

WHEN I AM DEAD.

When I am dead, my dearest, Sing no sad songs for me; Plant thou no roses at my head...

—Christian G. Rossetti.

MULVANEY'S TALE.

The Inexpressibles gave a ball. They borrowed a seven pounder from the Gunners, and wreathed it with laurels, and made the dancing floor plate glass...

"And the Colonel's pet noisance," said Ortheris, who was a Londoner. "But what makes you curse your noisance? This here fizzly stuff's good enough."

"Well, this 'Sweethearts' business wint on like most amshure theatricals, and harrin' fwat I suspected 'twasn't 'till the dress rehearsal that I saw for certain that this 'twas he the blackguard, an' she no wiser than she should ha' been—had put up an evasion."

"I thought that the Colonel was no fool, any more than me, for I was hild the smartest man in the rig'mint, an' the Colonel was the best or'cer commanding in Asia; so fwat he said an' I said was a martial truth."

"I thought, after while he wud kill the man, so I sez: 'stop, or you'll murder him!' That threw all his fire on me, an' he cursed me into blazes an' out again."

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the grace av God 'tis Terence Mulvaney will cut him. "So he wint menowderin', an' an' minanderin', an' blandanderin' round' an' about the Colonel's daughter, an' she poor innocent, lookin' at him like a comm'sariat bullock look at the company cook."

"Wan day, bein' mortal idle, or they wud never ha' thried ut, the rig'mint gave amshure theatricals—of'cers and of'cers' ladies. You've seen the likes time an' agin, sorr, an' poor fun 'tis for them that in the back row an' stamp wid their boots for the honor av the reg'mint. I was told off for shif' the scenes, haulin' up this an' draggin' down that. Light work ut was, wid lahinsav beer and the gurl that dhressed the of'cers ladies—but she died in Aggra twelve years gone, an' my tongue's settin' the better av me."

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put all the quick she knew into the thing. While she packed I stud outside the thing. "No, you don't," says I, "later—pecky! You baito where you are. I'll petchly come an' bring you sart, along wid me, you maraudin'—niver mind fwat I called her."

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The Quay Convention.

Has Candidates All Nominated on the First Ballot and the Platform for Everything but State Reform.

The Republican State convention met in Harrisburg on last Thursday and named the party ticket that is to be submitted to the voters this fall as follows: Governor, William A. Stone, of Allegheny; Lieutenant Governor, General J. P. S. Gobin, of Lebanon; Secretary of Internal Affairs, General James W. Latta, of Philadelphia; Judge of the Superior Court, William W. Porter, of Philadelphia.

The last four are renominations. There was scarcely any opposition to the program for the work of the convention as outlined by Senator Quay and his lieutenants, those opposed to the nomination of Mr. Stone for the head of the ticket contenting themselves with the concentration upon the last legislative record and its machine methods, the people will pass judgment on the candidates after the convention adjourns. It could have, if it pleased, as fine a medal from the people as any admiral Dewey will deservedly get if it will sink the fleet of politicians who run the State for political revenue only.

When the letter had been read David H. Lane, of Philadelphia, with a considerable display of feeling said: "Mr. Wanamaker denounces bossism, and yet there has never been displayed in a Republican convention such an arrogant exhibition of bossism as is shown in the written words of the Philadelphia candidate who had just withdrawn from the contest."

The nomination closed with the two Stones and General Reeder in the field. The roll call showed 198 votes for W. A. Stone and 163 for C. W. Stone. Before the result was announced the five votes cast for General Reeder were given to the Allegheny aspirant, the general's name having been withdrawn.

