

The Scio Daily News

VOL. IV.

SCIO, LINN COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1901.

NO. 35.

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.
FORSYTH, ORE.
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 markets afford.
SCIO, OREGON

J. J. BARNES & SON
General Blacksmiths and Wagonmakers.
We buy our stock in large quantities and keep full line of carriage and wagon material. All kinds of work done on short notice.
Horseshoeing a Specialty.
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 Astoria: Albany 12:30 P. M., Corvallis 1:40 P. M., Astoria 2:50 P. M.
No. 1, returning: Albany 7:00 A. M., Corvallis 8:10 A. M., Astoria 9:20 A. M.
No. 3, for Detroit: Albany 12:00 P. M., Corvallis 1:10 P. M., Detroit 2:20 P. M.
No. 4, from Detroit: Albany 5:30 A. M., Corvallis 6:40 A. M., Detroit 7:50 A. M.
Trains leave Albany and Corvallis Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday only. All other trains daily except Sunday.
Trains leave Albany in Albany in time to connect with the S. P. south bound train, as well as giving one 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.
J. TURNER, Agent, Albany.

EAST AND SOUTH
SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.
Shasta Route
Trains leave West Scio for Portland and way stations at 10:45 a. m. Leave for Albany at 7:00 p. m.
Albany 12:30 a. m., 10:30 p. m.
Astoria 12:35 a. m., 11:30 p. m.
Salem 12:40 a. m., 11:35 p. m.
Astoria 12:45 a. m., 11:40 p. m.
Eugene 1:00 a. m., 11:55 p. m.
Klamath Falls 1:10 a. m., 12:00 p. m.
Chicago 1:20 a. m., 12:10 p. m.
Los Angeles 1:30 p. m., 7 a. m.
San Francisco 1:40 p. m., 8 a. m.
Portland 1:50 p. m., 9:30 a. m.
Hood River 2:00 p. m., 10:40 a. m.
New Orleans 2:10 p. m., 11:50 a. m.
Washington 2:20 p. m., 12:42 p. m.
New York 2:30 p. m., 12:42 p. m.

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 hallo of many voices. Going to the door, she saw Mary coming down the road at a furious rate the old hay cart, laden with young people from Clatsop, 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 sweet-briar, and she was leaning 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 Harry was to pay, or what." No sooner did Henry Lincoln get sight of Mary than springing to his feet, and swinging his arm around his 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 really flattered, and I dare say Henry has fully gratified her vanity in that respect, for he says she is the only decent looking girl in Clatsop. 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 mind had opened so suddenly in 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 of the letters 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, "it is no reason why you should not go to Mount Holyoke, if you wish to go."
"Oh, what a forlorn-looking place!" exclaimed Rose Lincoln, as from the windows of the crowded vehicle in which she had come from the cars she first obtained a view of the most very handsome village of South Hadley.
"Rose was in the worst of humors, for by some mischance 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 be 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 shouldn't I shouldn't stay 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 was severely styled "grim, fussy, uppity-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. Although 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, however, were much worse, and were really 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-suds.
Jenny was delighted with her allotment, which was dish-washing.
"I'm glad I took a lesson at the poorhouse years ago," said she one day to Rose, who snappishly replied:
"I'd shut up about the poorhouse, or they'll think you the pauper instead of Madam Lyon."
"Pauper? Who's a pauper?" asked Lucy Downs, eager to hear so desirable a piece of news.
"Why, Mary, what's the matter?" asked Ida, who saw her large black eyes reddened, 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, who 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 poorhouse I had to go too."
"And who was little Allie?" asked Ida,

