

ADVERTISING RATES.
One Column.....Twenty Dollars
Half Column.....Ten Dollars
Professional Cards.....One Dollar

Reading Notices Will Be Inserted at the
Rate of Ten Cents Per Line.

Advertising Bills Collected Monthly.

VOL. XIII.

NEWBERG, YAMHILL COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1901.

NO. 33.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Year.....\$1.00
Six Months......50
Three Months......25

Subscription Price Payable In Advance.

Address, GRAPHIC, Newberg, Oregon.

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 consuls 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 300,000 taels' 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 improbable 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 food, 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 this 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 not running rapidly and the jar 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. 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 but slight thinning 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 106 are recorded in many places, while 116, 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.

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 government officials will visit semi-arid regions of Oregon in August. 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 to 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.

The town of Whitney, in Eastern Oregon, is to put in a water system.

Baker City is endeavoring to have a weather bureau established in that city.

Steamboat navigation on the Willamette river to Corvallis has ceased for the summer.

Probably the last car load of 1900 potatoes in the state was shipped from Hurlburt a few days ago.

The Oregon King Gold Mining Co., of Sumpter, has filed articles of incorporation. Capital, \$1,000,000.

Arrangements have been made to make Prairie City a "station" on the stage line and the change will be made shortly.

Reports from the various sections of the Rogue river valley are to the effect that the wheat crop this year will be considerably short of the average.

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

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

Portland Markets.

Wheat—Walla Walla, export value, 67c per bushel; bluestem, 58c; valley, nominal.

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

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

Barley—Feed, \$1.17@1.50; brewing, \$1.17@1.50 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@17 1/2c; dairy, 13@14c; store, 10@12c per pound.

Eggs—17@17 1/2c per dozen.

Cheese—Full cream, twins, 12@12 1/2c; Young America, 13@13 1/2c 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@4 for old; \$2.50@4.00 for young; geese, \$4@5 per dozen; turkeys, live, 8@10c; dressed, 10@12 1/2c per pound.

Mutton—Lamb, 3 1/2c, gross; dressed, 7@7 1/2c per pound; sheep, \$3.25, gross; dressed, 6 1/2c per pound.

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

Veal—Small, 7 1/2@8 1/2c; large, 6 1/2@7c per pound.

Beef—Gross top steers, \$4.25@4.60; cows and heifers, \$3.75@4; dressed, 7@7 1/2c per pound.

Hops—12@14c per pound.

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

Potatoes—\$1.25@1.50 per sack; new potatoes, 1 1/2@1 3/4c per pound.

The American Bible Society is preparing to issue editions of the Scriptures in 20 different Filipino dialects.

A gypsy fortune teller who was arrested in Wyoming had bank notes to the amount of \$3,500 in a belt about his waist.

Announcement of Count von Waldsee's intention to visit America in the near future is taken to indicate an early termination of the troubles in China.

RAN OUT OF HER COURSE.

Passengers Became Panic-Stricken, but Were Safely Landed.

St. John's, N. F., June 23.—The Orient Steam Navigation Company's steamship Lusitania, from Liverpool, June 18, for Montreal, having 300 passengers on board, was wrecked last night off Cape Ballard.

The Lusitania was bound round Cape Race for Montreal with a large cargo and a shipload of passengers. She mistook her course in a dense fog, and went ashore near Renewes, 20 miles north of Cape Race, before daybreak.

The ship ran over a reef, and hangs against a cliff. The passengers, who are mostly emigrants, were panic stricken. They stampeded and fought for the boats, but were overcome by the officers and crew. The rougher elements among the passengers used knives. The women and children were first landed, and the men followed. The crew stood by the ship.

A heavy sea was running, but at latest advices the Lusitania was holding her own. It is thought that she will prove a total wreck.

The passengers of the Lusitania had a terrible experience. The first knowledge they had of the disaster was when, owing to the ship scraping over the rocks, they were hurled from their berths by the shock. A scene of great excitement prevailed. Three hundred people were clamoring to escape, while the crew tried to pacify them and launch the boats. The male passengers in their attempt to seize the boats trampled the women under foot and fought the crew with knives. Some of the more cool headed of the passengers assisted the crew in the efforts to get out the boats. The women and children, almost nude, were pulled up the cliffs by the coast people.

The unhappy passengers, after shivering for hours on the hilltop, stamped weary miles to reach the houses of the fishermen, where they are now sheltered. Previous to reaching the cliffs, the passengers passed two hours of terrible anxiety on the wreck. As a furious rain storm and heavy sea raged all night, it is feared the Lusitania will be a total wreck.

The last reports received here said the steamer was breaking up, that her foreholds were full of water and that her cargo was being salvaged. There is hope of saving the effects of the passengers, as, where possible, they were stored above decks.

