STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1907.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section seven of chapter nine hundred and nine of the Laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-six, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section ten of article eight of the Constitution of the State of New York is to be submitted to the people for approval at the next General Election in this State to be held on the fifth day of November, nineteen hundred and seven, and is published once a week for three months next preceding such general election in conformity with the aforesaid provisions. JOHN S. WHALEN, Secretary of State.

AMENDMENT NUMBER ONE.

Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, proposing an amendment to section ten of article eight of the constitution, relating to the limitation of indebtedness of counties, cities, towns and villages, by excepting cities of the second class from the provisions of said section after the first day of January, nineteen hundred and eight.

Whereas, the legislature at its regular session in nineteen hundred and six duly adopted a resolution, proposing an amendment to section two of article twelve of the constitution relating to the limitation of indebtedness of counties, cities, towns and villages, by excepting cities of the second class from the provisions of said section after the first day of January, nineteen hundred and eight; and whereas, such resolution has been duly published in accordance with law and the constitution, and referred to the legislature for action, therefore: Section 1 Resolved (if the senate concur), that section ten of article eight of the constitution be amended to read as follows: Article VIII. § 10. No county, city, town or village shall hereafter give any money or property, or loan its money or credit to or in aid of any individual, association or corporation, or become directly or indirectly the owner of stock in, or bonds of, any association or corporation; nor shall any such county, city, town or village be allowed to incur any indebtedness except for county, city, town or village purposes. This section shall not prevent such county, city, town or village from making such provision for the aid or support of its poor as may be authorized by law. No county or city shall be allowed to become indebted for any purpose or in any manner to an amount which, including existing indebtedness, shall exceed ten per centum of the assessed valuation of the real estate of such county or city subject to taxation, as it appeared by the assessment rolls of said county or city on the last assessment for state or county taxes prior to the incurring of such indebtedness; and all indebtedness in excess of such limitations, except such as now may exist, shall be absolutely void, except as herein otherwise provided. No county or city, whose present indebtedness exceeds ten per centum of the assessed valuation of its real estate subject to taxation, shall be allowed to become indebted in any further amount until such indebtedness shall be reduced within such limit. This section shall not be construed to prevent the issuing of certificates of indebtedness or revenue bonds issued in anticipation of the collection of taxes for amounts actually contained, or to be contained in the taxes for the year when such certificates or revenue bonds are issued and payable out of such taxes. Nor shall this section be construed to prevent the issue of bonds to provide for the supply of water; but the term of the bonds issued to provide the supply of water shall not exceed twenty years, and a sinking fund shall be created on the issuing of the said bonds for their redemption, by raising annually a sum which will produce an amount equal to the sum of the principal and interest of said bonds at their maturity. All certificates of indebtedness or revenue bonds issued in anticipation of the collection of taxes, which are not retired within five years after their date of issue, and bonds issued to provide for the supply of water, and any debt hereafter incurred by any portion or part of a city, if there shall be any such debt, shall be included in ascertaining the power of the city to become otherwise indebted; except that debts incurred by the city of New York after the first day of January, nineteen hundred and four, *and debts incurred by any city of the second class after the first day of January, nineteen hundred and eight* to provide for the supply of water shall not be so included. Whenever the boundaries of any city are the same as those of a county, or when any city shall include within its boundaries more than one county, the power of any county wholly included within such city to become indebted shall cease, but the debt of the county, heretofore existing shall not, for the purposes of this section, be reckoned as a part of the city debt. The amount hereafter to be raised by tax for county or city purposes, in any county containing a city of over one hundred thousand inhabitants, or any such city of this state, in addition to providing for the principal and interest of existing debt, shall not in the aggregate exceed in any one year two per centum of the assessed valuation of the real and personal estate of such county or city, to be ascertained as prescribed in this section in respect to county or city debt. § 2. Resolved (if the senate concur), that the foregoing amendment be submitted to the people for approval at the general election to be held in the year nineteen hundred and seven, in accordance with the provisions of the election law.

State of New York, In Assembly, May 9, 1907.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Assembly, J. W. WADSWORTH, JR., Speaker.

State of New York, In Senate, May 29, 1907.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Senate, L. S. CHANLER, President.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.: I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution, proposing an amendment to section ten of article eight of the Constitution, with the original concurrent resolution on file in this office, and I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof. Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the city of Albany, this twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and seven. [L. S.] JOHN S. WHALEN, Secretary of State.

