Candor.

"I know what you're going to say," she said,
And she stood up looking uncommonly tall;
"You are going to speak of the hectic fall,
And say you're sorry the summer's dead,
And no other summer was like it you know,
And I can imagine what made it so.
Now aren't you, honestly?" "Yes," I said.

"I know what you're going to say," she said;
"You are going to ask if I forget
That day in June when the woods were wet,
And you carried me"—here she dropped her head—
"Over the creek; you are going to say,
Do I remember that horrid day.
Now aren't you, honestly?" "Yes," I said.

"I know what you're going to say," she said:
"You are going to say that since that time
You have rather tended to run to rhyme,
And"—her clear glance fell and her cheek grew red—
"And have I noticed your tone was queer.
Why, everybody has seen it here!
Now aren't you, honestly?" "Yes," I said.

"I know what you're going to say," I said;
"You're going to say you've been much annoyed,
And I'm short of tact—you will say devoid—
And I'm clumsy and awkward, and call me Ted,
And I bear abuse like a dear old lamb,
And you'll have me, anyway, just as I am.
Now aren't you, honestly?" "Ye-es," she said.

—Harper's Weekly.

THE PRINCESS OLGA.

Alone in the starlight of a bright night in autumn Harold Vincent waited, lurking in the blackest of the thick shadows cast by a half-ruined group of statuary, gleaming ghostly in the stillness and gloom of a remote corner in the garden of the Palais Romanzeff in St. Petersburg. Surely a fit emblem of the Romanzeff family were these broken figures, rearing their fragments proudly on the spot which had been their home for centuries—a relic of greatness, old, despoiled, their departed, but still haughtily erect grace over which they seemed to guard.

Fiercely and impatiently did fair-haired, blue-eyed young Englishman stamp his heels on the pedestal of one, while he gazed eagerly out at a small door leading from the palace into the garden. For he had come to him an age, though in fact it was scarcely half an hour, his love was unrewarded. What could be the motive of this nocturnal visit? It appeared to be a well-to-do young gentleman—a gentleman in position and fortune. Still neither this nor a title will avail and good looks could entitle an entrance within these sacred precincts.

At last the door opened and the lights from the corridor within shone for an instant upon no less a personage than the beautiful young Princess Olga, the only child of the house of Romanzeff. The obscure intruder fondly murmured as he watched her approach—

"She is coming—my love, my sweet!"

and, as she reached the statue, a pair of bold arms drew her into the shadow while Harold, unrebuked, pressed one kiss and then another on the girl's rosy lips.

"My love, how late you are!" he exclaimed, tenderly. "I began to think I had my scramble over the wall for nothing to-night. I certainly shall break my neck there some time, or be found impaled on one of those villainous iron spikes in the morning—a victim to too soaring aspirations."

"No, no, Harold," the young girl answered, smiling a little sadly. "You will be safe enough after to-night, for, my love, you must never come again."

"But, Olga," began Harold, in dismay.

"Yes, it is only too true," Olga declared, with something like a sob in her voice. "I have very bad news, Harold. By some means or other the count has learned our secret. Furiously jealous, he has complained to my father, who is more angry than I can tell you. He has told me that I am to be ready to marry the count within a week. Oh, Harold—and I detest him more and more every day!"

"Olga, my darling, do you love me well enough to trust me entirely to take any means I may see fit to save you from this iniquitous marriage? Will you place your future in my hands, believing that I will ask you to do nothing which will be unworthy of you?"

"I trust you and love you with all my heart, Harold."

"Then take courage, my own; before the week is over you will have nothing more to fear from the count."

"Ah, Harold," cried the girl, sadly, "you little know how hopeless is any thought of escape! From now until my marriage I am to be watched continually, day and night. My father installed in the house to-day his maiden sister, who has made herself responsible for me during the week. It is with the greatest difficulty that I have stolen a few minutes now while the maid is preparing her for the night. She must discover my absence immediately, if she has not already. I must return instantly."

"Yes, dear, you are right—you must go," Harold replied, gravely. "Wait one moment. You say you can trust your maid?"

"Thoroughly. Poor Babette! Her hopeless passion for a policeman, too poor to ever think of marriage, has made her heart very soft for the sorrows of other unhappy lovers."

"Tell her I wish to speak to her when she goes to market to-morrow. I have no plan as yet, Olga, and can communicate with you only through Babette. But, even if you hear nothing of me for several days, rest assured, my darling, that it will not be because I am idle. Now, good-night, my own! I daren't keep you any longer."

With a heart which as yet felt very little of the hopefulness that he had been striving to instill into Olga, Harold watched her slight figure flitting through the garden walks until she had disappeared safely within the palace, after which he as quietly as possible took his perilous way over the garden wall, whence he dropped noiselessly into the street and disappeared in the darkness.

