## Democratic Watchman.

Bellefante, Pa., August 11, 1922.

#### WHAT REALLY MATTERS.

It matters little where I was born, Or if my parents were rich or poor, Whether they shrank from the cold world's scorn,

Or walked in the pride of wealth secure; But whether I live an honest life, And hold my integrity firm in my clutch, I tell you, my brother, as plain as I can, It matters much!

It matters little how long I stay In a world of sorrow, sin and care; Whether in youth I am called away, Or live till my bones and pate are bare! But whether I do the best I can To soften the weight of adversity's

touch On the faded cheek of my fellowman,

It matters much!

It matters little where be my grave, Or on the land or on the sea, By pouring brook, 'neath stormy wave, It matters little or naught to me; But whether the Angel of Death comes

down And marks my brow with His loving

touch, As one that shall wear the victor's crown, It matters much !-- Ex.

#### ARE BUSINESS-LIKE

#### MARRIAGES JUSTIFIABLE?

By L. A. Miller.

The question is often asked, why is it that there are more unhappy mar-riages now than in former times? Are there more?

NASH ROAD TEST LEAVES It must be remembered that the facilities for hearing of them have been increased to such an extent, and the greediness of the people, and of news-papers for news of this character is so much greater than it was a half century ago, that a dozen cases of domestic infelicity are heard of now, where, under the old style, not more than one would have become public property. In those days marriage was more of a commercial transaction than it is facturing equipment as are the batnow, which had a tendency to create tery of electric furnaces in the heatuncongenial alliances. It was an old treating department and the marvelcustom, brought from the mother country, where it continues to the present time. Parents did the matchmaking. The social and financial features were the ones they looked after most carefully, leaving cupid to shoot in vain. In some respects the commercial marriage was a good one; at least it had the advantage of being line, does not satisfy The Nash Motor planned on a business-like basis.

The whole affair was talked over company. Before a Nash car is shipped to a dealer to be turned over by him to the buyer the company makes coolly and dispassionately by the parents, much as if they were bartering a piece of property; love being one of sure by first hand information that the smallest considerations in the transaction. The prospective husbard Thus after the Nash Six leaves the transaction. The prospective husband was awarded a dowery, or bonus for taking the girl off the father's hands. This bonus was expected to be a fair share of the old man's wealth. As where in the hands of a mechanic, un-American as this custom is, it had trained by long experience to detect a deep hold here, and it is only within the slightest indication of improper a recent period that wives have not functioning of any part of the car, it been expected to bring something more than their hearts and a few suits the tester after dr to the circ of clothes to their new homes. In the rural districts it is yet the custom for the parents to give each daughter a cow, a feather bed, and a times, frequently alternating these horse and saddle in many instances. And where the parents were well fixed they gave more. The country bride usually has the making of her own match. She is aided and abetted more or less, however, by her mother and all the neighbor women, except such as have daughters who are on the same trail. One reason that country girls are allowed to have so much say in the matter is that if they should ever rue their bargains they cannot jaw their parents about it. As a rule, however, they do not rue it, since they are not so ant to make mistakes as city or town girls, because they are not so helpless and dependent. If their husbands meet with reverses they can take a hand in managing affairs; or if they turn out to be worthless they can hustle for themselves. They do not expect to recline on beds of roses when they get houses of their own to manage, consequently they are not disappointed when they find the new life but little different from that they left. The bachelor and maid, who are such from choice, are true philosophers. They cannot see the advantages of changing a tolerable condition for one that may be intolerable, or at least no better than their present one. They are free to come and go as they please; to indulge their tastes without hindrance and to enjoy the society of whomsoever may be agreeable without fear of exciting jealousy. Why should our bachelor friend deny himself the many pleasures he would have to forego were he to marry? As it is, he is never at a loss for the society of ladies, whereas, if he had a wife the chances are she would soon lose her taste for going out and enjoying life as she did before marriage. She would be exacting about his return at all times and hold him to strict account of his whereabouts when out of her sight. This is extremely annoying to a man, and it will drive him into forbidden paths sooner than almost anything else. The silliest part of this howl against bachelors is the demand for compulsory marriage. Voluntary marriage is often bad enough, dear knows; but and fyke and dip nets. how much worse would compulsory marriage be? What is the result of the instances where it is practiced! Most miserable! Learning to love is all bosh, a delusion and a snare. One may learn to admire, but not to love. If there is not a natural affinity there can be no love, any more than there can be a union of oil and water. These can be agitated until they mix, but when allowed to become quiet they separate and are still oil and water. Compulsory marriage is a travesty on a sacred rite, a sin against God and man, a shame to any people. In the first place it requires two persons to swear falsely, to perjure hemselves; and in the second place it cuts two persons off from society and blights their lives. The married state is the gravitates toward it naturally and is outspoke you?"

