The Santiam News.

VOL. IV. SCIO, LINN COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1901. NO. 34.

...GO TO THE...

Keystone Shaving Parlors

C. L. VINCENT, Prop.

Only First-Class Shop in the City

Shaving	15 cents
Hair Cutting	25 "
Shampooing	15 "
Baths	25 "

All work guaranteed first-class.

DR. J. W. VOGEL

Specialist for Refraction and Defects of the Eye.

PORTLAND, OR.

Will make regular trips to Scio. Watch local column for date of visits.

Commercial House

J. BEARD, Prop.

Newly Furnished and Refitted Throughout..

Our tables are supplied with the best the markets afford..

South of Bridge. SCIO, OREGON

J. J. BARNES & SON

General Blacksmiths and Wagonmakers....

We buy our stock in large quantities and keep a full line of carriage and wagon material. All kinds of work in our line done on short notice.

...Horseshoeing a Specialty...

Shop Opposite Livery Stable SCIO, OR.

BANK .. OF .. SCIO

CAPITAL, $20,000.

OFFICERS:

President ..... J. W. Gaines
Vice-President ..... W. A. Ewing
Cashier ..... R. Shelton

Does a general banking and exchange business. Loans made at current rates and drafts issued on principal cities.

A. W. HAGEY

WATCHMAKER and JEWELER.

All kinds of watches, clocks and jewelry repaired promptly.

SCIO - - OREGON.

Corvallis & Eastern R.R.

TIME CARD.

No. 2, for Yaquina:—
Train leaves Albany ..... 12:50 P. M.
" " Corvallis ..... 1:40 P. M.
" arrives Yaquina ..... 5:55 P. M.

No. 1, returning:—
Leaves Yaquina ..... 7:00 A. M.
Leaves Corvallis ..... 11:33 A. M.
Arrives Albany ..... 12:15 P. M.

No. 3, for Detroit:—
Leaves Corvallis ..... 1:30 P. M.
Leaves Albany ..... 2:30 P. M.
Arrives Detroit ..... 6:25 P. M.

No. 4, from Detroit:—
Leaves Detroit ..... 5:35 A. M.
Leaves Albany ..... 11:35 A. M.
Arrives Corvallis ..... 12:15 P. M.

Trains 3 and 4 between Albany and Corvallis, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays only. All other trains daily except Sunday.

Trains 1 and 4 arrive in Albany in time to connect with the S. P. south bound train, as well as giving two or three hours in Albany before departure of S. P. north bound train for Portland.

Train No. 2 connects with the S. P. West Side train at Corvallis Crossing for Independence, McMinnville and all points north to Portland.

EDWIN STONE, Manager.

J. TURNER, Agent, Albany.

EAST AND SOUTH

—VIA—

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.

Shasta Route

Trains leave West Scio for Portland and way stations at 10:45 a. m. Leave for Albany at 3:05 p. m.

Leaves Portland 8:30 a. m., 7 p. m.
" Albany 12:30 p. m., 10:30 p. m.
Arrives Ashland 12:35 a. m., 11:35 a. m.
" " Sacramento 5 p. m., 4:55 a. m.
" " San Francisco 7:45 p. m., 8:15 a. m.
" " Ogden 5:45 a. m., 11:45 a. m.
" " Denver 9 a. m., 9 a. m.
" " Kansas City 7:25 a. m., 9:30 a. m.
" " Chicago 7:45 a. m., 9:30 a. m.
" " Los Angeles 1:20 p. m., 7 a. m.
" " El Paso 6 p. m., 6 p. m.
" " Fort Worth 6:30 a. m., 6:30 p. m.
" " City of Mexico 9:55 a. m., 9:55 a. m.
" " Houston 4 a. m., 4 a. m.
" " New Orleans 6:25 p. m., 6:25 a. m.
" " Washington 6:42 a. m., 6:42 a. m.
" " New York 12:43 p. m., 12:43 p. m.

Pullman and Tourist cars on both trains Chair cars Sacramento to Ogden and El Paso, and tourist cars to Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans and Washington.

Connecting at San Francisco with several lines for Honolulu, Japan, China, Philippines, Central and South America.

