Proposed Revision of the
CONSTITUTION

CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK

ARTICLE VIII. UNITS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Section One. Local Governments

Subsection One. The General Assembly shall have the power to provide for the government, officers and functions of units of local government, and to create, alter, consolidate and dissolve them; except that no county shall be abolished, consolidated with any other unit of government, or have any change made in its boundaries or seat, except by the affirmative votes of a majority of the county and approved by a majority of those voting on the subject. The General Assembly may create classifications of units of local government as it deems necessary by population, geography or any other reasonable basis, and enact legislation relating to one or more classes. Units of local government may exercise concurrently with the Commonwealth any governmental functions not denied to them by the Constitution or by law or by their own charters. All elective offices of units of local government existing at the time of the adoption of this Constitution shall continue to be filled at election until such time as this may be changed by general law or charter. The chief executive and legislative officers of all units of local government shall, except as otherwise provided in this section, be elected by the qualified voters of such units for terms no longer than four years; and all other officers of units of local government shall be chosen by local authority.

Subsection Two. The elective county or district officers existing at the time of adoption of this Constitution shall continue in office; but such elective offices shall be filled at regular terms of elections for such offices and for one additional term.

Section Two. Local Tax Rates

The General Assembly shall establish maximum rates of ad valorem taxation for the various classes of property subject to taxation by units of local government. Until changed by the General Assembly such maximum rates shall be those set forth in Section One Hundred and Fifty-Seven of the Fourth Constitution of the Commonwealth for similar functions of government no matter which unit of government may perform them.

Section Three. Maximum Indebtedness

The General Assembly shall require the owners of contract indebtedness to secure money and contract indebtedness generally, so that no other land and credit of such unit of local government is pledged to the repayment of this indebtedness. The General Assembly may provide for the supervision of such indebtedness by the Executive Department of the Commonwealth.

Section Four. Compensation of Local Government Officers

The compensation of any elective officer of a unit of local government shall not be changed or adjusted in any manner after his election or appointment, or during his term of office; nor shall the term of any officer be extended beyond the period for which he may be elected or appointed.

Section Five. Unauthorized Contracts of Units of Local Government

No unit of local government shall be authorized or permitted to pay any claim against it arising under any agreement or contract made without express authority of law, and all such unauthorized agreements or contracts shall be null and void.

Section Six. Franchises

No unit of local government shall be authorized or permitted to grant any franchise or privilege, or make any contract in reference thereto, for a term exceeding twenty years. Before granting such franchise or privilege for a term of years, such unit of local government shall first offer the advertisement; receive bids therefor publicly, and award the same to the highest and best bidder, who may be required to execute and file a bond or bonds. This section shall not apply to a trunk railway.

ARTICLE IX. MILITIA

Section One. Organization

The General Assembly may provide for an organized militia. Such organization shall include an Adjutant-General who shall be appointed by the Governor. The Adjutant-General and other military officers shall be provided for by the General Assembly.

ARTICLE X. FINANCE

Section One. Exemptions from Taxation

There shall be exempt from taxation bonds of the Commonwealth and of its agencies and instrumentalities and issues described in Section Three of Article VIII; public property used for public purposes; places actually used for religious worship, with the ground attached thereto, used in connection with, and appurtenant to the house of worship, not exceeding one-half acre in cities and towns, and not exceeding two acres in other places; cemeteries; places of burial; charitable or corporate public institutions; private public charity; institutions of education not used or employed for gain by any person or corporation and the income of which is devoted solely to the cause of education; public libraries, their endowments, and the income of such property as is used exclusively for their maintenance; all personages or residences owned by any religious society and occupied as a home, and for no other purpose, by its officers or ministers, not exceeding one-half acre in cities and towns, and not exceeding two acres of ground in the country appurtenant thereto; household goods of a person used in his home and his personal effects; crops grown and in the hands of the producer, and all laws exempting or communing property from taxation, except as provided herein, shall be void. The General Assembly may, however, authorize any city of local government or any other municipal or other school district purposes. Manufacturing establishments from local taxation for a period not exceeding five years, as an inducement to their location.