#### aided in reaching it by the customs of COMBINATION LAND AND society, when he enters it deliberate-ly and with the intention to be useful WATER VEHICLE.

and happy in it, he will be, provided Numerous attempts have been made to combine in one vehicle, a hybrid type that would have the characterishe is supported in his determination by the one whom he has chosen to be tics of the automobile, when traveling his confidant, companion and partner. In olden times when a couple were married they considered themselves bound by holy ties and felt that it would be a sin indeed to violate even in the water. Naturally any attempt ful consideration of engineering prin-indection that are not different to solve the problem involves a care-married they considered to violate even ful consideration of engineering prin-different to solve that are not different to solve the problem involves a care-married they considered to violate even ful consideration of engineering prin-different to solve that are not different to solve the problem involves a care-married they considered to violate even ful consideration of engineering prin-different to solve the problem involves a care-married they considered to violate even ful consideration of engineering prin-different to solve the problem involves a care-married to violate even ful consideration of engineering prin-different to solve the problem involves a care-married to violate even ful consideration of engineering prin-different to solve the prin-married to violate even ful consideration of engineering prinon land, and a motor boat, when used ful consideration of engineering prin-ciples, that are not diffiuclt to apply in

down. They made due allowance for five miles an hour, and can also be the weaknesses of each other and bore used in the water owing to the watereach other's burdens. Paul said to tight construction of the body and mo-Timothy that it was better not to tor compartment, where it will attain speeds of eight or nine miles an hour. marry. He evidently did not mean marry. He evidently did not mean that for all classes of men, but for such as Timothy and himself. Their calling required them to lead rambling, unsettled lives. It is better for

The common power plant is used any man not to marry until he is setfor propulsion, both on land and in tled down. If he must wander from the water. When the vehicle is opplace to place, he had better do it erating in the water the propeller alone. The man who is away from placed at the front end of the car is home a great deal cannot become at-tached to it as closely as he ought. It is not home to him when he returns that it is rotated at the required once a month, or two or three times a speed. What is the rear end of the year. He is merely a visitor, and he car on land becomes the bow of the feels that he is only such. To enjoy boat in the water. The steering is aca home one must become acclimated complished by the same steering gear, to it, feel drawn towards it, and have as disks attached to the front wheels perform the functions of rudders on a a desire to return to it whenever sep-arated from it. The man who is at boat. While this type of vehicle is provided with a chain drive, it is said home wherever he hangs up his hat, that new models are to be equipped with a completely enclosed shaft-gear has no home at all. Neither has the man whose presence is not a source of drive system that will not be affected by water, inasmuch as the parts will revolve in oil-tight and water-proof housings. The arrangement of the ax-NOTHING TO CHANCE. les and auxiliary parts is such that if the vehicle is to be used for any length of time in the water they can be re-A circular road, one-half mile in

liameter, which lies just back of the moved and their impending action or long rows of saw tooth buildings that resistance be eliminated, which will comprise the Kenosha factory of The give the craft more speed.

