Montour American

FRANK C. ANGLE, Proprietor.

Danville, Pa., Aug. 12, 1909.

THE DEAD FISH ARE REMOVED

Pending relief in some form, anticipated as the result of the committee's visit to Harrisburg, the residents of the upper end of town are doing what they can to relieve the highly unsanitary conditions caused by the old canal.

In the first place the fish killed by the acids contained in the sewage from the hospital have nearly all been dragged out of the canal and buried. A lot of boys took the initiative in this matter and worked quite diligently for a day or so. At present few dead fish are to be seen. The cooler weather, too, has improved conditions somewhat.

Residents at that part of town state that the members of council are in error in stating that the culvert pipes are anywhere clogged. Such a condition did exist, but persons affected by the bad odors on the canal themselves took the initiative and opened the pipe, hoping that thereby the sewage-laden water would drain down through the channel.

The movement of the water, however, is prevented by a dense growth of "cat tails" near Railroad street. The citizens are much disappointed that council did not order a trench opened through this section of the canal when the matter was brought up at the last regular meeting of that body. They insist that relief in some measure would be immediately derived from opening a drain, as a great deal of the water would be carried off with a corresponding diminution of the effluvium and the general bad effects that attend the noisome and stagnant deposit that at present fills the canal nearly half full.

IMPROVEMENTS ON SOUTH SIDE

A stroll about the south side reveals a good many improvements there, some on foot and others completed

The residence of Dr. N. M. Smith, Gearhart street, has been remodeled and repainted. Among the improvements is a bay window and a veranda, covering the front and the side of the dwelling.

Elias Woodruff is laying a concrete pavement in front of his residence on Gearhart street. He is doing the work himself.

Jacob Yesger is also laying a concrete pavement in front of his dwelling, Avenue E, Riverside.

I. C. Yeager, Avenue G, is repainting his dwelling.

Wesley Morrall on the same street is also re-painting his residence.

John Laudau has begun work on a new dwelling on Gearhart street.

J. T. McClonghan and Frederick Moll, Avenue G, have each built a front veranda to his residence.

A concrete walk is being laid at the parsonage of St. Peter's Methodist Episcopal church. A concrete floor has been laid also in the cellar of the parsonage.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN.
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

WHERE SPRINKLING IS NOT PRACTICED

Few people who live in those parts of town where street sprinkling is one of the luxuries indulged in daily can form any adequate idea of what an intolerable nuisance the dust is in other parts of the borough where the streets are not regularly and systematically sprinkled.

At such places there is positively no relief from the dust. It lies several inches deep in the streets. The sidewalks are even powdered with dust and reveal the footprints of pedestrians. Not only are the lawns and fences coated with dust but also the doors and window frames of the houses. The difficulty of keeping the interior of dwellings clean and presentable under such conditions can easily be imagined.

It avails but little if one, or even half a dozen residents on a square, sprinkle in front of their dwellings. Dust knows no boundaries and so long as a spot remains anywhere about that is not regularly sprinkled there will be dust in the air and all will share in it alike.

Born, a Son.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Adam Wagner, Honeymoon street, on Sunday.

The theoretical gentlemen are all very unselfish, on paper.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

TO

Atlantic City
Cape May

ANGLESEA WILDWOOD HOLLY BEACH
OCEAN CITY SEA ISLE CITY AVALON
NEW JERSEY

THURSDAYS 1909 SUNDAYS
August 19 August 22

TICKETS GOOD FOR TEN DAYS

$4.75 Round Trip Via Delaware River Bridge
$4.50 Round Trip Via Market Street Wharf

FROM SOUTH DANVILLE
STOP-OVER ALLOWED AT PHILADELPHIA

For full information concerning leaving time of trains, consult small hand bills or nearest Ticket Agent.

J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROAD'S MODEL GARDEN.

Canadian Pacific to Raise Its Own Flowers and Vegetables.