Form For Submission of Amendment Number One.—Shall the proposed amendment to section ten of article eight of the Constitution, relating to the limitation of indebtedness of cities of the second class, be approved?

Cork Legs of Elm or Willow.

"A cork leg?" said the dealer. "Why, man, a cork leg would crumble under you like a leg of bread. You don't want a cork leg, but an elm or willow one."

"I thought the best ones were cork the lightest, you know."

"No indeed. A leg was never made of cork since the world's beginning. But many men think as you do, and I'll tell you how the fallacy originated. The inventor of the modern artificial leg—the leg instead of the stick—was John Cork. Cork's legs, cork legs, were famous around 1810. And whenever a man makes your mistake he pays an unconscious tribute to Cork's skill."

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1907.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section seven of chapter nine hundred and nine of the Laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-six, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section two of article twelve of the Constitution of the State of New York is to be submitted to the people for approval at the next General Election in this State to be held on the fifth day of November, nineteen hundred and seven, and is published once a week for three months next preceding such general election in conformity with the aforesaid provisions. JOHN S. WHALEN, Secretary of State.

AMENDMENT NUMBER TWO.

Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, proposing an amendment to section two of article twelve of the constitution in relation to the classification of cities.

Whereas the legislature at its regular session in nineteen hundred and six duly adopted a resolution, proposing an amendment to section two of article twelve of the constitution in relation to the classification of cities, and whereas such resolution has been duly published in accordance with law and the constitution, and referred to the legislature for action, therefore Section 1. Resolved (if the senate concur), that section two of article twelve of the constitution be amended to read as follows: Article XII. § 2. All cities are classified according to the latest state enumeration as from time to time made, as follows: The first class includes all cities having a population of *one hundred and seventy-five thousand* or more; the second class all cities having a population of fifty thousand and less than *one hundred and seventy-five thousand*; the third class all other cities. Laws relating to the property, affairs or government of cities, and the several departments thereof are divided into general and special city laws. general city laws are those which relate to all the cities of one or more classes, special city laws are those which relate to a single city or to less than all the cities of a class. Special city laws shall not be passed except in conformity with the provisions of this section. After any bill for a special city law, relating to a city, has been passed by both branches of the legislature the house in which it originated shall immediately transmit a certified copy thereof to the mayor of such city, and within fifteen days thereafter the mayor shall return such bill to the house from which it was sent or if the session of the legislature at which such bill was passed has terminated to the governor, with the mayor's certificate thereon, stating whether the city has or has not accepted the same. In every city of the first class, the mayor and in every other city the mayor and the legislative body thereof concurrently shall act for such city as to such bill, but the legislature may provide for the concurrence of the legislative body in the cities of the first class. The legislature shall provide for a public notice and opportunity for a public hearing concerning any such bill in every city to which it relates, before action thereon. Such a bill, if it relates to more than one city shall be transmitted to the mayor of each city to which it relates and shall not be deemed accepted unless accepted as herein provided, by every such city. Whenever any such bill is accepted as herein provided it shall be subject as are other bills, to the action of the governor. Whenever, during the session at which it was passed, any such bill is returned without the acceptance of the city or cities to which it relates, or within such fifteen days is not returned, it may nevertheless again be passed by both branches of the legislature, and it shall then be subject as are other bills, to the action of the governor. In every special city law which has been accepted by the city or cities to which it relates, the title shall be followed by the words "accepted by the city," or "cities," as the case may be; in every such law which is passed without such acceptance, by the words "passed without the acceptance of the city," or "cities," as the case may be. Section 2. Resolved (if the senate concur), that the foregoing amendment be submitted to the people for approval at the general election to be held in the year nineteen hundred and seven in accordance with the provisions of the election law.

State of New York, In Assembly, Feb 18, 1907.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Assembly, J. W. WADSWORTH, JR., Speaker.

State of New York, In Senate, Mar 5, 1907.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Senate, LEWIS STUYVESANT CHANLER, President.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss. I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution, proposing an amendment to section two of article twelve of the constitution, with the original concurrent resolution on file in this office, and I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof. Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State at the city of Albany, this twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and seven. [L. S.] JOHN S. WHALEN, Secretary of State.

Form For Submission of Amendment Number Two.—Shall the proposed amendment to section two of article twelve of the Constitution, relating to the classification of cities, be approved?

Were Fond of Cats.

