FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

RAISING DUCKS.

The Merits and Demerits of the Aylesbury, Rouen and Pekin Ducks.

The main object in raising ducks is the production of fine table birds, the marketing of eggs being little considered, and it is claimed by successful poultrymen, that at ten weeks old duck meat can be produced more cheaply per pound than any other poultry meat. Rouens, Aylesburys, Pekins and Cayugas represent principal breeds. An English poultryman, who ranks the Aylesbury first among these, says:

"The Aylesbury stands first in importance because it is this breed which produces the early ducklings so much prized in large towns and so remunerative to their producers. The Aylesbury, however, is much more difficult to meet with pure since the introduction of the Pekin, with which it has been largely crossed, losing, when much of the latter blood prevails, some of its fine table qualities, but gaining in its laying powers. The pure Aylesbury is an untinted white bird with flesh colored bill; it is an early and productive layer and, whether as a duckling at eight or ten weeks old or a matured bird of six or eight months, is a prime table favorite. The Rouen, though not laying so early as the Aylesbury, or perhaps developing quite so rapidly, is fully as well flavored, and, when in condition in the autumn, attains a great weight and makes a table bird of superb quality. It has apparently been developed from the wild mallard, with which it breeds readily. A cross I once possessed, having one-fourth wild blood and three-fourths Rouen, were the finest table birds imaginable. They lived on the river all day, slept on its banks at night and had just one feed of dry corn daily.

"The Pekin is a very handsome and apparently weighty bird, but very deceptive and nothing like so heavy as the closer feathered Aylesburys and Rouens. It is a remarkable layer, but has a greater tendency to put on fat than flesh. Crosses with them, however, sometimes prove useful; a dash of their blood improves the laying powers of either the Aylesbury or the Rouen, while the half or quarter bred birds in late autumn make heavyweights for market, and as the Pekin does not sit, but continues to lay during many months, a large flock of such half breds may be raised from a few old birds."

Against the foregoing is the experience of James Rankin as related in his treatise on duck culture, from which it appears that his favorite is the Pekin. Having bred Aylesburys clear and crossed them, he found the crossed fully one week later than the Pekin in maturing, about one pound per pair less in weight and with very much greater mortality of the young duck than among the Pekins.

The Pekins have become formidable rivals, even with English breeders, of the Aylesburys, to which they are perhaps the nearest fowl in appearance, but it is difficult to distinguish them, pure bred Aylesburys being perfectly white, with a boat shaped body, short legs and a long, fine neck. A creamy color in the plumage, yellowish bill and partially erect carriage of body shows a cross of Pekin. An advantage urged for the Pekin over the Aylesbury is that it has not the tenacity of feathers which is particularly annoying when plucking the latter.

Extending the Lima Bean Season.

In some favorable localities on the north shore of Long Island the farmers aim to have lima beans to ship to the New York market in late October or the early part of November, says The New York Tribune. To accomplish this end a location facing and exposed to Long Island sound is chosen, so as to get the wind from the sound at night in October, thus warding off frosts, which come to farmers in the interior and on the west end of the island. The beans are planted about July 1, using poles for a part of the crop, and planting the remainder without poles. The vines are allowed to run on the ground, and produce a fair crop if the fall is not too wet; but if the season is very wet the beans will mildew. One very successful farmer planted two grains of sweet corn in each hill instead of poles. The limas ran on the cornstalks and produced a good crop. In addition to the beans he marketed a fair crop of sweet corn, at a time when it was about out of market and realized a handsome profit from it. Large fires are often built to the windward of the field of beans if there is danger of frost. It is surprising how little fire is needed to prevent a frost. The danger usually occurs toward morning. The marketing is done in the same manner as early crops. The crop always pays a fair profit, while sometimes it is very remunerative, the price being as high as five dollars per bag of one and a half bushels of pods.

How Weeds Spread.