See Mrs. M. E. Woodmansee, agent at West Scio Station, or address

C. H. MARKHAM,
Asst. Gen. Pgr. & Pass. Agt.
Portland, Or.

FROM

POORHOUSE TO PALACE

BY MARY J. HOLMES

CHAPTER XI.

In the old brown school house, overshadowed by apple trees and sheltered, on the west by a long, steep hill, where the acorns and wild grapes grew, Mary Howard taught a little flock of twenty-five, coaxing some, urging others and teaching them all by her kind words and winsome ways to love her as they had never before loved an instructor.

When first she was proposed as a teacher in Rice Corner, Widow Perkins, and a few others who had no children to send, held up their hands in amazement, wondering "what the world was comin' to, and if the committeeman, Mr. Knight, s'posed they was goin' to be rid over roughshod by a town pauper; but she couldn't get a stiffcut, for the orthodox minister wouldn't give her one; and if he did, the Unitarian minister wouldn't!"

Accordingly, when it was known that the ordeal had been passed and that Mary had in her possession a piece of paper about three inches square, authorizing her to teach a common district school, this worthy conclave concluded that "either everybody had lost their senses or else Miss Mason, who was present at the examination, had sat by and whispered in her ear the answers to all hard questions."

"Is all my born days I never seen anything like it," said the widow, as she distributed her green tea, sweetened with brown sugar, to a party of ladies, which she was entertaining. "But you'll see, she won't keep her time mor'n half out—Sally Ann, pass them nutcakes. Nobody's goin' to send their children to a pauper. There's Miss Bradley says she'll take her'n out the first time they get licked. Have some more sass, Miss Dodge. I want it eat up, for I believe it's a-workin'—but I telled her that warn't the trouble, Mary's too softly to hurt a miskeeter. And so young, too. It's government she'll lack in. If anybody'll have a piece of this dried apple pie, I'll cut it."

Fortunately, Mary knew nothing of Mrs. Perkins' displeasure, and never dreamed that any feeling existed toward her save that of perfect friendship. Since we last saw her, she had grown into a fine, healthy looking girl. Her face and figure were round and full, and her complexion, though still rather pale, was clear as marble, contrasting well with her dark-brown hair and eyes, which no longer seemed unnaturally large. Still, she was not beautiful, it is true, and yet Billy was not far from right when he called her the finest looking girl in Chicopee; and it was for this reason, perhaps, that Mrs. Campbell watched with jealousy.

Every possible pains had been taken with Ella's education. The best teachers had been hired to instruct her, and she was now at a fashionable seminary, but still she did not possess one-half the ease and gracefulness of manner which seemed natural to her sister. The two girls had seen but little of each other; and oftentimes when Ella met her sister she merely acknowledged her presence by a nod or a simple "how d'ye do?"

When she heard that Mary was to be a teacher she said "she was glad, for it was more respectable than going into a factory or working out." Mrs. Campbell, too, felt in duty bound to express her pleasure, adding that "she hoped Mary would give satisfaction, but 'twas extremely doubtful, she was so young, and possessed of so little dignity!"

Unfortunately Widow Perkins' red cottage stood directly opposite the school house; and as the widow belonged to that stirring few who always "wash the breakfast dishes and make the beds before anyone is up in the house," she had ample leisure to watch and report on the proceedings of the new teacher. Now, Mrs. Perkins' clock was like its mistress, always half an hour in advance of the true time, and Mary had scarcely taught a week ere Mr. Knight, "the committeeman," was duly hailed in the street and told that the "schoolmarm wanted lookin' to, for she didn't begin no mornin's till half-past nine, nor no afternoon till half-past one! Besides that," she added, "I think she gives 'em too long a play spell. Anyways, seems ef some on 'em was out o' doors the hull time."

Mr. Knight had too much good sense to heed the widow's complaints, and he merely replied: "I'm glad on't. Five hours is enough to keep little shavers cramped up in the house—glad on't."

The widow, thus foiled in her attempts at making disturbance, finally gave up the strife, contenting herself with quizzing the older girls, and asking them if Mary could do all the hard sums in arithmetic, or whether she took them home for Mrs. Mason to solve!

In spite, however, of these little annoyances, Mary was contented and happy. She knew that her pupils loved her, and that the greater part of the district were satisfied, so she greeted the widow with her pleasantest smile, and by always being particularly polite, finally overcame her prejudice to a considerable extent.

