

FARM NOTES.

The time has now come when it will not pay to run the cultivator...

In churning it is not advisable to mix sweet and sour cream...

An old philosopher once said: "The well-being of the people is like a tree; agriculture is its root; manufacture and commerce are its leaves and branches."

A mushroom was recently discovered near Pittsburgh which measured 2 1/2 inches by 3 1/2 inches, thick, and weighed 3 1/2 pounds.

The most fruitful source of white sores in pigs is dirty sies. The first step in curing is to provide clean, dry bedding in a warm, secluded spot.

Arrange to thresh wheat and oats just as soon as possible after harvest. The longer they are allowed to stand in the field the more they will waste.

When scraping out the decayed cavity of a large tree to be afterward filled with cement, as much care should be taken to remove every particle of decayed matter as a good dentist does to remove the decayed matter in a tooth before filling.

The good dairy cow is wedge-shaped in two directions. She is wide in the rear and narrow in front.

There is more than one way to speak to a dog and, by the way, that also applies when speaking to men.

For some reason or another the mower is the hardest implement on the farm to keep in repair.

Gray and brown are mysterious colors to have gained a foothold in the handkerchief field, but they've done it.

The blight is afflicting both apple and pear trees this summer. The best remedy for this disease is to cut the affected branches off several inches below the infection and burn them.

There are many remedies for sores in calves, chief of which are blood meal, raw eggs, lime water, castor oil and formalin.

You can launder shepherd's plaid mohair, if you like, and without hurting it in the least.

When ironing mohair a very even heat is required; hot irons, while they may not appear to scorch the fabric, will rot it, so that it will split or crack on the first wearing.

For Bran Bath Bags—Take a pound and a half of new bran, three quarters of a pound of almond meal, eight ounces of powdered rosin and five ounces of shaved castile soap.

Break the crust after each rain in the corn field, even after the corn has been cut, the last time.

Weeds and corn will not thrive well together, there will not be a good crop of either.

It is a good plan to go over the field of corn after cultivation is done and out stray weeds that escaped the cultivator.

A distinguished naturalist carefully examined the stomachs of 15 moles caught in different localities, but failed to discover therein the slightest vestige of plants or roots.

There are rumors that velvet will be a very favorite material for winter, and that means that corduroy and velveteen will both be much worn.

Supply the youngsters going to school with folded paper cornucopias, which come in sealed packages for a small sum.

It is wise to keep a supply of these paper cornucopias on hand for those who travel and for the shopper when in the city for a day.

Teach the children to make these useful little drinking cups from clean white paper, and there will be no danger of contracting disease from a drinking cup used by every one who passes by.

The modern girl of the beach is trying to look like a learned student. The new bathing cap is a genuine mortarboard with a full silk tassel dangling over the ear.

These are in black, in scarlet and in cobalt blue. To say the least, they look quite uncomfortable on the beach parade, and positively dangerous in the surf.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

DAILY THOUGHT.

What is really best for us lies always within our reach, though often over-looked.—Longfellow.

It looks as though the washroom hat may have had its day. The hats that are worn in the washroom are of a material that is not so durable as the material that is used for the hat that is worn in the street.

Fashion seems to have changed its mind concerning the shape of the brim, and now it is rolled up instead of down.

The hat that turned up sharply at the side is still in fashion and it has been since May, but the newer tendency is to have a brim that does not turn down at any spot.

The already popular trimming of a wide crown band and a wide Alaskan bow a trifle at the side promises fair to continue well into the winter, especially with knock-about hats.

One is glad of this, for it is a graceful adornment, and is so convenient. Different colors can be used, and one is not in fear of having a hat spoiled by the rain or wind.

Comfortable as the turn-over linen collar is, and as much as it will be worn by its firm adherents, it is not in as much favor as the high-bowed stock.

There is a strong tendency on the part of those who dress exceedingly well to have stocks of the material on all-blouses. These are worn, not in the extreme height under the ears that prevailed last year, but in an even moderate height.

When the fabric is not of the material it is of baby Irish lace. The heavy crochet is never becoming to any face, but the finer quality of "baby" real or imitation is sufficiently softening.

All these separate stocks are of plain white, unadorned. If any ornament is added it is in the shape of a narrow black satin cravat that knots in front with short ends.

These collars are quite high. There is no change in that. To be at all in the style one must wear either a choker or a Peter Pan.

A large majority of women find their corsets constantly marred by a yellow stain across the back, which comes from skin moisture. It gets there from leaning back in a chair or from any violent exercise.

It is a serious matter, for corsets cannot be sent to wash, and cleaning them every time the stain appears is luxurious and costly.

Knowing this the shops now offer shields for the back of the corset. They fit perfectly, are placed on the inside, and are fastened over with a one-inch flap on the outside.

Gray and brown are mysterious colors to have gained a foothold in the handkerchief field, but they've done it.

