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SAND.

I observed a locomotive in the railroad yard

one day,

It was waiting in the roundhouse, where
the locomotives stay;

The was panting for the journey, it was coaled
and fully manned,

And it had a box the fireman was filling full.

It appears that locomotives cannot always

at appears that locomotives cannot always get a grip
On their slender iron pavement, 'cause the wheels are apt to slip;
And when they reach a slippery spot, their tactics they command,
And to get a grip upon the rail, they sprinkle it with sand.

It's about this way with travel along life's

slippery track,
If your load is rather heavy and you're
always sliding back;
So, if a common locomotive you comp'etely
understand,
You'll provide yourself in starting with a
good supply o' sand.

If your track is steep and hilly and you have

a heavy grade,
a heavy grade,
And if those who've gone before you have
the rails quite slippery made.
If you ever reach the summit of the upper
tableland,
You'll find you'll have to do it with a liberal
use of sand.

If you strike some frigil weather and discover to your cost, That you're liable to slip on a heavy coat of

Then some prompt, decided action will be called into demand,
And you'll slip way to the bottom if you haven't any sand.

You can get to any station that is on life's

You can get to any station that is on life's schedule seen,
If there's fire beneath the boiler of ambition's strong machine,
And you'll reach a place called Flushtown at a rate of speed that's grand,
If for all the slippery places you've a good supply of sand.

—Richmond (Ind.) Register.

NOT HIS SWEETHEART.



YOUNG man on a

shore. Deep in thought, he strolled on by the edge of the white crested break-ers till he came to the Danes. Finding it as jot where pale blue violets lay low lamong the sea grass, he flung himself it down and pulled out an envelope.

It contained a postoffice order warpped in a piece of notepaper, and on this was written "Katherine Perry." The amount was the sum due to him on it is pay card.

He had been to the house, but found her gone. Yet here was his money left by her in this form.

What mystery was this? He lay back in the sun and tried to solve it, but no solution came, and with murmur of the sea in his ears he romantically kissed the order. Then he rose and walked back. On his homeward path he stopped to buy a morning paper. They were but just in, and the news vendor was smoothing them out. Suddenly he caught his breath. His gaze was riveted on an advertisement that read thus:

George Neal is earnestly requested to communicate with Messrs. Furness & Wanp.

vertisement that read thus:
George Neal is earnestly requested to communicate with Messrs. Furness & Wapp, solicitors, Lincoln's Inn Fields, when he will hear of something to his advantage. Any person knowing of the whereabouts of the said G. N. and communicating the same to the above firm, will be suitably rewarded.

Before noon that day John Smith had shaken the dust of Yarmouth from his feet and was on his way to London. At Liverpool street he hailed a hansom and was driven to the office of Messrs. Furness & Wapp, solicitors, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

ness & Wapp, solicitors, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

As he burst into the office a carefully dressed old gentleman wearing a pair of gold rimmed glasses stepped forward to greet him. This he did by nearly shaking his arm off.

"Why, my dear George," he cried, "how glad I am to see you. We have been advertising for you all over the country. How is it you haven't seen our advertisement before?"

"I have been at sea," said the visitor, with a smile, "in a fishing smack." "Sea—fishing smack!" gasped the lawyer. "You, George! Is it possible?"

In a few words the young man told

In a few words the young man told

In a few words the young man told his tale. The old solicitor listened with much interest; then his face grew grave. "So you have not heard the news, my boy," he said. "Your uncle is dead." "Dead!" repeated George Neal, sadly, "and we parted in anger merely because I refused to follow the profession he had chosen for me."

"It we thought oftener of the King of Terrors there would be fewer quarrels," said the lawyer, kindly; "but he, too, was sorry, George, though when you hear the rest you may think he took rather an old way of showing it.

"You know, of course, I was the person most trusted by your uncle; besides being his confidential adviser I was also his friend. Well, as soon as you left I was called in to draw up a fresh will.

"At first, my dear boy, he wavered between leaving his money to a home for cats and the founing of a colony for reformed pickpockets. These mad projects, however, soon evaporated, and, subject to one condition, he made his property over to you."

With a curious expression on his sunburnt face, the young man looked up.
"And that condition?" be said.
"Excuse me a moment," said Mr. Furness, looking at his watch. "I expect a lady here presently; let us step into my private room."

The lawyer led the way, and in the privacy of this apartment they both sat down again.
"And that condition?" said George

If the old lawyer's clerk had any desire to look into that room after his master had left it, he was disappointed. Mr. Furness's eyes never left him for a mo-

ment.

