

A CONFEDERATE HOME.

THE NOBLE CHARITY ESTABLISHED AT AUSTIN, TEX.

It Originated with the John R. Hood Camp of Confederate Veterans—Has Done Much for North and South—Several Inmates Restored to Health.

The appeal for aid to the "Confederate home" at Austin, Tex., comes with peculiar force to every generous mind; for now that all thoughtful men look upon the civil war as one of those conflicts which, "in the providence of God, must come," there is a growing feeling that all its victims should be kept from want.

Of course, no nation could with any consistency extend aid to those who had fought against it, and the states were much restricted by constitutional enactments; nevertheless several of them have done much, as they gained in ability, for their disabled soldiers. The "Home" at Austin has done much with small means and is growing.

As a result of the organization of the John R. Hood Camp of Confederate Veterans, which, in 1885, named a committee to begin the work, Maj. Joseph H. Stewart, who lately canvassed several northern cities for aid, was made president and Capt. Charles H. Powell secretary. With the first funds raised they bought fifteen acres near Austin, on which was a seven room house, with structures for stock and poultry, and at this place some fifty disabled veterans have already been given a temporary or permanent home.

The accounts of expenses are such as to excite a sad smile in the northern reader accustomed to the almost lavish appropriations for soldiers' homes. For instance, nothing is paid for medical attendance; the physicians of Austin alternate in donating their services, and they have had remarkable success in curing some chronic ailments. The bills for medicines are very small, the druggists of Austin filling all prescriptions at the prime cost of the drugs. And for provisions the net outlay is small, because such of the veterans as are able work at gardening and the care of pigs and poultry, and so are largely self supporting.

Nevertheless the resources are totally inadequate to provide for all veterans who really need help. Many ways of raising money have been resorted to, and by a gift concert scheme about \$11,000 was secured.

On Nov. 1, 1886, the home was opened, the first three inmates being men who had enlisted from Alabama, Louisiana and Texas. Sixteen were received the first winter, and of the fifty taken in all, seven have died and many have been restored to health and returned to their friends. Maj. Stewart has received \$2,900 cash in Boston, and as much more from other cities, and has but fairly got the enterprise before him as a charitable yet. One of the directors is a Federal general, and the home has the indorsement of the G. A. R. of Texas, which at its last state encampment at Austin adopted resolutions requesting the Texas legislature to endow the institution with public funds. This could not be done, however, as the constitution of Texas forbids appropriations for any purpose not specified therein.

There is a good deal of character in the old soldier, be he where he may, and a correspondent of The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, who lately visited the home, gives some entertaining sketches of the inmates. Among them is one Charles Henry Godwin, of Dorsetshire, England, a sailor, who found himself one of the crew of the Confederate cruiser Alabama by what he claims a mistake, but declined to stand by an fight it out. He served in the Crimean war on the British steamer Trent, and after being in an American merchant ship engaged, in blockade running. He was with the Alabama when she went down, was

picked up by a French pilot boat and afterwards obtained his written discharge, which reads as follows: "Aide to dieu l'aidra." This is to certify that Charles Godwin, captain of After Guard, Confederate States steamer Alabama, has this day been paid and honorably discharged from the service of the Confederate States.

CONFEDERATE HOME.

Mr. Francis E. Warren, whom President Harrison has appointed governor of Wyoming territory, was born in Hingham, Mass., about forty-four years ago. When a boy of 17 he enlisted in the Forty-ninth Massachusetts volunteers, and rose from the ranks to be captain. At Fort Hudson while a corporal he distinguished himself by volunteering to perform a desperate mission. In 1868 he went west and settled at Magic City in Wyoming territory. He became a clerk in a furniture house, and the proprietor of a saloon, and eventually a proprietor of the business. He is now president of the Warren Live Stock company, a director in the Cheyenne and Northern Railroad company, and a stockholder in electric light and gas companies.

Governor Warren has been territorial treasurer, president of a legislative council, and twice a member of the assembly; chairman of the territorial Republican committee; an alderman of Cheyenne, and once its mayor. He was for two years territorial governor under President Arthur.



KING JOHN OF ABYSSINIA.

KING JOHN OF ABYSSINIA.

THE LAST ROYAL DESCENDANT OF QUEEN OF SHEBA.

A Wonderful Country—A Long History—Broken by 1,000 Years of Obscurity—They Annihilate Three Egyptian Armies—Italy Gains on King John—His Death.

