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DAYTON, OREGON.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

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.

The Chinese indemnity will be settled this week.

Mrs. McKinley is standing the homeward trip well.

It is certain that all volunteers will be started for home before July.

Danger of serious trouble between France and Morocco has been averted.

A freight train on the Great Northern ran into a car loaded with dynamite.

The battle ship Oregon is to be thoroughly overhauled on her return to this country.

A 15 year old San Francisco boy was murdered in a most cold blooded manner by a butcher.

The supreme court holds that the United States may levy duty on imports from Porto Rico.

In round numbers the estimate for the civil government of the Philippines will be \$1,300,000.

Twenty-one men were killed and nine others seriously injured in a mine explosion in Tennessee.

Telephones are in greater demand in Havana than in any American city, according to population.

Philippines commission has enacted a law fixing the salaries of the officials of the central government.

Dr. Monroe, senior dean of Columbia University, Washington, has been decorated by the sultan of Turkey.

A dismantled hulk has been sighted on Lake Michigan. Investigation disclosed seven bodies aboard her.

Rear Admiral Sampson is to retire from service in the American navy. He will ask for retirement on account of poor health.

It is very likely that as soon as the ministers vote to the bills for the warm months that the Boxers will again attack the legations.

The America's cup race will begin September 21.

France wants her treaties with Tunis abrogated.

Mrs. McKinley is standing the return trip well.

An unknown man committed suicide near Kalama, Wash.

Three prisoners escaped from the county jail at Salem, Or.

Army frauds have been discovered in Leyte, Philippine Islands.

Sulawesi, a new island, may be discovered.

McLaurin, of South Carolina, has resigned.

Chaffin and Melver, Filipino leaders, have been arrested.

Thirty-two bodies have so far been recovered from the Bengheny colliery.

Oregon ores are being collected for the International Mining Congress.

President McKinley has pardoned Alexander McKenzie, the Nome receiver.

The output of the Sumpter, Or., mining district was never so great as now.

The American legation guard at Peking is having trouble with the Germans.

Publication of the St. Petersburg Novoye Vremya has been prohibited for a week.

Five persons were killed and 40 injured in a trolley car collision near Albany, N. Y.

The cases against Carman, Caranza and other insurgent leaders, have been abandoned.

The steward of the German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm was arrested for stealing gold bars.

Washington capital question has been settled by the purchase of Thurston county courthouse.

The last of the American troops have left Peking.

Bresci, the assassin of King Humbert, of Italy, committed suicide.

The expelled West Point cadets will appeal their cases to the secretary of war.

There is a mysterious steamboat plying on the Columbia river without a license.

Two men were held up at Midway, B. C., and robbed of \$450. The robbers escaped.

Flood in Elizabethtown, Tenn., drowned three people and destroyed \$1,000,000 worth of property.

The cup challenger, with a royal party on board, including King Edward, was struck by a squall and wrecked. The yacht is badly damaged. No lives were lost.

Two missionaries who made fortunes in the Nome district are to build a hospital in Chicago.

Recent census statistics in Italy show that the proportion of population not able to read or write has decreased to 39 per cent.

The faculty of Stanford University in California has directed that saloon and cafe advertisements must be omitted from the Daily Palo Alto, the college paper.

The Vicksburg national park will soon be complete as far as the acquisition of land is concerned. It will comprise in all 1,231 acres.

A Pacific newspaper favors joint Franco-American control of the Panama canal. The waterway can be completed in six years for \$160,000,000.

Liquor drummers report that the sale of high beer in Kansas has decreased 75 per cent since January 1, and the sale of case beer, for use in private homes, has increased nearly proportionately.

Terrible Accident Caused by Motorist's Carelessness.

Albany, N. Y., May 27.—Electric cars racing for a switch while running in opposite directions at the rate of 40 miles an hour last night collided in which over 40 prominent people were injured, some fatally and others seriously. The lobby of the local postoffice, filled with dead and wounded, hysterical women and children looking for relatives and friends, surgeons administering temporary relief, and ambulances racing through the city taking the wounded to the hospitals, were the early intimations of the accident.

