## MUSIC ON THE BRINY DEEP.

### Custom of Band Playing On Vessels Originated by Germans.

The custom of band playing on merchant ships originated on the German liners, says Shipping Illustrated. Afternoon concerts were given by improvised bands, generally recruited in the steward's department, and the same Hans who had spilt sauce on the lapel of one's coat at breakfast could be seen earnestly blowing the trombone while the band was murdering "Heil dir in Sigeskranz," or a selection from "Freischutz." These primitive musical attempts have progressed like everything else, and today professional orchestras are by no means uncommon on passenger steamers.

The most conservative of British lines has been obliged to follow suit, and very soon it will be impossible to escape from this flood of harmony on the broad Atlantic as it is now to find actual rest and for a week at least remain out of the reach of Wall street news. Whether this evolution of the steamship into a floating hotel, with all the discomforts of the latter, as well as its advantages, constitutes a real improvement remains as yet to be proved. The question may be asked in all seriousness whether steamship companies are not now giving their patrons more than they really expect for their money, and certain it is that there are many—and among these genuine lovers of music—who would prefer to eat their dinner in peace and silence.

It is said that music as a feature of the dining room has become in vogue owing to the prevailing dullness of the present age. Conversation is a lost art and nothing better than music could be found to enliven the atmosphere while all are maintaining an awkward silence To the few, however, who need the spice of agreeable talk to facilitate digestion music at table is a positive nuisance. The man making a trip to banish unpleasant memories from his mind will not take kindly to the heart-rending notes of "I Pagliacci" or to Schubert's "Serenade." The flighty music of Puccini may become perfectly abhorent to him who has just been apprised by wireless of enormous financial losses, while the inexperienced, making his first trip, who may be thinking of "the girl he left behind him," will become unnerved when the orchestra unfeelingly reminds him that la donna e mobile. In short music should be restored at sea to what it originally was. Nothing is better than an open-air concert on the boat deck on a calm afternoon, but let the atmosphere of the dining room at least remain free from all melody save that produced by the clinking of glasses, the popping of corks and the soft murmur that rises over an assemblage of well-bred folks gently conversing.

## FRENCHMEN EAT ODD FISH.

### One Kind That is Much in Demand Is a Species of Octopus.

If the traveler approaches Marseilles by water he will be rewarded by a novel pageant of fisherfolk, gamins who have rowed out and are on the lookout for coins, and a stretch of ocean liners representing every port in the world floating peacefully in the foreground, while high above all, like a silhouette against the sky, rises the statue of Notre Dame de la Garde, the sailors' patron and the chief landmark of the city. The entire population of Marseilles seems to be occupied in either buying or selling fish. The wonder of it is, says Leslie's Weekly, that when anybody apparently might catch all the fish that he wants—for the city centers right around the harbor—the markets, which in the morning are piled high with every variety of sea food, are in a few hours depleted of stock, although there is no canning or preserving establishment to use up the supply. And these markets are scattered about in all parts of the city, and are quite independent of the street sellers with their accompanying baskets.

The most curious edible fish in the world are to be found here for sale. Fish which it would seem from their color and oddity should be relegated to the aquarium are used as foods. A species of octopus with its long tentacles is one of the most popular, and, strange to say, the hideous-looking arms are the most delicate and the most valued part. Huge crabs, known best in either Havana or in the cities along the Pacific coast are also here in quantity. Sea slugs, several varieties of scallops, and other shellfish not generally eaten in America, although they are found in some parts, are on display, and they seem to be much in demand. The Mediterranean fish are more brilliant in color and differ in many other respects from the fish of the Atlantic. Their flavor is undoubtedly influenced by the deposit of salt in the water, which in the Mediterranean is 7 per cent, while it is only 4 per cent. in the Atlantic.

### New Life-Saving Appliance.

An apparatus for life saving at sea has been invented by Mr. R. Lavachery, a Belgian engineer residing at Chapultepec, Mexico. It consists of a rifled cannon from which a projectile is fired; to the projectile are attached a cable, an anchor, and a basket. The mechanism is said to be very simple, and for humanitarian reasons the inventor has not patented it.

