Montour American

FRANK C. ANGLE, Proprietor.

Danville, Pa., Oct. 7, 1909.

INTERESTED IN GOOD ROADS

For some time past the officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad company have been carrying on a campaign of their own in behalf of good roads and as means thereto have been advocating the use of the spilt log drag as the most thorough and economical means of bringing dirt roads up to something like a standard of excellence. Road-making in the rural districts became a feature of interest with the Pennsylvania and other railroads owing to the fact that the farmers and other rural patrons are frequently debarred from getting to freight stations by bad roads. This affects the traffic of the railroads which derive no small percentage of their incomes from the farmers' bushel of wheat and bag of potatoes, his bale of hay and so on.

In addition to freight traffic, farmers furnish a large amount of passenger traffic to all the railroads of this country. All the means the railroads propose to use to aid the farmers in bringing the roads over which they reach the stations to a better state of efficiency is not disclosed so far, but it has become evident that the good roads campaign has arrested the attention of the Pennsylvania officials.

The late A. J. Cassatt was a most persistent fighter for good roads, and both during and before his presidency of the Pennsylvania, held office or road supervisor in one of the townships of Montgomery county, where he maintained a legal residence. Other Pennsylvania officials also have taken a deep interest in the roads in the suburban districts of Philadelphia where many of them reside. This interest has spread to practically every part of the system.

Mr. Carson, general superitnendent of the Northern Central railway and the Erie division of the Pennsylvania railroad, like Mr. Myers, his predecessor, is a notable good roads man. Mr. Lincoln, the official head of the Williamsport division is an enthusiast on the question of good roads. Mr. Lincoln, since he has become the owner and driver of an automobile, has given the road question careful study and as some ideas on the subject which he is willing to impart for the purpose of aiding local pathmasters in improving conditions of the roads under their jurisdiction. As the owner of a magnificent farm in another State Mr. Lincoln is keenly alive to the importance of good country roads from practical knowledge of what bad roads mean to the farmer.

REGISTER'S NOTICES.

TO ALL CREDITORS, LEGATEES AND OTHER PERSONS INTERESTED—Notice is hereby given that the following named persons did on the date affixed to their names, file the accounts of their administration to the estate of those persons, deceased, and Guardian Accounts, &c. whose names are hereinafter mentioned in the office of the Register for the Probate of Wills and granting of Letters of Administration, in and for the County of Montour, and that the same will be presented to the Orphan's Court of said county, for confirmation and allowance, on **Monday, the 18th day of Oct. A. D., 1909,** at the meeting of the Court in the afternoon.

1909.

Sept. 11.—First and Final account of T. Judson Derr, Guardian of Helen F. Derr, a minor child of Cora E. Derr, late of Limestone township, Montour county, deceased.

Sept. 18.—First and Final account of Thomas K. Gresh, Administrator of the estate of William Saul, late of Derry township, Montour county, deceased.

Sept. 18.—First and Final account of M. Grier Youngman, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Franklin L. Cochell, late of the Borough of Danville, Montour county, deceased.

Sept. 18.—Final account of William Kase West, Acting Executor of Stephen C. Ellis, late of Anthony township, Montour county, deceased, who was one of the Administrators d. b. n. c. t. a. and Trustees of the last Will and Testament of Catherine Turner, late of Anthony township, Montour county, deceased.

W. L. SIDLER, Register.

Register's Office, Danville, Pa., September 18th, 1909.

THE LAST SAD RITES

Nelson Armes, the son of Mrs. Z. T. Armes, whose death occurred Sunday morning, was consigned to the grave in Mt. Vernon cemetery Tuesday afternoon.

The funeral took place from the Armes homestead, Riverside, at 4:30 o'clock and was largely attended.

The services were conducted by the Rev. Edward Haughton. The full choir of Christ Episcopal church, of which the deceased boy was a member, was present at the funeral and rendered several selections most impressively. In addition to the glorias to the burial chants the choir rendered the hymns; "There is a Green Hill Far Away" and "On the Resurrection Morn." There were twenty voices in the choir.

