

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

Number One.
A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION
 Proposing an amendment to section twenty-six of article five of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Resolved (if the Senate concur), That the following amendment to section twenty-six of article five of the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—
 That section 26 of Article V, which reads as follows: "Section 26. All laws relating to courts shall be general and of uniform operation, and the organization, jurisdiction, and powers of all courts of the same class or grade, so far as regulated by law, and the force and effect of the process and judgments of such courts, shall be uniform; and the General Assembly is hereby prohibited from vesting in other courts to exercise the powers vested by this Constitution in the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Orphans' Courts," be amended so that the same shall read as follows:—
 Section 26. All laws relating to courts shall be general and of uniform operation, and the organization, jurisdiction, and powers of all courts of the same class or grade, so far as regulated by law, and the force and effect of the process and judgments of such courts, shall be uniform; but, notwithstanding any provisions of this Constitution, the General Assembly shall have full power to establish new courts, from time to time, as the same may be needed in any city or county, and to prescribe the powers and jurisdiction thereof, and to increase the number of judges in any courts now existing or hereafter created, or to reorganize the same, or to vest in other courts the jurisdiction theretofore exercised by courts not of record, and to abolish the same wherever it may be deemed necessary for the orderly and efficient administration of justice.
 A true copy of Resolution No. 1.
 ROBERT McAFEE,
 Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Two.
RESOLUTION
 Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, so as to eliminate the requirement of payment of taxes as a qualification of the right to vote.

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur), That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—
 That section one of article eight be amended, by striking out the fourth numbered paragraph thereof, so that the said section shall read as follows:—
 Section 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections, subject however to such laws requiring and regulating the registration of electors as the General Assembly may enact.
 First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.
 Second. He shall have resided in the State one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native-born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months), immediately preceding the election.
 Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least six months immediately preceding the election.
 A true copy of Resolution No. 2.
 ROBERT McAFEE,
 Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Three.
A JOINT RESOLUTION
 Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, so as to consolidate the courts of common pleas of Allegheny County.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same is 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 county of Philadelphia all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the district courts and courts of common pleas, subject to such changes as may be made by law, shall be, by law, shall be in Philadelphia vested in five distinct and separate courts of equal and co-ordinate jurisdiction, composed of three judges each. The said courts in Philadelphia shall be designated respectively as the court of common pleas number one, number two, number three, number four, and number five, but the number of said courts may be by law increased, from time to time, and shall be in like manner designated by successive numbers. The number of judges in any of said courts, or in any county where the establishment of an additional court may be authorized by law, may be increased, from time to time, and whenever such increase shall amount in the whole to three, such three judges shall compose a distinct and separate court as aforesaid, which shall be numbered as aforesaid. In Philadelphia all suits shall be instituted in the said courts of common pleas without designating the number of the said court, and the several courts shall distribute and apportion the business among them in such manner as shall be provided by rules of court, and each court, to which any suit shall be thus assigned, shall have exclusive jurisdiction thereof, subject to change of venue, as shall be provided by law.
 In the county of 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, 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 said court shall be selected as provided by law. The number of judges in said court may be by law increased from time to time. This amendment shall take effect on the first day of January succeeding its adoption.
 A true copy of Resolution No. 3.
 ROBERT McAFEE,
 Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Four.
A JOINT RESOLUTION
 Proposing an amendment to section eight, article nine, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—
 Amendment to Article Nine, Section Eight.
 Section 2. Amend section eight, article nine, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads 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 one 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," so as to 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 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 one 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, except that any debt or debts hereinafter incurred by the city and county of Philadelphia for the construction and development of subways for transit purposes, or for the construction of wharves and docks, or the reclamation of land to be used in the construction of a system of wharves and docks, as public improvements, owned or to be owned by said city and county of Philadelphia, and which shall yield to said city and county of Philadelphia current net revenue in excess of the interest on said debt or debts and the cancellation of said debt or debts, may be excluded in ascertaining the power of the city and county of Philadelphia to become otherwise indebted. Provided, that a sinking fund for their cancellation shall be established and maintained.
 A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 4.
 ROBERT McAFEE,
 Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Trustee's Sale in Bankruptcy.
 In Re Estate of
 W. J. McCartney } No. 1753 in
 Bankrupt. } Bankruptcy.

