The Easton Gazette.

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MURRAY, the Barber, respectfully informs his customers and friends that he continues to prosecute his profession at his old stand, four doors east of the European House

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Before assuring your life, or investing your money, [illegible]mine the Twenty-Year [illegible]ine Policies of The [illegible]uitable Life Assurance [illegible]ciety of the U. S.

Policies maturing in 1891 realize cash returns to the owners, of amounts varying from 120 to 176% of the money paid in, besides the advantage of the Assurance during the whole period of twenty years.

The following is one of many actual cases maturing this year:

Endowment Policy No. 64,925.
Issued in 1871, at age 27. Amount, $5,000.
Premium, $239.90. Total Prems. Paid $4,798.

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Cash Surrender Value, $8,449.45

(Equal to $176.10 for each $100 paid in premiums, which is equivalent to a return of all premiums paid, with interest at 7¼ per cent. per annum.)

Or, in lieu of cash,

A Paid-up Life Policy for $19,470

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EVER EXHIBITED IN A COMBINED BRICK AND TILE YARD.

I have on hand an extra large stock of

DRAIN TILE,

And now is the time to put them in for the fall crop. If farmers will call I think terms can be made to suit them.

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In any amount and quality can be furnished at short notice.

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For Drain Pipe and Chimneys in Stock in all Its Branches.

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9ly

There is not a single island in the Atlantic, Pacific, Indian Ocea[illegible] [illegible]th Sea, or even the polar [illegible] some nation h[illegible] laid [illegible]

Proclamation by the Governor.

STATE OF MARYLAND,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

WHEREAS, Section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of Maryland makes it the duty of the Governor to order the publication in certain newspapers to be designated by him, of any Bill, or Bills, passed proposing any amendment to the said Constitution.

And whereas at the January session 1890 of the General Assembly of Maryland six separate Bills were passed proposing that number of amendments to the Constitution; which several amendments are described as follows: Chapter 194 which, for convenience of description, I hereby designate as amendment number one; Chapter 195, designated as amendment number two; Chapter 242, designated as amendment number three; Chapter 255, designated as amendment number four; Chapter 362, designated as amendment number five; and Chapter 426, designated as amendment number six.

All which proposed amendments follow in the order described, to wit:

NUMBER 1.

CHAPTER 194.

AN ACT to amend section seventeen, of article two of the constitution of this State.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, Three-fifths of all the members of the two Houses concurring, that the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to the constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof as herein provided, it shall supersede and stand in the place and instead of section seventeen of article two of said constitution.

SECTION 17. To guard against hasty or partial legislation, and encroachments of the Legislative Department upon the co-ordinate, Executive and Judicial departments, every bill which shall have passed the House of Delegates and the Senate, shall before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor of the State; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to the House in which it originated, which House shall enter the objections at large on its journal, and proceed to reconsider the bill; if after such reconsideration, three-fifths of the members elected to that House shall pass the bill, it shall be sent with the objections to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if passed by three-fifths of the members elected to that House, it shall become a law, but in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively, if any bill shall not be returned by the governor within six days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he signed it; unless the General Assembly shall by adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law, the Governor shall have power to disapprove of any item or items of any bills making appropriations of money, embracing distinct items, and the part or parts of the bill approved shall be the law, and item or items or appropriations disapproved shall be void unless repassed according to the rules or limitations prescribed for the passage of other bills over the executive veto.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution shall be at the next general election held in this State, submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in article fourteen of the constitution of this State, and at the said general election the vote on said proposed amendment to the constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words "for the constitutional amendment" or "against the constitutional amendment" as the voter shall elect, and immediately after said election due return shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by the said fourteenth article of the constitution.

Approved March 27th, 1890.

We hereby certify, That the aforegoing is a correct copy of an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed January session, 1890.

W. G. PURNELL,
Secretary of the Senate.
CARLTON SHAFER,
Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.

NUMBER 2.

CHAPTER 195.

AN ACT to amend section forty-eight, of article three, of the Constitution of this State.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, Three-fifths of all the members of the two Houses concurring, that the following section be, and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof as herein provided it shall supersede and stand in the place and instead of section forty-eight of article three of said Constitution.

SECTION 48. Corporations may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes and except in cases where no general laws exist, providing for the creation of corporations of the same general character, as the corporation proposed to be created, and any act of incorporation passed in violation of this section shall be void, all charters granted, or adopted in pursuance of this section, and all charters heretofore granted and created, subject to repeal or modification, may be altered, from time to time, or be repealed; Provided, nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to Banks, or the incorporation thereof, the General Assembly shall not alter or amend the charter of any corporation existing at the time of the adoption of this article, or pass any other general or special law for the benefit of such corporation, except upon the condition that such corporation shall surrender all claim to exemption from taxation or from the repeal or modification of its charter, and that such corporation shall thereafter hold its charter subject to the provisions of this constitution; and any corporation chartered by this State which shall accept, use, enjoy, or in anywise avail itself of any rights, privileges or advantages that may hereafter be granted or conferred by any general or special act, shall be conclusively presumed to have thereby surrendered any exemption from taxation to which it may be entitled under its charter and shall be thereafter subject to taxation as if no such exemption has been granted by its charter.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the constitution shall be, at the next general election held in this State, submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in article fourteen of the Constitution of this State, and at the said general election the vote on said proposed amendment to the constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words "for the constitutional amendment," or "against the constitutional amendment," as the voter shall elect, and immediately after said election due return shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by the said fourteenth article of the constitution.

Approved March 27th, 1890.

We hereby certify, That the aforegoing is a correct copy of an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed January session, 1890.

W. G. PURNELL,
Secretary of the Senate.
CARLTON SHAFER,
Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.

NUMBER 3.

CHAPTER 242.

AN ACT to amend article fifteen of the Declaration of Rights of the Constitution of this State.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, three-fifths of all the members of the two Houses concurring, that the following article be, and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to article fifteen of the Declaration of Rights of the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof as herein provided, it shall supersede and stand in the place and stead of article fifteen of the Declaration of Rights of said Constitution.

