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 9, 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?

Prohibiting Smoking.

In the Italian public service smoking is prohibited during business by officials whose duties bring them into contact with the public. For those whose duties do not, it is left to the discretion of heads of departments to allow or forbid smoking. But their discretion is limited to the cigar and cigarette. The pipe may not, under any circumstances be permitted.

Amiral Farragut, says he used to be guided by a still, small voice which told him what to do in battles.

The wealth of France is estimated at sixty-two thousand millions.

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. 19, 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?

The "Strength" of Flour.

Millers and bakers know that large differences exist among various sorts of wheat flour with regard to baking value, or strength, but it appears that only recently have complete chemical tests been made to determine why a given quantity of flour of one brand will produce a a loaf nearly one-third larger than the same quantity of another brand. According to experiments by the Department of Agriculture, at Cambridge, England, the value of a loaf of bread depends in the first instance upon the relative amount of sugar in the dough. The addition of sugar always increases the size of the loaf, or, as the baker says, makes the flour stronger. There are other differences affecting such things as texture and color of bread, the chemical bases of which are yet under examination.

Selected His Prize.

A husband was offered as a prize in a cooking school competition of recent date in a Kansas town. A young merchant offered himself for the prize. Thirty or forty fair competitors entered the race, but the judges who rendered the decision decided in favor of a widow, whose cooking seemed to deserve the reward because of its superior quality. The widow did not meet with approval in the eyes of the young merchant, however, and he reversed the decision of the judges by eloping with the youngest and prettiest of the competitors.

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 divisions 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.

VALUABLE RUBBER SCRAPS.

Trade Which Has Become Important in Recent Years.

The trade in rubber waste, which only 20 years ago was considered worthless, has assumed relative importance. Very essential is a careful and proper assortment of the material, whereby, only it received its true value.

The scraps, assorted according to their composition, are first cleaned by boiling to remove the adhering dirt, absorbed and adhering acids, salts, etc., as well as to eliminate the free sulphur. Attempts to de-sulphurize the vulvanized rubber, and to obtain the free rubber from it after removal of the admixed ingredients, have up to the present not been successful. Next, the waste is ground between rollers and reduced to powder in emery grinders with automatic feeding. In many cases the material obtained may be added at once dry to the mixture, but generally it first receives a chemical treatment. This is carried out by boiling in caustic soda solution or sulphuric or hydrochloric acid respectively and steaming for about 20 hours with four atmospheres pressure.

The finely-ground dry waste must not be stored for a long time in large quantities as it hardens very easily and takes fire.

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.

THE TOURISTS' TRIBUTE.

Enormous Sum Spent Annually by Americans in Europe.

Germany has been doing some figuring on the annual profit to Europe from the American tourist invasion. It is assumed that 300,000 persons make a flying trip across the Atlantic each year, and their expenditures, exclusive of steamship tickets are averaged at $760 a head or a total of $228,000,000.

This sum is mostly divided among the railroads, hotels and boarding houses, tailors and dressmakers and art dealers. It is estimated that 30,000 American women buy more or less clothing in Paris every year, and that they leave $8,000,000 as a minimum with the dressmakers and $1,500,000 with the milliners.

For curios and articles to be kept or made presents as mementoes of the trip. Americans spend about $2,000,000 in Paris every year. The amount of tribute thus paid to the Old World by the New has increased at a fixed rate every year until the present. There is some alarm now lest American liberality be checked by the greed of those who profit by it. The outrageous prices asked, often three and four times the current local value of articles, have been detected by many visitors and many promising deals, it is said, have been summarily cut short.

Rudyard Kipling's Homes.

Rudyard Kipling, who dislikes the winter climate of England passes the winter months in South Africa, where he has a beautiful house near Cape Town, given to him by Cecil Rhodes. In Sussex, England, where he spends his summers he has a farm of 500 acres to which he devotes his afternoon after three hours of writing in his den up among the gables of his Elizabethan house.

Prince Bismarck of Germany would never sit down to a dinner with thirteen at the table.

The father of Nicholas II of Russia guided his actions by the advice of an American spirit medium.

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 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 districts of the state.* § 2. Resolved (if the senate concur), That the foregoing amendment be referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators, and in conformity with section one, article fourteen of the constitution, be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

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

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

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

Typhoid Vanquished.

Professor Chantemesse, the eminent French bacteriologist, to whom we owe the serum against typhoid fever, has laid the world under another obligation by a second important discovery in the same field, whereby the disease may be detected from its first symptoms. This is done by means of a typhic application under the eyelid.

