THE FOREST REPUBLICAN.

Published every Wednesday by
J. E. WENK.
Office in Smearbaugh & Wenk Building,
ELM STREET, TIONESTA, PA.

Terms, $1.00 A Year, Strictly in Advance.

Entered as second-class matter at the post-office at Tionesta.
No subscription received for a shorter period than three months.
Correspondence solicited, but no notice will be taken of anonymous communications. Always give your name.

FOREST REPUBLICAN.

VOL. XLVII. NO. 30. TIONESTA, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1914. $1.00 PER ANNUM.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One Square, one inch, one week	$ 1 00
One Square, one inch, one month	3 00
One Square, one inch, 3 months	5 00
One Square, one inch, one year	10 00
Two Squares, one year	15 00
Quarter Column, one year	30 00
Half Column, one year	50 00
One Column, one year	100 00

Legal advertisements ten cents per line each insertion.

We do fine Job Printing of every description at reasonable rates, but it's cash on delivery.

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

Number One.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

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

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 Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

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

"Section 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections, subject, however, to such laws requiring and regulating the registration of electors as the General Assembly may enact:

"First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

"Second. He shall have resided in the State one year (or, having previously been a qualified elector or native-born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

"Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

"Fourth. If twenty-two years of age and upwards, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election," be amended so that the same shall read as follows:

Section 1. Every citizen, male or female, of twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections, subject, however, to such laws requiring and regulating the registration of electors as the General Assembly may enact:

First. He or she shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second. He or she shall have resided in the State one year (or, having previously been a qualified elector or native-born citizen of the State, he or she shall have removed therefrom, and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He or she shall have resided in the election district where he or she shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth. If twenty-two years of age and upwards, he or she shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

Fifth. Wherever the words "he," "his," "him," and "himself" occur in any section of article VIII of this Constitution the same shall be construed as if written, respectively, "he or she," "his or her," "him or her," and "himself or herself."

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 1.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Two.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section eight of article nine of 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 the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Amend section eight, article nine of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:

"Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum, in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation, except that any debt or debts hereinafter incurred by the city and county of Philadelphia for the construction and development of subways for transit purposes, or for the construction of wharves and docks, or the reclamation of land to be used in the construction of a system of wharves and docks, as public improvements, owned or to be owned by said city and county of Philadelphia, and which shall yield to the city and county of Philadelphia current net revenues in excess of the interest on said debt or debts, and of the annual installments necessary for the cancellation of said debt or debts, may be excluded in ascertaining the power of the city and county of Philadelphia to become otherwise indebted: Provided, That a sinking-fund for their cancellation shall be established and maintained," so that it shall read as follows:—

Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum, in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation, except that any debt or debts hereinafter incurred by the city and county of Philadelphia for the construction and development of subways for transit purposes, or for the construction of wharves and docks, or the reclamation of land to be used in the construction of a system of wharves and docks, as public improvements, owned or to be owned by said city and county of Philadelphia, and which shall yield to the city and county of Philadelphia current net revenue, in excess of the interest on said debt or debts, and of the annual installments necessary for the cancellation of said debt or debts, may be excluded in ascertaining the power of the city and county of Philadelphia to become otherwise indebted: Provided, That such indebtedness incurred by the city and county of Philadelphia shall not at any time, in the aggregate, exceed the sum of twenty-five million dollars for the purpose of improving and developing the port of the said city and county, by the condemnation, purchase, or reclamation or lease of land on the banks of the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, and land adjacent thereto; the building of bulkheads, and the purchase or construction or lease of wharves, docks, sheds, and warehouses, and other buildings and facilities, necessary for the establishment and maintenance of railroad and shipping terminals along the said rivers; and the dredging of the said rivers and docks: Provided, That the said city and county shall, at or before the time of so doing, provide for the collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest thereon, and also the principal thereof within fifty years from the incurring thereof.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 6.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

DUAL MONARCHY FACES DEFEAT

Emperor Francis Joseph Confronted by Two Alternatives

MAKE PEACE OR LOSE THRONE

Crushing Russian Victories, Inability to Raise War Funds, and Internal Revolution Threatening His Reign.

Diplomats foresee the end of the war so far as Austria-Hungary is concerned. Either Francis Joseph must soon sue for peace or the rule of the Hapsburgs will end. The aged emperor, who fired the shot that started the greatest war in the world's history, must very shortly accept whatever conditions the allies are willing to grant, or continue a hopeless struggle until his empire has been divided among the victors.

In Russian and foreign diplomatic circles it is believed that Austria will sue for peace within a fortnight.