The first step in the quality of the soap and the second in the heating of the iron. Get some white soap of a good quality; it contains borax, which is cleansing and which adds crispness to woolen materials, and it will not fade the colors.

When ironing mohair a very even heat is required; hot irons, while they may not appear to scorch the fabric, will rot it, so that it will split or crack on the first wearing.

For Bran Bath Bags—Take a pound and a half of new bran, three quarters of a pound of almond meal, eight ounces of powdered rosin and five ounces of shaved castile soap.

Break the crust after each rain in the corn field, even after the corn has been cut, the last time.

Weeds and corn will not thrive well together, there will not be a good crop of either.

It is a good plan to go over the field of corn after cultivation is done and out stray weeds that escaped the cultivator.

A distinguished naturalist carefully examined the stomachs of 15 moles caught in different localities, but failed to discover therein the slightest vestige of plants or roots.

There are rumors that velvet will be a very favorite material for winter, and that means that corduroy and velveteen will both be much worn.

Supply the youngsters going to school with folded paper cornucopias, which come in sealed packages for a small sum.

It is wise to keep a supply of these paper cornucopias on hand for those who travel and for the shopper when in the city for a day.

Teach the children to make these useful little drinking cups from clean white paper, and there will be no danger of contracting disease from a drinking cup used by every one who passes by.

The modern girl of the beach is trying to look like a learned student. The new bathing cap is a genuine mortarboard with a full silk tassel dangling over the ear.

These are in black, in scarlet and in cobalt blue. To say the least, they look quite uncomfortable on the beach parade, and positively dangerous in the surf.

Still they will be worn, for the beach of today is as productive of novelties, caricatures and monstrosities as the streets.

With the plaid bathing suit, now so fashionable among those who like to be conspicuous, there comes a bright silk, rubber-lined cap, that is quite voluminous. It covers all the hair, comes well down over the ears, and is finished in front with a large, jaunty bow.

"If I had only known!" That is the cry of so many who pay the costly penalty Nature exacts even for sins of ignorance.

There is no excuse for ignorance of the laws of health and physical being when there are taught with the purest science and in plainest English in a book which is given away.

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser, 1008 pages, and over 700 illustrations sent free on receipt of stamps to defray expense of mailing only. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the book in paper covers or 31 stamps for cloth binding. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

You miss a good thing if you don't take the WATCHMAN.

Medical.

The symptoms of Kidney trouble are so unobtrusive that they leave no ground for doubt. Sick kidneys excrete a thick, cloudy, offensive urine, full of sediment, irregular of passage or attended by a sensation of stinging. The back aches constantly, headaches and dizzy spells may occur and the victim is often awakened down by a feeling of languor and fatigue.

Doan's Kidney Pills are a cure for backache and pains in the kidneys. I suffered so severely from these troubles that at times I could hardly get around. A friend advised me to try Doan's Kidney Pills and I got them at once. They cured me.

Doan's Kidney Pills are a cure for backache and pains in the kidneys. I suffered so severely from these troubles that at times I could hardly get around. A friend advised me to try Doan's Kidney Pills and I got them at once. They cured me.

Doan's Kidney Pills are a cure for backache and pains in the kidneys. I suffered so severely from these troubles that at times I could hardly get around. A friend advised me to try Doan's Kidney Pills and I got them at once. They cured me.

Doan's Kidney Pills are a cure for backache and pains in the kidneys. I suffered so severely from these troubles that at times I could hardly get around. A friend advised me to try Doan's Kidney Pills and I got them at once. They cured me.

Doan's Kidney Pills are a cure for backache and pains in the kidneys. I suffered so severely from these troubles that at times I could hardly get around. A friend advised me to try Doan's Kidney Pills and I got them at once. They cured me.

Doan's Kidney Pills are a cure for backache and pains in the kidneys. I suffered so severely from these troubles that at times I could hardly get around. A friend advised me to try Doan's Kidney Pills and I got them at once. They cured me.

Doan's Kidney Pills are a cure for backache and pains in the kidneys. I suffered so severely from these troubles that at times I could hardly get around. A friend advised me to try Doan's Kidney Pills and I got them at once. They cured me.

Doan's Kidney Pills are a cure for backache and pains in the kidneys. I suffered so severely from these troubles that at times I could hardly get around. A friend advised me to try Doan's Kidney Pills and I got them at once. They cured me.

Doan's Kidney Pills are a cure for backache and pains in the kidneys. I suffered so severely from these troubles that at times I could hardly get around. A friend advised me to try Doan's Kidney Pills and I got them at once. They cured me.

Doan's Kidney Pills are a cure for backache and pains in the kidneys. I suffered so severely from these troubles that at times I could hardly get around. A friend advised me to try Doan's Kidney Pills and I got them at once. They cured me.

Doan's Kidney Pills are a cure for backache and pains in the kidneys. I suffered so severely from these troubles that at times I could hardly get around. A friend advised me to try Doan's Kidney Pills and I got them at once. They cured me.

