

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson XII.—Third Quarter, For Sept. 21, 1913.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Ex. xxxii, 15-20; 30-35—Memory Verses, 19, 20—Golden Text, 1 John v, 21—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

We may summarize Ex. xxv to xxxi, inclusive, as the Lord's instructions to Moses concerning the tabernacle, of which the principal vessel was the ark of the covenant containing the two tables of the law. We cannot think of Israel as a nation without a tabernacle or temple, and when finally restored we shall see a fulfillment of Ezek. xl to xlviii.

The reason why of the tabernacle is seen in Ex. xxv, 8, "Let them make me a sanctuary that I may dwell among them," and concerning the temple that is yet to be read in Ezek. xlvi, 7, "Son of man, the place of My throne and the place of the soles of My feet, where I will dwell in the midst of the children of Israel forever, and My holy name shall the house of Israel no more defile." Compare Rev. xxi, 3-5. The section concerning Moses with God in the mount ends with these words: "And He gave unto Moses when He had made an end of communing with Him upon Mount Sinai two tables of testimony, tables of stone, written with the finger of God" (Ex. xxxi, 18).

Today's lesson gives us the sad, sinful, earthly side of the story while Moses was absent scarcely six weeks. The people who had seen the love of God to them and His power on their behalf in Egypt, at the Red sea, in the giving of the manna and quails and water from a rock, and had heard His voice out of the midst of the fire, could not live an ordinary, uneventful life for forty days without wondering what had become of God and of Moses, their leader.

If we see special providences, special indications that God is working for us, handfuls of purpose dropped for us (Ruth ii, 16), manifest tokens of His loving care, we are ready to sing and praise; but, if weeks or months or even days come and go and there is nothing out of the ordinary, do we give Him occasion to say of us, "Blessed are they that have not seen, yet have believed," or "O ye of little faith?" When they came to Aaron with their complaint concerning the absence of Moses and their request for something visible to worship, what a splendid opportunity Aaron had to stand for God to remind them of the command they had just heard out of the midst of the fire—not to bow down to the likeness of anything, to call their attention to the daily manna as an evidence of the constant care of Jehovah and to insist that they worship the Lord their God and serve Him only.

It seems as if Joshua would have done so, or a man like Daniel or his friends. How can we account for Aaron's listening to them, asking for their gold earrings, melting them into the form of a calf and deliberately fashioning it with a graving tool? (Verse 4.) When Moses rebuked Aaron for his great sin, hear part of his reply: "Thou knowest the people, that they are set on mischief, for they said unto me, make us gods which shall go before us. . . . I asked for their gold, so they gave it to me; then I cast it into the fire, and there came out this calf" (verses 22-24).

Then just think of the death of the 3,000, for which he was responsible (verse 28). This is called a temperance lesson, and if used as such it seems to me that the harm brought to many by the misconduct of one comes in here very strongly.

But what shall be said of preachers who, to please the people and keep their position, either keep back the truth or teach what is not truth? All who stand before others as leaders should remember Gal. i, 10; 1 Thess. ii, 4.

Notice how Moses stood with God in his showing them by a most striking object lesson how they had broken the law, in his grinding the calf to powder and making them drink it, in his call for those on the Lord's side to slay even their own kindred if guilty of worshipping the idol. The response of Levi is referred to in Mal. ii, 5-7, some of the words being "the fear wherewith he feared Me and was afraid before My name; . . . He walked with Me in peace and equity and did turn many away from iniquity."

Their faithfulness that day is referred to by Moses in these words: "Who said unto his father and to his mother, I have not seen him; neither did he acknowledge his brethren nor knew his own children" (Deut. xxxiii, 9). This is part of what it means to be on the Lord's side, not simply giving a testimony in meeting, but standing against our dearest ones if they stand against God, even as our Lord said, "He that loveth father or mother more than Me is not worthy of Me, and he that loveth son or daughter more than Me is not worthy of Me" (Matt. x, 37-39).

