

RIVERS AND GREAT CITIES.

Wherein the Thames and London Are Different From Others.

London without the Thames is unthinkable. Not only is it the source of the great wealth and trade of the world's metropolis, but it brings food and drink to its many millions. Yet this is not the case with other great cities of the world whose rivers have had little to do in the building of their fame and position.

"Little sea borne traffic reaches Paris by the Seine; the Tiber could never be a street for Rome; Vienna neglects the Danube; Antwerp protects no great crossing nor has ever been the nucleus of a state, and Rouen, the nearest parallel, was not the strategic pivot of Normandy nor ever formed, as London forms, a chief fraction in the economic power of its province.

The towns of Lombardy depend upon the fertility of the Po valley, but the stream is nothing to their commerce or to their political eminence, and Milan and Venice and Turin are independent of it. Saragossa, and as for Madrid, the trickle which runs below Madrid is but described in the story of the Spanish patriot who was dying of thirst after battle, but upon being offered a cup of water said, 'Give it to the poor Manzanares'—the river upon which Madrid stands."

Mongolian Lamas.

Every third man in Mongolia is a lama. Some live in tents with and on their relatives, while others live in the temples. The temple lamas are of the lower type. They are coarse and filthy and much inferior both morally and physically to the tent lamas. They are not unlike those sometimes seen by travelers in the Lama temple at Peking, China. The lamas living in tents among the people are of a better class and are much respected and looked up to all over Mongolia. Some, which consists of the two temples and their outbuildings, forms one of the largest and most important lamaseries in outer Mongolia. There are about 2,000 lamas living here, some quite young, as some is an important theological school. This lamasery or monastery is a town in itself and very interesting. Lamas may be seen here of all ages and degrees. On the tops and corners of the temples are prayer wheels covered with gold leaf. These contain long prayers written on rolls of script, and the wheels revolve in the wind.—National Geographic Magazine.

Effect of an Explosion.

It seems incredible that an explosion could be of such force as to cause an ordinary steel rail to wrap itself twice round the trunk of a large tree, yet there was just such a result from the discharge of gelignite at Nainaimo, B. C. Twelve workmen lost their lives by this explosion. The rail was lying on the ground fully thirty feet from the spot at which the explosion occurred, yet it was lifted into the air, sent in the direction of the tree and twisted round the trunk of plane wire. It was as round the trunk of piano wire. It was so tightly wrapped about the trunk that it cut deeply into the green wood and caused great splinters to start out on all sides. The explosive responsible for this unique occurrence is one of the most powerful preparations known, composed of nitroglycerin, nitrocellulose, sodium nitrate, sodium carbonate and wood pulp.—St. Louis Republic.

Involuntary Fasting.

A remarkable feat of involuntary fasting was performed twelve years ago by a corporal in a regiment of French colonial infantry. On his way to work one morning a man heard cries proceeding from a dunned mine near Brest. At the bottom of an excavation nearly 100 feet deep Corporal Andre Desrats was found in so weak a condition that he could scarcely articulate a word. When he recovered his rescuers learned that after accidentally falling into the mine Desrats had been imprisoned for twenty-eight days without anything to eat or drink. But a pig can beat a man. Dr. W. B. Carpenter in his "Manual of Physiology" records that a pig weighing 100 pounds was entombed by the fall of a portion of the chalk cliffs at Dover. It was dug out 100 days later and found to be still alive, but reduced in weight to forty pounds.—London Mail.

Smallest Deer in the World.

The "mousedeer" of India and Africa is the chevroin, one of the smallest hoofed animals. It stands less than twelve inches in height at the shoulder. The prevailing color of the fur is brown, finely speckled with yellow. The spots are large and sometimes run into each other and form stripes. The underparts of the body are white. It possesses the peculiar habit of walking on the tips of its hoofs. This lends a stiffness to the legs which has gained for the chevroin the reputation of having no knee joints. It has no horns or antlers. But as in the case of the mule deer, the male is provided with large canine teeth or tusks in the upper jaw. It is of exceedingly timid disposition and lies hidden in the jungle throughout the day and only ventures to feed in the early morning and after dusk in the evening.