The scene of the accident was at a point about two miles out of Greenbush, on the line of the Albany & Hudson Railway. The point where the cars met on the single track was at a sharp curve, and so fast were both running and so sudden was the collision that the motorist did not have time to put on the brakes before south bound car No. 22 had gone almost clear through north bound car No. 17, and hung on the edge of a high bluff with its load of shrieking maimed humanity. One motorist was pinned up against the smashed front of the south bound car, with both legs severed and was killed instantly, while the other one lived but a few moments.

The few women and children who had escaped injury were hysterical and added their cries to the shrieks of the dying and mutilated. Men with broken arms and bones, with dislocated joints and bloody heads and faces, tried to assist others who were more helpless. Help had been summoned from East Greenbush and vicinity, and in a little time the bruised mass of humanity, with the mutilated dead, were loaded on empty cars and taken to Albany. The ambulances and physicians had been summoned and the postoffice turned into morgue and hospital. As far as the physicians could temporarily attend the wounded they were taken to their homes or to the hospitals.

With both motorists killed it was hard to get at the real cause of the accident, but it is pretty well determined that it was caused by an attempt of the south bound car to reach a second switch instead of waiting for the north bound car at the first siding. The cars weigh 15 tons each and are the largest electric cars built, and so frightful was the crash that both cars were torn almost to splinters.

SEVERE WIND STORM.

Caused Widespread Devastation in Five Western States.

Salt Lake, May 28.—The wind storm which swept over Nevada, Utah, Southern Idaho, Wyoming and Colorado did damage that will run into the hundreds of thousands of dollars. It resulted in almost complete prostration of telegraph and telephone service in the states affected and for nearly 24 hours during the height of the storm, the inter mountain region was practically cut off from the rest of the world. The storm was severest in Eastern Nevada and Utah, and in the fertile valleys in the northern part of Utah widespread devastation resulted. When the storm was at its height, the wind at some points reached a velocity of 50 miles an hour.

At Ogden the storm was felt worst. Here the wind tore roofs from a number of buildings, including the Baptist church, completely demolishing barns and outbuildings, and scattered them far and wide, uprooted many shade trees and tore others to pieces, blew in plate glass windows in business blocks and prostrated electric light wires, so that the city was in darkness. The damage in Ogden will probably reach \$100,000.

At Five Points, Logan, Smithfield, Hooper and other places the damage was very great. Hundreds of fruit trees were completely stripped. The force of the wind was so terrific around Logan and Hooper that tomato vines were swept entirely from fields. It is estimated that fully one half of the crops were destroyed.

Around Hooper, the sweep of the wind blew away the ploughed ground to the full depth that the plows had entered the earth, rendering the land practically useless.

Along the north shore of the Great Salt Lake the wind picked up the dry sand in great clouds and hurled it across the country with terrific force, half burying the railroad tracks for miles.

New Mexico Mine Accident.

Santa Fe, N. M., May 28.—One man was instantly killed and several seriously hurt at the Santa Rita copper mine, in Grant county, while cleaning out blasts which had failed to explode.

Sailed for Nome.

San Francisco, May 28.—Three steamers sailed today for Nome—the Comenough, with 2,600 tons of general freight but no passengers; the Portland with 400 passengers, three tons of mail and a full cargo. Nearly half of the passengers are employees of the Northern Commercial company, bound for Unalakleet, Dutch harbor, St. Michael and Nome. The steamer Valencia, with about 200 passengers and supplies.

Mileage and Fees.

Washington, May 28.—The controller of the treasury has decided that United States senators Bate and Tillman, having been summoned to this city as witnesses on behalf of the United States in the case of the United States against Cullen, are entitled to the usual mileage fees provided by law, and that the law as to clerks and officers of the United States, which provides that in such cases they shall not be allowed mileage, does not apply to United States senators.

Philomath will celebrate the Fourth of July.

The Hillbush council has ordered 500 feet of hose.

Sufficient funds have been pledged for a Fourth of July celebration at Roseburg.

Last week there was 60,000 pounds of wool sold at Blalock for 10 cents per pound.

