Montour American

FRANK C. ANGLE, Proprietor.

Danville, Pa., Oct. 14, 1909.

SPEAKS HIGHLY OF COMING PASTOR

The Daily Herald, of Litchfield, Illinois, in which city Rev. J. H. Musselman, who has just accepted a call to the Pine Street Lutheran church, of Danville, has been located for the past four years, speaks in the following glowing terms of the man who is soon to come here:

"The religious circles of the city were greatly surprised this morning when it became known that Rev. J. H. Musselman yesterday tendered his resignation as pastor of the English Lutheran church, the same to take effect October 24, that being the day he is to give his farewell sermon.

"The announcement comes as a shock to the congregation, it being known that their pastor had received five different calls during his four years here and that he had refused to accept any of them.

"The resignation has not been accepted and the congregation will hold a business meeting after the regular church service next Sunday morning at which time it is said that the wishes of the pastor will be granted. The resignation was tendered during the morning service yesterday and was the cause of pathetic scenes. Those in attendance at the service were unprepared for the announcement and the members became visibly affected.

"Mr. Musselman says that he has accepted a call to the Lutheran church at Danville, Penn., and that he begins his new work on November 1.

"Litchfieldians will be sorry to lose Rev. and Mrs. Musselman. They came to Litchfield January 1, 1905, and have been identified with every forward movement of the city. Mr. Musselman sprang into popularity almost immediately and is now probably the most popular Protestant minister in the city. For the past three years he has acted as platform manager of the Litchfield-Hillsboro chautauqua, a position he has filled with much credit. He has also been identified in local Masonic circles. As a minister, speaker, toastmaster and general allround dispenser of good fellowship Mr. Musselman had but few equals in this community and he will be greatly missed."

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 Art of Saving.

I believe that if somebody could invent unique ways of saving money the public would have an assured future. Men, women and children would regard saving as a game and play it with all their heart. There are penny savings banks where newsboys and bootblacks carry their tiny savings, but other children regard their penny bank at home with unfriendly eyes. There are working girls who put away their five cent pieces and fatten their small bank accounts by walking instead of riding and making other petty sacrifices. But the majority of working girls spend as fast as they can earn and declare that they cannot help it.

One reads of a man who began his career by regarding every dollar as a worker and getting all the profit he could. With that quaint conceit in his head saving became a pleasure, and he won riches without realizing that it was a struggle. I know of more than one woman who receives each night from her husband every dime he has received in change through the day, for he is careful to avoid spending such a piece of money. These, with her own savings in the same direction, make a respectable weekly showing.—Kansas City Journal.

Leftover Material.

Barbara, aged four, had always been allowed to make small cakes out of the scraps of dough left from the morning's baking, so one morning after being sent to gather the eggs she came running in with a very tiny one and exclaimed: "Oh, mamma, see this little egg! It must be that's all the dough the hen had left!"—Delineator.

BURGLAR'S COOL-HEADED ACT

A bold and nearly successful attempt to rob Fallon's establishment, Mill street, was made Tuesday morning, the burglar, who had already entered the store, being surprised by Night Watchman Byerly while in the act of taking the cash register apart.

The night watchman was making his round when he detected some one in the store. It was about 3 o'clock in the morning and although the hour was very early Mr. Byerly's impression was that it was Mr. Fallon himself preparing for the day's business. Trying the front door he found it open and he stepped inside, remarking that it was an early hour to begin business.

At his juncture the man who was working at the cash register in the center of the store, dropped to a stooping posture and very effectually concealed by the counters made a dash for the rear end of the store. The night watchman at once took in the situation and ran after the fellow. The burglar on reaching the rear end of the store and finding that he was pursued quickly turned and dashed out of the front door with the watchman in pursuit. The burglar, however, got the start of the night watchman and succeeded in making his escape.

The proprietor of the store was notified. An investigation showed that the burglar had forced an entrance through a window on the side of the building next to the D. L. & W. track, opening into the apartment at the rear of the store. A wire screen that protected the building on the outside was partially removed and the lower sash was forced up about three-fourths of its height. The window was also protected by horizontal iron bars securely fastened to the window frame. These were bent showing where the burglar, who must have been a person of small girth, had crawled through.

The National cash register used at Fallon's defied the ingenuity of the burglar. Baffled in an attempt to master the combination he began to take the cash register apart and had succeeded in removing some eight or ten screws when he was surprised by the night watchman. Had he succeeded he would have made a very good haul as the entire proceeds of Monday's business was in the register.

The burglar was working in a dim light thrown from an electric light bulb overhead. Mr. Byerly has a very fair idea of the man's appearance and describes him as a person of small stature wearing a derby hat. This description tallies with the appearance of one of two men, strangers, who were observed by Mr. Fallon loitering about the D. L. & W. crossing on Monday.

HERO OF BOXER UPRISING.

