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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 halloo 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 Chicopee, 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 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 schoolma'am and her handsome lover, Billy! Hurrah!"

"Wasn't that smart?" said Jenny, when at last the hay cart disapeared 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 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 that 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 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, "there is no reason why you should not go to Mount Holyoke, if you wish to."

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"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 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 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, fussy, 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. 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 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 soapsuds!

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 Howard."

"Pauper? Who's a pauper?" asked Lucy Downs, eager to hear so desirable a piece of news.

Ida Selden's large black eyes rested reprovingly upon Rose, who nodded toward Mary, 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, when, 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, 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 if 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 best 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 the fact of her being there interfered greatly with 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 next week leave Mr. Selden's employment, and go 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 was 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 once 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!

CHAPTER XIII.

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 being sent for 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 so much exercise made her side and shoulder ache, and as 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 he, "but my daughters shall receive 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 his father heard no favorable accounts 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 were being made. Rose, knowing she was not to return, seemed to think all further effort on her part unnecessary; and numerous were the reprimands, 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 sad 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 may 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 last 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 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 came on 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 do or 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 money for 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 defraying 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 preceptress was not at liberty to tell, and with a secret suspicion of Aunt Martha, Mary returned to her room to read the other letter, which was still unopened. Her head grew dizzy, and her spirits faint, as 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, Mary, 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 ever loved me. If I am mistaken, tell me so; 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 an only and darling sister."

For several days Mary had not been well, and the excitement produced by Billy's letter tended to increase her illness. During the hours in which she was alone that day she had ample time for reflection, and before night she wrote 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 own and dear brother. This letter caused Mary so much effort, and so 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 Ida, "for I do want you to see 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 thinking of Billy, and wondering if she had done right in writing to him as she did, Jenny came rushing in, wild with delight.

Her father was downstairs, together with Ida's father, George 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. Selden 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 at her side, entertaining him occasionally 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; "but," said she, "as soon as the examination is over she'll get well fast enough and bother us with her company at Chicopee."

In this Rose was mistaken, for when the exercises closed Mary 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 good-by, but Rose, when asked to go up 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 elbow, apparently engrossing his whole attention. Once he 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 haev 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.

Miners of Alaska have formed a union.

Three hundred French converts were massacred in Corea.

The Forty-fourth volunteers have arrived at San Francisco.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

There are about 27,000 Chinese in Hawaii.

Secretary Hay has started another canal treaty.

An American deserter who 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 fo the war between the United States and Spain, a new principle has been established, which prevents neutral menofwar entering or departing from a blockaded port without the consent of the bloc[illegible] ing fleet.

Three lives were lost in a storr[illegible] Pittsburg.

All insurgent prisoners on L[illegible] will be released.

Arollio's force in Batangas i[illegible] pected to surrender.

President McKinley will visit [illegible] northwest next year.

Several strikers were wounde[illegible] riots at Columbia, S. C.

Earl Russell will be tried by [illegible] house of lords for bigamy.

The transport Indiana sailed f[illegible] Manila with coast artillery.

Holland will reclaim a whole [illegible] vince from the Zuyder Zee.

Cortez, the Texas assassin, is s[illegible] posed to have been captured.

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 so long been an invalid and confined to her London house, recently celebrated her 81st birthday.

Willow furniture, mattings, 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.

Ex-Insurgent Takes the Oath of Allegiance—Arollios, Command Will Give Up.

Santa Cruz, Province of Laguna, Luzon, June 25.—General Cailles surrendered here yesterday with 650 men and 500 rifles. The oath of allegiance was administered to the ex-insurgent. Colonel Cabailles, who fled to the mountains wth 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 presidente of every town in Laguna province.

More Surrenders Expected.

Manila, June 26.—The insurgent general Arollio, 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 Pekin 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 enuchs 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 enuchs' confederates outside. One beautifully carved table, which was seen in the Forbidden City only two weeks ago, has been sold by a enuch 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 tales.

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 enuchs 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 th[illegible] leaders who [illegible] June [illegible] ing [illegible] ted [illegible] na- [illegible] ent [illegible] on- [illegible] nd [illegible] and [illegible] ng [illegible] he [illegible] t a [illegible] ha [illegible] er [illegible] he [illegible] er [illegible]

Tien Tsin, 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 rioers, who have been parading the streets shouting "burn the convents," and who hissed the Infanta Isabella, stormed a monastry during the night. They were finally dispersed.

Without His Signature.

Olympia, Wash., Jnue 26.—Governor Rogers filed with the secretary of state today senate bill No. 4 without 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 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.

Portland Markets.

Wheat—Walla Walla, export value, 58½c per bushel; bluestem, 60½c; valley, nominal.

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

Oats—White, $1.32½@1.35; gray, $1.30@132½ per cental.

Barley—Feed, $17@17.50; brewing, $17@17.50 per ton.

Millstuffs—Bran, $17 per ton; middlings, $21.50; shorts, $20; chop, $16.

Hay—Timothy, $12.50@14; clover, $7@9.50; Oregon wild hay, $6@7 per ton.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 15@17½c; dairy, 13@14c; store, 10@12c per pound.

Eggs—17@17½c per dozen.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, $2.75@3.75; hens, $3.00@3.50; dressed, 9@10c per pound; springs, $2.00@3.75 per dozen; ducks, $3@4 for old; $2.50@4.00 for young; geese, $4@5 per dozen; turkeys, live, 8@10c; dressed, 10@12c per pound.

Cheese—Full cream, twins, 12@12½c; Young America, 13@13½c per pound.

Mutton — Lambs, 3¾c. gross; dressed, 7@7½c per pound; sheep, $3.25, gross; dressed, 6½c per pound.

Hogs — Gross, heavy, $5.75@6; light, $4.75@5; dressed, 7@7½c per pound.

Veal—Small, 7½@8½c; large, 6½@7c per pound.

Beef—Gross top steers, $4.25@4.60; cows and heifers, $3.75@4; dressed beef, 7@7c½ per pound.

Hops—12@14c per pound.

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

Potatoes — $1.25@1.50 per sack; new potatoes, 12c per pound.

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

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

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

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 characetr 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 striekrs, 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.

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 Traverese 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 Koyokuk to Bergman, where supplies were shipped to the party last year.

Thence they will go up one of the southward flowing tributaries of the Koyokuk, 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 mabke 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 cloves are said to be as effectual in banishing moths as either camphor, cedar or tobacco.

The Pope Growing Weaker.

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.