THE CITIZEN

H. WILSON, E. A. PENNIMAN, } Editors and Publishers.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 13, 1908.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

NATIONAL.

FOR PRESIDENT.
WM. HOWARD TAFT, of Ohio.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
JAMES S. SHERMAN, of New York.

FOR ELECTORS AT LARGE.
MORRIS L. CLOTHIER, of Philadelphia.
BENJAMIN F. JONES, Jr., of Pittsburg.

FOR DISTRICT ELECTORS.

Dist.		Dist.	
1	John Burt	17	W. S. Settle
2	H. A. Davis	18	Robt. C. Neal, Sr.
3	F. T. Chandler	19	J. C. Stineman
4	E. A. Gimbel	20	Thomas Shipley
5	E. W. Patton	21	W. F. Reynolds
6	G. J. Elliott	22	A. W. McCullough
7	G. C. Hetzel	23	J. T. Rogers
8	J. D. Abbott	24	Judge J. F. Taylor
9	J. N. P. Bausman	25	J. F. Downing
10	Col. R. A. Phillips	26	Herman Simon
11	J. L. Newell	27	T. T. Wilson
12	John Mathias	28	J. C. Rose
13	A. H. Miller	29	O. C. Shultz
14	W. T. McCabe	30	O. A. Babcock
15	Geo. W. Williams	31	A. R. Peacock
16	D. J. Waller, Jr.	32	H. L. Williams

STATE.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPERIOR COURT,
WM. D. PORTER, of Allegheny.

DISTRICT.

FOR CONGRESS,
CHARLES C. PRATT, of Susquehanna.

COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.
W. E. PERHAM, of Mount Pleasant.

FOR SHERIFF,
M. LEE BRAMAN, of Honesdale.

FOR PROTHONOTARY, ETC.,
WALLACE J. BARNES, of Berlin.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
ALFRED O. BLAKE, of Bethany.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
J. K. HORNBECK, of Equinunk,
THOMAS C. MADDEN, of Dreher.

FOR COUNTY AUDITORS,
ARTHUR W. LARRABEE, of Starucca,
W. BROCK LESHER, of Sterling.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
MYRON E. SIMONS, of Honesdale.

Amending the State Constitution.

The amendments to the State Constitution, which will appear in THE CITIZEN henceforward until the election in November, deserve careful consideration on the part of every citizen.

The constitution requires that every proposed amendment, agreed to by a majority of each branch of the Legislature, shall be published in each county for at least three months before the next general election, and if agreed to by a majority of the Legislature next chosen, it shall again be published in like manner, and submitted to the people, for approval or rejection. The procedure in the case is thus stated by the Supreme Court—(Com. v. Griest, 196 Pa. 496):

"These are the several stages in the proceedings to create an amendment: A proposal of the amendment in either House, an agreement to the same by both Houses, a publication thereof by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, a second agreement by the two Houses, a second publication by the Secretary, a vote of the people, which, if the majority vote favorably, causes the amendment to become a part of the constitution."

The proposed amendments, therefore, will not be directly voted on this year. The object of their publication, before the election of members of the Legislature this year, is for public information, that the people may, if they choose, vote for candidates with reference to their attitude in relation to the proposed amendments. Should a Legislature opposed to the amendments be chosen, the failure to again adopt the amendments ends the proceeding. But should a Legislature favorable to the amendments be elected, and agree to them, they are again published, and the people next vote directly upon the question of their adoption.

The proposed amendments are embodied in three separate joint resolutions, with a schedule fixing the details involved in putting them into effect.

The first provides for the reorganization of the courts of Philadelphia and Allegheny counties. It affects only these two counties, and there is no good reason for any objection to it elsewhere.

The second raises the limit of county, municipal and district indebtedness from the present rate of seven per cent. on the assessed valuation to ten per cent., but leaves unchanged the existing provision requiring a popular vote in favor of any increase above two per cent. As the question of increase is subject to the decision of the people, the only change proposed is in allowing an increase to ten per cent. instead of seven, wherever the people desire it.

The third joint resolution embraces ten amendments, which make the following constitutional changes:

(1) A vacancy in an elective office is to be filled at the next election for such officer, unless it occurs within two months of the election day, in which case it is to be filled at the next succeeding election, and meantime it is to be filled by appointment by the Governor. This merely reduces the interval between the happening of the vacancy and the election to two months, instead of three as at present.

(2) Changes the terms of the Auditor General and State Treasurer from three and two years, respectively, to four, with a proviso that the State Treasurer elected in 1909 shall serve for but three, and his successors be elected in 1912 and every fourth year thereafter.

(3) Changes the terms of Justices of the Peace and Aldermen from five years to six.

(4) Changes the terms of magistrates in Philadelphia from five years to six.

(5) General elections to be held biennially, on the Tuesday following the first Monday of November, in each even numbered year, instead of annually as at present.

