A Long Dance. The longest dance on record is probably that of William Kemp, an actor of some celebrity in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He was a comedian and danced all the way from London to Norwich.

He was attended by a taborer, a servant and an overseer, and it was doubtless a good thing for him that there were no omnibuses or police then, for they would probably have imposed more impediments in the way of his progress than did the country people.

He started with several presents of groats and crooked ...pences for luck, and, laden with these, he danced to

Stratford with out rest. Subsequently he went in for early rising to avoid market people, and, though suffering from a sprain of the hip which he received, he danced it well again, to the delight of the crowd which accompanied him, some 200 in

number. When he reached Norwich he had to dance in and out of the city twice, for his overseer missed him in the crowd and made him do the distance over again to avoid any possibility of error.-London Graphic.

Live Mule, Dead Boar.

An odd hunting adventure recently befell a British officer in India. He was mounted on a fleet mule and was running down a wild boar, intending to lance it, when the animal turned, bit the mule's leg and then fled again. The mule screamed savagely, and in a minute she had deposited the officer on the ground. Then, kicking out vigorously five or six times, as if to see that her legs were all right, she started after the unfortunate pig at lightning speed, with fury in her eyes and vengeance in the crook of her ears. The race was not long, and the wild boar soon realized that he had exasperated a relentless enemy. He was soon winded, and the mule, coming up with him, caught him by the backbone with her teeth, crunched it and threw him to the ground and then, before he could rise, kicked him so viciously that he was a dead boar in less than no time. Then the mule returned to her master and gave utterance to a "heehaw" of triumph.

Between Supper and Breakfast.

Many persons, says a well known doctor, though not actually sick, keep below par in strength and general tone, and he is of the opinion that fasting during the long interval between supper and breakfast, and especially the complete emptiness of the stomach during sleep, adds greatly to the amount of emaciation, sleeplessness and general weakness we so often meet. It is logical to believe that the supply of nourishment should be somewhat continuous, especially in those who are below par, if we would counteract their emaciation and lower de gree of vitality, and as bodily exercise is suspended during sleep, with wear and tear correspondingly diminfshed, while digestion, assimilation and nutritive activity continue as usual, the food furnished during this period adds more than is destroyed, and increased weight and improved general vigor are the results.-London Globe.

A Theater Dialogue.

The curtain had fallen on the first act at a Broadway theater when a man, correctly attired and apparently of refinement, leaned toward a woman occupying a seat directly in front of him-a woman who had naturally removed her hat, but whose hair was arranged in the extreme of fashion, aided by "boughten" puffs.

"I beg your pardon, madam," said the man in an audible whisper, "but if you would remove your hair and substitute your hat I believe I would be able to see something more of the

stage." The woman didn't scream. She didn't even faint. She merely turned around and replied:

"Jack, if you weren't my brother I'd slap your face."-New York Globe.

Her Little Confidence Game. "We're playing railroad train," she said as she pulled her father's paper away, "and I'm the conductor. Tickets, please."

He took a card from his pocket and handed it to her. She looked at it intently for a minute and then handed it back. "That was issued yesterday." she said, "and isn't good today. You'll have to pay cash or get off the train." He gave her a dime. He knew he had been "worked," but what else

could he do?

Pitched It. A boy was asked what Moses did

with the tabernacle in the wilderness when the people murmured.

He replied, "He chucked it away." When asked to explain he read the seventh verse of the thirty-third chapter of Exodus, "And Moses took the tabernacle and pitched it without the camp, afar off from the camp."-Liverpool Mercury.

Night Rates For a Horse.

"Hicks, the hotel man, has a new scheme. He serves Welsh rabbit free to his guests evenings."

"What's his idea?" "Well, they have nightmare, and then he charges them for the use of one horse."-Boston Transcript.

Conceit is that attitude of the mind which convinces a man that if he had only lived soon enough he would have been the author of the Bible.-Detroit Free Press.

