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FROM POORHOUSE TO PALACE

BY MARY J. HOLMES

CHAPTER XVI.

"Oh, mother, won't you take this pillow from my head and put another blanket on my feet, and fix the fire, and give me some water, or something? Oh, dear, dear!" groaned poor Rose Lincoln, as with aching head and lungs she did penance for her imprudence in crossing the wet, slippery street in thin slippers and silken hose.

Mrs. Lincoln, who knew nothing of this exposure, loudly lamented the extreme delicacy of her daughter's constitution, imputing it wholly to Mount Holyoke discipline, and wishing, as she had often done before, that "she'd been wise and kept her at home." Jenny would have wished so, too, if by this means Rose's illness could have been avoided, for it was not a very agreeable task to stay in that close sick-room, listening to the complaints of her fault-finding sister, who tossed and turned and fretted, from morning until night, sometimes wishing herself dead, and then crying because she "wanted something, and did not know what."

"Oh! dear," said she, one evening several days after the commencement of her illness, "how provoking to be obliged to lie here moping with the dullest of all dull company when there's Mrs. Russell's party next week, and I've such a lovely dress to wear. Why ain't I as strong and healthy as you?—though I wouldn't be so fat for anything. I'll go to that party sick or well. I wouldn't miss it for anything."

Jenny looked up in surprise, asking why her sister was so particularly anxious to attend the party.

"Because," returned Rose, "Mary Howard will be there, and you know as well as I how awkward she'll appear—never was in any kind of society in her life."

"I don't see what inducement that can be for you to expose your health," said Jenny, and Rose continued:

"I want to see Ida mortified once, for she might know better than to bring a green country girl here, setting her up as something wonderful, and expecting everybody to believe it just because Miss Selden said so. Come, bring me my dress, Jenny; I want to see if the Honiton lace on the caps is as wide as Ida Selden's."

"What do you mean?" asked Jenny, turning quickly toward her sister, whose white, wasted face looked fitter for a shroud than a gay party dress.

"I mean what I say," returned Rose; "I'm not going to be cooped up here any longer. I'm going to the party to-morrow night, if I never go again."

"Why, Rose Lincoln, are you crazy?" asked Jenny. "You haven't been in the street yet, and how do you expect to go to-morrow night? Mother wouldn't let you, if she were here.'

"Well, thank fortune! she and father both are in Southbridge; and besides that I'm a great deal better; so hand me my dress."

Jenny complied, and reclining on pillows scarcely whiter than herself, Rose Lincoln examined and found fault with a thin gossamer fabric, little suited for anyone to wear on a cold, wintry night, and much less for her.

"There, I knew it wasn't as wide as Ida's into an eighth of an inch," said she, measuring with her finger the expensive lace. "I'll have some new. Come, Jenny, suppose you go down street and get it, for I'm bent upon going;" and the thoughtless girl sprang lightly upon the floor, and chased halfway across the room to show how well and strong she was.

Jenny knew that further expostulation from her was useless, but she refused to go for the lace, and Sarah, the servant girl, was sent with a note from Rose saying she wanted a nice article, eight or ten dollars per yard.

"I don't believe father would like to have you make such a bill," said Jenny, when Sarah was gone. "Mother didn't dare to tell him about your new dress, for he told her she mustn't get anything charged, and he said, too, something about hard times. Perhaps he's going to fail. Wouldn't it be dreadful?"

If Rose heard the last part of this sentence she did not heed it, for to her the idea of her father's failing was preposterous. When the dinner bell rang she threw on a heavy shawl and descending to the dining-parlor, remained below stairs all the afternoon, forcing back her cough, and chatting merrily with a group of young girls who had called to see her, and congratulated her upon her improved health, for excitement lent a deep glow to her cheek, which would easily deceive the inexperienced. The next day, owing to overexertion, Rose's temples were throbbing with pain, and more than once she half-determined not to go; but her passion for society was strong, and Mrs. Russell's party had so long been anticipated and talked about that she felt she would not miss it for the world, and, as she had confessed to Jenny, there was also a mean curiosity to see how Mary Howard would appear at a fashionable party.

"Saturate my handkerchief with cologne, and put the vinaigrette where I can reach it while you arrange my hair," she said to Sarah, who at the usual hour came up to dress her young mistress for the evening. "There, be careful and not brush so hard, for that ugly pain isn't quite gone—now bring me the glass and let me see if I do look like a ghost."

"Pale, delicate folks is always more interesting than red, hearty ones," said the flattering servant.