ARTICLE 15. All taxes ought to be uniform upon the same kinds of property or class of subjects, and should be levied and collected under general laws, but the General Assembly may by general laws exempt from taxation all public property used for public purposes, all churches or buildings used exclusively for public worship and the furniture contained therein and the parsonages connected therewith, burying grounds not used for private or corporate profit, all purely charitable or benevolent institutions, literary or educational institutions, with the furniture and equipment contained in such charitable, benevolent, literary or educational institutions, and the grounds appurtenant to such churches, houses of public worship, charitable or benevolent, literary or educational institutions and necessary to the convenient use thereof, as the same have been heretofore exempted by law in this State; and all other property in this State not so declared exempt may be taxed, and the General Assembly may, by general law, pro[illegible]ide for a tax on the incomes of citizens of this [illegible] [illegible] yet fines, duties, licenses or taxes may [illegible] [illegible]nd justly be imposed or laid with a [illegible] [illegible] good government and the [illegible] [illegible] the author-

ity aforesaid, That the said foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to article fifteen of the Declaration of Rights of the Constitution shall be, at the next general election held in this State, submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in article fourteen of the Constitution of this State, and at the said general election the vote on said proposed amendment to the constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words, "for the constitutional amendment" or "against the constitutional amendment" as the voter shall elect, and immediately after said election, due return shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by the said fourteenth article of the Constitution.

Approved April 3rd 1890.

We hereby certify, That the aforegoing is a correct copy of an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed January session, 1890.

W. G. PURNELL,
Secretary of the Senate.
CARLTON SHAFER,
Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.

NUMBER 4

CHAPTER 255.

AN ACT to amend section one of article seven of the Constitution of this State.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, Three-fifths of all the members of the two Houses concurring, That the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof as herein provided shall supersede and stand in the place and instead of section one of article seven of the said constitution.

SECTION 1. County Commissioners shall be elected on general ticket of each county by the qualified voters of the several counties of the State on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, commencing in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-one; their number in each county, their compensation, powers and duties shall be such as now or may be hereafter prescribed by law, they shall be elected at such times, in such numbers and for such periods, not exceeding six years, as may be prescribed by law.

SECTION 2. *And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution shall be, at the next general election held in this State, submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof, for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in article fourteen of the Constitution of this State; and at the said general election the vote on said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words "for the constitutional amendment" or "against the constitutional amendment," as the voter shall elect, and immediately after said election due return shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by the said fourteenth article of the Constitution.

Approved April 3rd, 1890.

We hereby certify, That the aforegoing is a correct copy of an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed January session, 1890.

W. G. PURNELL,
Secretary of the Senate.
CARLTON SHAFER,
Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.

NUMBER 5.

CHAPTER 362.

AN ACT to amend section three of article twelve of the Constitution of this State.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, Three-fifths of all the members of the two Houses concurring, that the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof as herein provided, it shall supersede and stand in the place and instead of section three of article twelve of said Constitution.

SECTION 3. The Board of Public Works is hereby authorized, subject to such regulations and conditions as the General Assembly may from time to time prescribe, to sell the State's interest in all works of Internal Improvement, whether as a stockholder or a creditor, and also the State's interest in any banking corporation, receiving in payment the bonds and registered debt now owing by the State, equal in amount to the price obtained for the State's said interest.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution shall be, at the next general election held in this State, submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in article fourteen of the Constitution of this State; and at the said general election the vote on said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words "for the constitutional amendment," or "against the constitutional amendment," as the voter shall elect, and immediately after said election due return shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by the said fourteenth article of the Constitution.

Approved April 3rd, 1890.

We hereby certify, That the foregoing is a correct copy of an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed January session, 1890.

W. G. PURNELL,
Secretary of the Senate.
CARLTON SHAFER,
Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.

NUMBER 6.

CHAPTER 426.

AN ACT to amend section fifty-one of article three of the Constitution of this State.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, Three-fifths of all the members of the two Houses concurring, that the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof as herein provided, it shall supersede and stand in the place and stead of section fifty-one of article three of the Constitution of this State.

SECTION 51. The personal property of residents of this State shall be subject to taxation in the County or City where the resident *bona fide* resides for the greater part of the year for which the tax may or shall be levied, and not elsewhere, except goods and chattels permanently located, which shall be taxed in the City or County where they are so located, but the General Assembly may by law provide for the taxation of mortgages upon property in this State and the debts secured thereby in the County or City where such property is situated.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution shall be, at the next general election held in this State, submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in article fourteen of the Constitution of this State; and at the said general election the vote on said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words, "for the constitutional amendment," or "against the constitutional amendment," as the voter shall elect, and immediately after said election, due return shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment as directed by the said fourteenth article of the Constitution.

Approved April 8th, 1890.

We hereby certify, That the aforegoing is a correct copy of an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed January session, 1890.

W. G. PURNELL,
Secretary of the Senate.
CARLTON SHAFER,
Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.

Now therefore I, ELIHU E. JACKSON, Governor of Maryland, do hereby order and direct that each and all of the said herein before described Bills, or Acts of the General Assembly, six in number, each proposing a separate amendment to the Constitution of Maryland, be published once a week for at least three months in two newspapers published in each county in the State if so many are therein published, and in three newspapers in the city of Baltimore, before the next ensuing general election, which will be held on Tuesday, the third day of November, 1891; at which said election all of the six proposed amendments aforesaid will be severally submitted to the legal and qualified voters of Maryland for adoption or rejection.

THE GREAT SEAL OF MARYLAND.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of Maryland, at the city of Annapolis, on the sixteenth day of July in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fifteenth.

ELIHU E. JACKSON.

By the Governor:
E. W. LECOMPTE,
Secretary of State.

Sweet But Empty.

Miss Smilax—These compliments, Mr. Bulfinch, are very pretty, but they remind me so much of the placard in a new apartment house.

Bulfinch—What is that?

"Empty Suites."

DAY AND NIGHT.

Oh the rapturous thrill of awaking
In the morning cool and gray,
When my pulses stir with rejoicing
For the gift of another day.
Oh a day is too short for such chances
Of love and of service true,
With the glory of sunshine around me,
And my beautiful work to do.

But the dear day slips from my holding
And the chances come and go;
While I love and I work a little,
And I worry a bit, you know,
Then the evening comes with its quiet,
And dreams of the hours past,
And I put off my plans until morning,
And I'm glad to sleep at last.

So my life grows rich with its meaning,
Until beauty and service combine;
And it claims me with power resistless,
It thrills me with longings divine.
Too brief are the years of our striving,
Far distant the brotherhood dream.
But we work with a courage unfailing,
And life holds a glory supreme.