Of the millions of people who have a kindly propensity toward cats few probably have any idea how much might be written about their pets from the side not alone of human association, but of distinguished companionship. A French writer who has been devoting himself to this aspect of pussy's history brings together quite an imposing list of great names of both sexes as lovers of the cat tribe. That tabby always falls on her feet, like some careless bipends, is a proverb, but not many perhaps have heard that this enviable faculty is a miraculous privilege bestowed by Mohammed. Richelieu, it seems, kept twenty cats; Tasso had the "fancy," and merely to mention Baudelaire, Chateaubriand, Victor Hugo, Beranger and Maupassant, one almost regrets to learn that Petrarch, after so far departing from the spiritual tone of his sonnets to Laura as to half cherish thoughts of suicide on her death, finally found consolaton in the caresses of a cat, whose skeleton may still be seen in the museum at Padua.—London Globe.

Turtle 200 Years Old.

When the island of Mauritius was ceded to Great Britain in 1810 there was a big turtle in the court of the artillery barracks at Port Louis. The turtle is still there, but now almost blind. It weighs 350 pounds, stands two feet high and is eight feet six inches long. It is said to be over 200 years old.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1907.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section seven of chapter nine hundred and nine of the Laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-six, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section two of article six of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next General Election of Senators in this State to be held on the fifth day of November, nineteen hundred and seven, and is published once a week for three months next preceding such General Election in conformity with the aforesaid provisions. JOHN S. WHALEN, Secretary of State.

AMENDMENT NUMBER THREE

Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, proposing an amendment to section two of article six of the constitution in relation to justices of the appellate division of the supreme court.

Section 1. Resolved (if the assembly concur), That section two of article six of the constitution be amended to read as follows: Article VI. § 2. The legislature shall divide the state into four judicial departments. The first department shall consist of the county of New York, the others shall be bounded by county lines and be compact and equal in population as nearly as may be. Once every ten years the legislature may alter the judicial departments but without increasing the number thereof. There shall be an appellate division of the supreme court consisting of seven justices in the first department and of five justices in each of the other departments. In each department four shall constitute a quorum and the concurrence of three shall be necessary to a decision. No more than five justices shall sit in any case. From all the justices elected to the supreme court the governor shall designate those who shall constitute the appellate division in each department, and he shall designate the presiding justice thereof, who shall act as such during his term of office, and shall be a resident of the department. The other justices shall be designated for terms of five years or the unexpired portions of their respective terms of office, if less than five years. From time to time as the terms of such designations expire or vacancies occur he shall make new designations. A majority of the justices so designated to sit in the appellate division in each department shall be residents of the department. He may also make temporary designations in case of the absence or inability to act of any justice in the appellate division, or in case the presiding justice of any appellate division shall certify to him that one or more additional justices are needed for the speedy disposition of the business before it. Whenever the appellate division in any department shall be unable to dispose of its business within a reasonable time, a majority of the presiding justices of the several departments at a meeting called by the presiding justice of the department in arrears may transfer any pending appeals from such department to any other department for hearing and determination. No justice of the appellate division shall, within the department to which he may be designated to perform the duties of an appellate justice, exercise any of the powers of a justice of the supreme court other than those of a justice out of court and those pertaining to the appellate division or to the hearing and decision of motions submitted by consent of counsel but any such justice, when not actually engaged in performing the duties of such appellate justice in the department to which he is designated, may hold any term of the supreme court and exercise any of the powers of a justice of the supreme court in any county or judicial district in any other department of the state. From and after the last day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, the appellate division shall have the jurisdiction now exercised by the supreme court at its general terms, and by the general terms of the court of common pleas for the city and county of New York the superior court of the city of New York, the superior court of Buffalo and the city of Brooklyn, and such additional jurisdiction as may be conferred by the legislature. It shall have power to appoint and remove a reporter. The justices of the appellate division in each department shall have power to fix the times and places for holding special and trial terms therein and to assign the justices in the departments to hold such terms, or to make rules therefor. § 2. Resolved (if the assembly concur), That the foregoing amendment be referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators, and in conformity with section one, article fourteen of the constitution, be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

State of New York, In Senate, Feb 25, 1907.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof. By order of the Senate, LEWIS STUYVESANT CHANLER, President.

State of New York, In Assembly, Mar. 12, 1907.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof. By order of the Assembly, J. W. WADSWORTH, JR., Speaker.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.: I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution, proposing an amendment to section two of article six of the Constitution, with the original concurrent resolution on file in this office, and I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof. Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State at the city of Albany, this twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and seven. [L. S.] JOHN S. WHALEN, Secretary of State.