The Canadian Pacific railway has gone into gardening. It has established on land it owns near Winnipeg a model garden of twenty acres and has started in to raise flowers and vegetables.

The railroad is not going into the business for profit except indirectly. It has been in the hotel business for years, owning and operating many hotels on its line across Canada. This garden at Winnipeg will supply flowers and vegetables for the hotel at Winnipeg and probably for others to which quick shipments are possible.

Greenhouses are to be erected before next winter, so that vegetables and flowers may be raised the year round. Bulbs and plants will be propagated for the beautification of the grounds around the company's hotels and stations all along the line.

His Worthless Son.

There lives an old negro truck farmer in Alabama who has frequent occasion to reprove his children for their lack of industry.

"Yo' suttinly is a wuthless son," the old fellow declared one day to his oldest. "It's a doggoned good thing fo' yo' I ain't a rich nigger!"

"What yo' talkin' 'bout, pap?" asked the son. "What yo' think yo' do den?"

"I'd disinherit yo'! Dat's what I do!" exclaimed the old man wrathfully.—Lippincott's.

Sidestepped.

Father (at supper table)—Well, Johnny, how did you get along at school today? Johnny—Papa, my physiology books says conversation at meals should be of a pleasant character. Let's talk about something else.—Chicago News.

Musical Reception.

Brown—What did your wife say about your being so late home the other night?

Jones—Nothing at all. She just sat down at the piano and played "Tell Me the Old, Old Story."

Preaching and Practice.

Ted—I hear he's giving a lecture on "How to Live on 15 Cents a Day." Is he doing well with it? Ned—Fine. I met him in a restaurant after the lecture, and he was eating a two dollar dinner.—Puck.

The Pyrophore.

A living light, called the pyrophore, makes illumination cheap and convenient in Brazil. The pyrophore is a monster firefly, an inch and a half long. With one it is possible to read fine print, and three will light a room. The Brazilian peasant, when he traverses by night the perilous forest paths of his country, fastens to each shoe a pyrophore. Thus illuminated, he has no difficulty in avoiding poisonous snakes, pitfalls and wild beasts. The Brazilian coquette fastens in her hair or her corsage a pyrophore incased in white tulle. The effect is as of a great luminous pearl or opal. When a pyrophore's light goes out it is not necessary to fill him up with oil, to drop a coin in him or to throw him away, but a moment's ducking in cold water suffices. Thereafter his three little lanterns, one on the breast and two on the back, emit again as bright a radiance as ever. The pyrophore, as all nature students know, is called vulgarly cuengo, but scientifically the name is Coleopter serricorn stermose elaterides.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

PAID THE DEBT.

The Captain Settled the Account Before His Vessel Sailed.

In Burnaby's "Travels In America In 1759," a book quite popular during the latter part of the eighteenth century, the following incident is related:

The captain of a British man-of-war cruising off the Massachusetts coast left his wife in Boston. On one of his visits to port she came down to the wharf to meet him, and she was saluted as a true and loving sailor's wife deserved. This violation of law was at once reported, and the captain was brought before the magistrate and sentenced to be publicly whipped. There was no getting out of it, and the captain submitted quite gracefully.

Just before the departure of his ship he gave an elaborate entertainment, to which all of the magistrates were invited. After the festivities were over and every one had shaken hands with the captain and was going over the side the magistrates were seized by the arm and stripped to the waist. Each one was led to the gangway, where a vigorous boatswain gave him thirty-nine lashes on the bare back and then hustled him over into a boat amid the cheers of the whole ship's company.

Hindoo Dancing.

Hindoo dancing bears no similarity to that of the European. Stage acting in the shape of comedies and tragedies is hardly to be found among the Hindoos. The chief characteristic of their dancing is their dress, which very often is horrible and grotesque to look at. Their dances consist in wrestling, jumping and moving the shoulders, head, hands, legs, as if agitated by violent convulsions, to the sound of musical instruments.