But perhaps in the misty future
An hour of quiet may come,
When an evening hush may enfold me,
And each summoning voice be dumb;
I may sit perhaps in the stillness
And muse on the happy past;
Then say my few words of thanksgiving
And be willing to sleep at last.

—*Emma E. Mareau, in Boston Transcript.*

ON THE TRAIN.

BY EMMA A. OPPER.

It was going to be a dull railroad journey, that was certain. Dullness permeated the dusty and cindery atmosphere.

Kitty Brooks had a book, but she did not feel like reading. She might have looked out, but the telegraph poles disturbed her, and not much was to be seen at any rate.

Three men were asleep. A woman across the aisle was eating out of a lunch basket something of a distinctly oniony odor—onions or garlic. It had afflicted Kitty from the first, and now she felt that fresh air was absolutely necessary.

The cinders could not be much worse than they already were. She relinquished book and purse and umbrella and tried to raise the window.

It stuck, of course. And equally of course a man rose up from the seat behind her, touched his hat, and said: "Allow me!" in polite accents.

Had Kitty been more traveled, less unsophisticated, she would have been able to forecast that occurrence with reasonable certainty.

As it was, she raised startled eyes and made stammering reply. What she saw was a young fellow of attractive exterior, if not precisely handsome, bending forward with a courteous smile.

What the young man saw was one of the sweetest faces imaginable, blue-eyed and tender-mouthed, under a hat not quite of the newest style; a slender, girlish form, clad in a dress which was not exactly "the thing," and a look of tremulous uncertainty.

"I'll put it up," he said, hastily, and rather stiffly.

What in the name of sense was the girl afraid of?

He shoved it up with a strong push and sat down.

But now that he had seen her face—such an astonishingly charming face!—the back view of her flaxen head and unworldly little hat was simply tantalizing.

He kept an admiring, fascinated gaze upon them. And when she turned, the next moment, a timid flush rising in her cheek, George Floyd's heart actually beat faster.

"I didn't mean to be so impolite as not to say thank you," Kitty said, bravely as she could. "Thank you!"

"You are more than welcome," he answered. But the response sounded jerky—or he persuaded himself that it did. "I fancy," he said, smiling, "that you were getting tired of the pickled onions of our hungry neighbor?"

"Was it pickled onions?" Kitty smiled, too. "Yes; I couldn't stand it."

"Most of us seem oblivious, though," he said, glancing around. "I think you and I are the only wide awake people in the car."

"Yes, I am sure one of those men will lose his hat off in the aisle if he doesn't wake up," said Kitty.

But in the words were an effort—he knew that. She looked shy, shrinking. The ancient simile of a wild-rose occurred to George Floyd's intent mind.

To nobody could the phrase have been more fitly applied. Her sweetly pretty face was flower-like, and she bore the marks of a half-rusticity, which added ten-fold to her charm.

It vexed and distressed him that she should seem to distrust him; as though he would be guilty of a breath of disrespect—he, and to her!

"Warm weather isn't conducive to enthusiasm among railroad travelers. And—possibly I shouldn't say it—but the scenery along this road clear to Wyndham, where my experience of it ends, is worse than ordinary; it's bad. You get tired of brickyards and spindling woods."

He spoke in a studiously matter-of-fact way, hardly looking at her even.

She should be made to see that he was a gentleman, at least—little wood-pigeon that she was.

Kitty gave him her first full look.

"Wyndham?" she said.

"Yes. I live there," said George Floyd, an odd little hope stirring within him. "You—are you—"

"I am going to Wyndham," said Kitty.

Then she turned pink again and dropped her eyes, and was silent.

The train rattled on with an exasperating chug-chug. And George Floyd, amused and exasperated, almost ground his teeth.

"I am glad you are going to Wyndham," he said, quietly. "I think you'll like it. I live there. But I don't see why—I don't, truly—why that or anything else should make you feel afraid of me?"

He looked annoyed—he looked hurt. Kitty's distrust had fled long ago, and now her timorousness was going, too.

She hid her merry smile behind her loosely gloved little hand.

"It doesn't," she answered. "It is Aunt Calista."

"Why is it Aunt Calista?" George questioned, and wondered if all men were moved to be as protectingly gentle to her as he was. "She isn't here, is she?"

"No." Kitty's humorous little smile remained, with just enough of shyness to be pretty. "But I seem to—to feel her, you know—almost!"

Her listener laughed, since he could not help it. So did Kitty.

"She must be a—a terror, so to speak," he ventured.

"Oh, no! She is—well, Aunt Calista," said Kitty. "That describes her best, somehow. She is my father's sister, but not a bit like my father. She has always lived in Wyndham, and Wyndham is very different, I suppose?"

"Different from—" George queried.

"From our little old farm," Kitty answered, smiling.

"And you've never visited Wyndham and your Aunt Calista?"

How interesting was every fact concerning this sweet-faced girl—her every word!

"No. Mary went first, then Celia. But now that they've married, it is me or nobody. She visited us a year ago—Aunt Calista—and lately she wrote for me to come."

"Well?"

"Well, and—and I'm afraid she doesn't really want me. Mary and Celia are different. I don't think—I really don't—that Aunt Calista approves of me."

She looked rueful and serious. Her pretty mouth was faintly pouted; a tendril of hair blew across her delicately-blooming cheek.

Was Aunt Calista blind or insane? George wondered in real impatience.

But he said, mildly:

"Why not?"

Was she saying too much? Kitty knew she was. But he was looking at her with a deep, respectful interest—with that quiet, gentlemanly air which had made her sorry for seeming to be rude to him at first.

"Well, I'm not quite so ladylike as the others," she responded, gravely. (He stared.) "I'm different. I like things just such as the boys like. I've tramped around in the woods with them till I know as much about birds and trees and things as they do. I like to fish, and I'm even getting to be a decent shot. And Aunt Calista doesn't admire it."

"I cannot conceive why not!" said George, warmly.

"She doesn't. She said so to father. And when she saw me once running after one of the cows which had got into the wrong lot, and washing off the buggy another time, when father was busy, she told mother she was afraid I was 'hopeless.'"

George Floyd coughed. He did not venture to smile, her face was so gently serious. But the visions which rose before him shut out all else for a moment.