Section Two. Levy and Collection of Taxes; Form; Classification

Subsection One. Taxes shall be levied and collected for public purposes only. All taxes shall be levied and collected by general laws. An ad valorem tax shall be at a uniform rate upon all property of the same class within the taxing district unless the General Assembly provides for reasonable differences in the rate within areas of the taxing district. Those reasonable differences shall relate directly to differences in governmental services or benefits between rural and urban character which are furnished in all of any area in contrast to other areas of the taxing district.

Subsection Two. Nothing in this Constitution shall prevent the General Assembly from imposing additional forms of taxation, from providing for types in place of an ad valorem tax on one or more classes of property, from making reasonable classifications of property for taxation other than ad valorem, from exempting in whole or from delegating parts of the taxing power to units of local government. The principle of taxation must there be uniformity and equality within reasonable classifications shall be saved inviolate.

Section Three. Property Assessment

Subsection One. All property not exempted from taxation shall be assessed for taxation at a uniform and uniformly ascertainable fair cash value, estimated at the price it would bring at a fair voluntary sale; however, the General Assembly may provide by general law for assessment of agricultural land in such areas and according to such rather fair cash value estimated at the price it would bring at a fair voluntary sale.

Subsection Two. Any taxpayer, officer, or both, in any way affected by this section shall have a cause of action to compel obedience to its provisions even though the exercise of discretion by officials may be involved.

Section Four. Private Use of Public Funds

No money shall be paid from the treasury or other public depository, or any revenue, profits or emoluments arising from the use of public funds in his hands, or moneys to be raised through his agency for governmental purposes, shall be deemed a felony. Said offense shall be punished as may be prescribed by law, a part of which punishment shall be disqualification to hold office.

Section Five. Tax Exempt Surrender

No tax shall be levied or collected, or surrendered or suspended by any contract or grant to which the Commonwealth shall be a party; nevertheless, the Commonwealth shall not exercise its power to repeal a tax to avoid payment of indebtedness when the proceeds of the tax or the full faith and credit of the Commonwealth are pledged to the payment of the indebtedness.

Section Six. Assumption of Local Debt

The Commonwealth shall not assume the debt of any unit of local government unless such debt shall have been contracted to defend itself in time of war, to repel invasion or to suppress insurrection.

Section Seven. Power to Lend Credit or Own Stock

Except as provided in this Constitution, neither shall not be given, pledged or loaned to any unit of local government, or to any individual or entity organized for private gain, nor shall the Commonwealth become an owner or stockholder in any entity organized for private gain, nor make donation to any individual or entity organized for private gain.

Subsection Two. The General Assembly shall not authorize any unit of local government to become a stockholder in any entity organized for private gain, or to obtain or appropriate money for, or to loan its credit to, any individual or entity organized for private gain.

Section Eight. Borrowing for Revenue Purposes; Use of Borrowed Funds

Every law authorizing the borrowing of money by and on behalf of the Commonwealth or any unit or agency of local government shall specify the purpose for which the money is to be used, and the money so borrowed shall be used for no other purpose.

Section Nine. Classification of Tax Purposes; Use of Tax; State Local Aid

Every law enacted by the General Assembly or any local legislative body levying a tax shall specify distinctly the purpose for which such tax is levied; and the tax so collected shall be used for no other purpose than that so specified. Nothing herein shall prevent the enactment of general laws directing the payment of funds collected for Commonwealth purposes to units of local government as Commonwealth aid for local purposes.

ARTICLE XI. GENERAL WELFARE

Section One. Education

Subsection One. The General Assembly shall provide for an efficient system of public education. There shall be a State Board of Education which shall be elected by the people on a nonpartisan ballot in such manner and for such terms as shall be provided by law. There shall be a Superintendent of Public Instruction who shall be appointed by the State Board of Education. The respective powers and duties of the Board and of the Superintendent shall be prescribed by law.

