

AN ANGRY MUSICIAN.

Amusing and Pathetic Story of Constant's Picture, "Too Late!" An amusing and pathetic story is told of Benjamin Constant's first picture to attract attention. It was called "Too Late" and represented Fortune and Glory visiting an artist just as he had breathed his last. The artist was lying on the bed. The figure of Death stood near the door through which Fortune, carrying a box of money, and Glory, bearing laurels, had just entered.

The artist received many letters from those who had seen the painting. One was written by a professor of music, an old man, who expressed in touching words the emotion he had felt at the sight of the artist's work. He asked Constant to visit and talk to him about "Too Late." The invitation was accepted, but as soon as the old professor saw the artist he uttered an ejaculation of surprise and anger. "Why, you are quite a youth!" he exclaimed. "I thought you were old and, like myself, had spent your life in vain endeavor to obtain recognition of your abilities. I conceived that picture to be the last despairing cry of a man as unfortunate as I am. I find you are quite young and your eyes are full of hope. You are a bungler, sir, and I request that you leave this house immediately!"

PROCRASTINATION.

The Habit of Putting Off Doing the Serious Things of Life.

Much of the unhappiness and impotence in life is caused by early habits of procrastination—habits contracted unconsciously perhaps when character is in its formative stage and at the very time when most attention should be given to the untrained nature. It is so easy to fall into a happy-go-lucky way of living, so easy to jog along unconcernedly, doing the things which suit us best and perhaps which count for the least and leaving undone all the acts and unspoken all the words and unexpressed all the thoughts which are really so essential to a better understanding of ourselves and the wonderful life being lived about us.

What a bright world of promise fulfilled this would be if responsibility could only be made half as attractive as some of the minor diversions which seem to furnish so much pleasure to their partakers! If the hard places could be made soft, the rocky roads smooth and difficult undertakings easy, there would be small need for putting off from day to day the task of fulfilling any task whatever. As it is, with the certainty that happiness unalloyed is not within the grasp of man and with the knowledge that sorrow and trouble must come at some time into each of our lives, it seems strange that for all our weak human nature we cannot learn the lesson that procrastination teaches and benefit thereby.

An Office Business Only.

A young man called at the office of a justice of the peace and with some hesitation made known his business, which was to be married. The justice replied that he thought he could perform the service and asked if the young man had his license.

"Yes, sir," the youth replied. "Well, where is the young lady?" "She—she's at her father's." "Well, bring her here." "She'd rather be married at home, squire." "And you expect me to go there and marry you?" "Yes, sir, if you please." "This office of mine is like a department store. We sell matches here, but we don't deliver them at the house."—Youth's Companion.

Cats and Dogs.

According to a French investigator, domestic animals have a certain amount of reasoning power, often act upon reflex notions and can associate ideas from which they draw inferences. Dogs, and still more so cats, he says, learn to imitate the voice and movements of their masters or mistresses. He has noticed old watchdogs which when they barked had peculiar intonations which resembled the voices of their masters. Cats try by the way in which they cry to make their mistresses understand exactly what they want.

Appropriate Styles.

"That elocutionist believes in dressing the part for any recitation." "How do you mean?" "Why, when she read the story about the sailors deserted on the lonely island she wore a costume of maroon, and at her lecture on Celtic wit her dress was trimmed with Irish point."—Exchange.

Bad Combinations.

Rambo—I have a pair of glasses at home that make me see double. Baldwin—Yes; I've seen you using them. One is a beer mug and the other is a whisky tumbler.—Chicago Tribune.

The Particular Sex.

A blind girl lately discarded her affianced lover because a confidential friend informed her that the young man squinted.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Never quit when failure stares you in the face. A little more energy often changes a failure into a great success.

THE CLIMBERS.

What Social Eminence Costs the Commoner in England.

My father was a laborer, and I am a lord.

When education was reserved for the rich they do not seem to have availed themselves greatly of the advantages for many of the important discoveries, inventions and improvements we owe to the sons of the poor, and few of the celebrated writers, musicians or artists were sons of the rich.

The education I received at the public expense enabled me to obtain employment which afforded opportunities for advancement, and eventually I amassed a vast fortune.

"Society" has its scoundrels. They are the connecting links between the unimportant rich and the impecunious "great."

The wife of a fashionable artist sought our acquaintance. My portrait, which her husband painted, cost 1,000 guineas, but at their house we met the peeress to whose not disinterested negotiations I owe my knighthood.

That step up the social ladder cost some £20,000. A philanthropic duchess came forward next to welcome us on the way. Her public benefactions and her private bills relieved me of a further large amount, but to compensate for this we were introduced to "society."

I was elected to several clubs, and vouchers for the "royal inclusions" were accorded to us.

An impecunious but important politician later procured for me a baronetcy—for a consideration, part of which was for the purposes of the government and part he retained for himself. He is an inveterate opponent of corruption in municipal corporations.

There appears to be no inclination to interfere with free trade in titles, for subsequently I was offered, and I accepted, a peerage in return for a substantial contribution to the funds of the party.

