

Dauphin County Grooms Mr. Grim

His Tour of the County a Continuous Ovation.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia Record who is touring the state with Senator Grim and his colleagues on the Democratic ticket, Thomas H. Greevy, wrote from Harrisburg of the day spent in Dauphin county as follows:

"Under the shadow of the Palace of Graft, the perpetual monument of Republican extravagance and corruption, Senator Webster Grim and Thomas H. Greevy held the largest and most enthusiastic meeting of their campaign tonight. It was a fitting climax to a day filled with auspicious events, for the candidates' tour of Dauphin county was a continuous round of ovations."

"It began early with a run from this city to Halifax by automobile. There a committee of twenty presented Senator Grim to about 100 farmers of the vicinity, who listened attentively to his brief and pointed address upon the farmers' interest in the approaching political revolution in Pennsylvania. Economy, efficiency and integrity were the watchwords of his address, and to a faithful performance of his duties, in line with those principles, he committed himself in the most impressive manner. As he rode away, after greeting each man personally, he was followed by shouts of approval, mingled with pledges of support and good wishes for his success."

"Dauphin was the next stop, and there a reception was held, Senator Grim going among the voters and winning the friendship of the crowd to the last man. Justice of the Peace George Shoop headed the Dauphin committee that did the honors at the Hoffman house and smiled with satisfaction at the way the voters turned out to wish them 'God-speed.'"

"We are all Democrats," they said, "and there is only one Democratic candidate in the field." Ex-Sheriff Sellers spread a feast for the pilgrims before they sped off for pastures new."

"At Hummelstown, the next station in the schedule, nearly 100 men left their work at 3 o'clock in the afternoon to pay their respects to the candidate, and to prove their Simon-pure Democracy. Ex-Sheriff C. W. Buser introduced Senator Grim, who spoke briefly on state issues, pointing out the need for a thorough house-cleaning on Capitol Hill. He made a distinctly favorable impression, winning back to the party a full dozen wavering Democrats, who told him frankly that they had intended to stay at home on election day, but now would begin active work in his behalf."

"Dr. W. J. Kiefer, of Lebanon, who is giving Congressman Olmsted the fight of his life in this district, was next introduced and caught the crowd at the outset with a vigorous pledge of independence of every boss, from Cannon up and down, in case he is sent to represent the district in congress. He was given a rousing send-off as the party again took the automobiles and started at lightning speed for Middletown. Every committee man in that section appeared on the reception committee and brought glowing reports of Senator Grim's growing strength throughout the county. B. Frank Nead presided at the meeting, which was organized on the steps of the Kline house, and the candidates spoke to 200 men, who listened to their suppers to hear the issues discussed."

"Candidate Thomas F. Greevy joined the party at Steelton, where in spite of a delay of fully three-quarters of an hour, after the Pennsylvania Steel company's shops had closed, they were surrounded by a crowd of 300 men, when they stopped in front of the Central hotel."

"Senator Grim there had his second opportunity to tell workmen his position upon the questions in which they are interested, and with their record and his pledge met with their enthusiastic indorsement was evident from the first. Superstices and in their work clothes, while wives and mothers impatiently awaited their return home, they listened in rapt attention for fully twenty minutes while he spoke for shorter hours, for a remedy for injunction abuses, for an employers' liability law and against a tariff which increases prices while it leaves wages alone."

"Mr. Greevy drew another round of applause when he described the trust-made tariff, which taxed everything the workingman uses while it fills the coffers of the corporations. Congressional Candidate Kiefer enlarged upon this phase of the situation, to the evident delight of his hearers."

"Here began the crowning event of the day, and one of the most significant demonstrations of the campaign. As the touring party whirled into this city crowds gathered by the way and cheered them as they passed, until the magnificent Mulberry street bridge was reached. There they were met by the Commonwealth band, fifty strong, and the Central Democratic club, with 200 men in line, marshaled by Oscar J. Bogen. For the first time in years the club turned out in full force to greet a visiting candidate and marched at the head of the automobiles, between torches and red lights into the heart of the city."

