

FROM
POORHOUSE TO PALACE

BY MARY J. HOLMES

CHAPTER XXII.—(Continued.)

While the family were making arrangements to move from Glenwood to Chicopee, Henry for the first time in his life began to see how little use he was to himself or any one else. Nothing was expected of him, consequently nothing was asked of him, he began to wonder how he himself was henceforth to exist. His father would be in California, and he had too much pride to lounge around the old homestead, while his mother came to them through George Moreland's generosity. Suddenly it occurred to him that he, too, would go with his father—he would help him repair his fortunes—he would be a man, and when he returned home he would have a story to tell of his adventures. Mr. Lincoln warmly seconded his resolution, which possibly would have never been carried out had it not been for the fact that Henry's engagement with a rich old bachelor, whom he had often heard her ridicule. Cursing the fickleness of the fair lady, and half-wishing that he had not broken with her, whose fortune, though far what he had expected, was considerable, he bade adieu to his native sky, and two weeks after the family removed to Chicopee, he sailed with his father for the land of gold.

But alas! The tempter was there before him, and in an unexpected moment he fell. The newly made grave, the narrow coffin, the pale, dead sister and the solemn vow were all forgotten and a delirium of three weeks was followed by a violent fever, which in a few days cut short his mortal career. He came here from Massachusetts, and I from Vermont; but, poor fellow, he was too weakly to bear much, and the first fever he took finished him up. His old woman was as clever a creature as ever was, but she had some very bad notions.

"Did she die, too?" asked George. "No, but it's a pity she didn't, for when Bill and the boy died she went ravin' mad, and I never felt so like cryin' as I did when I see her tearin' her hair and goin' on so. We kept her a spell, and then her old man's brother's girl came for her and took her off; and the last I heard the girl was dead, and she was in the poorhouse somewhere East. She was some there, I believe."

"No, she won't, either," said the landlady, who for some minutes had been aching to speak. "No, she won't, either; I know all about it. She was born in England, and got to be quite a girl before she came over. Her name was Sarah Fletcher, and Peter Fletcher, who died with the cholera, was her own uncle, and all the connection she had in this country; but goodness, suz, what ails you?" she asked, as Mary turned white, while George passed his arm around her to keep her from falling. "Here, Sophrony, fetch the camphire; she's goin' to faint."

But Mary did not faint, and after smelling the camphire, she said, "Go on, madam, and tell me more of Sarah Fletcher."

"She can do it," whispered the landlady, with a sly wink. "She knows everybody's history from Dan to Beersheba."

From one fashionable watering place to another Mrs. Campbell had taken her, and finding that nothing there had power to rouse her drooping energies, she had, toward the close of the summer, brought her back to Chicopee, hoping that old scenes and familiar faces would effect what novelty and excitement had failed to do. All unworried as Henry Lincoln had been, his sad death had cast a dark shadow across Ella's pathway. Hour after hour would she sit, gazing upon the locks of shining hair, which over land and sea had come to her in a letter from her father, who told her of the closing scene, when Henry called for her to cool the heat of his fevered brow. Every word and look of tenderness was treasured up, and the belief fondly cherished that he had always loved her thus, else why in the last fearful struggle was she alone remembered of all the dear ones in his distant home?

The bridal day was bright, beautiful and balmy, as the first days of September often are, and when the stars were down the full silvery moon came softly up, as if to shower her blessings upon the nuptials about to be celebrated. Many and brilliant lights were flashing from the windows of Mrs. Mason's cottage. And now guests of distinction were in the narrow staircase and entered the parlor, which with the bedroom adjoining, was soon filled. Ere long Mr. Selton, who seemed to be master of ceremonies, appeared. In the center of the crowd he took his place, and in front of the mirror. The busy hum of voices died away, and only a few suppressed whispers of, "There!—Look!—See!—Oh, my!" were heard, as the bride party took their places.