How the Late A. F. Chamot Distinguished Himself In the Pekin Siege.

Auguste F. Chamot, who recently died at Larkspur, Cal., was the hero of the Boxer uprising in China. His life was romantic and adventurous. He went to Pekin in 1883, before he was sixteen years old, with only 40 cents in his pocket. Missionaries to whom he appealed for aid supplied him with funds, and he built a small hotel. It gradually grew into the Hotel de Pekin, an establishment of 400 rooms.

Mr. Chamot distinguished himself in the siege of Pekin during the Boxer uprising in June and July, 1900. Prior to the siege he had the foresight to lay in a large store of rice and other foodstuffs, which are said to have saved the foreigners in the legation quarter from starvation.

"In less than twenty-four hours," one reads in "The Siege of the Legations," by Captain D'Arcy, "Mr. Chamot has been able to find enough food to supply 4,200 persons during seventy-eight days. As miller, baker, engineer, builder of barricades, chief of coolies, etc., he has been everything and done everything through that memorable siege without the advice of any one."

Mr. Chamot and his wife between them killed 700 Boxers during the siege. One day he himself killed fifty-four, while she killed seventeen in a single day. They were both wounded themselves.

He was in Pekin eighteen years, but came to the United States in 1901.

Very Controversial.

They were very controversial in those days.

First.—Bowles wrote a book about Pope.

Second.—Campbell abused Bowles' book on Pope.

Third.—Bowles replied to Campbell's abuse of Bowles on Pope.

Fourth.—Byron wrote an answer to Bowles' answer to Campbell's abuse of Bowles' book on Pope.

Fifth.—John Bull wrote a letter to Byron about Byron's answer to Bowles' answer to Campbell's abuse of Bowles' book on Pope.

Sixth.—Dr. Garnet has a theory of the authorship of John Bull's letter to Byron about Byron's comments on Bowles' answer to—it is like "The House That Jack Built!"—Andrew Lang.

Bare Poles.

Purser—Don't go on deck, madam. It is stormy, and we are running her with bare poles.

Aunt Polly—Well, I suppose that, coming from such a cold country as Poland, they can stand running round naked, but I think it's downright scandalous to let 'em.

Made Sure of the Pie.

A young girl who carried her dinner was observed to eat her pie first. When asked why, she replied, "Well, if there's anything left it won't be the pie, will it, now?"

A man is never appreciated in his home town, and he is usually not known in other places, and there you are.—Atchison Globe.

COMMISSIONERS ACT PROMPTLY

The petition from the borough council to the county commissioners ordered Friday night relating to the reconstruction of the East Market street extension under the act of May 1, 1905, has been followed by prompt action on the part of the commissioners and unless unexpected delay occurs it is now believed that the road can be macadamized before winter.

Upon receiving the petition Saturday morning the county commissioners at once petitioned the State highway department to undertake the improvement of the road, specified in the petition from the borough, namely, a stretch one thousand feet in length lying between Foust street in the borough and the macadam on the East Market street extension built by the State.

If the petition is accepted and approved, as the next step an engineer will be sent here by the State Highway Department to make the necessary survey. Advertisements for the reconstruction and improvement of the road under the provisions of the act must be given by the State Highway Commissioner not less than twenty days before the contract may be awarded, by public notice in at least two newspapers of general circulation.

It is believed that the State Highway Department can be induced to act promptly in the matter, taking the successive steps without any unnecessary loss of time, which will make it possible to award the contract and go on with the reconstruction of the road during November.

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.

He Knew.

Mrs.—Oh, Jack! Dolly told me the most exciting secret, and made me swear never to tell a living soul! Mr.—Well, hurry up with it. I'm late to the office now.—Cleveland Leader.

The care of the health of the people is the first duty of statesmen.—Disraeli.

Lucky Mamma Didn't Hear.

"Papa, what is a masked battery?"

"A shrewish tongue concealed by a pair of pretty lips, my boy."—Boston Transcript.

CHAMPIONS WIN FROM ALL STARS

Continued from 1st Page.

it was only a matter of time until one of the brown suited warriors should cross the plate.

In the tenth Thomas reached first on Splain's error of a bad bouncer, but was caught stealing second. Mackert struck out and Dooley's pretty hit between left and center was wasted when Metzler's foul fly was nailed by Patterson.

In the eleventh Hess drew a pass, and circled to third on Lvengood's sacrifice, but was caught stealing home while Umlauf was striking out

The twelfth, which passed with two strike outs and a fly to center, produced nothing that made a noise like a score; the crowd was getting a case of the nerves and the foot ball players were wondering if they could play their game by moonlight. But everybody knew that things would have to break soon—it was a survival of the fittest and Danville was coming down the home stretch a little stronger than the All Stars.

In the thirteenth Mackert got first when his grounder went through Ash's legs. The Danville left fielder then stole second and reached third on a passed ball, but was caught stealing home, while Dooley struck out and Metzler flied out to Gerringer.

