The Judge's Little Joke. The error of a clerk involved in a decidedly confusing situation the German gentleman referred to in a story

in the New York Times. On a jury day in the First district court a stolid looking German presented to the justice a certificate from the commissioner of jurors. After a rapid glance at the document the justice ordered the man to raise his right hand and administered the oath.

"Your name is Herman Kaufman?" "Yes, your honor."

"This paper," continued the court, "requests me to excuse Herman Kaufman from jury duty on the ground that he is dead. Now, remember that you have sworn to tell the truth and think well before you answer. Are you dead?"

"No-o, your honor," was the bewildered reply; "I don't think I am."
"You claim that you are alive?"

"Y-e-s, your honor." "That will do. Now take this paper back to the commissioner of jurors.

The man did so. When the commissioner examined the certificate it bore the following indorsement in the justice's handwriting:

"The deceased, appearing before me n open court, insists under oath that ne is not dead. Please investigate and f his testimony be false have him inlicted for perjury."

A Wedding Hint.

The tall girl smiled in some embar-"Haven't you any secondhand shoes?"

he said to the shoe clerk.
"But, miss"— he remonstrated.

"No, no; you misunderstand," said ie. "I don't mean to wear. I just ean old shoes, too worn for use, that e, there's a wedding up at our house morrow, and we want something to row at the bride and bridegroom.' 'I see," said the clerk.

He rummaged in a black hole and we forth an armful of dilapidated otwear. The girl selected some ees, two and ones.

These will do. Thanks ever so the said, and so departed.

Big footed people are always work-that on us," said the clerk afterrd. "That girl wears eights. She ws at the bride, so she chose some le and dainty shoes here-ones and big footed."—Los Angeles Times.

Saracen's Head Tavern.

he Saracen's Head, Snow Hill, now sed, reached back to a respectable In "Dick Tarlton's Jests" is referred to as "the Saracen's d without Newgate," and Stow 3 it "a fair and large inn for re-t of travelers," which "hath to the Sarazen's Head." Its prenent interest, however, is natural-Dickensian, and the novelist has a vivid description of the old as it was when Nicholas Nickleby his uncle interviewed there the er of Dotheboys Hall. There are ous accounts of the origin of the of the Saracen's Head. One is it was set up as a compliment to mother of Thomas a Becket, who the daughter of a Saracen. In en's "Table Talk" we read, "When countrymen came home from pictured them with huge, big, ble faces, as you still see the sign he Saracen's Head is."—London

s it ever struck one what a numof terms belonging to cuisine are ed to man under different circumes? Sometimes he is "basted," he s with rage," is "baked" with and "burns" with love or jeal. He is often "cut up," "devourwith a flame and "done brown."

'dress" his jacket for him. Some he is "eaten up" with care, and sionally he is "fried." We "cook" "goose" for him, and often he s a "goose" of himself. We make ash" of him, and sometimes he s a hash of something else. He into "hot water" and sometimes "mess," is made into "mince and is often in a "pickle." We ften asked to "toast" him, and he equently put into a "stew" or is "stew," no one knows why is "half baked," and one severeundled is well "peppered."
y young imp is a "sauce box, rich father is made to "fork' Dundee Advertiser.

He Knew His Business.

1 Hearted Maiden (fishing for a penny in her purse)—I suppose oor blind people feel your mis-

es keenly? 1 Mendicant-Yes indeed. The only knows how I miss the pleasbeing able to look into the beauaces of the handsome and lovely who are kind enough to donate-Hearted Maiden (fishing out a ;)-Here, poor fellow, take this. re you are deserving.-London

Perhaps.

look here, Algernon," said a to his son sternly, "when I was ge I was at the head of my

responded the lad, "perhaps is were easier to fool then than

Severe.
ish I had a fortune, I'd never mother picture?' declared an o a brother of the brush.

there are lots of people who ive you one on that condition!"

The Similarity. are some policemen like rain-Because they appear after the

In his "Mirror of Stones" Camillus Leonardus calls jet "black amber" and states that it possesses the peculiar property of attracting to it when rubbed light substances of all kinds. He also tells us that the thin smoke produced by this friction of rubbing was used by the ancient Britains for driving away devils and dissolving spells.