Harold Vincent had made his first appearance in St. Petersburg only a month before, on his homeward route, after an extended trip in Scandinavia and Russia, and found shortly, even in the higher grade of Russian society, the welcome which his wealth, his genial kindly nature, and his unbounded liberality always procured for him. A few days after his arrival he had met the young Princess Olga at a ball given by the English ambassador, and from that evening he had in life an aim and object which up to the present had been its only want—the firm determination to win the fair young aristocrat for his wife, in spite of the many obstacles in his way.

The difficulties were almost insurmountable, for, though the events of the week which followed gave him ground to believe that the lady of his love was by no means indifferent to him, he also learned that a few weeks before Olga's father had formally betrothed her to a gouty old nobleman with the blitest of blood, one of the largest fortunes and the most jealous disposition in St. Petersburg.

Prince Romanzeff was rich in nothing but pride of name and ancestry. Society was help needed to prevent the utter ruin of the ancient Palais Romanzeff, and to pay a few of the debts of the last bearer of the name. But not to satisfy his creditors, nor even to save his ancestral home, would the old prince's haughty pride have consented to ally the Romanzeff blood with any other a whit less ancient than its own; so when Count Kolachewski came forward offering such a lordly price for his daughter, the shadow of his genealogical tree was quite enough to hide his wrinkles, his crooked shoulders, and his grizzled head. Olga had different ideas on the subject, but that, of course, was a matter of no importance whatever.

The jealous count had discovered the existence of a rival, though the lovers had cheated themselves with the belief that their many precautions had kept their secret hidden from all the world, and a crisis had come, finding Harold more determined than ever to win his wife in spite of her title.

The next morning little Babette blushed and smiled with pleasure as the handsome young Englishman, whom she knew that her beloved mistress loved with all her heart, approached her where she was buying grapes and oranges for the princess, and, after a cheery "good-morning," asked her if she had time for an ice in the cafe over the way.

"So you have a lover, Babette?" remarked Harold, a few moments later, as he enjoyed the girl's unfeigned satisfaction with the cakes and ices so lavishly provided for her entertainment. "What a happy fellow he must be!"

"True, sir, I have a lover—as handsome a policeman as ever you saw. But I am afraid he is not so happy as you think, for we are both too poor to hope ever to marry," sighed Babette.

"Your mistress tells me that his beat is on the street where you live?"

"Yes, sir, he has managed to be placed there, because I often—when I am not busy in the evening—I mean—"

"Yes, I understand," remarked Harold, approvingly. "You go down to the gate sometimes and cheer up the poor fellow a bit. It's a very lonely street, and it's real charity for you to give him a little of your society. Upon my word, Babette, you're a very good girl! I wonder if we couldn't do something to help that policeman—you and I. I have a plan; now listen."

The plan, whatever it was, sent Babette almost flying home to her mistress, with dancing, shining eyes, glowing cheeks, and a heart almost bursting with delight and excitement—all of which she had to hide as best she might until the evening, for only then had she an opportunity to speak a few hurried words to the young princess in the momentary absence of the watchful and wary aunt.

The days passed on until only two intervened before the wedding of the Count Kolachewski with the Princess Olga Romanzeff. From his sister Prince Romanzeff had heard with some satisfaction—though it was of course of trifling importance—that his daughter had evidently overcome her repugnance to the marriage, her tears and complaints having ceased entirely, while she seemed to have quite recovered her spirits. The count was to bid adieu to his bachelor gayeties at a large masquerade ball that evening, which Prince Pomanzeff was able to attend, leaving his daughter alone with her aunt, who, as the eventful day approached, did not in the least relax her vigilance, in spite of the apparent docility of her charge.

On the previous evening Babette had paid a hurried visit to her faithful policeman, whose duty kept him in the vicinity of the palace only the first part of the night, from 10 till 2. The young man had then given the waiting-maid a note and a small package, both of which she had, immediately upon her return to the house, handed to her young mistress. The package contained only a small quantity of white powder.

Prince Romanzeff and his future son-in-law reached the already crowded ballroom rather early in the evening. They were passed on the stairs by a mask very handsomely dressed as Lohengrin, who entered the room almost beside them, and very soon after unmasked, showing the blue eyes and light brown hair of Harold Vincent.

"Conceited puppy!" snarled Count Kolachewski, gazing spitefully after the tall graceful figure—such a contrast to his own—strolling from one group to another, yet always somewhere in the neighborhood of the prince and his companion.

"For my part I feel much easier for the assurance his presence gives me that for this evening at least my daughter is safe," remarked the prince.

A few moments later Lohengrin wandered into one of the smaller rooms, watched a game of cards for a short time, then remasked, entered the lofty corridor and disappeared for half an hour.

Slowly he passed through the corridor and down the broad staircase, stopping now and then to exchange a jest with some entering mask. Reaching the street he quickened his pace, and walked on hastily for a block, then turned from the fashionable thoroughfare into a quiet side street, which very soon led him into one retired and shabby enough to have been miles away instead of close to the center of the great metropolis.