He saw her among the tall greenery of the woods, bare-headed, warm-cheeked; he saw her tracing a path across a dewy pasture, singing—or whistling, maybe; he saw her in the barn and the meadow, in some rattly old wagon, perched in a haystack—and saw always her innocent eyes and sweet-expressioned mouth and rumpled flaxen hair. His heart was beating rather fast now.

"I don't know what kind of a person your Aunt Calista is," he said, shortly.

"She is very good," said Kitty—"charitable and good, but she is very particular, and I'm a good deal afraid of her. If I didn't know she doesn't approve of me, and would certainly have asked Mary or Celia again instead—if they hadn't got married—but I do know it."

He longed to express his utter contempt for Aunt Calista and all her tastes and preferences—his unqualified horror of her.

"I trust she won't make your life a burden to you while you are with her," he said, indignantly.

"I shall try to be a pleasant surprise to her," Kitty answered, with simple earnestness. "I told father I should, and I shall. I think I can behave well—as Aunt Calista likes to see a girl behave, I mean—and I'll try to. I can't be a 'romp' in Wyndham; that's what Aunt Calista says I am. The boys won't be there, you see; and perhaps, by keeping it on my mind and trying hard—"

Her gravity gave way at last to a mischievous little smile.

"And it was that," said George Floyd, "which made you afraid to thank me for opening the window, and scared at the notion of speaking to me afterward—it was your having your Aunt Calista on your mind? Bryerdon!" he muttered, inaudibly; "and Wyndham only two minutes off. Confound it!"

"Yes," Kitty owned. "Aunt Calista would think it dreadful, my speaking to anybody I hadn't been introduced to—I know she would. Yes, I'm certain of it, even when—if—"

"Even if it was perfectly apparent that 'anybody' was an entirely safe and innocent individual, bored to death by the monotony of a lengthy journey, and only desirous of lessening his own dreariness and that of his neighbor a little," said George, in a sort of growl.

Wyndham was only half a mile away, and he was feeling angry with his unkind fate, for he didn't know "Aunt Calista" from Adam.

"I suppose so," said Kitty, apologizingly.

"Aunt Calista who?" he demanded, with a desperate hope.

But the conductor was shouting Wyndham, and Kitty was picking up her traps.

"If I can be of assistance about your trunk?" said George, gloomily.

"Thank you!" said Kitty.

Did she look a little bit sorry, too? He fancied so—he hoped so!

She fumbled in her purse and held out her brass tag. The train was stopping before the busy, long station, and she was peering out.

"Oh!" she gasped.

George saw a tall, elderly lady, in a black bonnet and veil, standing in a calmly waiting attitude.

"It's Aunt Calista," Kitty said, her blue eyes solemnly fixed in Aunt Calista's direction. "I didn't expect her at all. Mary and Celia said she never met them—she always sent her man and the cart. Oh, dear, what would she think about—about it? She would be shocked the very first thing. I think she'd send me home again. Don't get off the train with me—don't take my check! Oh, dear! I—I—if it was anybody but Aunt Calista. You don't feel angry? You see how it is?"

She gave him an imploring look, which he told himself he should never forget, and was gone.

At the latest possible moment—the bell was beginning to clang—he stepped from the train. There stood Aunt Calista and Aunt Calista's niece—he seemed to see nothing else. But he cast no glance at them. He strode past at as wide a range as possible, grimly smiling.

"George Floyd!" Aunt Calista called, sternly, "come back here!"

The young man went back, hat in hand, dazed and staring.

"Mrs. West!" he stammered.

"Certainly!" said Mrs. West, looking, behind her veil and her glasses, distinctly displeased. "Didn't you see me? My niece, Miss Kitty Brooks—Mr. Floyd—George Floyd, a very old young friend of mine, Kitty, if I may express it so. And you came on the same train as Kitty? In a different car, I suppose? You would certainly have known her if you had been in the same car, George?"

"I—don't know. I—"

He lowered his eyes. At Kitty he did not dare look.

"I told you I expected my niece today, George Floyd!" said Aunt Calista, in half real and half pretended displeasure. "To day, and on this train. And you engaged to call on us this evening. Do you remember that, George Floyd?"

"Yes, Mrs. West."

He stood like an awkward schoolboy with his "piece" forgotten. He remembered; and he remembered the tall, rather cold and severely stylish girl he had fully expected to see.

"Very well. I'm sorry you were not in the same car. You'd certainly have known that this was Kitty, and you might have introduced yourself and made it pleasanter for her, George. A long, warm trip like that alone—Well!"

Aunt Calista changed the topic with a gracious wave of the hand, and suddenly turned her niece squarely toward her. Her look was a proud, admiring and approving one, as well it might have been.

"I am glad to see you, dear," she said. "We'll walk home. Matthew is ill today, so I'll send your trunk by the stage, and we will walk, the day is so beautiful. You may come, George."

He looked at Kitty behind Aunt Calista's dignified back.

"Shall we tell?" his twinkling eyes asked.

And she shook her head, turning it away to hide her shy smile.

But the time came when she did tell. It was some months later—for Kitty's visit to Aunt Calista exceeded in length Mary's and Celia's put together. And when Aunt Calista had come, very promptly, to realize that her youngest niece was no "hopeless" hoyden, but a sweet and charming girl to whom young men "took" surprisingly, and when Kitty had come, not quite so promptly, to see that Aunt Calista was, after all, very little to be feared and considerably to be loved, then Kitty told her about it. But she told it as a sequel to her engagement.

Aunt Calista looked at her over her glasses, and then kissed her on both pink cheeks.

"And I am glad it happened so," she said, heartily.—*Saturday Night.*

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Temptations are a file that rubs off the rust of self-confidence.

It is better to put your money in your children than in real estate.

A faithful friend in adversity is better than a calm sea to a weather-beaten mariner.

A girl never goes by her brother without saying something about a "dirty boy."

A girl of eighteen has more sense in the matrimonial way than a man of thirty.

The word of an earnest man with plenty of conscience and heart is as fire to powder.

When you accept your friend's invitation he usually wishes he had not been quite so urgent.

It takes a man to break up the friendship between women, and a woman to break up friendship between men.

The most charitable thing that can be done for some people is to lie about them when you are asked to tell the truth.