The recent death of King John of Abyssinia ends the oldest royal line in the world. Though we might reject the claim of the Abyssinians that their monarchs were descended in a direct line from King Solomon and the noted "Queen of Sheba," and there seem to be good reasons for accepting it—still the royal line is very old. There are records of Abyssinian affairs from the establishment of Christianity, about 400 years after Christ, to the entrance of the Portuguese, 1,000 years later; and the record is there broken by the long civil wars, but there is no doubt that King Theodore and King John were of the old royal stock.

It is, next to Egypt, the most interesting of all the countries of the east, having been for over 1,000 years a center of island of Christianity in an ocean of Mohammedanism, and interest in it has greatly revived since 1863 by the British invasion, the Egyptian war and war with the Mahdi, and finally by the handing over of the task of conquest to Italy, which government has made small progress in the work. At present Italy has some 20,000 troops in the country, and her people are well as all the people of Europe are intensely interested in the result.

This part of Abyssinian history begins with 1865, when King Theodore began to oppress foreigners, and in 1867 England, enraged at the imprisonment of her consuls and torture of her missionaries, dispatched an army of some 12,000 Scotch and Indian troops, under Lord Napier, who pushed at once for the interior and captured the great fortress of Gondar. King Theodore killed himself when the city surrendered. The English returned at once, bringing away the captives and the only son of Theodore; he was educated in England, but died of consumption, and was laid in a tomb in the royal precincts of St. George's chapel, which is attached to Windsor castle. After a bloody civil war, Prince Dejaz Kidanemariam (John), of the old royal house, was crowned in 1873 as emperor of Ethiopia, and Negus (king) of Abyssinia. The old Coptic race which he represented is said to be reduced to some 8,000,000, while the Gallas, the invading mountaineers of the south, are twice as many; but now they are united against all foreigners.

Meanwhile the port of Massowah, on the Red sea, was given to Egypt, and a frightful war with Abyssinia followed, in which the Egyptian army, numbering some 25,000 men, was annihilated. Of the first two not a man escaped. In the last war many English and American officers, among them Gen. Loring, and these escaped. The English again interfered with a proposition to give up Massowah to the Abyssinians, as it is their only seaport; but the whole Mohammedan world cried out in fanatical opposition to it, as there is an old prophecy among them that if the Christians of Abyssinia ever get firmly planted at Massowah they will cross the Red sea, destroy the holy city of Mecca and the tomb of the Prophet, and thus destroy the unity of the Moslem world. England, to appease her Mohammedan subjects in India, Egypt and elsewhere, withheld Massowah from King John and handed it over to the Italians, who were just then seized with the colonizing fever.

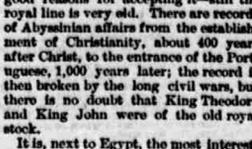
Immediate war resulted. It had been discovered in these various expeditions that the interior valleys and plateaus of Abyssinia are delightful, while that of the narrow strip of lowland on the coast is simply desolate. Even in the cold season the thermometer frequently marks 100 degrees, zero, while during the hot and rainy months the white men are completely prostrated. From this land of death the country rises very abruptly to rocky plateaus to a general level of 7,000 feet, and from this level sharp mountain ranges rise 3,000 feet higher. Beyond these ridges and in depressions of the great plateau are many valleys of marvelous fertility, where grain and fruits may be produced in such abundance that the country, as a whole, could sustain in great affluence more than five times its present population. But the routes thereto are contested by the fiercest and most warlike races, who rarely give or ask quarter. And at the beginning of the war it was estimated that King John had 240,000 troops of this character.

The statesmen of Italy profess to be alarmed at the great emigration of their people to the two Americas, and report that 3,000,000 Italians are now domiciled in other countries. They desire a colony where their immigrants would be of use to the mother country, and undoubtedly Central Abyssinia will furnish it—if they can hold it. Massowah is only a week by steamer from Naples, through the Suez canal, England, Turkey, and Egypt are most anxious that the Italians should succeed, France is for the present neutralized, Germany is indifferent and Russia pretends to be, but it is significant that many of her Cossacks are in the Abyssinian army and that the somewhat famous Hetman Atchinnoff was a declared ally of King John. The first event of the war was the massacre of a detachment of 600 Italians at Dongol, a man escaped—the Italian army, under Gen. San Marzano, was defeated by a desire for revenge as well as by patriotism.

UNCLE SAM'S "NAVEE."

THE PENACOLA, SUNK IN DRY DOCK—Admiral Kimberly—The Last German Ship.

