

## Legal Notices

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, July 23, 1908.—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 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 third day of November, nineteen hundred and eight, 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 seven of article three of the Constitution of the State of New York, in relation to the jurisdiction of the court of appeals and justices of the supreme court.

Section 1. Resolved (if the Senate concur), That section seven of article three of the Constitution be amended to read as follows: Article VII. The court of appeals is constituted, it shall consist of the chief justice and associate justices now in office, who shall hold their offices until their successors are chosen by the electors of the State. The official terms of the chief justice and associate justices 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 despatch, 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 pending 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 in the associate judges 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 one term. 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 more than seven shall sit on the hearing of an appeal, except that the court may, in its discretion, direct a reargument to be had before 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 to serve 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 justice shall be twenty thousand five hundred dollars a year, and the salary shall be in lieu of all other compensation and allowances for services of every nature and kind whatever.

Section 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 in this State to be held on the third day of November, nineteen hundred and eight, 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.

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AMENDMENT NUMBER FOUR.  
Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, proposing an amendment to section three of article two of the Constitution of the State of New York, 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. 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 coast or of the United States, or of the high seas; nor while a student of any university or academy; nor while kept at any almshouse, or other asylum, or institution wholly or partly supported by 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, or of the New York State Women's Relief Home, who possesses the qualifications prescribed in this section one of this article, except the qualifications of residence, and who has been an inmate of such home for a period of time as should have qualified him to vote in the election district in which he resides, shall be deemed to have resided therein for such period, and 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 of any such home shall not be deemed to have resided therein for such period, and may vote for officers of the State or of the United States in the election district or districts of the State.

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## OBJECT TO OUR PERFUMES.

Japanese and Other Asiatic Dialects Our Odors.

It seems that we give forth an extremely disagreeable odor. By "we" mean the white races of America and of Europe. According to the Japanese, this odor is not only "pungent" but also "rancid."

The Japanese, like all other Oriental and like our Red Indians, find our perfume very offensive, so much so, that when one of the legates of the Mikado resides sufficiently long in America or Europe to become impregnated therewith, it is considered sufficient to exempt him from that military service which is obligatory upon every Japanese citizen. In fact, a Jap contaminated by our well, let us call it perfume—is regarded as unfit for association with his fellow countrymen, precisely as if it were afflicted with leprosy.

It is considered unfair that they should be compelled to exist in the same atmosphere as one so disagreeably odorous, and not only does the European perfume constitute a disqualification for service in the army and in the navy of Japan, but it actually, according to Japanese law, constitutes a valid reason for divorce.

Until now the white races have always fondly imagined that they were regarded by the yellow people of Asia, by the black of Africa, by the Esquimaux, by the Redskins, and by the Indians of South America, in the light of superior beings, almost as demigods, and we have prated to our hearts' content about our "prestige."

It is rather disconcerting, not to say humiliating, to discover that instead of exciting respect and even reverence, we create disgust, and that we are tolerated with difficulty by our dusky brethren owing to our offensive perfumes.

Of course we are equally sensitive to the perfumes of the dusky races. The Chinese in particular have a perfume smell. It is a smell to which I defy any European or American ever to become accustomed.

During my frequent stays in China I have sometimes endeavored to analyze this smell, with which the natives are saturated and which seems to contaminate and to give a taste and peculiar odor to everything they touch. For a long time I was at a loss to account for the reason of this perfume, which, though neither very strong nor pungent, is nevertheless to the noses of white people of an exceedingly stinking nature. It could not be due to any lack of soap and water, for the Chinese bathe frequently and are, moreover, extraordinarily particular on the subject of the immaculate cleanliness of their garments, differing in this respect from the Japanese.

My doubts, however, came to an end when I recalled to mind that the Chinese consider extremely stale eggs as infinitely greater delicacy than fresh ones, that aged and sprigged vasa and other shell food causes them to smack their lips with satisfaction, and that they prefer their fish very gamey and high.

Under the circumstances it is hardly surprising that the perfume of their favorite food—should cling to them much in the same manner that the smell of garlic lingers about the person of a laboring man from the "mouth of France, or from sunny Italy."

Much the same reasoning applies to the Japanese. In fact, their perfume is even more pungent than that of the Chinese. This is due to the fact that their tastes run in the direction of the same kind of food, and to the lack of cleanliness of their garments. The latter are rarely changed, and never washed. The people, it is true, bathe every day, mostly in water heated to a temperature that would parboil any ordinary civilized human being. But on emerging from the bath they resume the same old silk, woolen and cotton garments, which not only they themselves, but also their ancestors, even to the third and fourth generation have worn without interruption.

