

Election Proclamation.

I, J. D. Swope, High Sheriff of the County of Cameron, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the Electors of the County of Cameron, Pa., that an election will be held in said County on Tuesday, the 5th day of November, A. D., 1901, it being the Tuesday following the first Monday of November (the polls to be open at 7 o'clock a. m. and closed at 7 o'clock p. m.), at which time the Freemen of Cameron county will vote by ballot for the following officers: One person for Judge of the Supreme Court; one person for State Treasurer; one person for Associate Judge; one person for County Treasurer.

REPUBLICAN	DEMOCRATIC.	PROHIBITION.	SOCIALIST LABOR.	PEOPLES.	UNION.	MUNICIPAL LOGUE.	PUBLIC OPINION.	PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.
STATE TREASURER. Frank G. Harris.	STATE TREASURER. Elisha A. Corey, Jr.	STATE TREASURER. James J. Porter.	STATE TREASURER. James A. McConnell.	STATE TREASURER. Justus Watkins.	STATE TREASURER. Elisha A. Corey, Jr.	STATE TREASURER. Elisha A. Corey, Jr.	STATE TREASURER. Frank G. Harris.	STATE TREASURER. J. Melhorn Barnes.
JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT. William F. Potter.	JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT. Hermann Yerkes.	JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT. Isaac Monderran.	JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT. Thomas Lawry.	JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT. Isaac Monderran.	JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT. Hermann Yerkes.	JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT. Hermann Yerkes.	JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT. William P. Potter.	JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT. Charles Heydrick.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE. George A. Walker.	ASSOCIATE JUDGE. Augustus C. Goodwin.							
COUNTY TREASURER. Walter Yothers.	COUNTY TREASURER. Charles W. Shafer.							

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

A Cross (X) marked in the square at the right of the word "Yes" indicates a vote FOR the Amendment. A Cross (X) marked in the square at the right of the word "No" indicates a vote AGAINST the Amendment.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT NO. 1.	PROPOSED AMENDMENT NO. 2.	PROPOSED AMENDMENT NO. 3.
<p>SHALL SECTION ONE, ARTICLE VIII OF THE CONSTITUTION BE AMENDED SO AS TO READ AS FOLLOWS?</p> <p>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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month. 2. He shall have resided in the State one year (or having previously been a qualified elector or voters born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months, immediately preceding the election. 3. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election. 4. If twenty-two years of age and upwards, he shall have paid with two years a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election. <p>Amendment Two to Article Eight, Section Seven. Strike out from said section the words "but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered," and add to said section the following words, "but laws requiring and regulating the registration of electors may be enacted to apply to cities only, provided that such laws be uniform for cities of the same class."</p>	<p>SHALL SECTION SEVEN, ARTICLE VIII OF THE CONSTITUTION BE AMENDED SO AS TO READ AS FOLLOWS?</p> <p>Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the provisions of the Eighteenth article thereof.</p> <p>Section 2. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, 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.</p> <p>Section 3. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, 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.</p>	<p>SHALL SECTION FOUR, ARTICLE VIII OF THE CONSTITUTION BE AMENDED SO AS TO READ AS FOLLOWS?</p> <p>All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens or for the registration of electors shall be uniform throughout the State, but laws regulating and requiring the registration of electors may be enacted to apply to cities only: Provided, That such laws be uniform for cities of the same class.</p>
YES NO	YES NO	YES NO

VOTING PLACES.

The place for holding the election for the Township of Shippen shall be at the building of the late J. S. Wiley, east of Postage wagon bridge in said Township.

BIBLIOTON OFFICERS.

J. D. SWOPE, Sheriff of Cameron County.

The following amendments to the State Constitution will also be submitted to the voters at this election for their approval or rejection:

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THE COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth 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 One to Article Eight, Section One. Add at the end of the first paragraph of said section, after the words "shall be entitled to vote at all elections," the words "subject however to such laws requiring and regulating the registration of electors as the General Assembly may enact," so that the said section shall read as follows:

Section 1. Qualifications of Electors. 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:

1. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.
2. He shall have resided in the State one year (or having previously been a qualified elector or voters born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months, immediately preceding the election.
3. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.
4. If twenty-two years of age and upwards, he shall have paid with two years a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

Amendment Two to Article Eight, Section Seven. Strike out from said section the words "but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered," and add to said section the following words, "but laws requiring and regulating the registration of electors may be enacted to apply to cities only, provided that such laws be uniform for cities of the same class."