When it seemed to the despairing clerk that the best part of the day had gone Mr. Funess went back to his strangely met visitors. His eyes fell first on the drooping figure of Kate.

"May I hope," he said gently, "that the explanation has not been a tiresome one?"

the explanation has not been a tiresome one?"

"No," said George, with a glowing face; "to me it hasn't. Now, old friend, listen to me. I have offered my dear Kate the property without in numbrance. But she has refused to accept it on any such terms. What are we to do?"

"My advice," said the old lawyer, "is to go 'into partnership. And if the wishes of a dry old bit of legal parchment, who had a love dream once, can follow you far, they will repeat good luck and much happiness."—Commercial Advertiser. Advertiser.

How Jay Gould Outwitted Vanderbilt. G. P. Morosini, for over eighteen years was closely associated in business with the late Jay Gould. Mr. Gould made Mr. Morosini his confident in many of his private as well as business affairs, and no man was perhaps more familiar than the latter with Mr. Gould's personal characteristics. Seated in his office Mr. Morosini pointed out the plain stained wood table and leather bottomed chair which Mr. Gould was accustomed to occupy. "There sat a man," said Mr. Morosini, "who was more misunderstood and more causelessly maligned than any I have ever known. I was the auditor of the Eric Company at the time Mr. Gould assumed control, and I continued in that capacity until after General John A. Dix became President of it in 1872. Mr. Gould was brought into Eric in 1868 by Colonel Jim Fisk.

"Mr. Gould became President of the company. Immediately the road bounded into popularity. Its stock increased in value and there were many who begged for blocks but could not get them. Among those who saw a great future for the road was Commodore Vanderbilt. He saw in it a powerful rival to the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad and determined if he could to gobble it up. He tried at first to purchase a majority of its stock. He failed. Then he declared a freight war. At the time cattle were brought from Buffalo to this city, at \$125 a carload. The Commodore reduced the rate to \$100. Fisk and Gould made a cut of \$25 less. The Commodore went to \$50. Eric then offered to bring cattle here at \$25 per carload, and when the Brie put the rate still lover Vanderbilt issued an order to bring cattle over the Central at \$1 a carload. The Commodore reduced the rate to \$100. Fisk and Gould would next play, Just as he was congratulating himself that not a steer was being carried over the Crie, while the Central was compelled to refuse business, he discovered that as in previous contests he had been outwitted.

"When the Commodore reduced the rate to \$1 per carload, Fisk and Gould purchased every cow and steer to be had west of Buffalo. T

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THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATIONS

Made by Him to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania.

Governor Pattison sent his biennial message to the General Assembly of Pennsylva-nia in session at Harrisburg. In it the Gov-

nia in session at Harrisburg. In it the Governor says:

It is a painful duty to avert to the spirit of insurrection which characterized the disturbance at Homestead. There, under the pleas of correcting abuses, civil authority was suspended and the officers of the law defied. Armed bodies, claiming the right to redress the wrongs of the employe and to protect the rights of employer, confronted each other in hostile array, resulting in riot, bloodshed and murder. To restore and maintain ordered by its zeal and activity in supporting the city of the state was more described by the seal and activity in supporting the city of the state was more described by the seal and activity in supporting the city authorities, peace and submission were maintained, and many of the offenders and the cityl authorities first called upon the Executive for aid not a shot was fired nor a drescutive for aid not a shot was fired nor a drescutive for aid not a shot was fired nor a fercentive for aid not a shot was fired nor a drescutive for aid not a shot was fired nor a drescutive for aid not a shot was fired nor and support the public authorities, for in this we have "a see guarantee of the permanence of our Republic."

The gratifying exhibit of the financial condition of the Common wealth is certainly cause for felicitation. The receipts from the ordinary sources during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1892, were as follows:

Tax on corporations, \$1,383,510,50; personal property, \$2,235,384,864 collateral inheritance tax. \$1,111,120,65; ficensee of all kinds, \$1,303,485,21; United States Government, \$539,875,99; Allegheny Valley kairoad Compa-



rease in their number, and in the encomonal and the server control of the Commonwealth now is all other form. With such a system adopted the several counties for the purposes of the several counties for the purposes of the several counties for the purpose of would also doe away with a system and the several counties for the purpose of the several counties for the county reasons.

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Passin con, the Governor renews his recommendation relating to the enforcement of articles XVI. and XVII. of the work of the Board of Pardons.

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