THE NEW BALLOT ACT

The Focht Measure As Signed By Governor Pennypacker.

SQUARE SUCCEEDS THE CIRCLE

Straight Ticket to Be Voted By Placing X in Square at Extreme Left of Ballot, Separated From Rest of Ballot-Other Important Changes In

AN ACT
To further amend the ninth and four-teenth sections of the act, entitled "An act to regulate the nomination and election of public officers, requiring certain expenses incident thereto to be paid by the several counties, and punishing certain offenses in regard to such elections," approved June 10, 183, as amended by an act approved July 9, 187; also to amend the 23d, 27th, 28th, and 30th sections of said act to regulate the nomination and election of public officers, requiring certain expenses incinomination and election of public officers, requiring certain expenses incident thereto to be paid by the several counties, and punishing certain offenses in regard to such elections, approved June 10, 1822, by repealing the limit upon the number of
times the names of candidates shall appear on the official ballots, by specifying the form, contents, and manner of
printing and counting of efficial ballots,
and of making return of all votes, and
of announcing the total vote; by direcing the manner in which the voters may
designate their choice of candidates, and
their votes upon constitutional amendments or other questions submitted for
their votes; by prescribing the duties
of voters, election officers, police officers, constables, deputy constables, and
helpers; and prescribing forms of punishment for violation thereof.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the ninth section of an act, entitled "An act to regulate the nomination and election of public officers, requiring certain ex penses incident thereto to be paid by the several counties, and punishing certain offenses in regard to such elections," approved June 10, 1802, as amended by an act approved July 9, 1807, which reads as

onwealth shall, 14 days at least previous to the day of any election of United States or State officers, or for the adopof this Commonwealth, transmit to the county commissioners and the sheriff in each county in which such election is to be held, duplicate official lists, stating the names and residences of and parties or policies represented by all candidates vided for such election, and have not been found and declared to be invalid as provided in section six, and to voted for at each voting place in each county respec-tively, substantially in the form of the ballots to be used therein, duplicate copies of the text of all proposed constitutional idments to be voted upon at such The county commis each county shall also send to the sheriff of their county, at least 10 days prior to the day of any election, an official list containing the names and party or politi-cal appellations of all candidates whose nomination certificates or papers have been filed with the said commissioners as herein provided for such election and to be voted for at each voting place in the county, substantially in the form of

official ballot; transmitted as herein pro-vided by the Secretary of the Common wealth and county commissioners, and upon the ballots to be voted at any election, the name of any candidate shall not appear mere than once by certificate of nomination or more than once by nomi-nation papers." be and is hereby amend-d so as to read as follows: "Section 9. The Secretary of the Com-monwealth shall, 14 days at least previous to the day of any election of United to the day of any election of United

the ballots to be used therein. Upon the

States or State officers, or for the adoption of amendments to the Constitution of this Commonwealth, transmit to the country commissioners and the sheriff in each country, in which such election is to be held, duplicate official lists, stating the names and residences of, and parties or policies represented by, all candidates whose nomination certificates or papers have been filed with him as herein provided for such election, and have not been found and doclared to be invalid as provided in section six, and to be voted for at each voting place in each country, respectively, substantially in the form of the hallots to be used therein; duplicate copies of the text of all proposed constitutional amendments to be voted upon at such election. The country commissioners of each country shall also send to the sheriff of their country, at least 19 days prior to the day of any general election, an official list, containing the names and party or political appellations of all candidates whose nomination certificates or papers have been filed with the said commissioners, as berein provided for such election, and to be voted for at each voting place in the country, substantially in the form of the ballots to be used therein."

ing place in the county, substantially in the form of the ballots to be used therein."

Section 2. That the 14th section of the said act, approved June 10, 1883, as amended by an act approved July 9, 1897, which reads as follows:

"Section 14. The face of every ballot which shall be printed in accordance with the provisions of this act shall contain the names of all candidates whose nomination for any office specified in the ballot and have been duly made, except such as may have died or withdrawn, arranged as hereinafter provided.