The fourteenth opened badly when Hess struck out, but took on a more interesting look when Livengond singled to right. He was caught a minute later on Umlauf's fielders' choice. Then while Beard was getting a present of a base on balls Umlauf stole second and third and when Covleskie's drive was juggled for a second by Ash, "Buck" sunk his spikes into the pan with the winning run, and the crowd surged down on the field to shake hands with the players.

ALL STARS' GREAT GAME

The All Stars proved their right to their complimentary name. They played remarkably well together, and showed up to their best advantage when they were in the greatest danger. They were picked to include the league's heaviest hitters. They gave Danville the hardest tussle of the season and played a game that will be remembered in Danville when the ones who played it have gone to the big leagues.

The score:

DANVILLE.

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Hess, 3b	0	1	2	1	0
Livengood, 2b	0	1	2	0	1
Umlauf, ss	1	1	5	4	0
Beard, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Coveleskie, p	0	0	2	4	0
Thomas, 1b	0	0	11	2	0
Mackert, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Dooley, c	1	1	19	1	0
Metzler, cf	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	2	5	42	12	1

ALL-STARS.

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Ash, ss	0	0	0	4	2
Patterson, 1b	0	0	15	0	0
Shemanski, 3b	1	2	1	3	0
Gerringer, rf	0	0	3	1	0
Splain, 2b	0	0	3	2	1
Hagenbuch, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Lawrence, cf	0	0	3	0	0
McCarthy, c	0	0	16	1	0
Hine, p	0	0	0	3	0
Shipe, p	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	1	2	*41	17	3

*Two out when winning run was scored.

All-Stars . 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Danville . . 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2

Earned runs, All Stars 1. Stolen bases, Hess, Dooley, Umlauf 2, Beard, Mackert. Left on bases, Danville, 6; All Stars 1. Two base hit, Beard. Home run, Shemanski. Sacrifice hits, Livengood 2. Struck out, by Coveleskie, 19; by Hine, 3; by Shipe, 10. Bases on balls, off Coveleskie, 0; off Hine, 2; off Shipe, 2. Passed ball, McCarty. Umpire, Yerrick.

DOWRIES FOR UNIONISTS.

National Women's Trade Union League to Help Its Members.

No longer need young women be deterred from joining trades unions by the excuse that they are "about to be married." The adoption of a system of granting "marriage dowries" to members of women's unions has been decided upon by the biennial convention of the National Women's Trade Union league, held in Chicago.

The plan, which was adopted to induce women to join unions of their craft, provides that when any member of the organization marries she shall be presented with a dowry, the amount to be conditional on the number of years she has been a member.

For the benefit of spinsters and those who for reasons of their own may choose to remain single an amendment was added to the plan providing for the payment of "vacation dowers" to them in lieu of the "marriage dowries" they would have received in the event they had entered the state of conjugal bliss.

Just a Ruse.

"Will you take something to drink?"

"With pleasure."

The photograph was taken, and the sitter said, "But what about that little invitation?"

"Oh, sir, that is just a trade ruse of mine to give a natural and interested expression to the face."—London Answers.

On the Toboggan.

"Many a man," said Uncle Eben "thinks he's havin' a tremenjous big time as a sport when he is merely goin' through de initiation of de Down and Out club."—Washington Star.

A good heart overcomes evil fortune—Don Quixote.

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 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 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.

Antiquity of Nicknames.

The origin of the word as well as the exact date of appearance of the custom of "nicknaming" is unknown. Such names are as old at least as the most venerable chronicles, for upon diving into ancient history we have no trouble at all in proving that Plato was called the "Attic Bee" and Socrates "Old Flat Nose." There isn't the least doubt but that many of our surnames come from nicknames applied to our ancestors, such, for instance, as "Dollarhide," "Oxenrider," "Bright," "Lightfoot," "Walkingshaw," "Redhead," "Longman," "Longfellow," etc. Julius Caesar was popularly styled "Baldhead," and even the third Rameses is said to have been known by an Egyptian word which signifies "limpy." No one has been able to escape the blighting or benign influence of the nickname. Kings, queens, philosophers, divines, statesmen, as well as many other eminent persons, have been made to prosper or suffer by having some appropriate or ridiculous sobriquet bestowed upon them.

I Remember.

I remember, I remember the house where I was born; the voice of dad that bellowed forth to rouse me every morn; the picnic that I always had when winter breezes blew to clear the sidewalk of the snow, the chores I had to do. I remember, I remember, the old time days in school, the lickings that I always got for breaking some darned rule; the moonlight nights I used to go out in the old bob sleigh and hug and kiss the pretty girls beneath the robes and hay. I remember I remember, oh, no, I'll not forget; I'd like to wander back again to those old days, you bet!—Los Angeles Express.

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