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 2, 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?

To Make One Pound of Honey.

It is said that bees must take the nectar from 62,000 clover blossoms to make one pound of honey. This means that they must make 2,750,000 trips from the hive to the flowers. And when the price of honey is taken into consideration it will readily be seen that the price of bee labor is too cheap.

Importation of Lumber.

According to statements made by British lumber dealers the relatively small quantity of lumber imported from the United States to these parts is mainly due to the indifference and inattention of the American sellers.

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, 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 13, 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?

How Anarchist's Work.

A Russian journal tells the story of how the murderer of General Lunitz, prefect of St. Petersburg, obtained admission to the semi-official party at which the deed was committed. After the crime all the guests were detained and their tickets were examined. There was one ticket the rightful owner of which was not present. It was no other than that of Premier Stolypin himself. The murder was committed under cover of the invitation ticket of no less a personage than the Prime Minister. The Premier had not been able to go and his ticket fell into the hands of a member of the secret police named Nakolene. He resold it to the revolutionists for $16,000.

Weight Sustained by Beams.

It has been established that a load, may break eventually if the wooden beam, which for a short period will sustain safely a certain load remains. For instance, wooden beams have been known to break after 15 months under a constant load of only 60 per cent of that required to break them in an ordinary short test. There is little definite and systematic knowledge of the influence of the time element on the behavior of wood under stress.

Foretelling the Weather.

Place 12 onions in a row on Christmas Day name each after a month and put salt on their tops. Those on which the salt it melted inside of 12days will be wet months, according to Long Island weather science.

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.

Studying an Oyster's Heart.

To discover the heart of an oyster the fold of flesh which oystermen call the "mantle" must be removed. This is fatal to the oyster, of course, but in the interests of science and for the benefit of the "curious" it is occasionally done. When the mantle has been removed the heart, shaped like a crescent or horned moon, is bared to the view. The oyster's heart is made up of two parts, just like that of a human being, one of which receives the blood from the gills and the other drives it out through the arteries.

Note Books of Shelley, the Poet.

Three notebooks which formerly belonged to Shelley, the poet, containing autograph manuscript, a considerable portion of which has not been published, were sold in London not long ago. The purchase is saidi to have been made by an American. The manuscript formed part of the library of the late Dr. Richard Garnett, keeper of printed books of the British Museum.

A man who has given the subject a great deal of study says that there is a greater variety to be found among divorce laws of different nations than among the laws governing any other event.

The electric chair for executions is used only in the United States.

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.

A New Kind of Bread.

An entirely new kind of bread, made either of wheat or rye, is becoming popular in Germany, and is likely soon to be introduced into this country. It is made of the whole grain—but not according to any method hitherto familiar.

The grain is germinated by alternate steeping in warm water and aeration, this being accomplished by a simple mechanical apparatus. As soon as rootlets appear it is ready for use, and is crushed to fineness between rollers, after which it is dropped through a chute into an iron trough on the floor below, where it is kneaded by a machine.

The preliminary process is one of malting—similar to the malting of barley. All the water used in the sprouting process, which contains a large part of the mineral salts of the grain, is poured into the iron trough to make the dough. Thus nothing is lost, the entire substance of the grain being included in the dough, which, with the addition of yeast and salt, is finally formed into loaves and baked in the ordinary fashion.

The bread thus made is said to have a delicious flavor. It is claimed for it that the process of germination makes the substances of the grain much more digestible.

Egypt's Population.

Census returns show that the total population of Egypt, exclusive of nomad Bedouins, is 11,206,350, of whom 5,618,684 are males and 5,587,675 females. This is an increase of nearly 1,500,000 since 1897.

Fined for Stopping a Car.

At Leigh Police court a man was recently fined £1 and costs for having pulled the trolley pole of an electric tramcar off the overhead wire to stop the car because a man's hat had been blown off.

Session Every Four Hours.

Alabama is the only State in the Union which holds a legislative session only once in four years. Her lawmakers and unmakers get $4 a day and the quadrennial session is limited to 50 days.

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. 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.

How Pickpockets Work.

"The best pickpockets," said the detective, "are the Hindoos. You have to call them light toed as well as light fingered, for they can lift a watch or purse as easily with their feet as with their hands."