A message from Vienna states that it is officially admitted there that Archduke Frederick lost 120,000 men in the recent Galician battles, or one fourth of his entire command. The Germans are marching south toward Poland to assist the Austrians, but before this aid can be given they must cross the Vistula river, where the Russians are preparing to check them.

The latest development along the Russian frontier is that Cracow has been evacuated by the Austrians. It is also reported that Przemysl is being besieged by heavy Russian forces and that the surrounding forts are being subjected to a heavy bombardment. The Russians apparently have not yet succeeded in securing Goda, near Lemberg. The hardest fighting, according to a late report, is on a line extending from the Dneister river to Tomaslow. Another report says that the Russians are advancing into Silesia and that their present movements are threatening Breslau.

Four Austrian army corps already have been practically annihilated by the Servians. These, added to the admitted losses of the Archduke Francis Frederick's army in Galicia and Russian Poland, means the complete crippling of Austria in the field.

Of the forces remaining more than half are Slavs, who are utterly opposed to fighting the Russians or Servians. The Austrian first army totals only 520,000, to which can be added about 210,000 of the landwahr and Hondved divisions.

If Austria does not seek peace soon, the Russian foreign office is said to believe, a revolution is certain. Austria is bankrupt and all efforts to float a war loan have failed.

A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says:

"Consternation prevails at Cracow. The evacuation of the town has begun. The authorities are trying to induce the members of the local rifle club to remain and assist in the defense of the place. Many, however, have resigned their memberships because of sympathy with Russia."

Cracow is the main rallying point for the Austrian and German forces in Galicia. It is the old capital of the kingdom of Poland and is situated in a plain on the left bank of the Vistula, thirty miles from the frontier of Silesia. It is a city of about 100,000 population and is about 100 miles west of Lemberg. Between Cracow and Lemberg is the very strong Austrian position of Przemysl, still in possession of the Austrians.

Austrian artillery has been rushed from Prague to reinforce the Germans in France.

NEW EVIDENCE PRESENTED

Mrs. Carman Is Indicted on Charge of First Degree Murder.

A superseding indictment, charging murder in the first degree, was found against Mrs. Florence Carmen by the grand jury investigating the murder of Mrs. Louise Bailey, shot by an unseen assailant, in the office of Dr. Edward Carman at Freeport, N. Y., on June 30 last.

Mrs. Carman, who had been at liberty under $15,000 bail, was brought to Mineola from Freeport by her counsel in anticipation that such an indictment would be returned. She was arraigned immediately and committed to the Nassau county jail without bail for trial.

The grand jury which indicted Mrs. Carman was the same that considered the case in July and returned the indictment charging her with manslaughter. Since then new witnesses have been found, corroborating the stories told by Celia Coleman, maid in the Carman household, and Frank Farrell, a tramp, star witnesses for the state.

SEVERE BLOW DEALT KAISER BY THE ALLIES

Defeat of Invading Armies Will Have Grave Results

DESPERATE RALLY NECESSARY

Great Victory of British-French Armies Fraught With Serious Consequences to German Nation—Kaiser Expected to Redouble Efforts to Capture Paris—Plans of German General Staff Said to Have Miscarried.

The victory of the allied armies in France and the retreat of the German hosts from the vicinity of Paris mark the failure of the plans of the German general staff which have been in course of preparation for years.

They were the product of the best military genius of Germany and military experts are busy today trying to ascertain wherein they went wrong.

The extent of the defeat and its effect on the German cause is also being discussed. It is agreed that the kaiser will not likely treat for peace at this stage of the war, but will make an attempt to retrieve his losses. Another effort in the direction of Paris is considered probable.

There is no doubt that one of the causes that contributed to the German defeat was the breaking down of their transport. German prisoners seemed half famished and many had been without food for days. The forced marches during the rapid advance toward Paris wearied the soldiers and when opposed by forces of equal strength to theirs they lacked the punch.

It is known that conditions bordering on panic arose in Berlin as the news of the German reverses was received. Peace talk was frequently heard.

General Joffre, general in chief of the French forces, has sent a letter to M. Millerand, minister of war, saying: "Our victory appears more and more complete. Everywhere the enemy is in retreat, abandoning prisoners, wounded and stores."

A Havas agency dispatch from Bordeaux gives the following communication issued at Berlin:

"The news is received from headquarters that the army situated east of Paris and which had advanced across the Marne, was attacked by a superior force of the enemy proceeding from Paris between Meaux and Montmirail.

"The battle lasted two days, resulting in heavy losses on both sides. The French troops advanced and our troops retreated, followed by columns of strong, fresh French troops.

"The situation in the region of the Vosges remains without change."

This statement is signed by General Von Stein.

