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*County Superintendent*—J. O. Carson.

**Regular Terms of Court.**

Fourth Monday of February.
Third Monday of May.
Fourth Monday of September.
Third Monday of November.
Regular Meetings of County Commissioners 1st and 3d Tuesdays of month.

**Church and Sabbath School.**

Presbyterian Sabbath School at 9:45 a. m.; M. E. Sabbath School at 10:00 a. m.
Preaching in M. E. Church every Sabbath evening by Rev. W. S. Burton.
Preaching in the F. M. Church every Sabbath evening at the usual hour. Rev. G. A. Garrett, Pastor.
Preaching in the Presbyterian church every Sabbath at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Rev. H. A. Bailey, Pastor.
The regular meetings of the W. C. T. U. are held at the headquarters on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

TIONESTA LODGE, No. 369, I. O. O. F. Meets every Tuesday evening, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Partridge building.

CAPT. GEORGE STOW POST, No. 274 G. A. R. Meets 1st Tuesday afternoon of each month at 3 o'clock.

CAPT. GEORGE STOW CORPS, No. 137, W. R. C., meets first and third Wednesday evening of each month.

T. F. RITCHEY,
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Tionesta, Pa.

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Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law.
Office over Forest County National Bank Building, TIONESTA, PA.

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Practice in Forest Co.

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Office in Arner Building, Cor. Elm and Bridge Sts., Tionesta, Pa.

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## PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

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

Number One.
A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to article nine, section four, of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, authorizing the State to issue bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollars for the improvement of the highways of the Commonwealth.

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

That section four of article nine, which reads as follows:

"Section 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiency in revenue shall never exceed, in the aggregate at any one time, one million of dollars," be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiencies in revenue shall never exceed, in the aggregate at any one time, one million of dollars: Provided, however, That the General Assembly, irrespective of any debt, may authorize the State to issue bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollars for the purpose of improving and rebuilding the highways of the Commonwealth.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 1.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Two.
A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to section seven, article three of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, so as to permit special legislation regulating labor.

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 Three, Section Seven.

Section 2. Amend section seven, article three of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—

"Section 7. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law authorizing the creation, extension, or impairing of liens:

"Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs, or school districts:

"Changing the names of persons or places:

"Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases:

"Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys:

"Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry or bridge companies, except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other State:

"Vacating roads, town plats, streets or alleys:

"Relating to cemeteries, graveyards, or public grounds not of the State:

"Authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children:

"Locating or changing county-seats, erecting new counties, or changing county lines:

"Incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or changing their charters:

"For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting:

"Granting divorces:

"Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines, borough limits, or school districts:

"Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, election of school districts:

"Changing the law of descent or succession:

"Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of evidence in, any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery, or other tribunals, or providing or changing methods for the collection of debts, or the enforcing of judgments, or prescribing the effect of judicial sales of real estate:

"Regulating the fees, or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates or constables:

"Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school houses and the raising of money for such purposes:

"Fixing the rate of interest:

"Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be recited in the special enactment:

"Remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the treasury:

"Exempting property from taxation:

"Regulating labor, trade, mining or manufacturing:

"Creating corporations, or amending, renewing or extending the charters thereof:

"Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege or immunity, or to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down a railroad track.

"Nor shall the General Assembly indirectly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of a general law; but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed:

"Nor shall any law be passed granting powers and privileges in any case where the granting of such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same or give the relief asked for."—so as to read as follows:—

Section 7. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law authorizing the creation, extension or impairing of liens:

Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs, or school districts:

Changing the names of persons or places:

Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases:

Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys:

Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry or bridge companies, except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other State:

Vacating roads, town plats, streets or alleys:

Relating to cemeteries, graveyards, or public grounds not of the State:

Authorizing the adoption, or legitimation of children:

Locating or changing county-seats, erecting new counties or changing county lines:

Incorporating cities, towns or villages, by changing their charters:

For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting.

Granting divorces:

Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines, borough limits or school districts:

Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, election or school districts:

Changing the law of descent or succession:

Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of evidence in, any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery or other tribunals, or providing or changing methods for the collection of debts, or the enforcing of judgments, or prescribing the effect of judicial sales of real estate:

Regulating the fees, or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates or constables:

Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school houses and the raising of money for such purposes:

Fixing the rate of interest:

Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be recited in the special enactment:

Remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the treasury:

Exempting property from taxation:

Regulating labor, trade, mining or manufacturing:

Creating corporations, or amending, renewing or extending the charters thereof:

Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege or immunity, or to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down a railroad track.