One afternoon about the middle of July, as Mrs. Perkins was seated by her front window engaged in "stitching shoes," a very common employment in some parts of New England, her attention was suddenly diverted by a tall, stylish-looking young man, who, driving his handsome horse and buggy under the shadow of the apple trees, alighted and entered into conversation with a group of little girls who were taking their usual recess. Mrs. Perkins' curiosity was aroused, and Sally Ann was called to see who the stranger was. But for a wonder Sally Ann didn't know, though she "guessed the hoss was one of the East Chicopee livery."

"He's talkin' to Liddy Knight," said she, at the same time holding back the curtain and stepping aside so as not to be visible herself.

"Try if you can hear what he's sayin'," whispered Mrs. Perkins; but a class of boys in the school house just then struck into the multiplication table, thus effectually drowning anything which Sally Ann might otherwise have heard.

"I know them children will split their throats. Can't they hold up a minute," exclaimed Mrs. Perkins, greatly annoyed at being thus prevented from overhearing a conversation the nature of which she could not even guess.

The stranger was at that moment smilingly saying: "Tell me more about her. Does she ever scold, or has she too pretty a mouth for that?"

"No, she never scolds," said Della Frost, "and she's got the nicest white teeth, and I guess she knows it, too, for she shows them a great deal."

"She's real white, too," rejoined Lydia Knight, "though pa says she used to be yaller as saffron."

Here there was a gentle rap upon the window, and the girls, starting off, exclaimed: "There, we must go in."

"May I go, too?" asked the stranger, following them to the door. "Introduce me as Mr. Stuart."

Lydia had never introduced anybody in her life, and, following her companions to her seat, she left Mr. Stuart standing in the doorway. With her usual politeness, Mary came forward and received the stranger, who gave his name as Mr. Stuart, saying "he felt much interested in common schools, and therefore had ventured to call."

Offering the seat of honor, Mary resumed her usual duties, occasionally casting a look of curiosity at the stranger, whose eyes seemed constantly upon her. It was rather warm that day, and when Mary returned from her dinner Widow Perkins was greatly shocked at seeing her attired in a light pink muslin dress, the short sleeves of which showed to good advantage her round, white arms. A narrow velvet ribbon confined by a small brooch and a black silk apron, completed her toilet, with the exception of a tiny locket, which was suspended from her neck by a slender gold chain. This last ornament immediately riveted Mr. Stuart's attention, and from some strange cause sent the color quickly to his face. After a time, as if to ascertain whether it were really a locket or a watch, he asked "if Miss Howard could tell him the hour?"

"Certainly, sir," said she, and stepping to the desk and consulting a silver timepiece about the size of a dining plate, she told him that it was half-past three.

When school was out Mr. Stuart, who seemed in no haste whatever, entered into a lively discussion with Mary concerning schools and books, adroitly managing to draw her out upon all the leading topics of the day. At last the conversation turned upon flowers; and when Mary chanced to mention Mrs. Mason's beautiful garden he instantly expressed a great desire to see it, and finally offered to accompany Mary home, provided she had no objections. She could not, of course, say no, and the Widow Perkins came very near letting her buttermilk biscuit burn to a cinder when she saw the young man walking down the road with Mary. Arrived at Mrs. Mason's, the stranger managed to make himself so agreeable that Mrs. Mason invited him to stay to tea. Whoever he was, he seemed to understand exactly how to find out whatever he wished to know; and before tea was over he had learned of Mary's intention to attend the academy in Wilbraham the next autumn.

Finally he said good-night, leaving Mary and Mrs. Mason to wonder—the one what he came there for, and the other whether he would ever come again. The widow, too, wondered and fidgeted as the sun went down behind the long hill.

"It beats all nater what's kept him so long," said she, when he at last appeared and, unfastening his horse, drove off at a furious rate; "but if I live I'll know all about it to-morrow;" and with this consolatory remark she returned to the best room and for the remainder of the evening devoted herself to the entertainment of Uncle Jim and his wife, Aunt Dolly.

That evening Mr. Knight, who had been to the postoffice, called at Mrs. Mason's, bringing with him a letter which bore the Boston postmark. Passing it to Mary, he winked at Mrs. Mason, saying, "I kinder guess how all this writin' works will end; but hain't there been a young chap to see the school?"

