The Easton Gazette.

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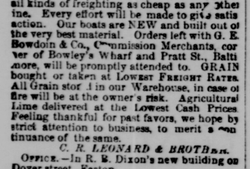
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HEREAFTER.

When all life's storms are still
And all life's noises into calm have passed,
When rest and quiet come to us at last,
What matters good or ill?

What matters love or hate?
Calm hands are folded o'er a quiet breast.
The weary heart is pillowed in sweet rest.
And sorrow comes too late!

What matters wealth or fame?
The narrow grave is all that earth can give;
The deathless soul in other worlds shall live,
And men forget our name.

What matters aught of earth?
The passing pictures of a shadowed dream,
The changing eddies of a turbid stream
Sure these are nothing worth.

Why, then, despond, my friend?
The one thou lovest has but found at last
Sweet peace and calm and rest when toil is past,
And death is not the end!

—Minnie Quinn, in Independent.

A Double Valentine.

BY S. A. WEISS.



SCHOOL was over and the scholars dismissed—all save the two "worst boys," whose "keeping in" was depriving the teacher of half an hour of her own precious time.

She sat at her desk, clasping her aching temples with her slim white fingers—a young woman of perhaps two-and-twenty, with a fair, oval face which seemed to have been made for smiling, but was now wearing an expression of weariness and despondency.

The day had been a trying one. Though only the middle of February, the weather was close and sultry, and she had sat all day in the stoveheated room, not daring to open the doors and windows lest the children should take cold.

These latter—girls as well as boys—had shown themselves unusually restless, inattentive and provoking, with an amount of giggling and whispering going on which had sorely tried the nerves and temper of the usually patient teacher.

As she now sat, resting her aching temples in her hands, she almost concluded that it would be better to give up her situation at the end of this her first session, and seek some less wearying if less "genteel" means of support. And she would be glad to get away from Lynnville.

At first she had liked it, and fancied that the people liked her; but since the new minister, the Reverend Frank Deane, had begun to show her some little kind attention when they chanced to meet at the various church sociables, sewing societies and other similar entertainments gotten up after his arrival, Miss Kate Morrison could not but become aware of the great diminution of her popularity among the female portion of her acquaintance.

It had even come to her ears that she was generally accused of "setting her cap" for the minister, and that Miss Peachy Perkins, who, when Mr. Deane was suffering from a cold, had sent him a pair of embroidered slippers and no end of cake and jelly "of her own making," had publicly declared her conviction that "that Kate Morrison was a sly, designing minx," while Patty Merriman had pronounced it "downright impudent in a school teacher to force herself upon Mr. Deane's attention, as she did last night when she went to church without an umbrella, and it rained, and he was compelled to see her home."

And so poor Kate, in mingled pride and mortification, had since felt herself obliged, in self defense, to treat Mr. Deane with a coldness and reserve which had evidently put an end to his attentions.

And the faint, sweet dream of a dawning happiness, which had for a brief moment cheered her lonely life, had vanished, leaving only a shadow behind.

She was thinking of these things now as she sat at her desk, until thought became a torture; and to escape from it she arose and left the school-room, and stood for awhile resting in the shade of the big elm tree which grew behind the house.

The two bad boys looked after her, and then moved cautiously toward each other and commenced whispering and grinning.

"Say, Dick, did yer give that Volunteer to Liz Miller?"

"Yer bet! An' she was so pleased she 'most jumped out o' her skin!"

"Guess Hattie Smith warn't pleased a bit. She tore up her Voluntine, and lowed she'd ramsack the whole school, but she'd find out who called her a splay-foot, snaggle-tooth pollywog. He, he! 'Twas fun!"

"What yer think? Tom Neal didn't send them Voluntines to Mamie and Sally! He was sort o' 'fraid. Here they are in his desk. Ain't they stunning! He, he!"

He held up two coarse sheets of paper, on which were emblazoned wreaths of vermilion roses, and bleeding hearts skewered with arrows roasting before gamboge flames. Beneath each heart were some printed lines.

"Hush, Dick; the teacher 'll hear yer!"

"Wonder if she'll git a Voluntine!"