Weeds are scattered, according to a writer in The Horticultural Times, in the following ways: 1. By seed grain. 2. By animals. 3. By the wind, on their feathers and plumes. 4. By thrashing machines. 5. By renting land to tenants. 6. In manure—six odds against one careful and neat gardener or farmer, who is advised to pursue the following course: 1. Cultivate thoroughly. 2. Watch roadsides and fence corners. 3. Prevent their going to seed. 4. Never let them come up to daylight. 5. Secure the aid of neighbors. 6. Study their natures, and the difference between annuals, biennials, perennials, and root runners or creepers.

The number of cattle in Australia is estimated at 8,600,000, an increase of more than 2,500,000 in the last fifteen years. Sheep have also increased from 58,000,000 to 99,000,000.

ICEHOUSES.

Principles That Should Be Observed in Constructing These Buildings.

The conditions for success in keeping ice depend on the exclusion of the ice itself from actual contact with the air, while there must at the same time be good ventilation at the top of the mass to remove the collected vapor, and free drainage at the bottom for carrying off the water, says the New York World. A properly constructed icehouse, therefore, includes the following points: An airtight foundation and sides, thorough drainage without admission of air beneath, a watertight roof and ample ventilation above. These principles observed, the building may be of any fashion or of any material.

A nearly or quite square form is the most economical for an icehouse, which nowadays is, as a rule, built above ground. A slanting roof is preferable, though where felt roofing is employed a flat roof, with a very little slope at the rear, may be made, provided the height of the building is such as to secure at least one thickness of straw, shingles or other material, provided it is waterproof; it ought to be made with broad eaves. Some builders whitewash both the outside and roof of their houses with a view to reflecting the heat. Ventilation is best gained through a cupola. It will be found convenient to have doors for removing the ice placed near the top and near the bottom of the house. Sawdust is the best material for packing the walls, for the foundation on which the packing is begun and for covering the ice when the packing is completed. The usual rule calls for a packing of sawdust one foot thick at the bottom and sides of the ice and two feet at the top.

A cheap house may be built with single walls and preserve ice fairly well if a space of fourteen to eighteen inches is left between the walls and the ice and packed with sawdust as filling in the ice proceeds. For a permanent house, however, it is better to make the walls double and pack the space with sawdust. In packing, the ice ought not to come in contact with the wooden sides. If the walls are double six or eight inches of sawdust between the walls and the ice will be sufficient. A location on a sandy or porous soil, where the drainage will be mostly absorbed, is desirable. The usual plan is to dig a foundation eighteen inches to two feet deep in a dry gravel or sandy soil. If the soil is not dry the foundation is dug two feet deeper and filled to that extent with broken stone, coarse gravel and sand. The larger the mass the better the ice will keep, and it hardly pays to build a house that will hold less than twenty-two to twenty-five tons. A usual size is 18 by 19 in the clear. A house 10 by 9 on the floor and 10 feet high, inside measurement, will hold about twenty-two tons of ice.

Gain in Growing Draft Horses.

No farmer from his own choice breeds the "scrub"—we now defined, but may lack confidence in thezselves to make the start in stock improvement or breeding. It required some business tact in a farmer of limited means to patronize the best draft sires; but, barring accidents, he cannot fail of success from the start, for draft horses are as salable usually as fat stock. And with tact, the skill to handle and dispose of driving teams, and the peculiar fitness for training, one may achieve more than ordinary benefit in breeding coach horses. More capital, however, is required; but, if able to make a specialty of buying and insting fancy carriage teams for city use, one can do better in this line of breeding. Yet, remember, that in this case half, and often three-fourths, of the selling price is for exercised skill, from start to finish, in preparing the team for market. To this requires months of careful handling, backed by years of judicious treatment, thus making the perfect family horse almost human in his acquaintance with mankind and the affairs and ways of the world. Unto many wealthy men a family horse is worth at least one-fourth "his weight in silver." Certain profits always follows the right start in breeding the service of a choice sire upon as good dams as one can afford. The majority of farmers will find surer gain in growing draft horses, as this requires less special knowledge and fitness for the work.—California Breeder.

Large Sweet Potatoes.