How They Die in Scotland.

Traveling in the north of Scotland, far away from anywhere, the tourist exclaimed to one of the natives: "Why what do you do when any of you are ill? You can never get a doctor." "Nae, sir," replied Sandy. "We've just to dee a natural death!"

High Price for Angora's.

When English capitalists were trying to establish Angora goat raising in South Africa they paid as much as $2,500 apiece for goats, to induce the Turkish owners of fine flocks to risk the severe penalties of the sultan's laws forbidding the exportation of Angoras.

Meaning of "Kangaroo."

"Kangaroo" is a queer word. It means "I don't understand" in the tongue of the Australian aborigines. When this strange animal was first beheld by Europeans they inquired of the aborigies "What is its name?" And the puzzled reply gave the animal its name.

Bohemians in This Country.

The foreign-born Bohemians in the United States in 1906 are estimated to have numbered 517,300, of which 40,000 are in New York, 48,000 in Texas and the remainder scattered throughout the east and Southwest. One-half are in the large cities.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1907.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section seven of chapter nine hundred and nine of the Laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-six, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section seven of article six of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next General Election of Senators in this State to be held on the fifth day of November, nineteen hundred and seven, and is published once a week for three months next preceding such General Election in conformity with the aforesaid provisions. JOHN S. WHALEN, Secretary of State.

AMENDMENT NUMBER FOUR.

Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, proposing an amendment to section seven of article six of the constitution in relation to judges of the court of appeals and justices of the supreme court.

Section 1. Resolved (if the senate concur), that section seven of article six of the constitution be amended to read as follows: Article VI. § 7. The court of appeals is continued. It shall consist of the chief judge and associate judges now in office, who shall hold their offices until the expiration of their respective terms, and their successors, who shall be chosen by the electors of the state. The official terms of the chief judge and associate judges shall be fourteen years from and including the first day of January next after their election. Five members of the court shall form a quorum, and the concurrence of four shall be necessary to a decision. The court shall have power to appoint and to remove its reporter, clerk and attendants. Whenever and as often as a majority of the judges of the court of appeals shall certify to the governor that said court is unable, by reason of the accumulation of causes pending therein to hear and dispose of the same with reasonable speed, the governor shall designate not more than four justices of the supreme court to serve as associate judges of the court of appeals. The justices so designated shall be relieved from their duties as justices of the supreme court and shall serve as associate judges of the court of appeals until the causes undisposed of in said court are reduced to two hundred, when they shall return to the supreme court. The governor may designate justices of the supreme court to fill vacancies. No justice shall serve as associate judge of the court of appeals except while holding the office of justice of the supreme court and no more than seven judges shall sit in any case. *There shall be elected at the next general election to be held after the adoption of this amendment, and thereafter as vacancies may occur, two additional associate judges of the court of appeals, of the judges of which court not more than seven shall sit on the hearing of any appeal, except that the court may, in its discretion, direct a rearrangement, to be had for the entire court. Upon the entry of the judges so elected upon their respective offices the existing provision for designating justices of the supreme court as associate judges of the court of appeals shall cease and determine. The salary of the associate judges of the court of appeals shall be the sum of fifteen thousand dollars a year, and that of the chief judge the sum of fifteen thousand five hundred dollars a year, which salary shall be in lieu of and shall exclude all other compensation and allowances for expenses of every nature and kind whatever.* § 2. Resolved (if the senate concur), that the foregoing amendment be referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators, and in conformity with section one, article fourteen of the constitution, be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

State of New York, In Assembly, May 22, 1907.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Assembly, J. W. WADSWORTH, JR., Speaker.

State of New York, In Senate, June 13 1907.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Senate, L. S. CHANLER, President.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss. I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution, proposing an amendment to section seven of article six of the Constitution, with the original concurrent resolution on file in this office, and I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole thereof. Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State at the city of Albany, this twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and seven. [L. S.] JOHN S. WHALEN, Secretary of State.

Armenians In America.

It is asserted that in proportion to their numbers here the Armenians have more voters than any nationality among our immigrants. It is said that there are 50,000 Armenians in the country and that 25,000 of them are voters.

This being the case, it has been asked whether they form a desirable source from which to recruit citizens. In reply Dr. Andrew White is quoted by Armenia as saying:

"It is one of the finest races in the world—physically, morally and intellectually. If I were asked to name the most desirable races to be added by immigration to the American population, I would name among the very first the Armenians."

