LIME FOR SOILS

Erop Growth Indicative of Condition of the Soil-Lime is Important for Growing Leguminous Crops-Manure Spreader May Be Used for Applying Lime

Mr. O. C. Rostel, Marble, Washington, writes as follows: "Please let me know if our mountains of lime rock here in Stevens county could be utilized for commercial fertilizer by

grinding it fine without first burning. Unburned but finely ground lime-stone is best for correcting soil acidity. The use of lime on soils is beneficial in places where calcium is deficient. Some crops require more calcium than This is especially true of others. clovers, alfalfa, and other leguminous Crops.

Whether the soil requires calcium depends upon its condition, and this can be determined by one of two methods — either by a close examination of the plant growth or by the use of litmus paper. If you find horse sorrel present in large quantities it indicates that your soil requires calcium; also, if clovers do not grow well that is an indication that cal-

cium is lacking. By the use of litmus papers, which may be purchased at almost any drug store, you will be able to determine whether your soil is acid. Take a small quantity of moist soil and press it around the paper for ten or fifteen minutes. If the blue paper is turned to a pinkish or reddish color, it will indicate that your soil is acid and an application of lime will be beneficial. There are several (at least ten) forms of commercial lime on the market. The best form to use is finely ground limestone. First: because it is cheapest. and, second: the effect on the humus is not so serious as with other forms of lime—especially caustic or quick lime. The action of finely ground limestone in its attack on the regetable matter is less noticeable than with other forms of lime. The amounts to apply depend on how badly your soil requires calcium, and also upon the available supply of lime-stone. We have known of instances where as high as eight tons have been applied to the acre with good results and as low as a ton or a ton and a half No. 1. has been used very satisfactorily. The usual amount varies from three to six tons to the acre. This material should be supplied to the surface after the seed bed is prepared, and harrowed in by the use of a peg-tooth or disk harrow. It may be scattered by the use of a manure spreader; in fact, this is the usual machine for applying finely ground limestone.

DESTROYING GRASSHOPPERS

Reply to Jacob Mathiason, Walnut Grove, Minn. "Please send me by mail directions for killing grasshoppers.

Before attempting to give a remedy for the grasshopper plague, a few words in regard to its early stages of spowth will not be out of place. In order for the grasshopper to multiply to any extent, the soil in which the eggs are laid must be undisturbed and there must be an abundance of food available. The most favorable con-dition for grasshopper development seems to be found in the alfalfa sections of the west. Where it is possible, one of the best preventive measures is to cultivate the ground. The soil need not be disturbed below the first two inches of surface, for most of the eggs are deposited very shallow. We fully realize that in many cases this cannot be done so as to completely destroy the grasshopper, but where it is possible to plow and cultivate in the the number can be greatly de-

creased. There are two ways of destroying the adult or grown grasshopper. One is by the use of the hopper dozer. Various forms are in use, but one that has given very good satisfaction can be built of sheet iron, ten or twelve feet long, and about twenty-six inches wide, with a board across the back, against which the grasshoppers will ly and then fall into the bottom of the hopper dozer. The bottom of the hopper dozer should be made water tight, se that a quantity of water may be poured into it, also a small quantity of kerosene. The hopper dozer should be

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMIT-TED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR AP-PROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYL-VANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY OR-DER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSU-ANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Number One. A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to article nine, section four, of the Constitu-tion of the Commonwealth of Penn-sylvania, authorizing the State to issue bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollars for the improve-ment of the highways of the Com-monwealth. monwealth.

monwealth. 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 Constitu-tion of the Commonwealth of Pennsyl-vania be, and the same is hereby, pro-posed, in accordance with the eigh-teenth article thereof:— That section four of article nine, which reads as follows: "Section 4. No debt shall be creat-

which reads as follows: "Section 4. No debt shall be creat-ed by or on behalf of the State, ex-cept to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress in-surrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiency in rev-enue shall never exceed, in the aggre-grate at any one time, one million of grate at any one time, one million of dollars," be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 4. No debt shall be created Section 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of rev-enue, repel invasion, suppress insur-rection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt creat-ed to supply deficiencies in revenue shall never exceed, in the aggregate at any one time, one million of dol-lars: Provided, however, 'nat the General Assembly, irrespective of any debt, may authorize the State to issue bonds to the amount of fifty millions debt, may authorize the State to issue bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollars for the purpose of improv-ing and rebuilding the highways of the Commonwealth. A true copy of Joint Resolution

ROBERT MCAFEE

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Two.