"Mercy, how white I am!" exclaimed Rose, glancing at the ashen face reflected by the mirror. "Rub my cheeks with cologne, Sarah, and see if that won't bring some color into them. There, that'll do. Now hand me my dress. Oh, isn't it beautiful?" she continued, as she threw aside the thickly wadded double gown and assumed a light, thin dress, which fell in fleecy folds around her slight figure.

When her toilet was completed Rose stood up before the long mirror, and a glow of pride came to her cheek's as she saw how lovely she really was.

"You's enough sight handsomer than Miss Jenny," whispered Sarah as the door opened and Jenny appeared more simply arrayed than her sister, but looking as fresh and blooming as a rosebud.

"How beautiful you are, Rose," she said, "only it makes me shiver to look at your neck and arms. You'll wear your woolen sack, besides your shawl and cloak, won't you?"

"Nonsense, I'm not going to be bundled up this way, for don't you see it musses the lace," said Rose, refusing the warm sack which Jenny brought her.

A rap at the door and a call from Henry that the carriage was waiting ended the conversation, and, throwing on their cloaks and hoods, the girls descended to the hall, where, with unusual tenderness, Henry caught up his invalid sister, and, drawing the veil closely over her face, carried her to the covered sleigh, so that her feet might not touch the icy walk.

"What? Rose Lincoln here?" exclaimed half a dozen voices as Rose bounded into the dressing-room.

"Yes, Rose Lincoln is here," she replied, gayly, divesting herself of her wrapping. "I'm not going to die just yet, I guess, neither am I going to be housed up all winter. The fresh air has done me good already—see," and she pointed to a bright, round spot which burned her cheek.

A young girl, whose family had one by one fallen victims to the great New England plague, consumption, shuddered and turned away, for to her eye the glow which Rose called health was but the hectic bloom of death.

"How beautiful she is!" said more than one, as with her accustomed grace Rose entered the brilliant drawing-room. And truly Rose was beautiful that night, but like the gorgeous foliage of the fading autumn, 'twas the beauty of decay, for death was written on her blue-veined brow, and lurked amid the roses on her cheek. But little thought she of that, as with smiling lip and beaming eye she received the homage of the admiring throng.

Just then Ida and Mary were announced. Both Aunt Martha and Ida had taken great pains to have their young friend becomingly dressed, and she looked unusually well in the embroidered muslin skirt, satin waist and blonde bertha which Aunt Martha had insisted upon her accepting as a present. The rich silken braids of her luxuriant hair were confined at the back of her finely formed head with a golden arrow, which, with the exception of a plain band of gold on each wrist, was the only ornament she wore. This was her first introduction to the gay world, but so keen was her perception of what was polite and proper that none would ever have suspected it; and yet there was about her something so fresh and unstudied, that she had hardly entered the room ere many were struck with her easy, unaffected manners, so different from the practiced airs of the city belles.

Ella watched her narrowly, whispering aside to Henry how sorry she felt for poor Mary, she was so verdant, and really hoped she wouldn't do anything very awkward, for 'twould mortify her to death! "But look," she added, "and see how many people Ida is introducing her to."

"Of course, why shouldn't she?" asked Henry; and Ella replied:

"I don't know—it seems so funny to see Mary here, doesn't it?"

Before Henry could answer, a young man of his acquaintance touched his shoulder, saying: "Lincoln, who is that splendid-looking girl with Miss Selden? I haven't seen a finer face in Boston for many a day."

"That? Oh, that's Miss Howard, from Chicopee. An intimate friend of our family. Allow me the pleasure of introducing you," and Henry walked away, leaving Ella to the tender mercies of Rose, who, as one after another quitted her side and went over to the "enemy," grew very angry, wondering if folks were bewitched, and hoping Ida Seldon "felt better, now that she'd made so many notice her protege.'

Later in the evening, William Bender came, and immediately Jenny began to talk to him of Mary, and the impression she was making. Placing her hand familiarly upon his arm, as though that were its natural resting place, she led him toward a group, of which Mary seemed the center of attraction. Near her stood Henry Lincoln, redoubling his flattering compliments in proportion as Mary grew colder and more reserved in her manner toward him. Silly and conceited as he was, he could not help noticing how differently she received William Bender from what she had himself. "But all in good time," thought he, glancing at Ella, to see how she was affected by his desertion of her and his flirtation with her sister. She was standing a little apart from any one, and with her elbow resting upon a marble stand, her cheeks flushed, and her eyelashes moist with the tears she dare not shed, she was watching with feelings in which more of real pain than jealousy was mingled, for Ella was weak and simple-hearted, and loved Henry Lincoln far better than such as he deserved to be loved.

"Of what are you thinking, Ella?" asked Rose, who finding herself nearly alone, felt willing to converse with almost anyone.

