ACADEMY DESCRIBED.

S Young Man Who Desires to Be d There at the Expense of the ed States and Is Willing to Fight if



tions clinging about West Point, the splendid education tiven gratis, and the commissions in the United States army following graduation, that there are thousands or tens of thousands of American boys who wish to be educated there. But a very small portion of those who covet the appointent ever succeed in securing one. One esiring an appointment must apply to the congressman representing the dis-trict in which he lives, unless he be the son of an army officer, in which case he may apply to the president of the United States, who has the power of appointing ten cadets at large from those whose fathers have been in the regular

The appointments used to be given to friends of the congressmen, but latterly they have usually been bestowed on the accessful candidate at a competitive ex-mination. Application should be made to the congressman, who will furnish in-formation as to where and when the ex-



amination will be held, and such other information as he may deem necessary. The candidate passing the best examination will receive the appointment.

The successful candidate is ordered to report at West Point on the 1st of June of the year for which he is appointed. Upon arriving there he reports in person to the adjutant of the post and shows him his appointment from the secretary of war. The adjutant sends him to the hospital for a physical examination by the surgeon. He is stripped and inspected to see if he is physically sound. If the candidate has any defect, if his eyes, his teeth, any of his members, are not perfect, he is rejected. After undergoing this ordeal he is sent

to the cadet barracks and put in charge of old cadets, and in a day or two is brought up for his mental examination. This examination is thorough so far as it goes; but it only embraces common school branches—arithmetic, geography, nar, reading, writing, spelling and The value of competitive exations has been demonstrated by a e, showing those examined during en years, from 1877 to 1887. Of 502 cadets appointed by competition 306, or

61 per cent., were graduated. Of 638 appointed directly 280, or 44 per cent., were graduated.

It is not intended that the entrance examination should be very severe, since it is regarded desirable that the cadets may have a chance to show their fitness. during half a year after they enter, and the final test takes place in the following January, when a severe examination weeds the corps of all but those who promise to be worth educating. Those who are not successful in the entrance examination are given mileage to their homes. Those who pass are marched to the commissary building and measured for clothes.

Then begin the drills of squads of "Plebs," as the new cadets are called. In June one may see a number of these squads marching hither and thither, in preparation to enter the battalion in uniform.

The pay of a cadet is \$540 a year. Out of this he pays for his clothes, board, washing, fuel, lights and books. True, he doesn't see any of the money till he is graduated, but he has an account book which is balanced every two months, so that he can tell just how he stands, the accounts being kept by the treasurer of the academy. Four dollars a month are retained from his pay for the "equipment fund," and when graduated this cumulation is given him with which to furnish his outfit as an officer. Besides this a cadet may save something like from \$5 to \$12 a month.



GUARD MOUNT. At West Point reveille sounds at 6 o'clock the year round. Then the cadet stands in the ranks and answers to roll call. After this he goes to his room and puts it in order for morning inspection. At a quarter past 6 the sick call is sounded. and at 6:20 comes inspection of barracks. At 6:25 the drum beats for breakfast, and the battalion marches to the building

called Grant hall. Here there are a number of tables where the cadets take seats, and when the meal has been fin-ished the order is given to rise and retire, and each company marches out and back to barracks.

There are two sets of officers at West Point-bose who are ordered there to instruct cadets and cadet officers. The cadet officers consist of captains and lieutenants of companies, sergeant major, quartermaster sergeant, company bergeants, corporals. One of the cadet leutenants acts as adjutant. The cadet cers do not wear shoulder straps or be arm. For every day there is an ficer of the day and an officer of the uard. The officer of the day wears his ah over his right shoulder, and the ficer of the guard wears his sash and his waist. They are quite miliry looking in their gray uniform and a's feathers waving in their hats. cadet uniform has been substanly the same ever since the academy founded. The only officer of the ray who appears with the cadets in heir ceremonies is the comman' at of the cadets, who appears at dress parade.

army is guard mounting. This, at West Point, occurs at 7 o'clock. The cadet officer of the day and adjutant are pres ent; the adjutant inspects the guard while the band plays. This over, he presents the guard to the officer of the day and it is marched past in review. After the guard has been mounted, a bugle sounds and the academic duties for the day commence. The morning is taken up principally with recitations and exercise in

the gymnasium and the riding hall.
At 1 o'clock the cadets are marched to dinner. Formerly the mess was very poor, but today the cadet has no reason to complain of his rations. Major Will-iam F. Spurgin is now in charge of the mess hall, and here is a sample of what he gives the cadet for one day:

Oatmenl porridge, ham omelet, French fried potatoes, hot rolls, milk, coffee, bread, butter, sirup, etc.