Among the first to congratulate "Mrs. Moreland" was Sally Furbush, followed by George Perkins, who whispered to George that "she kinder had a notion how 'twould end when she first saw him in the school house, but I'm glad you've got him," turning to Mary, "for it must be easier livin' in the city than keepin' school. You'll have a hired girl, I s'pose?"

When supper was announced the widow made herself very useful in waiting upon the table and asking some of the ladies, "if they'd be helped to anything in them dishes," pointing to the finger glasses, which now for the first time appeared in Rice Corner! The half-suppressed mirth of the ladies caused the widow that she made a blunder, and perfectly disgusted with "new-fangled fashions," she retreated into the kitchen, where she found things more to her taste, and "thanked her stars she could, if she liked, eat with her fingers, and as wipe them on her pocket handkerchief."

Soon after her engagement Mary had asked that Sally should go with her to her city home. To this George willingly assented, and it was decided that she should remain with Mrs. Mason until the bridal party returned from the western tour they were intending to take. Sally knew nothing of this arrangement until

temples, exclaiming: "It's come! It's come! I remember now—the large garden—the cross old man—the dead mother—the rosy-cheeked Ella I loved so well."

"That was my mother—my mother," interrupted Mary.

For a moment Sally regarded her intently, and then catching her in her arms, cried over her, calling her "her precious child," and wondering she had never noticed how much she was like Ella.

"And don't you remember the baby Jane?" asked Mrs. Campbell, who was present.

"Perfectly—perfectly," answered Sally. "He died and you came in a carriage, but didn't cry—nobody cried but Mary."

It was in vain that Mary tried to explain to her that Mrs. Campbell was her sister—once the baby Jane. Sally was not to be convinced. To her Jane and the little Alice were the same. There was none of her blood in Mrs. Campbell's veins, "or why," said she, "did she leave us so long in obscurity, me and my niece, Mrs. George Moreland, Esq.?"

This was the title which she always gave Mary when speaking of her, while to Ella, who occasionally spent a week in her sister's pleasant home, she gave the name of "little cipher," as expressing exactly her opinion of her. Nothing so much excited Sally, or threw her into a violent passion, as to have Ella call her aunt.

"If I wasn't her kin when I was a six-penny calico," said she, "I certainly am not now that I dress in purple and fine linen."

When Sally first went to Boston George procured for her the best possible medical advice, but her case was of so long standing that but little hope was entertained of her entire recovery. Still, everything was done for her that could be done, and after a time she became far less boisterous than formerly, and sometimes appeared perfectly rational for days.

True to her promise, on Mary's twenty-first birthday, Mrs. Campbell made over to her one-fourth of her property, and Mary, remembering her intentions toward William Bender, immediately offered him one-half of it. But he declined accepting it, saying that his profession was sufficient to support both himself and Jenny, for in a few weeks Jenny, whose father had returned from California, was coming and already a neat little cottage, a mile from the city, was being prepared for her reception.

When the matter, but many an article of furniture more costly than William was able to purchase found its way into the cottage, which, with its overhanging vines, climbing roses and profusion of flowers, seemed just the home for Jenny Lincoln.

And when the flowers were in full bloom, when the birds sang amid the trees, and the summer sky was bright and blue, Jenny came to the cottage, a joyous, loving bride, bringing her own husband the best in the world, and wondering if there was ever any one as happy as herself. And Jenny was very happy. Blithe as a bee, she flitted about the house and garden, and in the morning she was seen in her laughing eyes, while George passed his arm around her to keep her from falling. "Here, Sophrony, fetch the camphire; she's goin' to faint."

There was no place which Ella loved so well to visit, or where she seemed so happy, as at the "cottage," and as she was of but little use at home, she frequently spent whole weeks with Jenny, becoming gradually more cheerful—more like herself, but always insisting that she should never be married.

The spring following Mary's removal to Boston, Mrs. Mason came down to the city to live with her adopted daughter, greatly to the delight of Aunt Martha, whose home was lonelier than it was wont to be, for George was gone, and Ella, too, had recently been married to Mr. Elwood and removed to Lexington, Ky.