A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to section seven, article three of the Constitu-tion of Pennsylvania, so as to per-mit special legislation regulating labor.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amend-ment to the Constitution of the Com-monwealth of Pennsylvania, in ac-cordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof. Amend-ment to Article Three, Section Seven, article three of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as fol-lows:-lows:-

"Section 7. The General Assembly

"Bection 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."

school districts: "Changing the names of persons or

places: "Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases: "Authorizing the laying out, open-

"Authorizing the laying out, open-ing, altering, or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys: "Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry or bridge compan-ies, except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form bounda-ries between this and any other State: State:

Vacating roads, town plats, streets

"Vacating roads, town plats, streets or alleys: "Relating to cemeteries, graveyards, or public grounds not of the State: "Authorizing the adoption or legiti-mation of children:

mation of children: "Locating or changing county-seats, erecting new counties, or changing county lines: "Incorporating cities, towns, or vil-lages, or changing their charters: "For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting: "Granting divorces: "Erecting new townships or bor-oughs, changing township lines, bor-ough limits, or school districts: "Creating offices, or prescribing the

"Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in coun-ties, cities, boroughs, townships, elec-tion or school districts: "Changing the law of descent or measured.

ciation or individual any special or ex-clusive privilege or immunity, or to any corporation, association or indi-vidual the right to lay down a railroad track. "Nor shall the General Assembly in-

"Nor shall the General Assembly in-directly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of a general law; but laws repealing local or spec-ial acts may be passed: "Nor shall any law be passed grant-ing powers and privileges in any case where the granting of such powers and privileges shall have been provid-ed for hy general law, nor where the

and privileges shall have been provid-ed for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same or give the relief asked for."— 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, cittes, townships, wards, boroughs, or school districts: Changing the names of persons or

Changing the names of persons or

places: Changing the venue in civil or crim-Authorizing the laying out, opening, Authorizing the laying roads, high-

Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, or maintaining roads, high-ways, streets or alleys: Relating to ferries or bridges, or in-corporating ferry or bridge compan-ies, except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form bounda-ries between this and any other State. Vacating roads, town plats, streets or alleys: or alleys:

Relating to cemeteries, graveyards, or public grounds not of the State: Authorizing the adoption, or legiti-mation of children:

Authorizing the adoption, or legita-mation of children: Locating or changing county-seats, erecting new counties or changing county lines: Incorporating cities, towns or vill-ages, by changing their charters: For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting. Granting divorces: Erecting new townships or bor-ough limits or school districts: Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in coun-ties, cities, boroughs, townships, elec-tion or school districts: Changing the law of descent or suc-

Changing the law of descent or suc-

cession: Regulating the practice or jurisdic-Regulating the practice or jurisdic-tion of, or changing the rules of evi-dence in, any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, jus-tices of the peace, sherifs, commis-sioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery or other tribunals, or pro-viding or changing methods for the collection of debts, or the enforcing of judgments or prescribing the efof 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 pub-

Regulating the management of pub-lic 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 enact-ment:

to be recited in the special enact-ment: Remitting fines, penalties and for-feitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the treasury: Exempting property from taxation: Regulating labor, trade, mining or manufacturing; but the legislature may regulate and fix the wages or salarles, the hours of work or labor, and make provision for the protection, welfare and safety of persons employand make provision the picetain, welfare and safety of persons employ-ed by the State, or by any county, city, borough, town, township school district, village, or other civil di-vision of the State, or by any contract-or or sub-contractor performing work, labor or services for the State, or for any county, city, borough town, townany county, city, borough, town, town-ship, school district, village or other civil division thereof: Creating corporations, or amending, renewing or extending the charters

thereof

Granting to any corporation, asso-ciation, or individual any special or exclusive privilege or immunity, or to any corporation, association, or in-dividual the right to lay down a rail-word track.

road track: Nor shall the General Assembly in-Nor shall the General Assembly in-directly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of a general law; but laws repealing local or spec-ial acts may be passed: Nor shall any law be passed grant-ing powers or privileges in any case

ing powers or privileges in any case where the granting of such powers and privileges shall have been pro-vided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same or give the relief asked for. A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 2.

ROBERT MCAFEE.