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, 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.

Section 2. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, 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.

Section 3. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, 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.

Section 4. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot or by such other method as may be prescribed by law: Provided, That secrecy in voting be preserved.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, 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.

Section 2. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, 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.

Section 3. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, 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.

Section 4. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot or by such other method as may be prescribed by law: Provided, That secrecy in voting be preserved.

Peculiarities of Footpaths.
Footpaths are what roads are not, natural productions, just as the paths made by hares, deer and elephants are. No one really makes a footpath—that is, no one improves it. What is true of central Africa is true of England.

"The native paths," wrote Professor Drummond, "are the same in character all over Africa. Like the roads of the old Romans, they run straight on through everything—ridge and mountain and valley—never shying at obstacles nor anywhere turning aside to breathe. Yet within this general straightforwardness there is a singular eccentricity and indirectness in detail. Although the African footpaths, on the whole, a bee line, no fifty yards of it are ever straight. And the reason is not far to seek.

"If a stone is encountered, no native will ever think of removing it. Why should he? It is easier to walk around it. The next man who comes by will do the same. He knows that a hundred men are following him. He looks at the stone a moment, and it might be unearthed and tossed aside; but, no, he holds on his way. It would no more occur to him that that stone is a displaceable object than that felp-spar belongs to the orthoclase variety. Generations and generations of men have passed that stone, and it still waits for a man with an altruistic idea."—Spectator.

The Right Arm and Left Foot.
The right arm is always a little larger than the left, but the left foot is almost always larger than the right, presumably because while nearly every man uses his right arm to lift a weight or strike a blow he almost invariably kicks with his left foot, while the lounge stands on his left leg and lets his right fall easily, because he has learned by experience that this is the best attitude he can assume to prevent lassitude and fatigue.

This constant bearing of the weight on the left foot makes it wider than the right, and it often happens that a man who tries on a shoe on the right foot and gets a close fit has to discard the shoes altogether because he cannot endure the pain caused by the tightness of the left. If when riding on the street car you will take the trouble to notice, you will see that in laced shoes the gap is much smaller on the right foot than on the left, while with button shoes the buttons have to be set back ten times on the left shoe to once on the right.

A Tussle With English.
The pitfalls of the English tongue to a foreigner are many. A Frenchwoman who has undertaken housekeeping in New York thought she had a good working knowledge of the language, but soon discovered her mistake.

One day she called a carpenter and planned with him to have some work done about the house in the way of putting up shelves, etc., and she went over the ground with him as carefully as possible to get from him an estimate of what it would cost.

After the work was done the bill submitted was considerably in excess of the sum first named. The Frenchwoman endeavored to remonstrate, but only succeeded in making the following remarkable statement to him:

"You are more dear to me than when we were first engaged."—New York Sun.

Almonds.
The world's almond crop, exclusive of those raised in California and the west, comes from Italy, Sicily, Majorca, Spain, France, Portugal, Morocco and Algiers. The highly prized Jordan almonds come from Malaga, Spain, and not from the Jordan river, as many people suppose. The common almond is the most indigestible of all the nuts and contains very little nourishment. There are many ways, however, in which it is advantageously used as a desert or as a flavoring. One peculiarity about the almond tree is that its leaves contain prussic acid and are therefore poisonous, while the fruit may be eaten with impunity.

A Sure Thing Sport.
A well known politician on setting out for a day's sport with a friend pointed to a large spaniel which lay apparently asleep in the hall and bet his friend a guinea he could not attract the dog's attention.

The bet was readily accepted, and after the failure of a shrill whistle and a blank cartridge to cause the slightest movement the guinea was delivered up.

"That's my old dog Mahatma I had stuffed a few weeks ago," laughed the politician, "and that's the tenth guinea he's brought me."—London Tit-Bits.

Italian Bees.
Italian bees are more hardy than the native and more profitable. They are more energetic and will gather honey in partial droughts when natives will do nothing. They will gather honey from blossoms that natives will not touch. They are stronger on the wing, will fly more directly and swiftly and are not so irritable.

Hobo Paradise.
Languid Trotter (excitedly)—Listen to this whut th' book sez, Weary, an' then pack yer tomatter can an' foller me!

Weary Willie—We're for?

Languid Trotter—We're off for th' great Sahary desert, w'ere they ain't a drop o' water th' year roun'!—Detroit Free Press.

Heat and Cold.
Professor—Heat ascends, and cold descends.

