

EVENTS OF THE DAY

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.

Senator Kyle, of South Dakota, is dead.

The public debt increased \$17,737,347 in June.

Last year 49,612 names were added to the pension rolls.

Judge Taft has been appointed civil governor of the Philippines.

Secretary Hitchcock refuses to delay the opening of the Oklahoma lands.

Nearly 200 employees of the Illinois Central Railroad have been retired on pension.

Recommendations have been made that the navy be equipped with wireless telegraphy.

Twenty-eight persons were injured in a railroad collision at Rock Springs, Wyo.

A number of insurgent officers and bolomen have taken the oath of allegiance in Bataan.

Eleven boys were killed by a netting struck by lightning.

An oil cloth trust, embracing seven of the 10 concerns in the United States, has been formed.

The hot wave continues throughout the entire East. Numerous deaths are reported from every city.

Three battleships and a torpedo boat will participate in a sham battle in Vineyard sound, off New York.

In a Cheyenne, Wyo., ride shoot, the world's record was broken, 98 out of a possible 100 points being made.

A fire in Charlestown, Mass., destroyed \$200,000 worth of property and for a time threatened the entire town.

Four hundred and fifty tons of dried fruit were destroyed in a San Jose packing house fire. Loss, \$60,000.

In a trial between the yachts Columbia, which defended the cup two years ago, and the new defender Constitution, the latter was defeated.

The supreme court has sustained the decision of the lower court in the case of Frank E. McDaniel, convicted of a murder in Portland, in 1899.

There is no break in the hot wave in the East.

Oil has been discovered near Baker City, Oregon.

Fifty thousand steel workers have gone on strike.

The City National Bank, of Buffalo, N. Y., has failed.

The Perry monument at Yokohama will be dedicated July 14.

South Carolina is seeking to have taxes on dispensaries refunded.

General Shafter, in command at San Francisco, has been retired.

Philippine trade in 1900, showed a great increase over previous years.

Prince Chuan will return from Germany by way of the United States.

There were 600,000 deaths from the plague in India during the past five years.

Four regiments from the Philippines have been mustered out at the Presidio.

Officials at Washington, D. C., and Ottawa, Ont., attach no importance to Skagway flag incident.

The transport Thyra, from the Philippines, with the Thirty-eighth volunteer regiment, arrived at Portland. The troops went by rail to San Francisco, where they will be mustered out.

Religious riots continue in Spanish towns.

J. P. Morgan gave over \$1,000,000 to Harvard university.

Harold M. Pitt was acquitted at Manila of the charge of buying government stores.

An immense grain fire is raging in California by which thousands of dollars will be lost.

Speaker Henderson, who has just visited Europe, says King Edward is America's friend.

Thirteen persons were killed and about 50 injured in the Washburn train wreck in Indiana.

The transports Thomas and Buford arrived at San Francisco with four volunteer regiments.

The loss of life in the northern part of the West Virginia flood district was greater than at first reported.

One thousand striking laborers in Rochester, N. Y., attacked the police and in the fight which ensued, 11 officers and 20 rioters were injured.

Florence Nightingale, who has so long been an invalid and confined to her London home, recently celebrated her 81st birthday.

Willow furniture, matting, etc., may be cleaned with salt and water applied with a nail brush. Rinse well and dry thoroughly.

To wash silk handkerchiefs soak them in cold salt and water for 10 or 15 minutes; wash them in the same water and iron immediately.

Powdered borax sprinkled around in places infected by ants will banish them.

To clean decanters put in a quantity of crushed egg shells, then partly fill with cold water and shake thoroughly.

Mix a teaspoonful of pulverized alum with the stove polish; it will give the stove a good and permanent luster.

A little borax put into the water in which red bordered table linen or towels are to be washed will prevent them from fading.

TIEN TSIN CROWDED.

City Full of Soldiers and Officers. Returning Home.

