DIFFICULT CENSUS TAKING

A Delicate Task in Egypt—Discovering Secrets of the Harems.

The country for the last few days has been going through a series of questions and answers. It is the period of the decennial census. At home the taking of the census is a comparatively easy matter. Every householder has his or her sheet to fill up on a certain night and the collector fetches it on his rounds, and there the matter ends. But in Egypt there are insuperable difficulties in the way of such simple methods.

To begin with as the illiterate class is large, it is manifestly impossible to get the forms filled in, writes a Cairo correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette. So the Government has had to nominate an army of inspectors who have been going from house to house and have powers to penetrate to the inner apartments in order to obtain full details.

Of course in a number of cases the natives, not understanding the cause, resent this intrusion, and some of the incidents have been most awkward. Moreover, very few of the fellaheen really know their ages, their idea of time being fixed by events. Thus one man's reply to the questioner was that he was a boy working in his father's field when Alexandria was bombarded, and another that he remembered seeing the "manka fransawiya," evidently the Empress Eugenie, at the opening of the Suez Canal.

On the other hand the women, unlike their Western sisters, do not consider age a thing to be ashamed of and unblushingly admit, in some cases, quite ten years more than possibly is their age. The harems have been another obstacle to the completeness of the census, and in many instances the inspectors have had warm quarters of an hour with the surly and unwilling eunuchs who guard those portions of the Easterner's domicile.

Altogether the lot of a census inspector is by no means a happy one and it cannot be wondered at that many of them fight shy of the job. The task requires no end of tact, patience and persuasive power and, considering the difficulties in the way and the fact that the inspectors are empowered to hale recalcitrant inhabitants before the nearest magistrate or mamour it speaks volumes for the able manner in which the inspectors have tackled their delicate task that very few cases have been reported.

DOG MEAT EATEN IN GERMANY.

Kingdom of Saxony the Centre of Cynophagy—Use Authorized by Law.

Not only is the flesh of horses and mules eaten in Germany almost as much as in France, but also there is a growing consumption of dog meat, and in some localities dogs are fattened for market, and there are even special abattoirs for slaughtering them. The use of dog meat is said to have had its origin in Saxony, and there are statistics going as far back as 1569. But on June 3, 1900 a law was passed which authorizes the sale and consumption of dog all over the German empire.

Dr. Villapadierna, a Spanish physician, who investigated the subject and prepared a report on it, is quoted by a Paris paper as saying that the growth in Saxony is steady. In 1869 the number of dogs recorded as killed for food was 468; in 1900 it was 1,260; in 1902, was 2,869. Later figures are wanting, but the consumption in 1906 is said to have been at least 5,000.

All the dogs slaughtered for the market are rigidly inspected and only passed if in strictly healthy condition. The meat is again inspected after killing. This is required by the law which authorizes its sale, but no other step is taken to discourage the growth of the habit of "cynophagy." Relatively to population the city of Dessau is the largest consumer of dog. It is the capital of the Duchy of Anhalt which is wedged into the Saxon province of Prussia. It has a population of about 50,000 people and ate 250 dogs a year. In Chemnitz 312 dogs were eaten last year, and in Leipsic 103, but these are vastly larger places.

The taste for dog is reported as extending throughout Silesia and into Bavaria. In Munich dogs are regularly slaughtered and the flesh is sold by low grade butchers. The Germans, however, declare that they do not buy it in that region and that the demand is confined to the lowest class of Italian laborers. No dog flesh is sold in Berlin as yet.

The Ruling Passion.

The ruling passion is often very strong in death. A senator from Tennessee discovered this some years ago. Among his constituents was a certain man who came to him regularly twice a year for the purpose of obtaining a pass to Baltimore. The man and his family had served the senator when he was first making his way up the ladder of politics and as a result of this he always obliged him, and had, moreover, a soft place in his heart for the man. He obtained for him a position in one of the departments at Washington; but this did not seem to be enough, for regularly at the end of six months he applied for the ticket to Baltimore. One day he sickened and was reported to be dying. The senator, very much grieved, immediately called upon him.

"Joe," he said, leaning over and speaking very softly, "is there anything I can do for you?"

"Yes, senator; please get me a pass to Baltimore."—Harper's Weekly.

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, 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?

A Sympathetic Investor.

"I understand that Rojestvensky is afraid of mines."

"Some of those Russians are pretty good financiers," answered the man who doesn't read the news. "I quite agree with him. Every time a promoter talks about a mine to me I run."—Washington Star.

To the Point.

Doctor Gruff—Your husband, madam, needs rest.

"I know that, doctor; but he won't listen to me."

Doctor Gruff: "If you would make it unnecessary for him to listen to you, madam, I think that will be rest enough."

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 constitutions in relation to the classification of cities.

