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FROM POORHOUSE TO PALACE

BY MARY J. HOLMES

CHAPTER XII.—(Continued.)

Here Jenny's remarks were interrupted by the loud rattling of wheels, and the hall of many voices. Going to the door, she and Mary saw coming down the road at a furious rate the old hay cart, laden with young people from Chicoe, who had been berrying in Sturbridge and were now returning home in high glee. The horses were fantastically trimmed with ferns and evergreens, while several of the girls were ornamented in the same way. Conspicuous among the noisy group was Ella Campbell. Henry Lincoln's broad-brimmed hat was resting on her long curls, while her white sun-bonnet was tied under Henry's chin. The moment Jenny appeared the whole party set up a shout so deafening that the Widow Perkins came out in a trice to see "if the Old Hays was to pay, or what." No sooner did Henry Lincoln get sight of Mary than springing to his feet, and swinging his arm around her head, he screamed out: "Three cheers for the schoolma'am and her handsome lover, Billy! Hurrah!"

"Wasn't that smart?" said Jenny, when at last the hay cart disappeared from view, and the noise and dust had somewhat subsided. Then as she saw the tears in Mary's eyes she added, "Oh, I wouldn't care if they did tease me about Billy Bender, I'd as lief be teased about him as not."

"It isn't that," said Mary, smiling in spite of herself, at Jenny's frankness. "It isn't that. I didn't like to hear Ella sing with your brother, when she must have known he meant to annoy me."

"That certainly was wrong," returned Jenny, "but Ella isn't so much to blame as Henry, who seems to have acquired a great influence over her during the few weeks he has been at home. You know she is easily flattered, and I dare say Henry has fully gratified her vanity in that respect, for the way she is the only decent looking girl in Chicoe. But see, there comes Mrs. Mason; I guess she wonders what is keeping you so long."

The moment Mrs. Mason entered the school room, Jenny commenced talking about Mount Holyoke, her tongue running so fast that it entirely prevented anyone else from speaking until she stopped for a moment to take breath. Then Mrs. Mason very quietly remarked that if Mary wished to go to Mount Holyoke she could do so, Mary looked up inquiringly, wondering what mine had opened so suddenly at her feet; but she received no explanation until Jenny had bidden her good-by and gone. Then she learned that Mrs. Mason had just received one hundred dollars from a man in Boston, who had years before owed it to her husband, and was unable to pay it sooner.

"And now," said Mrs. Mason, "there is no reason why you should not go to Mount Holyoke, if you wish to."

"Oh, what a forlorn-looking place!" exclaimed Rose, as from the top of the windows of the crowded vehicle in which they had come from the cars she first obtained a view of the not very handsome village of South Hadley.

Rose was in the worst of humors, for by some mistake Mary was on the same seat with herself, and consequently she was very much distressed and crowded. She, however, felt a little afraid of Aunt Martha, who she saw was inclined to favor the object of her wrath, so she restrained her fault-finding spirit until she arrived at South Hadley, where everything came in for a share of her displeasure.

"That the seminary?" said she contemptuously, as they drew up before the building. "Why, it isn't half as large or handsome as I supposed. Oh, horror! I know I shan't like here long."

The furniture of the parlor was also very offensive to the young lady, and when Miss Lyon came in to meet them she, too, was secretly styled "a prim, fussy, slipper-tongued old maid."

Jenny, however, who always saw the bright side of everything, was completely charmed with the sweet smile and placid face. After some conversation between Miss Lyon and Aunt Martha it was decided that Rose and Jenny should room together, as a matter of course, and that Mary should room with Ida. Rose had fully intended to room with Ida herself, and this decision made her very angry; but there was no help for it, and she was obliged to submit.

And now in a few days life at Mount Holyoke commenced in earnest. Mary, perfectly healthy, Mary looked rather delicate, and it was for this reason, perhaps, that the sweeping and dusting of several rooms were assigned to her, as her portion of the labor. Ida and Rose fared much worse, and were greatly shocked when told that they both belonged to the wash circle!

"I declare," said Rose, "it's too bad. I'll walk home before I'll do it!" and she glanced at her white hands, to make sure they were not already discolored by the dreadful soap!

Jenny was delighted with her allotment, which was dish-washing.

"I'm glad I took a lesson at the poor-house years ago," said she one day to Rose, who snappishly replied:

"I'd shut up about the poor-house, or they'll think you the pauper instead of Madam Howard."