"The names of the candidates of each political party or body of electors shall be arranged under the titles of the offices for which they are nominated, in parallel columns, with the party or political appellation at the head of each column. The said columns shall be endough the avy lines and separated from each other by a clear space of at least one-eighth of an inch, and shall be printing the order, as nearly as possible, of the votes obtained in the State at the last State election by the parties or bodies nominating, beginning with the party or body which obtained the highest vote for the candidate, at the head of its column, at such election. When Presidential electors are to be voted for, there shall be arinted above each of the said columns, he names of the candidates for Presidential electors application, and the surnames of the candidates for President at the head of each group. There shall be printed, above each column of candidates for President and Vice President at the head of each group. There shall be left at the right of the groups of candidates for President and Vice President at the head of each group. There shall be left at the right of the groups of candidates for President and Vice President at the head of each group. There shall be left at the right of the groups of candidates for President and Vice President at the head of each group.

electors and of the lists of candidates for other offices, or under the title of the office itself for which an election is to be held, in case there be no candidate legally nominated therefor, as many blank spaces as there are persons to be voted for, by each voter for such office, in which spaces the voter may insert the name of any person whose name is not printed on the ballot as candidate for such office, and such insertion shall count as a vote without the cross-mark hereinafter mentioned.

"Whosever the approach of the conditions of the cross-mark approach is a vote without the cross-mark hereinafter mentioned."

"Whenever the approval of a constitutional amendment or other question is
submitted to the vote of the people, such
question shall be printed upon the ballots in a brief form and followed by the
words 'yes' and 'no,' and if such question
be submitted at an election of public
officers, it shall be printed below the list
of candidates. The ballots shall be so
privated as to give each voter a clear opportunity to designate his choice of candidates by a cross-mark (X) in a square
of sufficient size at the right of the name
of sufficient size at the right of the manner
answers to the question submitted by
similar marks in squares at the right of
the words 'yes' and 'no,' and on the ballot may be printed instructions how to
mark, and such words as will ald the
voter to do this, as 'mark one,' 'mark
three,' and the like: Provided, That a
voter may designate his choice of an
entire group of candidates for Presidential electors by one cross mark in a largesquare, which shall be placed at the right "Whenever the approval of a constituentire group of candidates for Presidential electors by one cross mark in a large square, which shall be placed at the right of the surnames of the candidates for President and Vice President at the head of such group, and such mark shall be equivalent to a mark against every name in the group: Provided, further. That a voter may designate his choice of all candidates of a political party by one cross in the circle above such column, and such mark may be equivalent to a mark against every name in the column." be and is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 14. When the Presidential elec-ors are to be voted for, the name of can-didates for Presidential electors shall be arranged in party groups, as presented in the several certificates of party nomina-

didates for Presidential electors shall be arranged in party groups, as presented in the several certificates of party nomination and nomination papers, and the groups shall be printed upon the ballot in order of the vote obtained in the State, at the last Presidential election, by the parties nominating, beginning with the party which obtained the highest vote: Provided, That in the case of political parties not represented on the ballot in the last Presidential election, the order or arrangement shall be alphabetically. At the head of each group of candidates shall be printed the appropriate party name or political appellation, together with the surnames of the candidates of such party for President and Vice President, underneath which shall be printed the names of the appropriate candidates for Presidential electors.

At the right of the space containing the surnames of the candidates for President and Vice Presidential electors.

At the right of the space containing the surnames of the candidates for Presidential electors.

At the right of the space containing the surnames of the candidates for Presidentiand Vice Presidential electors.

The name of candidates for the convenient insertion of a cross-mark (X), and at the right of the name of each candidate for Presidential elector, there shall be a similar, but smaller, square.

The name of candidates for all other offices, shall, in all cases, be arranged under the title of the office for which they are candidates, and be printed in the order of the votes obtained for the head of the respective tickets of the parties or bodies nominating at the last Presidential election, beginning with the party obtaining the highest vote: Provided. That in the case of parties not represented on the ballot at the last Presidential election, beginning with the party obtaining the highest vote: Provided. That in the case of parties not represented on the ballot at the last Presidential election, the name of each nominee, or candidate, shall be printed the name of appellation

or political appellation, there shall be a square of sufficient size for the convenient insertion of a cross-mark.