Nash Motor company typifies the fact that in the production of Nash cars nothing is "left to chance." That road is just as much an art of Nash manususpension mechanism, at the same time it does not offer as much resistance as its appearance would indicate. ous drop hammers of the forge shop. The fact that close inspection fol-lows each operation throughout the factory in the manufacture of parts that go into the completed car and that each part is reinspected after it bas hear assembled with a conventional construction. It has been assembled with a conventional construction. It that bas hear assembled with a conventional construction. It that bas hear assembled with a conventional construction. It that bas hear assembled with a conventional construction. It that bas hear assembled with a conventional construction. It that bas hear assembled with a conventional construction. It that bas hear assembled with a conventional construction. It that bas hear assembled with a conventional construction. It that bas hear assembled with a conventional construction. It that bas hear assembled with a conventional construction. It that bas hear assembled with a conventional construction. It that bas hear assembled with a conventional construction. It that bas hear assembled with a conventional construction. It tark of Agriculture Fred Reserves of the section of the has been assembled with a co-ordinate part, and that the entire car is in-spected after it leaves the assembly ual form.—Reformatory Record.

#### COAL AS A TYRANT.

Coal is the food of industry. Take away the nourishment, unless some other nutrition may be supplied, industry will shrivel and decay. Considering the enormous consumption of fuel in this country the wonder is that the curtailment of production for immediately out on the testing road, over seventeen weeks, or one-third of a year, has not caused a greater derangement of the business world. There is not a village or hamlet in the entire country which has not been consuming coal during the period from April 1, when the strike began, Acts similar to the one mentioned The tester after driving the car out and if one looks at the smoke stacks of a great city and glances at the steam being emitted from the pipes of the tall skyscrapers, if he reflects that every trolley car, every steam train, every electric light, postulates a sup-ply of coal, he will obtain some comprehension of our dependence upon this commodity. It is remarkable that the stocks on hand April 1, coupled with the meager output of some bituminous mines, have sufficed to keep the country moving ahead at almost normal speed for so long a period. Trouble due to the lack of fuel first developed in the steel and iron industry, because that is the greatest consumer, but even then it was not because of the lack of production or storage at certain points, but for the reason that fuel was not transported with customary regularity, owing to a strike of a class of railroad workers. When iron furnaces could not obtain coke they had to go out of blast and for lack of supplies of pig iron, puddling furnaces which prepare the metal for rolling mills had to shut down. Step by step from process to process and department to department insufficient supplies of fuel would progressively prostrate the whole industrial system until work upon every new building would have to stop and every mill and factory would become quies cent. What sort of satisfaction can there be in one class of workers throwing out of employment all other workers in order to gain personal ends? The protracted strike will bring results which were never anticipated and which will make the country less dependent upon coal. There is such a thing as "white coal," that is water power, which may be utilized to generate electric current for distribution over a great area to supply power, light and heat. Perhaps the coal strike will have advanced the electrical era a half century. Congress will be apt to get busy on water power projects which it has only tackled heretofore in a half-hearted way. The petroleum industry is complaining of over-production, but new means will be found to make use of oil for fuel purposes, and gas, both natural and artificial, will be brought into greater play to supply heat.—Philadelphia In-

#### FARM NOTES.

-In 1919 Pennsylvania ranked first in the number of cattle and calves slaughtered, also, beef, veal and pork sold as meat and meat products. -Pennsylvania in 1919 sold 25,725,-

546 pounds of farm-made butter and

the smallest vow they had taken. They became resigned to the fate they had chosen, and "come weal, come woe," they considered it a sacred duty to they considered they considered they considered they considered they considered they considered they they considered they co soap in the spray spreads and sticks this spray efficiently on the waxy sur-face of the berries.

-Snails are becoming more abundant in small gardens and about city and suburban houses. Of those submitted many are found to be the large spotted garden snail. These are seldom in evidence during the day time and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows: as for they hide under boards and simi-

from two cows, which recently died suddenly in Northampton county. Ar-senic was found in both specimens, showing that the death of the animals had been caused by this poison. The information furnished was to the effect that a railroad, running through a farm, had sprayed its right of way with an Insecticide to kill or eradi-cate weeds. One of the cows broke through the fence and grazed along the right of way and another cow drank water from a brook, which had been contaminated as a result of the recent heavy rains, washing the Insecticides from the railroad bed, both cows dying within twenty-four hours after ingesting the poisons.