"Duano. Heerd brother Ben say the minister was spoony on her. Say"—his freckled face became suddenly radiant—"s'pose we send her one o' these Voluntines—from him?"

"An' t'other one to him—from her?"

They chuckled in fiendish glee. But there was no time for indulging in merriment. So while Dick hastily scrawled a name beneath the verses on the Valentines, Tim directed a couple of envelopes.

"Hurry, Tim!" Dick whispered. "I see Lem Miller comin' down the road on that old yaller horse; and he'll leave the Voluntine at the minister's as he goes by."

The two Valentines were hastily shuffled into the envelopes, and Dick, sneaking out of the front door, met Lem as he reached the door.

"Say, Lem, please just leave this here letter at th' minister's for the teacher, won't yer? I don't want to go down there just to carry it."

"All right," Lem answered, as he dropped the letter into his coat pocket. And as he rode off he called back: "You better get home soon's you can. It's goin' to rain."

The last words reached the teacher's ear where she stood under the elm, and she turned to re-enter the school-room.

Dick had just time to regain his seat, tossing the second letter on her desk as he skipped past, for there was no time to place it inside, where she would have found it before leaving school.

Unfortunately he missed his aim and the envelope fell to the floor behind the teacher's seat, where it attracted her attention as she entered.

She picked it up, read the address, and holding it up said quietly:

"Boys, do you know anything about this letter? It is addressed to the minister, Mr. Deane."

A quick glance of dismay was exchanged between the two. They had given Lem the wrong letter.

Both answered, boldly:

"No'm."

She placed the missive on her desk. No doubt it had been entrusted to one of the children, who had forgotten it, but she would see that it reached Mr. Deane that evening.

Then she called the two boys before her.

"I hope that you know your lessons now," she said, "and will be able to answer promptly. Dick, I will begin with you. Who surrendered at Yorktown, in Virginia?"

"Gen'ral Washington," responded Dick, boldly.

The teacher's smooth brow contracted, but she made no comment, and gave him one more chance.

"To whom was the surrender made?"

There was a momentary puzzled consideration, and then came the triumphant reply:

"Napoleon Bonypart?"

Miss Kate closed the book and turned to her other pupil.

"Timothy, what are the three largest cities in the United States."

"New York, Lunnon and—Brazil!"

Again the book was closed; but before a word could be spoken the eyes of both teacher and pupils were turned toward the open door.

A gig had stopped at the gate, and a good-looking young man, in clerical dress, was walking briskly toward the school house.

Miss Kate arose and went slowly to learn his errand at the door, for she had no idea of inviting him to enter. It was only when she saw big drops of rain pattering upon his shoulders that she said, reluctantly:

"Will you come in, Mr. Deane, out of the rain?"

He stepped within and drew a letter from his breast pocket.

"I had no intention of intruding," he said, pleasantly, "but merely desired to deliver this letter, which was handed me a few moments since by Lemuel Miller, whom I met on the road. There seems to have been some mistake, as it is addressed to Miss Kate Morrison."

"Strange!" Kate said. "And here is one which I just now found directed to yourself."

The two boys, unnoticed by the teacher, began sidling toward the door.

She hastily opened the letter just given her, and the minister did the same with his. As their sight was greeted by the gorgeous illuminations of hearts and roses, each glanced up, and their eyes met, both laughed. The laugh seemed to take away from the stiffness between them.

"I had forgotten," said the minister, "that this is St. Valentine's Day. But it seems that boys never forget the occasion."

And he looked toward the two culprits near the door.

Kate glanced at the name scrawled beneath the printed lines on the paper. He cheek flushed and she said, hastily:

"Mr. Deane, is my name inscribed upon that work of art in your hand?"

"Yes. And I presume that you ask because you find my own name upon yours? You can see this, if you like. You will find the poetry worthy of the artistic design."

She took it, and read:

"If you will be my Valentine,
Our lives with happiness will shine
Like June-bugs on a pumpkin vine!
"MISS KATE MORRISON."

"How absurd!" said Kate, with a mixture of indignation and amusement.

Mr. Deane smiled.

"I should like to know with what poetic sentiment they have credited me. May I see?"

"I haven't read it," she answered, as she handed him the paper.