"Pauper? Who's a pauper?" asked Lucy Downs, eager to hear so desirable a piece of news.

Ida Selden's large blue eyes rested reprovingly upon Rose, who nodded toward Mary, and forthwith Miss Downs departed with the information, which was not long in reaching Mary's ears.

"Why, Mary, what's the matter?" asked Ida, when, toward the close of the day, she found her companion weeping in her room. Without lifting her head Mary replied, "It's foolish in me to cry, I know, but why need I always be reproached with having been a pauper? I couldn't help it. I promised mother I would take care of little Allie as long as she lived, and if she went to the poor-house I had to go too."

"And who was little Allie?" asked Ida,

taking Mary's hot hands between her own.

In a few words Mary related her history, omitting her acquaintance with George Moreland, and commencing at the night when her mother died. Ida was warm-hearted and affectionate, and cared but little whether one was rich or poor if she liked them. From the first she had been interested in Mary, and now, winding her arms about her neck, and kissing away her tears, she promised to love her, and to be to her as true and faithful a friend as Jenny. This promise, which was never broken, was of great benefit to Mary, drawing to her side many of the best girls in school, who soon learned to love her for herself, and not because the wealthy Miss Selden seemed so fond of her.

Soon after Mary went to Mount Holyoke she had received a letter from Billy, in which he expressed his pleasure that she was at school, but added that the fact of her being there interfered greatly with his plan of educating her himself. "Mother's ill health," said he, "prevented me from doing anything until now, and just as I am in a fair way to accomplish my object someone else has stepped in before me. But it is all right, and as you do not seem to need my services at present I shall next week leave Mr. Selden's employment, and go into Mr. Worthington's law office as clerk, hoping that when the proper time arrives I shall not be defeated in another plan which was formed in boyhood, and which has become the great object of my life."

Billy's letters of late had been more like those of a lover than a brother, and she could not help guessing the nature of "the plan formed in boyhood." She knew she should never love him except with a sister's love, and though she could not tell him so her next letter lacked the tone of affection with which she was accustomed to write, and was on the whole a rather formal affair. Billy, who really perceived the change, attributed it to the right cause, and from that time his letters became far less cheerful than usual.

Mary usually cried over them, wishing more than once that Billy would transfer his affection from herself to Jenny, and it was for this reason, perhaps, that without stopping to consider the propriety of the matter, she first asked Jenny to write to him, and then encouraged her in answering his notes, which became gradually longer and longer, until at last the letters were addressed to Jenny, while the notes they contained were directed to Mary!

CHAPTER XIII.
Rapidly the days passed on at Mount Holyoke. Autumn faded into winter, whose icy breath floated for a time over the mountain tops, and then melted away at the approach of spring, which, with its sweet fragrance and early flowers, gave way in its turn to the long bright days of summer. And now only a few weeks remained ere the annual examination at which Ida was to be graduated.

Neither Rose nor Jenny were to return the next year, and nothing but Mr. Lincoln's frankness and good sense had prevented their being sent for when their mother first heard that they had failed to enter the middle class. Mrs. Lincoln's mortification was undoubtedly greatly increased by the fact that the object of her wrath had entered in advance at the school.

Mary had entered in advance at the school. "Things are coming to a pretty pass," said she. "Yes, a pretty pass; but I might have known better than to send my children to such a school."

She insisted upon sending for Rose and Jenny, but Mr. Lincoln promptly replied that they should not come home, still, as Rose seemed discontented, complaining that so much exercise made her stiff and shoulder ache, and as Jenny did not wish to remain another year unless Mary did, he consented that they should leave school at the close of the term, on condition that they went somewhere else.

"I shall never make anything of Henry," said he, "but my daughters shall receive every advantage, and perhaps one or the other of them will comfort my old age."

He had spoken truly with regard to Henry, who was studying, or pretending to study, law in the same office with Billy Bender. But his father heard so favorable accounts of him, and from time to time large bills were presented. So it is no wonder the disappointed father sighed, and turned to his daughters for the comfort his only son refused to give.

For the examination at Mount Holyoke great preparations were being made. Rose, knowing she was not to return, seemed to think all further effort on her part unnecessary; and numerous were the reprimands, to say nothing of the black marks which she received. Jenny, on the contrary, said she wished to retrieve her reputation for laziness, and leave behind a good impression. So, never before in her whole life had she behaved so well, or studied as hard as she did during the last few weeks of her stay at Mount Holyoke.