"Jet," says Dr. Young, "appears to be wood in a high state of bituminiza-tion." And certainly jet often appears with traces of ligneous structure. the same time there are specimens of bones which seemingly have been gradually impregnated with and at last wholly replaced by this substance. Among the jet rock there is found a liquid hydrocarbon somewhat resembling petroleum oil, which occurs in the cavities of ammonites, etc., and is also sometimes found in nodules, the presence of which is generally supposed to point to a rich vein of jet.

From these and other observations it would appear that jet existed as a liquid substance and that this sub-stance gradually permeated between the laminations of the shales, etc., covering over or in some cases entirely replacing any woody matter which it met with.-New York Post.

Snuff Spoons.

All the world is familiar with snuffboxes, but snuff spoons are pretty little refinements of which this generation has hardly heard. Very probably they came into use about two years after Sir George Rooke's expedition to Vigo bay in 1702, when he captured half a ton of tobacco and snuff from the Spanish galleons, and snuff thus became a common article in England.

One of the characters in a comedy published at Oxford in 1704, entitled "An Act at Oxford," by Thomas Baker, says, "But I carry sweet snuff for the ladies," to which Arabella replies: "A spoon too. That's very gallant, for to see some people run their fat fingers into a box is as nauseous as eating without a fork."

In the forties and fifties of the last century snuff spoons were still in use on the Scottish border. They were of bone and of a size to go into the snuffsaid, as naturally as they carried soup to their mouths. As late as 1877 a farmer at Norham-on-Tweed was seen using one.-London Saturday Review.

A Tramp of Resource.

Much experience of thirsty tramps had caused the author of "An English Holiday," J. J. Hissey, to foreknow almost exactly what they would say to him. One day, when sending his motorcar slowly along a shady English road, he met one of this guild, who accosted him with the preliminary touch of his cap. Mr. Hissey anticipated him by exclaiming:
"I be mortal thirsty! Have you, good

sir, the price of a glass of ale about you? I've driven nearly fifty miles today, and since the morning not a bite of food has passed my lips."

The look of astonishment that tramp gave me was a delight to observe. But this tramp was a man of ready resource, and, seeing I was a hopeless case, he rose to the occasion and promptly exclaimed, with what dignity he could command and with a comically serious expression:
"If there were a policeman in sight

I would give you in charge for begging, that I would!"

Between Two Fires.

She was desperately gone on them both, and she couldn't think which one to choose. It was rather perplexing, no doubt, for one she was bound to refuse.

She gazed at them both in despair, quite puzzled to know what to do. As as she thought about one she cared for the other one too.

They still remained under her gaze, little recking the trouble they brought. It really was hard to decide. They were both so delightful, she thought. She couldn't say which one she'd have; her efforts fell hopelessly flat.

An Apt Simile.

Some men have a career like a golf ball. They are helped out of one hole only to get into another.—Lippincott's.

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

A JOINT RESOLUTION

A JOINT RESOLUTION
Proposing amendments to sections elegent and twenty-one of article four, sections two, three, and fourteen of article
eight, section one of article twelve, and
sections two and seven of article fourteen, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and providing a schedule for
carrying the amendments into effect.
Section I be it resolved by the Senate
ind House of Representatives of the
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in Genirial Assembly met. That the following
ire proposed as amendments to the Conilitution of the Commonwealth of Pennrivania, in accordance with the provitions of the eighteenth article thereof:—
Amendment One—To Article Four, Section Eight.

Section 2. Amend section eight of article
four of the Constitution of Pennsylvania,
which reads as follows:—
"He shall nominate and by and with
the advice and consent of two-thirds of
all the members of the Senate, appoint
a 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
and all vacancies that may happen, 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
Frasurer. Secretary of Internal Affairs
or Superintendent of Public Instruction
in a judicial office, or in any other elective office, and person shall happen within
three calendar months immediately precelled which he is or may be authorized to fill; if the vacancy shall happen, during the recess of the Senate, in the e on the next election day appropriate such office, according to the provisions this Constitution, unless the vacancy skall happen within two calendar months immediately preceding such election day, in which case the election for said office shall be held on the second succeeding election day appropriate to such office. In acting on executive nominations the Senate shall sit with open doors, and, in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal.