Nor shall the General Assembly indirectly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of a general law; but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed:

Nor shall any law be passed granting powers or privileges in any case where the granting of such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same or give the relief asked for.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 2.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Three.
A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to section three of article eight of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (if the Senate concur), 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.—Amend section three of article eight, which reads as follows: "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 the 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 the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such elections shall always be held in an odd-numbered year," so as to read:

Section 3. 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, 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 the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such elections shall be held in an odd-numbered year: Provided further, That all judges for the courts of the several judicial districts holding office at the present time, whose terms of office may end in an odd-numbered year, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of January in the next succeeding even-numbered year.

A true copy of Concurrent Resolution No. 3.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Four.
A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to section one of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, relating to taxation.

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:—

Section 2. Amend section one of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:

"All taxes shall be uniform, upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity," so as to read as follows:

All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws, and the subjects of taxation may be classified for the purpose of laying graded or progressive taxes; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 4.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Five.
A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

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 Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Article IX.

Section 15. No obligations which have been heretofore issued, or which may hereafter be issued, by any county or municipality, other than Philadelphia, to provide for the construction or acquisition of waterworks, subways, underground railways or street railways, or the appurtenances thereof, shall be considered as a debt of a municipality, within the meaning of section eight of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania or of this amendment, if the net revenue derived from said property for a period of five years, either before or after the acquisition thereof, or, where the same is constructed by the county or municipality, after the completion thereof, shall have been sufficient to pay interest and sinking-fund charges during said period upon said obligations, or if the said obligations shall be secured by liens upon the respective properties, and shall impose no municipal liability. Where municipalities or counties shall issue obligations to provide for the construction of property, as herein provided, said said municipalities or counties may also issue obligations to provide for the interest and sinking-fund charges accruing thereon until said properties shall have been completed and in operation for a period of one year; and said municipalities and counties shall not be required to levy a tax to pay said interest and sinking-fund charges, as required by section ten of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, until after said properties shall have been operated by said counties or municipalities during said period of one year. Any of the said municipalities or counties may incur indebtedness in excess of seven per centum, and not exceeding ten per centum, of the assessed valuation of the taxable property therein, if said increase of indebtedness shall have been assented to by three-fifths of the electors voting at a public election, in such manner as shall be provided by law.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 5.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The Advertised Article

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## SULZER MAY GO ON STAND

### Thought Governor Must Testify in Own Defense

### WITNESSES HIT HIM HARD

**Morgenthau Says Governor Asked Him to Go Easy While Peck Says Sulzer Wanted Him to Deny Truth.**

Because of the testimony of Ambassador Henry Morgenthau and Superintendent of Public Works Peck at the impeachment trial of Governor Sulzer in Albany, N. Y., it is believed that whatever doubt there was that Governor Sulzer would take the stand in his own defense has been removed.

Duncan W. Peck, state superintendent of public works, swore that he gave Mr. Sulzer a $500 bill as a campaign contribution and that the governor advised him to tell the Frawley committee that he had made no such gift. He quoted the governor as saying: "Do as I shall. I deny it," and when Mr. Peck protested, "I suppose I shall be under oath," Mr. Sulzer replied: "That's nothing; forget it."

Mr. Peck said he could not be mistaken as to a word of the conversation which took place in the executive chamber of the capitol.

The other blow came from the prosecution's witness, Henry Morgenthau, who testified on Wednesday that he gave a contribution of $1,000. He said with frankness on his second appearance that Governor Sulzer over the long distance telephone on Sept. 2 or Sept. 3 had asked him to "treat the affair between us as personal." "I told him I could not," said Mr. Morgenthau.

He said also that the governor begged him "if you are going to testify then be easy with me" and that he replied he would testify to the facts.

Dwarfed by comparison with these strange admissions was the testimony of Richard Croker, Jr., as to a $2,000 check that he handed to Mr. Sulzer on Oct. 16, 1912. This check was made payable to the order of "Cash" at the request of Mr. Sulzer.