Use of Iron Cloth.

Iron cloth is largely used today by tailors for making the collars of coats set properly. It is manufactured by a new process from the steel wool and has the appearance of having been woven from horsehair.

The night hawk makes no nest at all, simply laying its eggs in a slight depression in the ground. The egg looks so much like small stones that they pass undetected by the searcher.

ISBELL WENT TO COLLEGE.

The Baseball Diamond Strongly Appealed to Him.

Recent archaeological researches have unearthed the fact that Frank Isbell, the second baseman, general utility man, and heavy swatter of the world's champion White Sox, served his time in college. Issy's rare, fair old college days were short, but extremely exciting and full of incident.

The scene of Isbell's academic activities was Macalester college, a Presbyterian institution in Minneapolis, Minn. The short time that Isy spent within its walls, are red-letter days in the baseball history of the place. The silent cloisters of study had no charms for the errant athelete, and the ball grounds were his real joy. When Isbell started his college career he had been some pumpkins in baseball at his home in Pine Lake, Minn. It is related that upon his first appearance at Macalester he entered a class room with a bucolic-looking carpet bag in each hand, and inquired the nearest way to the ball ground. The "Tall Pine," as he was immediately dubbed by his college friends, was shown the way to the diamond. He examined the field closely, and stood at home plate looking off toward the outfield

"When I go to bat," said the country youth, "it will be necessary to move those skylights in that building yonder."

The sophisticated college men laughed at this naive statement, and informed the newcomer that no one had ever hit the ball anywhere near that same skylight. To the surprise of all, the Pine Lake phenom smashed the glass in his first game, and made the longest hit ever seen on the Macalester grounds.

Macalester's greatest rival in all lines of sport was Himline university in St. Paul. This was a Methodist school, and when the two got together there were some doings. The feeling between the two schools was exceedingly strong, and often resulted in free-for-all fights during the annual games.

Issy pitched but one game against Hamline, and the Methodists never knew what had happened to them. Before twirling his game the "Tall Pine" cleaned up two Hamline students The trouble came about in the following manner: There was a long, narrow alley between two dormitories at Macalester. While passing down this lane on the way to the ball field two Hamline players were drenched with water turned on them from windows of one of the buildings. The only Macalester man in sight was a scholarly looking chap, who was immediately pounced upon by the enemy. They were about to administer a series of treatments to the young fellow when a loud cry of "Let me get at 'em" rang out on the still afternoon air, and the "Tall Pine," with his long arms working like flails, sprang into the midst of the excitement and proceeded to thrash the two men from Hamline.

After disposing of the two young men in summary fashion, Issy went into the box and pitched Macalester to an easy victory. Soon after this game Charley Comiskey heard of Isbell and secured him for his St. Paul Western league team. Issy has remained with Comiskey ever since then, with the exception of the short time he was with the West Side team. Roy Patterson and Isbell are the only men who have been with the White Sox ever since their start in Chicago in 1900.

LONDON'S WATER SUPPLY.

Enough in One Year to Float the Navies of the World.

It has been calculated that if a cistern covering 850 acres and 345 feet high could be constructed and the water supply of London for one year turned into it the warships of all the world's navies could ride at anchor there. The figures are given by Tit-Bits which adds:

"If we now dig a canal 100 feet wide across Europe, from the extreme north to the south, and empty our cistern into it, we shall find that the water in our canal, which is 2,400 miles long, will rise to a uniform height of ten feet. Every drop of it is consumed by the inhabitants of Greater London within a year; while each man woman and child living to-day throughout the world could draw fifty gallons from it without exhausting its contents.

"The mains through which these hundreds of millions of tons of water flow for the use of London are almost long enough to stretch a quarter of the way around the earth at the equator, while it would take a locomotive, traveling at the rate of sixty miles an hour, more than four days and nights to race from one end of them to the other."

Record Power Transmission.

The record power transmission is that of the Kern River plant in Southern California, where 25,000 horse-power is sent 117 miles at a pressure of 85,000 volts. Extensions of this plant are contemplated which will increase the horse-power to 65,000.

Women Dentists.

Dentistry does not seem to appeal to women. It is one of the professions which is not threatened by a feminine invasion. There are very few women hovering around the dental colleges.