Consider the pleading of Moses with the Lord before he came down from the mount, for up there the Lord told him of Israel's sin and how they had corrupted themselves and turned aside quickly out of the way (verses 7-14). Consider also his request to be blotted out of God's book rather than have Israel forgiven (verses 31, 32), and think of the Lord Jesus being actually made sin for us.



TUBERCULOSIS EMBLEM

STANDARDIZED.

Double Red Cross of Same Proportions will be Used by all Anti-Tuberculosis Organizations.

A special committee of The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, of which Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs of Baltimore is chairman, announces to-day the exact proportions of the double red cross, the international tuberculosis emblem, which has been adopted for use in the United States. Every organization or institution dealing with tuberculosis will be urged to use the emblem in its correct proportions.

Although the double red cross was adopted for use in the United States in 1906 as the symbol of the crusade against tuberculosis, no effort was made to standardize the shape or proportions, with the result that hundreds of differently formed emblems are now being used in this country. After a year of study of the history and artistic merits of all of the designs available, the National Association has finally chosen one in which all of the arms are pointed, the two cross-arms being of the same length. The width of the cross is taken as the unit in determining the proportions. The length of the lower leg is 7 units; the arms are 3 units on either side; the point above the arms, 2½ units. These measurements hold good for any size.

The double red cross was first adopted as the symbol of the International Anti-Tuberculosis Association in Berlin, in October, 1902. The proposer of the symbol was Dr. G. Sersiron of Paris, who is now Associate Secretary of L'Association Centrale Française Contre la Tuberculose. To-day the emblem is being used by anti-tuberculosis workers in every part of the world, even in Iceland, India, South Africa, Labrador, Japan, China and the Philippines. The double red cross is similar in shape to a cross used frequently in the Greek Catholic Churches, and also to the Lorraine Cross of France.

In the United States over 1200 anti-tuberculosis associations and committees, nearly 550 sanatoria and hospitals; 400 dispensaries and about 200 open air schools, besides a number of other organizations, are using the double red cross as their emblem. Wherever it is seen, it means war against tuberculosis.

PRE-ADAMITE IDEA OF DR. R. A. TORREY DISPUTED.

Evangelist's Published Theory of Second Creation of World Challenged by Ministers.

Was Adam the first man? For centuries mankind has believed he was. Adam and Eve were the father and mother of the human race. This is the Biblical record, and men have accepted it from time immemorial. Now the Rev. Reuben A. Torrey, the evangelist, comes forward with a new theory. He says Adam was not the first man; that Adam and Eve were created by God after the existence of a pre-Adamite race, whose sins brought down a catastrophe upon this planet, causing it to be laid waste.

Following that catastrophe, Doctor Torrey says, God proceeded to re-create the earth in six days, as described in Genesis, and made Adam and Eve to start the human race anew.

Ministers in Philadelphia, says the Ledger, were astonished, when they learned of Doctor Torrey's theory and, without exception, they denounced it. Had the author of the pre-Adamite race theory been a liberal theologian, they would not have been surprised but coming from Doctor Torrey, who has been regarded as a strong conservative in Biblical interpretation, they were amazed.

Doctor Torrey's statement concerning the pre-Adamite race appears in a little volume for the instruction of Sunday school teachers entitled "The Gist of the Lesson; a Concise Exposition of the International Sunday School Lessons for 1913." Under the caption "The Rehabilitation of the Earth to Become the Abode of Man," Doctor Torrey says:

"In verse 2 (Genesis), we are told the earth was (or became) 'waste' and 'void.' The words translated 'waste' or 'void' are used in the Bible to express God's judgment upon sin. The words translated 'confusion' and 'emptiness' in Isaiah 44:11 are the same words used here.