By virtue of an order made by J. H. W. Coddling, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, on September 18, 1911, the undersigned Trustee of W. J. McCartney of Sonestown, Sullivan County, Pennsylvania, Bankrupt, will expose to sale at public vendue or outcry at the Court House in the Borough of Laporte, Sullivan County, Pennsylvania, on Tuesday, October 17, 1911 at one o'clock P. M., the following described real estate of said bankrupt, free and divested from all liens against same, viz:—
 Lot No. 1. Ten acres of land situated in Forks Township, Sullivan County, Pennsylvania, being a part of the John Musser warrant, upon which is erected a large steam sawmill with machinery and fixtures complete. Also all the hemlock and hardwood timber and bark standing and being upon the John Musser warrant in Forks Township, Sullivan County, Pennsylvania aforesaid, containing one hundred and forty six acres of land be the same more or less, with the right to remove same at any time within ten years from the date of purchase. Said property being purchased by the said W. J. McCartney from Lee R. Gavitt and others by deed dated February 1907, which deed is still unrecorded. The coal, oil and other minerals under and upon said ten acres of land being reserved by the grantors in said deed.
 Lot No. 2. All the hemlock and hardwood timber and bark standing, growing and being upon a tract of land situated in Forks Township, Sullivan County, Pennsylvania, known as the Richard Peters warrant, containing one hundred and twelve acres of land be the same more or less, which timber and bark were purchased from E. M. Dunham of Sayre, Pa., who was at that time the owner of the Richard Peters warrant aforesaid, by a contract in writing dated May 1906.
 The two aforesaid lots of land adjoining each other and constituting one property. The timber upon said tracts amounting to about 2,000,000 feet of lumber. Some is located along the public road leading from Laporte to Forksville and about four miles from the Railroad and being a very desirable lumbering proposition. The timber upon said tracts being chiefly hardwood, consisting of beech, birch maple and other hardwoods with a sprinkling of hemlock and being of good quality.
 Terms of sale. Fifty per cent of the purchase price on the striking down of the property and the balance on final confirmation by the United States District Court for the Middle District of Pennsylvania. Security to be given by the purchaser to comply with the terms of sale.
 A. H. Buschhausen, Trustee,
 Laporte, Pa., October 2, 1911.

Indemnity for Lost Registered Parcels.

Under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved March 4, 1911, indemnity will be paid for the value of domestic third and fourth class registered matter mailed on and after July 1, 1911 lost while in the custody of the postal service, up to the limit of \$25 in any one case.

The entire indemnity feature (foreign and domestic) of the Registry Service is briefly stated as follows:

Indemnity will be paid on account of the loss of registered mail in the postal service:

1. For the value of domestic registered mail of the first class (sealed) up to \$50.
2. For the value of domestic registered mail of the third and fourth classes (unsealed) up to \$25.
3. In any amount claimed, within the limit of 50 francs (approximately \$9.65), on account of the loss of any article of whatever class, regardless of its value, in the international mails exchanged between the United States and any country embraced within the Universal Postal Union, except for the loss of "Parcel Post" registered mail, and losses arising under circumstance beyond control ("force majeure").

Special attention is directed to this subject printed in articles 2 to 4, page 95 and 96 of the July 1911 Postal Guide.

MUNCY VALLEY.

Son Paul of Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Taylor is improving.

Mr. and Mrs. Bredvenner and son Harry of Shickshinny visited at Ellery Phillips' last week.

Hiram Deitrick, wife and granddaughter Anna Russel of Shickshinny were guest of Ellery Phillips a few days last week.

Ernest Palmatier has returned to York State after spending a couple weeks with his parents here.

Brady Hodge of Sonestown called on friends here Sunday.

Brady Crawford and wife and Mr. Farman and wife of Picture Rocks called at Ellery Phillips' a week ago Sunday.

Remarkable Performance by Pullet.

A pullet in the employ of Jack Petrey of Weston, is the principal actor in a remarkable poultry performance. This pullet came into this world of strife on April 29, 1911; on the 23rd. of August she found her nest with nine eggs, and after 27 eggs had been laid, the pullet was set and on Oct. 1, at the age of five months and three days she had hatched her first brood of chicks.