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 had no 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 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.
In a day or two Mary received two letters, one from Billy and one from Mrs. Mason, the latter of which contained some of the payment of her bills, but on offering it to the principal, how was she surprised to learn that her bills had not only been regularly paid and receipted, but that ample funds were provided for the payment of her expenses during the coming year. A faint sickness stole over Mary, for she instantly thought of Billy Bender, and the obligation she would now be under to him forever. Then it occurred to her how impossible it was that he should have earned so much in so short a time; and as soon as she could trust her voice to speak, she asked who it was that had thus befriended her.
The prospect was not at all bright, to tell, and she read the passionate outpouring of a heart which had cherished her image for years, and which, though fearful of rejection, would still tell her how much she was beloved. It is no sudden fancy, said he, "Once I believed my affection for you returned, but now you are changed. Your letters are brief and cold, and when I look around for the cause I am led to fear that I was deceived in thinking you loved me; but if I am not, if you can never be my wife, I will school myself to think of you as a brother, would think of you as only a darling friend. This letter has not been well, and the excitement produced by Billy's letter tended to increase her illness. During the hours in which she was unable to write, she had written a letter to Billy, in which she told him how impossible it was for her to be the wife of one whom she had always loved as an angel and dear brother. This letter was not sent, and she had many bitter tears, that for several days she continued worse, and at last gave up all hope of being present at the examination.
"Oh, it's too bad," said she, "for I do want you so much, Cousin George, and I know he'll be disappointed, too, for I never saw anything like the interest he takes in you."
A few days afterward, as Mary was lying in bed, she was wondering if she had done right in writing to him as she did, when she came rushing in, wild with delight.
"Your father was downstairs, together with your mother and Aunt Martha. 'Most the first thing I did,' said she, 'was to inquire after Billy Bender. I guess Aunt Martha was shocked, for she looked so queer. George laughed, and Mr. Selton said he was doing well, and was one of the finest young men in Boston."
During the whole of George's stay at Mount Holyoke Rose managed to keep him from entering into any conversation with unkind remarks concerning Mary, who, she said, was undoubtedly feigning her sickness so as not to appear in her classes, where she knew she could do herself no credit. "So soon as the examination is over she'll be well fast enough and bother us with her company at Clatsop."
In this Rose was mistaken, for when she exercised the class she was still too ill to ride, and it was decided that she should remain a few days until Mrs. Mason could come for her. With many tears Ida and Jenny bade their young friend adieu, and she was left to her mother and see her, turned away disdainfully, amusing herself during their absence by talking and laughing with George Moreland.
The room in which Mary lay commanded a view of the yard and gateway, and after Aunt Martha, Ida and Jenny had left, she arose, and stealing to the window, looked out upon the company as they departed. She could readily divine which was George Moreland, for Rose Lincoln's shawl and satchel were thrown over his arm, while Rose herself walked close to his side, apparently engrossed with her exercise. The other two turned around, but fearful of being observed, Mary drew back behind the window curtain, and thus lost a view of his face.
(To be continued.)

Zulus of the Railroads.
"Do you know what a Zulu is?" said an old railroad man. The traveling man who was waiting for his train smiled in a way that was meant to indicate he knew all the species of Zulus that ever existed, and told the railroad man about the Africans, called Zulus, who maintained that continent's reputation for fighting before the Boers stepped in.
Little was doing in the railroad man's line just then, so he listened.
"Well, they may be Zulus all right enough," he remarked, "but they are not the sort of Zulus that travel on railroads. There is the kind that runs into these yards," and he pointed down the track, where a box car stood.
A stone pipe protruded through a hole in the door. The pipe was at an angle of about 35 degrees. A cloud of smoke was coming from it. Four blooded horses and a man were the occupants of that. The man was the Zulu. Taking care of valuable stock en route from one market to another was his business. He was a type of a class that railroad men on every line have named the Zulus. They fit up the center of the cars for a sort of living room, and there in the midst of their animals live as happily as the road's president who passes them in his private car.—Chicago Inter Ocean.
Caution is often tossed to the winds, but never brought back by them.

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 Pittsburg.
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.
Carter, the Texas assassin, is supposed to have been captured.
The Prussian crop shortage is the most serious in recent years.
Calleis, 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-Russ meeting in London was the scene of much disorder.
Under the new ruling no duty has been assessed 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 25.
The American ship John McDonald, 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.
None lost \$125,000 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 Tientsin 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 governing.
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 37,532,000 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.