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 term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be four years; of the Audi-Affairs shall be four years; of the Auditor General three years; and of the State Treasurer two years. These officers shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms," so as to read:—

The terms of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, the Auditor General, and the State Treasurer shall each be four years; and they shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections; but a State Treasurer, elected in the year one thousand nine hundred and nine, shall serve for three years, and his suc-

She couldn't say which one she'd have; her efforts fell hopelessly flat. It's really exceedingly hard selecting a new autumn hat.

He Told Her.

Housekeeper—You promised that if' d give you a good meal and a suit of old clothes you'd tell me how to keep the premises free from tramps. Tramp—Yes. mum, an' I'm a man of me word, mum, an' I'll keep me promise, although that meal wasn't no great shakes an' this suit of clothes an't much of a fit. But I'll fell ye.

"Well, what course am I to pursue;" "Never give 'em anything, mum. Good day, mum."

Good and Simple.

Let it not be in any man's power to say truly of thee that thou art not simple or that thou art not symple or that thou art not symple or that thou art not symple or that thou art not simple or that thou art not simple or that thou art not simple or that shind about thee, and this is altogether in thy power, for who is he that shall hinder thee from being good and simple?—Marcus Antonius.

How He Raised It.

"How on earth did you ever cultivate such a beautiful black eye?" asked Brown's friend.

"Oh," replied Brown, who had unintentionally been illustrating the fall of man on roller skates. "I raised it from a slip."—Everybody's Magazine.

Shows No Improvement.

"I don't see that her college education has improved her much."

"No?"

"No.?"

"No.?"

"No. She helps her mother with the bonsework just as if she hadn't been educated."—Detroit Free Press.

An Apt Simile.

Some men have a career like a gold ball. They are helped out of one hole ball. They are helped out of one hole ball. They are helped out of one hole

Section 5. Amend section twelve of arti-cle five of the Constituton, which reads

as follows:"In Philadelphia there shall be estab-lished, for each thirty thousand inhabit-ants, one court, not of record, of police

and civil causes, with jurisdiction not

and civil causes, 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 as follows:

In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each thirty thousand inhabitants, one court, not of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose 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 5. Amendment Section two of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"The general election shall be held and

tion Two.

Section 5. Amend section two of article eight, which reads as follows:—
"The general election shall be held annually on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto," so as to read:—

The general election shall be held bi-

read:—
The general election shall be held biennially on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each even-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided. That such election shall always be held in an even-numbered year.

Amendment Six—To Article Eight, 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 February, so as to read:—
All judges elected by the elections 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 for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all

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

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 vacancles 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 blennially, by the citizens at the municipal election; but the General Assembly may require said boards to be appointed in such manner as it may be was provide. Laws regulating the appointment of said boards may be enacted to apply to citize only: Provided, That such laws be uniform for cities of the same class. Each elector shall have the right to yote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election boards filled, as

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 cittes they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

Amendment Eight-To Article Twel e.

Amendment Eight—To Article Twee c. 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," so as to read:—

"All officers, whose selection is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law," so as to read:—
All officers, whose selection is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law: Provided, That elections of State officers shall be held on a general election day, and elections of local officers shall be held on a municipal election day, except when, in either case, special elections may be required to fill unexpired terms. 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 the'r offices for the term of three years, her spinning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for, shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law," so as to read:—
County officers shall be elected at the municipal elections and shall hold their offices for the term of four years, he ginning 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."

Mendment Ten—To Article Fourteer Section Seven.

Section 11. Amend section seven, artic fourteen, which reads as follows:—
"Three county commissioners and the county where such officers are chosen the year one thousand eight hundred may seventy-five and every third year therafter; and in the election of said officer each qualified elector shall be filled, by it court of common pleas of the county where such officers are chosen in the office of county commissioner county whose shall be elected; any casual vacan in the office of county commissioner or auditor whose place to be filled," so as to read:—

Three county commissioners and the county whose shall have voted for a county whose shall be e

in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven and every fourth year thereafter; and in the efection of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissoner 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.

ment 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 the people, all terms of office fixed 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 the terms for which 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, township, or 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, as heretofore; but all officers chosen at that election to an office the regular term of which is two years, and also all election shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven. All officers chosen at that election, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven. All officers chosen at that election, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and fitnen. All justices of the peace, magistrates, and also all centrol the year one thousand nine hundred and fitnen. After the year one thousand nine hundred and fitnen. After the year nineteen hundred and fitnen. After the approval of these amendments, whose terms of office may end in the year one thousand nine

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