He read aloud:

"If you love me as I love thee,
Your faithful lover I will be;
And long as this year's stars do shine,
Will claim you for my Valentine!
"REVEREND MISTER FRANK DEEN."

"What a wretched joke!" Kate exclaimed. "Oh, those boys!"

She turned to where she supposed the two guilty one to be, but they had vanished, though the rain was still falling in a torrent.

Her eyes filled with tears of vexation, and that the minister might not see them she turned to the window, and stood looking out on the deserted road and the horse and gig standing beneath the shelter of the big oak tree near the gate.

But Mr. Deane had seen the tears, and he drew a step nearer, as he said gently:

"Let them have their little fun. It has done no harm, and has afforded us some amusement as well."

"They deserve to be well punished." "No, don't punish them. I feel it in my heart to forgive them," he urged.

"Why?"

"Why? Shall I tell you?" He came and stood by her side at the window, and his voice took a lower and softer tone, "Because it has afforded me an opportunity of saying to you what I have long been wishing to do—almost ever since I first saw you."

She made no reply, but stood still with her hands clasped on the window sill before her.

There was silence for a moment, and the tears which had moistened her brown eyes brimed over and fell upon the white hands.

The next moment a firm and gentle clasp was laid upon them, and a voice said:

"Not for a year only, Kate, but for a lifetime—for all time."

Still she was silent, but he looked in her face and was satisfied.

"I think it is going to rain all the evening," she said, presently, with a new tone in her voice—shy and sweet.

"I had better get home as soon as possible."

"And will let me take you, of course?" said Mr. Deane.

"It is not necessary; I often go home through the rain. I have an umbrella."

But he would not hear of it, and he assisted her into his gig and gathered the lap-robe about her.

The dim, rain-obscured landscapes seemed to her fairer than ever she had beheld it in its sunshiny summer beauty.

Miss Peachy Perkins, from her usual lookout at her front window, beheld them driving past.

"Well, I do declare!" she exclaimed. "There's the minister taking Kate Morrison home in his gig! What shall we hear of next, I wonder?"

What she next heard in regard to Mr. Deane and Kate Morrison surprised her still more. But since the minister's wife would be a person of much more importance than the school teacher, she wisely decided to make the best of it, and keep to herself her thoughts upon the subject of Kate Morrison's artfulness.

As to Tim and Dick, they could never understand why it was that Miss Kate never alluded to those Valentines, and that the minister seemed to take a particular interest in them at Sunday-school.
—Saturday Night.

An Ohio firm of sulky makers has sent two pneumatics to Austria and have orders for six more from the same country.

Roscoe Conkling was an excellent amateur boxer.

THE NEWS.

At Newcastle, Ind., Mrs. Rhoda Shortridge was arrested, charged with the murder of her husband, and Joseph Tullis was arrested at Richmond, charged with being her accomplice. William Shortridge died last November. Ugly rumors have prevailed ever since, and his remains were exhumed for examination. Arsenic was found in large quantities, hence the arrest.——John G. Owens, a well-known scientist of Lewisburg, Pa., died recently of yellow fever in Honduras while making excavations for Harvard University and collecting exhibits for the archeological exhibit at the World's Fair.——Lewis Lewis and Henry Jackson, both negroes, will be hanged on the same scaffold in Macon some time next month. Lewis is a wife murderer, and Jackson shot another negro whom he suspected of undue intimacy with his (Jackson's) wife. The Supreme Court has just refused a new trial in both cases.——Watson Wellband and John Dennis were killed, and Fireman McCord and Flagman Davis severely injured, in a wreck on the Pennsylvania Schuylkill Valley road, near Phœnixville, Pa.——An unknown man committed suicide in a gun store in Anniston, Ala.——A special session of the Danish Evangelical Lutheran Association opened in Chicago.