Subsection Two. All funds accruing to the school fund shall be used for the maintenance of public schools, for the payment of teachers and other expense, and the General Assembly shall by general law prescribe the manner of the distribution of the public school fund among the school districts and its use for public school purposes.

Subsection Three. No portion of any fund or tax now existing, or that may hereafter be raised or levied for educational purposes, shall be appropriated or distributed to any of any church, sectarian or denominational school.

Section Two. Natural Resources and Conservation

Subsection One. The Health, Welfare, and Safety of the lives and property of the people of this Commonwealth and the Conservation of its natural resources, forests, waters, air, and other natural resources, and lands, are declared to be matters of public concern. The General Assembly shall establish by law appropriate means to provide for the welfare of public concern and fix the respective functions, powers and duties of such agencies.

Subsection Two. The General Assembly shall by law fix the minimum ages at which children may be employed in places dangerous to life or health, or in occupations injurious to morals, and provide adequate penalties for violations of such law.

Subsection Three. The General Assembly shall prescribe such laws as may be necessary for the granting and paying of old persons an annuity or pension.

Subsection Four. The General Assembly shall establish institutions for the confinement of all persons convicted of felonies, and shall provide for their custody, maintenance, health, welfare, education and rehabilitation of the inmates.

ARTICLE XII. COMMERCE

Section One. Common Carriers and Public Utilities

The General Assembly shall provide for appropriate regulations of common carriers and public utilities as and to the extent required by the public interest.

Section Two. Corporations

Subsection One. The General Assembly shall provide by general law for the formation, organization, and reincorporation of corporations and prescribe their powers, rights, duties and liabilities, and the powers, rights, duties and liabilities of their officers, agents and holders or members. The word "corporation" as used in this Constitution shall include joint stock companies and associations.

Subsection Two. No corporation shall hold any real estate, except such as may be proper and necessary for carrying on its legitimate business, for a longer period than twenty years, under the penalty of escheat.

Subsection Three. No corporation shall lease or alienate any franchise so as to relieve the franchise or property held thereunder from the liabilities of the lessor or alienor, or any franchise, contracted or incurred in the operation, use or enjoyment of such franchise or property thereunder.

Subsection Four. In all elections for directors or managers of any corporation, each shareholder shall have the right to cast as many votes in the aggregate as he shall be entitled to vote in said company under its charter, multiplied by the number of directors or managers to be elected at such election; and each shareholder may cast the whole number of votes for one director or manager, or may cumulate such votes and distribute such votes among two or more candidates, and such directors or managers shall not be elected in any other manner.

Section Three. Public Warehouses

All elevators or storehouses where property customarily is stored for compensation are declared to be public warehouses subject to legislative control.

ARTICLE XIII. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section One. Lotteries

Lotteries and gift enterprises are forbidden, and no privileges shall be granted for such purposes, and none shall be exercised, and no schemes for similar purposes shall be allowed. The General Assembly shall enforce this section by proper penalties. All lottery privileges or characters heretofore granted are revoked.

Section Two. Removal of Officers

Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, public officers shall be subject to indictment or prosecution for misfeasance or malfeasance in office, or willful neglect in discharge of official duties, in such mode as may be prescribed by law, and upon conviction his office shall become vacant, but such officer may be tried by the Senate when the House of Delegates may provide by other mode, method or order for the vacation of office, or the removal from office of any public officer for neglect of duty, and may provide the method, manner or mode of reinstatement of such officers.

Section Three. Oaths of Office

Members of the General Assembly and all officers, before they enter upon the execution of the duties of their respective offices, and all members of the Bar, before they enter upon the practice of their profession, shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Kentucky so long as I continue a citizen thereof, and that I will faithfully execute, to the best of my ability, the office of ____ according to law, so help me God." The manner of administering an oath or affirmation shall be such as is most consistent with the conscience of the person to be affected thereby. The General Assembly may make such solemn appeal to God.

