

wronged by individuals, she declined to join in any words of condemnation, but, on the contrary, urged that the persons thus referred to could not in her belief be actuated by the motives attributed to them. She was not a public woman, being of a retiring disposition. But she was possessed of that sweetness that furnishes subdued sunshine in the family circle. Between herself and her son, W. B. Dougall, with whom she lived, there was a bond of affection that was delightful, and its radiance embraced Sister Dougall and every member of the family.

There is nothing in nature so beautiful as a little innocent, affectionate child. Next to this attractive picture is that of a woman who has reached the age of advanced ripeness, and exhibits love, kindness, appreciation and placidity, and who has all these characteristics imprinted and blended in her facial expression. This is a condition hardly attainable by a person with whom these amiable and noble traits have not been conspicuous by nature and cultivation in earlier life. The picture is painted in youth and maturity, and in old age the colors are set and the lights, shades and tones are subdued by the mellowing effects of time. This is a correct portrait of Sister Catherine M. Harrocks, whose blessed memory will be cherished by those who knew her best, because their closeness of acquaintance caused them to love her most.

THE CHINESE EXCLUSION BILL.

In a few days an attempt will be made to enforce the provisions of the Chinese Exclusion bill passed at the last session of Congress. A dispatch from Chicago states that a prominent Chinaman of that city, acting under orders from his government, has notified the United States officials that the new law would be ignored, and that subjects of the Emperor of China would not take out residence certificates until the law was tested before the Supreme Court of this country.

The bill provides that the work of registering and photographing shall be performed by the Internal Revenue Bureau. Officers of that department are already apprehensive that the main features of the law can not be enforced. Under the terms of this bill every Chinaman in the United States and Territories, except members of the diplomatic corps, must report to the nearest internal revenue collector, and obtain from him a certificate of residence. This certificate will contain all the physical particulars of the person whom it represents, and must also be accompanied with a likeness of him. The period for the performance of this work extends until the 5th of next May. After that date any Chinaman not armed with the required certificate can be removed from the United States. But this removal can not be made by the internal revenue department. It comes within the scope of the Attorney-General and Secretary of the Treasury. It is said the appropriation of \$100,000 for enforcing the law is insufficient. On the whole, it is thought that before an uncertificated Chinaman can be deported some lively legal battles will take place.

A POLITICAL PENDULUM.

THE New York *World* has given statistics of the vote of New York in the Presidential elections since 1839, which show that the State has swung like a pendulum, with almost unflinching regularity, going now to the Republicans and then to the Democrats for forty years and for several years previous to the Whigs and the Democrats. The only break in the alternation was in the case of Lincoln, who received the vote of the State for two successive terms. The principal figures given by the *World* are these:

| Year. | Successful candidates. | Plurality. |
|----------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| 1839—Van Buren, Dem. | | 23,272 |
| 1840—Harrison, Whig | | 13,291 |
| 1844—Polk, Dem. | | 5,106 |
| 1848—Taylor, Whig | | (Dem. divided) |
| 1852—Pierce, Dem. | | 27,201 |
| 1856—Fremont, Rep. | | 80,129 |

"The Republican party captured the State because it drew into its ranks in its crusade against slavery all the free soil elements of the Democratic party. But after Lincoln's two terms of office the old backward and forward movement was renewed. Here are the results:

| Year. | Candidate. | Plurality. |
|----------------------|------------|------------|
| 1860—Lincoln, Rep. | | 50,475 |
| 1864—Lincoln, Rep. | | 6,749 |
| 1868—Seymour, Dem. | | 10,000 |
| 1872—Grant, Rep. | | 53,458 |
| 1876—Tilden, Dem. | | 32,742 |
| 1880—Garfield, Rep. | | 21,033 |
| 1884—Cleveland, Dem. | | 1,047 |
| 1888—Harrison, Rep. | | 13,002 |

Of course, this is no definite indication for 1892, but there will be a good many people who will look upon it in that light, and it will no doubt have its effect upon the election.

EARTHQUAKE IN WALES.

A SPECIAL to the New York *Recorder* gives the following account of a seismic disturbance in Wales which occurred on the night of Wednesday, August 18th:

"The shock of an earthquake last night caused consternation in Pembrokeshire, the extreme southwestern county of Wales. People were generally asleep, when a low, rumbling noise was heard, and the houses rocked and shivered like a ship in an undulating sea. In Haverfordwest, the rumbling and the rocking motion were particularly heard and felt, and hundreds of people, awakened from sleep, rushed out into the street in their night-gowns, without waiting to dress. Crockery was smashed and furniture moved by the shaking of the buildings, which lasted, however, but a few seconds. The people remained in the streets panic-stricken and fearful of a more disastrous visitation. After an interval another shock came, but it was slight, as compared with the first, and did no damage. Then there was another interval, and another shock, also slight. After some time, as there was no more sign of seismic disturbance, people returned into their houses and tried to sleep. The day preceding the shock had been extremely sultry for that section, so near the breezes of the Irish Sea, and a dull, heavy heat seemed ominous of something unusual.

"At St. David's the shock was felt with as much force as at Haverfordwest. The day was very warm, and toward evening there was a dull copper hue in the sky, while the slight breeze entirely ceased, and the atmosphere was oppressively still. The color of the sky aroused considerable remark, and was thought to portend a storm.

"The night was almost as oppressive as the afternoon, and when the shock came many of the people were in front of their houses, dozing or trying to sleep in the open air. The shock was a smart one, and the damage resulting was chiefly to property. In one instance a mirror cracked in a house. In St. David's most of the people remained up almost all night, and many of them in the streets. People living near St. David's Head say that the sea was unusually quiet, and almost glassy last evening. The first shock was accompanied with considerable turbulence of the waves, and a large one swept in tossing foam high up on the rocks. The tumult of the waters continued for some minutes and ceased shortly after the final shock.

"In other parts of South Wales the earthquake was not felt so seriously as in Pembrokeshire, but the disturbance was noticed as far east as Monmouthshire."

DISCIPLINED STATE CONSTABULARIES.

THE labor troubles in various parts of the country are evoking comment as to the imperfect provisions made for the protection of life and property. Pinkertonism is now one of the things of the past. The militia, it is found, is far from answering the demands of the hour. An officer of the Pennsylvania National Guard suggested the establishment of a State constabulary, or disciplined police force. The New York *Evening Post* regards the suggestion with favor, and says that the proposed force could be "used in ordinary times to keep the peace and prevent disorder in rural districts and small towns, and be ready to be massed to suppress a riot whenever necessary."

Another authority says that a paid State constabulary is an absolute necessity, "trained for both preventive and repressive service, and rigidly protected from the interference of party politics." It is contended that the calling out of the militia on occasions like that at Homestead draws a number of young men away from business and professions; that it deranges the order of the community in one direction though called on to suppress disorders in another. Accommodations cannot be prepared for a militia corps thus suddenly summoned, and the result is that discontent creeps into the ranks of the would-be protectors."

On the other hand, the idea of a State constabulary is vigorously opposed by many of the leading journals of the country. The *St. Paul Pioneer Press* says: "The day that sees us with permanent State constabularies will be a day when arbitrary government shall have won its way far toward a conquest of free government by the people." It goes on to show that a permanent police force like that outlined by the *Post* is simply stepping stone to a standing army. Such an innovation would immediately subvert the spirit of the American republic, and in every State where an organized, disciplined constabulary existed the people would be classed as the governed and governing classes.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Dispatches from various European centers state that there has been no abatement in the heat prevailing for the past ten days.