

QUEER ANIMALS.

The Harpy Eagle, the Aye-aye and the Tasmania Devil.

The world has been so thoroughly explored that one might imagine it impossible that any noteworthy species of mammal or bird could still remain unknown.

The fur seal rebels in captivity. The seals which one sees captive and which do such intelligent tricks are hair seals, belonging to quite a different species.

TALL AFRICAN GRASS.

Beautiful Scenes at Night on the Veldt When Fire Spreads.

Unlike a good deal of South Africa, Rhodesia is largely wooded. In some places the forests are of value, but a large proportion is not valued for its timber.

After the grass has been burned the rainy season usually begins, and it is then that the country is at its prettiest. The grass is then green, and the foliage on the trees is beautiful.

The Winz.

The superintendent of a western mine in driving a tunnel struck a body of ore. The vein was vertical and had a sharp dip.

He wired that he could not ship any ore until he had a winze on the vein. "How much will a winze cost?" was the telegraphic query.

"One thousand dollars," he replied promptly. The next query floored him.

"Can't you buy a secondhand winze cheaper?"—New York Post.

A Joke of Mark Twain's. Probably few people are aware that the theatrical godfather of that famous actor Mr. William Gillette was Mark Twain, who was a fellow townsman and a friend of his father.

Careful Sandy. Meenister—And why didn't you come to the bank last Saturday? Sandy—I had nowt but a shillin' in my claes.

Mistaken. "Ho says he's your friend for life; says you lent him \$50." "So I did. But he's not my friend for life. I propose to ask him for it next pay day."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

Quaint Customs That are Maintained With Religious Care.

The headmaster of Manchester Grammar school, in a speech at Rochdale, referred to a custom at Rugby school which forbids a boy of less than three years' standing to turn up his trousers and insists on his doing so after that period.

The custom is only a minor instance of the quaint practices that exist at all the great public schools in England and are maintained with religious care, though in many cases their origin is obscure or unknown.

At Shrewsbury school, at the beginning of each term, "hall elections" are held for the posts of hall crier, hall constable, hall postman and hall scavengers.

The new boy in the schoolhouse at Rugby is early called upon to take his part in "house singing." At this function, which is held in one of the dormitories, he has to render a song to the satisfaction of his audience, the penalty being the swallowing of a mouthful of soapy water.

Another ancient school custom is the parade of the Christ's hospital bluecoat boys before the lord mayor at the Mansion House on St. Matthew's day, when the "directors," who correspond to "math formers" elsewhere, receive a guinea each and the rank and file of the school are presented with new shillings.—London Mail.

BURGLARS' TOOLS.

Most of Them Made by Supposedly Respectable Mechanics.

Every little while, said a detective recently, the police arrest a man with a set of burglar's tools in his possession, and one naturally wonders where they all come from.

It is easy to buy a gun of any description, and the most reputable repairer would not be ashamed to be seen purchasing the most wicked looking knife ever made. But who would know where to get a "jimmy" or a device for drilling into a safe or any of the many tools used by the professional burglar in the pursuit of his calling?

There are places in the large cities where these things are made and sold to the users, but such places are exceedingly scarce. It may seem a little strange to learn that most of the tools used in burglaries are made by mechanics who are looked upon as respectable men in the community.

When a burglar wants any particular tool made he goes to a mechanic who can do the job and pays him perhaps five times what it is actually worth for making the tool and keeping quiet about it. Many detectives can recall cases of this kind that have come to light.

One in particular occurred some years ago when an escaped convict named Williams went to a blacksmith and got him to make a lot of drills to be used in safe cracking. He personally superintended the tempering of the steel, but when the job was nearly completed it leaked out, and Williams was arrested. In this instance the blacksmith knew nothing of the use to which the tools were to be put.