Tien Tsin, July 2.—The city of Tien Tsin is now more crowded than ever. Officers of all nations are here en route for their homes, and the hotels are placing cots in every available place. Apartments have been prepared at the University of Tien Tsin for Prince Chuan and his suite of 40, who will remain there for three days before leaving for Germany to make formal apology for the murder of Baron von Ketteler.

Mr. Denby, who, when the foreign troops arrived, was appointed by the Chinese Merchants' Company to protect its property, says the company, in its claim against the United States government, did not use the word "loot" against the marines, but merely "held" them responsible.

The greater part of the company's property consisted of rice, which was afterwards distributed under orders from the British and American generals to assist those in need.

Mr. Denby thinks the company's claim should have been added to the indemnity as legitimate expenditure. Other merchants say the company never had \$500,000 worth of property here.

It is pointed out that the company stored three boxes of valuables with the chartered bank before the trouble began and did not withdraw these until October, and that, consequently, it is quite probable any jewels were left to be looted.

Moreover, the place was thoroughly gone through by local looters before the allied forces arrived. It would be legally impossible to hold any portion of the relieving force responsible for anything but the rice and property which were used as a military necessity to feed Chinese coolies who were forced to labor and also those who were without means of livelihood.

TUNNEL CAVED IN.

Narrow Escape of Passengers in an Express Train.

Baltimore, July 2.—The roof of the Union Railroad tunnel in the eastern section of the city, used and controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad, caved in shortly before 2 o'clock this morning. It is supposed that a defect in the arch of the tunnel caused the accident.

A narrow escape from death or serious injury was experienced by the passengers and crew of an express train which was caught by the falling debris in the tunnel.

As far as can be learned, the avalanche of earth and rocks caught the rear express car, which was immediately in front of the passenger cars. The train was shot running rapidly and the car was not severe. The engineer quickly brought his train to a full stop and word was sent from a signal tower to the Union station. A yard engine was sent into the tunnel and the thinly filled passenger coaches were drawn back to Union station without the occupants being aware of the danger through which they had passed.

SOLDIER TRANSPORT HELD.

One of Passengers Died of Bubonic Plague at Nagasaki.

Port Townsend, Wash., July 2.—The United States transport Kintuck arrived yesterday morning from Nagasaki with 200 soldiers on board, and is held in the stream pending the decision of Surgeon General Wyman, whether she will be sent to Diamond Point quarantine station.

While at Nagasaki, a case of bubonic plague developed on the Kintuck, and the victim was taken ashore, where he died yesterday.

The vessel was fumigated and detained 10 days in quarantine at Nagasaki, and then allowed to proceed on her voyage to this city. No new case developed during the voyage, but before allowing her to enter Dr. M. H. Foster, United States quarantine officer, deemed it best to communicate with the authorities at Washington, and pending a reply, the vessel is anchored in the stream with the yellow flag flying. Communication with her is forbidden.

SUFFERING IN NEW ENGLAND

Work Suspended in Many Factories.—Prostrations in Boston.

Boston, July 2.—There has been little but slight diminution in the intensity of the heat throughout New England today, and in some localities temperature has been reported even higher than yesterday.

Temperatures ranging from 100 to 108 are reported in many places, while 118, the top notch of the day, was the report from Nashua, N. H. It became necessary to suspend work in many manufacturing plants all over New England during the day on account of the terrible heat. Many persons were prostrated by the heat in various sections of New England, although outside of Boston, but four fatal results have been reported.

Patrol wagons and ambulances were kept busy in taking care of the heat victims here, two deaths due directly to the heat constitute today's record.

Col. D. R. Paige Dead.

New York, June 2.—Colonel David R. Paige died at his apartments in this city from a complication of diseases. He has been an invalid for many months. Col. Paige was prominent in business interests in this city for many years. He was a member of the Forty-eighth congress from the Twentieth district. In the election for the Forty-ninth congress Major McKinley defeated him.