(6) Municipal elections to be held biennially, on the Tuesday following the first Monday of November, in each odd numbered year, instead of annually on the third Tuesday of February as at present; Judges of the several judicial districts, and county, city, ward, borough and township officers, for regular terms of service, to be chosen at municipal elections; State Judges to be elected at either general or municipal elections, as circumstances may require.

(7) Judges and inspectors of elections to be chosen biennially, at the municipal elections, with a proviso that the Legislature may provide for their appointment.

(8) State officers to be chosen at general elections, and local officers at municipal elections, except when special elections are required to fill unexpired terms.

(9) County officers to be chosen at municipal elections, for the term of four years, instead of three as at present.

(10) County Commissioners and Auditors to be elected in 1911 and every fourth year thereafter.

The schedule provides for the changes in the length of official terms made necessary by the amendments; directs that the municipal elections in 1910 shall be held in February as heretofore; fixes the period for which the officers then elected shall serve; and directs that after 1910, until otherwise provided, the terms of city, ward, borough, township and election officers shall begin on the first Monday of December following.

The most important of these changes is that abolishing the February elections. The experiment was tried nearly forty years ago, but in a manner that proved unsatisfactory. An act passed in 1869 provided for the election of all officers at the general elections, then held in October. It was found, however, that this threw too much work on election boards, and greatly delayed the counting of the vote and preparation of the returns. In 1871 the provision was repealed, the change to take effect after the election in October, 1872. The revised State constitution, adopted in 1873, fixed the third Tuesday of February as the time for holding city, borough and township elections. The change now proposed avoids the difficulty that arose, under the act of 1869, by providing for the election of State officers at the general elections in even-numbered years, and of all other officers at the municipal elections in odd-numbered years. Under the proposed change, the expense of the February elections would be avoided.

Pleasant Mount.

AUG. 10th—Miss Pritchard, of Brooklyn, is visiting at E. T. Tiffany's.

A number from here attended the Tiffany re-union at Uniondale to-day.

Chas. Carpenter and Lillian Patten, of Carbondale, and Richard Sands, of Rochester, were guests of J. H. Kennedy and family on Sunday.

Leslie VanCampen has been visiting in Salem.

Ruth and Marguerite Kennedy have returned after spending the month of July in New York State.

Edith Wright and Edson Kreitner were callers in town over Sunday.

Mrs. Minnie Harris is visiting at the home of Richard Gianville.

Lois Tiffany is on the sick list at present.

R. Ruth Kennedy gives a recital in the M. E. church at Winwood, Friday evening, Aug. 14th. She will be assisted by Miss Florence Gilchrist.

Mildred Johns, a granddaughter of Mrs. Thos. Johns, is spending a few weeks here.

Mrs. McDermott, wife of Thomas McDermott, of Gartеen, died at her home last Friday, after a long illness. The funeral was conducted in St. Juliana's church on Monday.

Mrs. Martha Hankins, of Brooklyn, was at F. E. Spencer's several days last week.

Mrs. Walter Dix returned from a trip to Carbondale on Sunday.

Rev. and Mrs. Pope will entertain the Ladies' Society of the Presbyterian church on Thursday afternoon of this week.

Mrs. Emory entertained the following ladies at tea recently, in honor of Mrs. Noble, who has been her guest for some time: Mesdames L. C. Bush, Elizabeth Johns, Emma James, B. F. Dix, Catherine Kennedy and Miss Lydia Stephens.

H. T. Wright has taken down the old building formerly used by him as a store. This building was one of the oldest landmarks of the town and was used by the late Eldad Atwater and his son, Edward Atwater, for store purposes. The house adjoining was built in 1812 and was formerly a hotel. Mr. Wright will move a part of the store to Coxtown and use it in putting up a cottage.

Miss Grace Winner treats her school of the primary department to a picnic on Tuesday.

The Sunday schools of the M. E. and Presbyterian churches will picnic at Moase's grove on Tuesday, Aug. 18th.

The first re-union of the decendants of David Kennedy, Sr., will be held in Moase's grove on Thursday, August 20th. Everybody in any way related to the Kennedy family are invited to be present. The dinner will be a general picnic fare furnished by the guests. Paper plates will be furnished all, other dishes to be supplied.

Steene.

AUG. 10th.—Wm. Cole lost a horse last week valued at $250, by being gored to death by a vicious bull.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Perry and family, of Carbondale, are camping on the old homestead.

Arthur Clarke returned to his home at Deposit, Saturday after spending a week with friends at this place.

Galen Perry and Elizabeth Phillips, of Carbondale, are spending a week with friends here.

J. E. Haley tore down an old land mark last week, a barn 40 by 80 feet, that was built about 80 years ago, and will erect in its place a wagon and tool shed, 18 by 36 feet.

