FARM NOTES.

-Water is the first great need of every

-Every kind word you say to a dumb animal or bird will make you happier.

-Turkeys should not be housed with chickens, as they require different condi-

-For experiments made by the Missouri State Board of Agriculture, it was decided that it costs \$12.26 to grow an acre of corn.

-It is reported that no evergreen trees have ever been struck by lightning, and some people are advocating the planting of them for protection.

-The average ewe requires from three to five pounds of salt a year, the variation depending largely upon the amount of nat-ural salts contained in the pastures.

-The greatest dog owner in the world is Gustav Jovanovitch, the cattle king of the Russian steppes. For the protection of his 1,500,000 sheep he employs no less than thirty-five thousand shepherd dogs of

-Examine the horse's teeth frequently and find if they are in a good condition for grinding the feed. Many horses lose flesh and are in poor health simply because their teeth are too uneven for proper grinding of their feed. A veterinarian can file them to the proper shape.

-A stock man says he has saved several valuable calves that were down with the scours by taking a teacupful of wheat flour and giving a tablespoonful every minute. He repeated this two or three times a day before feeding, and diminished the feed one half nutil the calf got well.

-The Cornell Experiment Station found that two tons of borse manure in an exposed place in five months lost five per cent. in gross weight, 60 per cent. of its nitrogen, 47 per cent. of its phosphorus and 76 per cent. of its potash. The total loss of plant food was 61 per cent.

-A fruit professor says that the pear came into this world before the apple. To this a wit adds that the professor's theory is, presumably, that the first pair ate the first apple. But going back still further, it is agreed that Eve was a perfect peach, and there was no pair until this peach had come into the world.

-The journal of the New York Zoological Society gives a census of the American bison, according to which, in place of all the bundreds of thousands of these animals which formerly roved the plains, only 2,-047 were known to be in existence on January 1, 1908. Of these, 969 were in captivity in the United States and forty-one in Canada. Since that date the Pablo herd has been sold to Canada.

-The bees should have plenty of water. They consume a great deal, and will travel a long distance to get it. Should there be no running stream or lake of pure water near, it is well to place a pail of fresh water near the apiary every day. Water is used by the bees to dilute the heavy thicky honey left over from winter to make it suitable for the young larvac, and also to make the cell wax pliable.

-The Government statistics show that on May 1 1 3 per cent., equivalent to 10,-130,000 tons, of the 1908 hay crop remained stance where it has been noticed since on farms. Of the total hay crop. it is estimated that 77 8 per cent., or 55,079,000 tons, will be fed on the farm where produced, and about 22 2 per cent., or about 15,719,000 tons, will be moved off the These estimates are the first of the kind made by the Bureau of Statistics.

-The milch goat, like all goats, can make a living on brushy and hilly land, where most other animals would starve. They are very beneficial to land in cleaning it of weeds, sprouts and brush. They cannot endure low, wet land, but thrive per-fectly on rough, hilly land. Those giving milk should be fed on good grass, hay fod-der and wheat brau, but no grain of any kind. The cost of maintaining a goat in milk is about five cents a day, and she will give from one to two quarts of milk a day.

-The Ohio Experiment Station recommends as a treatment for killing peach and plum tree borers, three pounds of naphtha soap emulsified by boiling in three gallons of water; while hot add one gallon of car-bolineum avenarius, which can be obtained through dealers in market gardeners' and fruit growers' supplies. This can best be mixed by the use of a force pump. When the soap solution and carbolineum are thoroughly mixed add four gallons of water and apply with a spray pump, being careful to protect hands and face when

-A cow with her second or third calf is the most desirable of all, and this is undoubtedly the most profitable age to buy them. As milkers and breeders, they have all their best days in front of them, and with sufficient time to pay handsomely Young and old cows are very distinct in appearance. The former have an unmis-takable appearance of fullness of flesh and coat, while the old ones are more or less shrunk. The teeth give an indication of age, and the horns are often looked to as a guide, the young having smooth horns while those of the aged are wrinkled. If cross-breeds are bought, get them with the greatest tendency toward the best breed the cross has been secured from. Cows with a male or bull type of head are rarely good milkers. The head should be refined, neek thin, fore-quarters wide, square and robust, with deep, broad thighs.