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 6, 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?

Count Zeppelin, whose experiments with a gigantic airship over the Lake of Constance attracted world-wide attention some few years ago, has devised a novel form of propellers intended to drive light-draft boats and launches.

Instead of operating in the water Zeppelin's propellers, like those used to drive balloons, rotate in the atmosphere. They are specially intended for use in very shallow waters, and in tropical rivers which contain so many aquatic plants that the propeller of an ordinary boat becomes clogged with them. Boats having a very light draft can be skimmed along with such propellers at the rate of several miles an hour.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25 1907.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section seven of chapter nine hundred and nine of the Laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-six, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section two of article twelve of the Constitution of the State of New York is to be submitted to the people for approval at the next General Election in this State to be held on the fifth day of November, nineteen hundred and seven, and is published once a week for three months next preceding such general election in conformity with the aforesaid provisions. JOHN S. WHALEN, Secretary of State.

AMENDMENT NUMBER TWO.

Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, proposing an amendment to section two of article twelve of the constitution in relation to the classification [illegible]

Whereas, the legislature at its regular session in nineteen hundred and six duly adopted a resolution, proposing an amendment to section two of article twelve of the constitution in relation to the classification of cities, and whereas, such resolution has been duly published in accordance with law and the constitution and referred to the legislature for action, therefore Section 1 Resolved (if the senate concur) that section two of article twelve of the constitution be amended to read as follows. Article XII. § 2. All cities are classified according to the latest state enumeration, as from time to time made, as follows The first class includes all cities having a population of *one hundred and seventy-five thousand*, or more; the second class all cities having a population of fifty thousand and less than *one hundred and seventy-five thousand*, the third class all other cities. Laws relating to the property, affairs of government of cities and the several departments thereof, are divided into general and special city laws. general city laws are those which relate to all the cities of one or more classes, special city laws are those which relate to a single city or to less than all the cities of a class Special city laws shall not be passed except in conformity with the provisions of this section After any bill for a special city law, relating to a city, has been passed by both branches of the legislature, the house in which it originated shall immediately transmit a certified copy thereof to the mayor of such city, and within fifteen days thereafter the mayor shall return such bill to the house from which it was sent, or if the session of the legislature at which such bill was passed has terminated to the governor, with the mayor's certificate thereon, stating whether the city has or has not accepted the same In every city of the first class, the mayor and in every other city, the mayor and the legislative body thereof concurrently, shall act for such city as to such bill, but the legislature may provide for the concurrence of the legislative body in the cities of the first class. The legislature shall provide for a public notice and opportunity for a public hearing concerning any such bill in every city to which it relates, before action thereon Such a bill, if it relates to more than one city shall be transmitted to the mayor of each city to which it relates, and shall not be deemed accepted unless accepted as herein provided, by every such city Whenever any such bill is accepted as herein provided, it shall be subject as are other bills, to the action of the governor Whenever, during the session at which it was passed, any such bill is returned without the acceptance of the city or cities to which it relates, or within such fifteen days is not returned, it may nevertheless again be passed by both branches of the legislature, and it shall then be subject as are other bills, to the action of the governor. In every special city law which has been accepted by the city or cities to which it relates, the title shall be followed by the words "accepted by the city," or "cities," as the case may be; in every such law which is passed without such acceptance, by the words "passed without the acceptance of the city," or "cities," as the case may be. Section 2. Resolved (if the senate concur), that the foregoing amendment be submitted to the people for approval at the general election to be held in the year nineteen hundred and seven, in accordance with the provisions of the election law

State of New York, In Assembly, Feb. 12, 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?