When a woman loves a man she wants to die for his sake; when a man loves a woman he wants to live for her sake.

The average man not only wants $2 for every dollar's worth of work he does, but a good deal of "appreciation" besides.

An unmarried person knows no more about marriage than a man can know of what is inside a book by the appearance of the cover.

When a man does finally become so good that he is patient with a woman, all the credit he gets is that people say he is afraid of her.

Whether it be for hope, for joy, for consolation, or for inspiration, the future must, after all, be the grand object of the eye of faith.

Out of suffering comes the serious mind; out of salvation, the grateful heart; out of endurance, fortitude; out of deliverance, faith.

It is indeed a pleasant sight to see a family dwelling together in peace and unity and gladness. Neither the poet nor the painter can describe a happier scene.

If the loving, closed heart of a good woman should open before a man, how much controlled tenderness, how many veiled sacrifices and dumb virtues would he see reposing there!

His Sea Legs Make Him a Butt.

Sailors, like horsemen, have a tendency to become bow-legged, and the peculiarity is not confined to common seamen. An old admiral, whose long sea service had given his legs a decided outward curvature, once had a singular adventure on this account with a ship's pet. The crew of the ship owned a large black spaniel, and took great pains in teaching him to jump. A man, standing up, would put one foot against his other knee, thus making a hole for Nep, the dog, to make his leap through. The dog always jumped through the aperture readily, though if his trainer's legs happened to be short, it was sometimes a rather tight squeeze. One day the admiral came aboard from the flag-ship on a visit of inspection. Happening to walk to the forward part of the ship, he stood there for a few minutes conversing with the officer who had attended him. Here he was spied by the dog. Nep stood a moment surveying the admiral's bow-legs. Suddenly the dog made a rush at the legs, and a mad leap through the tempting gap. In astonishment at the black tornado that had passed beneath him, the admiral whirled quickly about to see what was the cause. The dog took this action as a signal for an "encore" and jumped again. Once more the admiral turned, and again the dog jumped. The bewildered face of the admiral and the serious attention of Nep to what he imagined was his business, were too much for the gravity of the bystanders, and, forgetting the respect due to rank, they all roared with laughter. A sailor, however, had enough presence of mind to break from the crowd and catch the dog by the collar. He led him off, and as he did so Nep seemed to wonder why he did not receive the praise due to such spirited efforts. The excited admiral got but an imperfect explanation of the affair from the spectators, for they could hardly tell him that his legs had been used as a kind of circus-hoop by a forecastle dog. Perhaps to his dying day the occurrence was a mystery to him.—*Argonaut.*

Opium as Currency.

In parts of the Hankow disrrict opium is used as a medium of exchange, and the Consul there explains the curious circumstance in this way: Commerce, except along the water routes, is in a primitive condition. The great weight of the copper coinage renders it unsuitable for exchange. Silver, which is used in the small towns, is used in bulk by weight. It is melted into lumps of varying purity and weight. The most generally used vary from sixty-eight to seventy ounces each. The inconvenience of dividing it is a serious drawback to its being used in the country, as is also the difficulty of testing its pureness. The credit of the native bankers is not widely enough established to give an extended currency to their notes. Under these conditions opium is found useful, in addition to pure barter, which still prevails to some extent, in facilitating the exchange of commodities. In this respect it has three advantages—it is almost universally in demand, it is light and portable, and it is easily divided into small quantities.—*London Times.*

The elevated railroads in New York City, which cost less than $17,000,000, are stocked and bonded for more than $60,000,000.

THE NEWS.

Benjamin Catron, Wilson Beaver and M. M. Swope, of Beaver, Ark., were arrested by United States Marshall Davis, charged with making and passing counterfeit money. Before Commissioner Lindbarger the charge against Catron was dismissed. He was then made the prosecuting witness. Upon his testimony, which was corroborated by other witnesses, Swope and Beaver were required to give bond in the sum of $1,000 and $2,000 for their appearance before the United States Court, at Fort Smith.——Lee Hughes, the convicted wife murderer, escaped from jail at Houston, Tex. He cut through the bars, and then dug out the wall.——Captain James A. Thompson, of the ship J. F. Chapman, charged with cruelty on the high seas to a seaman, Eric A. Exlund, was held in $2,500 bail at New York.——At the Sac and Fox Agency, I. T., Agent Patrick has just finished paying the Sac and Fox Indians the fourth installment of treaty funds arising from the sale of surplus land. The Indians have now received $125,000 of the treaty money. There yet remains $50,000 to be paid to them upon approval of the schedules of allotment.——A cloudburst at Council Bluffs, Ia., did $25,000 damage. Streets were flooded and people were driven from their homes. One at Austin, Nev., caused a damage of $10,000. The town was flooded for three hours.——Grasshoppers are running the oats prospects in twenty counties along the Ohio and Indiana border line. The devastation is most marked in the region around the headwaters of the Wabash, Miami and Maumee rivers. The crop is ruined by the small green hopper on farm after farm, and many growers, alarmed at the ravages of the past, cut their oats green, but the hoppers followed it into the shock, and are now in the corn.

Three brothers named Murphy and James McDonohue quarreled over a watermelon at Grafton, Ill., and McDonohue and one of the Murphy brothers were fatally stabbed.——The Sioux Indian Commission has succeeded in obtaining the necessary three-fourths signatures of the Ogalalla Indians to the withdrawal of eight hundred Cheyenne Indians from Pine Ridge Agency.——Four convicts in the military prison at Fort Leavenworth escaped by tunneling under the east wall of the prison. Among the four was the base ball pitcher, Lucas, who made his third successful attempt to escape since his incarceration, some months ago.——Lizzie Allen, aged fourteen, and Mary Capler, aged thirteen, were drowned while bathing near Marsh Bridge, St. John N. B.——F. C. Allen, the publisher, of Augusta, Me., died at the Parker House, Boston, of pneumonia. He was taken ill when on a steamer returning from a trip abroad.——William J. Elliott, former editor and proprietor of the Columbus Sunday Capital, was found guilty of murder in the second degree for killing Albert C. Osborn, a reporter, and W. L. Hughes, a bystander, on February 23. The verdict carries with it imprisonment for life.——The Hopper Lumber and Manufacturing Company, of Michigan City, Ind., has assigned.——A terrible mortality prevails among the cattle of Lawrence county, Ill., which cannot be explained. Cattle die within ten minutes after they are touched by the disease.——A boiler in the repair shops of the Hill City (La.) oil mill exploded, fatally injuring Engineer Albert Spies and Fireman Albert Fisher. The boiler sailed through the air, went through a roof three hundred feet away, and landed on a breakfast table.——The schooner Michigan, while unloading coal at Chicago, broke clear in two with a report like a cannon.——A little daughter of James Porter, of Mount Vernon, O., was burned to death.——The soap works of H. G. Hunnewell & Co., Cincinnati, were damaged $20,000 by fire; fully insured.——An incendiary fire at New Brunswick, N. J., destroyed the Felton Shoe Company's factory and three residences. Loss $50,000.