He stopped before the door of a smoky little cafe, evidently principally frequented by the working classes, and, entering, ran up a low staircase and knocked quickly at a door at the top, which was immediately opened by a young man in policeman's uniform. The room had no other occupant, and the two somewhat strange companions transacted the business which had brought them together behind a locked door. Only a few moments passed before they descended into the street; but a close inspection would have shown a strange change—black eyes instead of blue gleaming from under the mask, while the short hair, almost hidden by the muffler around the policeman's throat, had faded from black to light brown.

At the door the two men parted, the policeman calling his friend back for an instant as he moved away to ask hurriedly:

"You didn't forget to give her the sleeping powder?"

"No, indeed," replied Lohengrin, and he went his way, returning to the ball, where he continued to find his pleasure always in the vicinity of Prince Romanzeff, while the policeman walked on quickly whither his duty called him, to the neighborhood of the Palais Romanzeff.

When he arrived at his post he was not surprised to find that the policeman who preceded him had already departed, for he was fully half an hour late. Fortunately the street was very retired, and passers-by at that hour were very rare, and his breach of duty had been unnoticed. The weather, for the district, was mild; very little snow had as yet fallen; but the evening was raw, and the air laden with a dampness which seemed to penetrate to the very bones. Not a star was visible, and a thick fog lay like a veil over the city, making even the gas-lights appear little brighter than far-off stars in the gloom.

Up and down before the Romanzeff palace the policeman paced quickly, as if his whole duty was to guard that mansion and its inmates alone, stopping often before the great entrance gates to gaze up at the windows, coveting, doubtless, the warmth and comfort within, until the chill dampness compelled him to move on again.

Olga and her aunt had passed rather a busy evening, taking advantage of the absence of the gentlemen to set in order various weighty trifles in preparation for the all-important wedding day. Olga was glad of any excuse for constant motion and occupation, anthing to conceal and divert attention from the trepidation and excitement which had taken possession of her. At last, however, everything was complete, and Olga rather eagerly suggested retiring for the night.

Since Mademoiselle Romanzeff's arrival, a part of her plan of espoinage had been to occupy the sleeping-room with her niece, so that not even during the long hours of the night was the poor girl free, and she was always expected to retire at whatever hour best suited the elder lady.

On this night mademoiselle seemed in no hurry to seek the repose which her niece dutifully suggested she so much needed after the fatigues of the day, and the young lady was forced to wait, with what patience she could command, until her aunt had given her a detailed and minute description of her mother's and most of her relatives' weddings before the summons came to retire for the night.

At last the bell was rung for Babette and the glass of mulled wine which Mademoiselle Romanzeff considered an indispensable aid to slumber, and to which Babette added this evening a white powder, glancing fearfully about her before hastily stirring it into the wine; and presently quiet reigned in the palace.

As the last light was extinguished the policeman below stopped short before the gate, and for fully fifteen minutes stood immovable, gazing intently toward the gloomy mansion, its outlines almost distinguishable in the darkness. Suddenly he started forward eagerly, as he heard his name whispered breathlessly almost at his very elbow.

"Harold—oh, Harold!"

At that moment the sound of approaching footsteps became audible, and the policeman scarcely appearing to notice the two female figures who had left the palace and drawn near so noiselessly under cover of the darkness as to elude even his vigilance, said very softly, as he turned in the opposite direction:

"The carriage is waiting round the corner. I will join you immediately."

The two figures vanished in the gloom; the policeman quietly paced up and down until the solitary wayfarer was out of hearing, and then followed in their footsteps, murmuring exultantly as he, too, disappeared round the corner—

"She is won—we are gone over bank, bush and scaur;
They'll have fleet steeds that follow!" quoth young Lochinvar.

Immediately afterward the sound of swiftly-retreating carriage wheels left the Palais Romanzeff to silence and solitude.

Harold Vincent took his lady-love and her maid directly to the house of his sister in London, whither they were soon followed by Babette's happy lover. Here they remained until all preparations necessary for Harold's marriage with the Princess Olga were completed; and at last, one happy day just before Christmas, all the flags in a remote little village in Devonshire were waving and all the bells ringing to welcome the arrival of the much-loved young squire and his beautiful foreign bride.

Babette and the ex-policeman, now man and wife, came with the luggage, and immediately entered into proud possession of the pretty little lodge guarding the entrance to Harold Vincent's home.

Prince Romanzeff made no attempt to pursue his daughter. The report which he received on the day after her flight of her elopement with a policeman so filled his soul with horror that he swore such a renegade could have neither part nor lot with the illustrious family of Romanzeff. So he erased her name from the family Bible, and went on accumulating debts which there was now no hope whatever of paying.

A Texas Bat Cave.

Western Texas, says a correspondent, abounds in bats, and the collecting and shipping of "bat guano" bids fair to be one of the prominent industries of the State. About twenty miles north of San Antonio is one of these bat caves. The shaft is used only for hoisting out the guano, the entrance, both for man and bat, is at the natural portal in the center of an oak grove. In spite of the odor and the pungent ammonia I climbed half-way down the incline, but the creatures looked so uncanny upon a near approach that I was fain to beat a retreat, and stationing myself on a smooth rock, directly over the entrance, awaited as patiently as possible the time when they should see fit to come out.