Improving on Standard Rail.

The recognized standard rail now in use has been discarded for a heavier one and one made of better material. This improved standard requires that a very large percentage of the ingot shall be rejected so as to obtain a purer metal. Two railroads have recently ordered 40,000 tons of these rails.

FIRST GLOVE WEARERS.

Gauntlets of Ancient Hunters—Saints Who Wore Gloves.

Not only on account of the intrinsic beauty of many specimens that have been preserved, but also because of the symbolism connected with them gloves will ever have a special interest for the student of the past.

That they were worn at a very early period here is no doubt, though exactly when they first came into use it is impossible to say, for there are no actual references to them in early Greek or Roman MSS. The first mention of gloves is in the Odyssey, in which it is stated that Laertes, the father of Ulysses, wore them on his hunting expeditions to protect his hands from the thorns, and in his Cyropaedia Xenophon reproaches the Persians for their effeminacy in covering their hands.

Both in the East and West the glove, when once adopted, soon became of importance as the recognized symbol of the transfer of property, the seller of land giving the purchaser a glove as a token of possession, for which reason it is generally supposed that in the much quoted passage in Ruth iv., verse 7, "to confirm all things a man plucked off his shoe and gave it to his neighbor," the word shoe should have been translated glove.

In Christian iconography a glove was very early associated with certain saints, notably with St. Front, who is said to have left his glove behind him after attending the funeral of St. Martha, the sister of Lazarus and with St. Cesarius, Bishop of Arles, who is credited with having sent his glove full of air to a district in his diocese suffering from a protracted calm.

A glove worn on the left hand by a saint is a token of noble birth, probably because the falcon was carried on the left wrist, and as early as the third century A. D. gloves were given by the Emperor to Bishops on their investiture. St. Ambrose of Milan, who died in 398 is represented in a painting, now in the sacristy of the cathedral of Aix-la-Chapelle, wearing gloves, on the back of which a star is embroidered. Gloves are among the emblems of St Amadens of Savoy, whose sister is supposed to have given him a Blessed Virgin, and the story goes that St. David of Sweden, when his sight was failing him from old age, hung his gloves on a sunbeam, taking it for a cord.

As is well known, the throwing down of a glove was in feudal times a challange to single combat and the picking up of that glove an acceptance of the defiance, a fact skilfully turned to account by Browning in his beautiful poem "The Glove," in which he makes the heroine dash down her glove at the feet of the lion, only to have it flung back in her face by her lover.

Knights used to wear a lady's glove in their helmets as a token that they would defend her cause against all comers, and to this day a special signnificance attaches to the gift of a pair of gloves from a man to a woman. The custom of taking off the right hand glove before shaking hands with a lady is probably a survival of the days of chivalry, as is also the presentation of a pair of white gloves to a Judge when there are no cases to be tried at an assize, as well as to the giving of black gloves to mourners at a funeral.

PAY OF ENGLISH CHAFFEURS.

Ranges From $5 to $12.50 a Week—A Very Few Receive $15.

Chauffeurs will not be likely to abandon America in a grand rush for England if they should happen upon a certain article in the Gentlewoman entitled "The Cost of a Chauffeur"—meaning of course the cost in England.

Regarding wages, says the article, these may be anything from 20s. to 50s. a week. Much depends upon the car and the experience of the driver. For a small car, say, up to 15 horse-power, a very good man can be obtained at 25s. a week. For larger cars, however, you must have a good and experienced driver, and you will not get one of that description under 35s. a week, possibly more.

A fair average for a good man is 35s., and the best drivers will not look at anything less than £2 10s. a week. Those at the very top of the profession, handling high powered speedy cars, earn their £3 a week easily, besides perquisities, but the supply and demand of these is necessarily limited.

I strongly advise against the employment of the cheap driver. I should look with suspicion upon any man who offered himself for a pound a week. He may be of excellent character, but it is probable that he wants experience, and I don't want men gaining experience on my car.

The very best livery that can be provided is a good, stout driving coat. It is necessary to the driver on even warm days, and it always looks smart.

Cap and goggles, a set of overalls for cleaning purposes, a pair of rubber boots for use when washing the car, and driving gloves will complete the outfit, all of which can be obtained for not more than a five pound note. This is sufficient for the driver employed in general driving; if he has much town work a smart jacket will be needed and possibly a complete livery.