LAWYERS ARE FOR VON MOSCHZISKER

Splendid Testimonial to the Republican Candidate.

LEADERS OF THE BAR SPEAK

Nominee For Supreme Court Justice Strongly Indorsed by Members of Legal Profession Who Know His Record.

[Special Correspondence.]

Philadelphia, Oct. 19

An unusual tribute has just been paid by members of the Philadelphia bar to Judge Robert von Moschzisker, Republican nominee for the supreme bench.

Fourteen of the most prominent practitioners, headed by the acknowledged leader of the profession, John G. Johnson, and including Attorney General M. Hampton Todd, former Attorney General Hampton L. Carson, former Judge of the Superior Court W. W. Porter, former District Attorneys George S. Graham and John C. Bell, Senator Ernest L. Tustin, Alexander Simpson, Jr., George Wharton Pepper, Owen J. Roberts, Joseph DeF. Junkin, Henry P. Brown, Samuel M. Hyneman and Francis Shunk Brown have united in an address to the members of the bar of the state in support of Judge von Moschzisker's candidacy.

It is a purely non-partisan document, as among the signers are Democrats and well-known independent voters, as well as members of the Republican party.

It is an unsolicited, genuine and sincere indorsement, prompted solely by a desire to have the citizens of the state recognize the importance of electing a thoroughly competent and absolutely trustworthy man to the highest court in the commonwealth.

Address to Pennsylvania Bar.

The address, which is sent out over the signatures of the lawyers named above, reads as follows:

To the Lawyers of Pennsylvania—

Irrespective of political affiliations we, as members of the bar of Philadelphia, knowing Judge von Moschzisker as a man, as a lawyer and as a judge, in view of his nomination for the office of associate justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, desire to express to the profession throughout the commonwealth, the opinion entertained, we believe, by this bar generally of his entire fitness for that high office.

Intelligent by nature, a close student, fond of research, with an acute, alert and discriminating mind, with an unusually retentive memory and wide experience in legal and other affairs, he is quick to comprehend, though deliberate in the maturing of his judgment. He combines with knowledge of the law, keen logic, sound judgment and clear, forcible expression.

During his six years of service upon the common pleas bench of this county he has displayed thorough conscientiousness, great industry and capacity for work, united with absolute fearlessness, freedom from narrowness or prejudice and the ability to dispatch legal business in the most practical way.

Six reversals, with almost 400 written opinions delivered, is a remarkable record, and testifies most strongly to his accuracy and the thoroughness of his grasp of facts and law.

Judge von Moschzisker has the esteem and good will of this bar and this community as a self-reliant and courageous man, as a good citizen and an able, considerate judge.

Judge Von Moschzisker's Strength.

The nomination of Judge von Moschzisker has met with popular support, and his candidacy has been growing stronger every day since the Republican convention adjourned.

The closer his record on the common pleas bench is studied, the better are his admirable qualities appreciated. Known as the "writing judge" among his colleagues on the bench, Judge von Moschzisker has long been looked upon as one of the most industrious and painstaking jurists in the state. He delights in delving into his law books and frequently works way into the night preparing his opinions, which are models of thought and accuracy of expression, and which form an important part of the jurisprudence of recent years.

Judge von Moschzisker has not been seen upon the stump in this campaign, nor will he be, and he has not even taken occasion to visit other parts of the state since his nomination, as he entertains pronounced views regarding the impropriety of a candidate for the supreme court making a canvass for votes or in any way taking part in a political campaign. He is daily engaged in the performance of his duties as a judge on the common pleas court of this city and has declined every invitation to public functions which might in any way be construed to be of a political character.

Mansey's Political Campaigning.

His Democratic opponent is C. LaRue Munson, of whom the Scranton Truth recently had this to say:

"The Democratic candidate for judge of the supreme court, C. LaRue Munson, is swinging around the state soliciting votes to put himself on the bench of the highest judicial tribunal in the commonwealth. He is going into the counties, holding conferences with the politicians of his party, and individually seeking voters.