Whenever any candidate shall receive more than one nomination for the same office, his name shall be printed once, and the names of each political party, so nominating him, shall be printed to the right of the name of such candidate, arranged in the same order as candidates names are grouped, that is to say, in the order of the votes obtained by such party at the last preceding Presidential election, beginning with the party obtaining the highest vote. If such candidate shall be nominated by any political party not represented on the ballot in the last Presidential election, the name of such parties shall follow the other names, and be arranged alphabetically, according to the party name or appellation. At the right of every party name, or political appellation, shall be a square, of sufficient size for the convenient insertion of a crossmark.

There shall be left, at the end of the

mark.

There shall be left, at the end of the groups of candidates for Presidential electors, and of the list of candidates for each different office (or under the title of the office itself for winch an election is to be held, in case there be no candidates legally nominated therefor), as many blank spaces as there are persona to be voted for, for such office, in which space the voter may insert the name of any person whose name is not printed on the ballot as a candidate for such office, and such insertion shall count as a vote, without the cross-mark as hereinafter mentioned.

after mentioned.

Whenever the approval of a constitutional amendment, or other question, is submitted to the vote of the people, such question shall be printed upon the ballot in brief form, and followed by the words "yes" and "no," and if such question be submitted at an election of public officers, it shall be printed after the list of

"yes" and "no," and if such question be submitted at an election of public officers, it shall be printed after the list of candidates.

The ballots shall be so printed as to give to each voter a clear opportunity to dealignate his choice of candidates by a crossmark (X), in a square of sufficient size, at the right of the name of each candidate, and inside the line enclosing the column, and, in like manner, answers to questions submitted, by similar marks, in squares at the right of the words "yes" and "no." And on the ballot may be printed instructions how to mark, and such words as will aid the voter to do this, as "mark one," "mark two," and the like.

Provided, That a voter may designate his choice of an entire group of candidates for Presidential electors by one cross-mark (X), in a large square, which shall be piaced at the right of the names of the candidates for President and Vice President, at the head of such group, and such mark shall be equivalent to a mark against every name in the group.

Provided, further, That each voter may have the opportunity of designating his choice for all the candidates as nominated by one political party, there shall be printed on the extreme left of the ballot, and separated from the rest of the ballot and separated from the rest of the ballot, and separated from the rest of the ballot and separated from the rest of the ballot, and separated from the rest of the ballot, and separated from the rest of the ballot and separated from the rest of the ballot and presenting candidates to be voted for at such election. Such names shall be arranged in the order of the votes obtained, at the ast Presidential election, by the candidates of the parties or principles not presentated on the ballot and presenting candidates to the votes obtained, at the ast Presidential election, arranged alphabetically, seconding to the party name or political appellation. Every mark sithin such square shall be equivalent to a mark against every name designated by that political appellation, or party

more than one party, or group of citisens.

At the head of every ballot shall be
printed the following instructions:

To vote for a straight party ticket, mark
a cross (X) in the square opposite the
name of the party of your choice, in the
first column, A cross-mark in the square
opposite the name of any candidate, indicates a vote for that candidate.

Section 2. That the 22d section of the
said act, approved June 10, 1832, which
reads as follows: "Section 22. On receipt
of his ballot the voter shall forthwith
and without leaving the space enclosed
by the guard-rail retire to one of the voting shelves or compartments, and draw
the curtain or shut the screen or door,
and shall prepare his ballot by marking,
if he desires to vote for every candidate
of a political party, a cross in the circle
above the column of such party. If otherwise he shall mark in the appropriate
margin or place a cross (X) opposite the
party name or political designation, or
a group of candidates for Presidential
electors, and opposite the name of the
candidate of his choice for each other
office to be filled, according to the number of persons to be voted for by him
for each office, or by inserting in the
blank space provided therefor any name
not already on the ballot; and in case of
a question submitted to the vote of the
people, by marking in the appropriate
margin or place a cross (X) against the
answer which he desires to vote. In all
cases where by existing laws a voter is
entitled to cast more than one vote for

margin or place a cross (X) against the answer which he desires to vote. In all cases where by existing laws a voter is entitled to cast more than one vote for a single candidate, he shall place in the appropriate square, instead of a cross, a number which shall indicate the number of votes to be counted for the candidate whose name is so marked. Before leaving the voting shelf or compartment the voter shall fold his ballot without displaying the marks thereon, in the same way it was folded when received by him, and he shall keep the same so foiled until he has voted.