Doan's Kidney Pills are a cure for backache and pains in the kidneys. I suffered so severely from these troubles that at times I could hardly get around. A friend advised me to try Doan's Kidney Pills and I got them at once. They cured me.

Doan's Kidney Pills are a cure for backache and pains in the kidneys. I suffered so severely from these troubles that at times I could hardly get around. A friend advised me to try Doan's Kidney Pills and I got them at once. They cured me.

Doan's Kidney Pills are a cure for backache and pains in the kidneys. I suffered so severely from these troubles that at times I could hardly get around. A friend advised me to try Doan's Kidney Pills and I got them at once. They cured me.

Doan's Kidney Pills are a cure for backache and pains in the kidneys. I suffered so severely from these troubles that at times I could hardly get around. A friend advised me to try Doan's Kidney Pills and I got them at once. They cured me.

Doan's Kidney Pills are a cure for backache and pains in the kidneys. I suffered so severely from these troubles that at times I could hardly get around. A friend advised me to try Doan's Kidney Pills and I got them at once. They cured me.

Doan's Kidney Pills are a cure for backache and pains in the kidneys. I suffered so severely from these troubles that at times I could hardly get around. A friend advised me to try Doan's Kidney Pills and I got them at once. They cured me.

Doan's Kidney Pills are a cure for backache and pains in the kidneys. I suffered so severely from these troubles that at times I could hardly get around. A friend advised me to try Doan's Kidney Pills and I got them at once. They cured me.

Doan's Kidney Pills are a cure for backache and pains in the kidneys. I suffered so severely from these troubles that at times I could hardly get around. A friend advised me to try Doan's Kidney Pills and I got them at once. They cured me.

Doan's Kidney Pills are a cure for backache and pains in the kidneys. I suffered so severely from these troubles that at times I could hardly get around. A friend advised me to try Doan's Kidney Pills and I got them at once. They cured me.

Doan's Kidney Pills are a cure for backache and pains in the kidneys. I suffered so severely from these troubles that at times I could hardly get around. A friend advised me to try Doan's Kidney Pills and I got them at once. They cured me.

Doan's Kidney Pills are a cure for backache and pains in the kidneys. I suffered so severely from these troubles that at times I could hardly get around. A friend advised me to try Doan's Kidney Pills and I got them at once. They cured me.

Doan's Kidney Pills are a cure for backache and pains in the kidneys. I suffered so severely from these troubles that at times I could hardly get around. A friend advised me to try Doan's Kidney Pills and I got them at once. They cured me.

Constitutional Amendments

election day appropriate to such office. 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.

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; and 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 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 of a thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, shall serve for three years, and his successors shall be elected at the general election in the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two, 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.

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 elected for a term of five years. No township, ward, district or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen; and in the case of a township, ward, district or borough, no person shall be elected to such office unless he shall have resided within the township, ward, district or borough 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," 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; and in the case of a township, ward, district 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 Ten. The Philadelphia 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 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. 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. In Philadelphia the office of alderman is abolished, so as to read as follows:—

Section 5. Amend section twelve of article five of the Constitution, which reads as follows:—"The Philadelphia 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 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. 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. In Philadelphia the office of alderman is abolished, so as to read as follows:—

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 for the election of 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 for the election of 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 general 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 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.

Section 8. Amend section four 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 for the election of 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 for the election of the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such election shall always be held in an even-numbered year.

Section 9. Amend section five 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 for the election of 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 for the election of the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such election shall always be held in an even-numbered year.

Section 10. Amend section six 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 for the election of 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 for the election of the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such election shall always be held in an even-numbered year.

Section 11. Amend section seven 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 for the election of 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 for the election of the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such election shall always be held in an even-numbered year.

Section 12. Amend section eight 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 for the election of 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 for the election of the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such election shall always be held in an even-numbered year.

Section 13. Amend section nine 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 for the election of 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 for the election of the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such election shall always be held in an even-numbered year.

Section 14. Amend section ten 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 for the election of 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 for the election of the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such election shall always be held in an even-numbered year.

Section 15. Amend section eleven 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 for the election of the members of each House consenting thereto," so as to read:—

Constitutional Amendments

breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their term 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 term of service."

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, except in the case of judges, justices of the peace, aldermen, justices of the courts, or judges 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 term of service."

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 shall be filled in the same manner as provided by law," so as to read:—

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 shall be filled in the same manner as provided by law, so as to read:—

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 shall be filled in the same manner as provided by law, so as to read:—

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 nine hundred and eleven 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, so as to read:—

Section 12. 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 nine hundred and eleven 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, so as to read:—

Section 13. 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 nine hundred and eleven 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, so as to read:—

Section 14. 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 nine hundred and eleven 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, so as to read:—

Section 15. 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 nine hundred and eleven 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;