Suddenly I was aware of a bat gyrating around the bottom of the pit in an irresolute, indefinite, but exceedingly rapid flight. And lo! instead of one there were three of them crossing and recrossing each other's tracks, and then "as quick as a wink" the pit was full of them! A stream of them was pouring from the archway into the bowl, like a stream of water from a sluiceway opening into the bottom of a tank, and like it they swirled around and around in a rapid whirlpool from the left to right, crowding so closely that they hid the rock on the opposite side, flooding the pit higher and higher, until they reached the brim, when they overflowed at a point just above where I was sitting and poured off between two trees toward the eastward.

At first I was afraid lest some clumsy one might strike me in the face, but I very soon saw that I was in no danger, for, however erratic their motions, they managed to avoid each other in spite of the fact that there were at least three bats to every cubic foot of space in a column full thirty feet in diameter, and all in rapid motion. Possibly they took me for a stump, for, though as the column swayed from side to side I was at times in the very thick of them, none of them so much as grazed me. The head of the column led off due east and the rest followed in a straight line, though the individual members acted on the principle of "diversity in unity," for they never retained their relative positions for a moment, but snarled themselves up incessantly, while single ones, crazier than their fellows, turned two or three somersaults on their own hook, and even then were sucked back into the current and swept on by it. The whirr of the myriad wings was tremendous! Nothing is more noiseless than the flight of a single bat as he declines "to come into the hat," but the beating of those thousand wings was like the roar of a tempest! They made no other sound, their shrill squeaking being hushed as they came out of the cave. It was exactly 7:15 o'clock when the first bat appeared; and ten minutes later, when I turned to watch the direction of their flight, the head of the column was lost in the distance. The superintendent told me that often when they have come out early he has marked the column for fully ten miles, still keeping together, and all heading in one direction. Even with a powerful field glass he has never been able to perceive any deviation from the direction, whatever it may be, that they take at starting. Darkness descended while I watched the stream as, with undiminished volume, it poured out of the archway, swirled around and flowed eastward.

An artificial fuel is made from anthracite coal dust by a Philadelphia company. The new fuel consists of the coal dust, of which thousands of tons are annually wasted in the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania, mixed with pitch or some similar substance. This is pressed and cut into pieces about the shape and size of hen's eggs.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Elections were held in thirty-three States. The nature of the contest in each State and the result—in some instances subject to change by later returns—are given below:

ALABAMA.

Alabama elected 8 Representatives in Congress. The present delegation is entirely Democratic. Early returns indicated the re-election of an entire Democratic delegation to the next Congress.

ARKANSAS.

Arkansas elected 5 Representatatives in Congress—1 more than she has at present. The delegation is now Democratic. The returns received showed that the State would again send a solid Democratic delegation to Congress.

CALIFORNIA.

California elected a Governor and other State officers, a legislature and 6 Representatives in Congress—2 more than at present. The State gave Hancock 39 majority over Garfield. Of its present Representatives 2 are Republicans and 2 Democrats. Early returns indicated a Democratic victory for the State ticket by from 2,000 to 3,000 majority, and the election of four Democratic Representatives to Congress.

COLORADO.

Colorado elected a Governor and other State officers, a legislature (which will choose a United States Senator) and 1 Representative in Congress. The State gave Garfield 2,803 plurality over Hancock. Its present Representative is a Republican. Ex-Senator Chaffee, chairman of the Republican State committee, claimed the State by a reduced majority for governor, and the legislature and congressmen. T. M. Patterson, chairman of the Democratic State committee, claimed the State for the Democrats.

CONNECTICUT.

Connecticut elected a governor and other State officers, a legislature and 4 Representatives in Congress. The State gave Garfield a plurality of 2,656 over Hancock. It now has 3 Republican and 1 Democratic Representatives. Early returns gave the State to the Democrats by from 3,000 to 5,000 majority for governor, and indicated that the congressional delegation to the next Congress would stand 3 Democrats to 1 Republican.

DELAWARE.

Delaware elected a governor, a legislature (which will choose a United States Senator) and 1 Representative in Congress. The State gave Hancock a majority of 1,142 over Garfield. Its present Representative is a Democrat. The Democrats claimed the State and the Representative in Congress.

FLORIDA.

Florida elected a legislature and 2 Representatives. Its present Representatives are Democrats. The Democrats in Florida elected a majority of members to the legislature and claimed both Congressmen, while the Republicans claimed one Congressman.

GEORGIA.

Georgia elected 10 Representatives in Congress, 10 in all, 1 more than it now has. Its present Representatives are all Democrats. The Democrats claimed the entire Democratic delegations to the next Congress, although the contest in two districts was close.

ILLINOIS.

Illinois elected a State treasurer, superintendent of instruction, a legislature (which will choose a United States Senator) and 20 Representatives, 1 more than it now has. The State gave Garfield a majority of 13,762. Of its present Representatives 13 are Republicans and 6 Democrats. There was much scrolling throughout the State, and returns received indicated the election of the Republican State ticket by reduced majorities.