General Gallieni, military governor of Paris, received the following message from General Joffre, commander-in-chief of the French army:

"The battle of the last five days has ended in an undeniable victory. The retreat of the first, second and third German armies is hastening before our left, and at our center, in turn, the fourth German army is commencing to fall back to the north from Vitry-le-Francois and from the Sermaize-Les-Bains (in the province of Marne, seventeen miles east of Vitry-le-Francois).

"Moreover, the enemy has left upon the battlefield many wounded and quantities of munitions of war.

"Also in gaining ground we have made many prisoners. Our troops show evidences of the intensity of the struggle and the extraordinary efforts made by the Germans in their attempt to resist our vehemence.

"Our vigorous retaking of the offensive has determined the success Every officer, subaltern and soldier has responded to my call. All merit well from the fatherland."

In making the above message public General Gallieni added this note:

"The military governor of Paris is happy to bring this telegram to the knowledge of the troops under his command. He adds his own felicitations to the army of Paris for the part it had in the operations.

"He felicitates also the troops of the entrenched camps upon the efforts which they had made during this period and which efforts should be continued without relaxation."

The following statement issued by the Russian headquarter's staff describes the Russian operations culminating in the victories of Krasnik and Tomaszow, Russian-Poland:

of Krasnik and Tomaszow, Russian-Poland:

"The total Austrian and German forces exceeded 1,000,000 men with 2,500 guns—that is, over 40 divisions of infantry, 11 divisions of cavalry reinforced by several German divisions."

A message from Petrograd to the Paris Journal states that the Russians have taken 120,000 prisoners and that other captures are imminent.

A dispatch to Lloyd's News from Petrograd says:

"Two Austrian armies are surrounded and 60,000 prisoners have been taken, including 500 officers from one army and 600 from another. The surrender of both armies is impending. The Germans are again moving troops from the east to the west."

A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram company from Paris says:

"The Matin learns from Petrograd that the first Austrian army under General Von Auffemberg has lost 300 officers, 28,000 soldiers and 400 guns; and that the second Austrian army has lost as prisoners 500 officers and 70,000 men. The Russian victory is considered to be absolutely decisive."

The Servian army occupied Semlin after the bloodiest battle of the campaign. The Austrian loss was very heavy.

The Servian army took Semlin at the point of the bayonet. As a result of this conflict the entire Austrian army, which three days ago forced the Servians, under the command of the crown prince, back across the Save river at Mitrovicza, is now retiring, panic stricken. Thousands of Austrians have been killed and captured.

There were 150,000 Servians in the attacking column, all veterans of the Balkan war, and they resorted to cold steel, many not even firing their rifles as they rushed madly forward cheering wildly. The Austrians could not stand the bayonet and broke and fled.

Dragoons chasing a German cavalry patrol in Fontainebleau forest downed a Taube flying at the height of 800 meters. The two occupants of the aeroplane were killed.

A GENERAL SURVEY OF THE WAR

German military headquarters admit defeat of their right wing army in France and omit to mention the operations on the center of the line, where the crown prince was driven back, after giving battle to the French, in a statement issued at Berlin. The kaiser's troops have been forced to evacuate Amiens in their general retreat and his forces are now in rapid flight at the eastern end of the battle line, where the Germans had hoped to retrieve their defeats by capturing the fortress of Verdun.

After reaching a point within a few miles of Paris the German army was checked by the allies and compelled to fall back in a northeastwardly direction sixty to seventy-five miles. The "battle of the Marne," as it has been called by the French, lasted about a week and ended Saturday, Sept. 12, with the retreat of the Germans. The German right wing, opposed by the British army, was first to give way, followed by the center and left wing. The allies claim to have captured many thousands of prisoners, large quantities of ammunition and supplies and much artillery. No estimate of the losses has been made, but there is no doubt they were enormous, especially in the center, where the Germans made repeated and desperate efforts to break the French line.

East Indian troops are said to have fought with the allies. As a result of the battle, the investment of Paris by the Germans has been indefinitely delayed, if not prevented entirely.

In eastern Prussia and in Austrian Galicia the battle tide has ebbed and flowed. The Austrians have suffered severe losses and one of their armies has been practically annihilated. The Czar has annexed Austrian Galicia to his dominions.

The Germans have been compelled to weaken their forces invading France to check the Russian advance in east Prussia. This they claim to have done. Russia claims complete success of its operations in Galicia. They also state that they have driven the Austrians out of Russian Poland.

Talk of efforts in the direction of peace has been in progress and President Wilson is said to have inquired of belligerents as to their attitude in the matter.