The bodies of Mark and Mart Wilson freighters, employed in hauling ore in the Cook's Peak Mining district, N. M., were found frozen stiff. The men had evidently abandoned their teams during the blizzard, and were frozen to death before they could reach shelter.——D. Overton Moore was shot and instantly killed in Helena, Ark., by Dr. C. R. Shinault. Both of the parties to the tragedy are young and well-known physicians of that city.——Col. H. C. Yaeher, ex-public administrator, and recorder of Grand Lodge A. O. U. W., quarter-master general of the Department of Montana, G. A. R. and a leading politician of Helena, Ark., was arrested on eight indictments, charging malfeasance in office, embezzlement and failure to make reports as public administrator. Yaeger's embezzlement, so far as discovered, amounts to $8,000.——The police of New York have captured a negro who gives his name as Wm. Johnson, but who is thought to be Wm. Schrobis, who murdered a woman in Trenton in 1891, and after being arrested broke jail and escaped.——Mrs. George Hopkins, of La Plume, Pa., after an ineffectual attempt to commit suicide by cutting her throat, succeeded in ending her life by hanging herself from an attic rafter. Worry over business troubles and the excessive use of morphine are said to have led to the act.——Chief Harris, of Tahlequah, I.T., has been served with a writ of habeas corpus, ordering him to deliver the murderer Talton to the United States Court at Fort Smith. The grounds for the writ were that the Constitution of the United States was not complied with in the trial.

The 350-mile telephone between Chicago and Detroit was opened for use.——Joseph Benson, employed in the Rankin Wire Works, at Pittsburg, was fatally injured by a red-hot were flying out of the furnace and passing through his neck.——The arrest of Hugh Porter and Charles Stone, lawyers of New York, was ordered by a Chicago judge for contempt in refusing to turn over the books of the New England and Western Investment Company to the receiver.——A dozen freight cars were demolished in a wreck on the Norfolk and Western Railroad near Suffolk, Va.——Mrs. Kate Painter was acquitted by the grand jury of Greensburg, Pa., of the charge of poisoning her husband.——The Paragon Mills, of Columbus, Ga., which were sold under fore-closure of mortgage to H. H. Epping, president of the Chattahoochee National Bank, for $25,000 have been resold to Major Louis Hamburger representing the Hamburger Cotton Mills Company, for $53,000. The two mills will be consolidated.——Hugh O'Donnell was acquitted in Pittsburg of the murder of Pinkerton Detective T. J. O'Conner.——An American register was issued for International Company's steamship New York by the collector of the port of Philadelphia.

Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, received the formal resignation of Chief Justice Paxton. It was accepted and ordered filed in the State Department. There is no hint as to his successor, but the name of Judge Heydrick is mentioned.——Hugh McIlhenny was appointed a judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia. A bitter struggle between the Evansville (Ind.) Foundry Association, Indiana Stove Works, Kieeh's Brentana & Obsdorfer and Kahn, Myerhoff & Co., and their moulders, some three hundred in number, has been inaugurated.——A fire broke out in the headquarters of the Whiskey Trust in Peoria, which occasioned only a small loss. The fire caught from a defective flue in the upper story, near the roof, which was partially consumed.——During the storm, Engineer McMannis, of the steam-tug S. A. King, towing barges from Philadelphia for Boston, was washed overboard.——Although Governor McKinley is bankrupt by the Walker failure, he says he will not resign the governorship.——Four painters were seriously hurt by a fall of scaffolding in a railroad depot in Boston.——Three persons were killed and twelve injured in a wreck on the West Shore Railroad near Palmyra, N. Y.——George W. Lichtenthaler, the noted conchologist and marine botanist, died in San Francisco.

GEN. BEAUREGARD IS DEAD.

The Venerable Confederate Commander Passes Away at New Orleans.

Gen. Beauregard died at 10:30 P. M. He was stricken down with an attack of heart disease on the 7th instant, but rallied the next day, and it was thought he would recover. Unfavorable symptoms developed again, however, and the end, though not unexpected, was somewhat sudden.

Pierre Gustave Toutant Beauregard was born near New Orleans May 28, 1818, of French descent. He was educated at West Point Military Academy, which he left in 1838 to take a commission in the artillery service. He was distinguished in the Mexican war at Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo and was twice wounded. In 1855 he was placed in charge of the defenses of Louisiana, and in 1860 appointed superintendent of West Point Academy. He held this position a few days only and resigned from the United States Army February 20, 1861, taking a commission as brigadier general in the Confederate army.