At the last regular meeting of the school board, a principal for our coming term of school was selected, Philip M. Hoff, a graduate from the East Stroudsburg State Normal School. There were several applicants before the board, for a salary of from $60 up to $90. Mr. Hoff comes highly recommended and was hired at a salary of $65 per month; school commencing Sept. 14th.

John W. Arnold is visiting friends at Carbondale.

With the use of a set line, Saturday night at Lake Lodore, Emmet Swingle and son, Roy, caught a wash-tub full of bull heads and eels.

The box social that was to be held at the chapel this week is postponed until next week.

Michael Ryan, who is suffering with a cancer, is failing rapidly.

There are many imitations of DeWitt's Carbolized Witch Hazel Salve but just one original. Nothing else is just as good. Insist on DeWitt's. It is cleansing, cooling and soothing. Sold by PEIL, The Druggist.

A HOT CAMPAIGN.—The Presidential campaign is now on and from the present indications will be the hottest fought and most interesting campaign for many years. Both great national parties are working hard for the success of their candidates. The interest will increase from day to day and will continue until the voter has cast his vote and the election has been decided. The Philadelphia Press, the great, reliable, metropolitan daily, will publish the campaign news completely and accurately and will keep you posted up to the minute. Tell your newsdealer to serve The Philadelphia Press to your home, get it at the newstand or send in your subscription direct, addressing it to the Circulation Department, "The Press," 7th and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.

Richard Brinsley Sheridan, the author of "The School for Scandal," had a very ingenious manner of answering applicants for literary notice at his hands. He generally wrote, "I have received your book and no doubt shall be delighted after I have read it." But whether he meant satisfaction with the volume or satisfaction at the close of a tedious task, was what no one could find out.

Most lawyers have been exasperated by prolix witnesses. A witness of a very different sort is the Windsor, Vt., woman, who testified a short time ago concerning the killing of a pig by a motor car. When asked to tell the court in as few words as possible just how the accident occurred, she replied: "It just tooted and tuck him."

Thackeray and Hicks, walking together, stopped opposite a doorway, over which was inscribed in gold letters these words, "Mutual Loan Office." They both seemed equally puzzled.

"What on earth can that mean?" asked Hicks.

"I don't know," answered Thackeray, "unless it means that two men, who have nothing, agree to lend it to one another."

"How old are you now, Cyrus?" asked a visitor.

"I'm five," said the little man, but with a very disgusted air. "I would have been six long ago, only my mama keeps me in dresses."

DeWITT'S CARBOLIZED WITCH HAZEL SALVE For Piles, Burns, Sores.

The Catasauqua Base Ball Team's Visit—Wayne County Wins Out.

Base ball rooters had their innings last week when Wayne county teams captured three games out of four from the Catasauqua professionals, which has four Wayne county players in their line up; namely, Fred. Schurholz, Leslie Brader, Gustave Liljiquist and Adolph Schneider. Brader did not appear with the team because of ivy poisoning. On Thursday Honesdale defeated the visitors 1 to 0; on Friday they captured one from Hawley, 4 to 5; Saturday Honesdale beat them again, twelve innings, 5 to 4; and on Sunday White Mills won 4 to 1. Catasauqua has a fast team, and it was largely a matter of luck that Honesdale won two games from them. The only score on Thursday was made in the fourth inning, Hessling made a hit after Tuman had struck out and Murray's two sacker to center let Kupfer home with Bennie's run. We should have scored in second. Tuman led off with a two bagger, Hessling and Murray fanned, Sonner walked and Salmon singled. Tuman should have come home but he stopped on third and Weaver was not able to bring him in. Hessling kept the visitors guessing. Only one got so far as third base. He struck out 7, two bases on balls and allowed six hits. Schneider fanned six and six hits were made. It was a pitcher's battle, in which but one error was made and that came very near giving the visitors a run. Hawk hit to Gutheil who threw low to Weaver; the latter had the ball in his glove, but lost it. Roth's single sent Hawk to third, and he should have gone home as he had plenty of time, but Gutheil spoiled the chance by catching Brogan's fly.

Saturday's game was a hot one. Catasauqua had it won twice, but Honesdale's pluck finally won in the twelfth inning. The visitors scored twice in the first inning. Gutheil fumbled Judson's grounder, Schneider and Amey each made hits, Judson tried to score on the latter's, but Tuman's throw from left field to the plate was true, and Judson was out. Gilbrace fanned, and Roth should have been out at first but Weaver dropped the ball and that let in two runs. Honesdale earned a run in the sixth. Weaver was out at first, Kupfer's hit went for two bags on Roth's letting it get away from him, and the run counted on Murphy's hit. Gutheil sacrificed but Murphy was out by getting in the way of Tuman's hit. Schuerholz fanned Hessling, Murray and Sonner in succession in the seventh and the eighth, was just one, two, three. Murphy drew a walk in the ninth, Gutheil sacrificed him to second, Tuman's out at first sent him to third and Hessling saved the game with a single which let Murphy score. Nothing doing in the tenth. The eleventh opened with Judson safe on Salmon's fumble, Schneider's bunt went over Kupfer's head, Amey sacrificed, Gilbrace drove a fly to right field which broke Sonner's finger and Judson and Schneider scored. Nobody had any hopes that Honesdale would be able to overcome that lead of two. Murphy flew out to center, Gutheil and Tuman hit safely, Hessling sacrificed and Murray's hit over Schneider's head in right field scored Gutheil and Tuman, and tied the score again. Schuerholz flew out to Salmon in the twelfth; Liljiquist hit for two bases. Brogan flew out to Hessling, Judson sent a liner to left which Tuman threw to the plate in time to get Liljiquist. Salmon was just a second too late to beat out his bunt in Honesdale's half of the twelfth; Weaver walked and Kupfer drove him home with the winning run with a two-sacker. Four of Honesdale's runs were earned; Catasauqua's were all made on errors.