-The enforcement of the dog law the Pennsylvania Department of Ag-riculture, develops almost daily a hu-manitarian side that should appeal to every dog lover in the State. Secre-tary of Agriculture Fred Rasmussen has repeatedly instructed the field agents in charge of the work that the dog's life is not to be the toll exacted

tor the negligence of the owner in failing to comply with the law. The field agents frequently go much further, however, in a manner of in-stances finding homes for good dogs. A physician in Harrisburg recently ordered a valuable blooded Airedale destroyed because the dog destroyed property belonging to neighbors. An agent of the Bureau of Animal Indus-try, instead of having the dog killed try, instead of having the dog killed, found an excellent home for it on a farm, in the southern section of the

P ROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THE COM-MONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, AT THE ELECTION TO BE HELD ON TUESDAY, NOVEM-BER 7, 1922. BY THE GENERAL AS-SEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSU-ANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

#### Number One.

#### A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section one (1) of article fifteen (XV) of the Con-stitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Com-monwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amend-ment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof thereof :--

That section one of article fifteen, which reads as follows:

"Section 1. Cities may be chartered whenever a majority of the electors of any town or borough having a population of at least ten thousand shall vote at any general election in favor of the same," be and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

· BERNARD J. MYERS, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

# P ROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THE COM-MONWEALTH, 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 PURSU-ANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

#### Number One-A. A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to article seven-teen, section eight, of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, authorizing the granting of free passes or passes at a discount to clergymen.

That section eight of article seventeen, which reads as follows:

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

NUMBER 2-A.

JOINT RESOLUTION Proposing an amendment to article nine, section four, of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Section 1. Be it resolved by the Sen-Section 1. Be it resolved by the Sen-ate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in Gen-eral Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of Penn-sylvania be, and the same is hereby, pro-posed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:— That section four of article nine, which reads as follows: 5-A. SO reactive weakening their health so that they easily become infected with other diseases. They are known as the common bot fly and the chin bot fly. The common bot fly lays its eggs on the shoulders and legs of the horse, while the chin bot fly lays most of its eggs on the hairs of the throat and on the chin and lips. To avoid trouble from these pests the eggs should be clipped off; do this once a week so that none will hatch. The eggs are yellow, are fastened to the hairs and usually are deposited close together. Be sure to look on the under side of the throat and chin for or on benait of the state, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasions, suppress insurrection, de-fend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply de-ficiencies in revenue shall never exceed, in the aggregate at any one time, one mil-lion 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 Common-wealth: Provided further, however, That the General Assembly, irrespective of any debt, may authorize the State to issue bonds to the amount of thirty-five millions of dollars for the payment of compensation to certain persons from this State who served in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States, during the World War, between the sixth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen. ance Advernier, one thousand time hundred and eighteen.
Section 2. Said proposed amendment shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the State, at the general election to be held on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in the year inneteen hundred and twenty-four, for the purpose of deciding upon the approval and ratification or the rejection of said amendment. Said election shall be opened, held, and closed upon said election is directed to be opened, held, and closed upon said election is directed to be opened, held, and closed upon said election is directed to be opened, held, and closed upons so the laws of Pennsylvania governing elections. Such amendment shall be printed upon the ballots in the form and manner prescribed by the election laws of Pennsylvania, and shall in all respects conform to the requirement of such laws.
A true copy of Joint Resolution No. and eighteen.

fend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply de-ficiencies in revenue shall never exceed, in the aggregate at any one time, one mil-lion dollars: Provided, however, That the General Assembly, irrespective of any debt, may authorize the State to issue bonds, to the amount of fifty mil-lions of dollars, for the purpose of im-proving and rebuilding the highways of the Commonwealth," 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, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, de-ficiencies in revenue shall never exceed in the aggregate at any one time, one million dollars: Provided, however, That the General Assembly, irrespective of any debt, may authorize the State to issue bonds, to the amount of one hundred mil-lions of dollars, for the purpose of im-proving and rebuilding the highways of the Commonwealth.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 3-A.

