

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania so as to consolidate the courts of common pleas of Philadelphia and Allegheny counties, and to give the General Assembly power to establish a separate court in Philadelphia county, with criminal and miscellaneous jurisdiction.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly met, That the following amendments to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same are hereby, proposed in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:

Section 2. That article five, section eight, be amended by striking out the said section and inserting in place thereof the following: Section 8. The said courts in the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny respectively shall, from time to time, in turn, detail one or more of their judges to hold the courts of quarter sessions of the peace of said counties, in such manner as may be directed by law: Provided, That in the county of Philadelphia the General Assembly shall have power to establish a separate court, consisting of not more than four judges, which shall have exclusive jurisdiction in criminal cases and in such other matters as may be provided by law.

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

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, allowing counties, cities, boroughs, townships, school districts or other municipalities incorporated districts, to increase their indebtedness.

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 next general election, and upon such valuation to be amended, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article of said Constitution, so that said section, when amended, shall 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 ten 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.

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

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, providing a schedule for carrying the amendments into effect.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly met, That the following amendments to the Constitution of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:

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, and 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 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, in 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, 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 fill the office at the next general election, and the election 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 the members of the Senate, in the case of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal," so as to read:

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, and 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 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, in 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

fill the office, and the election shall be held at the second succeeding general election, in acting on executive nominations the Senate shall sit with open doors, and the members of the Senate, in the case of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal.

Amendment Two-To Article Four, Section Twenty-one.

Section 3. Amend section twenty-one of article four, which reads as follows: "The terms 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 shall be eligible for the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer, who is not 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 each be four years; and they shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections. No person shall be eligible for the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer, who is not capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms.

Amendment Three-To Article Five, Section Four.

Section 4. Amend section four 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 aldermen without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such township, 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 preceding 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, by 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 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 preceding his election. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants, not more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district.

Amendment Four-To Article Five, Section Twelve.

Section 5. Amend section twelve of article five of the Constitution, which reads as follows: "In Philadelphia there shall be established for each thirty thousand inhabitants, one court, not of record, of police and civil cases, 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 abolished," so as to read:

In Philadelphia there shall be established for each thirty thousand inhabitants, one court, not of record, of police and civil cases, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose 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 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.

Amendment Five-To Article Eight, Section 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 the 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 the House consenting thereto.

Section 7. Amend section seven of article ten, 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 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; my 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; my 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.

Schedule for the Amendments. Section 12. 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, that:

In the case of officers elected by act of Assembly at an odd number of years shall each be lengthened one year, but the Legislature may change the length of the term, provided that for each such officer whose term is lengthened, such officers are elected shall always be for an even number of years.

numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of the House consenting thereto: Provided, That such election shall always be held in an even-numbered year.

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 November, and in the case of 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 for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county, city, ward, borough and township officers, shall be held on the same day, namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law provide a different day, two-thirds of all the members of the House consenting thereto: Provided, That such election shall always be held in an odd-numbered year.

Amendment Seven-To Article Eight, Section Fourteen.

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 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, except 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 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, by the General Assembly may require a different day to be appointed in such manner as it may by law provide. Laws regulating the appointment of said boards shall 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 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, except 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 service.

Amendment Eight-To Article Twelve, Section One.

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: 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."

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 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 in such offices shall 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; my 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; my 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.

Section 12. 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, that:

In the case of officers elected by act of Assembly at an odd number of years shall each be lengthened one year, but the Legislature may change the length of the term, provided that for each such officer whose term is lengthened, 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 or township election division officers, whose terms of office, under existing law, end in the year one thousand 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, and in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven the municipal election shall be held on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November, and all other elections shall be held on 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, and thereafter, 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, all 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 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 Joint Resolution No. 3. ROBERT MCAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

year nineteen hundred and ten, and until the Legislature shall otherwise provide, all 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 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 Joint Resolution No. 3. ROBERT MCAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

DENIES THAT BRYAN "COULD DO NO HARM."

Congressman Burke Says Office of President is Infinitely More Powerful Than Congress.

Congressman James Francis Burk of Pittsburgh in an address on "The Powers of the President" says: "The American people can make no greater mistake than to elect Mr. Bryan on the assumption that he can do no harm in the face of an adverse senate. As between the executive and legislative departments of the government, the former has infinitely greater power to rule and ruin than the latter."