At the sound of her voice Ella looked up, and coming quickly to her side, said: "It's so dull and lonesome here, I wish I'd stayed at home."

In her heart Rose wished so, too, but she was too proud to acknowledge it, and feeling unusually kind toward Ella, whose uneasiness she readily understood, she replied: "Oh, I see you are jealous of Henry, but he's only trying to tease you, for he can't be interested in that awkward thing."

"But he is, I almost know he is," returned Ella, with a trembling of the voice she tried in vain to subdue; and then, fearing she could not longer restrain her emotion, she suddenly broke away from Rose, and ran hastily up to the dressing-room.

Nothing of all this escaped Henry's quick eye, and as sundry unpaid bills came looming up before his mind, he thought proper to make some amends for his neglect. Accordingly, when Ella returned to the drawing room he offered her his arm, asking: "What made her eyes so red," and slyly pressing her hand, when she averted her face, saying:

"Nothing—they weren't red."

Meantime, William Bender, having managed to drop Jenny from his arm, had asked Mary to accompany him to the conservatory. As they stood together, admiring a rare exotic, William's manner suddenly changed, and drawing Mary closer to his side, he said distinctly, though hurriedly: "I notice, Mary, that you seem embarrassed in my presence, and I have, therefore, sought this opportunity to assure you that I shall not again distress you by a declaration of love, which, if returned, would now give me more pain than pleasure, for as I told you at Mr. Selden's, I am changed in more respects than one. It cost me a bitter struggle to give you up, but reason and judgment finally conquered, and now I can calmly think of you as some time belonging to another, and with all a brother's confidence can tell you that I, too, love another—not as once I loved you, for that would be impossible, but with a calmer, more rational love."

All this time Mary had not spoken, though the hand which William had taken in his trembled like an imprisoned bird; but when he came to speak of loving another, she involuntarily raised his hand to her lips, exclaiming, "It's Jenny, it's Jenny!"

"You have guessed rightly," returned William, smiling at the earnestness of her manner. "It is Jenny, though how such a state of things ever came about is more than I can tell you."

Fearing that they might be missed, they at last returned to the parlor, where they found Ella seated at the piano, playing a very spirited polka. Henry, who boasted he "could wind her around his little finger," had succeeded in coaxing her into good humor, but not at all desiring her company for the rest of the evening, he asked her to play as the easiest way to be rid of her. When she looked around for commendation from the one for whose ear alone she had played she saw him across the room wholly engrossed with her sister.

Poor Ella! it was with the saddest heartache she had ever known that she returned from a party which had promised her so much pleasure, and which had given her so much pain. Rose, too, was utterly disappointed. One by one her old admirers had left her for the society of the "pauper," as she secretly styled Mary, and more than once during the evening had she heard the "beauty" and "grace" of her rival extolled by those for whose opinion she cared the most; and when at 1 o'clock in the morning she threw herself exhausted upon the sofa, she declared, "'twas the last party she'd ever attend."

Alas, for thee, Rose! that declaration proved too true!

(To be continued.)

HUNTING WITH THE CAMERA.

A Delightful and Profitable Way of Studying Bird Life.

Of the many delightful birds I had the good fortune to know, the wood-eating warbler family have afforded me the greatest pleasure; for they become absolutely fearless of the camera, and they place a degree of trust in one that was as unusual as it was delightful. Being anxious to secure photographs of the young, I paid frequent visits to the nest, and what a wonderfully concealed nest it was, tucked away in a small depression and hidden by the roots of an oak sapling. It would forever have remained undiscovered by me had I not, by lucky chance, observed one of the parent birds visiting it. Only at first did the owners object to my intruding, and by various methods did they try to coax me away from their home. First one and then the other would feign broken wings, and half-rolling, half-scrambling, they would make their way down the steep hillside in the hope of luring me away. Then, finding that I was not to be taken in even by such an artful device, they endeavored to accomplish their object by scolding at me. In less than two hours they quieted down and simply looked on in silence. The next time I visited the nest they made no objections, and I imagined they recognized me, and realized that I meant no harm either to themselves or to their young, for these had hatched since my last visit.

Day by day I came to watch the little fellows, and they grew rapidly, as all young birds do. Finally they were ready to make their first venture into the great world that, should not accident befall them, was to be their feeding ground for many years to come. As I looked into the nest the family of fledglings scrambled out as though they had been scattered by some invisible hand, so nearly simultaneous was their action, and in less time than it takes to tell it each little mite of down and rust-colored feathers was hidden among the dead, crackling leaves with which the ground was strewn. Though I had tried my best to watch where each bird concealed itself, it was some time before I collected them all preparatory to photographing them. Of course the parents were greatly excited—birds always are when their young first leave the nest—and when they saw the entire brood captured by one whom they had considered a friend they seemed to regret having placed so much confidence in me. But only for a very short time did their doubts continue. As soon as I placed the youngsters on a suitable perch they both ceased to utter that lisping note of anxious protestation, and to show that they no longer feared me they hopped about on the camera while I was arranging it.—World's Work.