Section Four. Treason

Treason against the Commonwealth shall consist only in levying war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason except on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act of his own confession in open court.

Section Five. Appropriations

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury of the Commonwealth except in pursuance of appropriations made by laws and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published annually, unless otherwise provided for in this Constitution.

Section Six. Suits Against Commonwealth

The General Assembly shall by law direct in what manner and in what courts suits may be brought against the Commonwealth. It may make provisions for waiver of the defense of sovereign immunity.

Section Seven. Laws of Virginia

All laws which, on the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, were in force in the State of Virginia, and which are of a general nature and not local to that State, and not repugnant to this Constitution, nor to the laws which have been enacted by the General Assembly of this Commonwealth at its session in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, shall be and be deemed the laws of this Commonwealth.

Section Eight. Residence of Public Officers

All civil officers for the Commonwealth at large shall reside within the Commonwealth.

Section Nine. Compensation of Government Officers

The General Assembly shall provide by law for the compensation of all public officers and employees and the maximum compensation that may be paid to such governmental officers and employees. The compensation of elected governmental officers shall not be changed or adjusted in any manner during their terms for which they were elected, and any increase in such compensation shall be paid during a term of office shall be recoverable for the Commonwealth in a suit by any citizen at the expense of the Commonwealth; and it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to regulate by a general law, in what cases and what deductions shall be made for neglect of official duty.

Section Ten. Incompatibility of Offices

No member of Congress, or person holding or exercising a civil office of trust or profit under the United States, or any department or bureau of any power, shall be eligible to hold or exercise any office of trust or profit under this Constitution, or the laws made in or under pursuance thereof.

Section Eleven. Recovery for Wrongful Death

Whenever the death of a person shall result from an injury inflicted by negligence or wrongful act, then, in every such case, damages may be recovered for such death, from the corporations and persons so causing the same. Until otherwise provided by law, the action to recover such damages shall be in the name of the personal representative of the deceased person. The General Assembly may provide how the recovery shall go and to whom belong; and until such provision is made, the same shall form part of the personal estate of the deceased person.

Section Twelve. Eminent Domain

Municipal and other corporations, and individuals shall not be authorized to take private property or public use, shall make just compensation for property taken, injured or destroyed by them; which compensation shall be paid before taking, or paid or secured, at the election of such corporation or individual, before the property is injured or destroyed. The General Assembly shall not deprive any person or corporation of the right to prove in any action brought for such condemnation or injury, the amount of damages to sustain the same, and upon appeal from such preliminary assessment, the amount of such damages shall, in all cases, be determined by a jury, according to the judgment of the tribunal.

Section Thirteen. Juries

Juries shall consist of twelve persons, nine of whom concurring, may render a verdict in civil and misdemeanor cases, in courts inferior to the circuit courts, in cases involving less than twenty dollars. The General Assembly may provide that in any or all trials of civil actions in the circuit courts, including condemnation actions, three-fourths or more of the jurors concurring may render a verdict, which shall have the same force and effect as if rendered by the entire panel. But where a verdict is rendered by a less number than the whole, it shall be signed by all the jurors who agree to it.

Section Fourteen. Oath of State Capital

The seat of government shall continue in the City of Frankfort.

Section Fifteen. Revision of Statutes

The General Assembly shall enact all laws necessary to make this Constitution fully effective.

