purely a state question of its faculties as a member of the union, and that there was emergency at this time calling for interference.

The opinion in the Kentucky case was not unanimous, three of the justices dissenting. Justices Brewer, Harlan, Brown and Kenna were the dissenting justices in the Kentucky case.

Louisville, Ky., May 22.—Gov. Taylor arrived in the city from Frankfort at 11 o'clock, and went at once to the custom house. He intended going for his home in Butler county noon, but missed his train. Shortly after the decision of the supreme court was received from Washington governor was seen by a press representative in the private office of Peter Sapp at the custom house, reading the bulletin the governor had issued.

He rather expected the decision to be against him. The adverse decision of the state courts here made him a pessimist of me, and I am surprised that the supreme bench overruled the writ of error.

This is not a time to talk. I will reiterate my former statement regarding re-nomination, that it depends on the will of the people.

Frankfort, May 22.—The fire bells rang and wild demonstrations followed the news of the decision from Washington.

Editor Bradley broke the news to the republican soldiers on the state square by reading a telegram which said that a petition for a re-election would be filed and that the election might yet be changed. The first part of the announcement was correct.

Beckham's office was crowded with personal friends who were waiting for the news. The first announcement was given by Senator J. C. S. Auburn at Washington. Several in the executive office moved to the street, and took up a yell that re-echoed through the city.

Suddenly the bells began ringing, and a wild demonstration broke forth in all parts of the city. Governor Beckham remained in his office in the Capitol hotel during the day. There was no change Monday, as occupancy of the state building was concerned.

ST. LOUIS STRIKE.

One-Fourth of the Cars of the Union Company Running—New Men Coming In.

St. Louis, May 22.—About the same number of cars operated last week as the St. Louis Transit company could run Monday and efforts were made to put other lines in shape to run. A conservative estimate puts the number of cars now running at 200, compared with 800 in operation under normal conditions. Repair crews were sent to the Easton and Vandergriff avenues, Bellefontaine and other lines to remove debris from the tracks and replace trolley wheels and poles where they had been knocked down and carried away by strike rioters. The influx of non-striking men from other cities to take the place of striking street car men and conductors continues.

Boy Killed.

St. Louis, May 22.—A five-year-old boy, was struck from the left side by a bullet fired from a car 743 on the Tower Grove line, while he was standing in the front door of his home Monday afternoon. He died in a few minutes.

United States Marshal Noble said today that as soon as he received word to do so he intended to take a sufficient number of United States marshals to picket the entrance of the street car lines on Monday. The mail cars in the city are practically all the lines of the company.

SHOT TWELVE MEN.

A Desperado on Board a Ship Robs the Captain and Attempts to Murder the Crew.

Copenhagen, May 18.—A telegram from Koping, Sweden, reports that as the steamer Koping was passing the Prins Carl a man sprang upon the deck of the latter vessel and shouted: "If any one comes near I will shoot!" At the same moment a woman was seen hanging over the ship's side, shrieking for help. The man escaped in a boat. When the Prins Carl was boarded it was found that 12 men on board had been shot, six of whom, including the captain, were dead. The rest were found locked in their quarters. One of the wounded has since died.

The wounded say they were playing cards in the smoking room about half past 11 with other passengers, when somebody put his head in the room and exclaimed: "Look out! There's a massacre on board!" At the same moment shots were heard. All sprang to their feet in order to leave the cabin, but they found the door fastened on the outside.

While they were trying to force the door a shot was fired through the window and hit one of them, a man named Karson, who fell to the floor. The other three, Schneider, Konditor and Lindquist, burst the door. Lindquist, who was the first to step through, received a bullet in his head. Regarding the wound, he ran after the assassin to the steering room. The fugitive shouted down the speaking tube: "Full speed ahead!" The engines were already at full speed, and the engineer replied: "Is that the captain?" receiving the answer, "Certainly. Drive her to the devil!"

The engineer put the engines at full speed astern. The assassin then ran down to the engine room and threatened to shoot the engineer if he did not obey. The engineer barricaded the room. At that moment the Koping came along and the murderer fled in a boat.

The murderer was pursued to Ekilstuna, 57 miles west of this city, where he was arrested. He tried to fire a revolver at the officers. He was arrested he gave his name as Philip Nordlund. On being questioned about the murders the prisoner replied that it was a matter for the police themselves to unravel. On being further questioned Nordlund confessed his crimes and said he had stolen 800 kroner from the captain.