He was in command of the Confederates at the bombardment of Fort Sumter in April, 1861. He also commanded at Bull Run the same year, and during Gen. McDowell's forces, and was promoted to the grade of general. In 1862 he took command of the Army of the Mississippi, carried on successful operations against Gen. Grant in April, and on the death of Gen. Johnston assumed chief of command, checking the advance of Gen. Halleck till May 30, when he retreated to the Chickahominy before Richmond.

Subsequently, with headquarters at Charleston, S. C., he defended the southeastern coast against Admirals Dupont and Dahlgren, and the land forces of Gen. Gillmore. In 1864, in Virginia, he was opposed to the attacks of the armies under Gen. Butler and Gen. Grant.

He next served with Gen. Joseph E. Johnston in North Carolina until the surrender of the army in 1865, when he retired from service. He returned to New Orleans and became president of the New Orleans, Jackson and Mississippi Railroad. A few years latter he became connected with the Louisiana Lottery Company. Gen. Beauregards military qualities were recognized abroad, and after the war he was tendered, successively, the command of the army of Roumania and the command of the army of the Khedive of Egypt, both of which he declined.

NEW YORK paid tribute to Phillips Brooks in a mass-meeting at Carnegie Hall. The speakers were the Rev. Drs. Greer, Episcopalian; Lyman Abbott, Congregational, Hastings, Presbyterian; J. R. Day, Methodist; Rabbi Gottheil, Jewish and Joseph H. Choate, representing the citizens of New York.

THE HAWAIIAN TREATY.

Text of the Agreement Sent to the Senate.

The President's Message Brief and to the Point.

The message of President Harrison transmitting to the Senate the treaty of annexation with Hawaii, and the treaty itself are as follows:

To the Senate: I transmit herewith, with a view to its ratification a treaty of annexation, concluded on the 14th day of February, 1893, between John W. Foster, Secretary of State, who was duly empowered to act in that behalf on the part of the United States, and Loring A. Thurston, W. A. Castle, W. C. Walyer, L. C. Carter and Joseph Marsden, the commissioners on the part of the government of Hawaiian Islands. The provisional treaty, it will be observed, does not attempt to deal in detail with the questions that grow out of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States. The commissioners representing the Hawaiian government have consented to leave to the future, and to the just and benevolent purposes of the United States the adjustment of all such questions. I do not deem it necessary to discuss at any length the conditions which have resulted in this decisive action. It has been the policy of the administration not only to respect, to encourage the continuance of an independent government in the Hawaiian Islands, so long as it afforded suitable guarantees for the protection of life and property, and maintained a stability and strength that gave adequate security against the domination of any other power. The moral support of this government has continually manifested itself in the most friendly diplomatic relations, and in many acts of courtesy to the Hawaiian rulers. The overthrow of the monarchy was not in any way prompted by this government but had its origin in what seems to have been a reactionary and revolutionary policy on the part of Queen Lilliuokalani, which put in serious peril, not only the large and preponderating interests of the United States in the islands, but all foreign interests, and, indeed the decent admin stration of civil affairs, and the peace of the islands. It is quite evident that the monarchy has become effete, and the Queen's government so weak and inadequate as to be the prey of designing and unscrupulous persons.

The restoration of Queen Lilinokalani to her throne is undesirable, if not impossible, and, unless actively supported by the United States, would be accompanied by serious disaster and the disorganization of all business interests. The influence and interest of the United States in the islands must be increased and not diminished. Only two courses are open; one, the establishment of a protectorate by the United States, and the other annexation, full and complete. I think the latter course, which has been adopted in the treaty, will be a tightly promotive of the best interests of the Hawaiian people, and is the only one that will adequately secure the interests of the United States. These interests are not wholly selfish. It is essential that none of the other great powers shall secure these islands. Such a possession would not consist with our safety and with the peace of the world. This view of the situation is so apparent and conclusive that no protest has been heard from any government against proceedings looking to annexation. Every foreign representative at Honolulu promptly acknowledged the provisional government, and, I think, there is a general concurrence in the opinion that the deposed queen ought not to be restored. Prompt action upon this treaty is very desirable. It it meets the approval of the Senate, peace and good order will be secured in the islands under existing laws until such time as Congress can provide by legislation a permanent form of government for the islands. This legislation should be, and, I do not doubt, will be, not only just to the natives, and all other residents and citizens of the islands, but should be characterized by great liberality, and a high regard for the rights of all the people and of all foreigners domiciled there. The correspondence which accompanied the treaty will put the Senate in possession of all the facts known to the Executive.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Executive Mansion, Washington, February 15, 1893.