Scotch broth, cold slaw, asserted sauces, roast beef, new string beans with butter sauce, masted potatoes, farina cake, cream sauce.

At 2 o'clock come more recitations till 4, when the drills begin. At sunset the battalion is marched out to dress parade, over which the commandant of the corps presides. After dress parade is supper, followed by a brief period of recreation. Then a bugle announces study hours till half past 9 o'clock, when "tattoo" sounds, with "taps" or "lights out" at 10.

The cadets go through the course of study by classes, each class being divided into sections. There are four sections in all the studies. The best students, soon after entry, are put into the first section, the next best into the second, and so on down to the fourth, where are usually to be found those who are hovering between home and a commission. Cadets are continually passing from one section to another as they improve or retrograde. Besides the regular academic staff there are cadet professors who are distinguished from the other cadets by a slight change in the uniform they

After the June examinations the corps is marched into camp and for two months live the life of a soldier in the field, though the only enemy in front is the girls who skirmish about over the plain and tempt the cadet to incur demerits for the sake of joining them beyend "limits," or remaining away from camp beyond the time of leave.

This year the examinations, as an-nounced in an order by the superintendent, promulgated by the adjutant lieutenant, W. C. Brown, began on the 1st of June, continuing till they are finished. The members of the first class will be graduated on June 12. The programme of military exercises is here

(Review, June 3. School of the battalion, June 5. Hattalion skirmish drill, June 8. Moriar battery drill, June 1. Light battery drill, June 10. Sea coast battery drill, June 6. ischool of the company and bat-School of the soldier mounted, CAVALET



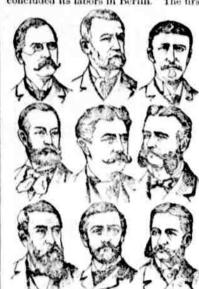
INTERIOR OF CHAPEL. Practical Mn. (Spar bridge building, June 10, trany Exqu. Pontoon bridge building, June . (Military signaling, June 11.

Use of the sword and bayonet June 11. Military gymnastics, June 11. This order of exercises may be changed on account of the weather, or for other

When the cadet has passed his final examination and is ready for a commission in the army, he is recommended by the academic board to the different corps of the service, according to his class standing. The first three or four are recommended for any corps they may choose. They usually choose the engineers, but promotion has been so much more rapid in the cavalry of late years owing to vacancies occurring from Indian fighting, that some select this arm of the service in preference to the higher ranking corps. The fifteen or twenty standing next in order of merit are appointed, to the artillery, or the lower branches, as they may elect; those coming next, to the cavalry, and the balance

The Samoan Commission Here are portraits of the members of the Samoan commission that recently concluded its labors in Berlin. The first

to the infantry. F. A. MITCHEL,



BATES. KASSON PHELPS. HOLSTEIN: F. MARCK. KRATEL. TROWE. MALET. SCOTT three are the American members, the second the German and the third the English.

What Others Say.

A new insecticide recommended by a correspondent of Orchard and Garder is simply a strong stream of water di rected upon the foliage, applied every evening. This is the neatest and moefficacious remedy he has ever found for slugs and rose bushes. It was also found admirable for plant lice on current bushes and web worms on shade trees.

Feeding silage from the top, rather than cutting it down from the sides, is considered preferable by Professor Cook and many other good authorities. Vick pronounces the spirea one of our

best flowering shrubs, ranking next to the hydrangea for general effect and ease "Always have a nice bunch of hay be

fore the calf, to induce her to eat, thereby expanding the stomach," advises a cattle breeder. As a rule black bees are not more hardy than Italians, according to A. P.

There is a man in Fulton county who has evidently been having the hay fever, or words to that effect. He is reported to be engaged to five grass widows. - Oil City Blizzard.

PENNSYLVANIA'S WOE.

THE GREATEST CALAMITY EVER KNOWN IN NORTH AMERICA.

Johnstown and Other Places Swept Away. Topography of the Valley-Many Thousands Lost-Awful Scenes-Herolem and Crime-Many a Romance to Come.



