FOR THE CHILDREN

Bachelor's Kitchen.

The players sit in a row, with the exception of one, who walks before them and asks each what she will give to help furnish the bachelor's kitchen.

Each may answer anything she pleases, but no two can give the same thing.

Then the questioner goes back to the first in the row and asks a dozen questions, to all of which the others must answer only by naming the article he or she has given. Of course the auswers will be very absurd, but any one who laughs must pay a forfelt.

For instance, the questioner asks: 'What did you give to the bachelor's kitchen?"

A .- "A dishcloth." Q .- "What do you carry in your pock-

et?" A .- "A dishcloth." Q .- "What do you wear on your

head?" A .- "A dishcloth."

Q .- "What do you sleep on at night?" A .- "A dishcloth." And so on.

Gallery of Statues.

For this game all the company leave the room with the exception of two One of these then stands like a statue, with perhaps the assistance of a tablecloth or something similar, as drapery. while the other acts as showman.

When the position is decided upon one of the company is called in and taken on one side by the showman and is asked his or her opinion as to the merits of the statue. It is almost certain that some suggestion will be made. In that case the newcomer is made to assume the attitude suggested. arated? and another player is called in, to whom the same question is put and another suggestion made and adopted. As each statue is added to the gallery a great deal of merriment is caused and in a short time a large collection will be obtained.

What and Why Riddles. What question is that to which you must always answer "Yes?"

What does "y-e-s" spell? What four letters of the alphabet would frighten a thief?

OICU. What is the difference between a new five cent piece and an old fashioned quarter?

Twenty cents. Why is a wick of a candle like Athens?

Because it is in Greece. Why is a fender like Westminster abbey?

Because it contains the ashes of the great. What is that which a car cannot

move without and yet is not in the least useful? A noise

A Common Error.

An error that is frequently made and for which there should be no excuse save that of ignorance is often said to be the result of hurried composition, but you will admit that that is less than no excuse at all. It is the use of the objective case instead of the pos-Sissive before a gerund or verbal noun ending in Ing. As an illustration, take this phrase that was inadvertently published in a newspaper: "To pre-vent them making a rush." Of course ly hear of somebody's shooting at a this error may be corrected in one of | balloon?" two ways: "To prevent their making a rush," or "to prevent them from making a rush." If you will think only a moment the reason will be obvious.-Chicago News.

Flowers-A Game.

company divides itself into equal sides, and each side must have a "home" in opposite corners of the lawn. The sides retire to their own "homes," and one side privately chooses a flower, then crosses over to the other side and gives the initial letter of that flower. The children on the second side must try to guess the name of the flower, and when they | Leader. have done so they catch as many as they can of the opposite side before they reach their "home."

Those caught must go over to the other side, and the game goes on until one side has won all the children. The sides take it in turns to give the name of the flower.

An Unwritten Sentence.

There is one sentence in the English language which cannot be written properly, though it is correct when spoken. Here is the sentence, though, of course, there is no rule for writing it: "There are three twos in the English language." But the problem is, how is one to know which two-or toor too-to write? We have the three twos, but we must spell each of the three differently, so the sentence cannot be written correctly.

A Numerical Puzzle.

What can we add to nine so as to make it six? Just add "s" and you Statesman. have it. Nine is "IX.," and if you add "s" to this it makes it "six," doesn't it?

The City Garden.

I have a garden all my own. Nobody knows how it has grown. There are thistle flowers and buttercups

And lady's slippers, too, And just the other day I found Some violets all blue. Then there are cockleburs to make Baskets and nests, you know, Dear green and purple spiky things. I wonder how they grow?

For no one came and put them there. They just are growing wild. I think Ged must have planted them For me, a city child.

Nobody knows how it has grown, This little garden all my own, —Youth's Companion.

Da Feeshaman. Da feeshaman he come for shave and taka chair weeth me

taka chair weeth me
Baycause I leesen for hees talk of feesh
he catch, maybee.
He tal me stora ev'ra time so beeg eet mak' me weesh I could leave barber shop for week an'
go weeth neem for feesh.