Here is a cut of the Penacola, recently sunk in dry dock at Norfolk, Va. Though not at present a first rate by any means, the Penacola has had an eventful history, and she has on many occasions acted as flag ship. During the civil war she served in the blockading squadrons. She is an unarmored wooden screw steamer of the second rate, is 230.5 feet between perpendiculars, and has 44.6 feet breadth of beam, her displacement being 3,000 tons, her maximum draft 30 feet and her maximum speed 10.9 knots an hour. She was launched in 1858.



Admiral Louis Ashfield Kimberly, who was in command of the Pacific squadron of the United States at the time of the storm, was born in Troy, N. Y., in 1830. His father, a practicing physician, removed soon after the son's birth to Chicago, then a mere collection of a few dwellings around Fort Dearborn. Dr. Kimberly became one of the incorporators of the town of Chicago and occupied prominent positions there.

In 1846 young Kimberly was appointed to the United States Naval Academy by President Polk. His appointment was secured by the Illinois delegation, among them being Stephen A. Douglas and John Wentworth. After being graduated Kimberly passed through the subordinate grades, being commissioned lieutenant in 1853 and lieutenant commander in 1862. When the civil war came on he was serving on the Potomac, but soon after was transferred to the Hartford, Admiral Farragut's flagship. Kimberly was with Farragut when the forts below New Orleans were passed, and during the operations against Vicksburg. Indeed he participated in all the conflicts of the old Hartford, and was "killed" enough experience for one officer.

At the battle of Mobile bay Kimberly acquitted himself with distinction. The captain of the vessel in his official report said: "To Lieutenant Commander Kimberly, the executive officer, I am indebted, not only for the fine example of coolness and self-possession which he set to those ADMIRAL KIMBERLY.

Kimberly was known for the excellent condition to which he had brought everything belonging to the fighting department of the ship, in consequence of which there was no confusion anywhere, even when from the terrible slaughter at some of the guns it might have been looked for."

A story is told of the admiral when he was a youngster in the rescue of those on board a British ship which foundered. Kimberly was one who volunteered to go to the rescue. After all had been recovered the wife of the captain of the sinking ship discovered that she had left her pet dog locked in the cabin. Midshipman Kimberly made a dash for the cabin. The door was locked but he burst it in. The dog, not understanding that a friend had come to save him, barked and showed his teeth so that the midshipman was forced to throw a cloak over him. Then he picked him up and carried him to his mistress and received her thanks therefor.

Admiral Kimberly was married in 1874, at Frankfurt, Germany, to a daughter of Capt. Cushman, of the navy. Miss Cushman, who was 18 years of age, was completing her studies. The admiral is nearly six feet high and quick in his motions. His complexion is bronzed by the many suns he has sailed under.

An Old Time Muster. A veteran correspondent of The Bucksport Clipper describes a muster that took place in Hampden six years ago, of which he was a part. The first sound that struck his ear in the morning was the martial music of the Carmel band, on its way to the field, and soon the road was full of tramping soldiers. The state militia of those days were not required to dress in any but their usual clothing, and their appearance was not brilliant by any means; but the gay uniforms of the Bangor company, Capt. Bryant, the Hampden rifles, Capt. Hannibal Hamlin, and the Hampden light infantry, Capt. Snow, shone out like stars in the linden sky, and added greatly to the whole display. Capt. Hamlin was every inch a soldier, and his horsehair plume was a sight to see. One novel feature of the Hampden muster was the "sailor company." A month before the muster, all the sea faring people, captains, mates and seamen, including some of the larger boys, made up their minds that they would have a little diversion on their own hook and in their own way on the interesting occasion. So they organized a company, drilled and went to muster, too. Their appearance on the field with their blue jackets, tarpaulin hats with a liberal display of black ribbons hanging as neck bands, was neat and trim, and they were the admiration of all observers.—Lewiston Journal.

Joel Chandler Harris Embarrassed. As the street car rolled into West End, the other day, an elderly lady remarked: "Daughter, Joel Chandler Harris lives over that way." "Does he, ma?" said the younger lady. "Do you know where Joel Chandler Harris lives?" inquired the mother of one of the passengers. The gentleman addressed blushed a little. "Um—what does he do?" he asked. "Oh, he writes things for the paper, I believe," was the answer, "but I don't know." "Daughter, what does Mr. Harris do?" "I don't know, I'm sure," replied the young lady. "I simply heard somebody say that he lived out that way." Then the gentleman asked the driver if he could point out Mr. Harris' house, and the driver turned red and stared at the questioner and stammered out an answer. Both ladies looked hard at the stranger and at each other, and suddenly became very silent. The car stopped and Mr. Joel Chandler Harris lost no time in getting out and turning his steps homeward. It gives a man a funny feeling to hear questions asked about him in public by strangers.—Atlanta Constitution.