"Yes; how did you know it?" returned Mrs. Mason, while Mary flushed more deeply than she did when Billy's letter was handed her.

"Why, you see," answered Mr. Knight, "I was about at the foot of the Blanchard hill, when I see a buggy coming like Jehu. Just as it got agin me it kinder slackened and the fore wheel ran off smack and scissors."

"Was he hurt?" quickly asked Mary.

"Not a bit on't," said Mr. Knight, "but he was scared some, I guess. I got out and helped him, and when he heard I's from Rice Corner he said he'd been into school. Then he asked forty-leven questions about you, and jest as I was settin' you up high, who should come a-canterin' up, with their long-tailed gowns, and hats like men, but Ella Campbell and a great white-eyed pucker, that came home with her from school? Either, Ella's horse was scary or she did it a purpose, for the minit she got near it began to rare, and she would have fell off if that man hadn't catched it by the bit and held her on with t'other hand. I allus was the most sanguinary of men, and I was building castles about him and our little schoolmarm, when Ella came along, and I gin it up, for I see that he was took, and she did look handsome, with her curls a flyin'. Wall, as I wasn't of no more use, I whipped up old Charlotte and come on."

"When did Ella return?" asked Mary, who had not before heard of her sister's arrival.

"I don't know," said Mr. Knight. "The first I see of her was cuttin' through the streets on the dead run; but I mustn't stay here gabbin', so good-night, Miss Mason—good-night, Mary—hope you've got good news in that ar letter."

The moment he was gone Mary ran up to her room to read her letter, from which we give the following extract: "You must have forgotten George Moreland, or you would have mentioned him to me. I like him very much, indeed, and yet I could not help feeling a little jealous when he manifested so much interest in you. Sometimes, Mary, I think that for a brother, I am getting too selfish, and I do not wish anyone to like you except myself, but I surely need not feel so toward George, the best friend I have in Boston. He is very kind, lending me books, and has even offered to use his influence in getting me a situation in one of the best law offices in the city."

After reading this letter Mary sat for a long time thinking of George Moreland—of the time when she first knew him—of all that William Bender had been to her since—and wondering, as girls sometimes will, which she liked the best. Bill, unquestionably had the strongest claim to her love, but could he have known how much satisfaction she felt in thinking that George still remembered and felt interested in her he would have had some reason for fearing, as he occasionally did, that she would never be to him aught save a sister.

CHAPTER XII.

The summer was drawing to a close, and with it Mary's school. She had succeeded in giving satisfaction to the entire district. Mr. Knight, with whom Mary was a great favorite, offered her the school for the coming winter, but she had decided upon attending school herself, and after modestly declining his offer, told him of her intention.

"But where's the money coming from?" said he.

Mary laughingly asked him how many bags of shoes he supposed she had stitched during the last two years.

"More'n two hundred, I'll bet," said he.

"Not quite as many as that," answered Mary; "but still I have managed to earn my clothes and thirty dollars besides; and this, together with my school wages, will pay for one term and part of another."

"Well, go ahead," returned Mr. Knight. "I'd help you if I could. Go ahead; and who knows but you'll one day be the president's wife."

When Widow Perkins heard that Mary was going away to school she forgot to put any yeast in the bread which she was making, and, bidding Sally Ann "watch it until it riz," she posted off to Mrs. Mason's to inquire the particulars, reckoning up as she went along how much fourteen weeks' wages would come to at nine shillings per week.

But with all her quizzing and "pumping," as Judith called it, she was unable to ascertain anything of importance, and, mentally styling Mrs. Mason, Mary, Judith and all "great gumpheads," she returned home and relieved Sally Ann from her watch over unleavened bread. Both Mrs. Mason and Mary laughed heartily at the widow's curiosity, though, as Mary said, "It was no laughing matter where the money was to come from which she needed for her books and clothing."

Everything which Mrs. Mason could do for her she did, and even Judith, who was never famous for generosity, brought in one Saturday morning a half-worn merino, which she thought "mebby could be turned and sponged, and made into somethin' decent," adding, in an undertone, that "she'd had it out airin' on the clothes hoss for more'n two hours!"

A few days afterward Jenny Lincoln came galloping up to the school house door, declaring her intention of staying until school was out, and having a good time.