Hessling's hit tied the score in the ninth, Murray tied it in the eleventh, and Kupfer's two-bagger won it in the twelfth. Tuman's good throwing from left field cut Catasauqua out of two runs. Hessling struck out 12 and allowed only 7 hits, with no passes. Schuerholz fanned 7, gave 4 passes and was hit 11 times. Two, base hits were made by Kupfer 2, Hawk, Schuerholz, Liljiquist; sacrifice hits, Kupfer, Gutheil 2, Hessling Amey. Score by innings:

Catasauqua	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—4
Honesdale	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	—5

Honesdale.	Position.	Catasauqua.
Hessling,	pitcher	Schuerholz
Murphy,	catcher	Liljiquist
Weaver,	1st base	Judson
Salmon,	2d base	Gilbrace
Kupfer,	3d base	Amey
Gutheil,	short stop	McEnroe
Tuman,	left field	Hawk
Murray,	center field	Roth
Sonner,	right field	Schneider
Wenders,	" "	Brogan

Schneider pitched Thursday's game, and Brogan played right field. Woodruff, one of the Catasauqua pitchers took Sonner's place in the right field after the latter was hurt, but there was a dispute about letting him bat and Wenders was substituted.

The attendance at Thursday's game was large, but it was far exceeded on Saturday. Great interest was manifested at both contests, and fine plays elicited enthusiastic cheering, but very little rough rooting was indulged in. N. B. Spencer ably and satisfactorily umpired both games.

Newfoundland.

JULY 15th.—July 14th Henry J. Sieg died after a long siege of sickness and patient suffering. Interment took place in the new Moravian cemetery. Many of his relatives and friends were present at the services at the house and cemetery.

Henry Oppelt and J. W. Hause returned from Honesdale where they had been serving on the jury. Mr. Oppelt while at that place received quite a few contributions for the erection of the new Moravian church, amounting to $31. Hearty thanks to all the donors; come and visit the church when finished. The following were the donors: M. J. Hanlan, E. W. Gammell, Geo. S. Purdy, Geo. P. Ross, O. L. Rowland, H. Harmes, W. B. Roadknight, W. H. Lee, F. C. Mumford, F. H. Crago, R. M. Stocker, J. Wilson, F. P. Kimble, Ferber Brothers, J. T. Searle, M. E. Simons, Fred. Saunders, J. J. Weaver, R. Weichel, N. J. Spencer, J. A. Lightbiser, H. T. Menner, John Heumann.

The effect of the hot wave passing over our county can be seen in the arrival of the city guests, to whom a hearty welcome is extended, wishing them the needed rest in our famous mountain atmosphere.

The Frisby Lumber Co., of Stroudsburg, has not been able to deliver frames and windows for the new Moravian church, on account of over work. But this week the carpenters will commence work as A. Rake, of Stroudsburg, will be here soon.

Allen Heberling and Raymond Krauter left for Oklahoma, last week.

A baby boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Ehrhardt on Tuesday, July 7th.

The above communication was duly received at THE CITIZEN office, but mislaid which will account for its tardy appearance.

Does your back ache? Do you have sharp pains in the side and the small of the back? This is due usually, to kidney trouble. Take DeWitt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. They will promptly relieve weak back, backache, rheumatic pains and all Kidney and Bladder disorders. Sold and recommended by PEIL, The Druggist.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers, safe, pleasant, sure little pills. Sold by PEIL, The Druggist.

Water Power Laws In Germany.

Recently a corps of government experts reported that nearly 1,500,000 horsepower developed every year by streams flowing from the southern Appalachian watershed can be used for economic development. Only a small portion of this power is being used, however. The public is interested in this subject of utilizing water power now going to waste, and the report of Consul Thackara upon the development, control and use of water power in Germany in response to an official inquiry is timely. The right of eminent domain over the public water was reserved to the sovereign states of the German empire when the imperial federation was created. Each state makes its own laws governing the water rights, including mill rights, access to the banks of rivers, rafting, the promotion of irrigation and drainage, right of landing places, the formation of islands in rivers, the river beds, dams and embankments.