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 Johnstown 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 Keystown, with a population of 2,000, seems the greatest sufferer, practically the entire town being washed away. This town is the principal one in the Pocahontas coal fields, and is located near its center. It was to a great extent the headquarters from which the mining population purchased supplies.
A great number of the coal and coke plants throughout the Pocahontas district are reported practically destroyed and are in some instances entirely washed away. Owing to the high water which has flooded the district and prevents communication, anything like a correct estimate of the loss of property is impossible, but from the best information obtainable the loss to the property will easily reach \$2,000,000.
A rough estimate places the number of bridges washed away between Bluefields and Vivian Yards, a distance of 28 miles, at from 15 to 20, and from present indications it will be impossible to run trains through to Vivian and points west of there under a week or 10 days. This will render it impossible to get relief into the stricken districts, and with those who escaped with their lives, homeless and without food, indescribable suffering is inevitable.

FIGHTING IN THE SOUTH.

Forty Insurgents Killed or Wounded in Albay.
Manila, June 22.—It is estimated that 40 insurgents were killed or wounded during the recent engagements which occurred near Scraguigan in Albay province. Many insurgents are returning to their homes.
Charges of theft and sale of property are made against a number of the witnesses in the commissary cases.
Provost General Davis has submitted a plan for the municipal government of Manila. The United States Philippine commission is modifying it.
Washington has been asked for an appropriation of \$10,000 to defray the expenses of 50 Filipino teachers who are to study for a year in normal schools in the United States, these schools having offered them free tuition.
Two hundred soldier prisoners will be sent to the United States on the transport Indiana.
VICTIMS OF EXPLOSION.
Three Men Were Killed and Five Others Injured.
Kalama, Wash., June 24.—Three men were killed and five others injured by the premature explosion of a blast on the Oregon & Washington Railroad. The scene of the accident was in a deep cut about half a mile south of this place.
The cause of the explosion will perhaps never be known, as the men who were working at the drill hole were instantly killed. About 25 men were working in the cut, and from the survivors it was learned that two men were loading a 12 foot drill hole with No. 2 grain powder, and had put in about 100 sticks. It is supposed that they had just been tamping the powder with an iron bar, as they had sometimes done before, when the explosion occurred.
Americans Invade the Rand.
London, June 25.—The Johannesburg correspondent of the Daily Mail contributes a long letter to his paper, in which he describes the American trade invasion of the Rand, aided, he alleges, by British apathy. The correspondent asserts that Americans are quietly buying up shares and pushing their efforts in every direction. He says that practically all the mining machinery is already formed in Chicago.
The effect that there is an American movement to capture all the poorer Rand mines.
Invasion of Cape Colony.
London, June 25.—Lord Kitchener has sent no report of the Waterloop nishap. Recent events in Cape Colony seem to prove the Boer invasion of that country to be serious. A letter to the Daily Mail, dated Cape Town, June 5, confirms the pro-Boer report and says the invaders number anything from 7,000 to 10,000; that they are swarming all over the eastern and midland districts and getting recruits and horses.
Admiral Rogers will represent the United States at the unveiling of the Ferry 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.

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.
Ore 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@62c; valley, nominal; bluestem, 61@62c; per bushel.
Flour—Best grades, \$2.90@3.40 per barrel; Graham, \$2.60.
Oats—White, \$1.32@1.35 per cental; gray, \$1.30@1.32 per cental.
Barley—Feed, \$1.07@1.10; brewing, \$1.17@1.20 per ton.
Milkstuffs—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@17c; dairy, 13@14c; store, 11@12c. per pound.
Eggs—Oregon ranch, 12@12 1/2c. per dozen.
Cheese—Full cream, twins, 12c; Young Americans, 13@13 1/2c. per pound.
Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.00; hens, \$3@3.50; dressed, 8@10c. per pound; springs, \$1.50@1.50 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, 1 1/2@2c. per pound.
Mutton—Lamb 4c. per pound gross; best sheep, wethers, with wool, \$4.25@4.50; dressed, 6 1/2@7c. per pound.
Hogs—Gross, heavy, \$5.75@6; light, \$4.75@5; dressed, 7c. per pound.
Veal—Large, 6 1/2@7c. per pound; small, 7 1/2@8c. per pound.
Beef—Gross, top steers, \$4.25@4.60; cows and heifers, \$3.75@4.00; dressed beef, 7@7 1/2c. per pound.