I well remember some seventy years ago seeing flat candles in use. To produce what was known as the flat candle, which was also sometimes called "shoemaker's candle," two newtly made "dips" were pressed close to each other while soft and then again lowered into the hot fat, thus holding them together as one candle with two wicks. The size could then be increased if desired. This flat candle was most generally used by shoemakers and tailors, but was made use of in some households whenever an extra bright light for working or reading was required.—Cor. Dickensian.

Too Much Like Work. "Haven't you a home?" asked the sympathetic citizen.

"Yep," answered Plodding Pete. "I had a nice home, but de first t'ing I knew it was a wood pile and a garden and a pump, and den it got so much like steady job dat I resigned."—Washington Star.

Impossible. "How do you overcome insomnia?" "Say the multiplication table up to twelve times twelve."

Not Slept In. "Porter, this berth has been slept in?" "No, sah! I assure you, sah! Merely occupied. It's the one over the wheels, sah."—Puck.

Taking Him Down. Brown (very proud of his firstborn)—Ah, even now my wife says he is just like me in many of his little ways; Smith (gravely)—I hope she corrects him for it.

Do you know where to get the best canned goods and dried fruits, Sechler & Co.

The poisonous, disease-breeding effect of sewer gas are well known. Constipation produces a condition in the body analogous to that of a clogged sewer. The mental dulness, the physical lethargy always consequent on constipation, evidence the working of the poisons which are generated in the body. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation and the cure is permanent.

Do you know where you can get a fine fat mess mackerel, bone out, Sechler & Co.

Medical.

EVER WATCHFUL.

A LITTLE CARE WILL SAVE MANY BELLEFONTE READERS FUTURE TROUBLE.

WAS THE KIDNEY SECTIONS. See that they have the amber hue of health! The discharges not excessive or infrequent! Contains no "brilliant-like" sediment. Doan's Kidney Pills will do this for you. They watch the kidneys and cure them when they're sick.

Edwards M. Kelley, Bishop St., Bellefonte, Pa., says: "Doan's Kidney Pills proved so beneficial to me, that I can hardly recommend them. I suffered from pains across the small of my back for a long time and if I stooped I could hardly straighten. I attempted to lift anything, sharp pains would catch me between the kidneys and cause me acute suffering. A friend advised me to try Doan's Kidney Pills and deciding to do so I procured a box at Green's Pharmacy. They proved to be the remedy I needed and it only required the use of one box to remove the lameness and pains. I have not had backache or any trouble with my kidneys since using Doan's Kidney Pills."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-McMillan Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

Constitutional Amendments

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED BY THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, 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 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 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 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."

Section 3. Amend section three 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 odd-numbered year."

Section 4. Amend section three of article eight, which reads as follows:—"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 odd-numbered year."

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

Section 2. 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 consecutive terms," so as to read:—"The terms of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, the Auditor General, and the State Treasurer shall 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 twelve, 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 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, boroughs or 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 hold office for a term of five years. No township, ward, district or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen within the several wards, districts, boroughs or townships, of the qualified electors thereof, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall hold office for a term of five years. No township, ward, district or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen within the several wards, districts, boroughs or townships, of 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 district for one year next preceding his election. In cities containing more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district."

Section 5. Amend section twelve of article five of the Constitution, which reads as follows:—"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 terms 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 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," 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 terms 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 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."

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 odd-numbered year."

Section 7. Amend section three of article eight, which reads as follows:—"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 odd-numbered year."

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 elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector 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 or wanton 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 appointed 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 or wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms 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: 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."

Section 10. Amend section two of article fourteen, which reads as follows:—"County officers shall be elected at the general election, 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," 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, 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."

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Section 13. That no inconvenience may arise from the changes in the Constitution of the Commonwealth, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared:—"In the case of officers elected by act of Assembly at an odd number of years, the Legislature may change the length of the term, provided the terms for which such officers are elected shall always be for an odd 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, and every year thereafter, 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 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 regular 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 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, the terms of city, ward, borough, township, and election division 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 justices 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 MOFFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

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