Pupil—Not always, does it?

Professor—Yes, sir; invariably.

Pupil—Then how is it when I get my feet wet the cold always goes up and settles in my head?—Philadelphia Press.

Was an Irish Bull.
Before the days of proper safeguards good many cattle got in the paths of Michigan railroads and were killed outright or so badly injured as to necessitate putting them out of misery. These happenings frequently afforded the owners of the cattle an opportunity to bring suit against the railroad companies, so that the employees were required to be very careful as to details and to keep a strict record of the manner of a cow's death, etc. Regular printed reports of such cases had to be turned in by the section master, who was required to fill out blanks stating the probable age of the deceased animal, weight, color, distinguishing marks and disposition of carcass, the animal being sometimes cut up and sold for beef.

Naturally it was an Irish section "schuperintindher" who, like Finnigan in his terse report of a wreck, simply stated, "Off ag'in, on ag'in—Finnegan," made out the record of a certain bovine tragedy in a characteristic way. Mike guessed pretty well at the age and weight and color of the dead cow, but when he came to the line "disposition of carcass" he scratched his head reflectively.

"Sure," he muttered, "she doled aisy, annyway." Then opposite the line he scrawled, "Kind and gentle."—Detroit Free Press.

What a Daub of Ink Did.
A certain newspaper proprietor had a way of appearing in the composing and press rooms at the most unexpected times, and as his visits often resulted in a general "shakeup" of the working forces of the paper they were awaited with fear and trembling by the employees.

One time one of the pressmen, an excellent workman, who had been there many years, but was sometimes guilty of a lapse of sobriety, had a black eye and was in a quandary as to what excuse he should offer if the proprietor noticed it. By a sudden inspiration he seized an ink roller and daubed some ink on his face, quite covering the discoloration. Presently the governor came in and, with the foreman, went through the room, commenting on every detail and looking very sharply at every workman. When about to leave, he suddenly pointed to the inky pressman and said, "What is that man's name?"

The man quaked in his shoes until he continued slowly: "I want you to give that man 5 shillings a week more wages. He is the only man in the room who looks as if he had been working."

Something to Brace Up On.
It was along about noon when a well dressed man lined up against the bar. He had the air and looked the part of a high liver, but there was every sign of a bad night. He stretched himself, rubbed his head and said to the bartender:

"I want something to brace up on."

"All right, sir. 'What'll it be?"

"Get the large lemonade glass and break five eggs in it."

Chapman, the bartender, looked at him suspiciously and hesitated.

"That's what I want," he ordered.

Chapman broke five raw eggs in the glass and waited for further orders.

"Now a pint of champagne."

Chapman opened the bottle, and the customer poured it on top of the eggs and, taking a spoon, stirred the mixture thoroughly and then drank it. Then he paid his bill and walked out.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Fruites as Medicine.
That the fruit possesses very considerable virtue in this respect is conceded by most eminent authorities, and for this reason as well as on account of their food value they are included among the foods suitable for invalids, children and those whose digestive powers are rather inactive. Their influence is mild, which fact makes them desirable for the not over robust.

A dish of well cooked rice and prunes, made dainty and attractive for serving, is a dish to serve for either a breakfast, luncheon or a dessert, especially for the child or invalid, and should be added especially to our list of hot weather dishes, frequently replacing meat and potatoes and heavy, unseasonable desserts.

A Man of Experience.
"You are quite sure, Uncle Bushrod," she queried, "that Judy has no idea there are only books in those two boxes you took this morning over to the courthouse in the cart?"

"Miss Ma'y," answered the old chap, with dignity, "I done had three wives, an' Judy's de las, I reckon. An' I jes' tell you dis, honey, I don' trus' no colored 'oman's tongue."—Mrs. Burton Harrison in Lippincott's.

Bodily Proportions.
The proportions of the human figure, says an anatomist, are six times the length of the right foot. The face, from the highest point of the forehead, where the hair begins, to the end of the chin, is one-tenth of the whole stature. The hand, from the wrist to the end of the middle finger, is also one-tenth of the total height. From the crown to the nape of the neck is one-twelfth of the stature.

The Original Pair.
Upon one point the disputants are agreed: Man descended from a pair of ancestors. Who they were is not so apparent.—Chicago Tribune.

Happiness is sometimes like a pair of spectacles. While one looks for it it sits astride one's very nose.—New York Times.

If a man saved the ash of all the cigars he smoked, he would have consumed 1,600 before he had a pound of ash.