Keep the vines from rooting outside the row or hills. Keep free from weeds and grass, as they pump up the moisture from about the plants and obstruct the sunlight. One of the largest sweet potatoes I ever saw was grown in hard, black soil by training the plant up the side of the house. This vine grew twenty feet long, and bloomed as freely as any of the other vines.—American Gardener.

Agricultural Facts and Figures.

Egyptian onions have been largely imported into America of late. The onion is a small yellow one of fair quality.

According to the Maine crop report oats take the lead in grains in that state this season, the culture of wheat having been almost totally abandoned in many counties. Corn as a farm crop is coming to be more appreciated throughout all the corn growing sections of the state.

As stated in a report of the British board of trade, the United States sent to British ports in 1890 294,391 cattle and 384,646 sheep, while Canada sent 83,588 cattle and 121,309 sheep. This is an enormous increase in trade since 1877, in which year the United States exported to British ports 11,533 cattle and 18,120 sheep, and Canada 7,689 cattle and 10,276 sheep.

American Agriculturist tells that the result of the vote of the school children last Arbor Day for the election of the state flower, as announced by the superintendent of public instruction, was 294,816 votes for the rose and 206,402 for the golden rod, making the majority for the rose 88,414, thus establishing the rose as the state flower of New York.

The leading article at a horse fair is the halter.

What's in a name? Here's Chili in hot water.

Arch remarks—Making fun of a bow-legged man.

Jumps at the conclusion—The sleepy man in church.

Be content with your lot, especially if it is a lot of money.

People who give themselves away are often dear at the price.

Enterprise.

Stranger (in Dugout City, Kansas)—It doesn't seem as if this place could have 20,000 population, as you report.

Resident—Wall, it hain't got quite thas much ordinarily You see we took the census the day the circus was in town.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. NOYES, 820 *Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.*

He Got the Seat.

A nice young man got into a tram car a few evenings ago, and saw to his delight the only vacant seat was by the side of a young lady acquaintance. He made for that seat with joyous strides, and her eyes answered his with delighted looks. But just as he got there an elderly party walked up and dropped into the coveted seat. The young man approached more slowly and accosted the young lady.

"How is your brotl er?" he asked.

"Is he able to be out?"

"Oh, yes," she answered.

"Will he be very badly marked?" he continued, and the old gentleman grew

"Oh, no," she said, "with the exception of a few marks on his forehead."

"Were you not afraid of taking it?" the young man continued, while the old gentleman broke out in a cold perspiration.

"Not at all," she replied; "I had been vaccinated, you know."

The seat was vacated instantly, the two innocent young hearts beat as half a dozen, and the prattle of "nice talk" strewed that part of the car, while an old gentleman scowled upon them from the distant corner.

RELIGIOUS

CHOOSING A PROFESSION.

Harmony with God the Secret of Success.

Harmony with God is the solution, and we may say the only solution, of all questions that relate to the profession in life that we should follow. We listened with deepest interest recently to the experiences of a college graduate. He was asking, "What work ought I to take up in life?" The uppermost thought with him, as with most young men, evidently was some work to which he judged that he was specially adapted. He came seeking our advice; his whole demeanor evinced genuine sincerity and manly frankness.

Our answer startled him. It was this: "Be sure that you are in harmony with God before the subject of what should be your life work is even considered." We quoted in this same connection the words of Jesus, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and his righteousness, and all things else shall be added unto you."

Too great emphasis cannot be placed upon the thought that there are higher values than those that pertain to mere worldly successes—moral values that determine the soul's standing in the hereafter; values which dignify our whole life when that life is molded after the perfect pattern furnished by our blessed Lord. Put these values in the balance with mere worldly successes and everything else is as nothing. Life without this thought is a miserable waste; the losses we are sure to experience in thus falsely dealing with the question will be final and irreparable. He who stands questioning what he ought to do in life, depreciating the spiritual and exalting mere earthly position or emolument, is most deplorably mistaken. His guilt is beyond all thought, since he acts in a way utterly subversive of God's purposes concerning him.