"I hear you are going to Wilbraham," said she, "but I want you to go to Mount Holyoke. We are going, a whole lot of us—that is, if we can pass examination. Rose isn't pleased with the idea, but I am. I think 'twill be fun to wash potatoes and scour knives. I don't believe that mother would ever have sent us there if it were not that Ida Selden is going. Her father and her Aunt Martha used to be schoolmates with Miss Lyon, and they have always intended that Ida should graduate at Mount Holyoke. Now, why can't you go, too?"

"I wish I could," said Mary, "but I can't. I haven't money enough, and there is no one to give it to me."

"It wouldn't hurt Mrs. Campbell to help you a little," returned Jenny. "Why, last term Ella spent almost enough for candies and gutta percha toys to pay the expense of half a year's schooling at Mount Holyoke. It's too bad that she should have everything and you nothing."

(To be continued.)

Cures Victims of Drugs.

A church union now exists in New York for the most remarkable purpose on record. Its avowed object is to cure the victims of the morphine and other drug habits and a most impressive list of well-known clergymen have registered themselves in support of the scheme, which is conducted by Dr. W. N. Richie.

The plans of Dr. Richie's work and the means by which he hopes to make it effectual are to be made public as soon as possible. All that is withheld from the public is the elements of the mysterious compound, which is, Dr. Richie alleges, an absolutely infallible panacea.

Men and women who have sunk to the lowest levels of degradation have, it is claimed, by the use of this cure become perfectly regenerated. Physicians of established reputation privately indorse the cure, and the testimonials appear so convincing that the clergymen who have formed a union on the strength of it feel absolutely sure of its efficacy.

Dr. Richie says that he obtained the cure from a friend of his, who in turn obtained it from a German savant. The friend referred to, having once become the slave of morphine and having but 5 cents left in the world, converted it into a 5-cent stamp to address a letter to the German who had originated the cure. The recipe came, was made use of, and the man, when Dr. Richie knew him, was enjoying an honored old age.

A committee has been formed to receive donations for the cure of such patients as are not able to pay.

Could Not Be Repeated.

"I met Higginbee and he stopped me to tell me what his little boy said, but I'll bet one thing."

"Huh! What's that?"

"I'll bet he didn't tell his boy what I said."—Indianapolis Press.

If Satan ever gets short of fuel he ought to be able to use excuses.

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.

Philippine customs revenues are increasing.

Six frame buildings were burned at Monmouth.

Cailles will surrender his entire force at Santa Cruz.

Incoming ships report passing quantities of wreckage on the ocean.

Boers surprised a force of Victoria mounted rifles near Middlesburg and captured two pompons.

It is expected that negotiations at Pekin will be settled this month.

Ten persons were injured by a tornado in South Dakota.

Two Indians tried to murder the Umatilla chief of police.

Von Waldersee will be created a prince on his return to Germany.

Only one body has been recovered from the wreck of the ferry boat Northfield.

The Harriman interests have secured control of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road.

Lulu Prince-Kennedy was convicted of murder in the second degree and punishment was fixed at ten yeras' imprisonment.

An extensive syndicate is buying up eastern street car lines with the intention of forming a complete monopoly.

The Chief of the forestry bureau of the Philippines has issued a circular in which it is stated that the timber supply in the Philippines is almost unlimited.

Negroes about Leavenworth, Kansas, are arming themselves with revolvers purchased from the troops at Fort Leavenworth, and it is thought they intended to avenge the recent burning of a Negro.

Eleven hundred butchers are on a strike in San Francisco.

The Cuban convention has accepted the original Platt amendment.

The new battle ship Illinois is the fastest vessel of her class afloat.

Americans were again successful in the international trap shoot.

Extensive commissary frauds have been dicovered at San Francico.

Another name has been added to the Port Royal, Pa., coal mine horror.

Thirty-four students graduated from the Oregon Agricultural college.

Insurgent general Cailles refuses to surrender, except on his own terms.

Extensive German influence in the Yangtse district alarms the British press.

Donald McPhial, a prominent Eastern Oregon sheepman, was found dead by the roadside.

The Washigton legislature has adjourned after amending the capital punishment law and passing three vetoed biills.

The governmnet is preparing to fire three and one half tons of dynamite under the Nararows between Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth.