Ability, industry and enterprise made me rich. Bribery has made me respected. Without fees to the fashionable I should be still but a local celebrity, severely ignored by the neighboring magnates. Directly and indirectly it has cost me some £200,000 to attain social respectability.—London Truth.

USE FEET AS HANDS.

A Custom Somewhat Common Among the Yellow Races.

A French savant, M. Lannelongue, in a communication to the Paris Academy of Sciences maintains that among the yellow races, the Chinese, the Japanese and the Malays, the foot is used as an organ of prehension, like the hand, to a far greater extent than is generally supposed. He says that while in Tokyo he saw a young man sitting in a theater box grasping the rail with his feet just as though they were hands, ever and anon using his right foot to scratch his left thigh. The fact that the Japanese usually sit on their heels at meals and in the house develops extreme suppleness and mobility in the feet and toes, and the prehensive function is still further encouraged by the fact that the Japanese who adhere to the ancient customs wear forked stockings and dispense with the inflexible and constraining European shoe. Chinese postmen navigate their boats lying down, steering with their hands and rowing with their feet. The oar is held between the big toe and the others. The natives frequently use their feet to collect and to pick up small objects lying on the ground, and sometimes even catch mice with their toes. M. Lannelongue holds that the yellow races, who are able to use their feet somewhat as the elephant uses his trunk or the monkey his tail, enjoy a very considerable advantage in the everlasting struggle for existence over the less fortunate Caucasians, who are able to employ their feet only for locomotion purposes.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Rebuked.

Hoffman, the German physicist, arrived in Glasgow late one Saturday night and on Sunday morning went to call on Lord Kelvin. The doorbell was answered by a woman servant, whom Hoffman asked if Sir William was at home.

The servant answered, "Sir, he most certainly is not." Hoffman then asked, "Could you tell me where I could find him?" "Sir," she answered, "you will find him at church, where you ought to be!"

She Did Hate Smoking.

Henry M. Stanley once had an experience which shows how a hatred of tobacco is apt to swamp the finer feelings. In 1863, when staying at Brooklyn, N. Y., he notes in his diary: "Boarding with Judge X. Judge drunk. Tried to kill his wife with hatchet. Attempted three times. I held him down all night. Next morning exhausted, lighted cigar in parlor. Wife came down and insulted and raved at me for smoking in her house."

For a Rainy Day.

"In your pursuit of pleasure," said the serious citizen, "you should not neglect to lay something by for a rainy day." "Of course," replied the light hearted man. "Nearly every member of our fishing club brings along a pack of cards."—Washington Star.

His Condition.

Father—Now, Tommy, promise me that you will always count a hundred before you hit another boy. Tommy—Yes, I will if there's any one around to hold the other boy while I count.—Harper's Bazar.

The Measure of a Man is What He is, Not What He Has.

It takes so long to learn how to live, so long to get even a glimmering of what life is for and what we ought to do with ours. We are so prone to live in the future, to fret ourselves about it. We are so busy yearning for the joys we imagine other people have and worrying about the trouble we imagine we are having that we make of the present, the one thing we are sure of, an endless regret.

And of all the follies the limit is to permit some one else to make our standards for us. Haven't we intelligence? Can't we think for ourselves? To want things we don't need, many we do not really care for, just because some one else has them and wouldn't understand if we didn't have them? To struggle and strain to make a show when all the neighbors know it is only more if we had the contrary to what we ourselves. Death does not ask how big a house we built from, nor how many university degrees we have won, nor what is our bank account. Not what we have nor what we know, but what we are. And that's our measure of everybody but ourselves.—Erman J. Ridgway in Delicentor.

A Riddle Making Epoch.

There have been epochs at which riddle making has been more especially in vogue, and such epochs would appear to occur at seasons of fresh intellectual awakening. Such an epoch there was at the first glimmering of new intellectual light in the second half of the seventh century. This was the age of Aldehelm, bishop of Sherborne, the first in the roll of Anglo-Latin poets. He left a considerable number of enigmas in Latin before him. Aldehelm died in 1700. Before his time there was a collection of Latin riddles that bore the name of Symphosius. Of this work the date is unknown. We only know that Aldehelm used it, and we may infer that it was then a recent product. The riddles of Symphosius were uniform in shape, consisting each of three hexameter lines.—Cornhill Magazine.

Hood's Sarsaparilla.

LOSS OF APPETITE. Is loss of vitality, vigor or tone, and is often a forerunner of prostrating disease. It is serious and especially so to people that must keep up and doing or get behindhand. The best medicine to take for it is the great constitutional remedy.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA. Which purifies and enriches the blood and builds up the whole system. Get it today in usual liquid form or chocolate tablets called Sarsatabs. 53-33

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 OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

NUMBER ONE. A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to section twenty-six of article five of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Resolved (if the Senate concur), That the following amendment to section twenty-six of article five of the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:— That section 26 of Article V., which reads as follows: "Section 26. All laws relating to courts shall be general and of uniform operation, and the organization, jurisdiction, and powers of all courts of the same class or grade, so far as regulated by law, and the force and effect of the process and judgments of such courts, shall be uniform; and the General Assembly is hereby prohibited from creating other courts to exercise the powers vested by this Constitution in the judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court," be amended so that the same shall read as follows:—

