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 8, 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?

Concrete Houses.

It is possible to build a house today, and such houses have already been constructed, which shall be entirely of reinforced concrete, except for such minor items as doors and window frames. This, says the Cement Age, makes a house which is entirely unburnable from within and practically unburnable from without.

1 Private $850.

It will surprise most persons, says the Army and Navy Journal to learn that the cost to the Government of maintaining a private soldier is but a trifle more than it was thirty years ago. It was about $850 then and is about the same now.

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 [illegible]

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 of 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?

American Pianos Abroad.

There is no trade in American-made pianos in Scotland because it has been found that when pianos are manufactured in the dry climate of the United States and brought to Scotland the wood in the course of a few months is seriously affected by the dampness, causing joints to open and frequently "buckling" the sounding board. One American firm does a very large business in that country but it has all its instruments made in Hamburg, where the wood has been seasoned in a climate similar to that of Scotland. It has become a saying in the trade that the only "American" pianos sold in Scotland are "made in Germany."

Devastation by Sand.

On the coasts of Pomerania there are large tracts of sand, heaped up by the wind, hundreds of yards in breadth and from sixty to 120 feet high, and these hills, propelled by the wind, move steadily in an easterly direction The speed at which these great hills travel is from thirty nine to fifty six feet a year. Pine woods, which sometimes come in their line of march cannot stop them and are completely destroyed. The branches are rotted off by the sand and nothing is left of the trees but the bare stems, which after a few years wither and die.

Satan works hardest when the churches are closed for the summer vacation.

A foul tongue cannot express the desires of a clean heart.

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 asembly 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.

The Temperature of Mars.

Hitherto the chief obstacle to the belief that Mars is habitable by any such beings as inhabit the earth has been the extremely low temperature probably obtaining on the Martian surface, but Professor Lowell shows that by taking all the phenomena into consideration this obstacle may be removed. Previous calculations of the temperature have been deduced solely from the relative distance of Mars from the sun, and a recent investigation gave 33 degrees Fahrenheit as the mean temperature of the planet. He finally deduces by taking all known factors into account that a mean temperature of 47 degrees Fahrenheit is obtained.

Presence of Mind in Face of Death.

A remarkable instance of presence of mind in the face of death occurred on board the steam launch Queen of England on the Thames at Windsor.

The boat, on which there was a party of about eighty, had almost reached Windsor Bridge after a trip up the river, when the engines suddenly ceased working. The captain went below and there found Francis Butt, the engineer, lying unconscious. He died shortly afterward.

It is believed that Butt, feeling death approaching, had the presence of mind to shut off steam before he fell. He thus probably saved many lives.

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 reargument 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.

Cheap Recreation.

H. O. Havemeyer, the famous head of the American sugar industry, said of a muckraking magazine article

"Articles such as this don't impress one with their sincerity or their justice, Reading them, one is reminded of the rich old woman who said to her daughter:

"'Isn't it dull and stupid?'

"'Dull and stupid is no word for it', the daughter answered. 'I am bored to death.'

"The mother yawned.

"'Ring for the cook,' she said 'We'll give her a regular good scolding—just to kill time.'"

Saving Their Wooden Bridges.

In railroad operation a great source of loss is that of wooden bridges destroyed by fire, and in nearly all cases the conflagration is caused by the live coals dropping from the ash-pans of the locomotive. In order to obviate this the Northern Pacific Railroad Company now covers the woodwork of all bridges with sheets of galvanized iron, riveted in place. In this manner all portions of the woodwork exposed to such danger are entirely covered.

An Investigators Troubles.

When Sir William Ramsay began his investigation into the properties of radium his letter box was filled almost to bursting point with warnings from spiritualists, assuring him that the newly discovered metal is an active agent of the supernatural. "Leave radium absolutely alone, they implored him; "it is too potent a force of nature for you and only the spiritualists and not the spirits themselves continued afterward to assail him.

Where Good Eyesight Exists.

It is said that the best eyesight is possessed by those people whose lands are vast and barren and where obstacles tending to shorten the sight are few, Eskimos will detect a white fox in the snow a great distance away, while the Arabs of the deserts of Africa have such extreme powers of vision that on the vast plains of the desert they will pick out objects invisible to the ordinary eye. Among civilized people the Norwegians have better eyesight than most others.

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 21, 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. 23, 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.

Joints on Power Boats.