"The Liver Pills act So Naturally and Easily."

Such a statement, coming from the cashier of a bank, shows what confidence responsible people have in these pills. Mr. A. L. Wilson after trying them wrote:

"I have used Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills and also your Anti-Pain Pills, on myself, with good results. The Liver Pills act so naturally and so easily that I scarcely know that I have taken a pill. Frequently being troubled with headache I take an Anti-Pain Pill and get immediate relief in every case."
 A. L. Wilson, Sparta, Ill.
 Mr. Wilson was for a number of years cashier of the First National Bank of Sparta.

Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills

are different from others. Many kinds of liver pills are "impossible" after one trial on account of their harshness. Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills do not act by sheer force but in an easy, natural way, without griping or undue irritation. They are not habit forming.

If the first bottle fails to benefit, your druggist will return the price. Ask him.
 MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

TRADE DOLLARS.

Authorized in 1873 and Demonetized by the Act of 1887.

A trade dollar is slightly larger than a standard dollar, but it is not current coin, and its metal value is only about 40 cents, though coin collectors will pay 80 cents for it.

So many of these mongrel dollars were in circulation a generation ago that most persons were watchful to avoid getting one, but in recent years they have been so rare that many people never have seen one.

Trade dollars were authorized by congress in 1873 for the purpose of stimulating commerce with the orient. For many years the Mexican silver dollar had been a highly valued coin in nearly all far eastern countries. Hundreds of millions of them were shipped to China, Japan, the Philippines and other countries in that part of the world to pay for the products exported from them to Europe and the United States.

American lawmakers thought that a coin of practically the same weight and size as the Mexican dollar bearing the imprint of the United States could be used advantageously as a substitute for the Mexican dollar.

In the five years beginning with 1873 the United States mint produced nearly 36,000,000 of these dollars. Most of them were exported, but enough of them remained in this country to be embarrassing because of their similarity to the standard silver dollar, and in 1887 congress provided that for six months thereafter all trade dollars presented to the treasury should be exchanged for standard silver dollars, and after that time the trade dollars were left to shift for themselves, being worth only their metal value plus whatever premium coin collectors might be willing to pay for them. Nearly 8,000,000 of them were redeemed, and when the period for redemption ended only 284,587 of them remained in this country, less than 1 per cent of the number that had been coined.

The trade dollars have on one side a sitting figure of the Goddess of Liberty and on the other an eagle of a different design from that on the standard dollar. The inscription is "United States of America, Trade Dollar, 420 grains, 900 fine."

The standard silver dollar weighs 412.5 grains. The weight of the Mexican dollar is 417.79 grains, but 97.27 per cent of it is pure silver, so that though it weighs less its metal value is about 7 per cent more than that of the old trade dollar. Probably this is the reason that the trade dollar never made a hit with the people of the far east. There is ground for suspicion that the originators of the trade dollar thought the orientals might be duped into taking it in preference to the Mexican dollar because of its slightly greater weight, notwithstanding the fact that its silver value was about 7 per cent less. But the oriental money changers quickly learned this difference in value, and the deception wouldn't work.

The trade dollar was authorized by the coinage act which became famous under the designation of "the crime of '73" in the free silver agitation which began a few years later and continued for more than twenty years.—Kansas City Star.

Illegal Voting.

Word reached the Commissioners on Saturday afternoon that the Democratic ballots were running short in the districts where the keystone party tickets were freely voted at last general election.

Under the new ballot law, as before mentioned in the News Item, people who voted the keystone ticket, or a majority of it, at the last general election were not entitled to vote at this primary, as there was no keystone ticket in the field. The fact that ballots were short shows much illegal voting last Saturday. The election boards were not to blame for this, they were bound to give the voter the ballot he called for, unless there was a challenge. The blame rests with the party watchers and the conscience of the voter. There were sufficient Democratic ballots in all the voting precincts for the legal Democratic voters in the district.

Notice.
 The cider press at Sonestown will open Thursday, Sept. 7, 1911, and run Thursday and Friday of each week until Nov. 4, 1911, closing at noon on that day. John M. Converse

E. J. Mullen attended court in Philadelphia the fore part of the week.

Miss Hazel Little, who has been spending the Summer in Laporte returned to her home near Nordmont Wednesday.

