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?

Rosebuds For a Bud.

The number of roses used on the evening gowns of the day necessitates by no means an inconsiderable outlay to the girl on a moderate dress allowance.

In some cases 400 or 500 buds are introduced on a signe gown, which is decorated with lace flounces each flounce being headed with a row of buds, or adorned with tiny clusters of the same connected with festoons and loops of silver ribbon.

A charming effect was likewise gained in the case of a gown of soft satin designed for a girl in her first season, the dress having in lieu of ribbons market bunches of white velvet violets with soft green foliage.

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 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 to, 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 there of 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?

RUSSIA'S DIAMOND FIELDS.

Fields of Precious Stones Exist in the Ural Mountains.

The existence of diamonds on the western slopes of the Ural Mountains is now well established. At the commencement of this century Humboldt suggested the possibility and the probability of this discovery. The first stone was found in 1829 and from 1830 to 1835 nearly fifty were discovered, one of considerable size and the other from one quarter to three quarters of a karat. The search continued from 1830 to 1874, and diamonds were frequently come upon. But the operations were conducted at little expense and were not thorough.

These stones were found in the territory of Perm, on the borders of the Poludenka, a small affluent of the Kama, like California, the district had already been exploited for gold and platina. The central mine is known under the designation of the Adolph Gulch Mine. It presents no special geological characteristics. At the bottom of the valley is an excavation of fossil calcareous stones proceeding from the destruction of dolomitic layers. Above is a bed of ferruginous clay, which contains many crystals of quart, a stratum compound of the debris of calcareous rocks and specular iron, and finally, about a meter below the surface, a layer of deep red, magnetic sand. Some diamonds are also found in Russian Lapland along the river Paatsjoki; the rock bed is of gneiss.

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.

Famous Tin Mines.

According to the foreign correspondent of the Geological Survey at Washington, among the most interesting features of the small island of Billiton, between Sumatra and Borneo, an island long famous for its rich tin mines, controlled by the Dutch government, are the "glass balls of Billiton," found among the tin ore deposits. The natural glass balls are round, with grooved surfaces. Similar phenomena are occasionally found in Borneo and Java, as well as in Australia. The correspondent quoted thinks they cannot be artificial, and there are no volcanoes near enough to support the theory that they are volcanic bombs.

Contradicting his Death.

Rider Haggard, the author of "She," tells a good story apropos of that novel. Not long ago he heard that a ballet, based on his romance, was to be produced at Budapest, and he wrote asking for programs and photographs. He received a letter in reply from the manager, saying that he had believed that the illustrious author was dead, as obituaries had appeared in the Hungarian newspapers. Mr, Haggard wrote again and asked that the report of his death be contradicted, but the manager replied that the editors refused to publish the contradiction, as they believed it to be a mere dodge to advertise the ballet.

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.

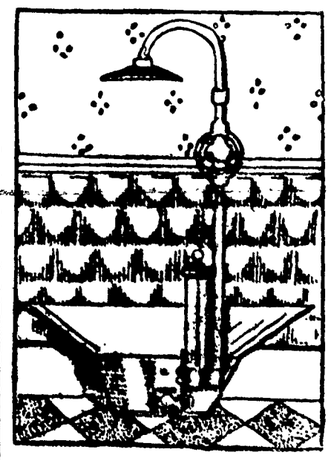
State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State ss I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution, proposing an amendment to section seven of article six of the Constitution, with the original concurrent resolution on file in this office, and I do hereby certify that the same is a correct 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.

PORTABLE SHOWER BATH.

Apparatus for Providing Continual Shower With Little Water.

It is now possible for the individual to get a morning shower bath, no matter where he or she is located, as a Michigan man has invented a portable shower bath that overcomes all difficulties usually met with.

As shown in the illustration, the portable shower bath consists of a



WATER PUMPED TO NOZZLE.

shallow circular basin, wide enough for a person to stand in. Projecting from the edges is a deep inclined flange. A partition divides the tub into two compartments. Mounted in one of the compartments is a pump, from which projects upright pipes and nozzle. The inventor works on the assumption that but a few gallons of water are available Such being the case, it is placed in the tub. It is then pumped by a person standing in the tub to the nozzle, descending in the usual spray The duration of the bath is not limited on account of the meagre supply of water, as it is possible to use the same water over and over again, as it eventually finds its way back into the basin again. The entire apparatus can be quickly taken apart and packed in a trunk.

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.

The Cheese.