Plague Deaths in India.

London, July 2.—A blue book on India issued shows that £18,390,000 was expended for the relief of famine sufferers during the year 1899-1900. The mortality from the plague for the five years ending March, 1901, was nearly 600,000. The census completed in March, 1901, shows that the increase in population during the past 10 years was only 5,000,000 for 6,000,000, instead of the normal 19,000,000. The loss represents deaths in consequence of the famine.

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.

A large fruit evaporator is being built at Riddle, Douglas county.

The First National bank of Eugene has installed a large new money vault.

The contract has been let for the building of a new school house at Riddle.

The old telephone line between Pendleton and Thorn Hollow is undergoing repairs.

The new water company at Roseburg is troubled considerably with broken and leaking mains.

A number of fish have been found dead in the Rogue river. The evidence points to the use of dynamite.

A crew of sheepherders at Lakeview went on strike the other day for 7 cents per head. The current price in the county is 6 cents.

A boom of about 10,000,000 feet of logs, cut on the headwaters of the Willamette and McKenzie rivers, is being taken to Oregon City.

Some locations of gold bearing quartz lodes in the Sampson creek district, southeast of Ashland, have been made recently, which are likely to prove of good value.

The new flouring mill at The Dalles is being rushed to completion. By the end of the week all that will remain unfinished of the carpenter work will be the windows.

Oregon's mineral exhibit at the Pan-American is the best of its kind from any state in the union.

Thirty-five car loads of cattle were shipped from Baker City and Huntington to Montana the other day.

The Gray's Peak Gold Mining Co., in the Sumpter district, have made arrangements for the erection of a new stamp mill.

Governor Geer has received an invitation to help open the Louisiana exhibit at the Pan-American, but was unable to accept.

From the number of scalps coming in for bounty, it is thought the appropriation made by the legislature will prove none too large.

The Mammoth and Bald Mountain Mining Companies, in Eastern Oregon, have made arrangements for running a tunnel 2,000 feet into the mountain.

The Portland General Electric Light Company has reduced its rates for light to the Oregon City council. By the new contract that city will save \$40 per month.

Fish Warden Van Dusen caught several fine specimens of trout near the Upper Clackamas hatchery, which will be forwarded to Buffalo to be placed in the Oregon exhibit.

One of the salmon which a few years ago were caught and the adipose fin cut off, was caught the other day at The Dalles. This is the first one to reach the Upper Columbia. It weighed 60 pounds.

Portland Markets.

Wheat—Walla Walla, export value, 57c per bushel; bluestem, 58c; valley, nominal.

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

Oats—White, \$1.32 to \$1.35; gray, \$1.30 to \$1.32 per bushel.

Barley—Feed, \$1.17 to \$1.50; brewing, \$1.17 to \$1.50 per ton.

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

Hay—Timothy, \$12.50 to \$14; clover, \$7.50 to \$9; Oregon wild hay, \$6 to \$7 per ton.

Butter—Economy creamery, 15c to 17c per pound; dairy, 13c to 14c; store, 10c to 12c per pound.

Eggs—Full 17c per dozen.

Cheese—Full cream, twins, 12c to 13c; Young America, 13c to 15c per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2.75 to 3.50; hens, \$2.25 to \$4.00; dressed, 9c to 10c per dozen; ducks, \$3 for old, \$2.50 for young; geese, \$4 per dozen; turkeys, live, 8c to 10c; dressed, 10c to 12c per pound.

Mutton—Lamb, 3c; gross, dressed, 6c to 7c per pound; sheep, \$3.25 to \$3.50; gross, dressed, 6c to 7c per lb.

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

Veal—Small, 7c to 8c; large, 6c to 7c per pound.

Beef—Gross top steers, \$4.00 to \$4.25; cows and heifers, \$3.25 to \$3.50; dressed beef, 6c to 7c per lb.

Hops—12c to 14c per pound.