"After leaving the voting shelf and before leaving the enclosed space, he shall give his hallot to the election officer in charge of the ballot box, who shall without unfolding the ballot number it as required by the constitution of this Commonwealth, placing the said number in the right hand upper corner of the back of the ballot immediately to the left of the folding line printed thereon and nowhere else, and shall then at once fold the corner at the folding line and fasten it securely down with the adhesive paste so as to cover the number on the ballot so that it cannot be seen without unfastening or cutting open the part so fastened down, and shall then deposit the ballot in the box. The voter shall mark and deliver his ballot without undue delay and shall quit the enclosed space as soon as his ballot has been deposited: Proand deliver his ballot without undue delay and shall quit the enclosed space as soon as his ballot has been deposited: Pro-vided, That if at any time the Constitu-tion of this Commonwealth shall cease to require ballots to be numbered, no number shall be marked on the ballot, and it shall be deposited in the ballot box by the voter himself," shall be and is hereby amended so as to read as fol-lows:

Section 22. On receipt of his ballot, the

Section 22. On receipt of his ballot, the voter shall forthwith, and without leaving the space enclosed by the guardrail, retire to one of the voting shelves or compartments, and draw a curtain, or shut the screen or doon, and shall then prepare his ballot as follows:

If he desires to vote for every candidate of a political party, he may make a cross-mark in the appropriate square, opposite the name of the party of his choice, in the straight part column on the left of the ballot, and every such cross-mark shall be equivalent to a vote for every candidate for the party so marked.

If he desires to vote for an entire

If he desires to vote for an entire group of Presidential electors, he may place a cross-mark in the appropriate square, at the right of the name of the party of his choice. If he desires to divide his vote among candidates from different groups of Presidential electors, he shall make a cross-mark in the appropriate square, to the right of the name of each caldidate for Presidential elector for whom he desires to vote: Provided, That a mark in the straight party column, opposite the name of the party of his choice, shall also be counted as a mark for each Presidential elector nominated by such party.

He may vote, according to the above

nated by such party.

He may vote, according to the above provisions, for the candidate of his choice for each office to be filled, according to the number of persons to be voted for by him for each office, or he may insert in the blank space provided therefor, in accordance with section 14 of this act, any name not already on the ballot. And in case of a question submitted to the conservation. name not already on the ballot. And in case of a question submitted to the vote of the people, he may mark in the ap-propriate margin or space a cross (X), op-posite the answer which he desires to give. In all cases where, by existing laws, a voter is entitled to cast more than one vote for a single candidate, he shall place in the appropriate square, instead of a cross (X), a number, which shall

of a cross (X), a number, which shall indicate the number of votes to be counted for the candidate whose name is so marked.

Before leaving the voting shelf or compartment, the voter shall fold his ballot, without displaying the markings thereon, in the same way it was folded when received by him, and he shall keep the same so folded, and deposit it in the ballot box without undue delay, and shall quit the enclosed space immediately thereafter.

after.
Section 4. That section 27 of the act approved June 10, 1893, which reads as follows:

Section 4. That section 27 of the act approved June 10, 1893, which reads as follows:

"Section 27. If a voter marks more names than he is entitled to vote for, for an office, of if for any reason it is impossible to determine the voter's choice for any office to be filled, his bailot shall not be counted for such office, but the bailot shall be counted for all other offices for which the names of candidates have been properly marked.