The pall bearers, which were selected from the Sunday school class to which the deceased belonged, were as follows: John Hancock, Francis Barry, Harry Hoffman, Joseph English, Herbert Wallize and Byron Sainsbury.

The flowers were very beautiful, among them being an offering from the Sunday school class.

Among those who attended the funeral were William and Samuel Kinter, of Dauphin, brothers of Mrs. Armes.

DISPOSAL PLANT IN COMMISSION

The sewage disposal plant at the hospital for the insane is now completed. The average flow of sewage—about 250 gallons per minute—which was formerly discharged directly from the institution into the river is now subjected to the process of purification and the effluent in corresponding quantity—clear water, from which apparently bacteria and impurities have been eliminated—alone finds its way into our water supply.

The full completion of the sewage disposal system at the hospital for the insane marks the beginning of an epoch in local history that the people of Danville have been looking forward to for many years. The scheme of sewage treatment adopted is known as the bacterial or biological system and is a combination of settling and filtration. The plant is well worth a study at close range and those who desire to see a demonstration of the system can not do better than to pay the institution a visit. In several respects the plant is a marvel.

Not the least remarkable feature is the fact that the whole system—the pumping station with its complex machinery and the septic tanks and filter beds on the hill 1600 feet away—operates automatically and that one man in half an hour daily can give it all the attention it needs. It is this automatic feature that renders the plant comparatively inexpensive in its operation.

The first point that attracts the visitor is the pumping station situated in the ravine west of the hospital. In the well are set three automatically controlled electrically operated sewage pumps, which force the sewage up into the field above the farm house. The pumps are set in triplicate to make action certain at all times and are so connected electrically that when sewage rises to a fixed height in the well an automatic switch is thrown by means of a float and one of the pumps starts up. When the well becomes empty the pump automatically stops.

The pumps, which were manufactured by the Morris Machine works, are known as the open impeller centrifugal pump, such as are used in all large cities where pumping of sewage is required. The pumps were specified to have a capacity of 417 gallons per minute. Tests made, however, show each pump capable of handling 550 gallons of sewage per minute.

The motors are of the Westinghouse standard, type F—are vertical and of 20 horse power. The power for operating the motors is furnished through a cable extending from the old power house to the pumping station where it connects with the switchboard.

The pumps can be alternated. No. 1 pump, set to the low level, is found to be sufficient for the present flow of sewage. The others are held in reserve to be used in case of accident or in the future, should the hospital be enlarged.

After the sewage reaches the plant it first passes through the screen or grit chamber, where the coarse material is taken out. The sewage then passes very slowly through three very large settling or septic tanks 85 feet long, 16 feet wide and 8 feet deep. In these tanks perhaps 30 per cent. of the suspended matter settles and a form of fermentation, or more properly putrefaction caused by bacteria takes place, all being a part of the process of purification. This septic action is nothing more than the sedimentation or settling with accompanying purification that takes place in ordinary stagnant pools. There is no system of sewage disposal that does not involve the use of the septic tank in some form or another.

The three septic tanks act independently of each other. As the suspended matter settles the clear water flows out to the filter. Provision is made for cleaning the settling tanks and drawing off the heavy matter or sludge onto a sand filter.

The floor of the settling tanks are higher than the top of the filter, the area of which is a little less than a quarter of an acre. The filter bed is six feet deep and is composed of pebbles and broken stone from one inch to 4 inches in size. Terra cotta pipe underdrains are laid beneath the filtering material. These draw the water from the body of the filter to drainage channels on the side. These drainage pipes in the bottom also admit the air, which circulates through all the innumerable interstices of the filter bed.

The water from the settling or septic tanks, flows into a "dosing" tank holding 2500 gallons. As the tank fills up a syphon set in it discharges the sewage on the filter through fifty-four spraying nozzles. The water as it is sprayed into the air on the filter bed presents a very interesting sight, each of the rapidly revolving nozzles presenting the appearance of a miniature fountain. Not only is the sewage—at this stage comparatively clear water—aerated by the sprinkling but as it slowly trickles down through the body of the filter bed it is further purified by being exposed to the chemical action of the air, introduced from below.