The candidate said, according to Mr. Croker, who testified with reluctance, that he needed ready money because he was leaving that night or the next day on an upstate campaign trip. But the check was not cashed until fifteen days later and the man who then turned it into money was Frederick L. Colwell, pictured by the impeachment managers as Mr. Sulzer's agent in stock speculation. Mr. Croker said his gift was "for campaign expenses or anything else."

These points were scored by the prosecution. There were two also for the defense. One was a ruling by the court that witnesses should be allowed to say whether or not their contributions to Mr. Sulzer were made without stipulation as to the purpose. The other was a ruling somewhat akin to this, that witnesses may tell what their intent was at the time the gifts were made.

Every scintilla of evidence that the assembly managers have to offer against William Sulzer in support of their assertion that he is unfit to hold office further will be spread before the high court of impeachment.

William Sulzer will have a full opportunity to answer them. That is the meaning of the decision by the court when it was agreed by a vote of 49 to 7 that hearing of evidence on charges concerning the acts of Sulzer before he took office should go on and the question of whether this evidence should be entertained by the court should be decided with the final disposition of the case.

The vote indicated that Governor Sulzer lacks thirteen votes to prevent his conviction on the impeachment articles, as thirty-eight votes will be required to convict. It is believed all evidence will be in by Oct. 10.

## FIRST LINK OF CANAL DONE

**Tug Gatun Passes Through Lock While Officials Watch.**

The Atlantic ocean is now joined with Gatun lake and the first link in the all-water route across the Panama isthmus has been completed. The tug Gatun made the ascent from the ocean to the lake, thus being the first vessel to pass through a canal lock.

This event was witnessed by Colonel George W. Goethals, the chairman of the Panama canal commission; Colonel Hodges, Colonel Siebert, Engineer Schildhauer and about 200 others.

Miraflores lake will be flooded on Oct. 1 and Culebra cut on Oc.. 10, thus completing the entire chain.

## NEW YORK GETS OPENER

**World's Series Contests Begin on 7th of Next Month.**

President Hempstead of the New York National league club won the first point of the world's series when he guessed correctly the toss of the coin by Chairman Herrmann of the National commission for the choice of where and when the first game would be played next month.

Mr. Hempstead selected the Polo grounds provided the Giants win the National league championship and the date he fixed as Tuesday, Oct. 7. The second game will be played in Philadelphia Oct. 8. Then the games will alternate between the two cities.

### One of Counsel For Governor Sulzer

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HARVEY D. HINMAN.

## TOP TO BOTTOM IS INEFFICIENT

### New Haven Railroad Officials Unsparingly Denounced

"Man failure" all along the line, from officials and directors of the New Haven railroad down to its trainmen, is held by the interstate commerce commission to have been the cause of the Wallingford wreck Sept. 2, in which twenty-one were killed and thirty-five injured.

In its report the commission blames the crews of the wreck trains for lapses and scores officers and directors for "inefficiency of management."

Operating officials of the New Haven and the officers and directors of the system are grilled scathingly for promulgation of regulations that were permitted to become practically "dead letters" and for not seeing to it personally that operating conditions were what they had directed them to be.

In use at the time of the disaster, the report points out, were "antiquated signals condemned by the locomotive engineers as well as by the public service commission of Connecticut," and old wooden cars unsuited by construction for such traffic as they were expected to accommodate. These were held to be contributory reasons for the excessive number of casualties.

The commission demands of the New Haven road the immediate adoption of "an adequate system of superintendence and supervision which will give those in authority definite and positive information as to whether or not the safety requirements and rules of this railroad are observed."

The report sets forth the names of the directors, which includes many of the country's prominent men.

Some of these men, the commission declared, had been considered by a confiding public as "magicians in the art of finance and wizards in the construction, operation and consolidation of great railroads. Experience has shown that this reliance of the public was not justified as to either finance or safety," it concludes.

**Ohio Flood Loss $163,000,000.**

A total money loss of $163,000,000 was caused by the floods in the Ohio valley last March. The weather bureau estimates that sum, which includes loss to railroads, telegraph and telephone lines and to farms and farm property including prospective crops.

**Returns After Thirty Years.**

Philip Debacher, aged fifty-five, who disappeared from Troy Hill, Northside, Pittsburg, thirty years ago and five years ago was declared by the courts to be legally dead, walked in on his brother and sister at their home and was received with tears of joy.

**Cabman Killed at Funeral.**

Charles Yard, while driving a cab in a funeral cortege on the principal street in Easton, Pa., was killed when a heavy wagon, coming down a hill, ran into his team. He was crushed beneath the cab and four mourners were slightly injured.