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

ough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, snam be near on the municipal election day; namely, the The monicipal election day; hamely, the Thready next following the first Mon-day of November in each odd-number-ed year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each nearest for a second the second second second second the second nouse consenting thereto: Provided, That such election. 1 l be held in Provided fur-for the courts districts holdn odd-numbere an odd-numbered year. Provided fur-ther, That all judges for the courts of the several judicial districts hold-ing office at the present time, whose terms of office may end m an odd-numbered year, shall continue to hold hear offices much the for a standar of

their offices until the first Monday of January in the next succeeding even-numbered year. A true copy of Concurrent Resolu-tion No. 3.

ROBERT MCAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Four.

A JOINT RESOLUTION. Propesing an amendment to section one of article nine of the Consti-tution of Pennsylvania, relating to Laxation.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvatia in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amend-ment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in ac-cordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

eighteenth article thereof:— Section 2. Amend section one of article nine 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 levy-ing 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 incitiu-

places of burial not used or heid for private or corporate profit, and intitu-tions of purely public charity," so as to read 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 col-lected under general laws, and the subjects of taxation may be classified for the purpose of laying graded or progressive taxes; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, ex-empt from taxation public property empt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or cor-porate profit, and institutions of pure-ly public charity.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 4. ROBERT MCAFEE.

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Five

A JOINT RESOLUTION. Proposing an amendment to the Con-stitution of Pennsylvania. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Com-monwealth of Pennsylvania in Gener-al Assembly met. That the follow-ing is nonceed as an amendment to

ing is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania, in

accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:--

Article IX. Section⁷ 15. No obligations which have been heretofore issued, or which may hereafter be issued, by any counmay hereafter be issued, by any coun-ty or municipality, other than Phila-delphia, to provide for the construc-tion or acquisition of waterworks, subways, underground rallways or street rallways, or the appurtenances thereof, shall be considered as a debt of a municipality, within the meaning of section eight of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania or of this amendment, if the net revenue derived from said property for a per-iod of five years, either before or after iod of five years, either before or after the acquisition thereof, or, where the same is constructed by the county or municipality, after the completion thereof, shall have been sufficient to ore interest and clubbing fund charges pay interest and sinking-fund charges during said period upon said obliga-tions, or if the said obligations shall be secured by liens upon the respec-tive properties, and shall impose no municipal liability. Where munici-palities of counties shall issue obliga-tions to provide for the construction tions to provide for the construction of property, as herein provided, said said municipalities or counties may also issue obligations to provide for the interest and sinking-fund charges complex thereon with said unconstituaccruing thereon until said properties shall have been completed and in op-eration for a period of one year; and said municipalities and counties shall not be required to levy a tax to pay said interest and sinking-fund charges, or required by conting for a farticle as required by section ten of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsyl-

KINDLY OLD BAVARIAN RULER

Ample Reasons Why Duke Max Was Popular Within and Without His Dominions.

Duke Max of Bavaria had no greater delight than leaning over the counter of some small shopkeeper, talking gossip or purchasing toys for his great-granddaughters in Austria. Innumerable stories are told illustrating his character. R. H. Goldschmidt, a wealthy banker of Frankfort, was once journeying to Vienna. Opposite him on the velvet cushion of the first class car sat an old gentleman, whose dress and looks betrayed no uncommon rank. "Are you on a pleasure trip?" asked the banker's visa-vis. "Yes," answered the latter, "I am going to visit my daughter, who, thank God, fortunately married the Banker Wie-per in "Horn " "Horn " ner in Vienna." "How strange," re-plied his companion; "the incentive to my trip is the same. I am going to visit my daughter in Vienna. Thank

God; she, too, is rather fortunately married to the emperor of Austria." The duke's pocketbook was to all. Many a poor creature in that Catholic city told off beads for "good Duke Max," and blessed his name. A disciple of old Baltazarina, whose art had once charged the ballet lovers of music, having grown old in her profession, was unable to get employment. In despair she wrote to Duke Max, giving an account of her situation. His secretary handed him the letter with the remark: "She deserves nothing; she has lived a fast life." "Then," answered his highness, "she will miss her former splendor so much the more," and, sitting down, he wrote her a letter, enclosing money, and signed "From an admirer of your art." -The Argonaut.

ONE THING RIGIDLY BARRED

Seemingly Small Point That Threatened to Disturb Etiquette of Royal Procession.