And now a glance at Chicopee, and our story is done. Mr. Lincoln's California adventure had been a successful one, and not long after his return he received from George Moreland a conveyance of the farm, which, under Mr. Parker's efficient management, was in a high state of cultivation. Among the inmates of the poorhouse but few changes have taken place. Miss Grundy, who continues at the helm, has grown somewhat older and grayer, while Uncle Peter labors industriously at a new fiddle, the gift of Mary, who is still remembered with much affection.

Lydia Knight, now a young lady of sixteen, is a pupil of the high school, and Mrs. Perkins, after wondering and wondering where the money came from, has finally concluded that "some of George's folks must have sent it."

(The end.)

Men Who Chase After Fires.
The latest thing for fire insurance agents to do is to be on the spot looking for new business while the old business is burning up. One of the canvassers of a New England company began to make money so rapidly a few months ago that some of his competitors tried to find out how he did it.

They learned that he made a specialty of following the fire engines, and if the fire happened to be in a tenement house or that he waited until the flames were subdued and reaped a harvest by insuring the other tenants and neighbors. Hosts of people are apt to be so badly scared by a fire near their home that if not insured they are glad to take out policies on the spot. It didn't take the other agents long to catch on, and it is said that the other day after a fire twenty-one agents wrote seventy policies in the immediate neighborhood.

"It is a great scheme," said one of these agents yesterday. "All one has to do is to hit the iron while it is hot. Don't talk insurance to any of the tenants or neighbors while the fire is going on, because they are likely to be too excited to think of anything but their personal safety. When everything is quieted down and the fire engines are going away is the time to jump in with your proposition."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

A Pre-Settled Possibility.
Solomon—Shall we pay that bill to-day, Ike?
Isaac—Not to-day, Solomon. We may die before to-morrow.—Somerville Journal.

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.

Ex-Premier Crispi is dead at Naples.
The United Mineworkers indorsed the steel strike.

Forest fires are beginning in Western Washington.

Another Negro was burned at the stake in the South.

Steel workers in Western mills of the trust refused to strike.

Engagements with insurgents were fought recently near Panama.

Business men of San Francisco are working hard to end the strike.

Civil government will be established in northern Philippine provinces.

The funeral service over the late Empress Frederick occurred at Cronberg.

The Philippine commission granted \$25,000 to each rinderpest stricken province.

Shamrock II has arrived at Sandy Hook, after a 14 days' passage across the ocean.

John Winters, the man under arrest, has confessed to the robbery of the Selby smelter.

Admiral Evans was censured by the navy department because of statements in his book.

Governor Taft, of the Philippines, says tariff legislation is necessary to develop the islands.

An attempt was made by Boer sympathizers to blow up a British transport at New Orleans.

The steel trust is preparing to start up its idle mills.

Another Negro was burned at the stake by an Alabama mob.

Thousands were drowned by the overflowing of the Yangtze river.

Two hundred sand steamers at San Francisco have joined the strikers.

Police working on the Selby smelter robbery have made one arrest on suspicion.

The gunboat Machias has been ordered to Colon to protect American interests.

The German army has been ordered to go into mourning for six weeks for the late emperor.

France has warned Turkey that the porte must settle claims or France's minister will be recalled.

Foreign men on warships of Colombia quit and have left the country, being afraid of being murdered.

Patterson, N. J., anarchists will produce a play depicting the tragedy connected with the assassination of Humbert I, of Italy.

A bad wreck was caused on the Great Northern in Washington. A burnt tree fell across the track, wrecking the engine and killing the engineer. Several others were injured.

A general strike has been ordered in all the mills of the steel trust.

The English minister at Peking refused to sign the settlement protocol.

Admiral Howison will be the third member of the Schley court of inquiry.

Governor Gage will be asked to mediate between the contestants in the San Francisco strike.

St. Paul's cathedral, in London, is settling from the vibrations caused by passing underground trains.