-In a recent number of a Japanese journal is described a process for the manufacture of a vegetable milk, the properties of which would render it highly suitable for use in tropical countries. The preparation is obtained from a well-known member of the leguminous family of plants—namely, the Soja bean—which is a very popular ar-ticle of food among the Chinese. The beaus are, first of all, softened by soaking, and are then pressed and boiled in water. The re-sultant liquid is exactly similar to cow's milk in appearance, but it is entirely differ-ent in its composition. This Soja bean milk contains 92 5 per cent. water, 3.02 per cent. portein, 2.13 per cent. fat, 0.03 per cent. fibre, 1.88 per cent. non-nitrogenous substances, and 0.41 per cent. ash. The writer in the aforesaid journal states that some sugar and a little phosphate of potassium are added in order to prevent the elimination of the albumen, and then the mixture is hoiled down till a substance like condensed milk is obtained. This "condensed vegetable milk" is of a yellowish color, and has a very pleasant taste, hardly to be dis-tinguished from that of real cow's milk. However, it still retains the aroma of the

The Descending Scale. "The first letter John ever wrote to me," said a married woman to her friend, "was shortly after we had be-

come acquainted and before there was really anything like an understanding between us. This is the way he signed

"Yours, my dear Miss Weston, most JOHN HAMILTON EASTON. "There, you see, were ten wordsenough for a telegram-just to bring a

commonplace friendly letter to an end.

But after we became engaged his first

letter to me was signed in this way: "Yours, my darling, affectionately, JOHN. "That, you will observe, was a reduction of 50 per cent from his conclu-

sion as a mere friend. The first letter he ever wrote to me after we were married was signed:

JOHN." She stopped for a moment and sighed and then continued:

"We have been married seventeen years now. Yesterday I received a letter from him. Here is the way it was signed:

Settled the Duel. Lord March, afterward the Marquis of Queensberry, was not accustomed to view a duel with unbecoming ap prehension and usually attended an affair with an air of enjoyment that often was decidedly displeasing and embarrassing to his adversary. But he was served at last with that sauce which the proverb explains is for the gander as well as for the goose. It was when he was challenged to fight an Irish sportsman. Lord March appeared on the ground accompanied by a second, surgeon and other witnesses. His opponent arrived soon afterward with a similar retinue, but added to by a person who staggered under the weight of a polished oak coffin. which he deposited on the ground, end up. with its lid facing Lord March and his party. Lord March became decidedly uncomfortable when he read the inscription plate, engraved with his own name and title and the date and year

of death, and peace was patched up. Scaring the Conscience.

Of all her curious customs London cannot boast of a more singular one than that formerly so strictly adhered to at Holland House, one of the most historic old mansions in the British capital. The last of the Lords Holland shot himself during a fit of despondency. Everything pointed to a clear case of self murder, yet the Holland family could never be dissuaded from the notion that the old man had been murdered by some unknown assassin. Accordingly every night for years it was the custom for one of the family to go to the rear of the house punctu ally at 11 o'clock and fire a gun for the purpose, it is said, of "scaring the con science" of the murderer. This cur' ous practice is a relic of mediaeva days in continental Europe, and the case in point is probably the only in-

the days of the crusades. Pigeons' Air Sacks. The air sacks of the pigeon, says Bruno Muller, constitute a system of interspaces the value of which lies in their emptiness-that is, absence of weight and resistance. Flying is possible only to a body of high mechanical efficiency, and we attain this with machines divested of all superfluous material. Just so the original reptiles, which by evolution became birds, were divested of superfluous material, and the body spaces thus obtained were four of the filled with air sacks. The body wall, serving as a support for the organs of movement, the mobility of whose parts was assured by the surrounding air sacks. The air cavities in the bones of

birds are similarly explained. Tonsorial Triumph. "What was the best job you ever did?" inquired the first barber. "I once shaved a man," replied the

second ditto. "Well?" "Well, then I persuaded him to have a hair cut, singe, shampoo, face massage, sea foam, electric buzz, tar spray

and finally a tonic rub." "What then?" "By that time," concluded barber No. 2, "he needed another shave."-London Answers.

Live Spiders Food For Young Wasps. The young of some wasps can live only on live spiders, and the mother wasp therefore renders the spider powerless by her sting, after which it can live a month, and then deposits it in the cocoon where she has laid her egg. On hatching out the wasp grubs feed on the bodies of the living spiders. Another wasp deposits her egg in the body of the spider, which is then buried alive and is fed upon by

On the Fence. "That woman won't take either side of the social dispute until she is rea-

sonably sure which one is going to win. She's a cat!" "Ah, then that accounts for her being on the fence!"-Baltimore Ameri-

the wasp grub.-London Standard.

The Drawback. "Elsie says there was only one drawback to her wedding." "What was that?" "She says her father looked too

cheerful when he gave her away." His Provisions.

Bootmaker (to arctic explorer just returned) - How did you like those boots I made for you, sir? Arctic Explorer-Excellent! Best I ever tasted.