Two carloads of horses were shipped from Baker City to the East this week by Sunnville people.

S. E. Brooks, a stockraiser of the Sandridge, north of Imber, lost his large barn by fire last week.

The board of directors of the Huntington high school have decided to have nine months' school this year.

The 12th annual convention of the Washington County Sunday School Association will be held June 6 at Forest Grove.

The Inland Telephone Company has a crew of men engaged in stringing extra wires between La Grande and Walla Walla county points.

The Deep River Mining Company, incorporated, has assumed control of all the mining property heretofore owned by Wimer Bros. & Co., at Waldo.

The contract has been let for the hauling of 3,000 tons of gypsum for the Oregon Lime Company from the gypsum mine to the company's works at Lime, three miles from Huntington.

There was a \$3,500 fire at Oregon City the first of the week.

Arrangements are being made to celebrate the Fourth at Baker City.

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows held their encampment at Baker City.

Efforts are being made to develop the Kaolin deposits near Huntington.

The people of Forest Grove and vicinity are trying to secure a Sunday train service.

Farmers near Salem say grain is looking as well as it ever did and they expect a large crop this year.

Mrs. Thomas Campbell, aged 60 years, an old resident of Oregon, died at her home in Monmouth last week.

The Baldwin Sheep & Land Company, of Hay Creek, will sell at public auction, June 1, 1,000,000 pounds of wool.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Columbia River Packers' Association it was decided to raise the price of canned goods.

Reports from Willamette and Clackamas river fishermen, near Oregon City, say this is the best season for their work for several years.

The board of trustees of the State Reform School has let bids for the laying of 4,500 square feet of concrete work for basement floors and walks.

Portland Markets.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 60c; valley, nominal; bluestem, 61c@62c per bushel.

Flour—Best grades, \$2.90@3.40 per barrel; Graham, \$2.60.

Oats—Walla, \$1.35@1.40 per cental; gray, \$1.30@1.32 1/2 per cental.

Barley—Feed, \$1.75@1.80; brewing, \$1.75@1.80 per cental.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$17 per ton; middlings, \$21.50; shorts, \$20.00; chop, \$16.

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

Hops—12@14c. per lb.

Wool—Valley, 11@13c; Eastern Oregon, 7@10c; mohair, 20@21c. per pound.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 15@17c.; dairy, 13@14c.; store, 11@12c. per pound.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 12@13 1/2c. per dozen.

Cheese—Full cream, twins, 13@13 1/2c.; Young America, 13 1/2@14c. per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.50@4; hens, \$4@5.00; dressed, 11@12c. per pound; springs, \$3@5 per dozen; ducks, \$2@5; geese, \$6@7; turkeys, live, 10@12c.; dressed, 14@16c. per pound.

Potatoes—Old, \$1@1.15 per sack; new, 2 1/2@3 1/2c. per pound.

Mutton—Lamb, 4 1/2@5c. per pound gross; best sheep, wethers, with wool, \$4.25@4.50; dressed, 6@7c. per pound.

Hogs—Gross, heavy, \$5.75@6; light, \$4.75@5; dressed, 7@7 1/2c. per pound.

Veal—Large, 6 1/2@7c. per pound; small, 7 1/2@8c. per pound.

Beef—Gross, top steers, \$5@5.25; cows and heifers, \$4.50@4.75; dressed beef, 8 1/2@8 3/4c. per pound.

Senator Hawley is in favor of protecting the Nicaragua canal, no matter what kind of an international agreement is made.

It was held recently in a London police court that no one has any right to force his way into a railway carriage already full.

San Francisco has 130, Pittsburg 385, Providence 250, Washington 600, Louisville 325, Cincinnati 516 and Cleveland 400 policemen.

It is said that 1,000 pounds of poultry will cost less than 1,000 pounds of beef and will sell for almost twice as much.

The Mexican army of more than 25,000 men is supported upon a trifle more than 1,000,000 Mexican dollars a month. The Mexican congress does not cost \$1,000,000 a year.

The natives of the east coast of Africa have a species of cymbal exactly resembling in shape the dumb bells used by athletes. They are played in pairs, one in each hand, and violently smitten together.