What a Boy Should Know.

Every boy and girl that is educated should be able to—

Write a good hand.
Spell all the words in ordinary use.
Know how to use these words.
Speak and write good English.
Write a good social letter.
Add a column of figures rapidly.
Make out an ordinary account.
Receipt it when paid.
Write an advertisement for a local paper.
Write a notice or report of a public meeting.
Write an ordinary promissory note.
Reckon the interest or discount on it for days, months and years.
Draw an ordinary bank check.
Take it to the proper place in a bank to get the cash.
Make neat and correct entries in day-book and ledger.
Tell the number of yards of carpet required for the parlor.
Tell the largest number of bushels of wheat in the largest bin, and the value at current rates.
Tell something about the laws of health and what to do in case of emergency.
Know how to behave in public and society.
Be able to give the great general principles of religion.
Have sufficient common sense to get along in the world.—National Educator.

All Millionaires.

Grosvenor Square, in London, is said to contain the residences of more millionaires than any other area of similar extent in the world.

A hundred years ago the largest fortune in the United States was $250,000. Now there are several fortunes of more than $200,000,000.

"Strads" Bring High Prices.

A genuine Stradivarius violin is worth whatever the person owning it may ask. At $1,000 it would not be deemed extravagant.

EVENTS OF THE DAY

FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE WORLD.

A Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week Presented in a Condensed Form Which is Most Likely to Prove of Interest to Our Many Readers.

Treasurer Hollander, of Porto Rico, has resigned.

There is an increased demand for Oregon cherries.

Cubans are ready for the adoption of a constitution.

Chinese court still shows great honor for dead Boxers.

Prince Christian, of Denmark, is coming to the United States.

A crazy man in Denver killed a woman and fatally stabbed a little girl.

A Chinamna was lynched in a California lumber camp for assaulting a woman.

There is a shortage of $255,267 in the funds of the endowment rank, K. of P.

American astronomers secured the best photographs of the eclipse in May last at Sumatra.

Conferences are being held by the officers of the steel workers' union and the employers to settle the big strike.

A former Russian nobleman died recently at Bloomingdale asylum, New York, a pauper and a paralytic.

A pleasure launch containing nine persons was swamped near Santa Barbara, Cal., and all on board lost.

Frederick White, son of United States ambassador to Germany, committed suicide on account of ill health.

Two lady tourists in the Yellowstone Naitonal Park fell into the boiling mud "paint pots" and are badly scalded.

A passenger train ran into a freight on the Lake Shore road and killed the postal clerk and engineer and injured many passengers.

The condition of the national banks is declared to be exceptionally good. Their resources are said to be greater than ever before.

Japanese fishermen on the Fraser river have the best of the struggle between themselves and the striking union fishermen.

It it reported in England that the Boer forces are in a very bad plight, and would lay down their arms if the men were allowed to know the real truth of the situation.

A battery of artilery passing through Portland on their way home from the Chinese campaign is said to have some $50,000 worth of souvenirs from the holy city, although they had strict orders not to loot.

The plague is spreading with great rapidity at Amoy.

Sixteen German soldiers were drowned in the Rhine.

Friars were mobbed in Pangasinan province, Philippine islands.

Cattlemen have protested against the opening of Oklahoma lands.

Municipalities will be organized in Laguna province, Philippine islands.

The Abyssinians pursuing Mad Mullah are on the verge of starvation.

A landslide at Lung Keng, China, caused the loss of 300 lives and much valuable property.

A cloudburst in San Andreas canyon, near Albuquerque, N. M., did considerable damage.

The secretary of the treasury has been authorized to refund duties paid on goods from Porto Rico.

A switch engine at Columbus, O., crashed into a passenger train and about 20 passengers were hurt.

Militia may be called out to quell trouble between union and Japanese fishermen on Fraser river, B. C.

Governor Whitmarsh, of Benguet province, Philippine islands, is accused of violating his instructions.

The war department has finished the new Philippine tariff and the schedules will be mailed to Governor Taft at once.

The United States training ship Alert, with 124 apprentice boys on board has sailed from San Francisco for Yokohama, Japan.

The freight handlers strike at Reading, Pa., is still on, with no prospect for an early settlement. More than 100 cars block all traffic.

Pierre Lorillard, the tobacco king, is dead.

