THE CITIZEN

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

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 17, 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—I. C. Ross
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 Starrucca.
W. BROCK LESHER, of Sterling.

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

Election Tuesday, November 3, 1908.

Another Constitutional Stumbling Block

The Democratic "trust-buster's" allegation that the Republican party has not sent a single trust magnate to jail, or enforced a $29,000,000 fine against a trust, is now reinforced by the charge that the party has not prevented the anthracite roads from carrying their own coal to market, in competition with other shippers. The failure on the latter point is a fresh illustration of the fact that there are certain aspects of the trust and monopoly question which our experience has not yet taught us to deal with success fully.

The Hepburn bill for the regulation of railroad rates in interstate commerce, passed in 1906, contains the following provision:

"From and after May 1, 1908, it shall be unlawful for any railroad company to transport from any State, Territory or the District of Columbia, or to any foreign country, any article or commodity, other than timber or the manufactured products thereof, manufactured, mined, or produced by it or under its authority or which it may own in whole or in part, or in which it may have an interest, direct or indirect, except such articles or commodities as may be necessary or intended for its use in the conduct of its business as a common carrier."

This provision was designed to prevent the coal carrying roads, which mine coal, from discriminating against their mining competitors whose coal was shipped over their roads, and to secure this result it prohibited the former from carrying their own coal, while requiring them to carry for their competitors.

The principal roads in this State, affected by this prohibition, are the New Jersey Central, Lehigh Valley, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Delaware and Hudson, Erie, Philadelphia and Reading, and Pennsylvania. The companies owning these roads, and others whose stock is held by them, own ninety per cent. of the anthracite coal remaining unmined, and ship about four-fifths of their product over their own roads.

Under the foregoing provision of the Hepburn act, known as the "commodity clause," the government last spring began a proceeding in the U. S. Circuit Court at Philadelphia, to restrain the companies mentioned from transporting coal mined or owned by themselves. Last Thursday, a decision was rendered by two of the three Judges by whom the case was heard—Gray and Dallas—declaring the clause unconstitutional, while the third—Judge Buffington—dissented, but without filing an opinion.

The chief ground of the decision against the constitutionality of the clause in question is that, without due process of law, it deprives the companies of an important property right, which was lawfully enjoyed and exercised by them prior to the enactment of the statute, under the laws of the States in which they operated; that it is unreasonable in effect; and is an invasion of the rights of the State "by striking down the liberty hitherto innocently enjoyed by its citizens to engage in interstate commerce to the fullest extent, as to all harmless articles, whether owned or not owned by the carrier."

A LAW that went into effect Sept. 1st compels New York city employees to pay their debts. Under its provisions the City Controller is compelled to pay judgments entered against them. These are for things purchased on personal account, and include everything from the grocer's bill to the saloon keeper's reckoning. Since the beginning of the month the Controller has been receiving executions against the employees of the city at the rate of fifty a day, and he must pay 10 per cent. of these each month, deducting the amount from the salaries. Most of the debtors are policemen and firemen and many of the creditors are saloon-keepers.

IN high finance, the operators of our free republic have very capable rivals in officials of the effete monarchies of Europe. M. Alberti, Danish Minister of Justice from 1901 until his resignation on the 23 i of last July, is found to have been experimenting with American gold mine stocks, since 1894, with the result of dropping his own fortune, besides several million dollars belonging to the "Bondestandens Sparkasse," a financial institution of which he was President. The Danish Farmers' Butter Association loses about $1,500,000, and thousands of small farmers suffer the loss of individual deposits that practically ruin them. Alberti last week surrendered to the police, and confessed a long series of frauds.

THE statistics presented at the recent National Encampment of the G. A. R., at Toledo, show that during the year 1907 the number of deaths among members of the order was 10,242, and that the number in good standing at the close of the year was 225,157. Col. Henry M. Nevius, of Red Bank, N. J., was elected Commander-in-Chief. During the year 5,467 were added to the roll by muster in or reinstatement.

The Deposit Guaranty Question Again.