"One Hebrew lexicographer gives 'ruin' as the proper meaning of the word translated 'waste.' Furthermore, Isaiah tells us in so many words that God did not originally create the world 'waste' (Isa. 45:18). It is plain therefore that in the beginning of verse 2 we have the description, not of the creation of the earth, but of a judgment that came upon the earth after its creation (presumably because of the sin of some pre-Adamite inhabitants). What follows then is not the steps of the original creation, but of the rehabilitation of the earth to become the abode of man.

"If this view of the passage is correct, there never can be any possibility of any conflict between anything geology may discover in the record of the rocks and that which is here recorded, not as the steps of creation, but as the steps in the re-creating of the earth."

Several ministers denounced Doctor Torrey's teaching concerning the pre-Adamite race.

"Doctor Torrey's explanation is visionary," declared the Rev. Dr. George T. Webb, secretary of periodicals of the American Baptist Publication society. "What he teaches is evidently the attempt of a literalist to adapt Scriptural teaching to present scientific theories, and to

avoid the commonly accepted view that the earth was created in six days. Torrey's opinion in this matter will be found to coincide with some of the theories in Pemberton's book, entitled 'Earth's Earliest Ages.'"

"I disagree with Doctor Torrey and so do the Bible commentators," said the Rev. Dr. William Henry Roberts, of the Presbyterian church. "Adam and Eve are merely generic titles for the first man and woman. 'Adam' means 'red earth,' signifying the clay from which Adam was created. Geology has no discoveries which can refute the account of the world's creation in Genesis, because, in my opinion, the 'days' mentioned in the Bible were extended periods—possibly of 100,000 or 500,000 years each. I am surprised that Doctor Torrey should entertain the idea of a pre-Adamite race."

NAUTICAL KNOTS AND MILES; THE DIFFERENCE IN THEM.

A nautical knot and a nautical mile are two different things, although they are frequently confounded by landsmen.

The length of a nautical knot is fifty feet eight inches, while that of a nautical mile varies from the extreme length of 6,107 feet 10 inches, to the shortest, 6,046 feet. This variation in the length of a nautical mile is due to the fact that it must conform to a line measuring one minute of arc of the earth's surface at sea level, and as the earth is not a perfect circle the radii differ, and so must the arc.

To avoid confusion, however, the length of a standard nautical mile has been fixed by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey at 6,080 feet 3¼ inches, that being the length of one minute of arc of a great circle of a true sphere, whose surface area is equal to that of the earth.

The method of determining the distance sailed by a ship at sea in the early days of navigation was by means of a process called "heaving a log." The three-cornered board with lead attached, so as to float on its edge that it might not be dragged through the water, was attached to a long line and when the log was thrown into the water as the vessel sailed away from it the line was drawn out of the vessel by the log, which remained stationary in the water.

As soon as the knot passed out over the rail or stern of the vessel a half-minute sand glass was turned to show the time, and the sand carefully watched until the last grain had dropped into the lower bulb, and the log line was then instantly stopped at the rail. The distance was measured on the line as it was hauled in from where it stopped at the rail to the knot before mentioned. As a half-minute glass denoted the one hundred and twentieth part of an hour, so the log line was a one hundred and twentieth part of the distance a vessel would sail in an hour.

In order to make the computation more easy, knots were placed on the log line every one hundred and twentieth part of a mile of 6,080 feet, which placed the knots 50 feet 8 inches apart and the number of these knots which the vessel sailed in half a minute were, therefore, equal to the number of miles that the vessel would sail an hour if she continued at the same rate of speed.

NINE BATTLESHIPS TO CRUISE.

Others of Fleet to Remain For Duty in Mexican Waters.

Only nine battleships of the Atlantic fleet will make the Mediterranean cruise planned for this fall, and they will not be accompanied by the torpedo flotilla, as the original program proposed.

Secretary Daniels has announced that it has now been determined that it would be incurring an unnecessary risk to have the destroyers make the return trip across the Atlantic in mid-winter and that they would be sent to the Mediterranean at a more favorable season.

