

THE SAFFRON PLANT.

It is Among the Very Oldest of the Vegetable Products.

The particular species of crocus that has from time immemorial been cultivated for its dried stigmas, a product known under the name of saffron, is Crocus sativus, which is wild from Italy to Kurdistan.

The word saffron seems to be a corruption of the Arabic name "al zahafaran," and the product itself was first imported into England as a spice or condiment, being also used as a color or dye for silks and other fabrics of the eastern looms.

At a later date, exactly when is not known, the plant itself was cultivated in England, more especially in Essex, in which county the name of Saffron Walden remains in evidence of the fact.

SUGAR AND CANDY.

Satisfy the Cravings of the Children For Sweets.

Children may eat too much sugar, and they may also stay too long in their bathtub, or in the creek when they go in swimming, or get tanned or a headache from playing too long in the sun, or chilled by staying too long in the open air, but it is that any sound reason why they should be deprived of sweets, sunlight, baths and fresh air or discouraged from indulging in them?

All that is needed, says Dr. Woods Hutchinson in Success Magazine, is a little common sense regulation and judicious supervision, not prohibition or denunciation. Most of the extraordinary craving for pure sugar and candy, which is supposed to lead the average child to inevitably "founder himself" if left to his own sweet will and a box of candy, is due to a state of artificial and abnormal sugar starvation, produced by an insufficient amount of this invaluable food in its regular diet.

Children who are given plenty of sugar on their mush, bread and butter and puddings, a regular allowance of cake and plenty of sweet fruits are almost free from this craving for candy, this tendency to gorge themselves to surfeit, and can usually be trusted with both the candy box and the sugar bowl.

Parker House Rolls.

Materials.—Three tablespoonfuls of butter, one teaspoonful of salt, one-half cupful of lukewarm water, one yeast cake, two cupfuls of new milk, one tablespoonful of sugar, two egg whites and six cupfuls of flour.

Way of Preparing.—Scald the milk and add to it the sugar, salt and butter. Let stand until lukewarm, then add three cupfuls of flour and beat for five minutes. Add the dissolved yeast and let stand until it is a very light, frothy mass, then add the egg whites, beaten to a stiff froth, and the remaining flour. Let rise again until it is twice its original bulk, place on your moulding board, knead lightly and then roll into a sheet half an inch thick. Take a large biscuit cutter and cut the dough into rounds. Brush with melted butter, fold over and press the edges together. Place in a buttered pan one inch apart. Let rise until very light and bake in a hot oven fifteen minutes.

A Duck of a Man.

Ellen Terry and Mr. Balfour met for the first time at the table of Henry W. Lucy in London. During the ensuing conversation Miss Terry remained strangely silent. Presently the Unionist leader had to leave for the house of commons, and Ellen Terry at last found her tongue. Her host was relieved to find that she had not been bored. Bringing her closed hand down on the table, she exclaimed with a glance toward the door through which Mr. Balfour had passed, "I think that's a duck of a man!"

Advantages.

"I suppose you are glad to be free again?" The ex-convict sidestepped a trolley car, dodged an auto and looked nervously toward a clanging ambulance. "Oh, of course, of course," he said. "But let me tell you a man in prison feels mighty safe."—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Drawback.

"Your ocean trip was pretty nice, is it?" "Oh, yes." "Saw icebergs and such things, eh?" "Yes, but I missed the billboards, I can tell you."—Washington Herald.

Caution Extraordinary.

"You have a night key?" "Of course," answered Mr. Meekton. "only I'm so careless that Henrietta keeps it locked up in the safety deposit so that I won't lose it."—Washington Star.

SARATOGA'S SPRINGS.

The Water Was First Used by the Indians as a "Cure."

The Saratoga Springs "cure" antedated the settlement of this community by the white man, when the High Rock spring was only a bubbling springlet, drunk at first by the Indians as a fresh water spring. Finding that their health was improved by the water, they be thought them that it must have medicinal qualities, and from that time all sick Indians were brought to High Rock spring for the healing of their ills.

In 1800 the Congress spring was discovered and became renowned the world over as a saline cathartic. This, combined with the sulphurous iron water of the Putnam spring, made Saratoga Springs famous as the leading health resort of the United States. The remainder of the thirty-five mineral springs were discovered from time to time, and all have a wide therapeutic application in the treatment of almost all chronic diseases and are divided into four groups according to their component parts.