The hot wave in the east has been broken.

The pope condemns the French law of associations.

Prince von Hohenlohe died at Ragatz Switzerland.

Kruger has abandoned his contemplated trip to America.

President opens a large tract of land in Oklahoma for settlement.

The Minnesota state building at the Pan-American grounds has been dedicated.

Annie Dobbie, a young singer of great promise in New York, is being trained at the expense of Andrew Carnegie.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroa officials approve the pension and sick benefit system for their employes, to become effective in September.

Werner, Biet & Co., of London, are said to have bought the Portland mine at Cripple Creek, Col., for $21,000,000.

Presbyterians are planning to form a central organization of their individual church associations, to be known as the Young Mens' Presbyterian Union.

Dr. Dyson, chief of the bureau of animal industry at Chicago, says he has hopes that the disease of scab among sheep may be wholly eradicated in the United States during the next two or three years.

OPEN TO SETTLERS.

Large Tract of Land in Oklahoma Territory—Proclamation of President.

Washington, July 9.—The proclamation of President McKinley opening to settlement the lands ceded by Indians in the territory of Oklahoma was given to the public yesterday. The proclamation covers the cessions made by the Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians, in accordance with the act of March 2, 1895, and those made by the Comanche, Kiowa and Apache tribes, in pursuance of the act of June 6, 1900. The proclamation provides for the opening of the lands in those reservations, which are not reserved at 9 o'clock A. M., August 6, the lands to be open to settlement under the homestead and townsite laws of the United States.

The proclamation says that, beginning August 10, and ending August 26, those who wish to make entry of lands under the homestead law shall be registered. The registration will take place at the land offices at Reno and Lawton. The registration at each office will be for both land districts. To obtain registration the applicant will be required to show himself qualified to make homestead entry of these lands under existing laws, and to give the registering officer such appropriate matters of description and identity as will protect the applicant and the government against any attempted impersonation. Registration cannot be effected through the use of mails, or the employment of an agent, excepting that honorably discharged soldiers and sailors may present their applications through an agent, no agent being allowed to represent more than one soldier. No person will be allowed to register more than once. After being registered applicants will be given certificates allowing them to go upon the ceded lands, and examine them in order to aid them in making an intelligent selection.

It is explicitly stated that no one will be premitted to make settlement upon any of the lands in adavnce of the opening provided for, and the statement is added that "during the first 60 days following said opening, no one but registered applicants will be permitted to make homestead settlement upon any of said lands, and then only in pursuance of a homestead entry, duly allowed by the local land officers, or of a soldier's declaratory tsatement, duly accepted by such officers."

AN IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

Bellarmina's Filipino Band Taken by Sixth Cavalry.

Manila, July 10.—The forces of the insurgent leader, Bellarmina, which recently have been operating around Donsol, province of Sorsogon, were driven across the mountains by the Second infantry and finally captured by the Sixth cavalry. Bellarmina, with 1,000 men and 214 guns, surrendered to Colonel Wint, at Albay, capital of the province of that name. One hundred more rifles will be surrendered tomorrow.

Later in the day the official announcement of the surrender of Bellarmina was made. According to this account, Bellarmina, who has been operating in the province of Sorsogon, surrendered at Legaspi, on Alby bay, with 32 officers, 315 guns, and 3,000 rounds of ammunition. The insurgent presidents of that section of the country and many Filipinos accompanied Bellarmina, who gave himself up to Colonel Theodore J. Wint, of the Sixth caavlry. In all, since June, 1,082 insurgents have surrendered in that district.

RURAL DELIVERY ABUSES.

Carriers Served Interests of Private Individuals Too Much.

Washington, July 10. — Already abuses have sprung up in the rural free delivery service, and prompt steps are being taken to prevent their spread, if not stamp them out altogether. Under a recent order of the postoffice department, carriers on rural routes were granted permission to deliver and carry packages for persons living along the routes. Complaints soon piled in that many carriers, acting under this order, have been making it a practice to deliver or sell goods along their routes, which were furnished by merchants, grocery men or liquor dealers, who sought this means of reaching rural customers. This manner of business, on a small scale, would, perhaps, have been unobjectionable, but in a number of instances the carriers became so industrious in attending to their outside deliveries that they neglected their mails, and in consequence a second order has now been issued prohibiting rural carriers from engaging in any other business while performing their duties as carriers. This was merely a case of privilege abused by the few, and in consequence denied to all. There were many routes where carriers conducted this outside business in an unobjectionable manner, but they will be affected.

Deaths from Heat in New York.