Wool—Valley, 11c to 13c; Eastern Oregon, 8c to 12c; mohair, 20c to 25c per pound.

Potatoes—\$1.25 per sack; new potatoes, 1c to 1 1/2c per pound.

Tubs will not warp or crack if a pail of water is put into each directly after using.

Germany, in extending the favored national clause of Great Britain, expects Canada.

An American has offered \$2,000 to have his daughter introduced into British society.

London, learns that the United States steel corporation is planning to go after the trade of the world.

The government has accepted the new \$2,000,000 mint at Philadelphia.

Wash fine flannels in a pailful of tepid water, in which put a tablespoonful of borax.

Mayor Hart, of Boston, in a talk before a temperance body of that city said that no gentleman ever went into a saloon.

To remove tar put soft grease on the spot, rub it in thoroughly with the hands, then wash the grease and tar out in a basin of warm water to which a teaspoonful of soda has been added.

HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS.

Ten Thousand Claims for the Burning of Plague Infected Buildings.

Honolulu, June 23, via San Francisco, July 3.—The number of claims that will be presented to the court of commissioners appointed to adjudicate the claims of the damages resulting from the great fire that destroyed Chinatown as a result of the burning of the plague infected buildings by the board of health, about a year ago, is now estimated at 10,000.

The total amount of the claims will probably reach \$5,000,000, while the appropriation for such claims is only \$1,500,000. The Japanese consul has 3,000 claims of his countrymen, and the Chinese consul has over 5,000 claims of Chinamen, and there are many individual claims.

The house of representatives has passed and sent to the senate the salaries appropriation bill, cutting the governor's estimates for the period of two years by about \$180,000. The current expenses bill has been taken up and heavy cuts are being made in all departments.

The senate's views differ in many respects, however, and it is thought that the legislature may fail to pass any appropriation bill at all. Over half the time of the extra session has passed and the houses have not yet reached the stage of conference committees.

The grand jury called to investigate the charges of bribery in the legislature has made its report to the circuit judge. The jury reports that it has found no evidence that there was any bribery of members of the legislature.

The work of registering Chinese at the office of the collector of internal revenue has been completed, and the total number of certificates issued is close to 30,000. This is 2,000 more than the total number of Chinese in the islands as shown by the last census.

WASHINGTON G. A. R.

State Officers for Evening Year—Everett Selected for Next Encampment.

Tacoma, July 1.—H. A. Bigelow was elected department commander of the state G. A. R. at the annual encampment held here last week. He

is a member of Stevens Post, No. 1, Seattle. The Women's Relief Corps elected as department president Mrs. Jennie Wiscombe, of Spokane. The next annual encampment of the G. A. R. will be held at Everett in 1902.

BY WAY OF AMERICA.

Chuan Will Return Home Through the United States.

Washington, July 3.—The state department has received a dispatch from Mr. Rockhill at Peking, saying that Prince Chuan, brother of the emperor, will sail for Germany July 20, on a special mission. He will return by way of America and is expected to reach this country early in October. The special mission is to apologize to the German government for the murder of its minister at Peking and other indignities to its citizens there.

The trip of Prince Chuan to Germany and America will be the first event of that kind on record, as it is an unbroken tradition in China that the members of the imperial family shall remain within the boundaries of the empire. It had not been known up to this time that Prince Chuan would come to this country, as the advice reaching the Chinese legation here indicated that he would return the other way. For that reason on the legation officials have made no arrangements yet for the entertainment of the distinguished guest, but it is presumed that he will be quartered at the legation and shown the high consideration accorded to one of his high rank.

No Break at Newport News.

Newport News, Va., July 3.—The striking machinists at the ship yard are adhering to their determination to hold out for their demands. The strike is now in its fifth week, and seems no nearer a settlement than on the day of its inauguration. The machinists claim they have 98 per cent of the number solid for a continuance of the strike. The ship yard employed 7,500 men before the present trouble. Now about 3,000 are employed. The superintendent states that no concessions will be made.