When Col. Bryan, in his Topeka speech, said that between December, 1907, and May, 1908, the banks of Oklahoma, under the deposit guaranty system, had gained about four and a half millions in deposits, while the national banks which were outside of that system had lost more than a million, he omitted some important details which have since been published. In the act of Congress providing for the organization of the two Territories as a State was an appropriation of $5,000,000 as a school fund, and in November, 1907, this was paid into the State Treasury, and deposited in the national banks. On February 4, 1908, the deposit guaranty law went into effect, and as fast thereafter as practicable the State deposits were withdrawn from the national banks that declined to accept the guaranty law, and transferred to the banks subject to this law, the amount involved being about $3,500,000. It is also said that a similar course was pursued, to a large extent, with the deposits of county and municipal funds. And thus is the milk in this cocoanut accounted for. It will further appear that since the national banks, with such a large withdrawal of deposits, have sustained a net loss of only $1,101,807 86, the discrimination against them by depositors cannot be serious. Three-quarters of a century ago, in the State of New York, the guaranty of bank deposits, as a remedy for panics, proved a failure. Now that, under somewhat different conditions, the same remedy is being "tried on the dog," in Oklahoma, it will be well to wait until its effect is clearly shown before it is administered to the whole country.

THE combination of race track gamblers and grafters in general in the State of New York, which has made every effort to defeat the renomination of Governor Hughes, received a knock-out blow at the State Convention on Tuesday; the Governor being renominated on the first ballot, by a vote of 827 to 151 for Speaker Wadsworth and 31 for ex-Representative Stewart. The State "machine," which led the opposition to Hughes, tried to induce various prominent Republicans including Ex-Secretary Root and Joseph H. Choate, to stand for the nomination in opposition to the Governor, but without success.

THE New York Daily Times publishes a dispatch from Galveston, containing the startling announcement that 150,000 negro Republicans in Texas have repudiated the Republican ticket and will support Bryan. As the whole Texas vote for President in 1904 was but 234,008, of which only 51,242, of all complexions, were counted for Roosevelt, it will be seen that a transfer of 150,000 from the Republican to the Democratic side may change the result, unless the returns are carefully pruned by the returning boards.

Sterling.

SEPT. 14th.—"Dry, dryer, driest," will express our condition here for some time past. Our never failing springs and wells are getting very low and some farmers are beginning to cart water.

John Gilmer is very ill with pneumonia and Drs. Simons and Gilpin are in constant attendance.

On the 7th, Walter Musgrove took his wife to a hospital in Scranton to be operated upon for appendicitis. We are pleased to hear since the operation that the symptons are favorable. Mr. Musgrove also had the misfortune to lose a good horse last week.

Stella, Myrtle and Floyd Cross leave for Wyoming seminary this week. Also Moses Ubsan and Mason Gilpin.

Grace Gilmer left for Perkiomen last week and Earl Cross goes this week.

Mrs. Morilla Gilpin Dunn and daughter, of Beach Lake, are visiting Sterling friends.

Lenora and Nettie Cliff, of Scranton, are visiting in town.

Benj. L. Decker is still living, with no prospect of improving.

J. D. Gilpin has been confined to the house for the past few weeks, but is now on the mend.

Prof. Jacob Crewling, of Stroudsburg, is principal of the new high school and Laura Gilpin and Katie Cross are assistants. About 70 pupils were in attendance last week.

A new bell is in town and in due time its musical tones will be heard floating over these hills and valleys calling the children to duty and pleasure. We hope all the pupils will appreciate and improve those golden moments as they are passing.

George Gilpin is teaching the Webster school.

John Smith has sold his old homestead to George Stevens for $1,500 and a piece of land to Frank M. Barnes for $500. In the near future Mr. Smith will dispose of his personal effects.

Last week W. W. Miller, of Ransom, was the guest of his school chum, David Cross.

All who desire to avail themselves of the 5 per cent. reduction in taxes must pay them by Sept 28th.

J. D. Gilpin is having his house remodeled.

C. E. Webster and son are now on an outing. They have taken in Portland, Maine, and Boston, Mass.

Hawley.

SEPT. 7th.—James M. Snyder, secretary, and Dr. R. J. Beckley, president of the Safety Mutual Insurance Co., of Lebanon, were in town last Thursday, to adjust the loss on W. J. Cobb's sawmill. There was $500 insurance in the Safety in Bingham's agency and the loss was paid in full.

The 25th anniversary of the W. C. T. U., which will be held in Hawley Sept. 16th and 17th, will present a most admirable programme, the principal features of which will be afternoon Bible readings and evening lectures.