Ida, who was expecting her father, aunt and cousin to be present at the anniversary, was so engrossed with her studies that she did not observe how sad and low-spirited Mary seemed. She had tasted of knowledge and now thirsted for more; but it could not be, the funds were exhausted, and she must leave the school, never perhaps to return again.

"How much I shall miss my music, and how much I shall miss you," said one day to Ida, who was giving her a lesson.

"It's too bad you haven't a piano," returned Ida, "you are so fond of it, and improve so fast!" Then after a moment, she added, "I have a plan to propose, and as well as you at any time."

Next morning she came and spent with me in Boston. Aunt Martha and I arranged it the last time I was at home, and we even selected your room, which is next to mine, and opposite to Aunt Martha's. Now, what does your ladyship say to it?"

"She says she can't go," answered Mary.

"Can't go?" repeated Ida. "Why not? Jenny will be in the city, and you are always happy where she is; besides, you

will have a rare chance for taking music lessons of our best teachers; and then, too, you will be in the same house with George, and that alone is worth going to Boston for, I think."

Ida little suspected that her last argument was the strongest objection to Mary's going, for, much as she wished to meet George again, she felt that she would not on any account go to his home, lest he should think she came on purpose to see him. There were other reasons, too, why she did not wish to go. Henry and Rose Lincoln would both be in the city, and she knew that neither of them would scruple to do or say anything which they thought would annoy her. Mrs. Mason, too, missed her, and longed to have her at home; so she resisted all Ida's entreaties, and the next letter which went to Aunt Martha carried her refusal.

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.

Three lives were lost in a storm at Pittsburgh.

All insurgent prisoners on Luzon will be released.

Arolio's force in Batangas is expected to surrender.

President McKinley will visit the northwest next year.

Several strikers were wounded in riots at Columbia, S. C.

Earl Russell will be tried by the house of lords for bigamy.

The transport Indiana sailed from Manila with coast artillery.

Holland will reclaim a whole province from the Zuyder Zee.

Cortez, the Texas assassin, is supposed to have been captured.

The Prussian crop shortage is the most serious in recent years.

Caillaux, the Filipino leader, surrendered his force at Santa Cruz.

General Chaffee has been appointed military governor of the Philippines.

Public buildings at Manila are to be turned over to the civil authorities.

The secretary of state has addressed the Russian government on the tariff question.

Adelbert S. Hay, son of secretary of State Hay, fell from a New Haven, Conn., hotel window and was killed.

State of Oregon has begun a suit to collect bond of ex-School Clerk Davis, who embezzled about \$31,000.

At least 200 perished by floods in the Pocahontas, West Virginia, coal region. The property loss will reach \$2,000,000.

General Corbin has started for the Philippines.

A new political party has been launched in Kansas City.

A pro-Bro meeting in London was the scene of much disorder.

Under the new ruling no duty has been collected on Russian oil.

One hundred thousand persons are anxious to file on Oklahoma lands.

All the volunteers are expected to arrive from the Philippines by June 26.

The American ship John McDonough, of New York, has been given up for lost.

Forest fire near Olympia, Wash., destroyed a \$16,000 logging camp equipment.

The United States is said to have notified Denmark to sell its West Indies or fortify them.

A Cuban committed suicide in New York because of the difficulty of learning the English language.

The sale of postage stamps for the fiscal year just closing has increased greatly over any previous year.

P. C. Cheney, of Manchester, N. H., ex-governor of that state and also ex-United States senator, is dead.

The steamer Deutschland crossed the ocean at an average speed of 23.38 knots per hour, breaking all previous records.

Nome lost \$126,000 worth of property by fire.

Gold has been discovered near Spokane, Wash.

Fire destroyed a large portion of Greenville, South Carolina.

Fire in Buffalo, N. Y., consumed \$300,000 worth of property.

Russia has imposed a retaliatory duty on American resin and bicycles.

The treasury department has put a countervailing duty on Italian beet sugar.

Telegraph operators on the Lackawanna railroad are preparing to go on a strike.

France has made a treaty with China for the protection of the Tonquin railway.

Five hundred citizens of Texas are engaged in a hunt for a band of Mexican outlaws.

Mrs. McKinley has been pronounced out of danger, but doctors say her ailment may return.

Governor Allen has reported that Porto Rico is self-supporting.

H. S. Pingree, ex-governor of Michigan, died in London.

If it is possible for President McKinley to be present at the commencement of Harvard university, the degree of LL. D. will be conferred upon him.