TEXT OF THE TREATY

The United States of America and the provisional government of the Hawaiian Islands, in view of the natural dependence of those islands upon the United States, of their geographical proximity thereto, of the intimate part taken by citizens of the United States in there implanting the seeds of Christian civilization, of the long continuance of their exclusive reciprocal commercial relations, whereby their mutual interests have been developed, and of the preponderent and paramount share thus acquired by the United States and their citizens in the productions, industries and trade of the said islands, and especially in view of the desire expressed by the said government of the Hawaiian Islands, that the said islands shall be incorporated into the United States as an integral part thereof and under their sovereignty, in order to provide for, and assure the security and prosperity of, the said islands, the high contracting parties have determined to accomplish by treaty an object so important to the mutual and permanent welfare.

To this end the high contracting parties have conferred full power and authority upon their respectively appointed plenipotentiaries, to wit: The President of the United States of America: John W. Foster, Secretary of State of the United States, and the president of the executive and advisory agents of the provisional government of the Hawaiian Islands—Lorrin A. Thurston, Wm. R. Castle, Wm. C. Wilder, Charles L. Carter and Joseph Marsden.

And the said plenipotentiaries, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

The government of the Hawaiian Islands hereby cedes, from the date of the exchange of the ratification of this treaty, absolutely and without reserve to the United States forever all rights of sovereignty of whatsoever kind in and over the Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies, renouncing in favor of the United States every sovereign right of which as an independent nation it is now possessed: and henceforth said Hawaiian Islands and every island and key thereunto appertaining, and each and every portion thereof, shall become and be an integral part of the territory of the United States.

ARTICLE II.

The government of the Hawaiian Islands also cedes and transfers to the United States the absolute fee and ownership of all public, government or crown lands, public buildings or edifices, ports, harbors, fortifications, military or naval equipments, and all other public property of every kind and description belonging to the government of the Hawaiian Islands, together with every right and appurtenance thereunto appertaining. The existing laws of the United States relative to public lands shall not apply to such lands in the Hawaiian Islands; but the Congress of the United States shall enact special laws for their management and disposition: provided that all revenue from or proceeds of the same, except as regards such part thereof as may be used or occupied for the civil, military or naval purposes of the United States or may be assigned to the use of the local government, shall be used solely for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands, for educational or other public purposes.

ARTICLE III.

Until Congress shall otherwise provide, the existing government and laws of the Hawaiian Islands are hereby continued, subject to the paramount authority of the United States. The President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a commissioner to reside in said islands, who shall have the power to veto any act of said government, and an act disapproved by him shall thereupon be void and of no effect unless approved by the President.

Congress shall within one year from the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty enact the necessary legislation to extend to the Hawaiian Islands the laws of the United States respecting duties upon imports, the internal revenue, commerce and navigation; but until Congress shall otherwise provide, the existing commercial relations of the Hawaiian Islands, both with the United States and foreign countries, shall continue as regards the customs duties of said islands with the rest of the United States and foreign countries, but this shall not be construed as giving to said islands the power to enter into any new stipulation or agreement whatsoever, or to have diplomatic intercourse with any foreign government. The consular representatives of foreign powers, now resident in the Hawaiian Islands, shall be permitted to continue in the exercise of their consular functions until they can receive their exequaturs from the government of the United States.

ARTICLE IV.

The further immigration of Chinese laborers into the Hawaiian Islands is hereby prohibited until Congress shall otherwise provide; but the existing treaty rights of Chinese subjects in the Hawaiian Islands are not hereby impaired. The subjects of China, or persons of Chinese descent, shall not be admitted into the Hawaiian Islands unless they were there before the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, or are entitled to enter the United States under existing treaties. The same rule shall apply to the classes now or hereafter excluded by law from entering the United States will not be permitted to come from the Hawaiian Islands to other parts of the United States, and if so coming, shall be subject to the same penalties as if entering from a foreign country.