A degree team and a delegation from the Scranton lodge, A. O. H., visited Hawley Sunday.

Preparations are being made to receive Evangelist Davidson here on Sunday, Sept. 20, when he will begin a three weeks' series of evangelistic services. Preparatory services, consisting of three evenings each week, will be held until the arrival of Mr. Davidson. Many of our people will remember Mr. Davidson's good work done in Hawley fifteen years ago.

Miss Orra Rollison, who has been spending the summer vacation at the home of her sister, Mrs. A. Vicker, left last Thursday for Hammond, Virginia, where she has a position teaching school.

Miss Grace Male left Monday for Cornwall-on the Hudson, to begin the duties of school teaching.

Miss Mae Kiliam is spending a week at Roselle Park, N. J.

Mrs. Irene Burns, of Dunmore, spent last week in Hawley, at the home of her cousin, D. Bingham.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Hoffman, of Hoytville, Pa., are guests of friends in town.

Miss Nettie Edwards, of Scranton, and Mrs. John Madigan, of Port Jervis, are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Edwards, at the East End.

Miss Mabel Rodman left a week ago for Brooklyn, N. Y., where she will begin preparation for a trained nurse in the Jewish Hospital.

A new profession, known as that of the "two-legged dogs," has been introduced by the Paris authorities. A tax of ten francs a year is imposed on every dog. Many owners evade the tax by paying 5 francs a year to their concierge. When the the officials make inquiries the concierge denies the existence of the dogs, and the revenue is defrauded. The authorities are now paying good wages to a number of expert human imitators of the canine bark. The men walk along the streets at night, bark outside every house, and when a dog replies take note of the address and send around the tax collector.

Additional Nearly Forgotten Facts.

BEN FINCH.

The writer's recollections of Honesdale, so far as notable features of the town's material and social life go, extend back fully three score years. Indeed some special episodes in his even earlier days are vividly remembered; but naturally they are of a childish nature, and can only be fairly utilized when an appeal is made to the appreciation and sympathies of the little folks.

Every village, however, the number of course depending largely upon the size of the community, has its percentage of cranks—harmless or otherwise—and when it is remembered that for many years Honesdale was a booming town, something after, or perhaps rather typical of the style of the mushroom cities of the far West at a later period, it is not to be wondered at that it soon became the Mecca of at least its share of the morally and mentally distorted.

So it falls out that early Honesdale, or at least the writer's association with Honesdale's earlier history, brings up to his mind's eye character after character whose ways, to say the least were peculiar. Among these were Dan More, George McGee, Jane Green, The "Pittston Ponies," Ben Finch, Crazy Sal, Jonathan Hicks, and perhaps a dozen more needless to name, unless the future drift of this series should lead them into greater prominence than at present seems probable.

Ben Finch and Crazy Sal were easily the king and queen of these celebrities, with reigns far outlasting the others in tale of years and with idiosyncracies attracting much greater public attention.

Ben Finch was a tall, straight, finely proportioned man, bearing upon his shoulders a head of remarkable size; but, as the writer recollects him, with a long and loose jointed stride while on the streets, and a habit of throwing one leg over the other half-way above the knee when seated in a house. He was a good mechanic, and during the early portion of his life worked at the carpenter's trade, and his diligence and thrift in this calling was, as will appear, in considerable measure the cause of his mental undoing. Even after his reason became seriously impaired, he remained capable, and did good manual service, when, on very rare occasions, he could be induced to work. He could give a connected and correct account of a sermon, and was able to exhort effectively and offer a fervent prayer in religious meetings. Although his mind was in ruins he retained his natural shrewdness in a remarkable degree and could reason and converse well except in reference to certain matters concerning which he was subject to all manner of curious fancies.