Washington, May 29.—The recent oil discoveries in Texas and on the Pacific coast lend especial interest to some facts just presented by the treasury bureau of statistics regarding the exports of mineral oils from the United States. These show that the exportation of the fiscal year about to end will probably be the largest in the history of this remarkable industry, which has increased its exports from 204,000,000 gallons of illuminating oil in 1875, to 721,000,000 gallons in 1900. In the quarter century from 1875 to 1900 the value of mineral oils exported from the United States was about \$1,200,000,000, an average of about \$48,000,000 a year. During recent years it has averaged about \$60,000,000 per annum or \$5,000,000 per month.

In the mere question of gallons of oil produced, Russia has been for years a close competitor of the United States, though it is probable that the recent discoveries in the United States will enable it to continue to lead in the number of gallons produced, while the fact that American oil produces nearly twice as much refined illuminating oil from a given quantity of crude as from the Russian oil, adds greatly to its value as a commercial product.

One especially interesting feature of the development of the oil industry is, that there has been a remarkable decrease in the price to the consumer during the period in which the actual export of oil and the net value of the exports have been increasing. The average value of the illuminating oil exported in 1876 was about 15 cents per gallon, and in 1877, an exceptional year, 20 cents per gallon. By 1881 the price had fallen to about 10 cents per gallon, the figures for that year being 332,000,000 gallons, valued at \$34,000,000. By 1891 the average price was about 7 cents per gallon. By 1898 the average export price had dropped to 5 cents per gallon, the quantity exported having been 824,000,000 gallons, and the value reported to the bureau of statistics by exporters through the customs collectors, \$42,923,682.

BLOWN UP BY DYNAMITE.

Car Loaded With Explosives Run Into by a Freight Train.

Everett, Wash., May 29.—An accident occurred yesterday afternoon on the Great Northern Railroad four miles east of Skykomish which resulted in the serious injury of Engineer John McHenry and considerable loss of property.

A push car loaded with 48 boxes of dynamite was being run to a siding when the west bound freight train, No. 15, came along. Before the men in charge of the push car could reach the siding, the freight struck the car. A terrible explosion followed. The engine was hurled some distance up the mountain side. Three freight cars were demolished and about 500 feet of track was torn up. A steam shovel standing near was reduced to scrap iron. McGrouty was the only one seriously hurt. He received a scalp wound, his tongue was bitten through, and he also sustained injuries to his spine. A watchman's shack, 75 yards from the explosion, was blown to atoms and the watchman himself stunned. The injured men were taken to the Everett hospital.

STRIKERS LESS SANGUINE.

Eighteen Hundred Men Still Out Around Newark, N. J.

New York, May 29.—The close of the first week of the machinists' strike at Newark, N. J., finds about 1,800 idle men in Newark and vicinity. The strikers have ceased to be as sanguine as at first regarding the outcome of their efforts to compel their employers to grant a nine hour day without decreased pay. A half dozen of the smaller shops in the city have met the demands of the men but none of the larger ones has shown any disposition to yield. Representatives of the larger firms say they are prepared for just as long a fight as the machinists are to maintain.

It is probable that the machinists employed in the American Engine works, at Plainfield will go out. This company agreed to the nine hour day, but cut 15 cents from the 10 hour pay.

Homecoming of Volunteers.

Manila, May 29.—It is reasonably certain that the remaining volunteers will sail for home before July. The Forty seventh regiment and battalions of the Forty ninth and Thirty eighth have sailed on the transport Thomas. The Ohio sails today with the Forty second regiment and the Kilpatrick and Logan June 1 with the Forty third and Forty ninth regiments and two battalions of the Sixth. The Grant sails from Aparri June 1 with the Forty eighth regiment and two battalions of the Forty ninth.

Rioting in South Russia.

London, May 29.—Rioting has spread to South Russia, says a dispatch from St. Petersburg, as the result of the production of the anti-Semitic play, "The Smugglers." At Kutais—thousands of people congregated about the theater and stoned the police. A detachment of Cossacks charged and dispersed the crowd. Thirteen policemen, 15 Cossacks and two officers were severely injured.