Living Over Catacombs.

Paris, in many of its districts, is built over the catacombs, says Harper's Weekly. These vast subterranean chambers and galleries produce that peculiar cavernous sound which is heard in the Luxembourg, Montparnasse, Vaugrard, Montrouge and Montsouris quarters when heavy carts pass rapidly along the coarsely metaled roads. The streets are the like monstrous drums beating funeral marches to the grave over that vast common grave of ten centuries.

Constitutional Amendments

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

A JOINT RESOLUTION. Proposing amendments to sections eight, 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 four, 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:—

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, and 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 and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members 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, before its 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 fill the 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 on executive nominations the Senate shall sit with open doors, and, in confirming or rejecting the 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 advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth, and 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 and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members 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, 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 fill the office at the next election day appropriate to such office, according to the provisions of this Constitution, unless the vacancy shall happen within two calendar months immediately preceding such election day, in which case the election for said office shall be held on the second succeeding

Constitutional Amendments

election day appropriate to such office. Senate shall sit with open doors, and, in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal."

Amendment Two.—To Article Four, Section Twenty-one. Section 3. Amend section twenty-one of article four, which reads as follows:—"The term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be four years; of the Auditor General three years; and of the State Treasurer two years. These officers shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections. No person shall be elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms," so as to read:—"The terms of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, the Auditor General, and the State Treasurer shall each be four years; and they shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections, but a State Treasurer, elected in the year one thousand nine hundred and nine, shall serve for three years, and his successors shall be elected at the general election in the year one thousand nine hundred and twelve, and in every fourth year thereafter. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms."

Amendment Three.—To Article Five, Section Eleven. Section 4. Amend section eleven of article five, which reads as follows:—"Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the several wards, districts, boroughs and townships at the time of the election of constables, by the qualified electors thereof, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of five years. No township, ward, district or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward or district for one year next preceding his election. In cities containing over five thousand inhabitants, not more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district," so as to read:—"Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the several wards, districts, boroughs or townships, by the qualified electors thereof, at the municipal election, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of six years. No township, ward, district or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward or borough; no person shall be elected to such office unless he shall have resided within the township, borough, ward or district for one year next preceding his election. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants, not more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district."

Amendment Four.—To Article Five, Section Twelve. Section 5. Amend section twelve of article five of the Constitution, which reads 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 five years and they shall be elected on general ticket at the election of the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the number of persons to be chosen; when more than two-thirds 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," 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 five years and they shall be elected on general ticket at the municipal election, by the qualified voters at large; and in the election of 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 two-thirds 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 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 biennially 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 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 Four. Section 8. Amend section four 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 have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant 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, 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:—"All officers, whose selection is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law; Provided, That election 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. Section 10. Amend section two of article fourteen, which reads as follows:—"County officers shall be elected at the general elections and shall hold their offices for the term of three years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for, shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law."

Section 11. Amend section seven, article fourteen, which reads as follows:—"Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen. In the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five and every third year thereafter, and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled by the court of common pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled," so as to read:—"Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven and every fourth year thereafter, and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled by the court of common pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled."

Constitutional Amendments

breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service," so as to 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 Assembly 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 provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant 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 Ten.—To Article Fourteen, Section Two. Section 11. Amend section seven, article fourteen, which reads as follows:—"Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen. In the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five and every third year thereafter, and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled by the court of common pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled," so as to read:—"Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven and every fourth year thereafter, and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled by the court of common pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled."

Section 12. That no inconvenience may arise from the changes in the Constitution to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared that, in the case of officers elected by act of Assembly at an odd number of years shall each be lengthened one year, but the Legislature may change the length of the term, provided the terms for such officers are elected shall always be for an even number of years. The above extension of official terms shall not affect officers elected at the general election of one thousand nine hundred and eight; nor any city, ward, borough, township, or election district officers, whose terms of office, under existing law, end in the year one thousand nine hundred and ten. In the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, and in the year one thousand nine hundred and twelve, and until the Legislature shall otherwise provide, all terms of city, ward, borough, township, and election district officers shall begin on the first Monday of December in an odd-numbered year. All city, ward, borough, and township officers holding office at the date of the approval of these amendments, whose terms of office may end in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of December of that year. All judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and also all county officers, holding office at the date of the approval of these amendments, whose terms of office may end in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and twelve. A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

ROBERT McAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

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