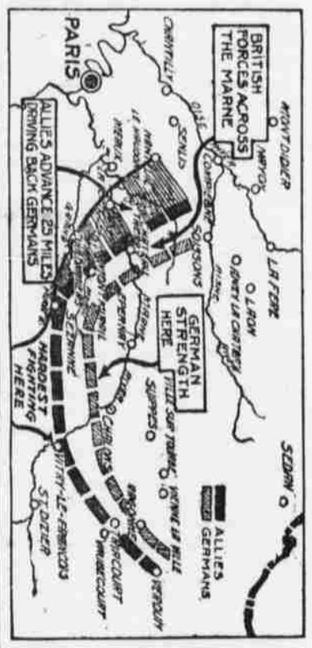
No naval events of importance have been announced. The British auxiliary cruiser Oceanic was wrecked on the Scotch coast but her crew were rescued. She was formerly in the New York trade and cost nearly $5,000,000.

French Commander Who Has Won Great Victory

Photo by American Press Association.
GENERAL JOSEPH JOFFRE.

MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF GREATEST BATTLES.

In the great battle to the northeast of Paris the French have advanced their front on their left wing about twenty-five miles. This advance is indicated in the map by the shading from the original lines of the allies to the present positions which they are occupying.



WAR PARAGRAPHS

The Russian cavalry is before Posen and Breslau. The German and Austrian reinforcements are of an inferior quality. Servian troops are advancing rapidly through Austria to form a junction with the Russians.

The British government states that the cruiser Pathfinder, supposed to have been blown up by a mine, was destroyed by a torpedo. What agency fired the torpedo is not stated, but it is assumed that it must have been fired by a German submarine or that a spent torpedo, previously fired, was struck by the vessel.

A dispatch from Falmouth says the captured German ships Goldbeck and Orlando are on their way to that port.

At Aershot Belgian sharpshooters dislodged the Germans, took possession of the town and hoisted the Belgian flag.

Thirty-three thousand quarters of fresh beef—approximately 3,500 tons—were loaded at New York for British troops in Europe.

The second foreign regiment, which includes the American volunteers, after a week at Rouen, has moved to Toulouse, where it is drilling hard.

The French government has issued a formal denial of the charge made by the kaiser in his telegram to President Wilson as to the use of dumdum bullets by the allies.

A Swiss woman living at Basel married a German. Two sons were born to them. Afterward she married a Frenchman and had two more sons. All four of her sons were called to arms, two on each side, and all four have fallen in battle.

Abbe Rinn, a professor in the seminary at Perpignan, is the first priest wounded in the war. A ball passed through his head. It is possible that he may be saved.

The Hamberg-American steamship Berthania, captured by a British cruiser two days out from Charleston, S. C., had 500 German reservists aboard and 6,000 tons of Welsh coal.

Among the subscribers to the German war loan are the Krupp firm and family, who have taken $7,500,000 of the bonds.

The floods around Tsingtau are spreading inland and the fortress can be reached only by boats. The Japanese investment of the German port probably will be delayed for months.

Prince Joachim of Prussia, youngest son of the kaiser, was struck in the thigh by five bullets from a burst shrapnel. The prince is now in an army hospital.

A German paper announces that all Belgian clocks have been changed to conform to German time.

The Bank of France has transferred to safety all its bullion reserves. The gold weighed 1,322 tons and the silver 3,000 tons. It was transported in barrels of 30 pounds each, which filled 132 railway cars, divided into seven trains. They reached their destination without a hitch.

A prominent Berliner admits that while the nation as a whole is optimistic there is a growing feeling in responsible circles that Germany cannot win against so many countries.

The Guerre Sociale now says that General Percin has been deprived of appointments, having shown himself inefficient at Lille.

provided by law; but any city, the debt of which on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, exceeded seven per centum of such assessed valuation, and has not since been reduced to less than such per centum, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation. The city of Philadelphia, upon the conditions hereinafter set forth, may increase its indebtedness to the extent of three per centum in excess of seven per centum upon such assessed valuation for the specific purpose of providing for all or any of the following purposes,—to-wit: For the construction and improvement of subways, tunnels, railways, elevated railways, and other transit facilities; for the construction and improvement of wharves and docks and for the reclamation of land to be used in the construction of wharves and docks, owned or to be owned by said city. Such increase, however, shall only be made with the assent of the electors thereof at a public election, to be held in such manner as shall be provided by law. In ascertaining the borrowing capacity of said city of Philadelphia, at any time, there shall be excluded from the calculation a credit, where the work resulting from any previous expenditure, for any one or more of the specific purposes hereinabove enumerated shall be yielding to said city an annual current net revenue; the amount of which credit shall be ascertained by capitalizing the annual net revenue during the year immediately preceding the time of such ascertainment. Such capitalization shall be accomplished by ascertaining the principal amount which would yield such annual, current net revenue, at the average rate of interest, and sinking-fund charges payable upon the indebtedness incurred by said city for such purposes, up to the time of such ascertainment. The method of determining such amount, so to be excluded or allowed as a credit, may be prescribed by the General Assembly.