The war department has issued a set of regulations clearly defining hazing and strictly prohibiting the same. Any cadet found guilty of infraction will be dismissed from the academy.

Many Filipinos have applied for civil service positions.

Kruger claims to know nothing of the peace negotiations.

Washington senate has repealed the Rands capital punishment law.

A rich ledge of gold has been discovered near La Grande, Oregon.

A small town in Minnesota was almost entirely destroyed by a tornado.

Officers of the Forty-third regiment, in the Philippines, are accused of bribery.

The battle ship Oregon has arrived at Honolulu on her way home from the Orient.

Zurbano has proclaimed himself governor of the Philippines as successor to Aguinaldo.

President McKinley has stated that it is his intention to visit Hawaii in the near future.

Three women were injured in Chicago, two probably fatally, by the collapsing of a stairway.

Owing to fear of fresh trouble in Corea for Americans, the cruiser New Orleans has been ordered there.

McKinley announces that he would refuse to accept the nomination for a third term if it were offered him.

The date of the Rough Riders' Association convention has been changed from August 1 to August 3.

There are 14,000 oysters to a ton.

River Jordan water is now exported regularly for baptismal purposes.

In Georgia it is estimated that 30,000 Negroes have been graduated at a cost of $100,000,000, which colleges are supported by Northern money.

The first mention of stamps is in the letters of the old Bishop Synesius of Cyrene, on the Greek coast of Africa, 400 years after the Christian era.

SURPRISED BY BOERS.

Victoria Mounted Rifles Overcome By a Superior Force.

London, June 18.—Lord Kitchener has cabled from Pretoria under today's date as follows:

Near Welmansrust, 20 miles north of Middleburg, 250 Victoria mounted rifles from General Beaston's command were surprised in camp at Steenkoolspruit by a superior force of Boers at 7:30 p. m. June 12. The enemy crept up to within short range and poured a deadly fire into the camp, killing two officers and 16 men and wounding four officers and 38 men, of whom 28 were only slightly wounded. Only two officers and 50 men escaped, to General Beaston's camp. The remainder were taken prisoners and released. Two pompos were captured by the enemy. Full details have not yet been received.

The serious reverse which Lord Kitchener reports is the first accident of the kind that has happened to the Australian contingent, and it is supposed to be due to neglect of proper picketing. Although it is offset by the defeat inflicted upon Dewet, the loss of the guns is regarded as a serious matter, which will encourage the Boers to continue the struggle.

More or less fanciful accounts are published on the continent of alleged peace negotiations, but there is nothing in them and nothing has come of the interview between Mr. Botha and Mr. Kruger, beyond revealing the fact that Mr. Kruger will listen to no proposals unless they are accompanied with a guarantee of independence of the republics.

The Daily Mail's Cape Town correspondent says that Cecil Rhodes, speaking at Buluwayo Saturday, predicted that a federation of South African states would come in three or four years, but he contended that to grant self-government to the republics before federation would render federation impossible.

JAPAN'S WAR ON RATS.

Energetic Measures Taken to Suppress the Plague.

Yokohama, June 1, via Victoria, B. C. June 18.—Much consternation has been awakened by the escape of a rat at Tokio. The medical authorities of the Imperial university were engaged in experimenting on some rodents in the introduction of plage bacilli into their veins, when one of the animals eluded their vigilance, and as a consequence several have recently been discovered in the hospital infected with the disease. As a result the war against them has assumed huge proportions. The Tokio municipality has voted 30,000 yen, rat traps by the thousand are distributed among the people, and a bounty of 5 sen each is offered for their capture. With all this evidence of consternation there is no need of fear that the the disease can gain a foothold in the country in which such measures for prevention have been taken. While sporadic cases appear here and there, they are instantly isolated, and the spread of the contagion is rendered practically impossible. The authorities do not hesitate to adopt the most drastic measures in each instance, and as a result the empire is today in a better sanitary condition than any other nation in the world.

The cabinet muddle is not only still unsettled, but it becomes every day more complicated and hopeless of solution. The source of trouble, while dignified as a strife between the principle of a party minsitry and that of an independent cabinet, responsible only to the sovereign, is almost lost sight of in the pettiness of the political squabbles which have come to the surface, making it impossible for any statesman without complete loss of self-respect, to undertake the task of forming a ministry.

STRIKE OF TRACKMEN.