Johnstown was

When the classic Horace wished to express with greatest emphasia the extinction of Troy, he simply wrote "Hion fuit." The brevity and the past tense implied that absolutely nothing was left. And this is almost true of Johnstownquite true of two considerable towns

To understand how the destruction was so complete, one must get a complete view of the topography. In the southwest part of Cambria county. Pennsylvania, Stony creek and Conemaugh creek unite to form the Conemaugh river -Stony creek flowing nearly due north and the other a little south of west. At their junction the valley is broad enough to allow a considerable flood to escape provided it had free course; but the immense stone bridge of the Pennsylvania railroad, with the embankments leading to it, forms an obstruction, not very



MAP OF FLOODED DISTRICT. great apparently, as there would seem room enough under the bridge for the volume of the largest river, but too great for the extraordinary flood on this occasion. Turning to the left, up Conemaugh creek, the valley narrows very rapidly; the high, rocky and abrunt hills close in on the stream till they leave a mere gorge, and wherever there is level land in the bottom of this gorge there is a

town. In many places, too, the hills cannot be scaled. Thus the unfortunates were imprisoned, as it were, in the bottom of a narrow trough, down which was suddenly poured a watery volume equal to that of the Ohio river.

At Johnstown the valley ridens like a half opened fan. Just above the city the gap is quite narrow. Thus the water was literally shot into the place as if from a nozzle with an immense "head" behind it, for the slope of the creek's channel is so steep that the stream is a Jorrent even at low water. The borough proper of Johnstown lay in the fork east of Stony creek and south of Conemaugh creek, but its affiliated boroughs lay on the other side of the latter, and they had not been incorporated because the company owned most of the villages and only a small part of Johnstown, and therefore objected to consolidation. There was not a very wealthy family in cither place. The inhabitants of the valley were employes of the Cambria Iron and Steel company, their families and only such professional people and traders as were necessary to the common life of such a community. A very large proportion were Catholics, but there nominations.



THE CONEMAUGH RIVER Following up the gorge of Conemaugn creek, one would have found a house here and there, and a village of 700 people seven miles up, called Mineral Point on the first available level. miles farther up was South Fork (a stream came in there from the south) with 1,400 people. On the other side of the creek and near Johnstown was Conemaugh, and stretching from one to the other was a tenement district, known as Woodvale. The works of the company were scattered between the two large towns; the cost of the plant was estimated at \$5,000,000, and they employed 5,000 persons in all capacities. Floods had occasionally swept through the lower sections of these towns, and since the refuse of the works had choked the bed of the stream the overflows had been more frequent. Following up the gorge of Conemaugh creek and frequently crossing the stream runs the Pennsylvania railroad, but it leaves the creek several miles below the reservoir. All

the country has a rapid slope towards the creek and all around the reservoir is an upland basin; all the water falling on an upand oash, at the water falling on five or six hundred square miles would flow with torrent-like rapidity intocreek or reservoir, and the latter stood 300 feet higher than Johnstown. It was death's

own magazine
It is supposed that the dead will num
ber over 12,000. All the adjacent
towns and cities are filled with mourners. Here is a husband who, being absent from home, has lost his whole family; there a wife who has lost all of hers and yender a child who is the last of and yonder a child who is the last of a large family. Through all the valley men and women are wandering in an uncertainty worse than death, seeking to identify their own among the lundreds of corpses: thousands do not yet know if those near and dear to them have escaped or are lost. Thousands of bodies probably will not be found—the skeletons may be unearthed years hence. Many a rescued child, too young to know its own name, will be an unknown for life. Many a romance will grow out of this awful tragedy. In all American history there has been no such calamity.

J. H. Beadle.

TENER AND ANSON.

Faithfully Depicted by a Chinese Artist from Boston

The Chinese artist of The Boston Globe, Ab Sin, has been getting in his work on the base-ball grounds in Boston. During the recent gams between the Bostons and Chicagos



succeeded in getting an excellent likeness of Baby Anson, which every one who knows the famous player will immediately recog-Indeed, it is hardly necessary to call attention to that peculiar gracefulness of poise which is all Anson's, and which the ar

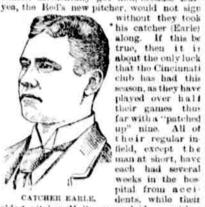


tist has so faithfully pictured. But perhaps his best piece of work was in sketching Tener Chicago's pitcher. The fine eye for perspec-



doubtedly Messrs. Ausen and Tener are very grateful to Ah Sin for sketching them so tant future they will probably take great pleasure in quietly killing him.