It had been intended to send a larger number of battleships on the cruise, but four of the big vessels are being kept in Mexican waters, and four others are held in readiness to relieve them at stated intervals. The ships will leave Hampton Roads, Va., Oct. 25.

The destination of the nine battleships will be as follows: The Wyoming (flagship), Rear Admiral Badger, commander in chief, Malta; the Vermont and the Ohio, Marselles; the Arkansas and the Florida, Naples; the Utah and the Delaware, Villefranche, France.

SHOW RAILROAD EXPENSES.

Reports From 159 Carriers Are Received by Commerce Commission.

Nearly 3,000 miles were added during the year closing Aug. 21 to the roadway of steam railroads of the country, earning less than \$1,000,000 a year, according to a statement issued by the interstate commerce commission at Washington. Reports were received from 159 railroads, and these show that the average number of miles operated during the year was 203,695, compared with 200,986 for the corresponding period of the year previous.

The total operating expenses were reported to be \$2,823,555,873 for the year as against \$2,543,782,711 last year. The net revenue per mile is given as \$4,286 as against \$3,944 last year.

New Record For Guillaux.

Maurice Guillaux, the French aviator, who flew from Biarritz to Brackel, Germany, Aug. 23, has been awarded the single day record of 8509 miles. This beats the record for a straight course made last June by Marcel G. Brindejone des Moulins, who flew from Paris to St. Petersburg, by two and one-half miles.

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 eighteenth 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, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiency 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, repel 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 of 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 regulating labor.

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 eighteenth 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: "Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases: "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 erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other State: "Vacating roads, town plats, streets or alleys: "Relating to cemeteries, graveyards, 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: "Granting divorces: "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 enforcement 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: "Remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, 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 salaries, the hours of work or labor, and make provision for the protection, welfare and safety of persons employed by the State, or by any county, city, borough, town, township, school district, village, or other civil division of the State, or by any contractor or sub-contractor performing work, labor or service for the State, or for any county, city, borough, town, township, school district, village or other civil division thereof: "Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege or immunity, or to any corporation, association, or individual the right to lay down a railroad track: "Nor shall the General Assembly indirectly enact such 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."

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 2.

ROBERT McAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Three.

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to section three of article eight of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

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

Section 2. Amend section three of article 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 for the county, city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such elections 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 be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for the county, city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such elections 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 be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for the county, city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such elections 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 be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for the county, city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such elections 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 be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for the county, city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such elections 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 be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for the county, city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such elections shall always be held in an odd-numbered year," so as to read:

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Section 3. All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for the county, city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such elections shall always be held in an odd-numbered year," so as to read:

ice, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such elections shall be held in an odd-numbered year: Provided further, That all judges for the courts of the several judicial districts holding office at the present time, whose terms of office may end in an odd-numbered year, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of January in the next succeeding even-numbered year. A true copy of Concurrent Resolution No. 2.

ROBERT McAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Four.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section one of article nine 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 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 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," 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, 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, 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.

Number Five.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

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 Pennsylvania in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Section 15. No obligations which have been heretofore issued, or which may hereafter be issued, by any county or municipality, other than Philadelphia, to provide for the construction or acquisition of waterworks, subways, underground railways or street railways, 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 period 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 pay interest and sinking-fund charges during said period upon said obligations, or if the said obligations shall be secured by liens upon the respective properties, and shall impose no municipal liability. Where municipalities or counties shall issue obligations to provide for the construction of property, as herein provided, said municipalities or counties may also issue obligations to provide for the interest and sinking-fund charges accruing thereon until said properties shall have been completed and in operation 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, as required by section ten of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, until after said properties shall have been operated by said counties or municipalities during said period of one year. Any of the said municipalities or counties may incur indebtedness in excess of seven per centum, and not exceeding ten 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 voting at a public election, in such manner as shall be provided by law.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 5.

ROBERT McAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

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