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FROM POORHOUSE TO PALACE

BY MARY J. HOLMES

CHAPTER XII.—(Continued.)

Her 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 Chicago, 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 party group was Ella Campbell. Henry Lincoln's broad-brimmed hat was resting on her long curls, while her white sun-bonnet was tied under Henry's chin. The moment Jenny appeared the whole party set up a shout so deafening that the Widow Perkins came out in a trice to see if the Old 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 champion 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 she saw the tears in Mary's eyes and she said, "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 might have known he meant to annoy me."

"That certainly was wrong," returned Jenny, "but Ella isn't so much to blame as Henry, who seems to have acquired a great influence over her during the few weeks he has been at home. You know she is easily flattered, and I dare say Henry has fully gratified her vanity in that respect, for he says she is the only decent looking girl in Chicopee. 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 to Jenny, "If Mary wished to go to Mount Holyoke she could do so, Mary looked up inquiringly, wondering what mine had opened so suddenly at her feet; but she received no explanation until Jenny had bidden her good-by and gone. Then she learned that Mrs. Mason had just received one hundred dollars from her husband, who had years before owed it to her husband, and was unable to pay it sooner. "And now," said Mrs. Mason, "there is no reason why you should not go to Mount Holyoke, if you wish to."

"Oh, what a forlorn-looking place!" exclaimed Rose Lincoln, as from the windows of the crowded vehicle in which they had come from the cars she first obtained a view of the not very handsome village of South Hadley. Rose was in the worst of humors, for by some 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 favor the object of her wrath, so she restrained her fault-finding spirit until she arrived at South Hadley, where everything came in for a share of her displeasure.

"That the summary" said she contemptuously, as they drew up before the building. "Why, it isn't half as large or handsome as I supposed. Oh, horror! I know I shan't 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, too, was secretly styled "a prim, fast, slippery-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 herself, and so 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, and her portion of the labor. Ida and Rose fared much worse, and were greatly shocked when told that they both belonged to the wash circle!

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

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

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

Mary felt perplexed and troubled. Billy's letters of late had been more like those of a lover than a brother, and she could not help guessing the nature of "the plan formed in boyhood." She knew she should never love him except with a sister's love, and though she could not tell him so her next letter lacked the tone of affection with which she had accustomed to write, and was on the whole a rather formal affair. Billy, who readily perceived the change, attributed it to the right cause, and from that time his letters became far less cheerful than usual. Mary usually cried over them, wishing more than anything that Billy would transfer his affection from herself to Jenny, and it was for this reason, perhaps, that without stopping to consider the propriety of the matter, she first asked Jenny to write to him, and then encouraged her in answering his notes, which became gradually longer and longer, until at last his letters were addressed to Jenny, while the notes they contained were directed to Mary!

Rapidly the days passed on at Mount Holyoke. Autumn faded into winter, whose icy breath floated for a time over the mountain tops, and then melted away at the approach of spring, which, with its swelling buds and early flowers, gave way in its turn to the long bright days of summer. And now only a few weeks remained ere the annual examination at which Ida was to be graduated. Neither Rose nor Jenny were to return the next year, and nothing but Mr. Lincoln's firmness and good sense had prevented their going when their mother first heard that they had failed to enter the middle class. Mrs. Lincoln's mortification was undoubtedly greatly increased from the fact that the despised Mary had entered in advance of her daughters. "Things are coming to a pretty pass," said she. "Yes, a pretty pass, but I might have known better than to send my children to such a school."

She insisted upon sending for Rose and Jenny, but Mr. Lincoln promptly replied that they should not come home. Still, as Rose seemed discontented, complaining that she must exercise made her sick, and she would rather be at home, he decided to let her go, and she was accordingly permitted to return home. Jenny did not wish to remain another year unless Mary did, he consented that they should leave school at the close of the term, on condition that they went somewhere else.

"I shall never make anything of Henry," said she, "but I will do my best to do every advantage, and perhaps one or the other of them will comfort my old age." He had spoken truly with regard to Henry, who was studying, or pretending to study, law in the same office with Billy Bender. But the did not observe how favorable an account of him, and from time to time large bills were presented. So it is no wonder the disappointed father sighed, and turned to his daughters for the comfort his only son refused to give.

For the examination at Mount Holyoke great preparations had been made. Rose, however, was not to return, and seemed to think all further effort on her part unnecessary; and numerous were the remonstrances, to say nothing of the black marks which she received. Jenny, on the contrary, said she wished to retrieve her reputation for laziness, and leave behind a good impression. So, never before in her whole life had she behaved so well, or studied as hard as she did during the last few weeks of her stay at Mount Holyoke. Ida, who was expecting her father, aunt and cousin to be present at the anniversary, was so engrossed with her studies that she did not observe how the late and low-spirited Mary seemed. She had tasted of knowledge and now thirsted for more; but it could not be, the funds were exhausted, and she must leave the school, never perhaps to return again. "How much I shall miss my music, and how much I shall miss you," she said one day to Ida, who was giving her a lesson. "It's too bad you haven't a piano," returned Ida, "you are so fond of it, and improve so fast!" Then after a moment, she added, "I have a plan to propose, and as well do it now as at any time. Next winter you must spend with me in Boston. Aunt Martha and I arranged it the time I was at home, and we even selected your room, which is next to mine, and opposite to Aunt Martha's. Now, what does your ladyship say to it?" "She says she can't go," answered Mary. "Can't go?" repeated Ida. "Why not? Jenny will be in the city, and you are always happy where she is; besides, you

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.