Troops in Cuba.

Washington, July 2.—There is no intention on the part of the war department to reduce the military force in Cuba at the present time or in the immediate future. The present force of nearly 5,000 men is held in Cuba on the recommendation of Governor General Wood, and the secretary will depend on General Wood's advice as to the reduction of the force.

Trial of the Pyx.

New York, July 3.—The trial of the Pyx, or the testing of the money of the United Kingdom, will take place in London tomorrow. The ceremony is a very ancient one. The first known trial for which a writ was issued took place in 1281. Edward III in 1345 formally established the ceremony. An act was passed in 1870 stipulating that the trial of the Pyx, which is a box or chest in which are deposited specimen coins, shall be held at least once in every year in which coins have been issued.

FROM POORHOUSE TO PALACE

BY MARY J. HOLMES

CHAPTER XIV.

Mary returned home and a few days later was solicited to take charge of a small select school. But Mrs. Mason thought it best for her to return to Mount Holyoke and accordingly she declined Mr. Knight's offer, greatly to his disappointment, and that of many others.

One morning about a week after her return she announced her intention of visiting her mother's grave. "I am accustomed to so much exercise," said she, "that I can easily walk three miles, and perhaps on my way home I shall get a ride."

Mrs. Mason made no objection, and Mary was soon on her way. She was a rapid walker, and almost before she was aware of it she reached the village. As she came near Mrs. Campbell's widow naturally arose that Ella should accompany her. Looking up, she saw her sister in the garden and called to her.

"What-a-!" was the very loud and un- civil answer which came back to her, and in a moment Ella appeared round the corner of the house, carefully swinging her straw hat and humming a fashionable song. On seeing her sister she drew back the corners of her mouth into something which she intended for a smile, and said, "Why, I thought it was Bridget calling me, you looked so much like her in that gingham sunbonnet. Won't you come in?"

"Thank you," returned Mary. "I was going to mother's grave, and thought perhaps you would like to accompany me."

"Oh, no," said Ella, in her usual drawing tone, "I don't want to go. I was there last week, and saw the monument."

"What monument?" asked Mary, and Ella replied:

"Why didn't you know that Mrs. Mason, or the town, or somebody, had bought a monument, with mother's and father's and Frank's and Alice's names on it?"

Mary, hurrying on, soon reached the grave to which she had been summoned by her parents' graves. There stood by her parents' graves a large, handsome monument. William Bender was the first person who came into her mind, and as she thought of all that had passed between them, and of this last proof of his affection, she seated herself among the tall grass and flowers which grew upon her mother's grave, and burst into tears. She had not sat there long ere she was roused by the sound of a step. Looking up, she saw before her the young girl whom she had never before visited her school in Rice Corner. Seating herself respectfully by her side, he spoke of the three graves, and asked if they were her friends who slept there. There was something so kind and affectionate in his voice and manner that Mary could not repress her tears, and she was weeping when he said that she had thrown aside, she hid her face in it and again wept.

For half an hour Mary suffered her tears, and then she removed the gingham bonnet, and holding her hand between his, he tried to distract her mind by talking upon other topics, asking her how she had been employed during the year, and apparently greatly pleased when told that she had been at Mount Holyoke. Observing at length that her eyes constantly rested upon the monument, he spoke of that, praising its beauty, and asking if it were her taste.

"No," said she, "I never saw it until to-day, and did not even know it was here."

"Someone wished to surprise you, I dare say," returned Mr. Stuart. "It was manufactured in Boston, I see. Have your friends there?"

Mary replied that she had one, a Mr. Bender, to which Mr. Stuart quickly rejoined, "Is it William Bender? I have heard of him through our mutual friend, George Moreland, whom you perhaps have met?"

Mary felt the earnest gaze of the large, dark eyes which were fixed upon her face, and coloring deeply, she replied that they came from England in the same vessel.