His paramount idea was that he was a distinguished personage. He was immensely tickled with the title of "Sir Benjamin," bestowed upon him by the boys, with whom he was always on the best of terms, and whose pretended deference and homage he accepted as tendered in all sincerity as due his rank and social position. The red, white and blue ribbons with which they were accustomed to bedeck him, the feathers stuck in his hat, and the gay scraps of cloth with which he was often bedizoned made him vastly proud, and were worn with an air which would have done honor to a Knight of the Garter. Every thing of that nature was taken as kindly, and regarded as necessary outward evidences of his superiority very properly supplied by appreciative friends. On several occasions when thus decorated he went to church, and upon some plausible plea would graciously permit the sexton to disrobe him of his finery before taking his seat with the congregation. He was an attentive listener, and had a remarkable aptitude for applying what he regarded as specific hits to such of the audience as he felt have been the objects of the minister's reproof. At such times he would look about, and on discovery of the imaginary culprit, would nod his head at him as much as to say that the sermon was good and applicable; sometimes adding in an audible voice, "Yes, that's it!" "Give it to them!" or "That's a wipe!" in order to encourage the preacher to lay on the truth a little harder, and not spare the wicked ones in the least. If his pious heart cherished any aversion to a fellow being, whatever, it was to Elder Miller, of Abington or Harford, or somewhere thitherward, with whom he was in hopeless variance on some doctrinal points. His custom ary climax to a discussion or argument with anyone, in which he fancied himself to have been the victor, was, "That's a good one on Elder Miller!"

Ben never forgot that he was an unmarried man, and he was ever on the verge of taking to wife some rich or especially distinguished heiress. For a time, in the height of her popularity as a vocalist, and her reputation as a philanthropist, his fancy turned to Jenny Lind, the Swedish Nightingale. Doubtless if he could have seen her and gained her consent he would have married her, but before the affair reached that interesting stage, much to his disappointment Otto Goldsmith carried her off. His next bright particular star was Lady Jane Grey, although it is hard to understand why he overlooked Queen Victoria or Mrs. Franklin Pierce, more matrimonial entanglements seeming to offer but small obstacles to his fancies in this direction. He never tired of talking of Lady Jane, and was accustomed to repeat, as showing the popular sympathy with his attachment—

"To Syracuse I took a cruise,
To see my lady that looks so prunes,
And on the way the people cry,
'He's going to see the Lady Grey.'"

But he was not selfish in his desire to secure a rich bride. He cherished broad schemes of philanthropy which he intended to put in execution as soon as he could command the necessary amount of funds. He planned the building of a railroad to the Pacific long before such a project was seriously considered by people of sound mind, and promised every inhabitant a free pass for a round trip on its completion. Another of his railroad schemes was a passenger incline from Ladywood Lane to the summit of Irving Cliff, the hoisting power to be a pair of lusty lions. He designed to raise the wages of the laborer and to assist the indigent. The widow and the orphan were never to look for bread. In short, he pledged himself to wipe suffering from the face of the earth whenever money could accomplish that end.

Excellent Christian that Ben was, and with a blameless life, he still had some idiosyncracies. On one occasion some body gave him a worthless $5 bill. He tried to pass it, but failed. He carried it with him, however, and was not slow to realize on it at the first opportunity. He was plodding along the road on one of his pilgrimages one day, when a close-fisted man overtook him with a wagon, and was asked for a ride. He gave Ben a lift of a few miles, and on setting him down demanded a dollar for the service. Ben out with his wallet, and tendering his free dollar bill received four dollars in change. He then went on his way [illegible] and other again with the greatest [illegible]. The miser, being partly [illegible], never asked for the redemption of the bill, and the good dollars furnished Ben with many good suppers which he might have otherwise gone hungry.

Finch imagined himself a musician, and habitually carried with him a superannuated fiddle which he took great delight in tooting or scraping for the supposed delectation of his nose. He strolled around among his friends in different places as steadily as the earth around them. While not thinking of him or suspecting him to be nigh his cheerful face would be seen and the boys would run to greet him. His tramping ground was Wayne, Susquehanna and Luzerne counties, and his orbit brought him to Honesdale every few months. It was not necessary, when he put in an appearance to say, "Sir Benjamin, will you come in and dine with us?" for he felt as much at liberty to go where he pleased as the wind to blow where it listeth. If not entirely convenient to entertain him further, he would suggest a loan of a few hundreds of thousands for pressing exigencies, but would cheerfully accept a couple of shillings to pay for his night's lodging elsewhere. When he had visited all of his friends he would disappear as quickly as he had come, leaving no farewell cards; simply vanishing, no one knowing where he had gone, for no one would ask him. He was admonished to know his business, and no one would presume to meddle with his affairs.