Each day he tal one beega yarn of feesh w'at break hees pole Or pull heem from da place he sect into da feeshin' hole. He say som'time da feesh so beeg eet tow

hees boat all roun' Da lak' onteel he play heem so bimeby he mak' heem drown.

Baygosh, I like for feesh like dat! Eet must be great excite'
For gat hol' feesh w'at pull you een da
water w'en he bite!
I like for hear heem tal hees yarns an'

smoke beega brier, justa sam', weeth you an' me, I theenk he cesa liar! -Joe Cone in Boston Herald.

A Big Investment.

"That's right, confound ye." mused Mr. Meddergrass the first evening after his return from the city, pouring a churn of buttermilk into the trough for his pigs. "That's right! Gobble it up. You will represent an investment of thousands of dollars to me by pig killin' time. I bought a glass o' buttermilk at a sody fountain in the city an' they charged me 10 cents for it."-Chicago Post.

Popularity.
They blew and blew their paper bag,
They blew with all their might, Till suddenly their bag blew up
And vanished out of sight.
And then the windy thing was gone,

Nor could a trace be seen,
For not a single shred was left
Of what had never been,
Brand Whitlock in New York Life. The Divorce Problem.

She-Does Gladys look any different since she and her husband have sep-She wears her hair a la He-Yes.

divorcee. She-Goodness! How's that? He-Parted.-Kansas City Journal.

Summer Resort Costumes.

Sometimes you may mistaken be, No matter if you think you're cute. The clerk on ten or less per week May sport a white wool, so to speak, The millionaire a baggy business suit. —Boston Herald.

His Little Joke. Percy-1-aw-wrestled foh ovah an hour with me scarf this mawning. Algernon-Which won the victory,

deah boy-you or the scarf? Percy-Neither. Cawn't you see the match wesulted in a tie? Haw, haw! -Judge.

In a Hammock. Two in hammock Tried to kiss; Quickly landed -La Touche Hancock in Lippincott's Magazine.

Epigram. "Father," said little Rollo, "what is an epigram?"

"An epigram, my son, is a remark that careless people accept as true, simply because it is easy to remember."-Washington Star.

With Applopies.

The trouble, the worry, the bother,
To send the family up to the lakes—
Nobody knows but father,
—New York Mail, Accounted For.

Nobody knows the cash it takes,

"Oh, I don't know, Joy riders are going up in balloons nowadays."-Philadelphia Ledger.

Philanthropic.

I do not care for gardening. Yet plants each year I homeward bring Because the neighbors have such fun Explaining how things should be done. -Washington Star.

What He Left.

Said She-Did you leave your heart behind you at the seashore last sum Said He-No. The only thing I left

was my trunk.-Cleveland behind Optimism. Th' world we're livin' in Is purty hard t' beat.

Ev'ry rose may hev its thorn,
But ain't the roses sweet?

—Chicago News.

Her (reading)-And so they were married and that was the last of their troubles.

Him (sotto voce)-Last, but not least! -Minneapolis Journal.

New Thought In Farming. The farmers in each county seat
Are wise and thrifty hoarders;
They've gone from raising corn and wheat

To raising summer boarders. -Boston Herald.

Different. "Sometimes in a baseball game," remarked the observer of events and hardly fail to rise higher than if you things, "when the runner is declared aimed at some inferior excellence,safe the umpire is not."-Yonkers Joel Hawes.

The Latest. It used to be "love in a cottage" with the bards of long ago, But the modern bards have changed it to

"love in a bungalow.

-Minneapolis Journal. Very Chilling. "What is hauteur?" "That's what some salesladies display when you ask to see something

cheaper."-Philadelphia Evening Bul-

On the Sands. I always hate to pick up shells,
Because one never knows
In bathing season when they might
Turn out to be some toes.

—New York Herais. DIDN'T MATTER MUCH.

He Had Blundered Anyhow Before He Sent the Letter.

The lovesick young man ran up the steps and was met at the door by a very pretty young lady. "Constance," he said eagerly as he

held out his hand to her, "did you get my letter this morning?" "No," carelessly returned she, "1

presume Vivian took it."