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 Ingalis 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 acted as Cailles' lieutenant has been placed in irons. Fire destroyed business buildings and warehouses in Portland, Or., to the value of \$60,000.

The loss of life in West Virginia flood will not be as large as first reported, while property loss will be greater. A man in Chicago who attempted to stop a quarrel between two other men, accidentally shot and killed one of them.

Washington's state grain inspector predicts that 25,000,000 bushels of wheat will be harvested in that state this year. A sailboat containing a young man and three girls capsized on Carquinez straits, in California, drowning one of the girls and the young man.

Brazil has formally accepted the invitation to participate in the Pan-American congress of nations. It is thought other South American republics will now follow this lead. Frederick H. Davies, for many years prominent as a civil engineer on railroads running out of Chicago, was killed while attempting to prevent a wreck on the Baltimore & Ohio, near Midland, Ohio.

As a result of the war between the United States and Spain, a new principle has been established, which prevents neutral men-of-war entering or departing from a blockaded port without the consent of the blockading fleet. Three lives were lost in a storm in Pittsburg.

All insurgent prisoners on Luzon will be released. Aroliis' force in Batangas is expected to surrender. President McKinley will visit northwest next year.

Several strikers were wounded at Columbia, S. C. Earl Russell will be tried by a house of lords for bigamy.

The transport Indiana sailed for Manila with coast artillery. Holland will reclaim a whole lot of vine from the Zuyder Zee.

Cortez, the Texas assassin, is suspended to be shot. The Prussian crop shortage is the most serious in recent years.

Cailles, 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.

Florence Nightingale, who has long been an invalid and confined to her London house, recently celebrated her 81st birthday. Willow furniture, matings, 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.

SURRENDER OF CAILLES.

Insurgent Takes the Oath of Allegiance—Aroliis, Command Will Give Up.

Santa Cruz, Province of Laguna, Luzon, June 25.—General Cailles surrendered yesterday with 650 men and 500 rifles. The oath of allegiance was administered to the insurgent. Colonel Cailles, who fled to the mountains with a portion of his troops, likewise surrendered. Cailles did not sufficiently control the populace to bring in all the insurgents in his district. The proceedings of surrender were orderly. It is reported that a large number of Cailles' followers have approached him with a proposition that he issue a strongly worded proclamation declaring all Filipino insurgents who refuse to surrender to be considered as bandits, and that this proclamation be published by the insurgent presidents of every town in Laguna province.

More Surrenders Expected. Manila, June 26.—The insurgent general Aroliis, together with a considerable portion of the forces of General Malvar, is expected to surrender to the American forces at San Jose, in Batangas province.

With the change from a military to a civil government of the Philippine islands, which occurs July 4, the difficulty between the department of the military secretary and civil service board over the matter of holding examinations in the civil service for certain civilians now employed by the military department will disappear.

In consequence of the surrender of General Cailles, all the insurgent prisoners on Luzon island will be released. Information from native sources confirms previous reports that General Malvar will soon surrender.

DESTROYING CHINESE FORTS. Valuables Smuggled Out of the Forbidden City Sold to Foreigners.

Pekin, June 26.—There has been no meeting of the ministers of the foreign powers at Peking since the first of last week, but the ministers themselves profess satisfaction at the course of events. The Chinese forts have not yet been destroyed. It has been determined that each nation shall destroy those forts now occupied by its troops, but the ministers find that the respective military commanders object to destroying Chinese forts not occupied by their troops. Consequently the ministers will probably have to employ Chinese labor to effect the destruction of the unoccupied forts at the expense of the different nations.

Many Chinese enclaves have been selling valuables which have come from the Forbidden City. The valuables thus sold were probably passed over the walls of the city to the enclaves' confederates outside. One beautifully carved table, which was seen in the Forbidden City only two weeks ago, has been sold by a crouch for 600 taels. No valuables of any kind have been taken out of the city through the gates. These are guarded by American and Japanese troops. It is estimated that the cost of repairing the palace, independent of the valuable works of art which are missing, will reach 250,000 taels.

Members of the staff of Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching say that great anxiety is felt regarding the whereabouts and safety of a large quantity of gold that was buried in the Forbidden City. Certain enclaves who knew the secret of the location of this gold have disappeared.

A Tien Tsin Anniversary. Tien Tsin, June 25.—The first anniversary of the relief of Tien Tsin was celebrated yesterday. The Russian and British authorities have publicly thanked the Chinese government for the provisions of the set of complete timber lands in the state of California, and Nevada, and Washington, territory as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892. J. Wallace Dickey, Klamath County, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office a statement, No. 28, for the purchase of the NW 1/4 of Section No. 19, in Township 23 S., Range No. 75, E. W. M., 4th 1/2 E. 1/2 N.