"This is something new. The people of Pennsylvania have never before been diverted by so interesting a spectacle as a candidate for the exalted place of judge of the supreme court whirling around in a personal canvass of the state. Searching back through all the years since the adoption of the present constitution, the Democratic candidate himself would be unable to find a precedent for it. The sentiment, made and ever maintained by the people which holds high judicial office above such methods, has always been respected heretofore by those who have been honored with a nomination.

"The Democratic candidate seems to have a less exalted view of the place he seeks, and to think he can promote his cause by thrusting aside what has become an unwritten and should be an inviolable law. The duties of a judge of the supreme court are of the most delicate and responsible character—too delicate and responsible to be exposed to a compromising personal campaign for votes. The office has never been pulled down to that level, and no one has ever before thought he could pull himself up to the office by such methods.

"The Democratic candidate will not benefit by those methods now. The people of Pennsylvania have too high an appreciation of the proprieties to look with either patience or favor upon a personal canvass by a candidate for judge of the supreme court."

PENROSE ACTIVE IN CAMPAIGNING

Senator Knows Necessity of Big Republican Vote.

IMPORTANCE OF TARIFF ISSUE

Pennsylvania Must Give Emphatic Indorsement of Payne Bill and Silence the Western Tariff Tinkers.

No one better than Boies Penrose realizes the importance of the campaign now under way in Pennsylvania.

No one better than Boies Penrose appreciates the far-reaching effect of a sweeping Republican victory in this state upon national conditions and national politics, and no one better than he understands how a reduced Republican vote and a reduced Republican majority would be heralded as a lack of confidence in the policy of protection which Pennsylvania's representatives in Washington so steadfastly championed at the recent session of congress.

Senator Penrose is therefore taking an unusually active part in the present state campaign.

He has made a number of speeches and he is giving much time to assisting the Republican state organization in the effort to get a large Republican vote to the polls on Nov. 2. He attended the convention of the State League of Republican clubs at Altoona, has made several speeches in Philadelphia, expects to visit Pittsburg to address a meeting on Oct. 28, and he will then return to Philadelphia to participate in the big Republican rally arranged by the Republican Business Men's association, which is to be held in Hammerstein's Opera House, the great temple of music in the Quaker City, which for the first time will be used for a political gathering. It was only due to the prominence of the members of the Business Men's association and the interest of the merchants and manufacturers of the city in the success of the Republican ticket that the opera house was secured.

Great Tribute to Penrose.

Senator Penrose has missed no opportunity to emphasize the importance of the tariff situation to Pennsylvanians. He has just been the recipient of one of the greatest testimonials ever given an American statesman.

The observation of "Penrose day" in the textile district known as Kensington was an event in the history of Philadelphia. The senior United States senator accepted invitations to visit a number of industrial plants, and he was given ovations at every place he stopped by thousands of mill workers, as well as the proprietors of the various establishments, in recognition of his services in protecting those interests in the framing of the Payne tariff bill. Flags were flying from the homes of many of the wage earners in the mill district and the factories were gaily decked with bunting. At each stopping place men and women assembled, and after listening to a short address from him upon the subject of the tariff and the benefits that have been derived from protection, they cheered the senator lustily. Employes, both men and women, made speeches thanking him on behalf of their colleagues.

In the evening of the same day over five hundred representative manufacturers, coming from various states of the Union, assembled at the Bellevue-Stratford and lauded Senator Penrose for the part he took in the great fight for protection so recently. Representatives of the wage earners were also heard from at this gathering.

Senator Penrose is making earnest appeals to Republicans of the state to roll up a majority such as will leave no question of Pennsylvania's position on the tariff issue and be a service of notice upon revisionists that further tinkering with the tariff will not be tolerated.

The Danger of Knocking.

"The simplest proposition," said Senator Beveridge in a recent address, "must be set out with the utmost care in the wording, or misunderstanding, dissent, even anger, may result.