A Substitute.

Mrs. Millsap's new girl, who never had gone out to service before and had had scarcely any experience as a cook, appeared to be willing and industrious and was quick to learn. In view of her inexperience she had readfly agreed to work for \$3.50 a week. Mrs. Millsap, who was an expert cook, had taken much pains with her education in that line, and at the end of five or six weeks Jemima was equal to any demands upon her in the line of kitchen work. The mistress was greatly surprised, therefore, when the maid one morning gave her a week's

"What does this mean, Jemima?" she asked. "Haven't I treated you fairly?"

"Yes, ma'am," answered the girl, "but I've learned how to cook now, and I've found a place where I can get \$5 a week right at the start."

"You didn't ask me to raise your wages. Do you think you are acting fairly with me?" "Oh, I'm going to do the square thing with you, Mrs. Millsap," said

Jemima. "I've got a sister about a year younger than I am, and she's perfectly willing to come here and work for \$3.50 a week-till she learns cooking anyhow." - Youth's Compan-

Trivial Cause of a Bloody War. In the year 1654 a Polish nobleman became obnoxious to the laws of his country by reason of his having committed a crime. He fled to Sweden. whereupon John Casimir, king of Poland, wrote to Charles Gustavus, king of Sweden, demanding the surrender of the criminal. The king of Sweden on reading the dispatch noticed that his own name and titles were followed by two "et ceteras," while the name of the king of Poland was followed by three. The missing "et cetera" so enraged the king of Sweden that he at once declared war against Poland. The war was carried on with great bitterness until 1660, when a peace was signed at Oliva, near Danzig. A contemporary writer (Kochowsky) poured out his lamentations on the war in these terms: "How dear has this 'et cetera' been to us! With how many lives have these two potentates paid

Castoria.

for these missing eight letters! With

what streams of blood has the failure

of a few drops of ink been avenged!"

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Constitutional Amendments

MENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

NUMBER ONE.

NUMBER ONE.
A JOINT RESOLUTION
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STITUTION.

NUMBER ONE.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania so as to consolidate the courts of common pleas of Philadelphia and Allegheny counties, and to give the General Assembly power to establish a separate court in Philadelphia county, with criminal and miscellaneous jurisdiction.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly met, That the following amendments to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same are hereby, proposed in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section six of article five be amended by striking out the said section and inserting in place thereof the following:

Section 6. In the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the several numbered courts of common pleas, shall be vested in one court of common pleas, shall be vested in one court of common pleas in each of said counties, composed of all the judges in commission in said courts. Such jurisdiction and powers shall extend to all proceedings at law and in equity which shall have been instituted in the several numbered courts, and shall be subject to changes as may be made by law, and subject to change of venue as provided by law. The president judge of each of the said courts shall be selected as provided by law. The number of judges in each of said courts may be, by law, increased from time to time. This amendment shall take effect on the first Monday of January succeeding its adoption. Section 2. That article five, section eight, be amended by making an addition thereto so that the same shall read as follows:

Section 8. The said courts in the counts of over and terminer and the courts of poyer and terminer and the counts of poyer and terminer and the courts of poyer and termine

Constitutional Amendments Constitutional Amenaments

ERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMON-WEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, PUB-LISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSU-ANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CON-STITUTION.

OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A JOINT RESOLUTION
Proposing an amendment to the Constitution
of the Commonwealth, allowing counties, cities, boroughs, townships, school districts,
or other municipal or incorporated districts,
to increase their indebtedness.
Be it resolved by the Senate and House
of Representatives of the Commonwealth of
Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That
section eight, article nine, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, reading as follows:—
"Section S. The debt of any county, city,
borough, township, school district, or other
municipality or incorporated district, except
as herein provided, shall never exceed seven
per centum upon the assessed value of the
taxable property therein: nor shall any such
municipality or district incur any new debt or
increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed
valuation of property, without the assent of
the electors thereof at a public election, in
such manner as shall be provided by law;
but any city, the debt of which now exceeds
seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase
the same three per centum, in the aggregate,
at any one time, upon such valuation, be
amended, in accordance with the provisions
of the eighteenth article of said Constitution,
so that said section, when amended, shall
read as follows:—
Section S. The debt of any county, city,
borough, township, school district, or other
municipality or incorporated district, except
as herein provided, shall never exceed ten per
centum upon the assessed value of the taxable
property therein; nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt or increase
its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two
per centum upon such assessed valuation of
property without the assent of the electors
as herein provided shall never exceed ten per
centum upon the assessed value of the taxable
property therein; nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt or incr

A MENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA. PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

ANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

NUMBER THREE.
A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing amendments to sections eight and twenty-one of article four, sections eleven and twelve of article five, sections two, three, and fourteen of article eight, section one of article twelve, and sections two and seven of article fourteen, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and providing a schedule for carrying the amendments into effect.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met. That the following are proposed as amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:

Amendment One—To Article Four, Section

amendments to the constitution of the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—
Amendment One—To Article Four, Section 2. Amend section eight of article four of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:

"He shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the Constitution or by law to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen, in offices to which he may appoint, during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen, during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs or Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a judicial office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill; if the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy; but in any such case of vacancy, in an elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office at the next general election, unless the vacancy shall happen within three calendar months immediately preceding such election, in which case the election for said office shall be held at the second succeeding general election. In acting or executive nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal." so as to read as follows:—

He shall nominate and, by and with the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General fluring pleasure. a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth and

manner as may be directed by law: Provided, That in the county of Philadelphia the General Assembly shall have power to establish a separate court, consisting of not more than four judges, which shall have exclusive jurisdiction in criminal cases and in such other matters as may be provided by law. A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 1.

ROBERT MCAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

MENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GEN-

only by fixed salaries, to be paid by said county and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Philadelphia the office of alderman is abolished," so as to read as follows:—

In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each thirty thousand inhabitants, one court, not of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose term of office shall be six years, and they shall be elected on general ticket at the municipal election, by the qualified voters at large; and in the election of the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the number of persons to be elected when more than one are to be chosen; they shall be compensated only by fixed salaries, to be paid by said county; and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Philadelphia the office of alderman is abolished.

Amendment Five—To Article Eight, Section Two.

Section 6. Amend section two of article

be made by law. In Philadelphia the office of alderman is abolished.

Amendment Five—To Article Eight, Section Two.

Section 6. Amend section two of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"The general election shall be held annually on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto." So as to read:—

The general election shall be held blennially on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each even-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided. That such election shall always be held in an even-numbered year.

Amendment Six—To Article Eight, Section Three.

Section 7. Amend section three of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"All elections for city, ward, borough and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the third Tuesday of February." so as to read:—

All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a seneral or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county, city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such election shall always be held in an odd-numbered year.

Amendment Seven—To Article Eight, Section S. Amend section fourteen of article eight, which reads as follows:

"District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first

read:—
District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen biennially, by the citizens at the municipal election: but the General Asembly may require said boards to be appointed in such manner as it may by law provide. Laws regulating the appointment of said boards may be enacted to apply to cities only: Provided, That such laws be uniform for cities of the same class. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be privileged from arrest upon officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrang of a court of record, or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service, Amendment Eight—To Article Twelve, Section One.

Section 9. Amend section one, article twelve,

One.

Section 9. Amend section one, article twelve, which reads as follows:—
"All officers, whose selection is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law," so as to read: appointed as may be directed by law," so as to read:

All officers, whose selection is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as may de directed by law: Provided, That elections of State officers shall be held on a general election day, and elections of local officers shall be held on a municipal election day, except when, in either case, special elections may be required to fill unexpired terms.

Amendment Nine—To Article Fourteen, Section Two.

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