METHODIST BISHOPS.

A Report of a Combination Which Is Likely to Settle the Contest of the Conference.

Chicago, May 18.—Dr. Wm. V. Kelley, of the East New York conference, a leading candidate for bishop, has withdrawn from the race. He sent word to his friends that he had decided to retire from the field. His withdrawal gave rise to a report of a combination between Dr. Spillmeyer and Dr. Berry. According to the story told, the plan is to elect the former as the eastern representative and the latter from the west.

It is said the Kelley vote will go to Spillmeyer, together with a sufficient number of Dr. Berry's friends to elect the minister from New Jersey. After this is accomplished the Spillmeyer, Kelley and Berry forces will unite to elect the latter. The rumor of this powerful combination caused alarm among the other candidates, who talked of uniting the field against them in an effort to break the slate. If the Kelley vote goes to Spillmeyer, the latter may secure the necessary two-thirds vote required to elect on the first ballot.

MASSACRES BY "BOXERS."

Seventy-Five Native Christians Murdered, Including Many Women and Children.

London, May 18.—The Pekin correspondent of the Times says: "The anti-foreign movement headed by the 'Boxers' has attained alarming proportions. There has been a serious anti-Christian outbreak near Pao Tug Fu, province of Pe Chi Li. Seventy-five native Christians were murdered, including women and children. Many were burned alive.

"The Catholic missionaries report that the persecution is the most serious known for years. The danger is increased by the apathy or connivance of the government."

Another Rise in Texas Rivers.

Dallas, Tex., May 18.—Reports from Southern Texas show another rise in the Brazos and Colorado rivers. People on farms and plantations near Navasota have moved to the high lands. Southern Pacific railroad operations are crippled by the washing away of the large bridge over the Colorado river at Columbus. This is the fifth time that bridge has been washed away in the last six weeks.

Selected a Moderator.

St. Louis, Mo., May 18.—At the Presbyterian general assembly the election of a moderator to succeed Rev. R. F. Sample, D. D., L. D., after a spirited contest, resulted in the choosing of Rev. C. A. Dickey, D. D., of Philadelphia, president of the Presbyterian hospital.

Plague Spreading at Sydney.

Sydney, N. S. W., May 18.—Two hundred and thirty-five cases of the bubonic plague have thus far been officially reported. Of these 79 have proved fatal. A second death from the plague has occurred at Rockhampton, Queensland.

Cumberland Presbytery.

Chattanooga, Tenn., May 18.—Dr. H. Bird, of Uniontown, Pa., was elected moderator by the Cumberland Presbyterian general assembly.

ADVANCE DELAYED

The Destruction of the Railway Retards Gen. Buller's March for a Few Days.

THE ENGLISH OCCUPY LADYBRAND.

There is No Truth in the Report That President Kruger Has Sued for Terms of Peace.

It is Officially Announced by the British War Office That Mafeking Was Relieved May 17—Other War News.

Cape Town, May 22.—It is officially announced that Mafeking was relieved May 17. Gen. Buller telegraphed the news from Taungs to Sir Alfred Milner, the British higher commissioner.

London, May 22.—There is no truth in the report that President Kruger has sued for peace, and no communication from him on the subject is expected in the immediate future.

The war office has received the following:

"Kroonstad, May 21.—Buller reports that his advance will be delayed for a few days on account of the way in which the railroad has been destroyed.

"Rundie reports that Ladybrand has been occupied.

"Hunter is pushing up the railway with supplies for the Mafeking garrison and is arranging a hospital train for the conveyance of the sick and wounded at Kimberley.

"Methuen has left Hoopstad to co-operate with this force."

No message from President Kruger direct or indirect has recently been received by Lord Salisbury or any department of the British government, nor, it may be added, is any communication from him dealing with the question of the cessation of hostilities expected by them in the immediate future. The proximity of peace, according to the government point of view, will remain a matter of military progress. How soon the latter may bring about the former is still too suppositions for a serious forecast for any government official.

The consensus of opinion at the government office is that the Boer delegates will exhaust every effort in the United States before President Kruger sues directly, though Lord Salisbury himself does not believe that the delegates will accomplish anything in America.

The official confirmation of the relief of Mafeking does away with the lingering doubts which existed in the minds of a few people who have got into the habit of believing nothing but war office dispatches. With belated enthusiasm that department hoisted its flag on the receipt of the telegram and the crowd cheered.