The thought that God is training us for a wider sphere than this life affords is both ennobling to character and helpful in serving him while upon the earth. We are at present absent from home. The classes for spiritual instruction are now being formed for our sakes; each soul is being called to some definite and appropriate place. With some the keenest, sharpest discipline God may find necessary. He may see that the only way in which we can be brought to our proper place in life is by suffering us to try our own skill and failing in consequence. Even a seeming withdrawal of his favor may be the divine method of dealing with some of us. He is our teacher. His eye is fixed upon our spiritual growth. His providential arrangements are adjusted to our individual needs. He is striving to lead us up to graduation into a perfect life; the chief characteristic of this life shall consist in a perfect readiness for service through endless ages. That we know so little of what that service shall be is only an evidence that its scope will surpass the limits of our present capacities. That will be the employment of perfected natures—an employment for which the school of life is preparing us. This is sufficient for us to know while in this training period.—Christian Advocate.

Hearty Invitation.

There are a great multitude of people just outside the church railing who would like to come in. They are not quite certain whether we ecclesiastics want them inside. Let us drop our exquisite essays, and come down and give them a warm hearted exhortation, and they will step in at the first call. The people have no idea that a sermon is intended to save them. It is a work of fine art that they come to look at on Sundays as they look at Church's "Cotopaxi." They sit admiring the colors and the perspective. They want to know whether the sermon is according to the best rules; whether the introduction leads naturally into the main subject; whether the heads of discourse are rightly proportioned; whether the illustrations are classical; whether the sermon is over thirty-five minutes long. When will ministers and laymen find out that a sermon is good in proportion to the number of souls it saves? Let us next Sunday go to our people with a red hot talk, and urge them to come into the Gospel banquet. They are waiting for an invitation.—Dr. Talmage in Christian Herald.

Honesty.

It may be that honesty is not a Christian grace, but it is a moral quality which is essential to all Christian character. It may not constitute the Christian, but he is a sorry Christian who is without it. Evidently there is a growing demand for this homely but valuable quality, the absence of which is bringing reproach on so many names and wrecking so many institutions. Sternness in inflicting penalties is also growing in favor. We noticed a few days ago in an English paper that a man who had failed and paid only seven shillings and six pence on the pound, and who had been suspended from the church, appealed to be reinstated. But the men to whom he appealed proved inflexible. They listened to his much pleading, but finally replied that his offense was such that he should have "the grace and humility to go to heaven in silence."—Presbyterian Observer.

The Son of God.

One of the Christian Fathers says of Jesus: "Christ hungered as a man and fed the hungry as God. He was hungry as a man, and yet he is the bread of life. He was a-thirst as a man, and yet he says, 'Let him that is a-thirst come to me and drink.' He was weary, and is our rest. He pays tribute, and is a king; prays, and hears prayer; weeps, and dries our tears; is sold for thirty pieces of silver, and redeems the world; is led as a sheep to the slaughter, and is the good shepherd." What a wonderful combination we have in the God-man, Christ Jesus our Lord!

Balzac and Berthet.

Balzac, the great French novelist, once received a lesson in good manners from a younger and less distinguished associate. The hint came with good grace from the younger man, Elie Berthet, because it was deserved, and because Berthet himself was a person of courteous manners and gentle and amiable disposition. Berthet had written some romances which became so popular, and he so distinguished himself in journalistic work, as to become an assistant editor of The Siecle.

As the assistant of M. Desnoyers, the editor of The Siecle, he had been introduced to Balzac. But though Balzac had many interviews with M. Desnoyers, and was often in the office, he never paid the slightest attention to Berthet. He did not even speak or bow to the young novelist.

One day Balzac took some copy to The Siecle office, and was greatly disturbed because M. Desnoyers, whom he wished to see, was out.

Soon after he left the office he met Elie Berthet. He went up to the young man and, without saluting him, touched him on the arm with one finger and said:

"Ah! you tell Desnoyers that I have left the copy at the office."

Without a second glance he turned away.

Berthet delivered the message and the editor replied:

"I am not likely to forget it. He has sent me word by three persons already."

Three days later Balzac and Berthet met at about the same place. Berthet did not take off his hat. He touched Balzac on the arm with one finger and said:

"Ah! he says you have sent him word by three persons already."