Cincinnati's New Catcher. For an all round ball player "little Earl," the new catcher for the Cincinnati club comes nearer filling this position than any of the new 1880 crop. The story goes that Cincinnati accidentally got him, because Dur yea, the Red's new pitcher, would not sign



weeks in the hos pital from acci-dents, while their oldest pitcher (Mullane) was laid up with a bad hand be secured while playing third base, while the veteran, Hick Carpenter, was laid up for repairs. Earle has not only done his share of work behind the bat, but is dis guishing himself as a clever fielder, a hard hitter and a very active base runner. His carnest work makes him a favorite with the crowd in every city he plays.

their regular in

man at short, have

"The angler who got his line out to the extent of sixty feet was looked upon as a prodigy. Since that time, however, the de-velopment in this art has been very rapid, owing mainly to the perfection attained by rod makers. It is quite common newadays for makers of rods to build rods to be used only for exhibition purposes. Every year some improvement is made in rods which makes it possible for the angler to get out more line, and the limit of possibility in this arthas by no means been reached."

Emina Abbott has contracted for a mounment to her husband, harries I Wetherell, that will cont \$55,000. It will be ercored at Glourester, dass. It is to be composed of various kinds of marble. Demanth it will be a vault to contain two bodies Above is a camply supported by four columns, on the top of which is a figure of Hope. The wholy will be fifty four feet high. Miss Abbott intends to have her body cremated, and her nahes will be placed near the body of her husMANY LONG FAREWELLS.

COMMENCEMENT DAY COMES BUT ONCE IN A LIFETIME.

Spening the Book of the World at the Piret Chapter-What It Means to the Graduate-Past and Present Contrasted by an Optimist.



have Christmas and New Year's and all the other festivals of the year. We have centennial and semi-centennial celebrations, but commencement day comes but once in a lifetime; the happy days spent in school are left behind.

But hold on there, my young friend. What is that I hear you say? You've had a pretty good time. Plenty of fun, but mighty glad to get over it all. Mighty glad you can see the world, eh? Sick of books? Rather sit at a desk and write for dear life all day, would you? Rather run around and be errand boy, perhaps? Rather get down to solid business, and work from 8 until 6, than to be able to sneak off any afternoon and play ball? Think you would prefer a dusty, moldy office ten hours a day to a bright sunny school room with perhaps a lot of pretty girls sitting around you? Is that the idea? Seems strange, don't it? Not a bit of it, my boy. You've got that same feeling of independence which is common to us all. But what's that I hear my friend

down in the crowd say? Wish you were back at your books, do you? Regret all the time you wasted in school, eh? Would like to try it over again, would you? Happiest time of your life, did You think so, that's all. You couldn't be hired to go back. My friend, you would rather get up at 4 o'clock in the morning and toddle around the front



yard after a lawn mower, while last night's due percolates through your uppers, than be able to sleep until 8 o'clock and have your own gentle mother come upstairs and tell you three or four times in rapid succession that if you don't get up right away you will be late for school. Yes, you would. I know you. You would rather vibrate from one end of the room to the other with a shricking child in one arm and a bottle of soothing sirup in the other, four hours a night than be kicked out of bed by your older brother because you tried to steal the bed clothes away from him. Oh, those were happy days, were they? When you romped in the fields with never a care, with no thought for the morrow; when you could sneak into the pantry at any hour of the day and abstract therefrom a goodly hunk of bread and butter; when you used to go in awimming incognito and get licked because your shirt was wrong side out. But bless you, my friend, those cares that you didn't have then, all the troubles, the little things which make you walk the floor and tear your hair, and which drive you to think that your lot is so much harder than the lot of any one else, including Job's, those things are what you are living for. Don't you regret the time wasted over your books, either. If you could get back into the school room you would study all the time, would you? You would improve every shining minute, ch? How old did you say you were? Forty? and haven't learned any better than that? Well, well, unwind from your brain some of those bandages that you have been wrapping it up in so tenderly for the last twenty years. Sit down and think it over. A .d you will conclude in five minutes that you wouldn't do anything of the sort. You'll see right away, if you failed on that particular example in arithmetic, it was because you were having a rousing old time playing ball, and that perhaps the ball was a great deal better for you than figures; that is,

better physically, and therefore mentally in the end. But I haven't said a word about the You have all heard this talk about the sweet girl graduate, the delicate bud of girlhood blossoming out into the full blown rose of a riper womanhood. Well, this is a good thought for Commencement day. All these bright young girls in their white dresses, their pretty faces glowing with the excitement of the hour and with expectation of the life which is to come. All very pretty, isn't it? Now I'm no iconoclast. But is this the right sort of vencer to paint a sound healthy young woman with? We liken them all to some delicate flower, and we build hot houses for them to live in, and every once in a while some fair Joan of Arc breaks the glass and steps out, and we realize that woman is not so weak as we have pictured her.