Heavy silks and woolen clothes, though durable, are apt to require cleansing after some 20 or 30 years of constant use, especially in a tropical climate. Hence it is not altogether surprising that the people of Japan should present a powerful contrast to their flowers, which latter, by reason of some peculiarity of the soil, are absolutely without any trace of perfume.

So searching is this "perfum d'Japan" that white people who have occasion to spend any time in the dominions of the Mikado become impregnated thereby to such an extent that it is not until years after their return home in America or in Europe that they are able to rid themselves and their effects of the odor.

Hobbies of Russia's Empress.  
Like most of the royal personages of Europe, the empress of Russia has half a dozen hobbies to fall back on for amusement. Photographs naturally takes the first place among them, and the merit of the many interesting snapshots that decorate the walls of the private yacht, the Pouskair, bears ample testimony to her skill in that art. The empress is also an artist of no small merit, and she spends much time at wood carving and the making of dainty frames. Years ago she used to be very fond of horse riding, but now she falls back on a dainty little English turnout for recreation. She is still a great pedagogue, and while at the palace in Gatchina, where she spends the greater part of the year, only going up to St. Petersburg for the short court season in January, she thinks nothing of walking many miles.

## ALL IN A DAY.

"So you are really going, little lady?"

The girl turned toward the stalwart figure in the doorway. "Yes," she nodded brightly. "Come in, Ted. If you can find a seat, you may help me strap up this trunk. If I can ever get all these things in," ruefully glancing at the heaped up chairs.

"It's a shame," he continued, "that you should have to go just as I have made a killing—look at that!" He flashed a check before her amused gaze. "Think of the fun we could have."

The pretty color flamed in Nan's face, and the eyes, like wood violets in hue, with their short, straight fringes of bronze gold, shone happily upon the young fellow.

They were both artists, these two. The girl was an expert miniature worker, while Ted was a "real" artist, as Nan said.

Nan perched on the edge of the trunk and looked at him thoughtfully. Ted was connected with so many pleasant memories, days now drawing to a close—of the early days of struggle, when the "third floor back" shared his cheese and rolls with the struggling miniature artist, and the chafing dish stunts that she had insisted on Ted's sampling before she had set her dainty suppers before their fellow artists. This was after the orders began to come in.

Nan was going home to be married. Engaged at 18 to her boy lover, it seemed the most natural thing in the world then, for they had grown up together—but now—well, she must not think of that. John had been faithful for seven years, and Nan was a girl of her word.

When her first success came she would gladly have married him, but he refused, until his salary was adequate to support a wife. No living upon a woman for him. He did not object to his wife amusing herself as he liked, with her "pretty work," as he called it, but not for his benefit.

Honest, uncompromising John—now different he seemed from her merry companions of the last three years. Nan wondered why she felt so little enthusiasm over her prospects.

Suddenly she turned to Ted with the quick bird-like motion that always fascinated him.

"I don't feel a bit as if I were to be married," she said confidentially. "I guess I'm growing old," dimpling.

"You old?" replied the young man, gazing at her critically. "You will never grow old, Nan," seriously. "It will seem blazed queer without you," he added, with a tightening of the muscles around his well-shaped mouth.

"Neil is going to take these rooms and you will help her over the hard places as you have me." Nan gazed affectionately at the big fellow. Of course Ted would visit John and herself when they were married, but it would be different, somehow, she felt.

A merry whistle sounded in the hall and Neil's young brother flipped something white into Nan's lap with the air of a laboring man from the "mouth of France, or from sunny Italy."

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"Such a silly," said Nan, recovering. "I never faint before in my life."

"Poor little girl; was she all tired out packing," teasingly, but there was a new note in his voice.

"Well that was a facer!" said Nan, trying to hide her chagrin. "John, unromantic John, finds his affinity in the 'Beile of the Romany' and wants me to release him. Oh! it's too, too, funny." Nan laughed hysterically. "Don't look so sorry, Ted; really, I don't believe I care very much. Why I shan't have to leave all this and—"

"And me," interposed Ted, with that same old tone.

"And you, of course. Why, what?" she cried, startled by the look she surprised in his handsome gray eyes.

