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?

Collector of Baby Pictures.

The Prince of Wales's pet diversions, next to shooting, are smoking and stamp collecting. Another queer hobby, is collecting babies' photographs.

The more comical the face of the baby the better its portrait pleases His Royal Highness. He even collects pictures of babies published as advertisements by proprietors of infants' foods. His collection of postage stamps is worth at least £20,000. So keen a philatelist is he that on several occasions collectors have had to thank him for throwing light on uncertain scientific points concerning the study of stamps.

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. 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?

PRONOUNCING INDIAN NAMES.

Easy According to This Rule—Meaning of Words.

Did you ever try to pronounce an Indian name and then wonder whether you had come anywhere near the correct pronunciation? Try this rule: Place a dash after each vowel in the word and then pronounce each syllable slowly. Note the smooth flowing sound produced and then gradually pronounce the syllables faster until you get the word and the effect in pronunciation. The most difficult Indian name is readily pronounced in this manner.

Nearly all Indian names of towns and rivers have some particular significance. The names of towns in Indian Territory will perpetuate Indian history for centuries. Only yesterday a new town was named Neha. This is a Creek word and means oil town. It was given to a siding put in on the railroad a few miles south of Muskogee in the new oil field.

"We" in Creek means water. It is found in many names in the Territory and the significance attaches to the remainder of the word. For instance, here are a few: Weleetka, means running water, and Wetunka means bounding water. Both are towns on the Frisco railroad. Wealaka, the home of the Creek chief, means falling water. Wecharta means red water.

James G. Blaine, would never turn back to re-enter his home, even if he had forgotten something.

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.

Early Political Corruption.

Of the corrupt customs that marked English politics a writer in the London Chroonicle says: "During the reign of George III. 388 peers were created, most of them for political jobbery. The favorite type of jobbery was the manufacture of constituencies guaranteed to return faithful supporters of the Government. 'It was a common practice,' writes a historian of the period, 'to carry an election by splitting up one freehold into ten, thus multiplying ten-fold the influence of a local magnate.' Lord Melville, so late as the first quarter of the nineteenth century, was able to return thirty-nine out of the forty-five members for Scotland."

England's Cotton Exchange.

On the Royal Exchange in Manchester practically all of England's great home and foreign cotton trade is transacted. On Tuesday and Friday of each week 5,000 to 6,000 representatives of the mills in the country most of which are located within a radius of 30 miles, appear on the floor and transact business just as is done on the Stock Exchange of this country. The yarn spinner sells and the weaver buys. agents for yarn and cloth mills make contracts and bid for the supplies needed. Notes are made of the transactions and are confirmed later.

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 six 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 include 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.

MYSTERY OF PEARL GROWTH.

Ridges That Are Signs of Pearls. Some Abandoned Theories.

The real mother of pearl never has been found, for nobody knows how pearls are born and made. The evidence that they can be produced by inserting some foreign body into the mussel is doubtful says the Chicago Tribune, though Linnaeus, the Swedish naturalist, is said to have owed much of his fame to the fact that he could produce pearls by inserting grains of sand between the valves of the fresh water mussels which are to be found in continental rivers.

Artificial pearl crosses are reported from China as having been obtained by placing a thin metal cross within the body of a pearl oyster and allowing it to stay there till it became covered with nacreous matter. Prof. Herdman in his researches on the pearl mussel of Ceylon has found that the pearls in these shells are secreted to cover a parasite, usually a nematoid worm, which passes one of its life stages within the shell and no doubt a similar cause will be found for the presence of pearls in fresh water mussels.

The commonly accepted theory that a single grain of sand within the mantle is sufficient to produce a pearl must be abandoned. The expert fisherman professes to recognize a pearl bearing shell from other. From the River Sain, which is said to hold the finest Scottish pearls, was taken recently a shell with three pearls, which was sold for $40. The shell had three ridges running from the hinge to the edge of the valves. Such ridges always are supposed to be signs of pearls. In the growth of the shell room has to be left for the pearls.

The pearl is celebrated as a treasure of the East and the tropical seas but it is scarcely known as a product of Great Britain. Pearl fishing is one of the industries of the United Kingdom. The story of British pearls begins with the earliest records of the country with Caesar, who carefully compared the British pearl with the Oriental.

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 22, 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.

Gives Diver Strength.