A servant girls' union is being formed in Chicago.

The United States may establish a clearing house at Manila.

The southern states planted 27,532,000 acres of cotton this year, an increase of 2,111,000 acres.

Texas fever has been discovered among native cattle of northern Germany, and is said to have existed more than 100 years.

The Berlin city mission, headed by A. Stocker, issues each week 108,000 sermons for those who cannot attend church, 20,000 of which are distributed in the city.

APPOINTMENT OF TAFT.

Will Be the First Civil Governor of the Philippines.

Washington, June 24.—Secretary today issued the order of the president establishing civil government in the Philippines. The order follows: "On and after the 4th day of July, 1901, unless it shall be otherwise ordered, the president of the Philippine commission will exercise the executive authority in all civil affairs in the government of the Philippine islands heretofore exercised in such affairs by the military governor of the Philippines, and to that end, William H. Taft, president of the said commission, is hereby appointed civil governor of the Philippine islands. Such executive authority will be exercised under and in conformity to the instructions of the Philippine commission, dated April 7, 1900, and subject to the approval and control of the secretary of war of the United States.

"The municipal and provincial civil governments which have been or shall hereafter be established in said islands, and all persons performing duties pertaining to the offices of civil government in said islands, will, in respect to such duties, report to the said civil governor. The power to appoint civil officers heretofore vested in the Philippine commission and the military governor will be exercised by the civil governor, with the advice and consent of the commission.

"The military governor of the Philippines is hereby relieved from the performance, on and after the said 4th day of July, 1901, of the civil duties heretofore described, but his authority will continue to be exercised as heretofore in those districts in which insurrection against the authority of the United States continues to exist, or in which public order is not sufficiently restored to enable provincial civil governments to be established under the instructions to the commission, dated April 7, 1900.

"By the president,
"ELIHU ROOT,
"Secretary of War."

NAVIGATED HELL GATE.

Big Battle-Ship Massachusetts Successfully Passed the Narrows.

New York, June 22.—Without the assistance of a pilot and to demonstrate that a first class battle ship could be navigated through Hell Gate successfully, Captain Henry M. Maney took the big battle ship Massachusetts through the narrows today. It was the first time in the history of the navy that any commander of a war vessel of this class ever dared attempt the feat, and river craft and the shores were filled today to witness the trip of the Massachusetts.

The passing of the mammoth fighting machine through the dangerous waters of Hell Gate successfully proves that in case of hostilities with a foreign power, a battle ship of the same draft as the Massachusetts, if she passed the fortifications of Willet's Point and Fort Schuyler, could repeat the performance of the Massachusetts. Secretary Long has taken official notice of Captain Maney's feat, and issued orders that no naval vessel the size of the Massachusetts shall use the Hell Gate narrows except in cases of great emergency.

STRIKERS FIRED UPON.

Three Men Shot While Trying to Enter a West Virginia Mine.

Matewan, W. Va., June 22.—Strained relations between the union and non-union miners here has resulted in bloodshed. Yesterday several hundred union miners were on strike marched in a body against the Maritime mines of this place, where non-union men were at work. They tried to effect an entrance, but the operators, with 20 guards armed with Winchester, blocked the entrance. The non-union miners were headed by Superintendent Lambert, and when the union men persisted in their attempt he gave the order to fire. Fully 50 shots were fired. Two union miners were fatally shot and another dangerously wounded. The union men did not return the fire, but dispersed.

All the union miners throughout Mingo are collecting, and serious trouble is expected tomorrow, when they will again try to effect an entrance to the Maritime mines. Sheriff Hatfield is on the scene with 50 deputies.

Will Move Headquarters.

Denver, June 24.—George Estes, president of the Brotherhood of Railway employees, announces that the headquarters of the brotherhood will be moved from San Francisco to Denver in the near future. This organization admits all railway employees without reference to their particular line of work. It is a comparatively new order, but is said to have a large membership among the railway employees of the West.

Righting the Ingalls.

New York, June 24.—The attempts to float the capsized army transport Ingalls at Brooklyn will probably be made tomorrow. A crew of divers is working at closing the ports and hatches. When this is done the hull will be pumped out and the ship floated and righted. The ship does not appear to be seriously injured.

NEWS OF THE STATE

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM ALL OVER 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.

Two Benton county farmers have purchased a clover huller.

Sherman county will have an extra large wheat yield this year.

A number of mines in the Robinsonville district have been bonded.