What do the girls think about it? Go around among the hundred girls in the class and take a ballot. Ask each one if she likes to be thought of as a delicate flower fit to live only in a hot house. How many of them will answer yes to

Tender, did you say? Delicate, and all

Look here, my friend, perhaps you've never lived in a big city and gone slumming down in the tenement district and seen pale, delicate looking women living for years in an atmosphere and working under a strain that would prostrate a Sullivan in six months,

But there's one thing you have no-You have seen the lines creeping ticeu up and down your own gentle mother's face day after day, you have watched that same dear face grow a little paler. a little sadder-you have seen her growing more patient as the weeks and

months rolled on, but bless you, my friend, you never stopped to think of that then. Here is a romping, rollick-



THE HAPPY MOTHER. clothes at the slightest provocation, going half a mile out of his way to wade through a puddle of dirty water, spending hours devising some instrument of torture to let loose on the delicate harp

strings of a woman's nervous temperament, anything to make trouble for his mother. But we mustn't blame the boy. He can't help it, and we have all done the same thing ourselves. But how about the mother? How long do you think a great strong, burly man would stan 1 this sort of thing?

You come home at night and your wife says to you: "Bobby has been misbehaving again today, but, dear, I guess after all you'd better let him off this once,' and what do you suppose the young ras-cal has done? Oh, nothing very much. He has only taken the five young kittens that appeared a few days ago and buried them alive in the back yard. Now, how long, my friend, could you stand this sort of thing? And yet your wife, pale, delicate creature that she is, would have a fit if Bobby were out of her sight for more than twelve hours. Let us stop a moment and think of what is going to become of all these pretty girls who have had their heads stuffed full of grammar and mathematics and Latin verbs-what are they going to be? Wives? Yes, and mothers, some of them; but tell me, my friends, can you bring this future that stretches out for a woman from commencement day to the end-can you bring it down to the narrow limits of a

wedding ring?

How about theold maids, then? Now, let me whisper a word in your ear. As a matter of fact, marriage isn't the only thing a woman thinks about. How many old maids are there who are old maids from choice? Nine out of every ten. "How do you know?" some one in the crowd shouts out; "you're not an old maid yourself." That is so, but, my young friend, you haven't a maiden aunt, have you? Come, own up now, like a man. Well, you don't know any-thing about it. My son, a maiden aunt follows right close after a mother and grandmother in a boy's heart, and the boy generally knows how many times she has said "No" to the most important question in a woman's life.

Let us take one farewell look at these smiling faces before the curtain falls forever on the last scene of school life. They have got through the preface of the look of the world. To-morrow they will begin on the first chapter, and as the bell rings and they fade away from our sight, let us send forth a wish that the book may have a peaceful and happy ending. TOM MASSON.

Cabbages After Early Potatoes.

To get a good crop of cabbage after early potatoes, it is only necessary to have good, strong, healthy plants to begin with, says T. F. Baker, of New Jerey, in American Agriculturist.

To obtain such plants, sow the seed in drills, not less than one foot apart, and thinly in the row, the last week of Max or the first week in June. One ounce of seed will produce 2,000 plants, and if properly cultivated on good soil will produce the best plants in thirty days or by July 1. After digging, the potato patch should be freshly plowed, and the soil thoroughly pulverized.

Mr. Baker's plan is then to open furrows four feet apart and apply 500 pounds of some good fertilizer per acre in these rows, covering with a corn coverer, and set the plants three feet apart on these ridges. Cover them deeply, even if the leaves are partly covered Should the soil be dry or a dry spell be likely to follow, tramp around each plant after setting. It is best to lift the plants with a digging fork rather than pull them from the seed bed, especially if at all dry. Last year he sowed both Flat Dutch cabbage and cauliflower seed on June 1, had fine plants to set out June 29, and had both cabbage and cauliflower ready for market Sept. 28.

Asparagus in Vineyards.

In France immense quantities of asparagus are grown between the vines in the vineyards, the plants being put out singly wherever there is room, and in time fine clumps are formed. In England many acres of asparagus are planted in the breaks between the rows of young orchard trees, much as fruit bushes are often grown, and very profitable crops are cut from them every season. On the fertile soils round Cheltenham. for instance, asparagus is very simply and well grown, the produce, if more pains were taken in blanching it, being equal to that obtained from France. Near London, notably in Essex, a row of asparagus is frequently planted between the fruit bushes, and of the two crops proves the more profitable.