The difficulty a diver experiences in lifting weight beneath the water is partly overcome by a new Italian invention, which has been formally adopted by that Government. The mechanism is a diving suit, the artificial arms of which are worked from the inside by the wearer. The leverage thus secured enables the diver to lift objects heavier than he could otherwise handle. In addition to this improvement over the old method, a high-power electric light that will penetrate the water for some distance is placed in the helmet.

Dandelion Salad.

Six boiled potatoes sliced, 1 onion chopped, 2 large dandelions cut up, ½ cup vinegar, ¼ cup melted butter, pepper and salt to taste. Mix all together.

DO WOLVES EAT MEN?

Most of the Yarns to That Effect Declared to Be Fakes.

A sceptical person, calling himself St. Croix, has been trying to find out whether wolves and bears are maligned by the popular stories of their man eating ways.

First he tried running down the stories told in newspaper dispatches. Foiled in this effort, he turned to the Indians. They knew the gray wolf, having wintered and summered with him. Had they ever known of an Indian being killed by one? N-no; but Mingan was very crafty and very much to be dreaded.

Quite so, but once for all, had he ever to their knowledge killed a man? No, but they had heard——. So it went; always the same intangible, unconfirmed rumor and the same absence of proof.

"Now for few facts as to the wolf," writes St. Croix in Recreation. "He can go eight days without food and can then eat forty pounds of meat at a sitting, so the Indians say. This is pretty fair for an animal weighing but eighty pounds. Yet we do not know the length of the sitting.

"The wolk will not venture on glare ice, he never crosses a lake until there is enough snow to hide the ice. To wetting his feet he is as averse as the domestic cat. He will not kill his game in the shelter of the forest, always driving it into some open place for the kill.

"When chasing a deer he goes at a leisurely lope, sitting down at intervals to give the most dolorous and blood curdling howls. This drives the poor victim into a wild gallop, and soon exhausts it and as the wolf never tires he is sure sooner or later to catch up with the quarry.

"In winter the deer often makes for some wild rapid into which it plunges, knowing that the wolf will not follow. Too often the deer drowns, but better such a death than one by the fangs.

"In summer a couple of wolves will secure all the deer they need by very simple tactics. Having put up the quarry, one wolf drives it by easy stages to some little lake—I speak now of the Laurentian country—and on reaching the shore the deer plunges unhesitatingly in, for its instinct tells it the enemy will not dare to follow.

"So on it swims, while the pursuer sits on its haunches and howls dismally, no doubt because he sees his dinner escaping. At length the tired deer drags itself wearily from the water, and shakes the drops from its coat on the sun warmed strand. Then the companion wolf, which has waylaid its coming, springs at its throat and when the first wolf joins him they have a gorge that makes them independent of fate for a whole week."

FRIENDLY MONKEYS.

They Appear to Have a Decided Fellow Feeling for Us.

I have read somewhere a statement that the anthropoid apes prefer our company to that of their fellow monkeys of lower degree, and I saw it proved once in Calcutta, says a writer in Ornithological and other Oddities. The late W. Rutledge, for many years the leading animal leader there and a mine of natural history information had a young one in his yard, and at my request opened its cage one day to let it choose its society, when, quite disregarding the other monkeys it immediately came over to him and climbed into his lap.

A fair sized female we had at the Calcutta Zoo, also was a most affectionate creature. When I paid a visit to her she would always put her arm affectionately around my neck and while being caressed and played with would drop any food offered by other visitors. Another specimen of the same sex showed the less amiable side of its character by long refusing the donations of one member of the society because on one occasion he had first given something to the other monkeys in the same house.

But I think it was on my very first introduction to the orang that the hidden humanity of the creature most impressed me. This was many years ago when Abraham Bartlett was at the London Zoo; he gave me a private interview with a little orang which had just arrived. The first thing the little imp did was to climb on my knee, take off my hat and put it on its own head, after which it proceeded gravely to pinch one of the superintendent's eyelids. In short, it examined us with a scientific curiosity which in a lower animal was decidedly impressive. This little man of the woods could not have chosen a more striking way of claiming kinship so often denied.

Bees Fill Maple Tree With Honey.

While men were trimming a large maple tree on Levi Grant's place on Main street, East Hartford, a large quantity of honey was found.

A number of slabs of honey were removed, much to the disgust of the army of bees who made themselves felt. For some time this tree has been known as a "bee tree" and the complete way in which the insects cleared out the inside of the tree makes the building efforts of human beings seem unimportant. The accumulation of honey in itself was an enormous work but the preparation of the tree for a hive must have taken years.