The Hindoo taste for music is so marked that there is not a single gathering, however small, which has not some musicians at its head. The instruments on which they play are for the most part clarinets and trumpets; they have also cymbals and several kinds of small drums. The sounds produced by these instruments are far from pleasing and may even appear hideous to European ears.

The matuva, or conductor, is the most remarkable of all the musicians. In beating time he taps with his fingers on a narrow drum. As he beats, his shoulders, head, arms, thighs and, in fact, all the parts of his body perform successive movements, and simultaneously he utters inarticulate cries, thus animating the musicians both by voice and gesture.

Cornmeal as Food.

Cornmeal is one of the most healthful, nourishing foods and the best bone, muscle and tissue builder of all the breadstuffs. Our forefathers fought their wars and tamed the wilderness upon a corn bread diet, and they were a hardy, heady set, many of whose examples we might profitably follow. Of course cornmeal to be perfect should be ground upon stones turned by water power. The steam ground roller mill product of today has some advantages in the way of economy of production, but it kills the delicacy of the grist, so 'tis said by some.—Dallas News.

A Charitable World.

"Your money must be a burden to you at times."

"Yes," answered Mr. Dustin Stax, "but you'd be surprised to see how many I find who are willing to bear other people's burdens."—Washington Star.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

ELEVEN-DAY EXCURSION

TO

OCEAN GROVE CAMP MEETING,

ASBURY PARK OR LONG BRANCH.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1909

Round $4.50 Trip

FROM SOUTH DANVILLE.

Tickets good going only on train leaving 9:00 A. M.
Good returning on all regular trains.

Covers Closing Sunday and Monday of Camp Meeting.
Consult nearest Ticket Agent.

J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

WEDDED IN THE CHURCH

Miss Anna Mae Fry of this city and Mr. P. B. Andes of Vandergrift, were united in holy matrimony yesterday.

The ceremony was performed in Pine Street Lutheran church at 10:45 o'clock, the Rev. C. R. Botsford, pastor of the Holy Trinity Lutheran church, of Berwick, officiating. The bride and groom were attended by Mr. and Mrs. John D. Swanger of Milton. The wedding march was rendered by Mrs. Marie Edmondson, of this city.

The ceremony was witnessed by a few immediate friends of the bride and groom. The church was decorated with palms, cut flowers, &c.

Following the ceremony a wedding dinner was served at Heddens' restaurant.

The bride is the daughter of George A. Fry of this city and is most highly esteemed. The groom is widely known and popular. He is principal of one of the schools at Vandergrift.

The newly wedded couple left on the 12:51 D. L. & W. train for an extended trip. They will reside at Vandergrift.

Nursing Mothers and Over-burdened Women

In all stations of life, whose vigor and vitality may have been undermined and broken-down by over-work, exacting social duties, the too frequent bearing of children, or other causes, will find in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription the most potent, invigorating restorative strengthgiver ever devised for their special benefit. Nursing mothers will find it especially valuable in sustaining their strength and promoting an abundant nourishment for the child. Expectant mothers too will find it a priceless cordial to prepare the system for baby's coming and rendering the ordeal comparatively painless. It can do no harm in any state, or condition of the female system.

Delicate, nervous, weak women, who suffer from frequent headaches, backache, dragging-down distress low down in the abdomen, or from painful or irregular monthly periods, gnawing or distressed sensation in stomach, dizzy or faint spells, see imaginary specks or spots floating before eyes, have disagreeable, pelvic catarrhal drain, prolapsus, anteversion or retro-version or other displacements of womanly organs from weakness of parts will, whether they experience many or only a few of the above symptoms, find relief and a permanent cure by using faithfully and fairly persistently Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

This world-famed specific for woman's weaknesses and peculiar ailments is a pure glyceric extract of the choicest native, medicinal roots without a drop of alcohol in its make-up. All its ingredients printed in plain English on its bottle-wrapper and attested under oath. Dr. Pierce thus invites the fullest investigation of his formula knowing that it will be found to contain only the best agents known to the most advanced medical science of all the different schools of practice for the cure of woman's peculiar weaknesses and ailments.