**Boy Run Over by Freight Train.**

Stephen Situs, aged twelve, of Clymer, Pa., played "hookey" and stole a ride on a wagon. At the Pennsylvania railroad crossing the lad leaped from the wagon in front of a freight train and was crushed to death.

**Thought to Be Dancing Teacher.**

The mutilated body of a fashionably dressed woman found dead on the tracks of the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern railroad in a suburb of Chicago is thought to be Mrs. Mildred Allison, a dancing teacher of Chicago.

## START ON LAST LAP OF TARIFF

### Congress Hopes to Send Bill to President This Week

### LITTLE TROUBLE IN ITS PATH

**Currency Proposition Likely to Cause Considerable Discussion This Week in Congress—Several Senators Balky**

Washington, Sept. 30.—When the customs houses of the country open for business on next Monday the new tariff law will likely be in force. President Wilson will have the bill in his hands on Friday of this week, so the Democratic leaders plan, and will probably sign it on Saturday. The house will pass the measure today and the senate tomorrow if plans go through satisfactorily and there is little danger of a breakdown.

The bill about to become a law is variously described. Regular Republicans denounce it as a free trade measure and profess to fear that it will depress the industries of the country. Progressive Republicans find many good features in the bill. The Democrats see the measure as a tariff for revenue. Senator La Follette holds that the bill is "mildly protective."

The average ad valorem rate of the present bill is very much lower than that of the Wilson-Gorman act. The average rate of the latter was 39.45 per cent while the estimated rate of the present bill ranges from 27 to 29 per cent. The average for the present Payne-Aldrich law is 40.12 per cent.

Mr. Wilson will sign the new tariff bill under most favorable conditions. At the close of the long fight he finds himself personally triumphant and at the same time in the closest accord with the party leaders. The bill has come through with a loss of but two Democratic votes and they were cast chiefly on account of local reasons.

The men who made the new tariff law, spurred on by the president, worked from the beginning on a distinct plan to reduce the high cost of living. They reduced duties on practically all of the articles that enter into the necessities of life, on the products of the farm as well as upon manufactured products.

They sought consistently to shift the burden of taxation as far as possible upon the luxuries and those who are better able to pay. They have tried to free list raw material wherever it could be done without working a hardship and in that way compensate the American manufacturer for his losses due to the reduced duties on the things he produces.

With an addition to the revenues annually of $83,000,000, as is estimated by the treasury experts, from the operation of the income tax the Democratic leaders found it possible to make much greater reduction in duties than would otherwise have been possible.

The senate made 676 amendments in the house bill and of this number the house conferees accepted 427 absolutely and 97 more with modifications, leaving only 151 from which the senate receded.

The general trend of the senate amendments was in the direction of reduced duties. Expressed in percentage the senate bill when reported reduced duties 27.64 below the existing law and 4.22 per cent below the house bill as it had come to the senate. The result of the conference report has been a slight increase of the ad valorem rate of duty carried by the bill, but the net result is below the average ad valorem rate of the house bill.

The most important features of the new bill are those which relate to the free listing of wool and of sugar. But for the strong insistence of President Wilson it is likely that the senate would have restored a revenue duty to both wool and sugar. Raw wool will go on the free list Dec. 1 and sugar will be free after May 1, 1916.

* * *

**Lively Currency Debate Expected.**

This week is likely to see important developments in regard to the banking and currency bill.

The administration's advisers are beginning to show signs of impatience over the disposition on the part of some Democratic senators to delay action on this measure and the president before many days will take steps to bring about a showdown with these legislators.

The members of the senate committee who are standing in the way of hasty consideration are: Hitchcock of Nebraska, O'Gorman of New York and Reed of Missouri. Should they vote with Republican members of the committee on any amendment suggested they could control the situation.

**Shot on Release From Pen.**

Mrs. Mary Shyski, keeper of a boarding house at Iselin, a mining town near Johnstown, Pa., shot and fatally wounded Frank Petosa, a former boarder, who had returned to the house after three months in the Western penitentiary and, she says attacked her.

**Fall Results Fatally.**

James E. Boyer, aged forty-two, of Washington, Pa., was killed instantly when he tripped and fell down a flight of stairs in his home. Boyer had been on the second floor of his home talking to his wife and children.