INDIANA.

Indiana elected a secretary of state and other State officers, a legislature and 13 Representatives of Congress. The State gave Garfield a majority of 6,642. Of its present Representatives 8 are Republicans and 5 Democrats. The Democrats elected their State ticket, according to early returns, by majorities ranging from 5,000 to 15,000.

IOWA.

Iowa elected a secretary of state and other State officers, and 11 Representatives in Congress, two more than it has now. Last year the Republican candidate for governor had 27,000 majority. All of its present Representatives are Republicans. The Republican State ticket was successful by an estimated majority of 30,000. Murphy (Democrat) was elected to Congress in the second district, and the vote in two other Congressional districts was close.

KANSAS.

Kansas elected a governor and other State officers, a legislature (which will choose a United States Senator) and 7 Representatives, four more than it now has. The State gave Garfield 41,862 majority. Its present Representatives are all Republicans. The Republican State ticket was elected and the entire Republican congressional delegation to the next Congress was claimed.

KENTUCKY.

Kentucky elected 11 Representatives, one more than it has now. All of its present Representatives are Democrats but one. Early returns indicated that the Republicans had gained one or two Congressmen, although the vote in some instances was very close.

LOUISIANA.

Louisiana elected 6 Representatives. All of its present Representatives are Democrats but one. Five of the Democratic candidates were declared by early returns to be elected, while the Republicans claimed the election of W. P. Kellogg in the third district.

MARYLAND.

Maryland elected State judges and 6 Representatives. The State gave a Democratic majority of 13,590 for comptroller last year. Its present Representatives are all Democrats but one. A gain of one Republican Congressman—L. E. McComas in the sixth district—was reported.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Massachusetts elected a governor and other State officers, a legislature (which will choose a United States Senator) and 12 Representatives, one more than it now has. The vote for governor in 1881 was: Republican, 95,639; Democratic, 54,586; Greenback, 4,889; Prohibition, 1,646. All of its present Representatives are Republicans but one. Benjamin F. Butler was elected governor and three of the eleven congressmen were claimed by the Democrats. Governor Butler 30,166 votes to 16,873 for Bishop. The Democrats also made heavy gains in both branches of the legislature.

MICHIGAN.

Michigan elected a secretary of state and other State officers, a legislature (which will choose a United States Senator) and 11 Representatives, 2 more than it now has. Garfield's majority over Hancock was 17,501. Its present Representatives are all Republicans. Early returns put the result for governor in doubt. The success of the rest of the Republican State ticket and a Republican majority in the legislature were claimed by the Republican State committee. The Democrats claimed a gain of one or two in the Congressional delegation.

MINNESOTA.

Minnesota elected a legislature (which will choose a United States Senator) and 5 Representatives, 2 more than it now has. Its present Representatives are all Republicans. Republicans were successful, electing a majority of their candidates for the legislature, and claiming the full congressional delegation.

MISSISSIPPI.

Mississippi elected 7 Representatives, a gain of one. Its present Representatives consist of 5 Democrats and 1 Republican. From early returns received at Jackson, Republicans claimed 2 and possibly 3 of the Congressmen.

MISSOURI.

Missouri elected a supreme court judge, superintendent of public instruction, a railroad commissioner, a legislature and 14 Representatives, one more than it now has. The State gave Hancock 19,907 majority. Its present Representatives are divided between 1 Republican, 8 Democrats and 4 Greenbackers. The Democratic State ticket was victorious, and the election of the entire Democratic congressional candidates was claimed, while the Republicans claimed the election of McCloud, their candidate for Congress in the thirteenth district.

NEBRASKA.

Nebraska elected a governor and other State officers, a legislature (which will choose a United States Senator) and 3 Representatives—a gain of 2—and voted on a woman-suffrage amendment. It gave Garfield 32,211 majority. Its present Representative is a Republican. The Republican State ticket was successful and all three candidates for Congress were claimed elected, while the Democratic State committee claimed the election of Munger, their candidate for Congress in the third district.

NEVADA.

Nevada elected a governor and other State officers, a legislature and 1 Representative. It gave Hancock a majority of 770. Its present Representative is a Democrat. Early returns indicated the election of the Democratic candidates on the State ticket and the Republican candidate for Congress.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

New Hampshire elected a governor and three railroad commissioners, a legislature (which will choose a United States Senator) and 2 Representatives—a loss of 1. It gave Garfield 3,341 majority. Its present Representatives are Republicans. On the evening after election William E. Chandler telegraphed to President Arthur as follows: We have elected two Congressmen and the legislature by a large majority. Hale (Republican candidate for governor) will probably be elected by a small majority.

NEW JERSEY.

New Jersey elected six State senators, a full assembly and seven Representatives. Of its present Representatives 4 are Republicans and 3 Democrats. The next legislature will elect a United States Senator. Robeson, Republican candidate for Congress, was defeated. Sufficient gains were reported made by the Democrats in the election of candidates for the legislature to insure a Democratic legislature in joint ballot.