It is curious to trace the development of Ben's hallucination. In youth he was sober and as steady at his trade as any man could be. He had accumulated a handsome sum of money, carried a gold watch and dressed better than the average mechanic. He was on the point of being married when a fellow workman cheated him out of all of his property. His change of fortune resulted in his being jilted by his intended; and from that moment his reason began to totter. He could not bear up against the loss of his lady-love and his treasure, and eventually he became hopelessly insane. Hence the peculiar form of his delusion. He was ever in love and ever counting his hoards. As his fancies drifted in that channel, "Sir Benjamin" was always hoping that his reasonable wishes would be gratified, and every one who knew him helped him to hope. Happy Ben!

Ben Finch died on the other side of the Moosic forty or more years ago. Let us hope that when he arrived upon the eternal life the music, which for so many years shrouded his earthly existence were mercifully swept away, and the reward promised the truly good accorded him!

THE MORTUARY RECORD.

John Annear	Feb. 15, 1851
Richard H. Bryant, Dyberry	July 15, 1896
Henry S. Salmon	July 14, 1864
Francis Gammell	April 7, 1849
Dr. W. C. Chamberlin	June 16, 1842
Dr. Jos. Kimble	Aug. 1, 1866
[illegible]	June 8, 1842
Wm. Dunlap	Jan. 10, 1852
E. Sampson, Scranton, Dec.	7, 1899
Rev. Frederick Brewster	March 4, 1861
Wm. Jones	May 24, 1850
Wm. Dunlap	Sept. 7, 1850
Dr. Jos. Kimble	Aug. 1, 1866
Dr. Jos. Kimble	April 16, 1876
John Jones	Feb. 4, 1895
Jesse R. Dunlap, Nanticoke	June 3, 1895
Frank Dunlap, Nanticoke	June 15, 1895
Jesse R. Dunlap	Feb. 27, 1895
Jesse R. Dunlap	Feb. 6, 1895
Samuel Dunlap, Nanticoke	Sept. 27, 1895
John O'Reilly	Aug. 16, 1896
Julia W. Spencer	Dec. 22, 1896
Jesse Dunlap	April 18, 1897
Jesse Dunlap	April 18, 1897
Jno. Swartwig, Wurtsboro, N. Y.	Dec. 14, 1897
Frank S. Templeton	Dec. 31, 1897
Samuel Ayres	April 15, 1898
Stephen Wood, Jr.	April 19, 1898
Alice W. Wood, Jr.	Aug. 1, 1898
Stephen A. Wood	Aug. 16, 1898
Edwin A. Wood	Dec. 24, 1898
Robert Wentzel	May 18, 1872

Milanville.

SEPT. 14th.—Mrs. D. H. Beach and Mrs. Eldridge Carpenter have recovered from their recent illness.

J. J. McLaughlin returned from Binghamton on Friday last.

Miss Jennie Dotson, of Deposit, N. Y., recently visited her uncle, Mrs. Henry Langer.

Mr. George Holdridge, of Brooklyn, is visiting her relatives at this place.

Mrs. B. D. Carr and children have returned to their home at Scranton.

Sadie Sliter returned home from Lake Huntington and Alta Jessup from Carbondale Center.

George Fonner left for Wyoming Seminary on Friday last.

Miss Bessie Simpson, of Newark, N. J., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Benjamin Kayes.

Merlin Tilman has returned to Troy, N. Y.

E. A. Carpenter, who has been in Scranton on business, is a guest of Mrs. D. H. Beach.

Kingsley McLaughlin has returned to Binghamton.

Mr. Mary Hanover has returned to Port Jervis after spending some weeks with friends in the vicinity.

Mrs. G. Smith and Priscy for Binghamton.

Sunday begins Monday with Howard Tomlinson in Carbondale, Pa., as teammate. Mr. Tomlinson, formerly of this place, and the Misses Ella Decker, Elizabeth and Tillman, Helen Alexander and Dora Alcorn, who have spent the summer in the "Falls" returned to Brooklyn last week.

Mr. Jackson and son, of Brooklyn, spent Labor Day at Connelsville. They visited the Falls and expect next year to make it a permanent home.

Bethany.

SEPT. 15th.—The supper at the parsonage Wednesday evening was very much enjoyed. Overall was elected and an election of officers of the Ladies' Aid took place, Mrs. Charles Webb being elected President and Mrs. Charles Blake, Vice President.

The pumpkin pie social, Friday evening in the Presbyterian church was liberally patronized and netted $8.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Anderson and family returned to their home in Wilkes-Barre, Saturday.