Added to the School Fund.

Olympia, Wash., May 29.—State Auditor Atkinson has issued to the permanent school fund 39 bonds, amounting to \$195,000. Of this amount \$150,000 was from the payment made by Thurston county in incident to the sale of the courthouse to the state. This makes a total of \$1,000,000 of the permanent school fund invested in state bonds drawing 3 1/2 per cent, or over \$35,000 yearly interest, as a part of the income of the current school fund.

FROM POORHOUSE TO PALACE

BY MARY J. HOLMES

CHAPTER VI.

Mary had been at the poorhouse about three weeks when Miss Grundy one day ordered her to tie on her sun-bonnet and run across the meadow and through the woods until she came to a ryrie stubble, then follow the footpath along the fence until she came to another strip of woods, with a brook running through it. And just on the fur edge of them woods," said she, "you'll see the men folks to work," and do tell 'em to come to their dinner quick."

It was a mild September day, and Mary determined not to hurry. She had not gone far when she came suddenly upon a boy and two little girls, who seemed to be playing near the brook. In the features of the boy she recognized Henry Lincoln, and remembering what Billy had said of him, she was about turning away when the smaller of the girls, called her, and called out: "Look here, Rose, I reckon that's Mary Howard. I'm going to speak to her."

"Jenny Lincoln, you mustn't do any such thing. Mother won't like it," answered the girl called Rose.

"But I think I should like it," or not, Jenny did not stop to think, and going toward Mary she said: "Have you come to play in the woods?"

"No," was Mary's reply. "I came to call the folks to dinner."

"Oh, it was you that screamed so loud. I couldn't think who it was, but it can't be dinner-time."

"Yes, it is now."

"Well, we don't have dinner until 2, and we can stay here till that time. Won't you play with us?"

"No," said Mary. "I must go back and work."

"Work!" repeated Jenny. "I think it's bad enough to have to live in that old house without working; but come and see our fish pond," and taking Mary's hand, she led her to a wide part of the stream where the water had been dammed up until it was nearly two feet deep and clear as crystal. Looking in, Mary could see the pebbles on the bottom, while a fish occasionally darted out and disappeared.

"I made this almost all myself," said Jenny. "Henry wouldn't help me because he's so ugly, and Rose was afraid of blacking her fingers. But I don't care. Mother says I'm a great-great—I've forgotten the word, but it means dirty and careless, and I guess I do look like a fright, don't I?"

Mary now for the first time noticed the appearance of her companion, and readily guessed that the word which she could not remember was "slattern." She was a fat, chubby little girl, with a round, sunny face and laughing blue eyes, while her brown hair hung around her forehead in short, tangled curls. Altogether she was just the kind of little girl which one often finds in the country swinging on gates and making mud pies.

Mary was naturally very neat; and in reply to Jenny's question as to whether she looked like a fright, she answered, "I like your face better than I do your dress," because it is clean."

"Why, so was my dress this morning," said Jenny, "but there can't anybody play in it and not get dirty."

Jenny drew nearer to Mary and said: "If you'll never tell anybody as long as you live and breathe, I'll tell you something."

Mary gave the required promise, and Jenny continued: "I shouldn't like to have my mother know it, for she scolds all the time and makes me a whole lot of fuss, though I'm sure Rose likes the same things that I do, except Billy Bender, and he's about him I was going to tell you. He was so pleasant I couldn't help loving him, if mother did say I mustn't. He used to tell me about keeping clean, and once he tried a whole week, and I only dirtied four dresses in all that time. Oh! how handsome and funny his eyes looked when I told him about it. He took me in his lap, and said that was more than he thought a little girl ought to do. Did you ever see any boy you loved as well as you do Billy Bender?"

Mary hesitated a moment, for, much as she liked Billy, there was another whom she loved better, though he had never been one-half as kind to her as Billy had. After a moment she answered: "Yes, I like, or I did like, George Moreland, but I shall never see him again, and then she told Jenny of her home in England, of the long dreary voyage to America, and of her father's death; but when she came to the sad night when her mother and Frank died, she could not go on, and laying her face in Jenny's lap she cried for a long time, Jenny's tears flowed, too, and she, softly caressing Mary, said: "Don't cry so, for I'll love you, and we'll have good times together, too. We live in Boston every winter, but it will be 'most six weeks before we go, and I mean to see you every day."