The Request.

"Did Baron Fuchs ask you for my hand, father?" asked Gwendolin. "No," replied Mr. Fuchs. "He called to discuss a marriage settlement. He didn't ask for your hand. He asked for my pocketbook."—Washington Star.

Keeping Them Down.

Stenographer—What is wrong, Mrs. Grimbattle? Mrs. Grimbattle—You've spelled Henry with a capital "H." Don't you know that Henry is a mere man's name?—New York Globe.

For the Girls.

The girl who is as pretty as a picture should never allow herself to get into an ugly frame of mind.—Chicago News.

Belief is the acceptance of a map. Faith is taking the voyage.

When the Clock Stops.

When the clock has stopped you may have seen the wife or husband take it up and shake it to start it again. Sometimes they succeed. Some little clogging particle is removed by the shock and the clock starts again. But it does not go very long before it runs down. Another shock perhaps starts it, but the clock soon stops again, and presently has to be overhauled by the clock doctor. It's something the same way with the liver. It stops its useful and necessary offices, sometimes, and the man or woman affected tries to jar it into starting, with some powerful pill or potion. Perhaps the liver soon stops again, and finally they have to go to a doctor. The value of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery in such cases, is that it carries off the clogging particles which interfere with the health of the body. It strengthens the liver, purifies the blood, and heals diseases of the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition. There can be no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery."

Constitutional Amendments

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND AUTHORIZED BY ORDER OF THE SENATE OF THE COMMONWEALTH IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Number One. A JOINT RESOLUTION. Proposing an amendment to article nine, section four of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, authorizing the State to issue bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollars for the improvement of the highways of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:— That section four of article nine, which reads as follows:—

"Section 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply such deficiencies shall never exceed, in the aggregate at any one time, one million of dollars."

Section 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply such deficiencies shall never exceed, in the aggregate at any one time, one million of dollars. Provided, however, That the General Assembly may issue bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollars for the purpose of improving and rebuilding the highways of the Commonwealth.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 1. ROBERT MCAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Two. A JOINT RESOLUTION. Proposing an amendment to section seven, article three of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, so as to permit special legislation regulating labor.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Section 2. Amend section seven, article three of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—

"Section 7. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law authorizing the creation, extension or impairing of liens:— "Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs, or school districts; "Changing the names of persons or places; "Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases; "Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys; "Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferries or bridge companies, except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other State; "Vacating roads, town plats, streets or alleys; "Relating to cemeteries, graveyards, or public grounds not of the State; "Authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children; "Locating or changing county-seats, erecting new counties, or changing county lines; "Incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or changing their charters; "For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting; "Granting divorces; "Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines, borough limits or school districts; "Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, election or school districts; "Changing the law of descent or succession; "Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of evidence in, any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery, or other tribunals, or providing or changing methods for the collection of debts, or the enforcing of judgments, or prescribing the effect of judicial sales of real estate; "Regulating the fees, or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates or constables; "Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school houses and the raising of money for such purposes; "Fixing the rate of interest; "Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be recited in the special enactment; "Remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or remitting moneys lawfully paid into the treasury; "Exempting property from taxation; "Regulating labor, trade, mining or manufacturing; "Creating corporations, or amending, renewing or extending the charters thereof; "Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege or immunity, or to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down a railroad track; "Nor shall the General Assembly indirectly enact such special local law by the partial repeal of a general law; but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed; "Nor shall any law be passed granting powers and privileges in any case where the granting of such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same or give the relief asked for;—as to read as follows:—

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Constitutional Amendments

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Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Section 2. Amend section three of article eight of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—

"Section 3. All judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county, city, ward, borough and township officers, shall be elected at a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. An election for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county, city, ward, borough and township officers, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto; Provided, That such elections shall always be held in an odd-numbered year;—as to read as follows:—

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