An explosion occurred in a new mill of the Laflin-Rand Powder Company at Platteville, Wis., as it was about to be started for the first time. A workman named Lowery was the only one in the mill, and he was blown to atoms. The building was wrecked, and the concussion awoke the town.——The Tolleston Stock Yards Company was incorporated with a capital of $1,000,000, to do live stock and freight business at Jersey City and Chicago.——Andy Farrell, a saloonkeeper, shot and killed Chris Harris, a conductor, in Springfield, O.——William P. Drew, the late bank examiner, will prepare a statement relative to his supervision of the Keystone National Bank.——The strike among the plush weavers of Dobson's mills, Falls of Schuylkill, which has been in progress for the past ten weeks, was declared off.——Six store buildings, with their contents, at Forrest, Livingston county, Ill., were burned. This is over half the stores in town.——George Brophy, aged six years, and Wm. Peacock, aged eight years, were drowned in the Lehigh Canal at Catasauqua, Pa.——The West Hamburg (Pa.) Rolling Mill started work again.——Emyloyes on the rapid transit electric street railway in Newark, N. J., went on a strike.——James A. McKenzie, World's Fair commissioner, said at Louisville, Ky., that he would probably be a candidate for Congress at next year's election.——Near Springfield, Ill., four boys, two of them sons of John Taswell, and the others named Houstman, were playing with an old gun, when one of them dropped a match on to it. The gun was discharged, and Gus Houstman was fatally wounded, several shot entering his heart. John Taswell was shot in the arm, and Arthur Houstman in the shoulder. The boys didn't know the gun was loaded.—Wheat is yielding well in Michigan.

At Tacoma, Washington, Chief Justice Fuller, of the United States Supreme Court, was tendered a reception by the members of the Tacoma bar, judges of the state Supreme Court and other prominent persons were present.——It is announced from Chicago that Herman Raster, widely known as editor-in-chief of the Chicago Staats Zeitung, died in Cubowa, Southern Silesia, a German province. Mr. Raster had been in poor health for some time and went to Europe hoping to recuperate.——At South Portsmouth, Ky., Capt. John Killen, an old steamboat man, over seventy years of age, was struck down and beaten by his negro servant, whom he reproved for negligence. Capt. Killen is dying, and the negro has been removed to Greenupsburg, Ky, to escape being lynched.——The mountain fire that has been raging near Lick Observatory, California, has been materially checked, and no further danger to the observatory or environs is apprehended. A large force of fire-fighters succeeded by digging in changing the course of the flames.——Henry S. French, boot and shoe manufacturer, Brockton, Mass., has failed and made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. The liabilities are about $35,000, and the nominal assets aggregate about $25,000.——At Winside, Neb., Wm. McKenzie, a prominent cattleman, and "Texas" Croquet, a cowboy fought with knives, as the result over a quarrel over a wager. Croquet was fatally wounded and McKenzie seriously cut.——In Ann Arbor, Mich., Mrs. Charles W. Vogel and Mary Bauer were burnt to death with gasoline.——Charles Cavea, of St. Louis, shot his wife, who refused to live with him, and then attempted suicide.——Seven children were drowned in the lower St. Lawrence river.——Charles Bouz, an agent of the New York and Long Branch Railroad, has disappeared with $700.——Rawson Labar, of Paterson, N. J., was drawn through the rollers of a compressing machine and crushed to death.

AN excellent impression has been made upon the Pope by the views of President Harrison on the nationalization of Catholic immigrants in the United States, as outlined by the President in his talk with Cardinal Gibbons at Cape May.

RUSSIA is massing troops on the Galician border in numbers far beyond the ordinary requirement of frontier duty, as an offset to Austria's action in augmenting her military force on the same frontier, with a view of preventing an invasion of Russian Hebrews.

EXCURSIONS WRECKED.

Fifty Persons Reported Killed at a Village in France.

Three Excursionists Perish and Many Are Maimed in Ohio--A Train Derailed by a Cow in Tennessee.

A terrible railway accident occurred at the village of Saint Mande, in the department of the Seine. Two excursion trains collided, owing to some error on the part of the engineer of one of the trains. Both trains were loaded with people returning from a musical festival at Fontenoy. The collision was followed by a scene of frightful confusion. Three carriages were utterly wrecked, and many persons were crushed and injured in the ruins.

The guards' van and the three rear carriages of the fast train caught fire from the gas. The injured occupants were shrieking in despair and the other passengers hurriedly left the train and assisted in extricating the victims. Soldiers also aided the fire brigade to quench the flames and rescue the sufferers. The work of helping the injured was carried on by torchlight.

It is reported that fifty persons were killed A despatch from St. Mande, date 1 o'clock, says that sixty persons were injured and that fifteen dead bodies have been recovered, including those of two children, who were mangled beyond recognition. Most of the dead victims are legless, their limbs having been crushed off through the jamming together of the seats.

Many relatives of the victims are assembled at the railway station and heartrending scenes are witnessed as the victims are extricated from the wreck.

The driver and fireman of the second train were burned alive.

It is reported that the station-master has gone mad and decamped.

The latest advices from St. Mande place the number of dead at 22. The search in the wreck continues.

A Crash in Ohio.

From 11 o'clock at night till 6 in the morning the Union Depot at Dayton, Ohio, was thronged with an anxious crowd of people. All were impatiently waiting for tidings of relatives or friends on the National Cash Register excursion train, which had been wrecked about 9 o'clock by a rear-end collision near Middletown. The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company, on whose road the accident occurred, controlled the only telegraph line to the scene of the wreck, and it was impossible to get anything like a curate information. The suspense of the people was painful to witness.