"No ballot without the official endorsement shall, except as herein otherwise provided, be allowed to be deposited in the bailot-box, and none but bailots provided in accordance with the provisions of this act shall be counted; bailots not marked, or improperly or defectively marked, shall be endorsed as defective, but shall be preserved with the other bailots. If any bailot appears to have been obtained otherwise than as provided in this act, the judge of election shall transmit such bailot to the district attorney without delay, together with whatever information he may have tending to the vietection of the person who deposited the same," shall be and is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 27. If a voter has marked his bailot otherwise than as directed by this act, so that for any reason it is impossible to determine the voter's choice for any office to be filled, his bailot shall not be counted for such office; but the bailot shall be counted for such office; but the bailot shall be counted for all other offices for which the names of candidates have been properly marked.

No bailot without the official endorsement shall, except as herein otherwise provided, be allowed to be deposited in the bailots. If any bailot appears to have been obtained otherwise than as provided in this act, the judge of election shall transmit such bailot of the person who deposited the same.

Section 25 l'After the polls are closed the election officers shall remain in the voting room within the guard raft, and shall there as once proceed to count the votes. Such counting shall not be a

been fully completed. A record shall first be made of the number of the last ballot cast; the officers in charge of the voting check list shall, in the presence of the other officers and watchers, count in a destinct and audible voice the names checked on the said list and announce the whole number thereof, and the lists of voters, the stubs used, and all unused ballots shall then be sealed up as required by section 25 of this act. The ballot-box shall then be opened by the inspectors, the ballots taken thereform and audibly counted one by one by them, and when the count is completed the whole number of ballots cast shall be announced, and the counting of the number of votes received by each person voted for shall then proceed. The judge, in the presence of the inspectors, shall read aloud the name or names marked or inserted upon each ballot, and the answers marked thereon to the questions submitted. If any, and the clerks shall each carefully enter each vote as read, and keep account of the same on taily papers prepared for the purpose. It shall be unlawful for either judge or inspector, while counting the ballots or the votes thereon, to have in his hand any pen, pencil, or stamp for marking ballots.

"All ballots after being removed from the box shall be kept within the unobstructed view of those present in the voting-room, so that they may be able to see all the marks on each ballot, but cut of their reach until they are placed in the ballot-box as required by law. A foll return shall be made in the manner now provided by law of all votes cast, and the total vote, as soon as counted, shall be tremain within the voting-room, but outside the guard-rail, while the votes are being counted, and to preserve order are being counted, and to preserve order.

cers, constables and deputy constables now required by law to be present at the polls to remain within the voting-room, but outside the guard-rail, while the votes are being counted, and to preserve order therein. No person except the said peace officers, when necessary for the preservation of the peace, or persons acting by their authority for the same end, shall enter the space within the guard-rail or communicate with any election officer in any way after the polls are closed, and until the counting of the votes has been completed," be and is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 28. After the polls are closed, the election officers only shall remain in the voting-room within the guard-rail, and shall there at once proceed to count the votes. Such counting shall not be adjourned or postponed until it shall have been fully completed. A record shall first be made of the number of the last ballot cast; the officers in charge of the check-list shall, in the presence of the other officers and watchers, count in a distinct and audible voice the names checked on the said list, and announce the whole number thereof; and the list of voters, the stups of ballots used, and to yourse the stups of ballots used, and to yourse the stups of ballots used, and of yourse the stups of ballots used. checked on the said list, and announce the whole number thereof; and the list of voters, the stubs of ballots used, and all unused ballots, shall then be sealed up, as required by section 24 of this act. The ballot-locs shall then be opened by the inspectors, the ballots taken therefrom, and audibly counted, one by one, by them, and when the count is completed, the whole number of ballots cast pleted, the whole number of ballots cast shall be announced; and the counting of the number of votes received by each person voted for shall then proceed. The judge, in the presence of the inspectors, shall read aloud the name or names marked or inserted upon each ballot, together with the party name, or political appellation, under which each vote was cast, and the answers marked thereon to the questions submitted, if any; and the clerks shall each carefully enter each vote as read, and keep account of the same in tally-papers prepared for the purpose. It shall be unlawful for either judge or inspector while counting the ballots or the votes thereon, to have in his hand any pen, pencil, or stamp for marking ballots.