## PLUMS AS FUEL.

### Heat-Giving Energy of Various Fruits Compared.

More energy can be extracted from one pound of plums than can be got from a pound of dried figs or a pound of prunes. The recent scientific analysis from which these striking facts were obtained has attracted great attention on the Continent. Strawberries yield the smallest amount of energy from a given weight, compared with other fruits. Raspberries stand next, then blackberries, then watermelons, then cranberries, and these, again, are followed by currants. One can get three times the amount of energy from a pound of water melons or cranberries. There is nearly five times as much energy available for extraction in a pound of fresh plums as in a pound of fresh strawberries. The fact may prove of particular interest just now, as the plum season is at nymah ficonefres-,p shrdluetaoinom present at its best. Again, a pound of fresh plums contains more than twice the amount of energy that a pound of fresh currants yields.

The London Statist says that the total value of the exports of Australia inclusive, apart from any further expansion after the end of 1907, will amount to about $1,875,000,000, or if no drought, probably more than $2,000,000,000, in contrast to only $805,000,000 in the five years from 1886 to 1890, a growth in only twenty years of from 150 to 180 per cent.

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.

### Spoils of Austrian Court.

Court etiquette in Austria is more stringent than in other European courts.

The attendents come in for large perquisities as comestible articles are never allowed to appear twice on the royal tables. It must be a good thing to be one of these attendants, as to one man falls all the wine left in the glasses, and the game, fish and sweets are equally divided in the same way.

Each morning a market is held in the basement of the palace, where the Viennese come to purchase the remains of the banquet.

This custom is a revival of one that obtained great favor in the Middle Ages. Then the great lords of the land were not above accepting the remains of a feast and the Lord Chancellor was entitled to the ends of one large candle and forty small ones each day.

He in turn made capital of this perquisite and undoubtedly his exchequer was greatly increased by it at the end of the year.

### Artificial Leg for Horse.

Amputating a horse's leg at the fetlock joint, Professor Udriski of the veterinary school at Bucharest has replaced the lost portion with a leather artificial leg that enables the animal to walk about and take exercise.

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 adoptions 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 provisions 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.

## ANTIQUITY OF AGRICULTURE.

### Probably Originated in South and East of Europe.

"The origin of agriculture," says Professor Wiegend, of the University of Bonn, "is lost in the mists of antiquity. We know that in neolithic times in Europe eight kinds of cereals were cultivated, besides flax, peas, poppies, apples, pears, plums, etc., At the same time, various animals were domesticated. Among these were horses, short-horned oxen, horned sheep, goats, two breeds of pigs, dogs.

"In all likelihood agriculture arose in the south and east of Europe, and spread gradually in the center, north and west. A hunting population is often very averse to even the slightest amount of work that agriculture requires in a tropical country. The same holds good, as a rule for pastoral communities. In all cases a powerful constraint is necessary to force these people into uncongenial employment. Fate is stronger than will, and at various periods in different climes hunters and herders have been forced to till the soil.

"The desert," Professor Wiegand says in another part of his paper. "notwithstanding all difficulties of communication, offered more facilities than the sea to early man; it had, in fact, three manifest advantages over the Mediterranean: (1) The desert penetrates further into the interior of the country. It is several times larger than the Mediterranean, and can therefore, tap more countries; it reaches to precisely those richest countries that the Mediterranean does not touch. (2) The desert does not oblige the pastor to seriously modify his mode of life. In order to traverse the desert it is necessary to arrange the journey in stages; but these stages, once created, the pastor can live in his own way. (3) A numerous troop can cross the desert. They travel in caravans for greater safety and defense against possible attacks.

'Such are the reasons which caused early man to travel over the desert before voyaging over and utilising the sea."

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 two 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 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.

### Australian Underground Lakes.

Underground lakes have been discovered in the district of Eucia, in Australia, situated thirty or forty feet from the surface and generally containing large volumes of pure, drinkable and usable water. They are in arid regions, which they will help to fertilize as soon as their waters are brought to the surface and applied. This will open to cultivation and colonization extended territories now practically deserts. Many Australian rivers sink into the earth and are lost and it is thought that the waters of some of them gather to form the lakes discovered. Similar phenomena are found, though on a less extensive scale, in France and other European countries, but Australia will probably be able to turn hers to better account than any of them.