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

State of New York, In Assembly, Feb. 13, 1907.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof three-fifths being present By order of the Assembly, J W WADSWORTH, JR Speaker

State of New York, In Senate, Mar 5, 1907.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present By order of the Senate, LEWIS STUYVESANT CHANLER, President

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

Form For Submission of Amendment Number Two.—Shall the proposed amendment to section two of article twelve of the Constitution, relating to the classification of cities, be approved?

Famous Wolf Hunter of Scotland.

The most active carnach in their destruction was MacQueen of Pall-a'-chrocain, an immense duine uasail, who stood 6 feet 7 inches in his brogues. To this worthy, one winter day in 1743 came word from Macintosh that a great black beast had come down to the low country and carried off a couple of the children near Cawdor, and that a tainchel, or hunting drive was to meet at Figuchas, where MacQueen was summoned to attend according to act of Parliament.

Next morning, in the cold dawn, the hunters were assembled, but where was MacQueen? He was not wont to be "langsome" on such an occasion, and his hounds, not to mention himself, were almost indispensable to the chase, Macintosh waited impatiently as the day wore on, and when at last MacQueen was seen coming leisurely along, the chief spoke sharply to him, rebuking him for wasting the best hours of hunting.

"Ciod e a' chabhag?" ("What's the hurry?") was the cool reply, which sent an indignant murmur through the shivering sportsmen. Macintosh uttered an angry threat.

"Sin e dhiabh!" ("There you are, then!") said MacQueen, and, throwing back his plaid flung the gray head of the wolf upon the heather. The company had lost their sport, but they forgave Pall-a'-chrocain, whose renown stood higher than ever as a hunter, and Macintosh "gave him the land called Sean-acthan for meat to his dogs."—Blackwood's Magazine.

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.

Missions in Africa.

Christian missions in Africa are threatened by the so-called Ethiopian movement, whose cry is, "Africa for the Africans."

One of the great unsolved mysteries of the Rangeley Lakes is the thousands and thousands of dead smelts which appear annually floating on the surface of the lake and lining the shores.

Homes for Poor Children.

The plan of maintaining the children of the poor—or such as may be in the poorhouses or "unions"—in cottages and homes of that character is finding a very general adoption in England, no less than 128 "unions" now maintaining the children away from the pauperizing effects of poorhouse associations. The county of London paid out 72 cents per head of its population for the half year on poor account.

One She Buried.

Dumley—I met a fellow to-day who was simply nutty about a buried treasure; couldn't talk of anything else.

Peckham—That reminds me of my wife.

Dumley—Oh, does she talk about one?

Peckham—Yes; her first husband. I'm her second, you know.—Philadelphia Press.

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.

DISEASE OF GRAPES.

May be Prevented if Given Proper Treatment and Care.

The vines should be thoroughly cleaned at this season then; if subject to black rot, the buds should be sprayed, just as they begin to open, with bordeaux mixture. Give a second spraying in about ten days and a third when the fruit is well set.

Of course, the number of treatments depend on the season and, if it should prove a very rainy one, extra spraying should be given at intervals of from twelve to fifteen days until the fruit begins to turn.

Another disease which troubles grapes is called downy mildew. This may also be prevented by a careful following of the directions given for black rot; in fact the two are very apt to be found together and the same treatment is successful with both. Downy mildew, as a rule, appears later in the season than black rot; so it is not necessary to begin the treatment as early as for black rot where it occurs alone.

Anthracnose is another and quite serious disease The directions given above should be followed most thoroughly in combating this disease; for it does not readily yield to treatment. The vines should also be carefully examined before the leaves put out, and whenever large scars are seen they should be cut out.

One more disease is powdery mildew; but, as a rule, it causes little trouble as it generally comes on too late in the season to do much harm. However, when it occurs every year, applications of ammoniacal will hold it in check.

Madrid still has the medieval night watchmen. They admit late comers to the apartment houses at night, but no longer sing out the hour or the condition of the weather. They still go by the name of "sereno," which they got from the fact that, as it seldom rains in Spain, their cries about the weather generally ended with that word ("las tres y sereno").

One-sixth of the members of Camp Nome, Arctic Brotherhood, are college graduates.

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.

To Wash Silver.

For washing silver, put a teaspoonful of borax in the suds. Have the water hot, wash in hot water and polish with linen towels. Put a little borax into water to wash glasses of any kind dry with a soft cloth that leaves no lint, and they will be beautifully clear.

Pauper Children in Italy.

Among the beggar children of southern Italy there is rarely one who looks ill fed. Though food is scarce, the sunshine and their life in the open air do much toward nourishing their bodies.

Too True.

Hubby—Which half is it that doesn't know how the other half lives?

Wifey—The better half.—Answers.