It is announced that Col. Baden-Powell will be made a major general. Mafeking was actually relieved by Col. B. T. Mahon, who served in the Donagala and Nile expeditions with Gen. Kitchener.

Lord Roberts' latest dispatch merely continues his description of the organization of the transport of supplies and the rest for the men that the British forces in the Free State and Natal found necessary after their long, quick marches. A dispatch from Kroonstad, dated Sunday, May 20, says a British convoy on its way to Lindley was attacked by the Boers and obliged to halt. The result of the attack is not known, but it is evident that the Boers facing the main British army are on the alert and aggressive.

Lourenço Marques, May 22.—The defense works of Johannesburg are progressing rapidly.

Six guns brought from the front have been employed in a fort, while trenches and trenches intersect Katzerand, near Klipriviersberg, behind the race course.

Washington, May 21.—A few minutes after 2:30 o'clock Monday afternoon Secretary Hay received the three Boer delegates unofficially in the diplomatic room. The delegates were unaccompanied.

The Boer question came up in the senate Monday afternoon on the resolution of Mr. Allen to admit the Boer representatives to the floor of the senate. Senators Allen and Mason made pro-Boer speeches on the resolution.

Senator Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, delivered a vigorous speech on the question of the Boer representatives. He said their mission was well understood and known. They had, however, proceeded in a manner irregular and highly improper. Mr. Davis said that he did not want to discourage sympathy of the American people with the Boers, but these representatives had been taking an unwise course, premature and undiplomatic. Before presenting their case to this government they were going about the country attending public meetings and attempting to enlist the people of the United States to bring pressure to bear to influence the action of this government. Mr. Davis moved to lay the Allen resolution on the table, which was carried, 36 to 21.

Declines the Honor.

Chicago, May 22.—Judge Tuley, who was Sunday informally endorsed by the Cook county democracy as their nominee for governor, Monday issued an open letter declining that honor.

Judge Tuley has been on the bench 21 years, and he says, desires to end his active labors there. He has been twice offered the nomination for mayor and once tendered a federal judgeship, but refused in each instance.

Bishops to South Asia.

Chicago, May 22.—Rev. E. W. Parker and Rev. F. W. Warner were elected missionary bishops to Southern Asia by the Methodist Episcopal general conference.

THE AMOUNT IS KNOWN.

Defalcation in the Cuban Postal Funds Is About \$125,000—Several Persons Implicated.

Havana, May 19.—Gen. Wood says the report from Muncie, Ind., that nearly \$2,000,000 worth of stamps have been printed there and sent for distribution to Cuban post offices, can be regarded as a canard. There is nothing here to show that any such counterfeit stamps have been sent. It is believed now that the whole story is known and that the amount of the defalcations will fall between \$100,000 and \$125,000.

W. H. Reeves, deputy auditor of the island, has made a confession and gave up \$4,500 which was given to him by Neely to perform certain services the day he left. Gen. Wood and the post office inspectors refuse to disclose the nature of the confession, barely admitting that one has been made, but those who know the situation best say that the confession of Reeves was the only link required in the chain of evidence, although the principal statements he has made will require investigation before they can be acted upon, as it is generally believed that his accusation is of such startling character as to render it unwise to proceed before being absolutely sure of other evidence to corroborate it.

Another charge against Neely is that he has defrauded the customs out of several thousand dollars' worth of duties by importing nominally for post use large quantities of paper which was afterward sold to a printing house in Havana.

The Cubans are now beginning to talk a good deal regarding postal matters, the main idea apparently being that the Americans, having found so many of their countrymen implicated, will not proceed to extremities. The Cubans do not believe that Neely will be extradited. With the confessions of Reeves and Rich supplemented by those of the stamp clerks and by the statements of the Baracoa postmaster, it is considered that the evidence against Neely is complete, especially in view of the assertion of Reeves that the stamps were not destroyed when they were supposed to be. Packages which were apparently stamps were destroyed, but it is now said that these were so many bundles of paper bits.

The newspapers now begin to ask for an investigation of the engineering department. They say that this department has been more extravagantly conducted than the postal department.