"Vivian!" The swain blushed pro-"Why, that letter was adfusely. dressed to you!" "Yes, but Vivian and I are twins and look alike, you know. Indeed, our

most intimate friends often mistake each for the other!" "But your names are nothing allke." stammered the bewildered young man. "I wrote 'Constance Withers' very plainly on the outside of that letter

I don't see how any such mistake could be made." "Oh, it wasn't a mistake! Anyhow. doesn't make much difference."

"What? Constance, that letter contained more than you think! In it 1 made apology for my too ardent actions before you last night, and, furthermore, I sent it to ask you if-ifyou would be my"-

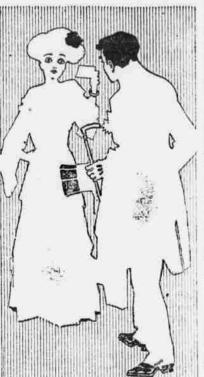
"But it belonged to Vivian!" "Are you crazy? I beg pardon! I meant-goodness gracious! How has Vivian anything to do with the letter?"

"Because when you made love last night you mistook Vivian for me!"

Better Late Than Early. There is a certain young New York

broker whose recent and experience in endeavoring to pull the wool over his wife's eyes has led him to declare 'Never again." Now, it is the broker's custom to

take a 5:30 suburban train, thus enabling him to reach his home in Westchester in ample time for the early dinner that both he and his wife like. The other day he fell. Meeting an old college mate, he yielded to the lat-



THE WIFE HANDED HIM THE TELEGRAPH

ter's entreaties for an evening in these terms:

Unavoidably detained. Missed the 5:30 Home later.

When hubby finally did show up, he observed an expression on the counte nance of his spouse that argued the failure of his little fib.

"What's the trouble, dear?" be asked, with an affected nonchalance. Without a word the wife handed him the telegraph slip, indicating with

her forefinger the words:
"Received at 4:45."—Lippincott's.

Christening the Twins.

In an English village a miner's wife presented him with twins. At the usual time the twins had to be christened, and George, his wife and his friends proceeded to the church to fix the names of the children. The minister asked the father the names of the

twins, and he quite proudly replied: "Steak and Kidney, sor!" "Come, come," replied the minster "These are odd names for your chil-

dren! "What d'ye mean, Geordie?" cried his wife. "It's Kate and Sidney."

"Aye, it is, sor. An thout it was like summit to eat!" shouted George promptly.

Aim High.

To the formation of a good charac ter it is of the highest importance that you have a commanding object in view and that your aim in life be elevated. Set your standard high, and though you may not reach it you can

Temperament Doesn't Count. They hadn't seen each other for sev eral years, the two women. They looked at each other, afraid to ask after their husbands. Finally one

spoke "You know," she said, "that my hus band and I are no longer living together. He left me flat on my back in hospital. He wrote me that he thought all artists should have their freedom, that they should not be bound by family ties. I suppose," with a

sigh, "that it was what one would call the artistic temperament." "It is not altogether confined to artists," said the other woman. "My husband was a plumber, and he did the same."

DROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE and civil causes, with jurisdiction not PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE
CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO
THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR
REJECTION, BY THE GENERAL AS
SEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH
OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND FUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRE-TARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

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 sever of article four. sections two and seven of article fourteen, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and providing a schedule for carrying the amendments into effect.