Then he walked on.—Youth's Companion.

Cold in Alaska.

"My experience with Alaskan winters was rather disappointing," said a member of the Alaskan boundary survey. "The greatest degree of cold we experienced was 50 degs. below zero, and that was when Mr. Turner extended his trip north along the boundary line to the Arctic sea. From what traders and missionaries told us of previous years it would seem that the winters of 1889, 1890 and 1891 were exceptionally mild.

"Even at the low temperature of this region the growth of vegetation is surprisingly rapid, but as there are only three months of growing weather this can be easily accounted for. I found grasses six feet high along the Yukon and Porcupine lowlands—a more remarkable fact when you consider that the Porcupine extends many miles above the Arctic circle. There were also salmon berries, blueberries, currants and raspberries in profusion and hundreds of acres of cranberries. Of the latter fruit the Indians store large quantities for winter food.

"When the work of tracing and establishing the boundary was completed the party set up a monument of rough stones, about twelve feet high, as a visible mark of the dividing line between American and British possessions. Of course there is a check on this in the shape of a securely concealed stone, properly marked, at the head of the base line, near the main station. When we were about to break camp it occurred to me that no photograph of the monument had been taken, so I took a camera and sighted it and then climbed on top of the rocks and had a curious native 'shoot' the machine."—San Francisco Chronicle.

Spring Riding Saddle.

Most of those who have done much horseback riding have sad recollections of having had at one time or another to jog along for weary miles on the back of an ill bred, straight patterned nag, whose every step jarred every nerve in the body and aroused the most pronounced feelings of resentment. According to the inventor of a new saddle, such memorable incidents as these need never more occur and the horseback riding of the future will be pure, unmixed delight.

This saddle owes it peculiar merit to a series of springs. The upper saddletree or seat is connected with the lower simply by these springs, so there is nothing to interfere with that free working without which no spring saddle can fulfill the purpose and object of its construction, viz., to relieve the rider from the constant jolt experienced in riding on a springless saddle. The springs are cone shaped, working within each other, and are made of tempered steel wire so placed between the wooden tree and the upper tree or frame seat (consisting of a steel wire bent to the shape of the lower tree and clasped by brass bands which cross each other) as to work freely wherever the motion of the horse may bring the weight of the rider.—Philadelphia Press.

France, Germany and Russia.

Till 1870 France held the supreme control of the peace of the world. No sword could be unsheathed in Europe without her consent. Napoleon III was the great arbiter. A frown from him darkened the horizon. The day after he expressed regret to Baron Rubner at not being in accord with Ausria, the stock exchanges were in a panic, and Austria and Prussia concluded a hasty peace before the master had time to show dissatisfaction. Since the war of 1870 this role has ceased to belong to France. Germany has usurped it, and her claim to it is what has revolted the czar, who remains alone, striving by his deliberate isolation to neutralize the unwelcome supremacy of Germany, allowing France to render him apparent homage in order to emphasize his attitude, but really knowing himself to be doomed to unpopularity among the rulers of the allied empires.—De Blowitz in Harper's.

Those Beautiful Antlers.

Eastern Sportsman (with full assortment of dogs, gu , etc.)—I hear that over a thousand el are killed in this region every year. What do you do with the antlers?

Western Hunter—Sell them to eastern hunters on their way home.—Good News.

THE MILD POWER CURES.

HUMPHREYS'

Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Prescriptions; used for many years in private practice with success, and now given to the public by the people. Every single Specific is a special cure for the disease named.

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12	Whites, too Profuse Periods	25
13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness	25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	25
16	Fever and Ague, Chills, Malaria	25
17	Piles, Blind or Bleeding	25
18	Ophthalmy, and Weak, Inflamed Eyes	25
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	25
20	Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs	25
21	Asthma, Oppressed Breathing	25
22	Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing	25
23	Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	25
24	General Debility, Physical Weakness	25
25	Dropsy, and Scanty Secretions	25
26	Seasickness, Sea Sickness, Vomiting	25
27	Kidney Disease	25
28	Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Discharges	1.00
29	Sore Throat, Quinsy, Ulcerated Throat	25
30	Urinary Diseases, Wetting Bed	25
31	Painful Periods, with Spasms	25
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34	Chronic Congestions & Eruptions	1.00

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Sold by Druggists. At Bishop's Residence, Marquette, Mich., Nov. 7, 1890.