ARTICLE XIV. MODE OF REVISION

Section One. Amendments

Subsection One. Amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in either House of the General Assembly at a regular session or extended session or, if the Governor shall certify to the fact that an emergency shall exist, at a special session, and if the amendments are agreed to by three-fifths of the members elected to each House, the proposed amendments, with the yeas and nays of the members of each House taken thereon, shall be entered in full in their respective journals. Then the proposed amendments shall be submitted to the voters of the Commonwealth for ratification or rejection at the next general election, which occurs not less than ninety days from the final passage of the amendments, the vote to be taken thereon in such manner as the General Assembly may provide. If it appears that a majority of the votes cast for and against an amendment at the election shall be in favor thereof, it shall become a section part of the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and shall be so proclaimed by the Governor, and published in the manner the General Assembly directs. Not more than five amendments shall be voted upon at any one time. Amendments shall be so submitted as to allow a separate vote on each. No amendment shall relate to more than one general subject. The approval of the Governor is not necessary to any bill which shall be submitted by the General Assembly for the purpose of amendments to this Constitution or calling a Constitutional Convention.

Subsection Two. Before an amendment shall be submitted to a vote, the Governor shall cause such proposed amendment, and the time that the same is to be voted upon, to be published at least ninety days before the election, in the newspapers and in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

Section Two. Constitution Convention

Subsection One. A Constitutional Convention may be called by act of the General Assembly, adopted at a regular session, concurred in by a vote of three-fifths of all the members elected to each House by a yea and nay vote, entered in the respective journals. No Convention shall be called within fifteen years after the adoption of this Constitution, nor thereafter within years after the final adjournment of a Constitutional Convention, unless the act calling it is submitted to a vote of the people and ratified by a majority of those voting on the question as provided herein.

Subsection Two. The Convention shall consist of as many delegates as there are members of the House of Representatives, and the delegates shall have the same districts as the Representatives.

Subsection Three. The delegates to the Convention shall be elected or selected in the manner provided by the General Assembly.

Subsection Four. A Constitutional Convention must within ninety days after the delegates are elected or selected, at the Capital of the Commonwealth, and continue in session until its work is completed. The Governor shall call the Convention to order and preside until a Chairman is elected.

Subsection Five. If the delegates are elected, provision for vacancies, the time and the issuance of certificates of election to the delegates, and the taking and submission of amendments, amendments or in contested elections shall be made by law. Provision shall also be made by law for the compensation of the delegates.

Subsection Six. The Convention, when assembled shall be the sole judge of qualification of its members.

Subsection Seven. No constitution or amendment to the Constitution proposed by a Constitutional Convention shall be adopted unless approved by a majority of the votes cast thereon at a general election in the Commonwealth held after amendments or a constitution proposed by the Convention are published for the information of the electorate as required herein for the adoption of amendments to the Constitution.

Section 3. Repeal of Prior Amendments

Or reformed Constitution on which the sense of the people shall be taken as hereinabove set forth the following schedule providing for the implementation of same.

SCHEDULE

In order to facilitate the changes effected in this Constitution, particularly the reduction in the frequency of elections, the following schedule is hereby declared and ordained:

(1) This Constitution becomes effective on the third day of January, 1967, in accordance with the schedule of 1891 and all amendments thereto except as herein provided.

(2) The General Assembly shall enact all laws necessary to make this Constitution fully effective.

(3) All laws in force at the time of adoption of this Constitution and consistent herewith shall remain in full force and effect until amended or repealed by the General Assembly.

(4) (a) The General Assembly at its first regular session after the adoption of this Constitution shall consider a bill which shall be in the year 1966, and continue in session until the next regular session, required to convene unless adjourned prior to that date.

(b) After the first sixty legislative days of such first session of the General Assembly, all acts previously adopted at such session and not effective may be made and approved at a later regular session of the adoption and approval of a bill regulating the sale of liquor.

(c) During such first session and during any session thereafter until an act fixing their compensation becomes effective, the members of the General Assembly shall receive the same compensation and allowances as provided by law for present members of the General Assembly.

(5) (a) The elective state offices created by the 1891 Constitution which are not provided for in this Constitution shall continue in existence through the current terms of the officers holding the offices and for one additional term.