The nominating speeches for other candidates were limited to five minutes. Major M. A. Gherst, of Lebanon, named General Gobin for lieutenant governor, Major A. Reider, of Lancaster, seconded the nomination. William M. Bann, of Philadelphia, presented the name of Senator John C. Grady, of Philadelphia. A. C. Robertson, of Allegheny, made the seconding speech. George S. Schmidt, of York, named Richard E. Cochran, of York. J. W. Brown, of Lancaster, seconded Cochran's nomination. The nominations closed and a vote was taken with the following result: Gobin, 226; Grady, 70; Cochran, 32; General Gobin having received a majority of the votes was declared duly elected.

By this time the delegates left in the hall were too tired to listen to speeches or undergo a call and everybody therefore agreed to the suggestion that the nomination of James W. Latta, of Philadelphia, for secretary of internal affairs, and W. W. Porter, of Philadelphia, for judge of the Superior court, be made by acclamation. The ticket was completed by the re-nomination of Galusha A. Grow and Samuel A. Davenport for congressmen-at-large. A roll call however, was necessitated by the friends of Congressman W. C. Arnold, of Clearfield, insisting that their favorite's name should go before the convention as a contestant against Grow and Davenport, the slated candidates. The vote was announced as follows: Grow, 285; Davenport, 217; Arnold 148.

Following is the platform adopted: First—The Republican party of Pennsylvania in convention assembled, reaffirms the doctrines enunciated in the Republican national platform adopted at St. Louis in 1888, and approved by the people at the last presidential election.

methods is the loudest war cry within the Republican ranks throughout the commonwealth since the days of the civil war. It is not factional unfriendliness or un-Republican man, with my continuous record as a Republican that cannot be challenged, to speak thus plainly to my fellow-Republicans in this hour of great peril to the party. There are indeed, many unwilling to follow further a machine flag. The hopes of tens of thousands of Pennsylvania freemen that centered hopefully upon this convention, should it shut its ears to the plain call of duty and simply give protection to bosses and their state, will be found to be a narrow policy threatening party destruction.

For the convention to seem to be looking for duty and inventing ways of escape from the people's will may be carried out too far. By the judgment of to-day's convention upon the last legislative record and its machine methods, the people will pass judgment on the candidates after the convention adjourns. It could have, if it pleased, as fine a medal from the people as any admiral Dewey will deservedly get if it will sink the fleet of politicians who run the State for political revenue only.

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Second—We declare emphatic approval of the wise and patriotic course of the president and congress in the present war. We appreciate the high statesmanship which led the president to resort to every honorable means to avoid the necessity of a war with Spain. The conditions prevailing in the island of Cuba under Spanish control had become seriously injurious to our important commercial interests, and the suffering, misery and death occasioned by Spanish cruelty and barbarity had incurred a sentiment of resentment among the American people, who cannot help but feel a generous sympathy with people so near our own border. The destruction of the Maine by Spanish agencies, in the opinion of our people, demanded atonement, and our negotiations with Spain clearly developed the fact that but one alternative was left to the United States, that Spain should relinquish her sovereignty over that island and that the freedom of Cuba should be recognized.

VIGOROUS PROSECUTION OF THE WAR. With these purposes in view, we demand a vigorous prosecution of the war to a successful conclusion and we pledge our earnest support to the president of the United States whatever measures he may deem necessary.

belated rivers, so that free slack water navigation will be secured by the people of that great manufacturing and industrial region and we demand that the national government shall continue the appropriation for the improvement of the Delaware river until its channel shall be of sufficient depth and width to receive the largest battleships and the biggest vessels of our merchant marine into the port of Philadelphia.

CONSTRUCTION OF A WATER WAY. Recognizing that western Pennsylvania is destined to become the manufacturing center of the world, we demand that congress shall appropriate the money for the construction of a water way between the Allegheny and the Ohio and its tributaries and the Great Lakes, and we express our cordial approval and pledge our earnest support of the proposed canal connecting the Great Lakes with the seaboard.

We reaffirm the declaration in the platform of the Republican party in this state in 1887 in favor of the law restricting immigration of cheap foreign laborers, who are unwilling and unqualified to assume the duties of American citizenship, but who enter into competition with our American workmen.