"Don't you know, Nan?" he asked softly. "I don't believe you really ever loved John—so I don't mind telling you. It has always been you dear, with me."

Nan flushed hotly. "You are sure? It isn't because you are sorry for me?"

"Oh! girl! girl! can't you tell?" Ted opened his arms entreatingly. Wonderingly, Nan went towards them, and as they closed around her she felt that she had been all the time, only I didn't know it," she thought contentedly.

Then with one of her quick transitions, "Oh, Ted, boy! won't we just spend that check—"

## NARROW TRAVEL IN CHINA.

Long Distances Made by Passengers at Small Cost.

"Probably more freight and more passengers are transported in China by the wheelbarrow route than by any other land method," said Alexander F. Geogill of Hongkong, China, who is interested in the shipping trade in the Far East.

The wheelbarrow used in China differs from that used in America in the fact that the wheel is set in the center and thus supports practically the entire load, while the handle or supports in part by a strap or rope over the shoulders of the man who operates it.

"As a result the coolie in China will transport nearly half a ton on his wheel. Wheelbarrows are much used in the country where the roads are but little developed, and I have heard that passengers sometimes make the entire trip from Shanghai to Peking, a distance of 400 miles by barrow."

"A two passenger barrow will make about 20 miles a day, and the coolie is content with a pay of about twenty cents a day, or an average of about half a cent a mile for each passenger. On the level, well kept streets of the foreign quarters of such cities as Hongkong, Shanghai and Peking, the wheelbarrow coolie will struggle along with a load of six or even eight people."

Figureheads for Antons.

In some parts of the civilized world the feline or idyllic which disappeared long ago is coming back. In fact, has already returned to duty as a guardian, protector, mascot or whatever one may be pleased to call it. The new idol is in shape according to the fancy of the automobile owner, who places it on the front of the machine to prevent accidents and arrest. These figureheads are all grotesque in style, the most popular being the image of a police officer with watch in hand, a barking cur and a crowing rooster.

When Korea Led the World.

Few are aware that Korea preceded Europe in inventing three things which have had a vast influence upon the world. Printing with movable types originated in Korea in 1234, 125 years before the invention of the art in Europe. The two other inventions in which the Koreans seem to have anticipated Europe were the mortar and the ironclad, both used with considerable effect during the Japanese Korean war of 1894-95.

A Coy Young Thing.

The following advertisement recently appeared: "Being aware that it is inadequate to advertise for a husband, I refrain from doing so, but if any gentleman should be inclined to advertise for a wife, I will answer the advertisement without delay. I am young, am domesticated, and am considered ladylike. Apply," etc.—Philippine Goodie.

Havana vs. Havana.

"Havana is split with a 'B' on genuine imported 'higher' cigars and with a 'V' in the case of home-made cigars," explained a tobacco merchant presented at Cardiff recently, for selling British cigars as Havana. The magistrate agreed that the custom prevailed and inflicted a nominal fine.—London Daily.

Gypsies and Animals.

The gypsies are nearer to the animal than any race known to us in Europe. They have the lawlessness and abandonment of the natural physical grace in form and gesture of animals; only a stealthy and something wary in their eyes makes them human.—Arthur Symonds.

Pharaoh's Mummy.

Pharaoh's mummy has been discovered and unfolded, and the eyes of the readers of these pages can rest on the very features on which the eyes of Moses looked 3,000 years and more ago.

Youth the Time to Build Wisely.

Youth is the best time for the building of character and the forming of principle, and the future depends on the decisions and actions of the present.—Rev. G. Dutton.

Showing Folly of Anger.

A wise man has well reminded us that in any controversy the fault is not in the truth, and that the fault is in the man who is not striving for the truth, and has begun striving for himself.—Carlyle.

Deaths Among Miners.

According to statistics quoted by Congressman Cooper, the fatalities in Pennsylvania's mines rose from 311 in 1898 to 1,514 in 1908.

Long, Weary Day.

In shortening the hours of labor no one tries to shorten the hours for women in the household.

A Natural Inference.

"Pop," anxiously inquired the doctor's inquisitive little boy, "is a jumping toothache a muscular pain?"—Baltimore American.

Food as Church Tithe.

Bernardo in his Calendar says that in medieval times there was much more food than money given to the church tithe.

A Southern States of America.

A Southern States of America is a country where the people are more interested in the past than in the future.

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