The water or effluent, relatively pure, flows into another tank whence it is conducted to the small stream that flows down through the ravine toward the river. An examination of this stream yesterday, which with the exception of the effluent is practically dry, failed to reveal any suggestion of sewage. The streamlet, as clear and fresh-looking as spring water, rippled merrily along as it sought its level on the river bottom. The promoters of the disposal system insist that the effluent is eighty-five per cent. pure. It would be interesting to know what result an analysis would show.

FIRE DESTROYS TENANT HOUSE

The residence of Elmer Phillips, Derry township, was destroyed by fire Monday night. The greater part of the household goods was burned along with the house.

The building destroyed was a tenant house on the farm of William Hartman, situated near Blee's school house. One half of the building was constructed of logs and the other half of frame. Although commodious and snug it was an old building and was a familiar landmark. Elmer Phillips, who, with his wife, occupied the house, is a son-in-law of Mr. Hartman, the owner of the farm.

The fire started on the roof and is supposed to have originated at the chimney. On Monday night Mrs. Phillips was absent from home. Mr. Phillips, who was at home alone, was in the act of retiring, about 9 o'clock, when he discovered the fire.

He at once called for help; he called loudly, but was unable to arouse his nearest neighbors. It was not until the bright light from the burning dwelling aroused the countryside that any one came to his aid. Meanwhile Mr. Phillips had been working single-handed and succeeded in removing a portion of the household goods.

The building burned very rapidly. When discovered the fire had enveloped a large portion of the roof. In a few minutes the entire upper portion of the house seemed a mass of flames. With the assistance of the neighbors nearly one-half of the furniture was saved.

Tuesday morning, with the articles that were saved, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips moved into the Hartman home. The household goods as well as the building were insured.

Dr. Frederick Cook, the successful Polar explorer, will deliver a lecture in Pittsburg Tuesday night.

SHERIFF'S SALE!

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE!

By virtue of a certain writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Montour County and to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the Court House in Danville, Montour County, State of Pennsylvania, on

Saturday, October 23, '09

at 10:30 o'clock A. M., the following described Real Estate:

All the two certain and hereinafter described and mentioned contigious messuages, tenements and tracts or lots of land, now comprising one entire tract of land, situate in the Township of Liberty, County of Montour and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: The first of the two said tracts beginning at a post in public road and thence by lands of J. C. Montgomery, deceased, now the premises of William Henninger, North one degree, East one hundred and eight and a half perches to a post, thence by same South eighty-nine degrees, East seventy and four tenths perches to a post on line of J. W. Shedden, now the premises of John Lunger, by same North one degree, East forty-four perches to a post, thence by lands of Charles Hottenstein, now the premises of James Acor-North eighty-nine degrees, West one hundred and twenty perches to a post on line of land of F. Miller, now the premises of Harry Morehead, thence by same South seven degrees, East eighty-one and two tenths perches to a post on line of land of Ann McGinnis, now the premises of Jacob Drees, and thence by same South eighty-nine degrees, East twelve and four tenths perches to a post, thence South one degree, West seventy-two and three tenths perches to a post in public road, thence along same South eighty-nine degrees, East twenty-six perches to the place of beginning; containing fifty-two acres, more or less. It being the same premises which Monnaleious Moll and Margaret E. Moll, his wife, by their deed bearing date the 17th day of August, A. D. 1867, duly entered and recorded in the Office for the Recording of Deeds, &c., in and for the County of Montour in Deed Book No. 10, Page 161, granted, bargained and conveyed unto Romanus Moll, present grantor, as by reference to the same being had will more fully and at large appear.