Thirty Turks were killed in a battle between Bulgarian bandits and Turkish government troops.

The Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, is trying to engage non-union workmen in New York.

As a result of the recent breaks, plans have been made to convert the Brooklyn bridge into a double decker.

More raw cotton was exported during the fiscal year just closed than ever before in the history of the country.

The Washington supreme court refuses to grant a writ of habeas corpus for Eben Boyce, the Tacoma murderer.

Owing to the death of the empress dowager, the program for the reception of Von Waldersee will be very simple.

PUTTING DOWN REBELLION.

Annual Report of General MacArthur on the Philippine Situation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The annual report of Major-General MacArthur, dated July 4, 1901, the day he relinquished command of the division of the Philippines, has been received at the War Department. The period covered by the report is from October 1, 1900, when the last report from General MacArthur was dated. He reviews the policy of the Philippines that were hostile to the Americans, saying that their action since the practical collapse of the insurrection has been a perplexing problem. With the disbandment of the insurgent field armies, the Filipinos organized desperate resistance by banding the people together in support of the guerrillas. This was carried out by means of secret committees, who collected contributions, inflicted punishments and carried on a considerable opposition to the Americans. General MacArthur reviews the manner in which operations were carried on against these guerrillas and says he hopes the policy adopted

will in time conciliate the natives and make them friendly to the United States. The education of the people in times past made them suspicious of any governmental beneficence, and they evidently looked on the lenient attitude of the United States as indicating weakness. General MacArthur says the proclamation issued on December 21, firmly declaring the intention of the United States to hold the island and to have the laws obeyed, had a good effect, and the secret resistance was much abated.

A considerable portion of the report is devoted to the field operations of the army, showing that October 1, 1900, it occupied 413 stations, which was of necessity increased to 502 stations, every command being in contact with some hostile force. He speaks of the good service of the army and says, as a result of the co-operation between the army and the people, who have accepted the invitation to combine for mutual protection, the armed insurrection is almost suppressed.

The special government plat of the abandoned Fort Klamath military and hay reservation has been completed. It covers an area of about 2,200 acres. Application for entry on the lands will be received at the Lakeview land office on and after August 22.

Portland Markets.
Wheat—Walla Walla, export value, 55¢@56¢ per bushel; bluestem, 57¢@58¢; valley, nominal.
Flour—best grades, \$2.90@3.40 per barrel; Graham, \$2.60.
Oats—\$1.15@1.20 per cental.
Barley—Feed, \$1.60@1.65; brewing, \$1.65@1.70 per ton.
Millstuffs—Bran, \$27 per ton; middlings, \$21.50; shorts, \$20; chop, \$16.
Hay—Timothy, \$11@13; clover, \$7@9.50; Oregon wild hay, \$4.50@6 per ton.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 17¢@20¢; dairy, 14¢@15¢; store, 11¢@12¢ per pound.
Eggs—17¢ per dozen.
Cheese—Full cream, twins, 11¢@11½¢; Young America, 12¢@12½¢ per pound.
Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.00@3.75; hens, \$3.75@4.75; dressed, 10¢@11¢ per pound; springs, \$2.50@4.00 per dozen; ducks, \$3 for old, \$2.50@3.50 for young; geese, \$4@4.50 per dozen; turkeys, live, 8¢@10¢; dressed, 10¢@12½¢ per pound.
Mutton—Lamb, 3¢@3½¢, gross; dressed, 6¢@7¢ per pound; sheep, \$3.25, gross; dressed, 6¢@6½¢ per lb.
Hogs—Gross, heavy, \$5.75@6; light, \$4.75@5; dressed, 6¢@7¢ per pound.
Veal—Small, 8¢@9¢; large, 7¢@7½¢ per pound.
Beef—Gross top steers, \$3.50@4.00; cows and heifers, \$3.25@3.50; dressed beef, 6½¢@7½¢ per pound.
Hops—12¢@14¢ per pound.
Wool—Valley, 11¢@13½¢; Eastern Oregon, 8¢@12½¢; mohair, 20¢@21¢ per pound.
Potatoes—90¢@\$1.00 per sack.