The story of Tantalus mocked by the Constitutional Amendments Constitutional Amendments food he could not touch, the foundation he could not taste, is the story of every dyspeptic. Life to him must be an endless fast, a ceaseless mortification of the flesh. Dyspepsia can be oured. It is being cured every day by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Cases of the most com plicated character and of long standing have yielded to this medicine, when every other means had been tried in vain. "Gol den Medical Discovery" oures 98 per cent. of all those who give it a fair and faithful

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Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

Constitutional Amendments

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMON-WEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION. BY THE GENERAL AS-SEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH
OF PENNSYLVANIA. AND PUB-LISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRE-TARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.
A JOINT RESOLUTION

and twenty-one of article four, sections and twenty-one of article five, sec-eleven and twelve of article five, sec-tions two, three, and fourteen of article eight, section one of article twelve, and sections two and seven of article four-teen, of the Constitution of Pennsyl-vania, and providing a schedule for vania, 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 the province with the province of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the province with the province of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the province with the province of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the province with the province w sylvania, in accordance with the provi-sions of the eighteenth article thereof:— Amendment One—To Article Four, Sec-

tion Eight.
Section 2. Amend section eight of article

four of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—
"He shall nominate and, by and with adapting itself to the mechanical requirements, became a hollow cylinder 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 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, the Auditor of Secretary of the Public Instruction, the Auditor of Secretary of the Public Instruction, the Auditor of Secretary of the Public Instruction. in a judicial office, or in any other elec-tive office which he is or may be au-thorized to fill; if the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senpen 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 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 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 an Attorney General during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Commenwealth as he is or may be authorized by the Constitution or by law Commenwealth as he is or may be authorized by the Constitution or by law

thorized 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 that may happen. to fill any vacancy that may happen, during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasonice of Additional Affairs of Superintendent of Public Instruction, in superintendent of Public Institution 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, be-

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.

Amendment Two—To Article Four, Sec-

tion 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 elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecu-tive 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, Sec-

tion 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 alder-men without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such town ship, 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 preced ing 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, 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 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 pre-ceding his election. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants, not more

each ward or district. Amendment Four-To Article Five, Section Twelve.
Section 5. Amend section twelve of article five of the Constituton, which reads

than one alderman shall be elected in

"In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each thirty thousand inhabit-ants, one court, not of record, of police and givil 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, 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 abol-

ished," 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 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 companied only by fixed salaries to be pensated 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 Phila-delphia the office of alderman is abol-

Amendment Five-To Article Eight, Section Two.

tion 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, Sec-

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 a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All elections fer 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 jaw 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, Sec-Section 8. 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 ing the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacency; but in any such case of vacancy, in an elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office on 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

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 blennially, 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 leave he uniform for sities of the 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, ex cept 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

Amendment Eight-To Article Twelve Section One.
Section 9. Amend section one, article twelve, which reads as follows:—
"All officers, whose selection is not pro
vided 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 pro-vided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as may be 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, ex-cept 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 three sections are shall be sections." offices for the term of three years, be ginning 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," so as to read:—
County officers shall be elected at the municipal elections and shall hold their offices for the term of four 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, by the qualified electors thereof, at the vacancies not otherwise provided for, municipal election, in such manner as shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law.

Amendment Ten-To Article Fourteen,

Section Seven. 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 che the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five and every third year there-after; 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 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 there-after; 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 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

Schedule for the Amendments. Section 12. That no inconvenience may arise from the changes in the Constitu-tion of the Commonwealth, and in order

tion of the Commonwealth, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared that—
In the case of officers elected by the people, all terms of office fixed by act of Assembly at an odd number of years shall each be lengthened one year, but the Legislature may change the length

shall each be lengthened one year, but the Legislature may change the length of the term. provided the terms for which 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 division officers, whose terms of office, under existing law, end in the year one thousand nine hundred and ten. nine hundred and ten.

nine hundred and ten.

In the year one thousand nine hundred and ten the municipal election shall be held on the third Tuesday of February, as heretofore; but all officers chosen at that election to an office the regular term of which is two years, and also all election officers and assessors chosen at that tion officers and assessors chosen at that election, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven. All officers chosen at that election to offices the term of which is now four years, or is made four years by the operation of these amendments or this schedule, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred. in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirteen. All justices of the peace, and thirteen. All justices of the peace, magistrates, and aldermen, chosen at that election, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifteen. After the year nineteen hundred and ten, and until the Legislature shall otherwise provide.

sand nine hundred and fifteen. After the year nineteen hundred and ten, and until the Legislature shall otherwise provide, all terms of city, ward, borough, township, and election division offieers 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 Jeint Resolution.

ROBERT McAFEE,

ROBERT MCAFEE Secretary of the Commonwealth

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