

# Democratic Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., November 1, 1912.

## FARM NOTES.

—There is no month in the year when manure cannot be hauled and scattered on the fields to advantage. It is better on the land than in the stables and lots.

—As soon as possible after the small grain is harvested turn the stock into the fields to glean the waste grain and clean up the fence rows. A part of the money the land has produced still remains in the field after the grain has been harvested and removed. Animals can make available cash out of the waste crops.

—Lime, considered as the source of the element calcium, is one of the ten absolutely essential plant foods. As such it is required in only small amounts, and it is probable that nearly all soils contain enough to satisfy the direct needs of the plant, says a circular of the Purdue University, Indiana, agricultural experiment station.

The one best way to tell whether or not the soil needs lime is to try and see, and the place to try it is on the clover crop. A good plan is to apply ground limestone at the rate of two tons per acre and harrow in before sowing wheat, and in the spring sow clover as usual. The clover may fall because of orange of plant food or bad physical condition of the soil even on the limed land, so it is best to use a light application of manure in connection with the lime on a part of the limed strip. In case there is a stand of clover on both limed and unlimed land, the two areas should be harvested and weighed to determine whether or not the lime has made sufficient gain to justify its use.

Good horsemen believe in watering the animals before feeding, and never, for an hour, at least, after a meal. They also prefer the method of feeding in small quantities and often. They never work their teams hard immediately after a full meal, nor do they give a horse food in large quantities to which it is not accustomed.

It has been proved that where the above rules are adhered to, and care taken that only sound, good food is given, very little sickness or trouble is experienced with the animals. It is an undisputed fact that the majority of derangements of the digestive organs in horses are caused by mistakes in the ration, and a good regular system of feeding will do more to prevent digestive disease than anything else that might be suggested.

Under the head of colic most complaints regarding the various gastric and intestinal affections in the horse are placed, owing to the extreme difficulty to differentiate between them.

The term colic is given to a train of symptoms which horses show when they have pain in the abdomen. The pain may actually be due to a variety of causes but the symptoms shown are often similar.

Colic, as defined above, may be due to bolting food, unsuitable or improperly prepared food, sudden changes in diet, a surplus of green fodder, defective teeth and consequent imperfect mastication, watering or working severely immediately after feeding, too much food at a meal, or intestinal parasites. In the horse we distinguish two forms of colic, viz.: a spasmodic and the spasmodic.

In spasmodic colic the pain is not continuous, but there are intervals of ease between the spasms, during which the animal appears quite well until another spasm suddenly occurs. Generally the animal becomes violent, paws, stamps, kicks at its belly, lies or throws itself down, rolls, crouches in the loins when walking, stretches itself out as if trying to urinate, looks around at the sides, sweats either in patches or all over, the pulse is fast, the breathing hurried and distressed, the mucous membrane of the eye is red, but the temperature remains normal. Between spasms the animal appears quite well, and will start feeding if allowed. As the attack progresses the pains get more frequent and prolonged, and the intervals free from pain shorter. The bowels are constipated as a rule, and if the animal passes any dung it will only be a very small quantity.

Walk the animal about, and on no account permit it to lie down or roll. Give the following drench at once: Oil of peppermint, 1 drachm; aromatic spirits of ammonia, 2 ounces; linseed oil, 1 pint. Keep well shaken and drench slowly.

If relief is not obtained in an hour repeat the mixture, substituting thin gruel for the linseed oil. This may be repeated till three doses have been given, at intervals of an hour. Apply hot fomentation to the abdomen for periods of half an hour at a time, keeping the temperature of the water so high that the hand cannot be kept in it—half-odd fomentations are quite useless—mustard mixed slop in a basin with vinegar may be rubbed over the belly. Give copious enemata every hour. If, in spite of this treatment, the animal is still not relieved, give the following drench, repeating, if necessary, every three hours: Chloral hydrate, 1 ounce; thin gruel, 1 pint.