New York, July 10.—The official reports of the bureau of vital statistics of deaths from heat for the week ending July 6 show that the actual number in the five boroughs of Greater New York was 989. For the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx the number was 699; for Richmond, 12; for Queens, 24; for Brooklyn, 264. The records cover the days when the heat was most intense.

Made Good their Escape.

Malta, Mont., July 10.— All hope of capturing the Great Northern train robbers has been abandoned. One by one the men who accompanied the authorities on the chase to the southward have returned, and the general opinion appears to be that the robbers have made good their escape. Experienced trailers are firm in the belief that the riders scattered as soon as they were near the southern boundary of the state and reached the Hole-in-the-Wall by circuitous routes.

NEWS OF THE STATE

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS OF OREGON.

Commercial and Financial Happenings of Importance—A Brief Review of the Growth and Improvements of the Many Industries Throughout Our Thriving Commonwealth—Latest Market Report.

Salmon are scarce this year in the rivers of Wallowa county.

Indications are good for a record breaking prune crop in Benton county.

A sheep herder of Clark's creek killed an eight foot cougar with a 22 caliber rifle.

The Roaring Gimlet placer mine, near Gold Hill, frequently takes out $50 to the pan.

Many good prospects are being developed in the Calapooia side of the Blue river district.

Ten car loads of horses were recently shipped from Elgin, Union county, to the Kansas City market.

Some fine asphalt croppings have been found on Lost Creek in Crook county. Hopes of oil are also entertained.

A new species of thistle, somewhat resembling the Russian, and growing in two foot clusters, has been found near Pendleton.

Athena is building a two mile pipe line to secure city water. Other municipal and private improvements are under way.

The pine needle industry is flourishing in the southern part of the state. This business is unknown elsewhere save in Germany.

The Eugene creamery is making prosperity more general among the Lane county farmers. Five hundred to 800 pounds of butter are churned daily.

Colonel Winchester, of the Siletz reservation, expects authority to distribute about $100,000 among the Indians of that section in liquidation of various claims against the government.

The fish warden collected $607.30 fish licenses during June.

The second annual Harney county fair will be held September 16-21.

Rattlesnakes are said by trout fishermen to be numerous and dangerous near Pendleton.

Bids have been asked for the improvement of the federal building and grounds in Astoria.

A boy at Medford was badly crushed by falling in front of a moving engine, which he tried to board.

There are now four fish hatcheries in Oregon and it is the intention of Master Fish Warden Van Dusen to establish several more.

A young man at Mayville, Gilliam county, tried to duplicate a prescription from memory. He is dead, as the medicine was for external use.

Hopyards in the northern part of Clacakmas county and around Woodburn and Hubbard show great improvement in the last 30 days. Vermin so far have not appeared. The plants are healthy and cultivation has not been more thorough in 10 years. The present outlook is for a yield 10 per cent in excess of that of 1900.

Portland Markets.

Wheat—Walla Walla, export value, 57c per bushel; bluestem, 58½c; valley, nominal.

Flour—best grades, $2.90@3.40 per barrel; graham, $2.60.

Oats—White, $1.32½@1.35; gray, $1 30@1.32½ per cental.

Barley—Feed, $17@17.50; brewing, $17@17.50 per ton.

Millstuffs—Bran, $17 per ton; middlings, $21.50; shorts, $20; chop, $16.

Hay—Timothy, $12.50@14; clover, $7@9.50; Oregon wild hay, $6@7 per ton.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 15@17½c; dairy, 13@14c; store, 10@12c per pound.

Eggs—17@17½c per dozen.

Cheese—Full cream, twins, 12@12½c; Young America, 13@13½c per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, $2.75@3.50; hens, $3.25@4.00; dressed, 9@10c per pound; springs, $2.00@4.00 per dozen; ducks, $3 for old; $2.50@3.00 for young; geese, $4 per dozen; turkeys, live, 8@10c; dressed, 10@12½c per pound.

Mutton — Lambs, 3½c. gross; dressed, 6@7c per pound; sheep, $3.25, gross; dressed, 6@6½c per lb.

Hogs — Gross, heavy, $5.75@6; light, $4.75@5; dressed, 6½@7c per pound.

Veal—Small, 7½@8c; large, 6½@7c per pound.

Beef—Gross top steers, $4.00@4.25; cows and heifers, $3.25@3.50; dressed beef, 6½@7½c per pound.

Hops—12@14c per pound.

Wool—Valley, 11@13c; Eastern Oregon, 8@12c; mohair, 20@21c per pound.

Potatoes — $1.25 per sack; new potatoes, 1½@1¾c per pound.

The town of Natick, Mass., on July 4th celebrated the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of that place.

Oklahoma fruit growers have begun the annual shipment of peaches to the northern markets. The crop is estimated at 750,000,000 bushels.