"On the public square fully 2000 persons were massed to receive them. Plans were thrown to the winds, and the speakers mounted the platform without waiting for supper. B. M. Nead presided and presented Dr. Kiefer as

the first speaker of the evening. It took two sentences for him to win a cheer from the crowd, with an appeal to turn out the rascals, from the bosses down."

"Senator Grim was given an ovation when he stepped forward, and his remarks were repeatedly interrupted with applause."

"The most remarkable demonstration of the evening occurred when he came to speak of the Quay statue. The applause was loud and long as he said: 'The one thing that Matthew S. Quay stands for in this country is consummate shrewdness as a politician. No one claims that he was great as a politician; no one says he was a great, noted writer or scientist; yet he is commemorated at the capitol by a monument, for which \$20,000 of your money was paid.'

"'Nothing I could do as governor of this state would please me more than to take the statue and place it in some dark corner of a deserted cellar, and I promise you that within three months of my inauguration that shall be done, if I can bring it to pass. No single act of Governor Stuart has been of more keen disappointment to his friends, and has given more solid comfort to the Republican machine, than his act in permitting that statue to be erected with his consent.'

"He also struck home with a vivid story of Republican extravagance in all departments of the state government."

TENER A DISAPPOINTMENT

His "Hand-Me-Down" Orations Do Not Meet With Popular Favor.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia North American writes this:

Managers of the Republican state machine, it is said, do not regard with favor suggestions that they give Candidate John K. Tener the gentle but firm word to step down from the stump before his audiences begin to cry, "Take him off!"

Reports received here are to the effect that the people are not rising in appreciation of Tener's recitation of the little speeches with which he is supplied in typewritten form. The comment is rather current that anybody can read stuff that some one else writes, and that most persons, if choosing for themselves, would make better selections than those which Tener carries on his typewritten sheets."

Even Tener's magnificent figure fails to win him the acclaim expected, there being some kind of queer idea abroad that a candidate for governor should possess more than physical beauty. Heralded as a real, genuine, stalwart, rock-ribbed, loyal, steadfast, sturdy, regular, sterling, true-blue, staunch, tried and true Republican nominee, he has proved a disappointment in his public appearance. Party workers who have gathered about to shout for him have turned away with groans. Instead of "Poplar John," it has been suggested, he can be termed more appropriately the "Tall Frost."

Turn on the Light.

[From the New York World.]

Unless the Pennsylvania Railroad company makes public Mr. Roosevelt's transportation account it becomes the immediate duty of the Interstate Commerce Commission to examine the books and make the account public. Indeed, it is Mr. Taft's duty to order such an examination of the books and to recommend to congress when it convenes that the railroads be reimbursed from the national treasury."

When the appropriation of \$25,000 a year was made for the president's traveling expenses the American people assumed that this money was for the benefit of the president. Apparently, however, it was to relieve the railroads from a very heavy tax imposed by executive order. Naturally, with the railroads subject to regulation by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Interstate Commerce Commission subject to the president's orders, no railroad official would refuse any demand that it cost his stockholders."

Let the Interstate Commerce Commission turn on the light, and when the facts are known let the American people, for the honor of the nation, pay Mr. Roosevelt's transportation bill."

Bury the Hatchet and Pitch In. With the assurance of Democratic triumph in New Jersey already strong and daily growing stronger, with most encouraging probabilities of Democratic success in both New York and Ohio and equally encouraging reports from all over the country, the Democrats of Pennsylvania should not sulk, like Achilles, in their tents nursing grievances of an altogether factional and partisan sort. The time for action is at hand, and all men of sincere Democratic conviction should support the really excellent Democratic ticket, nursing their wrath, if they will, for some other occasion when party matters may be attended to within the party—Lancaster Intelligencer.

Merely the Other End.

When a man goes crazy about the Uplift and the Larger Good, he's just as crazy as the man who imagines he's the devil.—Atchison Globe.

Superfluous.

Rollingstone Nomos—Wot does "superfluous" mean? Tatterton Torn—A bath robe an' a cake of soap.—Philadelphia Record.

Queer, but the man who doesn't need credit is the one who can most easily get it.—Portland Express.