Flatulent colic is caused by the fermentation of the food in the bowels, which become distended by the resultant gases. The belly is inflated, giving the animal an unnatural round appearance, and the pain is continuous, though not so violent as in the spasmodic variety. The animal does not throw itself about so much, but appears somewhat sleepy, though uneasy and fidgety, scraping, wandering slowly around, attempting to lie down, but afraid to do so. The treatment consists in giving the following drench once: Oil of turpentine, 2 ounces; aromatic spirits of ammonia, 2 ounces; linseed oil, 1½ pints. Shake the drench very frequently while giving. Walk about and give enemata and fomentations as in spasmodic colic. If the pain is not relieved in two hours give in ounce of oil of turpentine in a pint of this gruel and repeat again in two hours if necessary. If still not relieved, give the chloral hydrate as in spasmodic colic. Relief is indicated by the free passage of wind and faeces. As an after-treatment, when the pain has subsided, feed the animal on bran mash for 24 hours. It is also best not to work the horse for two or three days. In drenching, if the animal struggles or attempts to cough, immediately lower the head. A portion of the drench may be wasted, but unless this is done, the fluid will be likely to pass down the windpipe and the horse eventually die of pneumonia.

—Subscribe for the WATCHMAN.

## If Women Only Knew

What Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has done and is doing every day, in healing female complaints and related diseases, they would not endure for another hour the disabilities imposed on them by disease. Over half a million women have testified to the cures derived from Dr. Pierce's treatment. Broken down women, worn out women and weak women, without number, have been made perfectly well by the use of "Favorite Prescription." It makes weak women strong and sick women well.

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter free of charge. All correspondence is strictly private. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

—Briggs—"I have made a will leaving my brain to the hospital, and just got an acknowledgment from the authorities.

—Lofty—"Were they pleased?"

—"Briggs—"They wrote that every little helps."

—The poultry-keeper who works for uniformity in the size, shape and color of the eggs that he markets to private customers, is sure to be well repaid for his labors.

—Subscribe for the WATCHMAN.

### Hood's Sarsaparilla.

**Rheumatism**

Inflames the joints, stiffens the muscles and in some cases causes sufferings that are almost insupportable. Hood's Sarsaparilla, which neutralizes the acid in the blood on which the disease depends and expels it.

"I had rheumatism and my limbs were swollen so I could not use them. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and it entirely cured me." Miss Mary M. Newman, Westfield, Mass.

There is no real substitute for HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA. Get it to-day in usual liquid form or chocolate tablets called Sarsatabs.—57-41

## Constitutional Amendments

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 XVII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Number One.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to article nine, section four of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, authorizing the State to issue bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollars for the improvement of the highways of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighth article thereof:

That section four of article nine, which reads as follows:

"Section 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, rebel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply casual deficiencies in revenue shall never exceed, in the aggregate at any one time, one million of dollars,"

Be amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, rebel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiencies in revenue shall never exceed, in the aggregate at any one time, one million of dollars. Provided, however, That the General Assembly, irrespective of any debt, may authorize the State to issue bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollars for the purpose of improving and rebuilding the highways of the Commonwealth.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 1.

ROBERT MCAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Two.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section seven, article three of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, so as to permit special legislation relating to:

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighth article thereof.

Amendment to Article Three, Section Seven.

Section 2. Amend section seven, article three of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:

"Section 7. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law authorizing the creation, extension, or impairing of liens:

"Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs, or school districts;

"Changing the names of persons or places;

"Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys;

"Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry or bridge companies, except for the crossing of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other State;

"Relating to cities, towns, streets or villages; or public grounds not of the State;

"Authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children;

"Locating or changing county-seats, erecting new counties, or changing county lines;

"Incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or changing their charters;

"For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting;

"Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines, borough limits or school districts;

"Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, election or school districts;

"Changing the law of descent or succession;

"Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of evidence in, any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery, or other tribunals, or providing or changing methods for the collection of debts, or the enforcing of judgments, or prescribing the effect of judicial sales of real estate;