If you want to know more about the composition and professional endorsement of the "Favorite Prescription," send postal card request to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., for his *free* booklet treating of same.

You can't afford to accept as a substitute for this remedy *of known composition* a secret nostrum *of unknown composition*. Don't do it.

Getting Ready For a Fresh Start.

Gwendolyn de Courtenay, the handsome society favorite, was nervously agitated. Even a blind baggage car could see that. She paced up and down in front of the large cheval glass in her room. Evidently she was greatly aggrieved over something. Finally her high strung nerves got churned up to such a pitch that she lost control over herself and began to clutch and tear wildly at her hair, pulling it out in large handfuls.

Your sympathetic nature is around and you cry: "The poor woman is temporarily insane. Why doesn't some one stop her before she does herself bodily injury? She must be in terrible mental agony to stand the pain of pulling her hair out by the roots."

But hist! Be not too lavish with your sympathy, friend. Up to now Gwendolyn has pulled off only fourteen pounds of puffs, three miles of interlocking switches and a few detachable curls. She has some distance to go yet before she touches the real cross your heart hair. Gwendolyn is merely distracted because her maid cannot get her floating hirsute equipment on in becoming array. She is simply getting ready for a fresh start.—Puck.

Bridge Letting.

Plans and specifications are on file at the County Commissioners' office in Danville, Pa., for three (3) Steel Bridges with concrete floor: one 54 feet long by 14 feet wide; one 26 feet long by 14 feet wide and one 24 feet long by 14 feet wide. Bids will be received until 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, August 14th, 1909, the said bids to be opened at 1:30 P. M. A certified check must be deposited with the Commissioners' Clerk at or before 10 o'clock A. M., Saturday, August 14th by each bidder as follows: $500.00 for large bridge and $200.00 for each of the smaller bridges.

The County Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the County Commissioners,

Attest:—Horace C. Blue, Clerk.

Aug. 5.

Bridge Letting No. 2.

Plans and specifications are on file at the County Commissioners' Office in Danville, Pa., for one Steel Bridge with concrete floor, 40 feet long by 14 feet wide. Bids will be received until 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, August 14th, 1909, the said bids to be opened at 1:30 p. m. A certified check for $200.00 must be deposited with the Commissioner's Clerk at or before 10 o'clock a. m. Saturday, August 14th, by each bidder. The County Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the County Commissioners.

Attest. Horace C. Blue, Clerk.

Proposed Amendments To Penn'a Constitution

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.

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 Constituton, 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 shall 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 commissoner or county auditor shall be filled by the court of common pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled.

Schedule for the Amendments.

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 the Joint Resolution.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

.....PERSONALS.....

Mrs. Joseph Weidman and children, Hazel and Beatrice, East Market street, have returned after a visit with friends and relatives at Philadelphia and Atlantic City.

Mrs. Peter R. Keefer, of Sunbury, spent yesterday with friends in this city.

Harry Hall, of Sunbury, spent yesterday with friends in this city.

Miss Emma Polk left yesterday for a visit at the Isaac West camp at Selinsgrove.

Major Frick left yesterday for the West camp at Selinsgrove where he will spend several days.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Q. Cobb of Mifflinburg, were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Eisenhart, Mill street, yesterday.

Miss Mary Oberly, of Baltimore, is a guest at the Lunger home on East Centre street.

W. Kase West transacted business in Harrisburg yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Ashton, Jr., and children, of Cedar street, have returned after a visit with relatives in Berwick.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Burton Yost and children, of Wilkes-Barre, left for Berwick yesterday after a visit with friends in this city.

Walter Lovett left yesterday for a visit with friends in Philadelphia.

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