In incurring indebtedness, for any one, or more of said purposes of construction, improvement, or reclamation, the city of Philadelphia may issue its obligations maturing not later than fifty years from the date thereof, with provision for a sinking-fund sufficient to retire said obligation at maturity, the payments to such sinking-fund to be in equal or graded annual installments. Such obligations may be in an amount sufficient to provide for and may include the amount of the interest and sinking-fund charges accruing and which may accrue thereon throughout the period of construction and until the expiration of one year after the completion of the work for which said indebtedness shall have been incurred; and said city 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 the expiration of said period of one year after the completion of such work.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 2.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Three.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section twenty-one of article three of 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 amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

Amend section twenty-one, article three of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:

"No act of the General Assembly shall limit the amount to be recovered for injuries resulting in death, or for injuries to persons or property, and in case of death from such injuries, the right of action shall survive, and the General Assembly shall prescribe for whose benefit such actions shall be prosecuted. No act shall prescribe any limitations of time within which suits may be brought against corporations for injuries to persons or property, or for other causes different from those fixed by general laws regulating actions against natural persons, and such acts now existing are avoided," so that it shall read as follows:

The General Assembly may enact laws requiring the payment by employers, or employers and employees jointly, of reasonable compensation for injuries to employees arising in the course of their employment, and for occupational diseases of employees, whether or not such injuries or diseases result in death, and regardless of fault of employer or employee, and fixing the basis of ascertainment of such compensation and the maximum and minimum limits thereof, and providing special or general remedies for the collection thereof; but in no other cases shall the General Assembly limit the amount to be recovered for injuries resulting in death, or for injuries to persons or property, and in case of death from such injuries, the right of action shall survive, and the General Assembly shall prescribe for whose benefit such actions shall be prosecuted. No act shall prescribe any limitations of time within which suits may be brought against corporations for injuries to persons or property, or for other causes, different from those fixed by general laws regulating actions against natural persons, and such acts now existing are avoided.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 3.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Four.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania abolishing the office of Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That article four of the Constitution of Pennsylvania shall be amended by adding thereto section twenty-three, which shall read as follows:—

The office of Secretary of Internal Affairs be, and the same is hereby, abolished; and the powers and duties now vested in, or appertaining or belonging to, that branch of the executive department, office, or officer, shall be transferred to such other departments, offices, or officers of the State, now or hereafter created, as may be directed by law.

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 this Commonwealth in accordance with provisions of the eighteenth (XVIII) article thereof.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth (XVIII) article thereof:—

AMENDMENT.

Laws may be passed providing for a system of registering, transferring, insuring of and guaranteeing land titles by the State, or by the counties thereof, and for settling and determining adverse or other claims to and interests in lands the titles to which are so registered, transferred, insured, and guaranteed; and for the creation and collection of indemnity funds; and for carrying the system and powers hereby provided for into effect by such existing courts as may be designated by the Legislature, and by the establishment of such new courts as may be deemed necessary. In matters arising in and under the operation of such system, judicial powers, with right of appeal, may be conferred by the Legislature upon county recorders and upon other officers by it designated. Such laws may provide for continuing the registering, transferring, insuring, and guaranteeing such titles after the first or original registration has been perfected by the court, and provision may be made for raising the necessary funds for expenses and salaries of officers, which shall be paid out of the treasury of the several counties.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 5.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Six.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section eight, article nine of 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 the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof.

Amendment to Article Nine, Section Eight.

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

"Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation; except that any debt or debts hereinafter incurred by the city and county of Philadelphia for the construction and development of wharves and docks, or the reclamation of land to be used in the construction of a system of wharves and docks, as public improvements, owned or to be owned by said city and county of Philadelphia, and which shall yield to the city and county of Philadelphia current net revenue in excess of the interest on said debt or debts and of the annual installments necessary for the cancellation of said debt or debts, may be excluded in ascertaining the power of the city and county of Philadelphia to become otherwise indebted: Provided, That such indebtedness incurred by the city and county of Philadelphia shall not at any time, in the aggregate, exceed the sum of twenty-five million dollars for the purpose of improving and developing the port of the said city and county, by the condemnation, purchase, or reclamation or lease of land on the banks of the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, and land adjacent thereto; the building of bulkheads, and the purchase or construc-