

LIVE STOCK

HORSE FACTS.

Animal Which Labors for You Should Have Best Feed.

Are you planning to keep your horses comfortable this winter? Do not expose the horse so that he is liable to take cold, but give him the protection that you give the family.

The horse which labors for you should have the best feed for the farm. Make it a point to see that the best quality of hay goes to the horses. And it is not hard to notice that they make the best use of the best feed.

It will not do to try to make the horse fit the harness. It is wiser economy to fit the harness to the horse. The horse has his shape, but you can change the harness—that is what it has buckles for.

There is not much use in grinding feed for horses if they have good teeth. You will make nothing by grinding oats for the horse. Some horsemen claim that crusted oats are no near as good as whole oats. There is danger of over-feeding horses and they can easily get too much grain. The horse will have poor digestion soon enough without trying to bring it on.

Feed horses grain in proportion to the work done. The feed should be lessened on idle days, or serious results will often follow. Regulate the amount of the feed according to the amount of work done.

All animals need salt in their feed. Salt aids digestion, and by actual test on cows they give a certain amount of milk more each day when fed salt. The more I work horses with all kinds of bridles the more I am in favor of the blind bridle. I find that the horse gets quite tricky when worked in an open bridle. He will learn to shirk every time.—E. J. Waterstrip, in Farm and Fireside.

Cost of Calves.

Do you know how much it costs you to raise your calves? It would prove interesting and profitable for you to keep a record. Prof. Shaw of Michigan, did so, and found that the Holstein calf used in the experiment the first year of its life 381 pounds of whole milk, 2,568 pounds of skim milk, 1,262 pounds of silage, 219 pounds of beet pulp, 1,254 pounds of hay, 1,247 pounds of grain, 147 pounds of roots, 14 pounds of alfalfa meal and 50 pounds of green corn. The grain ration consisted of three parts each of corn and oats and one part of bran and oil meal. At the end of the year the calf weighed 800 pounds at a cost of \$28.55 for feed.

Water Stock in Two Fields.

This cut shows a concrete trough so arranged that the stock in two separate fields can obtain water from the same place without interfering or



Concrete Water Trough.

making trouble. Such a trough may be built with a solid base or set on blocks. The common size in use is 2 feet long, 2 feet wide at top and 1 1/2 feet deep, all inside measurements.

Raising Pigs.

The cheapest way to put gains on young pigs is through the sow. She has a strong digestion and can turn coarse grains and pasture into easily digested milk. Careful experiments show that a pound of weight taken from the sow will make more than 1 pound of gain on the pigs, the flesh of the young animals containing more water. The sow should be fed to produce a high milk yield, and the pigs should be kept with her until they get to eating a full feed of grain and pasture.

Balancing Ration.

When one has corn, corn fodder, ensilage and clover hay, it is considered the best practice for one to procure a food rich in protein, such as bran, cotton-seed meal or linseed meal in the proportion of 5 parts bran, 3 parts cornmeal, 3 parts cotton-seed meal, and feeds 10 pounds of the mixture each day, with 30 pounds of ensilage and 10 pounds of clover hay, he will get very good results. Molasses is ordinarily fed by sprinkling over the hay or ensilage.—Country Gentleman.

Don't Pasture Too Early.

There is always a temptation to turn the stock on pasture before the grass has had a chance to get a start. At this time the animals will get little good from the pasture, and they are likely to do much damage in trampling the wet soil. Let the ground get solid and the grass a good start before they go on it.

Dirty Troughs a Danger.

Did it ever occur to you that dirty, foul-smelling troughs are the source of many disorders among the animals using them?

Gold fall rains will prove a sure robber of the sheep profits, if the animals are driven to shelter.

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.

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

Amendment Five—To Article Eight, Section Two.

Section 6. Amend section two of article eight, which reads as follows:—"The general election shall be held annually on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto," so as to read:—"The general election shall be held biennially on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each even-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto."

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 shall 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 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. That such election shall always be held in an odd-numbered year."

Amendment Seven—To Article Eight, Section Fourteen.

Section 14. 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 the terms of their 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 be provided. 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 an 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 the terms of their service."

Amendment Eight—To Article Twelve, Section One.

Section 1. 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: 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 chosen 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, whose terms of office shall be for 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 next regular election of the proper officer of the 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 whose terms of office shall be, for the year one thousand nine hundred 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, 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.

Jilted When She Loses Beard.

An unusual suit, involving a woman endowed with a beard, has just been decided by the French courts. The woman was engaged to be married, and thinking her fiancé would like her better if her face was like that of other women, she entered into a contract with a face specialist, who agreed to remove every hair. He did so, but scars and marks were left on the woman's chin. Whether it was because of this was not brought out, but the engagement was broken off. The woman thereupon sued the specialist for damages. The question whether her looks had suffered was submitted to an expert. This was his judgment: "A comparison of the present condition of Mile. X's physiognomy with that shown in a photograph taken in 1904 leads to the undoubted conviction that the woman's face now presents a far more agreeable expression than at that time. At all events it is far more feminine looking." The judge decided against the woman.

Quick Growing Flowers.

One morning you drive through the woods and see nothing but the usual green of winter; two days after on the same road you behold afar what seems to be a huge white sheet showing through the tree trunks and bushes, says a Pass Christian correspondent in the St. Louis (Mo.) Globe-Democrat. It is not a sheet—merely a solid curtain of Cherokee roses, waxy, white, fragrant and blooming so thickly that only here and there is any green to be seen.
A big dead tree that has been showing gray and hideous for months turns overnight into an enormous purple bouquet; it is the work of a wisteria, sending down showers of lavender sweetness with every puff of wind. Sweet olive, bridal wreath, wild jasmine and fifty others rush into a prodigality of bloom that seems a wicked, delightful extravagance to northern eyes, and the noble army of lilacs marches up the side of each path and waves its banners beneath every wall.

Widow to Widowers.

Mr. Robert Marshall, a well-known London police court missionary, recently received the following letter: "Dear Sir: Reading of you sometimes in newspapers, I take the liberty of asking if you know of a very respectable man wishen to get married again. I have been a widow for years now and am all alone in the world. Trusting to your honor and remaining yours respectable, Mrs. —, middle age."

Litters Aid to Literature.

The truly literary man has a cleared space about eight inches square on a corner of his desk; in this space he does his writing. The rest of the desk is buried deep under a heap of pressing bills. When a desk looks orderly as a race-venue home the chances are that the owner's literariness is assumed. No litter, no literature.—Newark Evening News.

Pity for the Malade Imaginaire.

Suffering, even if "imaginary," is nevertheless real enough—the one real thing, think those who have to bear it, in a world of dreams and shadows. Therefore, we must pity even the fanciful valetudinarian.—London Daily Mirror.



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