There is just one thing the lawabiding citizen may not do when watching a royal procession in London, and my wife, through attempting to do it, mighty soon found out what it is," said the traveler. "There was a marrow-piercing wind to chill us and icy slush lay thick on the pavements that day we stood to see the king go by. After teetering around for a few minutes in a vain endeavor to keep her feet warm my wife folded a newspaper and stood on that. The policeman at her side looked on in

kindly disapproval.

"'Mustn't do that,' he said, "Of course she asked, 'Why not?' "'Looks bad,' said he. 'If you was back in the crowd it wouldn't make so much difference, but right in the front row it's against the rules to throw a scrap of paper on the ground.'

"My wife glanced at the long line of muddy shoes of all colors, sizes and conditions, and wondered how one edge of white paper could damage the dis-play, but the policeman's tone precluded argument, so she picked up the paper."

Telling the Time in Turkey.

In Turkey the watch and clock are extremely rare and a big crowd of persons could be rounded up on the street without finding a watch among them, but the natives have an exceedingly ingenious way of approximating the time and some of them hit it with considerable accuracy. They two cardinal points of the c locate compass and then folding their hands together in such a manner that the forefingers point upward and in opposite directions, they observe the shadow cast. In the morning or evening at certain known hours one finger or the other will point directly at the sun. A comparison of the two shadows will determine the hours between. Anoth er system followed in that country and some others of the orient is to observe the eyes of a cat. Early in the morning and evening the pupils are round. At nine and three o'clock, it is oval and at noon it consists of a narrow slit.

NOTICE

The undersigned having been appointed Administrator of the estate of Patrick Walls, late of Cherry township, deceased, notice is hereby given to all parties owing said estate to make payment to the undersigned without delay, and all parties having claims against said estate are requested to present the same to the undersigned adminis-trator without delay. trator without delay. MICHAEL WALLS,

August 2. 1912, Administrator. S. 6

DEMONSTRATER WANTED

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mounted on low skids or small wheels and drawn by one or more horses. The grasshoppers will be collected in the hopper dozer and killed by coming in contact with the kerosene. This whole structure is rather inexpensive and has proved a very good method of destroying the grasshopper.

The bureau of entomology of the United States Department of Agri-culture has recommended a poisoned bait, which is known as the "criddle mixture," and has given very good results in some sections. The mixture is made as follows:

One-half barrel fresh horse drop-pings, in which is mixed one pound each of salt and paris green. If the droppings are not fresh, the salt is dissolved in water and mixed with the and poison.

Then this mixture is scattered freely about, where the grasshoppers are abundant. Dr. Fletcher, entomologist for the Dominion of Canada, cites an instance where this poison mixture was scattered around a portion of the field, with the result that this portion stayed green while the grasshoppers seriously injured other parts of the same field. The criddle mixture has been preferred to other brands of poison because its effect on other forms of animal life is not so serious.

Before the frost is the time to prepare for next year's crop by select seed corn in the field.

succession

"Regulating the have of descent of succession: "Regulating the practice or juris-diction of, or changing the rules of evidence in, any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs. commis-sioners, 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 judgicial sales of real estate: "Regulating the fees, or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates or constables:

constables:

constables: "Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repair-ing 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 enact-ment:

"Remitting fines, penalties and for-feitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the treasury:

paid into the treasury: "Exempting property from taxation: "Regulating labor, trade, mining or manufacturing: "Creating corporations, or amend-ing, renewing or extending the chart-ers thereof: "Granting to any corporation, asso-

Number Three.

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION. **Proposing an amendment to section** three of article eight of the Consti-tution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the Com-monwealth of Pennsylvania (if the Benate concur), That the following is proposed as an amendment to the following is proposed as an amendment to the Con-stitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

section 2.—Amend section three of stricle eight, which reads as follows: "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 the elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and to 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 No-waber in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law at a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consent-ing thereto: Provided, That such edditors shall always be held in an odd-numbered year," so as to read: Section 3. All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may require. All elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial dis-tions, and her county, city, ward, hop-

nine of the Constitution of Pennsyl-vania, until after said properties shall have been operated by said counties or municipalities during said period of one year. Any of the said munici-palities or counties may incur indebt-edness in excess of seven per centum, of the assessed valuation of the taxable property therein, if said increase of indebtedness shall have been assented to by three-fifths of the electors vot-ing at a public election, in such man-ner as shall be provided by law. A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 5.

No. 5.

ROBERT MCAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.



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