ARTICLE V.

The public debt of the Hawaiian Islands lawfully existing at the date of the exchange of the ratification of this treaty, including the amounts due to depositors in the Hawaiian postal savings banks, is hereby assumed by the government of the United States, but the liability of the United States in this regard shall in no case exceed three and one-quarter millions of dollars. So long, however, as the existing government and the present commercial relations of the Hawaiian Islands are continued, as hereinbefore provided, said government shall continue to pay the interest on said indebtedness.

ARTICLE VI.

The government of the United States agrees to pay to Liliuokalani, the queen, within one year from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, the sum of twenty thousand dollars, and annuity her after a like sum of twenty thousand dollars during the term of her natural life, provided she in good faith submits to the authority of the government of the United States and the local government of the islands.

And the government of the United States further agrees to pay to the Princess Kaiulani, within one year from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, the gross sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, provided she, in good faith, submits to the authority of the government of the United States and the local government of the islands.

ARTICLE VII.

The present treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate on the one part, and by the provisional government of the Hawaiian Islands on the other, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Honolulu as soon as possible. Such exchange shall be made on the part of the United States by the commissioner hereinbefore provided for, and shall operate as a complete and final conveyance to the United States of all the rights of sovereignty and property herein ceded to them. Within one month after such exchange of ratifications the provisional government shall furnish said commissioner with a full and complete schedule of all the public property herein ceded and transferred.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at the city of Washington, this fourteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

JOHN W. FOSTER. [Seal.]
LORIN A. THURSTON. [Seal.]
WILLIAM R. CASTLE. [Seal.]
WILLIAM C. WILDER. [Seal.]
CHARLES R. CARTER. [Seal.]
JOSEPH MARSDEN. [Seal.]

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES

A BIG fron bridge on the Georgia Pacific Railroad at Gerards, Miss., was wrecked by a flood.

SMALL-POX is becoming epidemic in China and Japan. In Kobe during fourteen days, there were 340 cases and 149 deaths from the disease.

THE Sulphite Pulp mill, owned by the Richards Paper Company, in Gardiner, Maine, was burned. Loss, $200,000; insurance, $180,000.

A NUMBER of Japanese fishing boats, whose crews numbered 400 persons, are believed to have been lost in a storm in the latter part of January.

AT the Bellevue Hospital in New York, there are still thirty-one typhus fever suspects. One new case was admitted and there was one death.

A TELEGRAM from Point Pleasant, N. J., says that the brig Ellie Carter, ashore at Ship Bottom Station, near Harvey Cedars, has gone to pieces and is a total wreck.

A MASS of rocks in a quarry of the Vermont Marble Company at West Rutland, fell on Saturday. Five workmen were caught under the rocks and crushed to death, and one was fatally injured.

AN explosion occurred at the McAbee Powder Company's Mills, near Verona, Pennsylvania, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad. Albertus McAbee and William Scarborough were killed and four others were seriously injured.

THE schooner A. B. Marts arrived at Baltimore, from Apalachicola, with the captain, one passenger and the crew, seven in number, of the Philadelphia schooner Rebecca M. Wells, which was abandoned at sea.

THREE persons, names unknown, were drowned in the Mystic River, at Charlestown, Mass., by the breaking of the ice on which they were skating. John Blake and others made heroic efforts to rescue one of the men, but he sank before help could reach him.

AN electric car at Upper Albina, a suburb of Portland, Oregon, became unmanageable by the breaking of the brake, and it was overturned at a curve, at the foot of a steep grade. J. O. Dennis, aged 60, Bertram Dennis, his son, aged 8, and an unknown laborer was killed and two or more occupants were more or less injured.

DEATH OF AN EX-SENATOR.

George E. Spencer, of Alabama, Dies in Washington.

George E. Spencer, ex-United States Senator from Alabama, died at his rooms in Washington, D. C. Although he had been an invalid for a year or more, his death was unexpected. After recovering from a stroke of paralysis sustained in 1891, he came to Washington in December last with his wife, but shortly afterwards began to suffer from dropsy. He so far recovered from this as to be able to attend to some business and visited the Treasury Department. Returning to his room, he was seized with hemorrhage of the stomach. This was followed in the night by another stroke of paralysis, resulting in death.