The first train to arrive bearing a portion of the excursionists came in about 4 o'clock. Two hours later another train bearing the dead and wounded arrived. Then it was learned that three persons had been killed outright and seventeen injured, some of them seriously.

The wrecked train consisted of fourteen coaches and one baggage car, and was bearing about 800 employees of the Cash Register Works and their friends to Dayton from Woodsdale Island Park, near Hamilton. The train was belated. A broken draw bar necessitated a stop on a sliding near Middleton. This trival accident had been repaired and the train was just getting under way again, when the engine of a fast freight crashed into the rear coach. Three coaches were completely demolished and three others badly jammed up.

Cars Upset by a Cow.

The suburban train on the Chattanooga Rome and Columbus Railroad, which left Chattanooga in the evening, met with a terrible accident beyond Mission Ridge. The engine was ahead of the train, but running backward, when it struck a cow, which turned the engine completely over on its side.

The fireman, Lewis Potts, is buried beneath the engine and presumably dead. Engineer Thomas Burchall was injured about the head and shoulders.

WORK AND WORKERS.

THE plumbers in London, Ontario have gone on strike for nine hours a day and 25 cents per hour.

AT Hillsboro, Illinois, all the miners have quit work because the company has not yet complied with the weekly payment law.

A NUMBER of laborers from Alabama, taking the place of strikers, in Vicksburg, nearly caused a riot, but the police succeeded in keeping order.

THE Glassblowers' Convention in St. Louis considered the schedule of prices, "and, except in a few immaterial instances, decide to make no change."

THE 125 girls employed in Henry D. Klots's silk mill, in New York, have gone on strike, and say they will not return until an obnoxious foreman is discharged.

THREE hundred men, employed in the lumber mill of Weyhenser & Durkman, at Rock Island, Illinois, have struck for weekly payments, under the new law of the State.

THE strike of the cloakmakers at Oppenheim, Collins & Company's in New York, has been settled, the company consenting to reinstate some of the men whose discharge led to the strike.

THE Thames Iron Company, of Pennsylvania, has leased the Belvidere Iron Mines, at Belvidere, New Jersey, and will put up machinery to work them. This will employ a large force of men.

THE strike of the steel workers at the Carnegie Allegheny Bessemer Steel Works for a recognition of the Amalgamated Association has resulted in the men resuming work on the company's terms.

A DESPATCH from Plymouth, Pa., says that the miners and laborers at work in the Nottingham mine have refused to work any longer with the imported labor brought in by the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company.

ALL the yard switchmen, night and day men, 38 in number, on the Big Four Road, at Springfield, Ohio, because of the refusal of the Superintendent of the Cincinnati Division to advance their wages to the Cincinnati scale.

THE striking miners held a meeting at Coal Creek, Tennessee, and adopted a resolution to appoint a committee of five to go to Nashville and Knoxville, if necessary, to confer with Governor Buchanan and arbitrate the present difficulties. The men say they wanted the convicts sent away, and nothing more or less. Another resolution was adopted, that each man pledge himself on his honor that not a dollar's worth of property would be destroyed and that the company's property should be guarded.

AT a meeting in Chicago, on Sunday, of the Trades and Labor Assembly, representing the various trade unions of the city, the delegates decided to ask all affiliated labor organizations to refuse to endorse Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, as candidate for President at the next National Convention. Gompers resides in New York, and has been President for the last eight years. "They expressed the opinion that the President has lost touch with the labor movement during his long term in office. They will press for an amendment to the constitution limiting the office-holding ability of any one man to three consecutive terms at the out side."

DEBT ON FARMS.

An Important Bulletin from the Census Office--Figures.

The count of the farm and home transcripts, made in accordance with the mortgage-collection clause of the Census act, has been completed by the Census Office. The figures are subject to slight modifications. There were returned by the enumerators 2,491,930 farms and homes occupied by owners which are incumbered by mortgages. This number includes some farms and homes about which the enumerators made no report, and which belong partly to the class of hired and partly to the class of owned free, as well as partly to the class of owned and incumbered. Until this unknown quantity, due to the failure of the enumerators, is eliminated, it may be regarded as approximately true that two and a-quarter million families of the United States occupy and own incumbered farms and homes, and that ten and a-quarter million families occupy farms and homes that are either hired or owned free.

The proportions of hired and owned free homes and farms will be known when the population division completes the count of the returns pertaining to them. The preliminary results indicate that the average debt of a farm in Iowa is $1,283; home $719—average for farm and home $1,146. If these averages hold good for the Union, the incumbrance on the farms and homes of the United States occupied by owners is about $2,565,000,000. The success of this investigation, Superintendent Porter says, has been far beyond the anticipations of the most experienced statisticians, and the result will be of immense interest and value to the nation. The first volume relating to recorded indebtedness will probably go to press this year. Incomplete returns from several Western States indicate that farms and homes are mortgaged for about one-third the value put upon them by the owners.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

TENNYSON was once asked to supply a dozen birthday poems of eight lines each for 1000 guineas. The poet refused.

JULES VERNE, in his younger days, was a devotee of the baccarat table. He was at that time a handsome young fellow, with blonde hair and blue eyes.

BJORNSON, the Norwegian novelist, writes so abominably that no one but his wife can read his MS., which she has to copy for him before it is sent to the publishers.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S daughter, Princess Christian, employs a woman as her physician when her nerves trouble her. Her attendant at such times is a well-known specialist, Dr. Julia Maitland.

GENERAL ANSON G. MCCOOK, Secretary of the United States Senate, is a strongly built man, about 50 years of age, and has dark hair, moustache and eyes. He is one of the most agreeable and popular men in Washington.

CARDINAL MANNING'S dwelling-place in London is not a magnificent residence, but a plain and unpretentious, though large house, which looks more like a school than a private mansion. It stands in a narrow side street.

BISHOP TURNER, the Georgia colored divine is back of a movement to send colonies of his people to Africa. He will make a trip across the water to investigate the promised land before completing arrangements for the first shipment.

SENATOR SQUIRE, of Washington, is an advocate of cremation, although he has not got so far as to decide on its practice in his own case. He thinks that urns containing the ashes of dead friends constantly before men's eyes in their houses would have elevating tendencies.