"The late Gen. Thomas H. Ruger," said a Stamford man, "was, like many army officers, an authority on good cooking, but he detested rank, high cheeses. At a dinner he said that a very rank cheese was once left at his headquarters to be called for, and after it had remained unclaimed two days he posted up this notice:

"If the cheese sent here addressed to Private Jones is not called for in two days it will be shot."

Bison Herd For Canada.

Three hundred bison arrived at Calgary, Canada, by special trains from Montana, where the entire herd of 500 has been purchased by the dominion government for the new national park. Canadians thus come into possession of more than half the living bison in North America.

WANTED—A LANGUAGE.

Norway Is Tired of Speaking Made-Over Danish.

Norway has a new King. That is, he is comparatively new. Some of the varnish may have rubbed off by this time, but to all intents and purposes the King is new. Norway now wants a new language. The national Parliament passed a bill authorizing the change, though it has not yet advertised for bids or let the contract. Indeed, there seems to be a disposition to make the new language out of old materials. This will be a great saving, which means some little to a country with the slender purse of Norway.

It seems that the present written and spoken tongue of the country is a made-over Danish. There have been some very slight modifications in the pronounciation and the grammar, but Danish and Norwegians understand each other at once and the literatures of the two countries are really a unit. But from time immemorial there have lurked in Norway many peasant dialects, dialects that vary so much that peasants from one end of the country talk Greek to peasants in another end. These tongues are rich and racy, they are alive they smell of the soil and they throb with the heart.

Fifty years or more ago there came into fashion an effort to preserve these tongues in the country's literature. The written language began to gather up qualities of these expressive spoken terms. Bjornson headed the movement and started the fashion, and his books borrow some of their remarkable qualities from this broadening of his vocabulary. That broadening carried with it a broadening in interests and sympathies.

From these healthy beginnings there grew up a widespread endeavor that soon overshot itself, become an exaggeration and received its proper epithet in "maalstraverl." From innocent enrichment of the language the enthusiasts passed to the point of attempting an entire upheaval of the language. Bjornson suddenly became a purist and set himself against this tide of wholesale iconoclasm

Now it is quite possible that some change may actually appear in the Norwegian tongue. Parliment has voted that examinations in the Norwegian vernacular shall be imposed upon pupils in the schools, along with study of the existing forms of speech The peasants really forced this measure through They hold a large hand in the national assembly, and their vanity had been reached when it seemed that they had been called upon to supply their land with a language. First, the "Landsmaal" was "recommended" as a study Then it was made optional. Soon teachers were required to possess a very good knowledge of it. Now the last step is this act which compels the pupils in the secondary schools to learn two Norwegian languages, one with a literature good for everyday use, the other one a product of pedantic philologists for by now the so-called "Landsmaal" has dwindled into an artificial effort of the linguists, who in their passion for order and exactness, have robbed the poor thing of its original life and vigor.

There is in Norway an exaggeration of the nationalistic idea. There is a tendency to exclude foreign capital and foreign enterprise. This language deal seems another ultra-nationalistic extravagance. Fortunately for the present is appears to be nothing but a temporary ecstacy of temporarily predominant peasants. The whole future of Norway consists in its Europeanization.—Boston Transcript.

SPAIN'S EDUCATIONAL SCALE.

In Some Provinces 60 per cent of Population Are Illiterate.

The welcome advent of one Spanish child may perhaps, be the cause of a quickened interest in the welfare of his little compatriots. There is need of it. A contemporary draws attention to a description in Nuestro Tiempo of the present miserable condition of elementary education in Spain. Senor Jose Rocamora, the writer, says that in the best-educated provinces 40 per cent. of the inhabitants can neither read nor write, while in many provinces the proportion is as high as 60 per cent. As the total vote for education only amounts to about £1,100,000 it is not surprising to learn that in the whole of Spain there are not so many teachers as in New York alone, while £20 a year is reckoned a fair salary. Many of the schools have no furniture; some are even destitute of floors and windows, the children having to stand on the bare earth, while light and air are admitted through the open door.

Electricity in Turkey.

Turkey is practically a virgin soil for electrical enterprise. Up to a year ago there was not a single city or town in the 800,000 square miles of Turkish possessions which could boast of a telephone system or of a central station for electric light or power purposes. Now Damascus and Beirut are electrically lighted.

Opening An Oyster Industry.

Large beds of oysters have been discovered in the Umhlatusi lagoon, on the Zululand coast, and a Johannesburg syndicate has been formed to develop the industry. It is proposed to export the oysters to London.