"Regulating the fees, or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates or constables;

"Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school houses and the raising of money for such purposes;

"Fixing the rate of interest;

"Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be recited in the special enactment;

"Permitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the treasury; or exempting property from taxation;

"Regulating labor, trade, mining or manufacturing;

"Creating corporations, or amending, renewing or extending the charters thereof;

"Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege, immunity, or to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down a railroad track;"

Nor shall the General Assembly indirectly enact special or local law by the partial repeal of a general law, but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed:

Nor shall any law be passed granting powers or privileges in any case where the granting of such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same, or give the relief asked for,"—so as to read as follows:

"Section 7. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law authorizing the creation, extension, or impairing of liens:

"Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs, or school districts;

"Changing the names of persons or places;

"Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys;

"Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry or bridge companies, except for the crossing of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other State;

"Relating to cities, towns, streets or villages; or public grounds not of the State;

"Authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children;

"Locating or changing county-seats, erecting new counties, or changing county lines;

"Incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or changing their charters;

"For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting;

"Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines, borough limits or school districts;

"Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, election or school districts;

"Changing the law of descent or succession;

"Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of evidence in, any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery, or other tribunals, or providing or changing methods for the collection of debts, or the enforcing of judgments, or prescribing the effect of judicial sales of real estate;

"Regulating the fees, or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates or constables;

"Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school houses and the raising of money for such purposes;

"Fixing the rate of interest;

"Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be recited in the special enactment;

"Permitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the treasury; or exempting property from taxation;

"Regulating labor, trade, mining or manufacturing;

"Creating corporations, or amending, renewing or extending the charters thereof;

"Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege, immunity, or to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down a railroad track;"

Nor shall the General Assembly indirectly enact special or local law by the partial repeal of a general law, but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed:

Nor shall any law be passed granting powers or privileges in any case where the granting of such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same, or give the relief asked for,"—so as to read as follows:

Section 3. Amend section three of article eight, which reads as follows: "All judges of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All the election officers of the Commonwealth shall be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All the election officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the Tuesday next following the election day, and shall continue in office until the next election day, but the General Assembly by law fix a different day. Two-thirds of all the members of the General Assembly, present, shall constitute a quorum for the election of any one of these officers. Provided, That such elections shall always be held in an odd-numbered year," so as to read:

"Section 3. All judges of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All the election officers of the Commonwealth shall be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All the election officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the Monday next following the election day, and shall continue in office until the first Monday of January in the present term, whose terms of office may end in an odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly by law fix a different day. Two-thirds of all the members of the General Assembly, present, shall constitute a quorum for the election of any one of these officers. Provided, That such elections shall always be held in an odd-numbered year."

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 2.

ROBERT MCAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Section Four.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section one of article three of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, relating to taxation.

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

Section 2. Amend section one of article three of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:

"All taxes shall be uniform, upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity," so as to read as follows:

"All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity,"

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 4.

ROBERT MCAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

## Constitutional Amendments

Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry or bridge companies, except for the crossing of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other State;

"Relating to cities, towns, streets or villages; or public grounds not of the State;

"Authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children;

"Locating or changing county-seats, erecting new counties, or changing county lines;

"Incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or changing their charters;

"For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting;

"Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines, borough limits or school districts;

"Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, election or school districts;

"Changing the law of descent or succession;

"Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of evidence in, any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery, or other tribunals, or providing or changing methods for the collection of debts, or the enforcing of judgments, or prescribing the effect of judicial sales of real estate;

"Regulating the fees, or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates or constables;

"Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school houses and the raising of money for such purposes;

"Fixing the rate of interest;

"Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be recited in the special enactment;

"Permitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the treasury; or exempting property from taxation;

"Regulating labor, trade, mining or manufacturing;

"Creating corporations, or amending, renewing or extending the charters thereof;

"Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege, immunity, or to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down a railroad track;"