As a rule, the governments of the several German states do not develop water power under government ownership, nor do they control, rent and sell the power for private use. Baden has a small electric water power works at Kehl, on the Rhine, and the city of Nordhausen, in the Harz mountains, maintains a water power works. Prussia and Bavaria are considering the matter of government ownership of water and waterworks. So far the development and use of water power works in Germany have been carried on by quasi public corporations organized under special laws. These associations are sometimes formed by private owners of the lands affected or by municipalities or by municipalities and private owners combined, but membership is compulsory upon all owners of land benefited. Being corporations for profit, these associations may be organized under the "code of commerce." The waters of the river Ruhr are exploited by a company organized under the code and composed of the city of Aix-la-Chapelle and six counties or districts adjoining. The stockholders have special privileges as to rates, and water and electric power are sold to outside manufacturers, farmers and others. At present water power in Germany is used principally for electric generation and for pumping. One association taking its power from the river Wupper supplies electric power to 143 mills and factories. Steam is the main source of power for industrial Germany.

1915.

Cincinnati and New Orleans are early in the field with projects for celebrations in 1915. New Orleans has at its gates the battleground of the famous cotton bale episode, and in and around that city center the romance and glory of the one stunning defeat given the British by American arms in the war of 1812. Peace had been declared when General Andrew Jackson smashed the hosts of Pakenham on the plains of Chalmette, Jan. 8, 1815, but that day dawned upon a famous fight and closed upon a glorious victory. The day will be celebrated, and New Orleans is the place for the ceremonies. The year 1915 is also the fiftieth anniversary of Appomattox and the end of the civil war. The people of New Orleans and of the state of Louisiana would enter heartily into the spirit of celebrating the civil war peace in connection with the cotton bale centenary.

Cincinnati is thinking solely of the semicentennial of the "complete restoration of peace between north and south, between Union and Confederate, between—in the parlance of war times—Johnny and Yank." Cincinnati's claims are good as a site appropriate for a peace celebration. It was a border city, an outpost on Mason and Dixon's line and a city of refuge and relief for both sides to the great conflict which came to end in 1865. Cincinnati's history during the war period was one of dignity throughout. Situated in a northern state, it was firmly devoted to the northern cause. Yet it was not bigoted or resentful in its attitude toward southerners within its limits who were at heart devoted to their cause. As a site for a celebration of peace between the sections Cincinnati has a geographical advantage and a wartime record that speak for themselves.

A New Use For Chewing Gum.

The often decried fad of the gum chewing girl is vindicated by the new use to which two girls recently put their quids when they met up with the usual rattlesnake on a berrying expedition. They fed the reptile gum from the end of a long stick, and after that he was kept busy right at home, much to the relief of the ingenious girls. While the snake writhed and rolled on the ground to expel the gum which somehow tangled up its jaws the girls called help, and then the rattler soon became the best of all snakes—a dead one.

It would be risky to depend on chewing gum as a protection against snakes, but the experience of these girls is of value nevertheless. It is commonly supposed that the best thing to do when encountering a snake is to let him alone unless you happen to be a superior person capable of discerning him with a look. Snake infested districts are generally well known, and the caution to look out for a snake is so common as to pass unheeded, because what's the use? The moment a snake shows itself sensible folks take to their heels. Now, if there is anything so simple as chewing gum, or even half so simple, that will tease a snake for a few minutes and make him forget to strike it ought to be kept handy on these trips to the fields and woods. Manifestly the snake teaser must get to work quick right on those horrid looking and venomous jaws and stay on the job till a club or stone does the rest.

Kipling once called Canada "the Lady of Snows," but it seems that Canada found the Prince of Wales several degrees colder than anything she has on ice.

It's all right about the price of lemons going up provided it starts the price of beef to coming down.

This has not been a regulation summer, and everybody knows that Secretary Loeb is to blame.

Electric cars are driving jinrickishas out of South African cities, another race issue to roil the Asiatic dander.

Japan is suffering from hard times, showing that she does not overlook any of our occidental habits.

Additional Nearly Forgotten Facts.

A PIONEER FAMILY OF WAYNE.

(Continued.)

A few neighborhood items of the long ago may be interesting to some. Our nearest neighbor was Major Freeman, who made the "flour at the mills," and he and his wife were very interesting old people to us children. Next were Mr. and Mrs. Hiscox, who always gave us choice, red, sweet apples when we called on them. "Old Fox" we remember, too, a dignified, church-going white horse, which Mr. Hiscox drove all the way to Ann Arbor, Michigan, when he was said to be 72 years old—in the summer of 1838. He went to visit his son and family living there.