JUSTICE FIELD, of the United States Supreme Court, counts as his lost opportunity to gain great wealth his refusal, forty odd years ago, to buy a sand lot opposite the Palace Hotel in San Francisco for $4,500. That lot, divided in two, has since been sold for $1,000,000.

LADY CONSTANCE CAMPBELL has been married to Thomas Emmott, the Lancashire cotton spinner. But she does not become plain "Mrs. Emmott" by doing so. As the daughter of the Duke of Argyle she will maintain her title and be Lady Constance Emmott to the end of the chapter.

PHILIP GEORGE D'EPINOIS is perhaps the most remarkable Waterloo survivor. He was born in 1794, and still discharges the duties of burgomaster in his native village of Elpinois les Binche. The Chevalier d'Epinois was one of the civic guards who welcomed Leopold I to Belgium sixty years ago.

ADRIAN ISELIN is one of the leading and wealthy citizens of New Rochelle, N. Y., and he is such a determined and thorough-going opponent to the liquor traffic of the pretty city that he has determined upon buying up all the property upon which saloons are located, and then to clear them off the place.

LORD STANLEY, the Governor-General of Canada, does not belong to the intellectual order of the British aristocracy. He is best described as what the boys call a "jolly good fellow," and is a popular and easy-going nobleman, enjoying life to the utmost. He enters into Canadian sports and pastimes with edifying vigor and heartiness.

LORD WOLSELEY tells of a curious relic in the possession of the wife of the American consul at Madiera. It is only a simple paper knife, but it would be difficult to find anything more interesting than it. On one side is written: "I broke this D. D. Porter." On the reverse is inscribed: I mended it, W. T. Sherman." The owner met these two great Americans at Gibraltar, and remembers them with great pleasure.

THE Queen of China is greatly to be pitied. At least, so say the Chinese correspondents. As the very young wife of her boy husband, she is entitled to a very large slice of royal good times. But the Empress Dowager is a strong-minded lady and rules with an iron hand. She is a woman of powerful physique, strikingly handsome, and of so firm and strong disposition that all other wills must bend to hers. When the Emperor inadvertently does something to displease her he is made to regret it, and as for his poor little wife, she has nothing to say at all. She isn't even allowed to have a good time, as she might have if she were left alone.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

WILLIAM DAVIS was killed at Obrius, Fla. by the caving in of phosphate banks.

A HAIL-STORM which passed over Nicollet county, Minn., destroyed all the crops.

THOMAS MCPEAK, 60 years of age, fell from a load of hay in Vineland, N. J., and was killed.

A SAILING yacht containing seven men was capsized off Victoria, British Columbia. Six were drowned.

THE Board of Health in New York decided to place the Chinese leper laundryman, Chin Hop, in a hospital.

MRS. F. R. DAVIS was fatally burned at Waterloo, Iowa, by her clothes catching fire from a gasoline stove. A neighbor's wife and two children were badly burned in trying to put out the flames.

FLAGMAN Alexander Johnston and Conductor John Walker, of the Jersey Central fast freight, were thrown from their train near Tamaqua, Pa. Johnston was killed and Walker seriously injured.

HERMAN NORMANDUS was drowned in the Susquehanna river, near Marietta, Pa. He was in a boat with two companions, and, against their protest, rocked the boat, finally upsetting it. The companions narrowly escaped drowning.

THE boiler at E. G. Perkins's shingle and planing mill at Lake View, Mich., exploded the other day. The owner of the mill and Robert and Edward Gregory were killed and several others were injured. The cause of the accident was low water.

THE engine of a passenger train on the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad ran over a cow near Howard Station, Pa. The engine was thrown from the track. Engineer Frank Wood was killed, and Fireman Wm. Spiker and C. E. Watt, who was riding on the engine, were badly hurt.

WHILE workingmen were drawing rods at an oil well near Butler, Pa., the gas tank exploded and enveloped the rigging in flames. James Fitch, who was 50 feet up in the derrick, fell to the ground, amid the flames, but may recover. D. T. Reeder, one of the owners of the well, was fatally burned.

PETER PASCOE, JR., and James Dower, Jr., were suffocated by smoke in the Republic Iron Mine, at Marquette, Michigan. They had descended into the mine to ascertain the extent of the fire raging in No. 5 and No. 6 shafts. The damage by fire has already reached $100,000, and the duration of the fire is impossible to foretell.

BALMACEDA'S SUCCESSOR.

Claudio Vicuna Has Been Elected President of Chili.

A dispatch received in London, from Santiago, Chili, says that Claudio Vicuna has been elected president of Chili. He will assume the duties of his office on the 18th of next September.

The dispatch adds: "The election is regarded as a pledge that honor, energy and patriotism will mark the future conduct of the government.

"The government has 25,000 troops between here and Valparaiso and Concepcion. It can effect a junction between these troops in a single day and can give battle to the rebels."

Senor Vicuna is a man of vast wealth and under ordinary circumstances would have been much more acceptable to the Chilian aristocracy than Sanfuente, who is regarded as an upstart and parvenu. The Chilian correspondent of the London Times—who, it should be observed, is decidedly friendly to the Balmacedist party—recently wrote concerning Senor Vicuna:

"The next President will be Don Claudio Vicuna, the chosen candidate of the Liberal party—a man who has lived his whole life in full view of the Chilian people, who has ably and honorably held many successive portfolios, and against whom even the members of the Opposition have nothing stronger to urge than that he is not one of themselves."

THREE MEN KILLED

And Three Badly Injured by the Collapse of a Building.

The new puddling mill of the Pittsburg Oil Well Supply Company, at Frankstown, Pittsburg, collapsed about 9.30 o'clock A. M., killing three men and seriously injuring three others.

The building, which was in course of erection, was 193 feet long by 106 feet wide, and constructed of brick and iron. At the time of the accident 42 men were at work on the structure and 25 others were working in the immediate vicinity.

The men were engaged in hoisting an immense iron truss, when it toppled over, and striking an iron beam knocked the iron girders out. The immense structure at once fell together, with an awful crash, burying nearly all the men in the ruins.

The work of rescue was immediately begun and all the men extricated in a short time. It was then found that but one had been killed outright and two others fatally injured. The latter died while being removed to a hospital.

The plant was formerly owned by the Elba Iron and Bolt Company, but was recently purchased by the Pittsburg Oil Well Supply Company. The loss will be quite heavy.