"Indeed!" said Mr. Stuart. "When I return to the city shall I refresh his memory of a concert which was given last evening with regard to you?"

"I'd rather you would not," answered Mary. "Our paths in life are very different, and he, of course, would feel no interest in me."

"I can conclude that you, too, feel no interest in him?" returned Mr. Stuart, and again his large eyes rested on Mary's face with a curious expression.

But she made no reply, and soon rising up said it was time for her to go home.

Vacation was over, and again in the halls of Mount Holyoke was heard the tread of many feet, and the sound of youthful voices as one by one the pupils came back to their accustomed places.

For a moment Mary was undecided whether to return or not, for much she desired an education she could not help feeling delicate about receiving it from a stranger, but Mrs. Mason, to whom all her thoughts and feelings were confided, advised her to return, and accordingly the first day of the term found her again at Mount Holyoke, where she was warmly welcomed by her teachers and companions.

Still, it did not seem like the old time, for Ida was not there, and Jenny's presence alone which she had been so used to, was missing. Mr. Stuart, who was a parent's pride and fondness to her adopted child, as she promptly responded to every question. But it was not Mrs. Mason's presence alone which incited Mary to do so well, but the presence of spectators she caught a glimpse of once in the school room at Rice Corner and once in the graveyard at Chicopee. Turn which way she would, she felt that she was being watched, and when at last the classes were over, and she with others came to receive her diploma, she involuntarily glanced in the direction whence she knew he sat. For an instant their eyes met, and in the expression of his face she read an approval warmer than words could have expressed.

That night Mary sat alone in her room, listening almost nervously to the sound of every footstep, and half-starting up if it came near her door. But for certain reasons Mr. Stuart did not think proper to call, and while Mary was confidently expecting him he was several miles on his way home.

In a day or two Mary returned to Chicopee, but did not, like Ella, lay her books aside and consider her education finished. Two or three hours each morning were

devoted to study, or reading of some kind. For several weeks nothing was allowed to interfere with this arrangement, but at the end of that time the quiet of Mrs. Mason's house was disturbed by the unexpected arrival of Aunt Martha and Ida, who came to Chicopee for the purpose of inducing Mrs. Mason and Mary to spend the coming winter in Boston. At first Mrs. Mason hesitated, but every objection which either she or Mary raised was so easily put aside that she finally consented, saying she would be ready to go about the middle of November.

CHAPTER XV.

"Come this way, Mary. I'll show you your chamber. It's right here next to mine," said Ida Selden, as on the evening of her friends' arrival she led her up to a handsomely furnished apartment, which for many weeks had borne the title of "Mary's room."

"Oh, how pleasant!" was Mary's exclamation, as she surveyed the room in which everything was arranged with such perfect taste.

Mary was too happy to speak, and, dropping into the easy-chair, she burst into tears. In a moment Ida, too, was seated in the same chair, with her arm around Mary's neck. Then, as her own eyes changed to fall upon some vase, she brought one of them to Mary, saying, "See, these are for you—a present from one who bade me present them with his compliments to the little girl who nursed him on board the Windermere, and who cried because he called her a 'little girl'."

Mary's heart was almost audible in its beating, and her cheeks took on the hue of the cushions on which she reclined. Ida came back to her, and, bending close to her face, whispered, "Come, George told me of you years ago, when he first came here, but I forgot all about it, and when we were at Mount Holyoke I never suspected that you were the little girl he used to tell me about."

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Mary only heard a part of what Ida said. "Just before he went away," was his name, and should she not see him after all? A cloud gathered upon her brow, and Ida, really divining its cause, replied, "Yes, George is coming. Either he or father must go to New Orleans, and so George, of course, went. Isn't it too bad? I cried and fretted, but he only pulled my ears, and said he should think I'd be glad for he knew we wouldn't want a six-footer dominating over