BERNARD J. MYERS, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

#### Number Four-A.

#### A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Sen-ate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in Gen-eral Assembly met, and it is hereby en-acted by the authority of the same. That the following amendment to section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with provisions of the eight-eenth article thereof:— That section one of article fourteen

That section one of article fourteen, which reads as follows:

which reads as follows: "Section 1. County officers shall con-sist of sheriffs, coroners, prothonotaries, registers of wills, recorders of deeds, com-missioners, treasurers, surveyors, auditors or controllers, clerks of the courts, district attorneys, and such others as may, from time to time, be established by law; and no sheriff or treasurer shall be eligible for the term next succeeding the one for which he may be elected," be amended so as to read as follows: Section 1. County officers shall consist

as to read as follows: Section 1. County officers shall consist of sheriffs, coroners, prothonotaries, regis-ters of wills, recorders of deeds, com-missioners, treasurers, surveyors, audit-ors or controllers, clerks of the courts, dis-trict attorneys, and such others as may, from time to time, be established by law; and no sheriff, except sheriffs in counties having a population of less than fifty thousand inhabitants, and no treasurer shall be eligible for the term next suc-ceeding the one for which he may be elected.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 4-A.

BERNARD J. MYERS, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

#### Number 5-A.

# A JOINT RESOLUTION

A JOINT RESOLUTION Proposing an amendment to article nine, section one, of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, so as to permit the exemption from taxation of real and personal property owned, occupied, or used by any branch or post or camp of the Grand Army of the Re-public, the Spanish-American War Vet-erans, of Foreign Wars, and the Mili-tary Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Com-monwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met. That the following amend-ment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania is hereby proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:--

That section one of article nine be amended so as to read as follows: All taxes shall be uniform, upon the same class of subjects, within the terri-torial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws; but the General As under general laws; but the General As-sembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious wor-ship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, institu-tions of purely public charity, and real and personal property owned, occupied, and used by any branch, post or camp of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines. marines.

speed, then in second and finally into high. He circles the road many speeds and as frequently going into the reverse.

happiness in his domicile.

If he detects the slightest inaccuracy in the functioning of any part he takes the car to the "hospital," a special adjusting department where the trouble is immediately remedied. The car is then taken out again by the tester and driven over the track to make absolutely sure that it is in perfect condition.

#### Freshman Quota at Penn State is Nearly Filled.

Except in the schools of agriculture and mining and in the department of architectural engineering, the quota of 1000 Freshmen authorized by the Board of Trustees to be admitted this fall to The Pennsylvania State College is almost filled, according to an announcement made recently by Professor A. H. Espenshade, registrar of the college. Applicants of high scholastic standing may still secure admission into the courses previously

mentioned. There has been an overwhelming demand for courses in electrical and mechanical engineering and in the iberal arts school. The quota that could be admitted to the business course has been filled for some time. More than three times the number of women students who can be accommodated in the college dormitories have already applied for admission. The

recently announced plans of President John M. Thomas for expansion of the college into the Pennsylvania State University to care for 10.000 men and women students, will enable the college to admit all qualified Pennsylvania boys and girls who may apply for an education at their State university.

#### 25,000 Persons Get Special Fishing Permits.

More than 25,000 permits have been ssued by the State Department of Fisheries for use of such special fishing devices, such as the outline, spear and gig, burr hook, loop and snare Numerous inquiries are being made

quirer. in regard to the use of the fish basket or eel rack which will come in season on August 15. The rush for permits has almost swamped the departmental forces

which have been working over time to keep the applications up to date. Numerous applications have to be returned because of failure of applicants to give their license number.

#### Hard to Believe.

The wife was greatly pleased with her success at the womaan's meeting. On her return home she said to her husband: "Yes, I was absolutely outspoken at the meeting this afternoon."

natural state for man, and the one he should aim to reach and to honor. He is guided toward it by instinct, said. "Who in the world was it that

#### An Unsolicited Order.

A group of men were sitting about the writing table of a small town hotel. One was preparing his expense account, and another, noticing the

amounts, expressed surprise. "It's this way," explained the salesman. "My business is largely sociable-keeping our customers entertained—and consequently I have to carry an expensive supply of liquor

with me," he concluded with a wink. There immediately arose a man unsteady of feet, and approaching the speaker, said: "Fren', don't know what you sell, and don't care. But you can take my order right now."-Judge.