Albert Butler spent Sunday with Guy Kemp.

Rev. and Mrs. J. R. Coly were entertained at supper, Wednesday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Balton.

Miss Bessie A. Woodmansee expects to return to Honesdale, Wednesday for the winter.

Miss Bailey will return to her home in Honesdale this week.

Hyram Crammer leaves for State College, Wednesday.

[illegible] with a very short time, enable the farmers to do the work it should be, and the soil will have time to digest all the food it needs. When the stomach can't do it Kodol does it for it, and in the meantime the system is getting stronger and able to take care of itself without artificial assistance. Kodol digests what you eat. It makes the stomach sweet and it is pleasant to take. It is sold here by PEIL The Druggist.

Fifteen Day Piano Factory Sale OF New Upright Pianos

An Event that Marks a New Era in Piano Selling.

A TREMENDOUS OUPUT of Strictly First Class Instruments for less than regular factory prices. Piano Price Bars are down. The factory sale enables you to own a high-grade instrument for very little money and on very easy terms. Don't pay a big price for a good piano and don't buy a poor piano at any price.

Take advantage of the great Factory Sale! We quote these ridiculously low prices on strictly High Class Pianos simply to introduce our superb instruments in this locality. You take no chances whatever. Our written guarantee is liberal; it protects you fully; it holds us responsible for the behavior of the piano for ten years.

Pay a Little Cash Down.

The balance in easy monthly payments Come and select the piano now. Now is the time. Small monthly payments will soon close the account.

734 MAIN ST., HONESDALE.

When you have a cold you may be sure it has been caused indirectly by constipation, and consequently you must first of all take something to move the bowels. This is what has made Kennedy's Laxative Cough Syrup so successful and so generally demanded. It does not constipate like most of the old fashioned cough cures, but on the other hand it gently moves the bowels and at the same time heals irritation and allays inflammation of the throat. Sold by PEIL The Druggist.

DeWitt's Carbolized Witch Hazel Salve is recommended as the best thing to use for piles. It is, of course, good for anything where salve is needed. Beware of imitations. Sold by PEIL The Druggist.

LYRIC THEATRE
BENJ. H. DITTRICH, Lessee & Manager
TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 22d.
Mildred Holland's Greatest Success,
THE Lily And The Prince
The Beautiful Romantic Drama in Four Complete Acts.
The Entire Production carried by the Company. A Cast of Distinguished Players.
Prices: Orchestra, $1.00; Dress Circle, 75, and 50c.; Balcony, 75c., 50 and 25c.; Gallery, 25c.
Seat Sale at Box Office at 9 a. m., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21. Both Phones.

Lyric Theatre
BENJ. H. DITTRICH, Lessee & Manager
Wednesday Evening SEPT. 23
EDWIN J. HADLEY
Moving Pictures
FEATURE SUBJECT
TOURING EUROPE
VIEWS OF
Ancient and Modern Rome, England, Norway, Germany, Italy, etc.
PRICES, 15c., 25c., 35c. and 50c.
SEAT SALE at the Box Office at 9 a. m., Tuesday, September 22. Both Phones.

NOTICE TO WATER CONSUMERS

Owing to the continued drought, patrons of the Honesdale Consolidated Water Co. are requested to use care in the use of water.

Particular attention is called to article 7 of rules and regulations stated on back of bill.

S. A. McMULLEN Jr.,
Superintendent.

NOTICE OF INCORPORATION. Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Governor of the Commonwealth of Penn's., Friday, September 25, 1908, by Harry J. Atkinson, Sadie B. Atkinson and Anthony J. Lobb, under the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called, "The Atkinson Box and Lumber Company," the character and object of which is to manufacture lumber, boxes, shooks and parts of same, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of said Act of Assembly and its supplements.

A. T. SEARLE,
Solicitor.

Honesdale, Pa., Sept. 1, 1908. 15w4

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 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 said 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 fixed 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 court of quarter sessions of the peace of the 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 ten, article nine, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, reading as follows:

Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipal 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 the above limitation upon the valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum, in the aggregate, in any one year, 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 municipal 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 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-three 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 hereby 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 1. Amend clause 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 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:—

"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, so as to read as follows:—

Amendment Two—To Article Four, Section Twenty-three.

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, by law, increased from time to time. 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 alderman 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 alderman 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.