"Thus as a train was moving forth from a Cincinnati station a man stuck his head far out of the window.

"'Keep your head in there,' a station attendant shouted in warning, 'or it will be knocked off!'

"'Knocked off!' shouted the passenger. 'Knocked off, eh? Well, it won't be knocked off by anybody the size of you, you bandy-legged shrimp!'"—Philadelphia Record.

"My wife can cook," said the benedict, proudly.

"Don't worry! Maybe she won't," answered the bachelor.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing amendments to sections eight and twenty-one of article four, sections eleven and twelve of article five, sections two, three and fourteen of article eight, section one of article twelve, and sections two and seven of article fourteen, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania and providing a schedule for carrying the amendments into effect.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following are proposed as amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Amendment One—To Article Four, Section Eight.

Section 2. Amend section eight of article four of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—

"He shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the Constitution or by law to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen, in offices to which he may appoint, during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen, during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs or Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a judicial office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill; if the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate before their final adjournment a proper person to fill said vacancy; but in any such case of vacancy, in an elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office at the next general election, unless the vacancy shall happen within three calendar months immediately preceding such election, in which case the election for said office shall be held at the second succeeding general election. In acting on executive nominations the Senate shall sit with open doors, and, in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal," so as to read as follows:—

He shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of two thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the Constitution or by law to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen, in offices to which he may appoint during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen, during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs or Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a judicial office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill; if the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy; but in any such case of vacancy, in an elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office on the next election day appropriate to such office, according to the provisions of this Constitution, unless the vacancy shall happen within two calendar months immediately preceding such election day, in which case the election for said office shall be held on the second succeeding election day appropriate to such office. In acting on executive nominations the Senate shall sit with open doors, and, in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal.

Amendment Two—To Article Four, Section Twenty-one.

Section 3. Amend section twenty-one of article four, which reads as follows:—

"The term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be four years; of the Auditor General three years; and of the State Treasurer two years. These officers shall shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms," so as to read:—

The terms of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, the Auditor General, and the State Treasurer shall each be four years; and they shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections; but a State Treasurer, elected in the year one thousand nine hundred and nine, shall serve for three years, and his successors shall be elected at the general election in the year one thousand nine hundred and twelve, and in every fourth year thereafter. No person elected to the office of Auditor General, or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms.

Amendment Three—To Article Five, Section Eleven.

Section 4. Amend section eleven of article five, which reads as follows:—

"Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the several wards, districts, boroughs and townships at the time of the election of constables, by the qualified electors thereof, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of five years. No township, ward, district or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward or borough; no person shall be elected to such office unless he shall have resided within the township, borough, ward or district for one year next preceding his election. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants, not more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district," so as to read:—

Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the several wards, districts, boroughs or townships, by the qualified electors thereof, at the municipal election, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of six years. No township, ward, district or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward or borough; no person shall be elected to such office unless he shall have resided within the township, borough, ward or district for one year next preceding his election. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants, not more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district.

Amendment Four—To Article Five, Section Twelve

Section 5. Amend section twelve of article five of the 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.

Amendment Five—To Article Eight, Section Two.

Section 6. Amend section two of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"The general election shall be held annually on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto," so as to read:—

The general election shall be held biennially on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each even-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such election shall always be held in an even-numbered year.

Amendment Six—To Article Eight, Section Three.

Section 7. Amend section three of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"All elections for city, ward, borough and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the third Tuesday of February," so as to read:—

All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county, city, ward, borough and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such election shall always be held in an odd numbered year.

Amendment Seven—To Article Eight, Section Fourteen.

Section 8. Amend section fourteen of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service," so as to read:—

District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen biennially, by the citizens at the municipal election; but the General Assembly may require said boards to be appointed in such manner as it may by law provide. Laws regulating the appointment of said boards may be enacted to apply to cities only: Provided, That such laws be uniform for cities of the same class. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

Amendment Eight—To Article Twelve, Section One.