-Subscribe for the "Watchman." rid of this irritating substance.

Acts similar to the one mentioned above are doing much to create sentiment in favor of the new dog law and are in a large measure responsible for the general observance of the law which is shown in the records.

-There are two bot flies that infest the stomach and intestines of horses causing them much annoyance and greatly weakening their health that they easily become infected with other diseases. They are known as

under side of the throat and chin for the eggs as well as on the chest and egs

The use of repellents has been successful. One such repellent is made from equal parts of pine tar and lard. This is rubbed on the parts of the body where egg laying usually is done, the eggs will then probably be placed where they are not reached by the horse with his mouth. A two per cent. iss creolin compound has been effective as have the coal tar disinfectants and kerosene oil applied every two weeks. A cloth slightly moistened with kersene should be kept handy about the stable and used to rub over the eggs attached to the horses legs.

-Poison ivy is claiming scores of victims in every rural community in Pennsylvania at this season of the year and to answer the many inquiries that are received, the Department of Agriculture is preparing for publica-tion a circular on the subject. In the circular are listed sixteen remedies that are claimed to have been used with success by various persons.

The most effective method of combatting ivy poisoning for most people is the use of hot water and soap. When the rash first appears and begins to itch, wash in several changes of hot water, using freely of strong 2-A. The water

pumice stone each time the soap is applied, the irritating oil will be more

This treatment often clears up the entire poisoned area at one time although small areas of irritation may be left. This treatment, which somewhat drastic for tender skins should only be used in early stages It has the great advantage of minimizing the spread to other parts of

The main features in the treatment are first, the use of a soap which contains free alkali, as the laundry soaps fectively; third, scrubbing with pumice stone to further assist in getting

BERNARD J. MYERS, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

#### Number 3-A. A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to article nine roposing an amenument to article nine section four, of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, au-thorizing the State to issue bonds to the amount of one hundred millions of dollars for the improvement of the high-ways of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Sen-ate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in Gen-eral Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of Penn-sylvania be, and the same is hereby, pro-posed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:--That section four of article nine, which

reads as follows:

Tends as follows:"Section 4. No debt shall be created<br/>by or on behalf of the State, except to<br/>supply casual deficiencies of revenue,<br/>repel invasion, suppress isurrection, de-A true copy of Joint Resolution No.7-A.BERNARD J. MYERS,<br/>67-31-13 Secretary of the Commonwealth.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. BERNARD J. MYERS.

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

#### Number 6-A.

#### A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section one, article nine, of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in Gen-eral Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accord-ance with the provisions of the eight-enth aritcle thereof:-

eenth aritcle thereof:--That section one of article nine, which reads as follows: "All taxes shall be uniform, upon the same class of subjects, within the ter-ritorial 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 in-situitions of purely public charity;" be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows: All taxes shall be uniform, upon the

All taxes shall be uniform, upon the same class of subjects, within the terri-torial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws; but subjects of tax-ation may be classified for the purpose of laying graded and progressive taxes, and, in the case of inheritance and income taxes, exemptions may be granted; and 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 corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 6-A.

BERNARD J. MYERS.

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number 7-A.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to article three (III) of the Constitution of the Com-monwealth of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in Gen-eral Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of Penn-sylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eight-eenth article thereof:--

That article three be amended by add-ing thereto the following:

ing thereto the following: Section 34. The Legislature shall have power to classify counties, cities, bor-oughs, school districts, and townships according to population, and all laws passed relating to each class, and all laws passed relating to, and regulating procedure and proceedings in court with reference to, any class, shall be deemed general legislation within the meaning of this Constitution; but counties shall not be divided into more than seven classes, school districts into not more than five classes, and boroughs into not more than three classes. A true copy of Joint Resolution No.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 7-A.

the body.

generally do; second, the use of very hot water to make the soap penetrate and wash out the oily ivy poison ef-

easily removed.

## laundry soap each time. should be as hot as possible. If the rash is scrubbed well with