Washington, May 19.—As there seems to be no law to extradite Neely, the alleged embezzler of the Cuban postal funds, Chairman Ray, of the judiciary committee, has introduced in the house an amendment to section 5,270 of the statutes, as follows:

"Provided, that whenever any foreign country or territory or any part thereof is under the control or temporary government of the United States, and the United States, by act of congress or through its military power or otherwise, has established or authorized governmental control over the same, in whole or in part, any person who commits an offense and flees to the United States shall be surrendered to the authorities of the United States and returned and surrendered to the authorities in control of such foreign country or territory for trial under the laws recognized and in force in the place where such crime was committed."

With regard to the contention that the enactment of a law to extradite Neely would be retroactive, Judge Ray said:

"As I understand the law, it is merely a question of procedure. Congress has the power to pass a law for the extradition of persons accused of crime in Cuba since Spain surrendered sovereignty and the United States assumed the government of the island. Such a law would not violate the theory of ex-post facto laws. It would not make a crime of anything not an offense before the passage of the law. It relates simply to procedure."

Mr. Terry, of Arkansas, the ranking minority member of the judiciary committee, said the object of the bill was to make it retroactive. "I think it can be made retroactive," said he. "A violator of the law has no vested right as to the manner in which he shall be caught. A law to extradite an accused man, in my opinion, would not come under the inhibition against ex-post facto laws."

Havana, May 18.—E. P. Thompson, the suspended Havana postmaster, who was arrested in connection with the postal frauds, succeeded in having his bail reduced from \$10,000 to \$1,000, which was deposited in cash by the Danish consul, Herr Culmet, a wealthy merchant.

Refined Sugar Advanced.

New York, May 22.—All grades of refined sugars have been advanced five points, except coarse granulated and extra fine granulated. Orders for soft sugar are taken at Saturday's full prices. All undelivered balances on contracts expiring May 31 will be cancelled, except Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 16. Arbuckle Bros and the Doscher Refining Co. have followed the advance in refined made by the American Sugar Refining Co.

Thirty Millions in Jewels.

London, May 22.—It is estimated that \$6,000,000 (\$30,000,000) was represented in jewelry among the audience at the opening night of Grau's opera.

Fritz Meyer Executed.

New York, May 22.—Fritz Meyer was put to death in the electric chair at Sing Sing prison at 6:05 Monday morning for the murder of Policeman Frederick Smith in this city on the night of October 27, 1897.

Plans for the Convention.

Chicago, May 22.—Col. John I. Martin, sergeant-at-arms of the democratic national committee, is here to consult Secretary Walsh, of the national committee regarding plans for the approaching convention at Kansas City.

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Summary of Leading Events.

Washington, May 14.—Senate.—The naval appropriation bill was passed. It provides \$4,000,000 for a government armor plant in case armor cannot be purchased for \$445 per ton. Other bills passed were the "free home" bill; to survey Cleveland harbor, with a view to its further improvement; for the improvement of Snake river in Washington and Idaho; providing for a collector of customs for Hawaii.

House.—The general deficiency bill was passed. It carries \$3,839,021. The debate was devoted principally to political topics. The military academy bill is the last of the supply bills yet to be acted on by the house.

Washington, May 15.—Senate.—Just as the routine business was concluded Mr. Clark, of Montana, arose and in a long speech announced that he had sent his resignation to the governor of Montana. The resolution relating to Mr. Clark went over, and the senate proceeded to the transaction of routine business. Little business of importance was transacted.

House.—The military academy appropriation bill was passed and sent to the senate. This is the last of the general appropriation measures, and the house was ready to adjourn as soon as the senate disposes of those it has not passed and the two houses adjust the differences in conference.

Washington, May 16.—Senate.—Nearly 100 bills were passed, 77 of them being private pension bills, among them being one granting \$100 a month to the widow of Gen. Lawton. All the other bills were of a local nature.

House.—But little was accomplished besides passing the senate bill to incorporate the American National Red Cross. No progress was made with the Alaskan code bill. The conference report on the District of Columbia appropriation bill was returned after extended debate.

Washington, May 17.—Senate.—The post office appropriation bill was considered. The committee amendment for the extension of the pneumatic tube service created some debate and was under discussion when the senate adjourned.

House.—A special river and harbor bill, carrying \$300,000 for surveys and emergency work, was passed, and the remainder of the day was devoted to the Alaskan code bill. Four pages of the 617 pages of the bill were disposed of before adjournment.

Washington, May 18.—Senate.—The entire day was devoted to the pneumatic tube system service in the post office appropriation bill. The debate at times was sharp and almost personal. The appropriation was defended by Senators Chandler, Mason, Carter and Wellington, and opposed by Senators Allison, Hale, Tillman, Lodge and Wolcott.