The most correct meter is said to have been the invention of an Armenian. It may be surprising to know that the green color of the American bank notes was invented by an Armenian youth years ago.

As they are merchants and have established themselves in the business centers of the country, so they are a people of learning and number scores of skillful physicians, dentists and theologians throughout the States.

It is interesting to notice that while American missionary societies send missionares among the Armenians, there are seventeen ordained ministers of Armenian birth in this country laboring in churches, preaching the Gospel to Americans.

An Armenian, Haig Patigion of Fresno, was the winner in the McKinley monument contest, and it was only the other day that another young artist, L. D. Yaconbion, captured the highest prize ($2,000) at Yale among hundreds of native scholars.

The Armenians in this country publish fourteen periodicals in their own language. If you go to any public library the librarian will tell you that the Armenians attend that institution, too, more regularly and draw more books from it proportionately than any other class.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1907.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section seven of chapter nine hundred and nine of the Laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-six, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section twenty-seven of article three of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next General Election of Senators in this State to be held on the fifth day of November, nineteen hundred and seven, and is published once a week for three months next preceding such General Election in conformity with the aforesaid provisions. JOHN S. WHALEN, Secretary of State.

AMENDMENT NUMBER FIVE.

Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly proposing an amendment to section twenty-seven of article three of the constitution in relation to the powers of the boards of supervisors, and county auditors, or other fiscal officers.

Section 1. Resolved (if the assembly concur), That section twenty-seven of article three of the constitution be amended to read as follows: Article III. Section 27. The legislature shall, by general laws, confer upon the boards of supervisors of the several counties of the state such further powers of local legislation and administration as the legislature may from time to time deem expedient, and in *counties which now have, or may hereafter have, county auditors or other fiscal officers, authorized to audit bills, accounts, charges, claims or demands against the county, the legislature may confer such powers upon said auditors, or fiscal officers, as the legislature may, from time to time deem expedient.* § 2. Resolved (if the assembly concur). That the foregoing amendment be referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators, and in conformity with section one, article fourteen of the constitution be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

State of New York, In Senate May 23, 1907.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof. By order of the Senate, L. S. CHANLER, President.

State of New York, In Assembly, June 14, 1907.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof. By order of the Assembly, J. W. WADSWORTH, JR., Speaker.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.: I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution, proposing an amendment to section twenty-seven of article three of the Constitution, with the original concurrent resolution on file in this office, and I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole thereof. Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the city of Albany, this twenty fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven. [L. S.] JOHN S. WHALEN, Secretary of State.

STATE OF NEW YORK OFFICE OF the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1907.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section seven of chapter nine hundred and nine of the Laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-six, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section three of article two of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next General Election of Senators in this State to be held on the fifth day of November, nineteen hundred and seven, and is published once a week for three months next preceding such General Election in conformity with the aforesaid provisions. JOHN S. WHALEN, Secretary of State.

AMENDMENT NUMBER SIX

Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, proposing an amendment to section three of article two of the constitution in relation to the qualification of certain voters.

Section 1. Resolved (if the senate concur), That section three of article two of the constitution be amended to read as follows: Article II. § 3. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence, by reason of his presence or absence, while employed in the service of the United States, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of this state or of the United States, or of the high seas, nor while a student of any seminary of learning, nor while kept at any almshouse, or other asylum, or institution wholly or partly supported at public expense or by charity, nor while confined in any public prison. *The legislature may, however, provide that an inmate of the New York state soldiers' and sailors' home and of the New York State Women's Relief Corps Home, who possesses the qualifications prescribed by section one of this article, except the qualification of residence, and who has been an inmate of such home for such a period of time as would have qualified him to vote in the election district in which such home is located if he had resided therein for such period, may vote for officers of the state or of the United States in the election district or districts in which such home is located, but an inmate so voting in such election district shall not vote in any other election district of the state.* § 2. Resolved (if the senate concur). That the foregoing amendment be referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators, and in conformity with section one, article fourteen of the constitution, be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

State of New York, In Assembly, Apr 22, 1907.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Assembly, J. W. WADSWORTH, JR., Speaker.

State of New York, In Senate, Jun. 11, 1907.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Senate, J. RAINES, Temporary President.

State of New York Office of the Secretary of State, ss.: I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution, proposing an amendment to section three of article two of the Constitution, with the original concurrent resolution on file in this office, and I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof. Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the city of Albany, this twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and seven. [L. S.] JOHN S. WHALEN, Secretary of State.

Absent Minded Actor.