D. W. Stearns remembers an incident which occurred at Hiram Mumford's—another neighbor. When a boy of eleven years he went to assist Mr. Mumford in haying time, and one task set for him every night, after supper, was to go back half a mile to the hill pasture, and drive into the yard a flock of sheep. One night he met the flock coming in a great rush, and discovered that two immense wolves were after them. Of course he lost no time running to acquaint Mr. Mumford of the fact, and he with his men and neighbors was soon on the scene, finding about thirty sheep dead or dying. The wolves withdrew in good order, but were followed for some days, and finally were all killed by neighbors.

Esquire Truman Wheeler was another neighbor who had been a teacher of our father's in his boyhood, and was highly respected by him. Some of his children, too, in time, became our teachers. I remember one stormy day he called, probably to discuss politics with my father, and I now conclude they must have both been old time Whigs, for one remark of Mr. Wheeler's struck us children as applicable to our use. It was that "The Democrats were getting very selfish. They wanted all the offices themselves and gave their neighbors none." A day or two later little three year-old sister Irene, thinking that some-one had appropriated more of the popcorn than was fair, promptly quoted Mr. Wheeler: "I say, you be Dimercat, for Pheeler says so!" A few years later Esquire Wheeler emigrated to Indiana, with his grown-up family of several sons and daughters, who had mostly become teachers.

In 1837 Mr. and Mrs. Jabez Stearns arranged to send their oldest daughter, Harriet E., to Franklin Academy, to prepare her for the teacher's profession. About the same time, too, they concluded to make another change in their home location. Accordingly he secured land in Damascus (now the Lybolt farm) where he spent his spare time for a year and a half in preparing the home before moving his family, which now numbered one son and five daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Stearns had now lived in their home at the mills nine years, and though their small children had played on the banks of the stream and pond near which the house was located, no accident had occurred to them; but during the preparations for moving in the summer of '38, two-year-old baby Frances was found one day floating on the pond, unconscious. Through very prompt and vigorous treatment by a lady visiting at the house, however, she was restored, so as to be able to stand, in about two hours, and lived to grow up in the Damascus home, where, later, availing herself of opportunities for an academic education, she, like the older sisters, became a teacher for a few years in the public schools of Wayne county. She died Jan. 7th, 1861.

Irene, too, became a teacher for some fifteen years. She died in 1872. Our mother also died about the same time, and two years later our father, Jabez Stearns, died, he having lived in his Damascus home thirty-six years.

Two of the remaining daughters were teachers for a long period; the older, Miss H. E. Stearns, from 1837 to 1877, about which time they left their Damascus home and, after a short residence in Port Jervis and Honesdale, removed to Scranton, which was their home for nearly fifteen years. About 1894 they removed to Hancock N. Y., which has since been their home.

The second daughter of the family, Polly Church, was married in early life to Ira Steinbach, of Gibson. After a few years' residence in Wayne and Susquehanna counties, they removed to Sullivan county, where the remaining thirty-six years of their life were spent, and where their eight children were reared and from which fireside they went out to make homes of their own, in which all have achieved a measure of success.

The oldest, Mrs. Adelaide Bushnell, and son, Adelphe, have a home in Damascus, and are the only descendants of that Stearns family residing in the county. Another daughter resides in Scranton; two in Williamsport, Pa.; one in Braymer, Mo.; and one in San Antonio, Texas. A son, L. L. Steinbach, resides in Homer, N. Y., and another, L. D. Steinbach, in Clearfield, Pa.

D. W. Stearns, only son of Jabez, married Gertrude Pratt, of Ohio, and their family consisted of three sons. His business was that of a lumberman, which he followed in Damascus until 1891, when he removed to Delaware Co., N. Y., where he had previously purchased quite a large tract of lumber land, and where he carried on his business with a good degree of success for a period of some thirty years, after which he retired from active life in some degree. Since his retirement his second son, D. W. Stearns, Jr., has conducted the business. His eldest son, Benj W., resides in Binghamton, and Fred. W. in Susquehanna. Both are in successful business, and all have interesting families. Their mother, Mrs. Gertrude Stearns, died in March last, since which time D. W. Stearns has made his home with his sisters, in Hancock, N. Y.

Referring to a recent chapter of this series, Thomas H. Dickson writes from St. Paul, Minnesota:

"As one of the 'ancient pupils' of the Honesdale Academy, I want to confirm your statement, in THE CITIZEN, regarding Dr. Conсider King and the dismembered leg of one of his patients. The poor fellow, I recollect, was employed at L. A. Robertson's tannery, and getting his foot accidentally into the bark mill, had it terribly mangled, and amputation was necessary. Just why the doctor considered it necessary to bring the 'dissected member' home with him I can't say, but I well remember his getting it from the bottom of his cutter and shaking it at a lot of us boys who were amazed and horrified at the sight.

"The doctor was a thorough believer in the old time remedies, and I have distinct recollections of doses of Epsom salts and other physic of that sort prescribed by him for my benefit.

"I hope you will continue your very interesting 'reminiscences.'"

Bethany.