The Rev. J. Koenig, of above place, writes: I have suffered a great deal, and whenever I now feel a nervous attack coming I take a dose of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic and feel relieved. I think a great deal of it and would rather be without bread than without the Tonic.

Better Than the Best Doctor.

MAHONOY CITY, Pa., December, 1890.

I deem it my duty to say that I was treated for ten years by the best doctors in Pennsylvania, but never got any relief until I took Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic. I am cured of my nervous troubles; have never had the sickness since the first bottle.

MRS. SARAH McGUIRE.

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PILES "ARABIENE" gives instant relief and is an infallible cure for Piles. Price $1. By mail, $1.10. Sample free. Address "ARABIENE," Box 3413, New York City.

Proclamation by the Governor.

STATE OF MARYLAND.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, Section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of Maryland makes it the duty of the Governor to issue his proclamation to the people of this State, at least sixty days previous to the time of holding the next general election, the amendments and proposed amendments to the Constitution, which have been referred to the General Assembly of Maryland, at the session thereof next preceding such election, and the day on which such election is to be held; and

And whereas at the January session, 1890, of the General Assembly of Maryland six separate Bills were passed, to be entitled as amendment number one; Chapter 104, designated as amendment number two; Chapter 105, designated as amendment number three; Chapter 242, designated as amendment number four; Chapter 382, designated as amendment number five, and Chapter 426, designated as amendment number six.

All which proposed amendments follow in the order described, to wit:

NUMBER 1. CHAPTER 104.

AN ACT to amend section seventeen of article two of the Constitution of this State.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, Three-fifths of all the members of both Houses concurring, that the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof as herein provided, it shall supersede and stand in the place and instead of section seventeen of article two of said Constitution.

SECTION 17. To guard against hasty or partial legislation, and encroachments of the Legislative Department upon the co-ordinate Executive and Judicial Departments, every bill which shall have passed the House of Delegates and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor of the State; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the House in which it originated, which House shall enter the objections at large on the journal, and proceed to reconsider the bill; if, after such reconsideration, three fifths of the members elected to that House shall pass the bill, it shall be sent with the objections to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if passed by three-fifths of the members elected to that House, it shall become a law, but in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within six days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it; unless the General Assembly shall, by adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law. The Governor shall have power to disapprove of any item or items of any bills making appropriations of money, embracing distinct items, and the part or parts of the bill approved shall be the law, and the item or items of appropriations disapproved shall be void unless repassed according to the rules or limitations prescribed for the passage of other bills over the executive veto.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution shall be, at the next general election held in this state, submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in article fourteen of the Constitution of this State, and at the said general election the vote on said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words "for the Constitutional amendment" or "against the Constitutional amendment" as the voter shall elect, and immediately after said election due return shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by the said fourteenth article of the Constitution.

Approved March 27th, 1890.

We hereby certify, that the foregoing is a correct copy of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed January session, 1890.

W. G. PURNELL,
Secretary of the Senate.
CARLTON SHAFER,
Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.

NUMBER 2. CHAPTER 105.

AN ACT to amend section forty-eight of Article three of the Constitution of the State.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, Three-fifths of all the members of both Houses concurring that the following section be and is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof as herein provided, it shall supersede and stand in the place and instead of section forty-eight of article three of said Constitution.