Considerable advantage seems to result from the introduction of a seemingly useless universal joint on the shaft of a power boat. The joint seems to be a superfluity, for the reason that it is mounted on a shaft which is perfectly straight, or as nearly so as possible, but its presence between the motor and the thrust bearing is said to be the means of preventing any flexure of the shaft, from vibration or straining, from affecting the operation of the motor. Another innovation which on the face of it seems to be trivial has been found to be very effectual, and that is the continuing of the shaft beyond the propeller in a cone-shaped projection. This is claimed to have its effect in the prevention of the formation of a vacuum back of the propeller blades.

WAYS OF SAVING WASTE.

Skimming River for a Living—Fishermen Who Net Corks.

Skimming a river for a living may be said to be one of the most striking examples of the utilization of waste. This is done in Paris. There is one individual, at least, in the French capital who makes it his daily business to skim the Seine. He is out at early morning in an old flat bottomed boat, armed with a skimming pan. With this he skims off the surface of the river the grease which collects there during the night, and which he disposes of to a soap factory. Generally he makes a quarter or so by his morning's work, which enables him to live.

In Paris also there are a number of people who make a living out of waste corks, which they fish from the Seine. They collect on the river bank at daybreak, each with a short pole, at the end of which is a small improvised net. They set to work to gather in the floating corks, subsequently selling them to the cork merchants in the neighborhood.

There are about a score or so of these cork fishermen, who have formed themselves into a sort of craft and who guard their interests jealously. If they catch sight of a stranger netting corks they fall on him in a body. Only recently the police rescued one of these novices barely in time to save his life.

The sweepings of a floor might well be considered as so much waste; yet, through a fire in London the other day, which consumed a quantity of sweepings stored in the basement, a certain firm lost several thousand dollars. The heap of dust and rubbish contained silver filings, which it was intended to extract later on.

This is done regularly at all works where silver or gold is used. In gold refiners' premises even the soot in the chimneys is not allowed to be treated as waste. It is found to contain minute particles of the precious metal, which are far too valuable to be lost.

In places where sheep are bred extensively one frequently sees little bits of wool adhering to briers as waste. From such wool rubbish, whether coming from sheep or goats, valuable oil is now extracted.

INSECTS THAT ARE TIPPLERS.

Flowers and Blossoms That Have an Intoxicating Effect on Flies.

It is not very obvious, from the human point of view, why the ivy should be called the plant of Bacchus, since no wine is made from its berries. Entomologists, however, have found that its flowers make a veritable Bacchanalian festival for a number of insects. They are wont to sally forth at night with lanterns to capture the intoxicated moths that crowd around the greenish blossoms. When the willow is in bloom they find a similar scene of dissipation around its yellow catkins.

The tippling insect may be used to point a moral by the temperance lecturer, says the London Globe, for rum not infrequently leads to its ruin. A distinguished entomologist after giving a recipe for the mixture for sugaring trees for moths—which included beer — said: "Add some Jamaica rum just before using; it is the rum which attracts them." After sipping this mixture the moths and butterflies fall from the tree intoxicated. If the entomologist is not there to capture them by and by they recover and get up again for another dip.

There is a fly so addicted to wine that Linnaeus named it the cellar fly, which appellation Kirby changed to the more appropriate one of the cellar wine drinker. This latter distinguished entomologist writes of it thus: "The larva of this little fly, whose economy, as I can witness from my own observations, disdains to feed on anything but wine or beer, which like Boniface in the play it may be said both to eat and drink, though, unlike its toping counterpart, indifferent to the age of the liquor, which, whether sweet or sour, is equally acceptable."

Kirby, who writes the above, does not, nevertheless, exonerate adult flies from a partiality for the cup that cheers. "That active little fly," he writes, "now an unbidden guest at your table, whose delicate palate selects your choicest viands, one while extending his proboscis to the margin of a drop of wine and then gayly flying to take a more solid repast from a pear or a peach." And there is another insect—a moth—which also loves the cellar and the wine bottle. But, strange to say, it takes its liquor as a mere flavoring to the cork on which it really feeds; the larva, that is to say, pastures on the corks of wine bottles, sometimes causing the wine to run out. The moth belongs to that troublesome family which works such destruction in clothes and furs.

Ways of French Mechanics.

All mechanics in France are obliged to serve an apprenticeship of from two to three years, during half of which period, at least, they receive no wages and must board themselves. In addition to this each one must give up two years of his life for military service, for which he receives 1 cent a day and board and clothes. It will be seen that every mechanic in France must expend four or five years of his life without wages before he is prepared to earn from 97 cents to $1.17 a day.