

Modern Waterloo

It was a great disappointment to Peter Sturdy to find himself at the end of his college career a physical wreck from overstudy. He had planned great things for the future, and though filled with ambition he was glad to accept the post of district school teacher in one of the Western States. He hoped that a year spent in the pure air of that far country with the simple duties would restore him to his former good health. True, when he found the school numbered about 50 pupils in classes ranging from primer to graduation he was filled with some foreboding.

Certainly the report and rapid retreat of the former teacher were not encouraging; but old Mr. Slocum had not come fresh from college with confidence in his own powers. In fact, anything that savored of difficulty rather attracted the younger man's nature, and the same dogged strength that had carried him through to gain his sheepskin would be with him in this venture, so he determined to win out, come what might.

It was now near the closing of the year and everything had gone smoothly since the first big storm, when he had shown his calm strength and reserve force in dealing with some of the larger boys bent on making mischief. But to-day he had to acknowledge to himself defeat, though to all outward appearances he had been victorious. The cause of all the trouble was still sitting at the rough desk at his request. She sat calm and absorbed, while the others studied with that hushed air following excitement of any kind.

She looked the embodiment of health and youth, a girl of perhaps 13 years. Her features were bold and perfectly chiseled, and her skin was of that pure bronze tint found in windy localities. Her hair was soft and dark and she wore it loosely coiled at the back of her head. A few stray curls at the temples softened the otherwise strong face—too strong for perfect feminine beauty. On account of her height, she occupied the last seat in the corner and was so far advanced in her studies that she constituted a class of her own. That afternoon Philip had asked her for her algebra lesson and she had replied that it was not ready.

"Then bring me what you have finished."

"I haven't any ready," was her continued reply.

"Don't you understand it?"

"Yes."

"Yes."

"Then what have you been doing?"

Silence followed and the girl made no attempt to explain. An expectant hush pervaded the whole room, all the pupils wondering what would happen. Philip waited; somehow he did not understand himself. He was not angry, but a great wave of love and pity for the girl before him rose up in his heart. It seemed a critical moment, and he realized that the future discipline of the school hung on his conduct for the next few minutes. Hushing the pleading of his heart, he steered his voice and said, "Miss Wallace will please remain after school."

It was with relief that Philip saw the hand of the clock near the hour of dismissal, and soon the last eager foot had left the building. He sat at his desk correcting exercises, while all the street country sounds called to him through the open windows. The girl was staring out of the window. Glancing at her, Philip saw her face was drawn and flushed. Gathering up his papers he left his desk and went slowly towards her. She neither moved eye nor muscle until he asked for the work. Silently she handed him the neatly-figured paper and he as silently looked it over and marked it correct.

"Miss Wallace, I don't think you realize how hard you made it for me to-day. Your example has a great influence on the other pupils, and I had hoped for your co-operation. Now will you please show me what you were doing this afternoon when you should have been working?"

"I should rather not," answered the girl, covering with her hand a block of paper in front of her.

"But I insist," he said gently but firmly, taking the paper from her. Turning it over he saw a finished pencil sketch of himself. He was very much surprised. It was a clever piece of work, and only an artist could have caught the expression of the proud face and portrayed the character of the man as this did. The girl's head drooped and the tear-laden eyelashes swept the burning cheeks. Slowly Philip drew his watch from his pocket and opening the back lid said very gently, "Helen, look."

Something in the tender vibrating voice made the girl turn her head. In-cased in his watch was her own proud face.

The long-restrained tears now fell freely, but somehow they were not unhappy ones, for her smiling tear-stained face and ruffled hair were pressed close to his heart. "Am I quite forgiven?" she whispered archly, and in those words the proud nature of the woman surrendered to the nobler one of the man. For answer he turned the girl's face towards his own and kissed the quivering lips.

The shadows grew longer and the last lingering sunbeams flooded the rough walls of the old schoolhouse, brightening them with their soft glory. And the sombre twilight seemed to bring with it a benediction of quiet and peace to those two who went out together with their love to face the future.—ELEANOR M. LYNN

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 in 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, he shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a person to fill said vacancy; but in any such case of vacancy, in an elective office, a person shall be chosen to fill the 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 nomination 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 in 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 fill the office at 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, 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 nomination 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 2. 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 shall be 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 term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be four years; of the Auditor General three years; and of the State Treasurer shall 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 Constitution, 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 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 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, but 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 shall 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 for County, city, ward, borough, and township officers shall be appointed in such manner as it may be provided by law. 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 shall 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 the 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 electors 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.

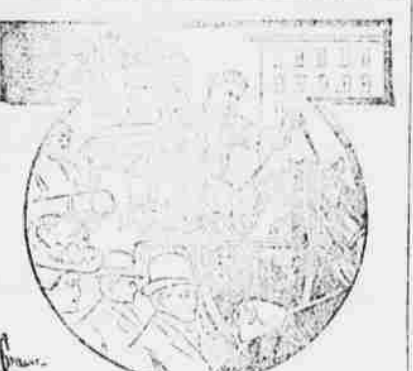
The above extension of official terms shall not affect officers elected at the general election of one thousand nine hundred and eight; nor any city, ward, borough, township, or election division officers, whose terms of office, under existing law, end in the year one thousand nine hundred and ten.

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 more than 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.



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