NEW YORK.

New York elected a governor, lieutenant-governor, chief judge of the court of appeals, a State assembly and 34 Representatives, a gain of 1. In 1880 Garfield received 555,544 votes to 534,511 for Hancock and 20,286 for Cooper. Of its present Representatives 19 are Republicans, 15 are Democrats and 1 is Independent. Cleveland was elected governor over Folger by a majority estimated at more than 150,000 votes. The legislature went Democratic and a Democratic gain in the Congressional delegation was claimed. In New York city, which gave Cleveland about 77,000 majority, Edson for mayor and the entire Democratic city ticket was elected over the united Citizens' and Republican ticket.

NORTH CAROLINA.

North Carolina elected an associate judge of the supreme court, 6 superior court judges, a legislature (which will choose a United States Senator), and 9 Representatives, a gain of one. The State gave Hancock 8,334 majority. All of its present Representatives are Democrats but one. The Democrats elected their State officers and a majority of candidates for the legislature, and the Republicans claimed the election of one and perhaps three Congressmen.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Pennsylvania elected a governor, a lieutenant-governor, secretary of internal affairs, supreme judge, 25 State senators, and a full assembly, and 28 Representatives, a gain of one. Four State tickets were in the field, viz.: Stalwart Republican, Independent Republican, Democratic and Greenback-Labor. The vote for state treasurer last year was: Republican, 265,293; Democrat, 258,471; Independent Republican, 49,984. Pennsylvania's present Representatives consist of 18 Republicans, 7 Democrats and 2 Greenbackers. Pattison, Democratic candidate for governor, was elected, estimates based upon early returns putting his plurality at about 30,000. Beaver, Republican candidate for governor, carried Philadelphia by about 5,000 plurality. The total vote of Stewart, Independent Republican candidate for governor, was estimated at about 75,000. The Democrats also gained several Representatives and made gains in the legislature.

RHODE ISLAND.

Rhode Island elected 2 Representatives. Its present Representatives are Republicans. Both Republican candidates for the next Congress were victorious.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

South Carolina elected a governor and other State officers, a legislature (which will choose a United States Senator) and 7 Representatives, a gain of two. The State gave Hancock 7,614 majority. Of its present Representatives, 2 are Republicans and 4 are Democrats. The entire Democratic State ticket was elected by an estimated majority of 50,000. The Democrats claimed the election of every Democratic candidate for Congress, while the Republicans claimed the election of one Congressman.

TENNESSEE.

Tennessee elected a governor, a legislature (which will choose a United States Senator) and 10 Representatives. It gave Hancock 16,182 majority. Of its present Representatives, 3 are Republicans and 7 are Democrats. Early returns gave the Democrats nine Representatives and the Republicans one.

TEXAS.

Texas elected a governor and other State officers, a legislature (which will choose a United States Senator), and 11 Representatives, a gain of 5. It gave Hancock 75,825 majority. Of its present Representatives 4 are Democrats and 1 is a Greenbacker. The entire Democratic State ticket was elected by majorities estimated at from 60,000 to 80,000, and the legislature is overwhelmingly Democratic. One Congressman was claimed by the Republicans. The vote in several Congressional districts was close.

VIRGINIA.

Virginia elected 10 Representatives, a gain of 1. Of its present Representatives 2 are Republicans, 2 are Readjusters and 5 are regular Democrats. The contest this year was between the Democrats and the Readjuster Coalitionists, and early returns indicated that the next congressional deputation would be nearly equal.

WISCONSIN.

Wisconsin elected a legislature and 9 Representative, a gain of 1. Of its present Representatives 6 are Republicans and 2 are Democrats. Early returns indicated the election of five Republican and four Democratic Congressmen. The Democrats gained in members of the legislature.

An estimate made soon after the elections, gave the Republicans in the next Congress 146 members, the Democrats 177 and Independents 2.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

Eastern and Middle States.

While in a state of mental aberration Mrs. Margaret Seguin, wife of Dr. Edward C. Seguin, a prominent New York physician, killed her three children and then committed suicide. She took the children to a room on the top floor of her house, in West Twentieth street, locked the door, blindfolded the children—two boys and one girl—and tied their hands behind their backs, and then shot them. Then she shot herself. No cause is known for the crime except that Mrs. Seguin had become temporarily insane. The family consisted of Dr. Seguin, Mrs. Margaret Seguin and their three little children, Edward D., John Van Duyn and Jeannette, a bright little girl of four years, and the special pet of her father. The two boys were five and six years old respectively. The bodies of the insane woman and her children were found by her brother, Dr. Amidon. Mrs. Seguin was a handsome and intelligent woman, thirty-two years of age. For some days previous to the terrible tragedy she had been laboring under great depression of spirits, and her husband had arranged to take her and the children on a trip to Niagara Falls in the hope that a change of scene would have a beneficial effect upon her health.