"Mr. Taft and Mr. Bryan are wholly different types of men. Each possesses a strong individual character which would certainly assert itself in the White House. What either of these men would do during a four years' term in the White House is causing as much anxiety among thoughtful Americans as the mere matter of the election alone."

"As a disturber of money's peace the president is without a rival in the world. Through the agencies under his control he will this year disburse a billion dollars, showing the great things we are doing in addition to the unparalleled list of the world's achievements."

"In view of the fact that during the fifteen years of Bryan leadership the states controlled by his party have decreased from 23 to 12, the number of senators from 48 to 31, the number of representatives in congress from 22 to 164 and in that time the Democratic party was in control of the ground whereas it is now, as a consequence of his teachings, a hopelessly heterogeneous mass of Populistic elements the American people can see little prospects of a constructive policy if Mr. Bryan should succeed."

Things Bryan Would Forget. The most important, because the most curiously novel, feature of Mr. Bryan's address is his apotheosis of the party platform. A new doctrine of infallibility is embodied in these sentences at the very beginning of Mr. Bryan's speech:

A platform is binding as to what it omits as well as to what it contains. A platform announces a party's position on the questions which are at its issue, and an official is not at liberty to use the authority vested in him to urge personal views which have not been submitted to the voters for their approval.

It is natural that Mr. Bryan should disavow certain "omitted issues," such as free silver, government ownership of railroads, the initiative and referendum, attacks upon the courts and other theories which at times he sanctioned overhastily in the past. But he is unfortunate in his manner of expressing that disavowal.

A party platform is not political holy writ. The American people choose for president a man, not a clerk, to carry out the orders of a convention committee. A platform is not a prophetic code of conduct, but a summary of basic principles, to be altered, amended or enlarged according to the country's needs.—Philadelphia North American.

Union Labor Vote. Hon. William H. Buchanan is one of the leading union men of western New York and in 1907 was the Democratic candidate for assemblyman in Chautauque county. This is what he has to say of the effort of Mr. Gompers to turn the labor vote over to Mr. Bryan:

"I am a union labor man, and I want to say further that no man can carry the labor vote into the Democratic camp. I know how union labor men feel in this city, and three-fourths of them will stand by the Republican party because only in that way have they the assurance of freedom from the business disturbance that Mr. Bryan promises for at least four years if he can be elected. We workmen can't earn wages if statesmen are put in office to disturb business and make trouble."

Campaign Funds. "We welcome Mr. Taft to this advanced ground," said Mr. Bryan in one of his numerous interviews since the Denver convention. The ground referred to is Mr. Taft's statement that no campaign contributions would be received from corporations. Mr. Bryan intended to convey the impression that Mr. Taft had come to that determination after the Denver convention. In that the Democratic "peerless one" is not honest. Mr. Taft is a law abiding citizen. Such contributions are unlawful, made so by a law passed by a Republican congress at the instance of a Republican administration of which Judge Taft was a part six months before the Denver convention. Be honest, Mr. Bryan, if you can!

Candidate Sherman has been presented with a loving cup. The next thing in order is to present Candidate Kern with a shaving cup.—Omaha Bee.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Estate of H. W. MARTINDALE, Deceased. LETTERS of Ancillary Administration on the Estate of H. W. Martindale, deceased have been granted to B. W. Green, residing in the Borough of Emporium, County of Cameron and State of Pennsylvania, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between H. Haupt and J. S. Hauber, under the firm name of Haupt and Hauber and doing business in Emporium, Pa., was dissolved on the 31st day of July, 1908, by mutual consent. All debts owing said partnership are receivable by either of the partners. All claims and demands against the same shall be presented for payment to:

A. M. HAUPT, J. S. HAUBER. Aug. 1, 1908.—31.

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD PERSONALLY-CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS TO NIAGARA FALLS September 9, 23, and October 7 1908 Round-Trip \$4.60 from Emporium Junction Tickets good going on SPECIAL TRAIN of Pullman Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Day Coaches, leaving 4.35 P. M. Tickets good returning on regular trains within FIFTEEN DAYS including date of excursion. Stop-off within limit allowed at Buffalo returning. Illustrated Booklet and full information may be obtained from Ticket Agents. J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent No. 686-19-15t.