The second of the said herein described and mentioned two contigious tracts of land, containing seven acres and one hundred and forty perches, situate in the Township of Liberty, County of Montour and State of Pennsylvania, is bounded an described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a corner of lands of Redding Herring in the public road, thence by the lands of the said Herring, now the premises of Alex Erb, South fifteen degrees, West thirty-four and two tenths perches to a post, thence North eighty-five degrees, West by lands of Thomas Vansant to a stone, and by same North fifteen degrees, West thirty-three and a half perches to a post in said public road, and thence by lands of Ann McGinnis and said Moll, South eighty-seven degrees, East forty-seven and one tenth perches to the place of beginning; being the same premises which Thomas M. Vansant and Eliza Vansant, his wife, by their deed bearing date the first day of April, A. D., 1876, duly entered and recorded in the office for the Recording of Deeds, &c., in and for the County of Montour, in Deed Book No. 10, Pages 162, &c., granted and conveyed unto Romanus Moll, present grantor, as by reference to the same being had will more fully and at large appear.

On which is erected a

TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE

barn and usual out-buildings.

Seized and taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Chas. H. Cooper and Harriet Cooper.

D. C. WILLIAMS, Sheriff.

Frank M. Reber, Atty.,

Milton, Pa.

Sheriff's Office, September 28, 1909.

DANVILLE WON IN LISTLESS GAME

Listless was the game between Danville and Nescopeck Susquehanna league teams, this and last year's champions, here Tuesday afternoon which ended in a score of 4 to 1, in favor of the locals.

The game started out to be a dandy with neither side scoring for four innings. Then Danville scored in the fifth and Nescopeck got a single one in the sixth, and about that time the contest went to seed. A dispute over a ball bunted by Dooley, which struck fair, hit the batter and rolled foul, and on which the Danville catcher was given his base, put such a crimp in Ross Shipe's feelings that he started giving the game away. That happened in the seventh, and Danville scored two runs.

There was some compensation. Jimmie Beard, who can give cards and spades in any position from center field to back stop, served up the sizzlers during the first six innings for Danville. While pitching is not right in Jimmie's line just now, he showed that he has a few tricks by allowing but 3 hits, administering 4 strike outs and giving but four bases on balls. "Peck" Rowe finished up the last three chapters without a hit and fanned five.

"Honey" McCloud, of Danville and "Pinkie" Fowler, of Nescopeck, did the umpiring, and while the game started out as a love feast, a number of long drawn out kicks added to the weariness of the spectators before the end.

Nescopeck's only run was made in the sixth. Yohe reached first on Thomas' error of a hard catch. He was sacrificed to second by Lavelle, and scored on a wild throw to first by Hess.

Danville opened the scoring with an earned run in the fifth. Mackert singled to left and circled to third on Dooley's sacrifice. Metzler bunted and Mackert scored on the squeeze. Ammerman's hit was wasted when Hess struck out.

Livengood scored in the sixth, after being hit by a pitched ball, sacrificed to second by Umlauf, and crossing the pan on Beard's single to left.

In the seventh Dooley got his base on the play mentioned above. Metzler rolled an infield hit. Dooley scored on a passed ball and Metzler reached home on Shipe's error of Rowe's grounder.

The score:

DANVILLE.

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Hess, 3b	0	0	0	3	1
Livengood, 2b	1	0	2	4	0
Umlauf, ss	0	1	2	1	0
Beard, p, rf	0	2	1	3	0
Thomas, 1b	0	0	11	0	1
Mackert, lf	1	1	0	0	0
Dooley, c	1	1	10	2	0
Metzler, cf	1	1	1	0	0
Ammerman, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Rowe, p	0	0	0	2	0
	4	7	27	15	2

NESCOPECK.

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Lavelle, ss	0	0	0	2	1
G. Splain, 2b	0	1	3	1	0
Smith, lf	0	0	1	0	0
E. Splain, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Patterson, 1b	0	0	10	0	0
Durlin, c	0	0	9	0	0
Shipe, p	0	0	0	7	0
Lawrence, 3b	0	1	0	0	0
Yohe, rf	1	0	0	0	0
	1	3	24	10	1

Nescopeck .....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1

Danville .....0 0 0 0 1 1 2 0 x—4

Stolen bases, Umlauf, Beard. Sacrifice hits, Umlauf, Dooley, Metzler, Lavelle, Patterson. Struck out, by Beard 4, by Rowe 5, by Shipe 9. Passed balls, Durlin. Hit by pitched ball, Livengood, E. Splain. Time of game, 1:30. Umpire, McCloud and Fowler.