A fire in New York destroyed the Alhambra sporting theatre, a place given up to boxing matches and low variety performances.

A deputation of four astronomers from Germany, who have come to this country to witness the transit of Venus on December 6, arrived in New York a few days ago.

Frederick Hutchinson, of Easton, Me., in a sudden crazy fit, cut his wife's throat and then his own, inflicting wounds from which both died in a short time.

An ocean steamer brought to New York the other day 395 Mormon proselyte emigrants, principally from Great Britain and Scandinavia. They were in charge of Elder George Stringfellow, who, with twenty-seven other elders, has been doing missionary work in the Old World. The party left for Utah.

An explosion at Chapman's metallic cartridge factory in Sheffield, Conn., destroyed the building and injured seven workmen, one fatally.

L. E. Myers, American amateur champion short distance runner, beat W. G. George, the English amateur champion, at a half-mile run in New York.

Dr. Protbe, of Buenos Ayres, South America, has twenty-two ostriches now lodged at Central Park, New York, with which he intends to start an ostrich farm near some Southern city. He has a successful ostrich farm at Buenos Ayres.

South and West.

One night last December two children of a Gibbons family and a young lady staying with them were murdered at Ashland, Ky., and the house they were in was burned. Soon afterward William Neal, Ellis Craft and George Ellis were arrested and charged with the murder. George Ellis confessed, and implicated the other two. It was found necessary to remove them from Catlettsburg for safety. On the 5th of January last they were put on a boat by stealth, and started for Maysville. A crowd seized another boat and pursued, but failed to overtake them. George Ellis was tried, convicted and lynched by a crowd. Ellis Craft and William Neal were afterward tried, under the protection of a strong military guard. Ellis Craft was found guilty of murder on Neal's testimony, appealed for a new trial and obtained it. Neal and Craft were then placed in jail at Lexington. A few days ago they were taken from Lexington to Catlettsburg for a new trial, and by Governor Blackburn's order they were accompanied by two infantry companies and a section of a battery of artillery from Louisville, one infantry company from Lexington and one from Maysville, about 300 soldiers in all. The prisoners obtained a change of venue to Grayson, Carter county, and measures were taken to remove them by way of the Ohio river to Maysville. Citizens of Ashland proceeded to Catlettsburg and demanded the prisoners of Major Allen, who commanded the troops. The demand was refused, and a collision was barely avoided at that time. The troops with the prisoners went on board a steamer to proceed on their way, and the citizens returned to Ashland, reaching there before the boat did. About twenty-five young men endeavored to intercept the boat, seizing a ferryboat and endeavored to intercept the steamer. The troops opened fire on the ferryboat and then on the crowd on shore. Six persons were killed and about thirty wounded.

A young woman named Marie Nette, while gathering tamarack gum in the woods near Chippewa Falls, Wis., was killed and devoured by bears.

Flames in Baltimore destroyed the Arlington variety theatre. John Pearson, a young man, was burned to death, and several other persons were injured.

James W. Simonton, a prominent journalist and for many years manager of the New York Associated Press, died at his residence near Napa, Cal., aged fifty-eight years. On the same day Willard P. Hall, ex-governor of Missouri, died at St. Joseph, at the age of sixty-four years.

Up to the 4th there were 2,079 cases of yellow fever and 183 deaths reported in Pensacola, Fla.

Alexander H. Stephens, governor-elect of Georgia, was inaugurated at Atlanta with appropriate ceremonies.

From Washington.

During October the national debt was decreased $15,629,180.55, leaving cash in the treasury, $275,386,199.65.

The coinage executed at the various United States mints during October consisted of 233,550 gold pieces, worth $3,474,000; 2,300,000 standard silver dollars; 710,000 dimes, worth $71,000, and 4,190,000 minor coins, worth $79,000; total coinage, 7,433,550 pieces, worth $5,924,100.

The payments made from the treasury by warrants during October were as follows: On account of civil and miscellaneous, $5,647,490.11; on account of war, $5,279,501.73; on account of navy, $1,735,714.41; on account of interior—Indians, $654,466.74; on account of interior—pensions, $13,500.90; total, $13,330,673.89.

The report of the assessor of the District of Columbia shows that the assessed value of taxable real estate in the District on June 30, 1882, was a little more than $92,500,000. To this may be added the value of the property of the United States, which was more than $85,000,000 on June 30.

The interior department has decided in effect that seven years' absence may be taken as proof presumptive of a soldier's death, and such proof shall warrant the issue of a pension to his family, if other requirements have been complied with. Heretofore positive proof of the soldier's death was required, which in many cases it was impossible to produce.

The operations of the 5,491 authorized money order offices of the United States during the last fiscal year reached the sum of $113,400,118.21 in orders issued, and of $113,388,301.90 in orders paid and repaid, a gain in each case of about eight per cent. The fees received from the public amounted to $1,053,710.55, an increase of nearly nine per cent. There were 377,443 international money orders issued, of the value of $6,536,514.48, and 117,883 such orders paid, amounting to $2,453,462.79; while the total amount of fees paid by the public was $145,641.25, so that the domestic and international money orders issued during the year aggregated $119,936,632.69, and the orders paid with the repayments of over $115,000,000.