NUMBER TWO. RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to the constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to eliminate the requirement of payment of taxes as a qualification of the right to vote. Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur), That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

Section 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections, subject however to such laws requiring and regulating the registration of electors as the General Assembly may enact. First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month. Second. He shall have resided in the State one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or naturalized citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election. Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

NUMBER THREE. A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, so as to consolidate the courts of common pleas of Allegheny County.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:— That section six of article five be amended, by striking out the said section, and inserting in place thereof the following:— Section 6. In the county of Philadelphia all the powers and jurisdiction now vested in the district courts and courts of common pleas, subject to such changes as may be made by this Constitution or by law, shall be in Philadelphia

Constitutional Amendments

vested in five distinct and separate courts of equal and co-ordinate jurisdiction, composed of three judges each. The said courts in Philadelphia shall be designated, respectively as the court of common pleas number one, number two, number three, number four, and number five, but the number of said courts may be by law increased, from time to time, and shall be in like manner designated by successive numbers. The number of judges in any of said courts, or in any county where the establishment of an additional court may be authorized by law, may be increased, from time to time, and whenever such increase shall amount in the whole to three, such three judges shall compose a distinct and separate court as aforesaid, which shall be numbered as aforesaid. In Philadelphia all suits shall be instituted in the said courts of common pleas without designating the number of the said court, and the several courts shall distribute and apportion the business among them in such manner as shall be provided by rules of court, and each court, to which any suit shall be thus assigned, shall have exclusive jurisdiction thereof, subject to change of venue, as shall be provided by law.

In the county of Allegheny all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the several numbered courts of common pleas shall be vested in one court of common pleas, composed of all the judges in commission in said courts. Such jurisdiction and powers shall extend to proceedings at law and in equity which shall have been instituted in the several numbered courts, and shall be subject to such changes as may be made by law, and subject to change of venue as provided by law. The president judge of said court shall be elected as provided by law. The number of judges in said court may be by law increased from time to time. This amendment shall take effect on the first day of January succeeding its adoption.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 3. ROBERT MCAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

NUMBER FOUR. A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to section eight, article nine, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania. Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Section 2. Amend section eight, article nine, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows: "Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum, in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation," so as to read as follows:—

Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum, in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation, except that any debt or debts hereinafter incurred by the city and county of Philadelphia for the construction and development of subways for transit purposes, or for the construction of wharves and docks, or the reclamation of land to be used in the construction of a system of wharves and docks, as public improvements, owned or to be owned by said city and county of Philadelphia, and which shall yield to the city and county of Philadelphia current net revenue in excess of the interest on said debt or debts and of the annual installments necessary for the cancellation of said debt or debts, may be excluded in ascertaining the power of the city and county of Philadelphia to become otherwise indebted: Provided, That a sinking fund for their cancellation shall be established and maintained.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 4. ROBERT MCAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Patents.

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Hair Dresser.

FOR THE LADIES—Miss Jennie Morgan in her rooms on Spring Street, is ready to meet any and all patients wishing treatment by electricity, treatments of the scalp, facial massage or neck and shoulder massage. She has also for sale a large collection of real and imitation shell and jet combs and ornaments, small jewelry, belt and belt buckles, hair goods, and is able to supply you with all kinds of toilet articles, including creams, powders, toilet waters, extracts, and all of Hudenut's preparations. 50-14.

Travelers Guide.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA. Condensed Time Table effective June 17, 1910.

Table with columns: READ DOWN, STATIONS, READ UP. Rows include BELLEFONTE, NIGHT, ZION, HECLA PARK, DUNKLES, HUBERSBURG, NITTANY, HASTON, AMAR, CLINTONDALE, CEDAR SPRING, MILL HALL, Jersey Shore, WMP'ORT, PHILA. & READING, NEW YORK, Week Days.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Schedule to take effect Monday, Jan. 6, 1910.

Table with columns: WESTWARD, STATIONS, EASTWARD. Rows include BELLEFONTE, COVEVILLE, MORRIS, STEVENS, Lime Centre, Hunter's Park, Fillmore, Briarly, Krumrine, State College, Strubles, Bloomsdorf, Pine Grove Mt.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

Clothing.

Advertisement for The Fauble Stores. Text: MEN'S AND YOUNG MEN'S NEW FALL SUITS READY. You'll find The Fauble Stores ready to do you a power of good for your Fall Suit money. Never in all our twenty-four years of clothes selling have we shown anything near like the assortment you will find here this season. OURS is undoubtedly the greatest showing of Men's and Young Men's High Class Clothing shown in Central Pennsylvania. Every New Model of Coat, every New Weave and Color of Material Are Represented Here and the very best Tailoring that America's best tailors produce; ALL PRICED HONESTLY All sold with The Fauble Guarantee. Your Money Back if You Want It. Let Us Show You. Allegheny St., Bellefonte. The Fauble Stores. Copyright 1910, STROUSE & BROS.