House.—A bill was passed to pay confederate soldiers who surrendered at Appomattox for the loss of horses and other personal effects taken from them in violation of Lee's capitulation to Grant, by which officers and men of Lee's army were allowed to retain their baggage, sidearms and horses. The bill originally carried \$200,000, but the specific sum was stricken out and the appropriation was made indefinite. A number of private claim bills were passed.

Washington, May 19.—Senate.—By a vote of 32 to 16 the whole proposition relating to the transportation of mails by the pneumatic tube system was laid on the table. The closing hours of the session were occupied in accepting from the state of Missouri statutes of Benton and Blair, located in Statuary hall of the capitol, and from the Grand Army of the Republic the statue of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, located in the capitol rotunda.

House.—On account of above ceremonies in the capitol building, the house held only a short session and transacted no business.

GRANT STATUE UNVEILED.

It Was Presented to the Nation by the Grand Army of the Republic—Distinguished Persons Present.

Washington, May 20.—The statue of Gen. Grant, presented by the Grand Army of the Republic, to the nation, was unveiled in the great rotunda of the capitol Saturday, and elaborate ceremonies commemorative of the event were held in the hall of representatives in the presence of a vast concourse of people, who included the widow, daughter and descendants of the hero of Appomattox, hundreds of his comrades in arms, the officers and committee of the G. A. R., and many persons distinguished in military, political and social circles. The statue of the pre-eminent of the union forces in the civil war represents the contributions of thousands of his comrades of the G. A. R., none of whom was allowed to subscribe more than 15 cents, and is the result of a movement started shortly after Gen. Grant's death at Mt. McGregor, in July, 1885.

The fact of the unveiling was kept secret, and only a few outsiders witnessed it. There were no ceremonies. Miss Satoris, attired in white, drew the lanyard that uncovered the statue. Mrs. Grant inspected it critically and smiled her approval. The party then repaired to the hall of the house, where the ceremonies occurred.

Presidential Nominations.

Washington, May 22.—The President Monday sent to the senate the following nominations: Frank M. Chandler, of Ohio, to be marshal for the Northern district of Ohio; Thorneil Hayes, of South Carolina, to be counsel at Rouen, France.

Fritz Meyer Executed.

New York, May 22.—Fritz Meyer was put to death in the electric chair at Sing Sing prison at 6:05 Monday morning for the murder of Policeman Frederick Smith in this city on the night of October 27, 1897.

Plans for the Convention.

Chicago, May 22.—Col. John I. Martin, sergeant-at-arms of the democratic national committee, is here to consult Secretary Walsh, of the national committee regarding plans for the approaching convention at Kansas City.

CONDENSED NEWS.

News of the Week Given in Small Space—Interesting Happenings Throughout the Country.

MONDAY.

Gen. Brabant is said to have captured 1,500 Boers at Colocan.

Several crews of artisans worked all day Sunday on the convention hall at Kansas City, Mo.

Two students of Princeton college were drowned while trying to shoot the rapids in a canoe in Kingston dam.

In a battle between the government forces and rebels near Carthagena, Colombia, the rebels were defeated, losing 500 killed.

Four persons were badly hurt in Pittsburgh, their carriage being struck by a trolley car. Miss Mamie Best will probably die.

Several slight disturbances took place in St. Louis in connection with the street railway strike, but no serious damage was done.

It is reported in London that President Kruger has asked Lord Salisbury for terms of peace. The answer has not been made public.

Mrs. T. F. Kenna, of Memphis, Tenn., shot and killed Edward Whittington and Dennis Brogan, two West Virginia coal miners, who were visiting a disturbance in her lunch room.

A lone highwayman, at the point of a revolver, held up two persons and robbed the office of the Coates hotel in Kansas City, Mo., of considerable money and valuable jewelry. He escaped.

Five hundred insurgents ambushed 80 American scouts of the 4th infantry in the hills near Aguasani, in the northern part of Mindanao. The Americans routed them, killing 61. The American casualties were two killed and three wounded.

TUESDAY.

The parade of the iron and steel workers attending the Amalgamated association convention at Indianapolis was prevented by rain.

The board of health of San Francisco announces that bubonic plague has appeared in that city, six deaths having occurred within three months.

The statue of Gen. Grant presented by the Grand Army of the Republic to the nation was unveiled in the great rotunda of the capitol at Washington.