The circulation per capita in the United States is now the largest in the country's history, amounting to $28.13. One year ago it was $26.71.

The emperor of Germany has ordered a schooner yacht to be designed and built in the United States.

Smithfield, Va., claims the oldest church in the country. It is St. Luke's, erected in 1632 and restored in 1894.

Among the exhibits at the Buffalo exposition is a ten wheel locomotive constructed by the Baldwin Locomotive Company, of Philadelphia. This locomotive is built with the Vanderbilt boiler, which was designed by Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt and has attracted much attention.

MUST REMAIN PRISONERS.

No Immediate Release for the Americans who Fought with Boers.

New York, July 11.—Americans who fight in the Boer armies and are or have been made prisoners by the British, will have to endure their captivity until the close of the South African war, says the Herald's Washington correspondent.

Great Britain has declined to comply with the request of this government to release an American now confined on the island of Ceylon, and this refusal will probably prove a bar to further representations by the state department in behalf on Americans captured as belligerents in South Africa.

The test case was that of a naturalized American named Morgan, who claims residence in Virginia. Lord Milner, the British high commissioner in South Africa, disproves of the release of foreigners who fought with the Boers. He has announced that a person who serves as a belligerent with the Boer forces loses his nationality and must be treated as an enemy. This view is concurred in by the legal officers of the state department. The department is satisfied from investigations made by American consuls and the British authorities that all reports that the British are ill-teating their prisoners are without foundation. The only hardship that Americans captured in South Africa will have to undergo will be that of confinement until hostilities cease.

THE MACHINISTS' STRIKE.

President James O'Connell Offers Terms of Settlement.

New York, July 11.—Members of the National Trades Association, in this city, announce that they have received the following proposition from James O'Connell, president of the International Association of Machinists, for a settlement of the strike:

"The question of wages to be arbitrated by all districts; all machinists on strike to be reinstated without prejudice to their former positions, pending settlement by arbitration; the hours of labor shall be 54 hours per week, which is not submitted to arbitrations, the award of the aribtration board to date back to the time the men return to work; articles of agreement shall be signed by both sides, agreeing to the above basis of arbitration; the above basis for a settlement of the present strike shall not apply to firms members of the National Metal Trades Association and others which have made settlements."

It is believed that an agreement will be reached in a few days.

PLAGUE AT AMOY.

Appeared Earlier than Usual, and is Spreading with Rapidity.

Washington, July 11.—Consul General Johnson, at Amoy, China, reports the appearance of the plague at that place two weeks earlier than usual this year. His statement is dated May 14. He says he has refused to permit Chinese steerage passengers to depart for Manila and the United States. The spread of the plague during the past the 10 days has been rapid and the fatalitics most appalling. "It is my opinion," he says, "based on the most reliable data from various sources, that during the week just closed there were as many as 100 deaths per day in Amoy and suburbs. The same condition of affairs exists in surrounding cities within 30 miles of Amoy."

The representative of the marine hospital service at Hong Kong also reports the earlier appearance of the disease in that city, and a more rapid spread than usual. He says that several Europeans have been attacked.

A West Indian Storm.

Port au Prince, Hayti, July 11.—Owing to the non-arrival of the regular French mail steamer here today from Jacmel, Les Cayes and Santo Domingo, exact details of the blow wrought by the storm, which for four days past has swept Hayti and Santo Domingo, are still lacking. Fears are entertained for the safety of the French steamer. Telegraphic communication through the country has not yet been established, and travel over the roadways is still impossible. The entire loss of the banana and corn crop is reported from the southern part of Hayti. The destruction at Byterre included the loss of a wharf.

Cuban Postal Revenue Increasing.

Washington, July 10.—A statement of the postal revenue in the island of Cuba for the nine months ended March 31, 1901, as compared with the some period of 1900, shows that the total postal revenues for the 1901 period amounted to $382,271, and for the same period of 1900 to $163,515.

Roads for Waterville Wheat Belt.

Spokane, July 11.—It is stated here that Seattle persons are planning a new system of railroads to tap the famous wheat belt around Waterville, in Douglas county. It is not yet certain whether the proposed lines will connect with the Great Northern or Northern Pacific.

Living on Camel Meat.

London, July 11.—The Times publishes the following, dated June 28, from Gerloguby, in the Somali country: "The Abyssinian army campaigning against the Mad Mullah has failed to find him. Provisions have been exhausted and the troops are now eating the camels and other transport animals. Unless food is procured in a few days many must starve to detah."

Sympathy of the Chinese Court.