"Sam" Carpenter, the well known railroad man, does not care for theatres or social affairs, but he has a weakness for studying up and inflicting upon his friends the queerest and most unexpected jokes.

THE NEW ATAXIS CURE.

INTRODUCED INTO EUROPE BY DR. MOUTCHOUKOWSKY.

If the Plan is as Good as the Name It Unquestionably It is Sure to Do Suffering Humanity a Great Deal of Good—Hanging for Nervous Weakness.

The physicians of Paris, ever ready to try novelties in hope of perfecting their methods, have adopted from the Russian doctor, Moutchoukowsky, and greatly improved, a system of suspending patients for the cure of that peculiar affliction called "l'ecceurisme," which in America we are familiar with that stage of the disease which renders the victim incapable of bending his spine readily or using his legs, but in France, owing, the physicians say, "to the high life of Paris," cases are often found in which there is absolutely no feeling below the knees. The patient does not know when his feet touch the ground, and it is somewhat amusing to walk while feeling as if he was suspended in the air.

American surgeons have often employed suspension simply for convenience while treating the spine. Moutchoukowsky conceived the idea that, independent of any other treatment, the suspension itself brought benefit, and tried it on many cases at Odessa. The French at the Salpêtrière have carried the matter much farther, and have effected some such remarkable cures that the practice has become a regular "fad," and now the visitors to that noted medical institute may see any day a dozen or more persons literally hanging by the neck and shoulders, with a gruesome resemblance to executed criminals. Of course care is taken to bring no more strain on the neck than will bear, but even when most of the weight is sustained by the shoulders it is only the best "seasoned" patients who can hang ten minutes.

The apparatus is simple. From a pulley overhead a cross bar is suspended; from that depends a well padded collar, which is closely fitted around the neck, with four straps going up so as to make the weight even all around; the arms are thrust up to the shoulders into supporting loops, and then by the cord from the pulley the patient is drawn up till he swings clear of the floor. The rest of the proceedings are according to the indications of the case; sometimes powerful electric currents are passed up the spine, making the patient squirm like a hooked eel; sometimes powerful scarifying applications are made to the back, and in a few instances the cruel "moxa" was applied. But now the physicians maintain that with repeated suspensions they can do as much good without the "cruel burning," as with it—certainly a humane achievement.

THE ROSES BY THE RUN. The roses and the clover, Are very sweet and fair, And love the fragrant odors, The sweet upon the air; But sweeter scented the blossom Beside the meadow run, And I was twenty once, And I was twenty once.

How fondly I remember The time we culled them there, And 'neath the shady maples I were them in your hair; How there in bliss we staid Until the set of sun, The time that you were twenty And I was twenty once.

It may have been the flowers, Perhaps a look from thee, That lured me whither softly How dear thou wert to me; I never stopped to question, I only know I was done, The time that you were twenty And I was twenty once.

When life and love are over, And I am laid to rest, I hope some one will gather And place upon my breast, Such flow'rs as are used to blossom Beside the meadow run, The time that you were twenty And I was twenty once.

A Snake's Battle with a Cat. It is not often that a newspaper man comes across two true snake stories in one day, but a reporter heard yesterday of two which are well authenticated. Mr. Cyrenus Hall, the artist, has a summer home at Isle of Hope. Three weeks ago Mrs. Hall, to encourage her hens to lay, bought a half dozen china nest eggs and placed them in their nests. On looking for them a few days after they were not to be found, nor were there any sugar bowls or tea sets about to show that the china eggs had hatched. The disappearance of the eggs was a mystery, until one day last week a chicken snake was killed on Mr. Hall's farm, and two china eggs were found inside it. His snake had been doubtless suffering from dyspepsia for several weeks.

Mr. Hall's snake experience did not end with the eggs, however. That gentleman has a large cat, which is said to be one of the best and bravest of the feline species. A few nights ago the cat was locked in the store room. During the night a terrific noise was heard emanating from the room, and it was supposed that a strange cat had gotten in and the house cat was trying to put it out. Mr. Hall went to the place and let the cat (or, as he supposed, two cats) out. In the morning a large, headless, black snake was found in the store room. It had evidently attacked the cat, and true to its constrictor instincts, tried to crush it, but the cat gnawed the snake's head off and escaped.—Savannah News.