AUG. 11th.—Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Winner and son, Jack, of Boston, were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Harmes.

Mrs. Henry Bennett entertained Mesdames Woodhouse, Gilchrist and Pethick at supper Tuesday evening, in honor of Mrs. M. B. Bennett.

The supper and social at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Henshaw, Wednesday evening was very much enjoyed by all. The proceeds were about $20.

Work on the Presbyterian sheds was begun on Monday by Edward and Burton Faatz and Rev. J. B. Cody. There will be a bee on Saturday, August 15th, with dinner served to workers.

Rev. R. Roberts and family spent Friday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Ross.

Saturday evening Mr. and Mrs. James Johns entertained the following guests at supper: Rev. R. Roberts and family, Rev. and Mrs. J. B. Cody and son, Millard, and Mrs. Helen Gilchrist.

Rev. R. Roberts preached for Rev. Jas. Cody, Sunday morning and for Rev. W. B. Signor, Sunday evening in the Methodist church.

There will be no preaching in the Methodist church this Sunday.

An ice cream social will be held on the lawn of Wayne Hazen, Friday evening, Aug. 14th, for the Methodist church.

The Methodist Sunday school will hold their picnic at Third Pond on Friday, August 21st.

J. V. Starnes and sons are painting the home of Mrs. M. Slayton.

The death of William Box, Saturday evening, removes a time honored citizen from our village. Funeral Tuesday afternoon from the Presbyterian church, with burial in the cemetery.

Clinton.

AUG. 10th.—The Ladies' Aid will hold an ice cream social at the home of Mrs. R. Copperwaite on Thursday evening, Aug. 13th.

The recent rains are greatly benefiting the recently cut meadows and pastures, but the springs and wells have not filled to any noticeable depth.

The supervisors started the stone crusher again this morning. We hope they will keep it going until the creamery hill is in good shape.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Bunting and son, Russell, spent a few days last week with relatives in Berlin.

Mrs. Esther Finn, of Scranton, is spending the month of August with H. E. Suediker and other relatives.

Miss Eva Poore and mother, of Brooklyn, are guests of Mrs. Lenora Groat.

Mrs. Howard Oliver and children, of Carbondale, are enjoying the fresh air at her father's, John Griswold.

Mr. and Mrs. Friend Walters and son, Franklin, spent Saturday with her cousin, Mrs. Josie Bunting.

Miss Maude Gaylord, of Elmira, who recently was a guest of friends in this section, left last week to visit friends in Waymart and Carbondale.

Mrs. Fordyce, of Ridgeway, Pa., is passing a few weeks with relatives here.

Mrs. Myron Norton and daughter, Lois, spent last week with Pleasant Mount relatives.

There are also guests at James Dann's and E. Haddon's.

Frank Vandenberg and family are at S. S. Drake's.

Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Borchers spent Saturday and Sunday with Herrick friends.

Milanville.

AUG. 11th.—Mr. and Mrs. Karsacke, who were guests of their niece, Mrs. F. D. Calkin, last week, have arrived safely at their home at Vanderbilt, Michigan.

Mrs. Caroline Smith, of Binghamton, N. Y., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. V. S. Lillie, of Brooklyn, N. Y., spent Saturday with Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Skinner.

Frank Raymond, who has been spending the week at "The Laurence," returned to New York, Sunday.

Mrs. John Pulis and sons Merlyn and Gordon, of Syracuse, N. Y., are visiting Mrs. Helen Skinner.

Merlin Illman, of Troy, N. Y., is in town for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Tyler and children, Martha and Ralph, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Tyler.

Messrs. McCullough and Eaton enjoyed a fishing trip at Swago Lake, last Thursday.

Seventeen from here enjoyed the ball game at Galilee, last Thursday. The score stood 8 6 in favor of the Milanville team.

Darwin E. Penwarden, of Carley Brook, with a party of friends, spent some days in town last week, fishing in the Delaware.

Misses Florence and Bessie Skinner spent Monday at Port Jervis.

Mrs. John Keyes, of Carbondale, is visiting her cousin, Mrs. M. L. Skinner.

New Parasols, up-to-date shapes at MENNER & CO.'S 6t6.

PUBLIC NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, that the partnership heretofore existing between Eben H. Clark and Charles F. Bullock, under the firm name of Clark & Bullock, has been dissolved by the death of Eben H. Clark. All bill due the firm should be paid to the surviving partner, Charles F. Bullock, who will continue the buisness under the firm name of Clark & Bullock.

CHARLES F. BULLOCK.

Hones dale, Aug. 10, 1908. 1513

PUBLIC NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Jacob F. Katz, Wm. J. Katz and Samuel Katz, under the firm name of Katz Brothers, was dissolved on the tenth day of August, 1908, by mutual consent. All debts owing to said partnership are receivable by said Jacob F. Katz and Wm. J. Katz, who will continue the business under the firm name of Katz Brothers, to whom also all claims and demands against Katz Brothers are to be presented for payment.