DANVILLE TOOK CLOSING GAME OF THE SEASON

Continued from 1st Page.

Beard, rf	1	1	1	0	1
Thomas, 1b	0	1	13	1	1
Mackert, lf	1	1	0	1	0
Dooley, c	0	0	6	1	0
Metzler, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Totals	4	6	27	13	2

BENTON.

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Brannigan, lf	1	1	3	0	0
Reichart, 1b	0	1	9	0	0
McCarty, c	0	0	4	1	1
Long, p	0	0	0	5	0
E. Laubach, 3b	0	1	1	0	0
F. Laubach, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Hirleman, cf	0	0	3	0	0
M. Laubach, ss	0	0	1	2	0
Burke, 2b	0	0	2	3	2
Totals	1	3	24	11	2

Benton .....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1

Danville .....0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 x—4

Left on bases, Danville, 3; Benton, 3. Stolen bases, Livengood, Mackert 2. Two base hits, Mackert, E. Laubach. Home run, Beard. Sacrifice hit, Dooley, 2. Double play, M. Laubach to Burke to Reichart. Struck out, by Coveleskie, 6; by Long, 2. Bases on balls, off Coveleksie 1, off Long 1. Umpire, Hagemyer.

BASE BALL.

Results of Saturday's Games.

Danville, 4; Benton, 1.

Berwick, 8; Nanticoke, 3.

Bloomsburg, 8; Shickshinny, 5.

Nescopeck vs. Alden, canceled.

A Primer of Life.

Only a dreamer asks time and tide to wait for him when he might "head" them off, sell time for money and make tide turn a mill wheel.—Atlanta Constitution.

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 are to be chosen; they shall be compensated only by fixed salaries, to be paid by said county; and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Philadelphia the office of alderman is abolished," so as to read as follows:—

In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each thirty thousand inhabitants, one court, not of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose term of office shall be six years, and they shall be elected on general ticket at the municipal election, by the qualified voters at large; and in the election of the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the number of persons to be elected when more than one are to be chosen; they shall be compensated only by fixed salaries, to be paid by said county; and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Philadelphia the office of alderman is abolished.

Amendment Five—To Article Eight, Section Two.

Section 6. Amend section two of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"The general election shall be held annually on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto," so as to read:—

The general election shall be held biennially on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each even-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such election shall always be held in an even-numbered year.

Amendment Six—To Article Eight, Section Three.

Section 7. Amend section three of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"All elections for city, ward, borough and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the third Tuesday of February," so as to read:—

All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county, city, ward, borough, and township officers for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such election shall always be held in an odd-numbered year.

Amendment Seven—To Article Eight, Section Fourteen.

Section 8. Amend section fourteen of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service," so as to read:—

District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen biennially, by the citizens at the municipal election; but the General Assembly may require said boards to be appointed in such manner as it may by law provide. Laws regulating the appointment of said boards may be enacted to apply to cities only: Provided, That such laws be uniform for cities of the same class. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record, or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

Amendment Eight—To Article Twelve, Section One.

Section 9. Amend section one, article twelve, which reads as follows:—

"All officers, whose selection is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law," so as to read:—

All officers, whose selection is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law: Provided, That elections of State officers shall be held on a general election day, and elections of local officers shall be held on a municipal election day, except when, in either case, special elections may be required to fill unexpired terms.

Amendment Nine—To Article Fourteen, Section Two.

Section 10. Amend section two of article fourteen, which reads as follows:—

"County officers shall be elected at the general elections and shall hold their offices for the term of three years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for, shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law," so as to read:—

County officers shall be elected at the municipal elections and shall hold their offices for the term of four years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for, shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law.