"In Boston?" said Mary, inquiringly. "George lives in Boston."

Jenny was silent a moment, and then suddenly clasping her hands together, she exclaimed: "I know George Moreland. He lives just opposite our house, and is Ida Seldon's cousin. Why, he's 'most as handsome as Billy Bender, only he teases you more. I'll tell him about you, for mother says he's got lots of money, and perhaps he'll give you some."

Mary felt that she wouldn't for the world have George know she was in the poorhouse, and she quickly answered, "No, no, you mustn't tell him a word about me. I don't want you to. Promise that you won't."

CHAPTER VII.

One afternoon about the middle of October, Mary sat under an apple tree in the orchard, weeping bitterly. It was a rainy day, and she was with her mother, who by this time was able to stand alone, climbed up to her side, patting her cheeks and trying in various ways to win her attention. She still went on, unmindful of the sound of rapid foot steps upon the grass, nor until twice repeated did she hear a voice say, "What's the matter? What's the matter?" Then looking up she saw Billy Bender, who raised her in his arms.

Laying her head on his shoulder, she sobbed out: "She's gone—she's gone, and there's nobody left but Sally. Oh dear, oh dear!"

"Come! Whose gone?" asked Billy. "Jenny," was Mary's reply. "She's gone to Boston, and won't come back till next May, and I loved her so much."

"Oh, yes, I know," returned Billy. "I met them all on their way to the depot; but I wouldn't feel so badly. Jenny will come again, and besides that, I've got some real good news to tell you."

"About Ella?" said Mary.

"No, not about Ella, but about myself. I'm coming here to live with you."

"Coming here to live?" repeated Mary with astonishment. "What for? Are your folks all dead?"

Billy smiled and answered, "Not quite so bad as that. I went to school here two years ago, and I know I learned more than I ever did at home in two seasons. The boys, when Henry Lincoln is away, don't act half as badly as they do in the village; and then they usually have a lady teacher, because it's cheaper, I suppose, for they don't pay their half as much as they do gentlemen, and I think they save a great deal the best. Anyway, I can learn the most when I go to a woman."

"But what makes you come here, and what will your mother do?" asked Mary. "She's got a sister come from the West to stay with her, and as I shall go home every Saturday night, she'll get along well enough. I heard Mr. Parker in the store one day inquiring for a boy to do chores. So after consulting mother I offered my services and was accepted. Won't we have real nice times going to school together?"

Three weeks from that time the winter school commenced, and Billy took up his abode at the poorhouse, greatly to the satisfaction of Sally and Mary and greatly to the annoyance of Miss Grundy.

"Smart idea!" said she, "to have that great lummock around to be waited on, and when she says how happy his presence seems to make Mary, she's just her displeasure upon her in various ways, conjuring up all sorts of reasons why she should stay out of school as often as possible, and wondering 'what the world was coming to, when young ones hardly out of the cradle began to court it. It wasn't so in her younger days, goodness knows!'"

Much as Mary had learned to prize Sally's friendship, before winter was over she had come to value it still more highly. Wretched and destitute as the poor crazed creature now was, she showed plainly that at some period of her life she had had rare advantages for education, which she now brought into use for Mary's benefit.

"Each night Mary brought home her books, and the rapid improvement which she made in her studies was so much owing to Sally's useful hints and assistance as to her own untiring perseverance. One day when she returned from school Sally saw there was something the matter, for her eyes were red, and her cheeks were flushed as if with weeping. On inquiring of Billy, she learned that some of the girls had been teasing Mary about her teeth, calling them "tusks."

As it happened, one of the paupers was sick, and Dr. Gilbert was at that time in the house; to him Sally immediately went, and after laying the case before him asked him to extract the offending teeth. Sally was quite a favorite with the doctor, who readily consented, on condition that Mary