Section 9. Amend section 1, article twelve, which reads as follows:

"All officers, whose selection is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law," so as to read:—

All officers, whose selection is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law: Provided, That elections of State officers shall be held on a general election day, and elections of local officers shall be held on a municipal election day, except when, in either case special elections may be required to fill unexpired terms.

Amendment Nine—To Article Fourteen, Section Two.

Section 10. Amend section two of article fourteen, which reads as follows:—

"County officers shall be elected at the general elections and shall hold their offices for the term of three years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for, shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law," so as to read:—

County officers shall be elected at the municipal elections and 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 the vacancies not otherwise provided for, shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law.

Amendment Ten—To Article Fourteen, Section Seven

Section 11. Amend section seven, article fourteen, which reads as follows:—

"Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five and every third year thereafter; and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled by the court of common pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled," so as to read:—

Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven and every fourth year thereafter; and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shal 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 the elections held in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, 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.

Jet, Jet on Nearly Everything!

The demand for jet is so great that the supply is entirely inadequate and all the jet in this country has been bought up for months to come. The best jet comes from France and most of the novelties are made over there. Just at present all these novelties, from shoe buckles to earrings and collar studs, are immensely sought after. With black and white gowns, which are to be more popular than ever this year, all the jet ornaments are particularly attractive. Naturally, the blondes are especially taken with the large jet barrettes made in beautiful cut stones and even larger than the Mary Garden barrette.

The revival of the classic fashions brought the return of the earring, and the long jet pendant with a pearl or diamond at the top is always distinguished looking. There are long ropes of jet beads in the sparkling cut jet, or the dull jet of mourning, and there are jet ornaments galore for the hat and bonnet, when this is not made of bands of jet and completed with a jet spangled aigrette.

The tremendous vogue for all the imitation jewelry shows that the fashions of Louis XV. are well on their way back. For that was the heyday of paste, and even the great King himself did not disdain substituting imitation diamonds for the real in his waistcoat buttons when the financial pressure was strong.

The Louis Quinze bowknots in rhinestones and paste diamonds are set in silver and made the exact shape of the antique bowknots which were worn on the bodices by the court ladies.

Handsome combinations of rhinestones and jet are seen in ornaments for hats, the brilliancy of the rhinestone being enhanced by its sombre neighbor.

A jet set is not complete without the jet collar and bracelets which are the same wide bracelets which were popular about thirty years ago.

The cut jet brooch is no longer an emblem of mourning but may simply be worn to give the note of black necessary to one's frock, or the jetted fan is carried for the same purpose. Purses of jet and handsome jet umbrella handles, tiaras, La Vallieres, stick pins and hat pins of all kinds form some of the ways in which jet is employed, and which make it the most popular jewelry.

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NOTICE.

The Commissoners of Pike County will hereafter hold Regular Meetings the first Monday of each mo. between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m. excepting in the months when Court may be in session, and then during Court

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" 42, Local except Sun & Hol	7.35	"
" 30, Local Except Sunday	10.20	"
" 4, Daily Express	1.24	P. M.
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" 24, Way daily exc't Sund'y	3.20	"
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No 7, Daily Express	12 28	A. M.
" 47, Daily	8.35	"
" 17, Daily Milk Train	8.10	A"
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The Mind's Power.

"Zola," said a psychologist, "once wrote in a lady's album that his favorite amusement was writing and his favorite wish a sudden death. Zola died suddenly.

"And it is a strange thing," said the psychologist, "that those who prefer a sudden death usually have their preference gratified. It is one of those things which go to show the mind's mysterious power. Who knows but it is this very desire for death, quick, painless, undreaded, which actually causes that happy kind of death? The mind, you know, has a power that we have only just begun to understand."

New York's Guests.

The transient hotel population of New York is figured at 250,000 people a day. The hotel properties are valued at over $70,000,000.