The oldest specimen of paper money has turned up in China at the age of 534 years.

American methods and manufacturers are displacing all others in England, where everybody studies the "Yankee."

Gen. Wood has been made a member of the Academy of Science of Havana, a most exclusive society limited to 40 members, all elected for life.

Death Sentence Approved.
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Battle on Puget Sound May Be Ordered to Panama.
There is a possibility that in case the trouble between Venezuela and Colombia breaks out in war one of the war vessels now on Puget Sound will be sent to Panama.

The available warships on Puget Sound are the Oregon and the Iowa. The Oregon is at Puget Sound navy yard and the Iowa at Anacortes. The Wisconsin is also at the Puget Sound yard, but is not in shape for active service. If but one battleship is sent to Panama it will be the Iowa, owing to the need for permanent repairs to the Oregon.

Plot Against King Edward.
Anarchists Intended to Assassinate Him at Friedrichshof.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—Says the London correspondent of the Tribune: Rumors are current that the reason why the departure from London for Germany of King Edward and other royal mourners has been delayed was that the German police authorities had received information of a plot which the anarchists had intended to put into execution at Friedrichshof. It is certainly somewhat significant that even now the exact hour of the King's departure has not been made known. However, it is known that preparations for his departure are complete. Accompanied by Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria, he will leave London tomorrow evening and reach Copenhagen in time to be present at the memorial service which is to be held there Sunday.

Boers Captured a British Post.
LONDON, Aug. 12.—Lord Kitchener, in a dispatch from Pretoria, announces that a post of 25 men, belonging to Steynacker's Horse on the Sabi River, has been surprised and captured by the Boers.

Lord Kitchener reports also the surrender at Warmbaths of Commandant Devillers, who was second in command to Selers.

Russia After the Jews.
ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 12.—The government will hereafter limit the number of Jewish students in Russian universities to 3 per cent of the total number of students, except in the University of Moscow, where they are entirely prohibited.

Contribution from a Soldier.
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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.

Over 1,000 tons of fruit and hops were shipped from Eugene in the last fiscal year.

A big natatorium has been finished at Baker City, with two large tanks, 30x90 and 15x30 feet.

Buyers are offering Hood River apples growers \$1.25 a box for apples, to be delivered in the fall.

A rattlesnake was killed near Ashland recently. It measured seven feet one inch in length and had 27 rattles.

A German farmer residing on the Necanicum is reported to have discovered a three foot vein of gold bearing quartz.

Douglas county growers are already looking for labor to pick their prunes. Wages to be paid are not yet announced.

Thrashing machine operators of the Powder valley have formed a threshers' union, and fixed the prices to be paid for this work.

A large gray timber wolf, of the genuine type, was killed near Elgin recently. It measured 65 inches from tip to tip and 38 in height.

A 20 day run of the 15 stamp quartz mill at the Lucky Boy mine, in the Blue river district, yielded over 62 pounds of gold, valued at about \$13,500.

The first shipment of Oregon early potatoes to the East has been made.

Counterfeit \$5 gold pieces and half dollars are in circulation in Baker City.

The Eugene creamery turned out over five and a half tons of butter during July.

Veteran farmers say Lane county will have more wheat this year than ever before.

A large forest fire is reported to be burning in the neighborhood of Diamond Peak.

A large attendance of students is expected at the Mt. Angel college during the coming year.

A postoffice has been established at Loda, Coos county, to be supplied by special service from Dora.

Wallawa stockmen are protesting vigorously against the presence of Unatilla county sheep herds on the government ranges in the former district.

J. Ball, a Seattle cattle buyer, was in Canas valley last week. He offered \$3.60 per hundred pounds for beef cattle, but could not get anything at that price.

An experimental prune dryer, now being built at the Oregon Agricultural College farm, will have the trays laid vertically in stacks after the Cunningham system.

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