Four hundred head of cattle were purchased near Eugene at an average price of \$17 per head.

One from the Badger mine, Eastern Oregon, is shipped to San Francisco at the rate of two carloads every five days.

Work is well under way on the new road from Whitney to Alamo. When completed this road will decrease the distance very materially and bring more mines into the shipping list.

A new steam laundry will be started at Eugene.

The Southern Pacific has opened a down-town ticket office in Salem.

It is reported that the fruit in Eagle and Pine valleys has been killed by the late frosts. Much grain is also killed, and the clover and alfalfa injured.

Rich quartz claims on Quartz gulch, near Alamo, were sold last week to a mining man from Iowa for \$25,000. It is the intention of the new owner to put a mill on the property.

Taxes collected in Baker county for the year 1900 have been turned over to the treasurer. They amount to nearly \$50,000, and the entire amount was collected in about 60 days.

PORTLAND WILL CELEBRATE.

President Did Not Come But "The Fourth" Is Coming and There Will Be a Big Time.

The enthusiasm which Portland expected to expend in the entertainment of the president and party has been bottled up and will be let loose in the celebration of the Fourth of July. While the committee which is engaged in arranging for the celebration is not doing much talking, it is earnestly and energetically at work on its plans, and will have several very large surprises in store for Portlanders and visitors on Independence Day. The fact that cheap railroad fares will be provided on all lines into the city will doubtless prove an incentive to many residents of the neighboring cities to come in and help celebrate, and they are promised a reception which they will long remember.

Bands from various outside towns will help to furnish the music, and all societies of whatever character are invited to take part in the parade.

L. D. Cole, chairman of the advertising committee is working hard to let the residents of sister cities know that they will be welcome, and he says that the city will probably entertain more guests during the celebration than at any time in her history.

Portland Markets.

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

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

Oats—White, \$1.32½@1.35 per cental; 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, \$20.00; chop, \$16.

Hay—Timothy, \$12.50@14; clover, \$7@8.50; Oregon wild hay, \$6@7 per ton.

Hops—12@14c. per lb.

Wool—Valley, 11¢@13c; Eastern Oregon, 9¢@11c; mohair, 20¢@21c. per pound.

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

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 12¢@12½c. per dozen.

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

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.00; hens, \$3@3.50; dressed, 8¢@10c. per pound; springs, \$1.50@3 per dozen; ducks, \$3@3.50; geese, \$4@5.50; turkeys, live, 8¢@10c; dressed, 9¢@10c. per pound.

Potatoes—Old, \$1@1.20 per sack; new, 1¼¢@2c. per pound.

Mutton—Lamb, 4c. per pound; gross, best sheep, wethers, with wool, \$4.25@4.50; dressed, 6½¢@7c. per pound.

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

Veal—Large, 6½¢@7c. per pound; small, 7½¢@8c. per pound.

Beef—Gross, top steers, \$4.25@4.50; cows and heifers, \$3.75@4.00; dressed beef, 7¢@7½c. per pound.

Admiral Rogers will represent the United States at the unveiling of the Perry monument in Japan.

It is reported that the head of Rear Admiral Sampson will appear on medals commemorating the battle of Santiago bay.

Rice, raw eggs and boiled venison require only one hour to digest. At the other end are pork, roast beef, cabbage and hard eggs, which require four to five hours.

SWEPT TO DEATH.

Two Hundred Lives Lost in a West Virginia Rain Storm and Flood.

Bluefields, W. Va., June 24.—This section has just been visited by a flood, the extent of which in all probability will equal or exceed that of Johnston in 1889, so far as the loss of property is concerned. Early yesterday morning, shortly after midnight, a heavy downpour of rain began, accompanied by a severe electric storm, which increased in volume, continuing for several hours. The storm continued throughout the entire night and day and at 10 A. M., though the storm had abated, the lowering clouds threatened another terrific downpour at any moment.

Many miles of the Norfolk & Western railroad track, bridges and telegraph lines are entirely destroyed and communication is entirely cut off west of Elkhorn, so that it is impossible to learn the full extent of the loss of life and property, but officials of the coal companies located in the district have sent out messengers to Elkhorn, the terminus of both telegraphic and railroad communication, and have received a report that a conservative estimate as to the loss of life will easily reach 200. Some of the drowned are among the most prominent citizens of the coal fields.

The little town of Keystone, with a population of 2,000, seems the greatest sufferer, practically the entire town being washed away. This town is