Beerbohm Tree is absent-minded. One night, coming out of the theatre, he entered a cab on which was a strange driver. "Home" was all the direction the cabby received and he waited some time, fearing he might lose his fare, before he asked Mr. Tree where his home was. The actor responded; "Why should I tell a stranger where my beautiful home is?"

Where Records Are Kept.

Only one mistake found in the Kansas City (Kan.) election commissioner's books with a total vote of nearly 14,000 furnishes a new record for the handling of elections on the West Side. The mistake was made in the writing of one name wrong.

Expensive Champagne Corks.

"The corks you see on these champagne bottles are the most expensive made," remarked Oscar, manager of the Waldorf—Astoria Hotel, New York. Oscar was down in the wine cellar in the basement of the hotel looking over the wine stock.

"How come they to be the most expensive? Well, in the first place, they are made of the very finest Catalonia corkwood. When the tree of that wood is planted, thirty years must elapse before it becomes fit for the first stripping of the bark, and even then the cork is of no use, being much too coarse. After eight years more a second crop arrives, but that again is of but poor quality, and eight years more, making forty-six years in all, must pass before the grower can reap any material benefit from the tree. Then, again, the greatest care is necessary for the manufacture of the best champagne corks, such as those you see there, because, should they be defective in size and shape, the quality of the wine will suffer. For that reason they are not made by machinery, I understand, like the ordinary cork, but are cut by hand, as finer work can be done that way. These corks you see on these rows of champagne bottles cost 10 cents apiece. They are absolutely perfect."

Odd Advertisements.

From a German newspaper an observer has culled the following advertisement: "The gentleman who found a purse with money in the Blumenstrasse is requested to forward it to the address of the loser, as he is recognized." The response appeared two days later: "The recognized gentleman who picked up a purse in the Blumenstrasse requests the loser to call at his house at a convenient day."

This advertisement appears in a Swiss paper: "Hotel in a most picturesque site, a distance of a hundred meters from a police station. A physician is attached to the establishment, in which an abundantly supplied American bar presents such attractions that very few customers leave it of their own free will."

At Hanwell, England, lives a woman furniture mover. She has printed on her vans the following appeal to the public: "Don't worry—get married and keep on moving."

Simplicity in Fire Drills.

The chark or fire drill consisted merely of a piece of soft, dry wood with a hole drilled in the center, into which a rod of hardwood, ash or oak, was placed and caused to revolve with rapidity, either by the hands or by a cord passed round it and pulled or slackened at each end alternately.

Life of an Orange Tree.

An orange tree will bear fruit till 150 years old and there are recorded instances of range trees bearing when 500 years old. In Malta and Naples 15,000 oranges have been picked from a single tree and one in the Sandwich islands was estimated to bear 20,000.

Apples for Breakfast.

An apple apiece for breakfast every morning would prove a great help in keeping a big household in health, and it is a little luxury which can be obtained at very small cost throughout the greater part of the year.

Nervous Women.

There are nervous women; there are hyper-nervous women. But women so nervous that the continual rustle of a silk skirt makes them nervous—no, there are no women so nervous as that!—Fliegende Blatter.

Female Labor in England.

In England female labor has almost disappeared in agricultural pursuits; in Germany it still constitutes over 8 per cent. of the total number of workers.

What Advertising Means.

"Hello, old man. Getting ready to retire from business life, eh?"

"Why, no, I'm not. What makes you say that?"

"I see you've stopped advertising in the newspapers."

And after thinking his reply over for an hour or two, the merchant went around and renewed his contracts.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Why Cakes Are Heavy.

The chief difficulty that beginners experience in making a cake is that it is apt to be heavy, and the chief cause of its heaviness is—the ingredients were too moist. You should always remember that the heat of the fire—at any rate, at first—increases the moisture.

Currants may look perfectly dry, but were you to put them in a jar, and place the jar in the oven, you would very soon find that they become moist. Sugar is perfectly dry, but after it is exposed to heat it not merely becomes moist, but absolutely melts. Probably all of you have, at some period or other in your lives, assisted at the solemnity of stirring the Christmas pudding.

This is an event in many households, and even the baby has been known to be lifted up, and its little chubby fist made to grasp the handle of the wooden spoon, although too young to understand the future joy in store, at the preparations for which it is assisting.

You will now remember how this pudding became more and more moist; the more it was mixed. The same general principle applies to cakes. They require a great amount of mixing; and the more fruit they contain the greater the necessity.