SECTION 48. Corporations may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes and except in cases where no general law exist, providing for the creation of corporations of the same general character as the corporation proposed to be created, and any act of incorporation passed in violation of this section shall be void, all charters granted or adopted in pursuance of this section, and all charters heretofore granted or created, subject to repeal or modification, may be altered, from time to time, or be repealed; provided, nothing herein contained shall be construed to apply to Banks, or the incorporation thereof. The General Assembly shall not alter or amend the charter of any corporation existing at the time of the adoption of this article, or pass any general or special law for the benefit of such corporation, except upon the condition that such corporation shall surrender all claims to exemption from taxation conferred by its charter, and that such corporation shall thereafter hold its charter subject to the provisions of this Constitution; and any corporation chartered by this State which shall accept, use, enjoy, or in anywise avail itself of any rights, privileges or advantages that may hereafter be granted or conferred by any general or special act shall be conclusively presumed to have thereby surrendered any exemption from taxation to which it may be entitled under its charter and shall be thereafter subject to taxation as if no such exemption had been granted by its charter.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution shall be, at the next general election held in this State, submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in article fourteen of the Constitution of this State, and at the said general election the vote on said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words "for the Constitutional amendment" or "against the Constitutional amendment" as the voter shall elect, and immediately after said election due return shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by the said fourteenth article of the Constitution.

Approved March 27th, 1890.

We hereby certify, that the aforegoing is a correct copy of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed January session, 1890.

W. G. PURNELL,
Secretary of the Senate.
CARLTON SHAFER,
Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.

NUMBER 3. CHAPTER 242.

AN ACT to amend article fifteen of the Declaration of Rights of the Constitution of this State.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, Three-fifths of all the members of the two Houses concurring, that the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof as herein provided it shall supersede and stand in the place and instead of article fifteen of the Declaration of Rights of said Constitution.

ARTICLE 15. All laxes ought to be uniform upon the same kinds of property or class of subjects, and should be levied and collected under general laws, but the General Assembly may by general laws exempt from taxation all public property used for public purposes, all churches or buildings used exclusively for public worship and the furniture contained therein and the parsonages connected therewith, burying grounds not used for profit, all purely charitable or benevolent institutions, literary or educational institutions, with the furniture and equipment contained in such charitable, benevolent, literary or educational institutions, and the grounds appurtenant to such churches, houses of public worship, charitable or benevolent, literary or educational institutions and necessary to the convenient use thereof, as the same have been heretofore exempted by law in this State; and all other property in this State not so declared exempt may be taxed, and the General Assembly may, by general law, provide for a tax on the income of citizens of this State; yet fines, duties, imposts and taxes may properly and justly be imposed or laid with a political view for good government and the benefit of the community.

SECTION 2. *And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to article fifteen of the Declaration of Rights of the Constitution shall be, at the next general election held in this State, submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in article fourteen of the Constitution of this State, and at the said general election the vote on said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words "for the Constitutional amendment," or "against the Constitutional amendment," as the voter may elect, and immediately after said election due return shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by the said fourteenth article of the Constitution.

Approved April 9th, 1890.

We hereby certify, that the aforegoing is a correct copy of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed January session, 1890.

W. G. PURNELL,
Secretary of the Senate.
CARLTON SHAFER,
Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.

NUMBER 4. CHAPTER 382.

AN ACT to amend section one of article seven of the Constitution of this state.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, Three-fifths of all the members of the two Houses concurring, That the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof as herein provided shall supersede and stand in the place and instead of section one of article seven of the said Constitution.

ARTICLE 15. All taxes ought to be uniform upon the same kinds of property or class of subjects, and should be levied and collected under general laws, but the General Assembly may by general laws exempt from taxation all public property used for public purposes, all churches or buildings used exclusively for public worship and the furniture contained therein and the parsonages connected therewith, burying grounds not used for profit, all purely charitable or benevolent institutions, literary or educational institutions, with the furniture and equipment contained in such charitable, benevolent, literary or educational institutions, and the grounds appurtenant to such churches, houses of public worship, charitable or benevolent, literary or educational institutions and necessary to the convenient use thereof, as the same have been heretofore exempted by law in this State; and all other property in this State not so declared exempt may be taxed, and the General Assembly may, by general law, provide for a tax on the income of citizens of this State; yet fines, duties, imposts and taxes may properly and justly be imposed or laid with a political view for good government and the benefit of the community.

SECTION 2. *And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to article fifteen of the Declaration of Rights of the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof as herein provided, it shall supersede and stand in the place and instead of article fifteen of the Declaration of Rights of