George E. Spencer was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., November 1, 1835; was educated at the Montreal College in Canada; studied law, and came to the bar of Iowa in 1856. He was Secretary of the Iowa Senate in 1858, and entered the army as a captain in 1862. He recruited the First Calvary Regiment of Alabama in 1863; commanded a brigade of calvary on Sherman's grand march; was brevetted a brigadier-general for "gallantry in the field," and resigned in 1865. Mr. Spencer then settled in Alabama, and in 1867 was appointed a register in bankruptcy for the Fourth district of Alabama. In 1868 he was elected a Senator in Congress from that state for the term ending in 1873. While a member of the Senate he served on the Committees on Commerce, Pensions, Military Affairs and the District of Columbia. He was re-elected for the term ending in 1879. In 1881 he was appointed a commissioner of the Pacific Railway.

BOTH SHOT TO KILL.

A Kentucky Duel to the Death on Both Sides.

Shirley Quilling and James Ewing settled a recent quarrel by fighting it out with pistols. They met near the house of Ewing's father, John Ewing, a wealthy and prominent man, who lives about four miles from Cattlesburg, Ky.

It was a duel to the death. Both parties fired and Ewing fell dead, shot through the heart, Quilling was mortally wounded and has since died. Quilling was a married man and his wife was with him at the time of the shooting. Ewing was a young unmarried man. It is said that he was generally well thought of but inclined to be wild.

The trouble grew out of a quarrel which occurred about two weeks ago, when Ewing struck Quilling with a club.

KILLED BY CIGARETTES.

A Young Man in Brooklyn Made Insane, and Then Dies of Apoplexy.

William F. Lewis, 24 years old, died suddenly at his residence in Brooklyn, N. Y. The cause assigned by Dr. Miller was apoplexy, due to excessive indulgence in cigarettes. Lewis was brought to his home by three young men, who claimed they had found him wandering about the streets.

Half an hour after he became violently delirious and a large quantity of dark-colored liquid was expelled from the stomach. The patient sank into unconsciousness, from which he never rallied. Lewis was so passionately fond of cigarettes that when he could not secure the seductive weed at once he would tear leaves into a paper cylinder and smoked them.

CLEVELAND'S CABINET.

He Completes His Official Household.

Herbert, of Alabama, Will be Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Cleveland announced that he had completed his Cabinet by the selection of Richard Olney, of Boston, for Attorney-General, and Hilary A. Herbert, of Alabama, for Secretary of the Navy. The complete Cabinet is as follows:

WALTER Q. GRESHAM, of Indiana, Secretary of State.

JOHN G. CARLISLE, of Kentucky, Secretary of the Treasury.

DANIEL S. LAMONT, of New York, Secretary of War.

HILLARY A. HERBERT, of Alabama, Secretary of the Navy.

HOKE SMITH, of Georgia, Secretary of the Interior.

J. STERLING MORTON, of Nebraska, Secretary of Agriculture.

WILSON S. BISSELL, of New York, Postmaster-General.

RICHARD OLNEY, of Massachusetts, Attorney-General.

The selection of Hillary A. Herbert for the navy has been expected for several days, but Mr. Olney's name had not been mentioned in connection with the Cabinet, and his selection is a surprise to everybody.

Hillary A. Herbert has been in Congress for many years, and has acted as chairman of the naval committee of the House. He is thoroughly familiar with the work that has been done toward placing the United States Navy on a proper footing, and his knowledge of the present condition of the vessels under construction and which have been planned makes him a most desirable man for the head of the department. His selection is also practically a promotion.

Mr. Richard Olney is one of the leading practitioners of the Massachusetts bar. He has not held any political position nor been prominent in political matters, but is known as one of the leading lawyers and substantial citizens of Boston. His selection gives New England a representative in the Cabinet, and that of Herbert gives the South three positions.

CABLE SPARKS.

REV. HECTOR PAPI has been appointed secretary to Monsignor Satolli.

LADY ABERDEEN is arranging an exhibit of