RIOT AT ROCHESTER.

Rochester, N. Y., June 28.—One thousand striking laborers had a brisk encounter with the police today, in which 11 policemen and 20 rioters were injured. The rioters set out, as several times before, to drive off the laborers working on street improvements. At Mill and Commercial streets they encountered 50 laborers employed by the Rochester Gas & Electric company in digging a trench, and drove them from the trench. The workers sought refuge in the power house of the company, and the police undertook to disperse the mob. The police reserves were drawn up in a platoon of 50 across the street, and upon orders advanced with drawn clubs upon the mob. Immediately the air was filled with bricks, stones and wood, and shovels and picks in the hands of the strikers were used freely. Amid the melee a shot rang out and the sergeant commanding the platoon ordered the police to fire over the heads of the strikers. This had the desired effect. The strikers scattered and the police chased them through the streets to the City Hall Park, where they were held awaiting action by the mayor.

Police reinforcements were hurried to the scene of the riot, but their services were not required. The injuries sustained by several of the policemen are of a serious nature. The huts of the rioters were mostly scalp wounds inflicted by the officers' clubs.

A Second Cloudburst.

Bluefields, W. Va., June 28.—Another destructive storm swept the flood-swept district tonight, and while no loss of life is yet reported from this second visitation, the damage to property has been great. The work done by the large force of men repairing the damage of the last storm has been destroyed in many places.

Refunding Proprietary Stamps.

Washington, June 28.—The commissioner of internal revenue, Yerkes, has decided that the value of proprietary stamps properly affixed and canceled on proprietary articles not removed from the factory for sale or use before July 1, 1901, may be refunded on proper application to the collector from whom the stamps were purchased.

California Hotel Burned.

Bakersfield, Cal., June 28.—The Central hotel in Kern, about a mile east of here, caught fire today, and before the flames were subdued one life is known to have been lost and others are missing. The skull of a fireman was crushed. The fire is supposed to have started from the explosion of a lamp in one of the rooms. In a moment all ways of escape were cut off by walls of flame. Loss, \$10,000; insurance, \$3,000.

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.

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

Oil has been discovered near Baker City, Oregon.

Fifteen 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.

General Ludlow returned from the Philippines on the transport Buford.

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 have been lost.

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

Fifteen persons were killed and about 50 injured in the Wabash 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.

Miners of Alaska have formed a union.

Three hundred French converts were massacred in Corea.

The Forty-fourth volunteers have arrived at San Francisco.

The body of Adelbert S. Hay was buried at Cleveland, Ohio.

Generals Corbin, Sternberg and McKibben left San Francisco for Manila.

The Republicans of Ohio have renominated George K. Nash for governor.

The United States government is not in favor of destroying the forts of China.

A project has been set on foot to build a railroad from Valdes to Eagle City, Alaska.

By a train wreck on the Wabash railroad in Indiana, 15 persons are reported killed.

One person was killed and several severely injured in a St. Louis tenement house fire.

There is much discouragement in England over the military situation in South Africa.

An attempt to raise the transport Ingalls resulted in her sinking deeper in the water than before.

A detachment of 202 men and three officers are on their way to Portland, Or., from Columbus, O. They will be assigned to duty at Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

A Chinese company has filed a claim of 400,000 taels against the United States, claiming that when our marines were camped at Tien Tsin, they appropriated furs, rugs and jewels worth that amount.

There are about 27,000 Chinese in Hawaii.

Secretary Hay has started another canal treaty.

An American deserter who had been in Cailles' lieutenant has been placed in prison.

Fire destroyed business buildings and warehouses in Portland, Or., to the value of \$60,000.

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.

among the young fashionables. Accordingly, after a long consultation with her mother, she concluded it best to call up on Mary. In the course of the afternoon, chancing to be near the front window, she saw Mr. Selden's carriage drive away from his door with Ida and her visitor.

"Now is my time," thought she; and without a word to her mother or Jenny she threw on her bonnet and shawl, and in her thin French slippers stepped across the street and rang Mr. Selden's doorbell. Of course she was "so disappointed" not to find the young ladies at home, and, leaving her card for them, tripped back high pleased with her own cleverness.

Meantime Ida and Mary were enjoying their ride about the city, until, coming suddenly upon an organ grinder and monkey, the spirited horses became frightened and ran, upsetting the carriage and dragging it some distance. Fortunately Ida was only bruised, but Mary received a severe cut upon her head, which, with the fright, caused her to faint. A young man who was passing down the street and saw the accident immediately came to the rescue; and when Mary awoke to consciousness Billy Bender was supporting her and gently pushing back from her face the thick braids of her long hair.