Nor shall the General Assembly indirectly enact special or local law by the partial repeal of a general law, but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed:

Nor shall any law be passed granting powers or privileges in any case where the granting of such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same, or give the relief asked for,"—so as to read as follows:

Section 7. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law authorizing the creation, extension, or impairing of liens:

"Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs, or school districts;

"Changing the names of persons or places;

"Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys;

"Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry or bridge companies, except for the crossing of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other State;

"Relating to cities, towns, streets or villages; or public grounds not of the State;

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Nor shall any law be passed granting powers or privileges in any case where the granting of such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same, or give the relief asked for,"—so as to read as follows:

Section 8. Amend section eight of article eight, which reads as follows: "All judges of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All the election officers of the Commonwealth shall be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All the election officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the Tuesday next following the election day, and shall continue in office until the next election day, but the General Assembly by law fix a different day. Two-thirds of all the members of the General Assembly, present, shall constitute a quorum for the election of any one of these officers. Provided, That such elections shall always be held in an odd-numbered year," so as to read:

"Section 8. All judges of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All the election officers of the Commonwealth shall be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All the election officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the Monday next following the election day, and shall continue in office until the first Monday of January in the present term, whose terms of office may end in an odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly by law fix a different day. Two-thirds of all the members of the General Assembly, present, shall constitute a quorum for the election of any one of these officers. Provided, That such elections shall always be held in an odd-numbered year."

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 5.

ROBERT MCAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Section 9.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section one of article three of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, relating to taxation.

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

Section 2. Amend section one of article three of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:

"All taxes shall be uniform, upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity," so as to read as follows:

"All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity,"

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 6.

ROBERT MCAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Section 10.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section one of article three of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, relating to taxation.

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

Section 2. Amend section one of article three of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:

"All taxes shall be uniform, upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity," so as to read as follows:

"All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity,"

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 7.

ROBERT MCAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Section 11.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section one of article three of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, relating to taxation.

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

Section 2. Amend section one of article three of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:

"All taxes shall be uniform, upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity," so as to read as follows:

"All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity,"

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 8.

ROBERT MCAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Section 12.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section one of article three of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, relating to taxation.

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

Section 2. Amend section one of article three of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:

"All taxes shall be uniform, upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity," so as to read as follows:

"All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity,"

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 9.

ROBERT MCAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Section 13.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section one of article three of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, relating to taxation.

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

Section 2. Amend section one of article three of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:

"All taxes shall be uniform, upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity," so as to read as follows:

"All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity,"

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 10.

ROBERT MCAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Section 14.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section one of article three of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, relating to taxation.

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

Section 2. Amend section one of article three of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:

"All taxes shall be uniform, upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity," so as to read as follows:

"All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity,"

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 11.

ROBERT MCAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Section 15.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section one of article three of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, relating to taxation.

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

Section 2. Amend section one of article three of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:

"All taxes shall be uniform, upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity," so as to read as follows:

"All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity,"

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 12.

ROBERT MCAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

### Fine Job Printing.

## FINE JOB PRINTING

—A SPECIALTY—

AT THE

### WATCHMAN OFFICE.

There is no style of work, from the cheapest "DODGER" to the finest

### BOOK WORK,

that we can not do in the most satisfactory manner, and at prices consistent with the class of work. Call on or communicate with this office.

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BENEFITS:

\$5,000 death by accident.  
5,000 loss of both hands.  
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25 per week, total disability, (limit 52 weeks)  
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Larger or smaller amounts in proportion. Any person, male or female, engaged in a preferred occupation, including house keeping, over eighteen years of age of good moral and physical condition may insure under this policy.

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We pay 3 per cent interest on savings and cheerfully give you any information at our command concerning investments you may desire to make.

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A Set of Harness in Nickel or Imitation Rubber, at..... \$12.85 This harness is equal to any \$15 set on the market.

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To insure prompt shipment money should accompany order. A cut of the harness will be mailed upon request.

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