Innumerable "boxers" in the neighborhood of Pekin, China, are becoming dangerous. It is reported that the United States has ordered a gunboat to proceed to Taku.

Romer Earle Sargent, former general manager of the Northern Pacific railroad, and one of the founders of the Chicago Union Stock yards, died in that city, aged 78 years.

Fire destroyed the central portion of St. Mary's college, at Belmont, N. C. The college is an institution owned and conducted by the Catholic church. The loss is estimated at \$200,000.

The Mafeking relief column consisted of 2,000 men who left Kimberley on May 4. The relief was effected with but trifling loss to the British, the Boers having abandoned the siege before they arrived.

WEDNESDAY.

Charles "Kid" McCoy knocked out Australian Dan Creedon in the sixth round at the Broadway athletic club in New York.

A bill has been introduced in congress to provide a way for extraditing Neely, the alleged embezzler of Cuban postal funds.

Rioting in connection with the St. Louis street car strike was kept up and half a dozen people were shot and two of them may die.

Gen. Buller now occupies Newcastle and Col Broadwood has reached Lindley. Gen. Hutton has captured one of the Boers 30 miles from Kroonstad.

Gen. Wood says that the defalcation in the Cuban post offices will fall between \$100,000 and \$125,000. More evidence has been obtained against Neely.

Aguinaldo has issued a proclamation and distributed in Manila which says that the Philippine commission has no official power to act for the United States.

Mafeking has been relieved, the British relief column having reached there at last. After a tremendous bombardment the Boers abandoned the siege and withdrew.

Henry Reichmann, of Memphis, and Mrs. Lilly Rodakin, of Forest City, Ark., were found murdered in the latter's apartments in Memphis. The affair is shrouded in mystery.

The house passed a bill to pay to the confederate soldiers who surrendered at Appomattox for the loss of their horses and other personal effects taken from them in violation of Lee's capitulation to Grant.

THURSDAY.

At Talladega, Ala., Elbert Curry, a young Negro, was hanged for the murder of Pink Dobbins.

The house passed a special river and harbor bill carrying \$100,000 for surveys and emergency work.

The amount of bonds so far exchanged at the treasury for the new 2 per cent. bonds is \$272,910,350.

Rev. C. A. Dickey, D. D., Philadelphia, has been selected moderator by the Presbyterian general assembly in session in St. Louis.

Walter Gordon and Beauty Ingram, colored, were hanged at Eutaw, Ala., for the murder of Tom Buntin, a clerk in a store.

The secretary of the treasury has issued a call for the old two per cent. bonds to the amount of \$35,000,000, the amount outstanding, the interest to cease on September 1.

The senate committee on privileges and elections at a meeting decided to press to a conclusion the original resolutions declaring W. A. Clark not entitled to the seat from Montana.

Col. Baden-Powell, at Mafeking, let the Boers capture a fort and then surrounded it, killing 50 and taking a number of prisoners, among them Sarel Eloff, President Kruger's grandson.

A man on board a Swedish vessel of Koping killed the captain and robbed him and then killed five of the crew and wounded six others, escaping in a boat. He was afterwards captured and confessed.

E. P. Thompson, the suspended Havana postmaster, was released on \$1,500 bail, furnished in cash by the Danish consul, Herr Culmet, a wealthy merchant. The bail of Mayo and Mascara has been reduced to \$1,500, which has not yet been furnished.

J. Richards, a motorman who went to St. Louis from Cleveland, O., was shot and probably fatally wounded at the corner of Laclede and Grant avenues. John Ficks, another employee of the street car company, was shot at Prairie and Easton avenues.

THURSDAY.

Heavy rains put out the fires at Fisher, Mich. The loss is estimated at \$500,000.

The house passed the general deficiency appropriation bill. It carries \$3,839,021.

The price of white paper for newspaper use has been cut down one-fourth of a cent a pound.

The second division of Gen. Buller's army has reached Dannhauser, about half way between Dundee and New Castle.

Sam Hinson, a Negro, was hanged by a mob near Cushtushie, Miss., for attempting to murder a white woman.

The Grand Army home for soldiers' widows, near Pittsburgh, was destroyed by fire. All the inmates escaped. Loss \$20,000.

The senate passed 77 private pension bills, among them one granting \$100 per month to the widow of the late Gen. Lawton.

Boers met the British relief column 32 miles from Mafeking and a sharp engagement took place. The British were defeated, sustaining a heavy loss.