All ballots, after being removed from the box, shall be kept within the unob-structed view of those present in the voting-room, so that they may be able

to see all the marks on each ballot, but out of their reach, until they are placed in the ballot-box as required by law.

A full return shall be made, in the manner now provided by law, of all votes cast: and such returns, as well as those made by the judges of the courts, shall state in every case the number of votes cast for each candidate by each political party or body of which such candidate is a nominee as the same shall appear upon the ballots cast. The total vote, as soon as counted, shall be publicly announced.

It shall be the duty of the police offi-cers, constables, and deputy constables now required by law to be present at the polls, to remain in the voting-room, but outside of the guard-rall, while the votes are being counted, and preserve order therein. No person, except the said peace officers when necessary for the preservation of the peace, or persons acting by their authority, shall enter into the space within the guard-rail, or converse with any election officer, in any way, after the any election officer, in any way, after the

any election officer, in any way, after the polis are closed and until the counting of the votes has been completed.

Section 6. The 20th section of the act approved June 10, 1893, which reads as follows: "Section 20. A voter who shall allow his ballot to be seen by any person with an apparent intention of letting it be known how he is about to vote, or shall east or attempt to cast any other ballot than the official ballot which has been given to him by the proper election being than the official ballot which has been given to him by the proper election officer, or shall falsely declare to a judge of election that by reason of any disa-bility, he desires assistance in the prepa-ration of his ballot, or shall wilfully violate any other provision of this act, or any person who shall interfere with ration of his death, or sain windly violate any other provision of this act, or any person who shall interfere with any voter when inside said enclosed space, or when marking his ballot, or who shall endeavor to induce any voter before depositing his ballot to show how he marks or has marked his ballot, or who shall disclose the contents of any ballot that has been marked by his help, or who, except when lawfully commanded by a return judge or a competent court, shall loosen, cut, or unfasten the corner pasted down over the number of any ballot, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding 3100, or to undergo an imprisonment for not more than three months, or both, at the discretion of the court," be and is hereby amended so as to read as foliows:

Section 33. A voter who shall allow his

months, or both, at the discretion of the court," be and is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 39. A voter who shall allow his ballot to be seen by any person, with the apparent intention of letting it be known how he is about to vote, or shall cast or attempt to cast any other than the official ballot which has been given him by the proper election officer, or shall faisely declare to a judge of election that, by reason of any disability, he is unable to gark his ballot, and on that account desires assistance in marking it, or shall wiffully violate any ather provision of this act; or any person who shall interfere with any voter when inside said enclosed space or when marking his ballot, or who shall endeavor to induce any voter before depositing his ballot to show how he marks or has marked his ballot; or any helper who shall attempt to influence the vote of the voter whom he is assisting, or who shall disclose to any one the contents of any ballot which has been marked with his help, except when required to do so in any legal proceedings; shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine not to exceed 100, or to undergo an imprisonment for not more than three months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Section 7, All laws and parts of laws inconsistent herewith shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved—The 28th day of April, A. D. 1903.

He foregoing is a true and correct copy of the act of the General Assembly No.

1903. SAML. W. PENNYPACKER.

The foregoing is a true and correct copy
of the act of the General Assembly No.

264. Frank M. Fuller, Secretary of the Cor-monwealth.

A RAZOR'S EDGE.

Minute Teeth, Like Those of a Sa

The edge of a razor consists of in numerable points or "teeth," which if the razor is of good material follow each other throughout its whole length with great order and clearness. The unbroken regularity of these minute "teeth" goes to make up the blade's excessive keenness. The edge acts upon the beard not so much by the direct application of weight or force as it does by a slight "seesaw" movement, which causes the successive "teeth" to act rapidly on one certain part of the hairy growth. The best razors, according to the microscopists, have the teeth of their edges set as regularly as those of a perfectly set saw.