"Who is she? Who is she?" asked the eager voices of the group around; but no one answered until a young gentleman, issuing from one of the fashionable saloons, came hurrying up, demanding "what the row was."

Upon seeing Ida, his manner changed instantly, and he ordered the crowd to "stand back," at the same time forcing his way forward until he caught a sight of Mary's face.

"Where! Bill," said he, "your old flame, the pauper, isn't it?"

It was fortunate for Henry Lincoln that Billy Bender's arms were both in use, otherwise he might have measured his length upon the sidewalk. As it was, Billy frowned angrily upon him, and in a fierce whisper bade him beware how he used Miss Howard's name. By this time the horses were caught, another carriage procured, and Mary, still supported by Billy Bender, was carefully lifted into it and borne back to Mr. Selden's house.

Many of Ida's friends, hearing of the accident, flocked in to see and to inquire after the young lady who was injured. Among the first who called was Lizzie Upton from Chicopee. On her way home she stopped at Mrs. Campbell's, where she was immediately beset by Ella, to whom she knew the beautiful young lady was that Henry Lincoln had so heroically saved from a violent death—dragging her out from under the horses' heels!

Lizzie looked at her a moment in surprise, and then replied, "Why, Miss Campbell, is it possible you don't know it was your old sister?"

It was Henry Lincoln himself who had given Ella her information, without, however, telling the lady's name; and now, when she learned that 'twas Mary, she was too much surprised to answer, and Lizzie continued, "I think you are laboring under a mistake. It was not Mr. Lincoln who saved your sister's life, but a young law student, whom you perhaps have seen walking with George Moreland."

Ella replied that she never saw George Moreland, as he left Boston before she came; and then she did not seem at all anxious to know whether Mary was much injured or not. Lizzie soon took her leave. Long after she was gone Ella sat alone in the parlor, wondering why Henry should tell her such a falsehood, and if he really thought Mary beautiful. Poor, simple Ella! She was far from knowing that Henry Lincoln's smile, to believe each word that he said; to watch nervously for his coming, and to weep if he stayed away.

(To be continued.)

MAKING GIRLS HAPPY ON FARMS

Mrs. Meredith Tells About the School for Farm-ers' Wives in Minnesota.

What the West is doing in the way of training girls to live happy lives on farms was very fully shown at Huntington Hall, Boston, recently by Mrs. Virginia C. Meredith, preceptress of the school of agriculture of Minnesota university.

Mrs. Meredith has herself conducted a successful stock farm for many years, and she believes thoroughly in the farm life for young people.

"The farm home," she said, "is to my mind the ideal home, and I am glad to say the thought in our school is always to educate the girl for the life she will have to live."

"At first we had only boys in the school, but when these, noticing that their sisters and sweethearts needed to learn just what they were learning, begged us to take girls, too, we did so, and now for four years we have been training farmers' daughters to make happy farm homes."

"Our girls study side by side with the boys the different breeds of live stock and the various developments of plant life. A farmer's wife needs to know how to tell a short-horn from a long-horn, and what season is best for planting corn."

"We have been hearing in the past much about the man's desire to get away from the farm. The reason for his restlessness lies in the dissatisfaction of his women folk with farm life. They needed to be taught that it was interesting to make a farm home."

"We give our girls special work adapted to women in the home, such as cooking, which extends through the three years, dairy chemistry, and plant life. Butter-making is not drudgery to the girl who understands the why of it, and sewing is rapidly ceasing to become a lost art now that girls see that patterns are comprehensible things and not Chinese puzzles."

"The girl is taught, too, about textiles, a most interesting subject from the farmer's standpoint; and she attends lectures on household art in which suitability is shown to be the desideratum of a purchase of furniture."

"The application made in our school of mechanical drawing—that of designing model farmhouses—will have a great influence on the coming farm home of Minnesota. When the present generation build houses they will be convenient ones."

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 reached the village. As she came near Mrs. Campbell's the wish naturally arose that Ella should accompany her. Looking up, she saw her sister in the garden and called to her.

"What-a-ty!" 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, dressed in her usual straw hat and luncheon, 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 coming 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 know as I 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 graveyard, where, as Ella had said, 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 footstep. Looking up, she saw before her the young gentleman who the year previous had visited her school in Rice Corner. Seating himself 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 resist her tears, and, snatching up her bonnet, which she had thrown aside, she hid her face in it and again wept.

For a time Mr. Stuart suffered her to weep, and then gently removed the gingham bonnet, and, holding her hand between his, he tried to divert her mind by talking upon other topics, asking her how she had been employed during the year, and appearing 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 you 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 seen."

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 a little 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."

"Am I to 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 time Mary was undecided whether to return or not, for much as 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 merry laugh was gone.