(b) The persons holding elective offices under the 1891 Constitution which are abolished by this Constitution or by Act of the General Assembly shall continue in office until their successors under this Constitution are elected or selected and qualified, and if the term of the office is extended by this Constitution the incumbent shall continue in office for the extended term of office as if had been elected to a term of the duration.

(c) No person holding a state elective office at the time of the effective date of this Constitution to which office he is prohibited by the 1891 Constitution from succeeding himself may succeed himself in that office under the provisions of this Constitution.

(d) The elective judicial offices shall be as constituted at the time of the effective date of this Constitution shall continue in existence for one additional term.

(6) (a) The judges of the Court of Appeals at the time this Constitution shall become effective shall continue in office as judges of the Supreme Court of Kentucky.

(b) All causes and proceedings of whatever character pending in the present Court of Appeals are hereby transferred to and shall be decided thereunder in accordance with law or otherwise disposed of by the Supreme Court.

(c) Until otherwise provided by law the statutes applicable to the Court of Appeals shall apply to the Supreme Court.

(d) The provisions of this Constitution creating a Court of Appeals becomes effective on the first day of January, 1968, except that the selection of the judges of that court may be carried out prior to that time.

(e) The elective office of Clerk of the Court of Appeals under the 1891 Constitution shall constitute the appointive office of Clerk of the Supreme Court under this Constitution for the period of time in which state elective office terms are extended by section 3 (a) of this Schedule.

(7) The county courts, quarterly courts, justices' courts and courts of claims as constituted at the time of the effective date of this Constitution shall continue in existence for one additional term. The provisions of the Fourth Constitution of Kentucky, relating to those courts and the judges thereof shall remain in force and be applicable during that period, and none of the provisions of this Constitution shall be applicable to those courts and judges during that period. Jurisdiction of the pending cases of the judicial system shall be transferred to the general control of the Supreme Court. The district courts provided for in this Constitution shall not be constituted and organized until the date of jurisdiction shall be given herein-above mentioned, except that the judges of the district courts shall be elected in the manner herein-next preceding.

(8) All causes, claims, causes of action and obligations existing under the Fourth Constitution, recognizances and other instruments executed or entered into and all actions and proceedings, civil and criminal, actions which have been instituted and all fines, taxes, penalties and forfeitures, levied, incurred or owing prior to the effective date of this Constitution shall continue in force as valid as if this Constitution had been adopted.

(9) For the purpose of arranging legislative terms as required by Section 2 of Article VIII, shall be made the regular elections in even-numbered years:

(a) Of the property of the people which shall be elected in the year one thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight, the members elected from Senatorial Districts numbered three, four, five, eleven, fifteen, seventeen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-seven, twenty-nine and thirty-four shall hold their offices for terms of three years, and the remaining seven elected from Senatorial Districts numbered one, seven, thirteen, nineteen, twenty-five, thirty-one and thirty-two shall hold their offices for terms of one year. Of the nineteen Senators which shall be elected in the year one thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine, one hundred (100) Constitution, elected from Senatorial Districts numbered two, four, eight, ten, twelve, fourteen, twenty, twenty-six, twenty-eight, thirty-two, thirty-four and thirty-eight shall hold their offices for terms of two years, and the remaining six elected from Senatorial Districts numbered one, three, five, seven, nine, and thirty and thirty-six shall hold their offices for terms of one year.

(b) The terms of office of persons elected to the offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Auditor of Public Accounts, and Attorney General shall be for three years. At the end of such terms and thereafter such elections shall be for the full four-year term.

(c) The General Assembly shall fix the schedule of elections not scheduled by this Constitution and, so far as necessary, shall fix the terms of the officers of office so that the first such altered terms shall expire in the year 1970 and thereafter at intervals of four years, with the objective of eliminating all such elections in odd-numbered years by 1970.

(e) Terms of office that are shortened to accommodate the transition from the Constitution of 1891 shall be considered full terms and elections for such terms shall be considered regular elections.