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1871. Notice for Publication. UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, LAKEMERE, OREGON, June 3, 1901. Notice is hereby given that, in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1871, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Nevada, and Washington, territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, J. Wallace Dickey, Klamath County, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office a statement, No. 28, for the purchase of the NW 1/4 of Section No. 19, in Township 23 S., Range No. 75, E. W. M., 4th 1/2 E. 1/2 N.

June 26.—News has been received from Tai Yuen Fu, province of Shan Si, that General Tun Fo Hsiang is marching thither, and the governor of the province has appealed for foreign help in opposing his progress.

Rioters Stormed a Monastery. Madrid, June 26.—The anti-clerical rioters, who have been parading the streets shouting "burn the convents," and who hissed the Infanta Isabella, stormed a monastery during the night. They were finally dispersed.

Without His Signature. Olympia, Wash., June 26.—Governor Rogers filed with the secretary of state today senate bill No. 4, with his signature. Senate bill No. 4 is the act relative to the issuance of death warrants and was introduced by Senator Rands, of Clark county. It was the measure to cure which the recent special session was called. Governor Rogers was asked why he had failed to sign the bill, but he refused to have anything to say.

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.

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. 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.

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.

THROUGH A TRESTLE. Passenger Train on Wabash Railroad Wrecked—Many Reported Killed.

Indianapolis, June 27.—A special from Peru this morning says: West bound passenger train No. 3, on the Wabash Railroad, ran into a washout at Cass, 15 miles west of here, wrecking the engine and five cars. It is rumored that 15 persons were killed.

The train is due at Peru at 10:55, but left here one hour late. The train was running at a high speed to make up lost time, and when near Cass, five miles east of Logansport, plunged through a trestle that had been swept away by a washout.

The engine was totally demolished and the three passenger coaches and two baggage cars were derailed and overturned. Every surgeon in Peru was summoned, and the relief party left for the scene.

Details are meager, but it is rumored that the engineer and fireman and at least a dozen passengers were killed and many more injured.

TO EXPLORE ALASKA. Government Party Will Traverse Wide Unknown Area.

Seattle, June 27.—A United States exploration party arrived in Dawson early in June on the way to Northern Alaska to explore one of the widest unknown areas in the vast territory. The party was to leave Dawson about June 10, going down the Yukon to Fort Hamlin by steamer, thence overland by the Dahl river trail to the middle fork of the Koyukuk to Bergman, where supplies were shipped to the party last year.

Thence they will go up one of the southward flowing tributaries of the Koyukuk, probably the Alashuk thence over the divide to the Kowak and down the Kowak to Kotzebue sound, opening into the Arctic ocean a short distance north of Behring strait. This is the first government party ever detailed to this field, which has been visited by few white men. They will gather geological information and make maps of the country traversed.

Messages of Condolence. Washington, June 26.—Telegrams of condolence from all parts of the world are coming to the state department today addressed to Secretary Hay. Cards are also being received at the Hay home expressing regret.

Protection From Moths. White clover are said to be as effective in banishing moths as either camphor, cedar or tobacco.

The Pope Growing Wearer. Rome, June 27.—Owing to his increasing feebleness the pope's physician has forbidden him to follow his usual custom of passing the hot weather in a pavilion in the Vatican garden. Notwithstanding this fact, no alarm concerning the pope is felt. It is reported that at the recent audience between the pope and Cardinal Gibbons, the pope bid the latter a touching farewell, saying he would probably never see him again.

FIRED ON BY STRIKERS.

Deputy United States Marshals Had to Flee—Attempted to Serve Injunction.

Huntington, W. Va., June 27.—Yesterday a posse of deputy United States marshals were fired on by the strikers, and forced to flee from the coal fields at Mateawan. On their journey to Bluefields the officers were forced to travel 25 miles on foot, owing to the destruction of the railroad by floods. Immediately upon their reaching Mateawan they began serving notices of the injunction, which had been issued by Judge Jackson, of the Federal court. A mob of strikers followed, armed to the teeth with firearms. On all sides could be heard the cry: "down with government by injunction." Women called the vengeance of heaven upon the marshals, and children hurled stones at them. When nightfall came, notice had been served on the strikers of all the coal companies but one, and they were to be served at Thacker. Fearing an ambush, the officers waited until morning, and early yesterday set out for Thacker. Some time before noon they attempted to serve an injunction. A mob followed, enraged to desperation at the sweeping character of the injunction. One reckless fellow fired the first shot, and almost instantly the mountain sides echoed the reports of 20 or 30 rifles. The deputies fled, barely escaping with their lives.

The strike situation is assuming a most serious stage. Sheriff Hatfield has withdrawn all his deputies, because, it is said, he does not believe in that policy being used to put down the strike. The United States marshals have been alone, and after being chased out of the field yesterday it is believed they will be strongly reinforced and return to the fight when they appear to enforce the injunction.

A band of strikers, almost 1,000 strong, have crossed over into Kentucky and are occupying the mountain passes. Here they are out of reach of the deputy marshals, and command the entrances to the collieries. It is said that at a mass meeting at Thacker the miners decided to ignore the injunction.

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.

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