President Arthur has appointed George E. Waring, Jr., of Newport, R. I., a member of the National board of health, vice Charles F. Folsom, of Massachusetts, resigned.

Seven of the vacancies which will occur in the United States Senate on the 4th of March next have been filled. Three of the Senators elected are Republican, three Democratic and one a Readjuster. Fourteen more seats remain to be filled, of which seven are now held by Republicans and seven by Democrats.

Augustus C. Soteldo, for nine months a prisoner on the charge of having killed his brother, A. M. Soteldo, during a fracas in the editorial rooms of the Washington *Republican*, was acquitted, the jury bringing in a verdict of not guilty without leaving their seats. A. M. Soteldo was a journalist, and certain charges of disreputable conduct had been made against him in the *Republican*. Calling with his younger brother, Augustus, upon the managing editor, Clarence M. Barton, a struggle occurred, during which the elder Soteldo was mortally wounded, and his brother was arrested, charged with having fired the fatal shot.

The values of the imports of merchandise into the United States during the twelve months ended September 30, 1882, were $749,633,347, and during the twelve months ended September 30, 1881, $645,738,706, showing an increase of $103,899,641. The values of the exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the United States during the twelve months ended September 30, were $733,491,478, and during the twelve months ended September 30, 1881, $885,982,936, showing a decrease of $148,491,458.

Chief Brooks, of the secret service division, has been informed that counterfeit $10 notes of the series of 1875 have appeared in New York city.

Rear-Admiral Charles H. Poor, on the retired list since 1870, died the other day of apoplexy at his residence in Washington. He had been in the United States naval service since 1825.

Foreign News.

One hundred soldiers were drowned during the recent cyclone at Manila, Philippine Islands.

At a meeting of the Longfellow memorial committee, held in London, it was decided to place a bust of Longfellow in the poet's corner of Westminster Abbey.

In the British house of commons the Gibson amendment substituting, as requisite for the declaration of closure in debate, a two-thirds majority for the bare majority proposed by the government, was rejected by a vote of 238 yeas to 322 nays. The Irish members voted with the government, their action having been decided by a majority of one.

Attacks upon the Jews recommenced in Presburg, Hungary. Drunken rioters plundered their shops and killed a woman. Ten rioters were arrested.

A Berlin dispatch says that the German government proposes to prohibit the importation of American swine, pork and sausage meat on account of the frequent existence therein of trichinosis.

Several villages in Northern Syria have been destroyed by an earthquake.

Dr. Schweinfurth, the explorer, writes that all the provinces of Egypt lying south and west of Khartoum are in the hands of fanatical insurgents, followers of the False Prophet, and that Khartoum is only hanging on by a thread. The army has been cut down by constant disastrous combats with the False Prophet, and is reduced to half its original size. The mass of the population believe in the ever victorious False Prophet. Six thousand men, Dr. Schweinfurth says, were massacred in June by Mahdi's army, which is reported to number 150,000 men, and is desperately brave. As soon as the town of Obeid has fallen the army, it is expected, will march on Khartoum. Dr. Schweinfurth also states that the governor of the Soudan estimates that during the war 30,000 of the False Prophet's followers have perished.

A fire broke out at 12 o'clock at night in the Halifax (N. S.) poor asylum, and the flames leaped from cellar to roof in almost an instant, causing the utmost terror and excitement among the 500 inmates, all of whom were asleep. The persons in the lower part of the building were rescued by the firemen, but in the upper wards, far above the roar of the flames, were heard the cries of the patients who were roasting to death. Some were seen to dash themselves against the windows and cling to the sashes until their strength was exhausted or their hands were burned off, and they fell back into the caldron of flames. About thirty-one persons—eight men and twenty-three women—were burned to death.

Thirty workmen were buried alive by an explosion in a colliery at Derby, England.

A serious riot occurred in a suburb of Vienna, a large crowd of workmen and others stoning the police and destroying the police station, wounding the commissary in charge. Troops were sent to the scene of disturbance and restored order. Twelve workmen and several of the police were injured, the latter very seriously. Many of the rioters were arrested.

Children Carried Off by Wolves.

A correspondent writes to the Indian *Pioneer*: "The wolves are carrying off children at a terrible rate. A poor little child was taken away and eaten (only the lower part of one leg being found) from the lines of the Twenty-seventh Punjaub infantry a short time ago. Another child was carried off and eaten (only the head being found) from the door of the house of a poor, old, half-blind coolie. Last night an ayah's child was carried off from inside a walled inclosure in an officer's compound, the wolf jumping over two children and taking a third lying close to its mother, who, poor creature, ran shrieking after it. The children are apparently always seized by the throat, so their cries are not heard."

A Tunisian Court.

In Tunis, the highest judge in the land is the bey himself. The subordinate judges are the commanders of towns and the governors of provinces. If a person is