We heartily and cordially endorse the administration of President McKinley. The people of Pennsylvania appreciate his patriotism and statesmanship, and have implicit confidence in his ability to guide the nation at this time. His judicious and patriotic course in the present war has won for him the admiration and respect of statesmen throughout the world. The purity of his patriotism and the wisdom of his statesmanship are equal to the conduct of the president in the present war. His administration receives the earnest support of the American people.

We commend the wise, careful and efficient administration of the state government in its various departments, and heartily approve of the fidelity with which our state officials have discharged their duties.

Our Debt to Bumble Bees. The Part these Busy Workers Play in the Fertilization of Flowers. Barney Hoskin Standish writes an article on "The Bumble-Bee" for the June St. Nicholas. Mr. Standish says: "The work of the bumble-bee in bringing about the cross fertilization of flowers is as important as that of the honey-bee, and these two stand at the head of the list of insects useful to their respect. Each has its flower, which it alone visits, but there are many flowers on neutral ground, visited by both. So we may say of the bumble-bee, as of the honey-bee, the more bumble-bees the more seeds; the more seeds the more flowers—especially wild flowers; as the wild bell-flower, touch-me-not, Solomon's-seal, gentian, Dutchman's breeches, and turtle-head. But probably the most important work this insect does for agriculture is upon the fields of red-clover. There is abundant proof that the plant will not produce seed without the co-operation of the bumble-bee. It is impossible for the wind to bring about the fertilization of the seed, in the case of India corn, grain and some forest trees. The tube of red-clover blossoms, too, is so long that other insects (including the honey-bee) are not regular visitors."

Here is proof that this plant must have visits from the bumble-bee. This insect is not a native of Australia, and red-clover failed to produce seed there until bumble-bees were imported. As soon as they became numerous the plant could be depended upon for seed. Again, the blossoms of the first-crop of the "medium red-clover" of our own country are just as perfect as those of the second-crop, but there are too few bumble-bees in the field, so early in the season, to produce fertilization; hence little or no seed is in this crop. If bumble-bees were sufficiently numerous there is no reason why much larger yields of clover seed might not be expected than at present."

Two Needs. There are two works of international importance that are greatly needed in the interest of commerce and of civilization. One is the Nicaragua canal. The other is a cable across the Pacific connecting the United States with the Hawaiian Islands and with the countries of the far east. The existing war is likely to prove of incidental benefit in leading to the early building of such a canal, the chief benefit to accrue from its construction doubtless would be commercial.

It is within the need for a Pacific cable is just as great. If the United States is to have permanent interests in Asiatic waters it certainly should have cable connection of its own with them, and not be obliged to depend for intelligence upon lines running through the ports of many other countries. But even if the United States should not hold the Philippines, as it is to be hoped it may see its way clear not to do, a cable line to the Asiatic coast would nevertheless be of much importance. Trade to a considerable extent follows lines of communication, and a Pacific cable would do much to develop better commercial relations with the peoples of the orient. In many ways it would be an advantage to the United States to have a direct means of speedy communication with these people, instead of being compelled to use European cables. The laying of such a cable would in itself be an act tending to stimulate closer relations between the peoples of the two shores of the Pacific. The construction of a Pacific cable, too, would be an accomplishment of civilization of which the United States would have cause to be proud.

Axe Wound in Head. A Woodsman Killed Near Hoytville. Samuel Comstock and Frank Thomas were working in the bark woods at Nauvoo, near Hoytville, Friday, May 27, when Thomas was standing on a fallen tree, chopping a knot, his axe slipped and flew over, striking Comstock, who was spudding bark, under the car. A deep gash was inflicted and veins were severed. Comstock clapped his hand to the wound and fell over. Thomas picked him up and a doctor was hastily summoned. The physician could not stop the flow of blood, and Comstock died about an hour after the accident. He was 45 years old and leaves a wife and six children.

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