London, July 11.—A dispatch from Pekin says: Posthumous honors have been bestowed upon a large number of citizens and soldiers who were killed in the attacks upon foreigners, their deeds being commended by the court. Honors are likewise bestowed upon their families. In this and other ways the court still shows its belief that the war against foreigners was legitimate, notwithstanding the foreign condemnation of the outrageous methods employed.

CHINAMAN LYNCHED

HANGED TO A TREE IN A CALIFORNIA LUMBER CAMP.

He Attacked the Foreman's Wife and Daughter With a Butcher Knife, Badly Cutting the Former, and Was Promptly Strung Up by the Lumbermen—Believed to Have Gone Suddenly Crazy.

Bakersfield, Cal., July 10.—Young Fook, a Chinese cook employe at a boarding house at Mount Breckenridge lumber mill, 35 miles east of Bakersfield in the mountains, was lynched yesterday afternoon by the lumbermen. Shortly before the noon hour the Chinaman attacked Mrs. Kenny, wife of the foreman of the mill, with a butcher knife, inflicting a serious wound on her face. He also struck Mrs. Kenney's little daughter, but the wound is slight. The screams of the woman brought the lumbermen to the scene. Mr. Kenney was the first to reach the house. He was attacked by the Chinaman and sustained a severe cut on the wrist. The lumbermen knocked the Chinaman down, placed a rope around his neck and hanged him to a tree. It is believed that the Chinaman was insane.

ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

Directors Appropriate $5,000,000 for Buildings—Other Important Meetings.

St. Louis, July 11.—The commission of architecture, under whose supervision the buildings of the Louisiana Purchase exposition will be erected, met here today at the Planters' hotel for the first time. Two other important World's Fair meetings were held today. One was that of the executive committee, of which President Francis says: "The commission will endeavor to prepare a definite report, to be submitted to the directors, on the scope of the fair. This matter is not to be confused with the plan of the exposition. The plan has nothing to do with the arrangement of buildings, etc. The scope determines what kind of exhibits will be made. It will be arranged to have exhibits from all over the world, of course, but the word scope includes the character of those exhibits."

Following this meeting was one of the board of directors. The sum of $5,000,000 was appropriated for the purpose of constructing world's fair buildings. This action put the company in a position to have official announcement made by the government to the nations of the world that the fair would be held in St. Louis in 1903.

WILL IGNORE THE PROPOSAL.

Metal Trades Association Refuses to Accept O'Connell's Terms.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 11.—No attention will be paid to the proposition for a settlement of the machinists' strike made by President O'Connell, of the machinists to the National Metal Trades Association. This was the statement of Edwin Reynolds, president of the Association, tonight. During the day President Reynolds received a communication from Secretary Devins, of the Association, in which he detailed Mr. O'Connell's proposition for a settlement of the strike. Mr. Devins informed Mr. Reynolds that the administrative council of the trades association in New York is unanimously opposed to considering the proposition of Mr. O'Connell.

"If the men come back to work," said Mr. Reynolds, "they will return under the condtition of our declaration of principles. The proposition of Mr. O'Connell is almost the same as that which we offered at first, the nine-hour day and the arbitration of the wage question locally. By striking the men have lost the nine-hour day and the proposition of Mr. O'Connell has made no change whatever in the situation."

PASSENGER TRAIN DITCHED.

Two Persons were Killed and Several Injured Near Cleveland.

Cleveland, July 11.—One of the worst wrecks on the Lake Shore road in years occurred at 2:30 o'clock this morning in the center of Nottingham, O., 10 miles east of Cleveland. The southwestern limited on the Big Four, from St. Louis, Cincinnati and other western cities, and which goes onto the Lake Shore tracks at Cleveland, was ditched through collision with a freight train.

The shock to the passenger coaches was terriffic, and although the occupants were badly shaken up, no passengers were killed. Five of the men injured in the collision were brought to the Cleveland general hospital early today. One man, whose name is unknown, lies at the hospital unconscious.

The Outlaws are Cornered.

Great Falls, Mont., July 11.—In a deep canyon about 60 miles south of Malta and five miles north of the Missouri river, Sheriff Griffith has at last cornered the Great Northern train robbers. The canyon is a veritable fortress and is full of caves where the robbers can hide and hold at bay an army if need be. This news left the camp of the posse at an early hour yesterday morning.

Fiji and Hawaiian Claims.

New York, July 11.—According to a Washington special to the Herald the consent to the arbitration of British claims against the United States will not be given by this government unless Great Britain agrees to the arbitration of American claims pending against her. This is the decision of the state department upon the request of Great Britain that certain claims arising out of the expulsion of British subjects from Hawaii during te Royalist troubles in those islands be referred to arbitration.