(10) For purposes of schedule to harmonize the transition from the 1891 to the new Constitution, interpretations of this Schedule shall be made upon that basis, and with the objective of fairness and equity to all concerned.

This copy of the proposed revision of Kentucky's Constitution furnished by Attorney General Robert Matthews, pursuant to Legislative direction.

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TableRite Salad Oil 24 oz. 49¢
Libby Sloppy Joe 15 oz. 59¢
Dole Pineapple beef & pork #2 3 for $1
sliced, chunk, crushed
Vanity Fair Regal Print Facial Tissues 400 ct. 5 for $1
Vanity Fair Regal Print Towels jumbo 4 for $1
Ritz Crackers 12 oz. 37¢
Nabisco Oreo Creams 16 oz. 2 for 89¢
IGA Canned Soft Drinks choice of 7 flavors 12 oz. 13 for $1
IGA Gum & Jelly Candies 4 varieties lb. 4 for $1

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Homemakers

Headquarters

By Mrs. Ermine Ritchie

Mrs. Albert Wilson will be hostess to Headquarters Homemakers club Sept. 6 with ten adults and one child present.

Mrs. Margie Wilson gave a very interesting lesson on "Clothing Guideposts". She illustrated with pictures and samples of materials what the style trends are.

A plan of the year's work was also made.

Moorefield

By Mrs. Harvey Wilson

Mrs. Herman Vice, the new president of the Moorefield Homemakers presided at the Moorefield Homemakers Club September 1.

They met at the home of Mrs. Elgin Clark. 16 members and two visitors were present.

Cinderella sisters were eager to learn who their secret pal was. They found out with receiving gifts.

Did you know that round toed shoes were coming back? In color, everything is brown. All leading ones will be plum and lavender. Our advisor of fashion Mrs. Herman Howard Irvine, Mrs. Irvine gave the lesson on "Updating Your Face".

Other active members were: Mrs. J.W. Clark, who gave the devotional, Mrs. Jack Becker and Mrs. Harvey Wilson. Mrs. Becker told of landscaping, while Mrs. Wilson led the club in singing School Days.

The next meeting will be in October at the home of Mrs. Joe Blount.

Ellisville

The Ellisville Homemakers Club met Sept. 6, at 1 o'clock at the home of Mrs. Rex Jones. Mrs. Bobby Jones was co-hostess. There were 13 members, Mrs. Wilson and one guest, Mrs. George Hutchins, present.

The devotion was given by Mrs. Fred Jones. The meeting was led by the president, Mrs. Jack Tincher. Roll was called by the secretary, Mrs. Bobby Ort. Taylor, Club Calenders for the coming year were filled in and baseless and project leaders were planned.

The lesson on clothing was presented by Mrs. Reece Smoot and Mrs. Thelma Fryman. It included the selection of fabrics, colors and styles for fall clothing.

Secret pals for the past year were revealed and new ones drawn. Recreation then followed, lead by Mrs. Bobby Jones.

The next meeting will be October 5 at the home of Mrs. Jack Tincher.

HOMECOMING SET AT HEADQUARTS METHODIST

The Headquarters Methodist Church will observe their homecoming day at the church on Sunday, Sept. 18. There will be three services throughout the entire day. 10:00 a.m., 2:00 p.m., and 7:30 p.m. Immediately after the morning worship hour there will be a dinner on the church grounds—For Luck style. In case of rain, the dinner will be eaten in the basement of the church.

The Rev. Ber Cain, former pastor of the Headquarters Methodist Church, will return to preach for the 2:00 p.m. service. Rev. Cain will also entire family will be there for the dinner also. The present pastor, Rev. Ed Wilson, will preach in the morning and evening services. All are cordially welcome to participate in this meaningful day in the life of the Headquarters Church.

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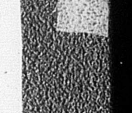

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