JACOB F. KATZ,
W. J. KATZ,
SAMUEL KATZ.

Honesdale, Pa., Aug. 10, 1908. 15t4

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Honesdale National Bank,

AT HONESDALE, WAYNE CO., PA.,

At the close of business, July 15, 1908.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$264,817 58
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1 75
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		55,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		2,800 00
Bonds, securities, etc		1,303,560 33
Banking-house, furniture, fixtures		40,000 00
Due from National Banks (not Reserve Agents)		3,577 56
Due f'm state Banks and Bankers		8 94
Due from approved reserve ag'ts		132,273 88
Checks and other cash items		9,264 99
Notes of other National Banks		100 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		320 98
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK—VIZ.		
Specie	$83,433 00	
Legal tender notes	4,880 00	88,313 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, 5 per cent. of circulation		2,750 00
Total		$1,902,789 01

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$150,000 00
Surplus fund		150,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		68,451 10
National Bank notes outstanding		55,000 00
State Bank notes outstanding		900 00
Due to other National Banks		1 434 38
Due to State Banks and Bankers		188 05
Individual deposits subject to check	$1,450,494 65	
Demand certificates of deposit	23,204 00	
Certified checks	205 00	
Cashier's checks outstanding	2,811 83	1,476,715 48
Bonds borrowed		None
Notes and bills rediscounted		None
Bills payable including certificates of deposit for money borrowed		None
Liabilities other than those above stated		None
Total		$1,902,789 01

State of Pennsylvania, County of Wayne, ss. I, Edwin F. Torrey, Cashier of the Honesdale National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

EDWIN F. TORREY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of July, 1908.

W. H. STONE, N. P.

Correct—Attest:
H. Z. RUSSELL,
ANDREW THOMPSON, } Directors.
J. C. BIRDSALL,

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, PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Number One.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing Amendments 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:—

That section six of article five be amended by striking out the said section and inserting in place thereof the following:

Section 6. In the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the several numbered courts of common pleas shall be vested in one court of common pleas in each of said counties, composed of all the judges in commission in said courts. Such jurisdiction and powers shall extend to all proceedings at law and in equity which shall have been instituted in the several numbered courts, and shall be subject to such changes as may be made by law, and subject to change of venue as provided by law. The president judge of each of the said courts shall be selected as provided by law. The number of judges in each of said courts may be, by law, increased from time to time. This amendment shall take effect on the first Monday of January succeeding its adoption.

Section 2. That article five, section eight, be amended by making an addition thereto so that the same shall read as follows:

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 oyer and terminer and 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, PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII of the CONSTITUTION.

Number Two.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, Allowing Counties, Cities, Boroughs, Townships, School Districts, or Other Municipal or Incorporated Districts, to Increase Their Indebtedness.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That section eight, article nine, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, reading as follows:—

"Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein; nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election, in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum, in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation," 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, PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Number Three.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing Amendments to Sections Eight and Twenty-One of Article Four, Sections Eleven and Twelve of Article Five, 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 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following are proposed as amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions 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 Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney-General during pleasure, 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 said office at the next general election, unless the vacancy 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, 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," so as to read 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, 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 said office on the next election day appropriate to such office, according to the provisions of this Constitution, unless the vacancy shall 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.

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 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 successors shall be elected at the general election in the year one thousand nine hundred and twelve, and in every fourth year thereafter. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms.

Amendment Three—To Article Five, Section Eleven.

Section 4. Amend section eleven 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 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 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 each 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 each 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 February," so as to read:—

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 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; but the General Assembly may require said boards to be appointed in such manner as it may by law provide. Laws regulating the appointment of said boards may 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," 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 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 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, 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.

Amendment Ten—To Article Fourteen, Section Seven.

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; any 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; any 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 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 officers and assessors 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 to offices the 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. All justices of the peace, magistrates, and aldermen, chosen at that election, shall serve 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.

LYRIC THEATRE

BENJ. H. DITTRICH, Lessee & Manager

FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 14.

A. Q. SCAMMON

Presents the famous Musical Comedy Success

"The Real WIDOW BROWN"

An endless chain of Mirth and Melody

10 Big Musical Specialites 10

A bevy of Pretty Girls

A Coterie of Clever Comedians

An Array of Gorgeous Costumes.

LIFE—COLOR—BEAUTY.

PRICES, 15, 25, 35 and 50 cents

Diagram opens at 9 a. m., FRIDAY, AUGUST 14. Both Phones.

DR. A. C. BAMFORD, DENTIST.

Will occupy the house of E. S. TRAVIS, EQUINUNK, PA.

From August 1, 1908, until further notice.

The New Separate Skirt for 1908 at MENNER & CO.'S stores combine style, comfort and economy. All new productions. 6 6

Menner & Co. will close out an odd lot of Wool Jacket Suits at less than half price. 7t4