Always Answered.

Children often are highly logical, though not quite in the adult manner. They attain conclusions by those processes of "pure reason" which, being quite unbiased by the opinions of others, sometimes result in startling truths.

Almost everybody, for instance, has heard of the little lad who, listening to the questions of an irreligious friend of the family as to what would happen should pray for an east and another for a west wind at sea, innocently answered that of course there'd be an awful tempest, but not every one has heard of the equally pertinent and naive solution recently offered by a thoughtful youngster for the ever perplexing problem of "Are prayers answered?"

The child was talking with another, who asked the vexed and puzzling question, explaining at the same time that he didn't believe that prayers were answered, because he never got anything he asked for.

"You don't pray for the right things," answered little Mr. Wiseman. "Of course all prayers are answered, but sometimes the answer is 'Yes' and sometimes it's 'No.'"—Chicago Record-Herald.

If Women Only Knew

What Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has done and is doing every day, in healing female complaints and related diseases, they would not endure for another hour the disabilities imposed on them by disease. Over half a million women have testified to the cures derived from Dr. Pierce's treatment. Broken down women, worn out women, and weak women, almost without number, have been made perfectly well by the use of "Favorite Prescription." It makes weak women strong and sick women well. Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter free of charge. All correspondence is strictly private. Address Dr. C. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

By means of the new process the Government printing office is able to turn out 3,000,000 postal cards a day.

Hood's Sarsaparilla.

ALL HUMORS

Are impure matters which the skin, liver, kidneys and other organs cannot take care of without help. Pimples, boils, eczema and other eruptions, loss of appetite, that tired feeling, bilious turns, fits of indigestion, dull headaches and many other troubles are due to them.

They are all removed by Hood's Sarsaparilla which purifies, enriches and revitalizes the blood and builds up the whole system. "I was troubled with boils. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and it entirely cured me. I have not had a boil since."—Samuel Rosenfield, Cameron, O.

There is no real substitute for HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

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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 Hudnut's preparations. 50-16.

Travelers Guide.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA. Condensed Time Table effective June 17, 1909.

Table with columns: READ DOWN, STATIONS, READ UP. Rows for No 1, No 5, No 3, No 6, No 4, No 2.

Table with columns: a. m., p. m., Lve., Ar., p. m., a. m. Rows for BELLEFONTE, N. Y., PHILADELPHIA, etc.

(N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R.)

Table with columns: a. m., p. m., Lve., Ar., p. m., a. m. Rows for Jersey Shore, Wmport, etc.

WALLACE H. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

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

Table with columns: WESTWARD, STATIONS, EASTWARD. Rows for No 1, No 3, No 1, No 2, No 4, No 6.

Table with columns: p. m., a. m., Lve., Ar., a. m., p. m., p. m., a. m. Rows for Bellefonte, Colville, Morris, etc.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

Clothing.

Clothing.

Pay Less and Dress Better

You can do it by buying your New Fall Suit and Overcoat at Faubles.

We show more Good Clothes than all of Bellefonte's other stores combined. YOUR KIND, YOUR PRICE and always Your Money Back for The Asking.

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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 XVII 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:

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; but, notwithstanding any provisions of this Constitution, the General Assembly shall have full power to establish new courts, from time to time, as the same may be needed in any city or county, and to prescribe the powers and jurisdiction thereof, and to increase the number of judges in any courts now existing or hereafter created, or to reorganize the same, or to vest in other courts the jurisdiction theretofore exercised by courts not of record, and to abolish the same wherever it may be deemed necessary for the orderly and efficient administration of justice.

A true copy of Resolution No. 1. ROBERT MCAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

NUMBER TWO.

RESOLUTION. Proposing an amendment to the constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, so as 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:

That section one of article eight be amended, by striking out the fourth numbered paragraph thereof, so that the said section shall read as follows:

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 native-born 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.

A true copy of Resolution No. 2. ROBERT MCAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

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 jurisdiction and powers 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 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 the 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 all 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 selected as provided by law. The number of judges in said court may be 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 is proposed as an Amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:

AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE NINE, SECTION EIGHT.

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.

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