These facts are mentioned by an English writer in order to suggest to amateurs and others where they, too, may grow this valuable vegetable without encreaching on their limited garden ground. It is almost useless to plant asparagus in old fruit quarters, where it would not have fair play; but supposing young bushes are put out, or have not long been planted, four feet apart in rows five feet apart, single plants might well be out midway between the bushes, and a row between the lines of bushes or trees, as the case may be. These may remain undisturbed for many years, and if duly manured from the surface will never fail to be remunerative.

The Pig on Dairy Farms. The pig is an important appendage of the butter day. He is a machine for

working up the perishable by-products into a marketable article. He be kept over a year and killed when eighteen months old or more. But it is found that more money and but little less weight, with considerably less trouble and expense, result from having him farrowed in the winter or early in the spring, and killing him when eight or ten months old. The larger he gets more it costs to put a pound of pork in him, after he reaches the weight of forty to sixty pounds. Through his means skimmed milk and buttermilk have a value of about twenty-five cents per 100 pounds; without him much of it would go to waste. Give him a clover pasture and a little corn, with all the sweet skimmed milk he wants, and he will live contented, if not happy, grunt his satisfaction and make pork for market.

Amendmente.

A MENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION proposed to the citizens of this Commonwealth by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for their approval or rejection at a special election to be held June 18, 1888. Published by order of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in pursuancej of Article XVIII of the Constitution.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of this Commonwealth:

Secrios L. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment is proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the Eighteenth Article thereof:

AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said constitution to be designated as Article XIX as follows:

ARTICLE XIA.

The manufacture sale of keeping for sale of

follows:

ARTICLE XIX.

The manufacture, sale or keeping for sule of intoxicating liquor, to be used as a beverage, is hereby prohibited, and any violation of this prohibition shall be a misdemeanor, punishable as shall be provided by law.

The manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor for other purposes than as a beverage may be allowed in such manner only as may be prescribed by law. The General Assembly shall, at the first session succeeding the adoption of this article of the Constitution, enact laws with adequate penalties for its enforcement.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.
CHARLES W. STONE.
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A MENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

Proposed to the citizens of this Commonwealth by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for their approval or rejection at a special election to be held June 18, 1880. Published by order of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of Article XVIII of the Constitution.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the commonwealth:

SECTION 1. Be it resolved by the Senare 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:

AMENDMENT.

AMENDMENT.

Strike out from section one, of article cight, the four qualifications for voters which reads as follows:

"If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid, within two years, a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months, and paid at least one month before the election," so that the section which reads as follows:

"Every male citizen, twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second. He shall have resided in the state, one year for if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the state, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth. If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid, within two years, a state of county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election," shall be amended, so as to read as follows:

Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at the polling place of the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident and not elsewhere:

First. He shall have resided in the state one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the state, he shall have removed therefrom and returned then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district of which he shall have removed therefrom and returned then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district of the shall have removed therefrom and returned then six months) immediately preceding the election.

elector or native born citizen of the state, he shall have removed therefrom and returned then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least thirty days immediately preceding the election. The Legislature, at the session thereof next after the adoption of this section, shall, and from time to time thereafter may, enact laws to properly enforce this provision.

Fourth, Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a citizen for thirty days and an inhabitant of this state one year next preceding an election, except at municipal elections, and for the last thirty days a resident of the election district in which he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote at such election in the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident and not elsewhere for all officers that now are or hereafter may be elected by the people: Provided. That it time of war no election the actual military service of the State or of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his voic by reason of his absence from such election district, and the Legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which and the time and place at which such absent electors may vote, and for the return and canvass of their votes in the election district in which they respectively reside.

Fifth, For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States or the State, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State or of the immates of any home for disabled and indigent soldlers and sallors, who, for the purpose of voting, shall be deemed to reside in the election district where said home is located. Laws shall be made for ascertaining, by proper proofs, the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage hereby established.

A true copy of the Joint resolution.

C

Wines.

PHILADELPHIA, February 21, 1889.

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 attested to 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 th Hungarian Government, and bear the original protective label of the Royal Hungarian Ministry for Agriculture on

LOUIS WESTERGAARD,

Imperial and Royal Consul of Austria-Hungary.

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