Cathedral of St. Pierre. The venerable cathedral of St. Pierre, in Geneva, in which Calvin preached in his day, is to be restored. It is intended to renew the main facade and to finish the tower on the north side, besides altering and embellishing the interior at an expense estimated at \$50,000 francs. A company has been formed for the purpose, after the pattern of the one which restored the Minister of Bale.—New York Home Journal.

It is a mistake to paint sin too alluring and attractive. It makes young people want some. As a matter of fact sin is ugly and full of misery and pain, no matter how it may be colored or sugar coated. Testimony in a recent suit brought by Harris, of Philadelphia, to obtain wages due him, revealed the fact that he had been employed to make trousers for 90 cents a dozen, or 7 1/2 cents apiece.

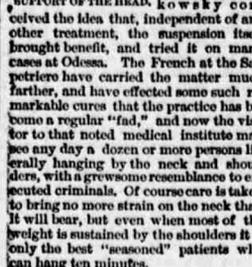
HOW TO SAVE LIFE.

What is a cough? It is an irritation of the throat and lungs. What causes it? Consumption. Stop the cough, and you stop the disease. Stop the disease, and you save the patient's life. Physicians have always been puzzled. But it is now known that a cough is caused by a certain germ, and this germ can be destroyed by a certain remedy. This remedy is called "WATERBURY'S PULMONIC CURE." It is a certain cure for all coughs, and it is sold by all druggists and dealers. Be sure and secure the genuine.

WATERBURY'S PULMONIC CURE. ALEXANDER I.

something Concerning the Boy Recently Placed on Servia's Throne. Alexander I, as the 13-year-old boy recently placed on the throne of Servia by the abdication of his father, King Milan, will be known, is a healthy and active boy, as the annexed portrait shows. In fact, he is far from looking enough and sturdy enough to be the son of an honest American. He has the deep dark eyes of his mother, Natalie, with the slightly somber visage of his father; in respect his face is said to be too solemn, lacking the grace of childhood, but, like other boys, he is capable of great vivacity of expression when animated. His parents were real lovers at the start and for some time after his birth, but they have quarreled nearly ever since.

The cause need not be detailed here. The sympathies of the world are generally with the woman in such cases; but



sympathy does not always run with good sense, and the performances of ex-Queen Natalie in traveling about central Europe and stirring up hostility against her husband raise a reasonable suspicion that she was a "mighty unpleasant woman to have about the house." The king finally exerted his royal prerogative and compelled her to return their son; he has now cut the gordian knot by yielding his throne to the boy and making himself a private citizen.

The young king has a stormy career before him, but his throne is reasonably secure. Of their own strength Servia, Roumania, Greece and other little powers broken off from Turkey could not stand a month against Russia or Austria; but they are secure because neither of the great powers will allow any other to swallow them up. The schupchina, which is the national legislative assembly of Servia, promptly confirmed the action of Milan and the royal investiture of Alexander, and so Europe has another "infant monarch."

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION. SECTION I. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following amendment be proposed to the Constitution of the United States in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:

ARTICLE XII. The manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors, in such a quantity as to be a beverage, is hereby prohibited, and any violation of this prohibition shall be a misdemeanor, punishable as shall be provided by law.

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PHILADELPHIA, February 21, 1890.

HUNGARIAN IMPERIAL AND ROYAL AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN CONSULATE.

According to the instructions of the Royal Hungarian Ministry for Agriculture, Industry and Commerce in Buda-Pest to this Imperial and Royal consulate it is hereby stipulated that the Royal Hungarian Government wine cellars at Buda-Pest were established by the Hungarian Government, February 1, 1882, and that the establishment is since under control of said ministry.

The aim of these wine cellars is to supply the world's markets with the best wines produced in Hungary, free from any adulteration.

Mr. H. E. Slaymaker, agent of Lancaster, Pa., has by the Government's general agents of North America been appointed agent for Lancaster, for the sale of these wines, which are bottled in Buda-Pest, under the supervision of the Hungarian Government, and bear the original protective label of the Royal Hungarian Ministry for Agriculture

Imperial and Royal Consulate of Hungary.

LOUIS WESTERGAARD, T. & H. HUNG. CONSULAT AT PHILADELPHIA.

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