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 proposed to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the proposed to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the proposed to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the proposed to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in Genselvania, in accordance with the proposed to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in Genselvania Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate

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 pen, during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto," so as to the office which he is or may be tive office which he is or may be au-thorized to fill; if the vacancy shall hap-pen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senthe 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 be per 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 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 au-thorized 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 re-cess of the Senate, by granting commis-

sions 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 Treas-urer, Secretary of Internal Affairs of 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 dur-ing the session of the Senate, the Gov-ernor shall nominate to the Senate, be fore their final adjournment, a prope, person to fill said vacancy; but in any such case of vacancy, in an elective of-fice, a person shall be chosen to said of-fice 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. 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 no on the journal. yeas and nays, and shall be entered

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 Treas-urer shall be capable of holding the

urer 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 works districts boroughs and townships. 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 alder-men 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 preced-ing 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. by the qualified electors thereof, at the municipal election, in such munner 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. 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

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 fixed by the content of the content 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 Phila-delphia the office of alderman is abol-ished," so as to read as follows:--In Philadelphia there shall be estab-lished, for each thirty thousand inhalit-

sxceeding one hundred dollars st courts shall be held by magistrates wh term of office shall be live years a they shall be elected on general tic.

shall be elected on general ticket at the municipal election, by the qualified voters at large; and in the election of 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 the members of the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the number one are to be elected when more than one are to be chosen; they shall be care that the advice and consent of two-thirds of the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of pensated only by five the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of pensated only by five the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of pensated only by five the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of pensated only by five the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of pensated only by five the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of pensated only by five the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of pensated only by five the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of pensated only by five the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of pensated only by five the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of pensated only by five the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of pensated only by five the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of pensated only by five the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of pensated only by five the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of pensated only by five the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of pensated only by five the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of pensated only by five the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of pensated only by five the said magistrates no vot cept as herein provided, as is now ex-ercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Phila-delphia the office of alderman is abol-

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

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, Sec-tion 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 of large may be elected at either State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as cir-cumstances 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 be year, but the General Assembly may by 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

Amendment Seven-To Article Eight, Sec

tion 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 th judge and one inspector, and each inspect or shall appoint one clerk. The first elec-tion board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Elec-tion officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a cour of record or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanter breach of the peace. In cities they may clulm exemption from jury duty durins 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 nunicipal election; but the General Assembly may require said boards to be appointed in such manner as it may by law provide. Laws regulating the ap-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 as a 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 see holding the same officers 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 beach. cept 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

Amendment Eight-To Article Twelve

Section 0 ne.
Section 0 ne.
Section 5. 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;

by law." so as to read:-All officers, whose selection is not pro-vided 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

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 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, be-ginning 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 nuditors 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 there-after; 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 of county auditor shall be filled, by the court of common pless of the county in than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district.

Amendment Four—To Article Five, Section 5. Amend section twelve of article five of the Constituton, which reads as follows:—

"In Philadelphia there shall be estab—"Three county commissioners and three county county auditors shall be elected in each county and the county auditors shall be elected in each county auditors shall be shed, by the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the county in the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the county in which such vacancy shall be county in which such v

iished, for each thirty thousand inhabit-ents one court, not of record, of police county where such officers are chosen. Opp.D. & H. Station,

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 sioner or auditor whose place is to be

Schedule for the Amendments. 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 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 ex-

borough, township, or election division officers, whose terms of office, under existing law, end in the year one thousand nine hundred and ten.

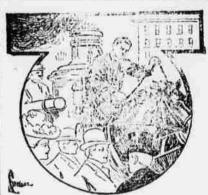
In the year one thousand nine hundred and ten the municipal election shall be held on the third Tuesday of February, as heretofore; but all officers chosen at that election to an office the regular term of which is two years and also all elecof which is two years, and also all elec-tion officers and assessors chosen at that election, shall serve until me first Mon-day of December in the year one thou-sand nine hundred and eleven. All offi-cers 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 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, brough, 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 divided districts and also all county

All judges of the courts for the sev-eral 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,



WHEN THE ENGINE COMES

no time to be regretting your neglect to get insured. A little care beforehand is worth more than any amount of re-

General Insurance Agents HONESDALE PA.

Holmes Memorial, St. Rose Cemetery,



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Tooth Savers

We have the sort of tooth brushes that are made to thoroughly cleanse and save the teeth.

They are the kind that clean teeth without leaving your mouth full of bristles.

We recommend those costing 25 cents or more, as we can guarantee them and will re-place, free, any that show defects, of manu-facture within three months.

O. T. CHAMBERS,

PHARMACIST.

HONESDALE, PA.