Amendment Ten—To Article Fourteen, Section Seven.

Section 11. Amend section seven, article fourteen, which reads as follows:—

"Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five and every third year thereafter; and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled, by the court of common pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled," so as to read:—

Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven and every fourth year thereafter; and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled by the court of common pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled.

Schedule for the Amendments.

Section 12. That no inconvenience may arise from the changes in the Constitution of the Commonwealth, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared that—

In the case of officers elected by the people, all terms of office fixed by act of Assembly at an odd number of years shall each be lengthened one year, but the Legislature may change the length of the term, provided the terms for which such officers are elected shall always be for an even number of years.

The above extension of official terms shall not affect officers elected at the general election of one thousand nine hundred and eight; nor any city, ward, borough, township, or election division officers, whose terms of office, under existing law, end in the year one thousand nine hundred and ten.

In the year one thousand nine hundred and ten the municipal election shall be held on the third Tuesday of February, as heretofore; but all officers chosen at that election to an office the regular term of which is two years, and also all election officers and assessors chosen at that election, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven. All officers chosen at that election to offices the term of which is now four years, or is made four years by the operation of these amendments or this schedule, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirteen. All justices of the peace, magistrates, and aldermen, chosen at that election, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifteen. After the year nineteen hundred and ten, and until the Legislature shall otherwise provide, all terms of city, ward, borough, township, and election division officers shall begin on the first Monday of December in an odd-numbered year.

All city, ward, borough, and township officers holding office at the date of the approval of these amendments, whose terms of office may end in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of December of that year.

All judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and also all county officers, holding office at the date of the approval of these amendments, whose terms of office may end in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and twelve.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

ROBERT McAFEE,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Verdi and Bismarck on Titles.

The composer Verdi was offered a title of nobility by King Victor Emmanuel. It was intended that he should be created Marquis or Comte de Busseto, after the estate upon which he lived. The composer refused the offer energetically. He considered that Verdi was somebody and that the Marquis de Busseto would be nobody.

Even Bismarck was unable to parry a blow of this character. When the young emperor broke with him he conferred upon him the title of Duke of Lauenbourg. Bismarck received the parchment with this exclamation:

"A pretty name! It will be handy for traveling incognito."

Some days after a parcel arrived at Varzin bearing the address "Mme. la Duchesse de Lauenbourg."

Bismarck, to whom it was delivered, being then at table, arose and, offering the letter to his wife, remarked ironically:

"Duchess, enchanted to make your acquaintance!"

A Shocked Scot.

The London Chronicle says that two Englishmen recently touring in Scotland found that Sabbatarianism occasionally extends to the middle of the week. They were forced by the weather to take refuge in a small country hotel and after lunch adjourned to the billiard room to kill time until the rain stopped. The game had hardly started when the landlord entered in a very drunken condition, upbraided his visitors for their unseemly conduct and insisted on their leaving the billiard room. They received profuse apologies from the landlady. Her husband always got drunk on Sundays, she explained, but, mistaking the day, he had got drunk on Thursday instead, and from force of habit, believing it was Sunday, had been shocked at the click of the billiard balls.

In Mourning.

A peer, who was the master of a fine hunting pack, died, and his widow refused to let the hounds go out. Whereupon a friend asked a former chief justice of England, who was himself a huntsman, whether any harm would be done if the hounds were allowed to run with pieces of crape round their necks. "I can hardly think that even crape is necessary," was the reply. "It would be sufficient if the hounds were in full cry."—London News.

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.

R-I-P-A-N-S Tabule
Doctors find
A good prescription
For Mankind.

The 5-cent packet is enough for usual occasions. The family bottle (60 cents) contains a supply for a year. All druggists

WINDSOR HOTEL
W. T. BRUBAKER, Manager.
Midway between Broad St. Station and Reading Terminal on Filbert St
European, $1.00 per day and up
American, $2.50 per day and up
The only moderate priced hotel of reputation and consequence in
PHILADELPHIA