Employes of the Canadian Pacific Will Go Out in a Body.

Vancouver, B. C., June 18.—All of the Canadian Pacific trackmen will go out tomorrow morning at 6 o'clock, the demand of those in the eastern division for an increase in wages of 20 cents per day not having been acceded to. Officials of the road state that the granting of this demand would mean an additional annual expenditure of $400,000. Men are being secured to take charge of bridges and portions of track where surveillance is necessary, and it is announced that all trains will be run tomorrow as usual.

California Train Wreck.

Santa Cruz, Cal., June 15.—The narrow gauge Southern Pacific passenger train from San Francisco was wrecked today near Rincon. Engineer James Stanley and Fireman Henry Coyle were seriously injured. The locomotive, tender and baggage car were badly smashed. The wreck occurred on a curve. The passenger car, containing 40 people, did not leave the track.

Battle on the Tonkin Frontier.

Tacoma, June 18.—The steamship Tacoma brings news from Hong Kong that the French forces in Tonkin lost four officers and 17 soldiers in a fight along the Tonkin frontier with marauding bands of Chinese, aggregating over 500. The Chinese forces include 1,000 regulars who preferred robbery to soldiering. Many Chinese women were killed and the Chinese were driven into Kwang Se province.

NEWS OF THE STATE

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM ALL OVER OREGON.

Commercial and Financial Happenings of Importance—A Brief Review of of the Growth and Improvements of the Many Industries Throughout Our Thriving Commonwealth—Latest Market Report.

Eugene will have a two days' Fourth of July celebration.

The Whitney council now meets twice a month instead of once as heretofore.

Fourth regiment, O. N. G., will go into camp at Eugene June 27, and remain until after the Fourth.

Reports from along the Columbia river show a much better run of salmon than in the past few weeks.

Commencement exercises are in progress or about to begin in most of the colleges and universities of the state.

The Rogue River Mining & Milling Company has about finished cleaning up at its mine on the left hand fork of Foots creek.

A new electire light company has been formed in Salem. It will also operate a system of street railways. Capital stock, $135,000.

The new military code regulating the O. N. G. will be ready for distribution in a few days. The new set is much stricter than the one now in use.

The Lakeview Water Company has a crew of men working on the improvement which will convey the company's water in tiling direct from the spring to the summit of the hill overlooking Lakeview.

Smallpox at Westfall has been eradicated.

Ontario has arranged to observe the Fourth of July.

Athena streets are being improved with crushed rock.

People of Quartzburg have petitioned for a daily mail.

Coquille City is preparing for a Fourth of July celebration.

The treasurer of Marion county had on hand June 1 the sum of $24,959.23.

The Linn County W. C. T. U. convention will be held the first week in August.

It is reported at Prairie City that "rustlers" are stealing stock in the vicinity of Grub creek range.

The question of bonding school district No. 8, Malheur county, in the sum of $3,000, to improve the school building, will come before the voters June 15.

J. H. Timon has discovered a 14-foot vein of coal where he has been opening up a mine on Lampey creek, Coos county. The mine is located within 200 yards of the river.

There is some talk of moving the school house in district 92, Umatilla county, to Missouri gulch or Stage gulch. The district is nine miles long and a number of the children live so far from the school building that they either stay at home or are put to great inconvenience during bad weather. There is also a sentiment for dividing the district.

Portland Markets.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 61@62c.; valley, nominal; bluestem, 61@62c. 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@9.50; Oregon wild hay, $6@7 per ton.

Hops—12@14c. per lb.

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

Butter—Fancy creamery, 15@17½c.; dairy, 13@14c.; store, 11@12½c. per pound.

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

Cheese—Full cream, twins, 12½c; 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, 1¾@2c. per pound.

Mutton—Lambs 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@5; dressed, 7c. per pound.

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

Beef—Gross, top steers, $4.25@4.60; cows and heifers, $3.75@4.00; dressed beef, 7@7½c. per pound.

Since Mexico's mining law of 1892 went into effect, more than 9,000 mining titles have been issued.

In Atchison county, Kansas, a farmer's wife sold $1,000 worth of butter last year. Another one sold $564 worth of butter and eggs.

The United States leads all other nations in the matter of fruit growing. Strawberries were valued at $80,000,000 last year and grapes at $100,000,000.