This explains the magic effect of bot water on the razor's blade-the act of dipping it thoroughly cleansing the teeth of any greasy or dirty substance with which they may have been clogged. Barbers often claim that razors "get tired" of shaving and that they will be all right after awhile if permitted to take a rest. When in this 'tired" condition a microscopic examination of the edge shows that constant stropping by the same person has caused the teeth or fibers of the edge to all arrange themselves in one direction. A month of disuse causes these fine particles to rearrange themselves so that they again present the beterogeneous saw toothed edge. After this little recreation each particle of the fine edge is up and ready to support his fellow, and it again takes some time to spoil the grain of the blade.

Verdi Was Right. When Verdi was putting the last touches to "Il Trovatore" he was visited in his study by a privileged friend, who was one of the ablest living musteinns and critics. He was permitted to examine the score and run over the "Anvil Chorus" on the planoforte. What do you think of that?" asked "Trash!" responded the con-Verdi rubbed his hands and chuckled. "Now look at this," he said. 'Rubbish!" said the other, rolling a cigarette. The composer rose and embraced him with a burst of joy. "What do you mean?" asked the critic. "My dear friend," cried Verdi, "I have been making a popular opera. In it I resolved to please everybody except the purists, the great judges, the classicists like you. Had I pleased you I should have pleased no one else. you say assures me of success. three months 'Il Trovatore' will be sung and roared and whistled and barrel organed all over Italy." And so it

Lord Lyons. English minister at Washington during the civil war and afterward ambassador to France, was a diplomatist to the core. He was exceedingly tactful in action and had the rare art of keeping his own counsel.

When Sir Edward Blount called upon him one day at the embassy in Paris he found that a well known journalist had preceded him. The visitor was laying down the law in a loud tone, and when, after his departure, Sir Edward was received, he took the liberty of

"May I be allowed to ask if it is quite wise to discuss state secrets in such a loud tone? I heard every word that was said, my lord, as I sat in the ante-

"Ah!" said Lord Lyons. "But even then you could not bear what I said, for I said nothing."-Youth's Com-

Smithly (just returned after a long absence)—Is Brown still attentive to your daughter? Oldboy-No.

Smithly-She jilted him, then? Oldboy-No, she married him.

Before putting to sea say one prayer, before going to war say two prayers, before getting married say three pray-

Different Human Beings.

Samnel Hirsch, Esq., the wealthy and well-known Niagara Falls dry goods merchant, says: "I thank God I found Celery King, as this is the only medicine that gives me relief, and it has made a different human being of me. I suffered long from constipation, which caused headache and made me miserably sick. Now my appetite is twice as good as it was and my bowels are in perfect condition." Either herb or tablet form, 25 cents.

- You Auto See -

That your eyes aren't strained by wear ing imperfect glasses. See

O. A. JENNER,

The eye specialist,

as he has fitted over 40 pair of glasses in Reynoldsville that give satisfaction.

CITY HOTEL Parlors Reynoldsville, Pa.

KAUFMAN'S BARGAIN STORE

THIS WEEK ONLY WE WILL SELL MEN'S\$15.00, \$18.00 AND \$20.00 SUITS AT ::::::::::

\$8.98

¶ BIG LINE OF BOYS' SUITS. ALL SIZES, AT 98 CENTS.

TWE HAVE A LARGE LINE OF SHOES AND MILLINERY GOODS. :::::::::::::

Is the best and cheapest store in this section of the country.

Prove it, Ladies!



If a woman will put her feet into a pair of our

\$3.00 Shoes

-OR OUR-

\$2.50 Oxfords

She will understand why we sell so many of them. They have all the style, comfort and durability of shoes costing 50 cents more.

ROBINSON'S

Body Brussels, Tapestries, Velvets, Ingrains, Axminister, Granite, Room Sized Rugs and Art Squares. Dandy Patterns. Good Goods. . .

Furniture, Kitchen Utensils, Bedding, Gas Ranges, Go-Carts, Iron Beds, Lamps, Cradles. Anything Needed to Furnish a House.

REYNOLDSVILLE, PA. OPP. P. O.

Visiting Cards and Wedding Invitations neatly printed at The Star office. Ask to see samples.