Rev. E. A. Heim and family, who have been visiting Mrs. J. L. Smyth, returned to their home in New Milford Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Crossley are attending the Bloomsburg Fair and will also visit relatives in Berwick, Kingston and Wilkes-Barre before returning home.

W. A. M. Grier, the venerable gentleman who nominated Garfield for President at Chicago forty years ago, who has been spending the summer at Laporte left Monday for Danville, Pa.

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS
 TRADE MARKS
 DESIGNS
 COPYRIGHTS & C.
 Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the
Scientific American.
 A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year, four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.
MUNN & Co., 361 Broadway, New York
 Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

Dependable Goods.

We handle goods that are cheap, but not cheap goods. We want our goods to become your goods and our store your store. If it is

Clothing, or Shoes or Anything

to furnish man, woman or child up in classy, attractive and dependable attire, then we have just the articles you need. Give us a call now.

MAX MAMOLEN, LAPORTE.

Our Job Department

BEST in the County.

A LITERARY CRIME.

The Destruction of the Great Library of Alexandria.

On Dec. 22, 640, after a siege that had lasted fourteen months, the great Mohammedan general Amrou found himself master of the renowned city of Alexandria, the capital of Egypt and at that time the commercial and intellectual metropolis of the world.

To his master, the Caliph Omar, Amrou wrote, "I have captured Alexandria, a city containing 4,000 palaces, 4,000 baths, 12,000 dealers in fresh oil, 12,000 gardeners, 40,000 Jews who pay tribute and 400 theaters and other places of amusement."

Amrou made no reference in his letter to the magnificent library, concerning which there has come down the following story: John the Grammarian, the most learned man of his day, being in Alexandria at the time, begged of Amrou that he would give him the library. Amrou told him that it was not in his power to grant such a request, but that he would write to the caliph about it.

Omar, on hearing the request of his general, sent back the reply: "If those books contain the same doctrine as the Koran they are of no use, since the Koran contains all needful truth; on the other hand, if they contain anything contrary to the Koran they ought to be destroyed. Therefore, whatever their contents may be, I order them to be committed to the flames."

Accordingly they were distributed among the public baths of the city, where for more than six months they served to supply the fires.

The loss to the intellectual wealth of the world by that ruling of Omar is incalculable. The stored up wisdom of ages was in that Alexandrian library, and with the destruction of the precious volumes facts were lost which were never to be recovered. The caliph's ignorant and fanatical belief in the infallibility of the Koran worked humanity the harm that can never be atoned for while the world stands.—New York American.

M. BRINK'S

PRICES For This Week.

	ton	100 lb
Corn Meal	30.00	1.55
Cracked Corn	30.00	1.55
Corn	30.00	1.55
*Sacks each 6c with privilege of returning without expense to me.		
Schumacher Chop	30.00	1.55
Wheat Bran	28.00	1.45
Fancy White Midds.	31.00	1.60
Oil Meal	39.00	2.00
Gluten	29.00	1.50
Alfalfa Meal	25.00	1.30
Oyster Shells	10.00	.60
Brewers Grain	27.00	1.40
Choice Cottonseed Meal	32.00	1.70
Luxury Flour	sack	1.20
	per bbl.	4.65
Beef Scrap		3.00
Oats	per bu.	.55
Charcoal	50 lb sack	.60
Oyster Shells	"	.35
140 lb bag Salt coarse or fine		.50
56 lb bag Salt		.25
Buckwheat Flour		2.20
Silhumacher Flour	sack	1.50
Muney	"	1.20
	per bbl.	4.65
Spring Wheat (Marvel)	"	1.60
Veal Calves wanted on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. Live fowls and chickens on Wednesday.		

M. BRINK, New Albany, Pa.

The Best place to buy goods

Is often asked by the prudent housewife. Money saving advantages are always being searched for. Lose no time in making a thorough examination of the New Line of Merchandise Now on

EXHIBITION

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STEP IN AND ASK ABOUT THEM.

All answered at

Vernon Hull's Large Store.

HILLSGROVE, PA.