

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 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 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 six of the Constitution in relation to the powers of the court of appeals and justices of the court of appeals and justices of the court of sessions.

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 justice and associate judges as in office, who shall hold their office until the expiration of their terms of office, and their successors, who shall be chosen by the electors of the State. The official terms of the chief justice 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 shall certify to the governor that said court is unable, by reason of the accumulation of cases pending therein, to hear and dispose of the same with reasonable speed, the governor shall designate not more than four judges of the 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 court of sessions until the expiration of their term of office, and shall serve as associate judges of the court of appeals until the expiration of their term of office. The governor may designate justices of the court of sessions to fill vacancies. No justice shall serve as associate judge of the court of appeals except while holding the office of justice of the court of sessions. There shall be elected as the next general election to be held after the expiration of the term of office of the chief justice and 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 majority of the judges to sit on the hearing of any appeal. Upon the entry of the judges so elected upon their respective offices the existing provisions for designating justices of the court of appeals as associate judges of the court of sessions shall continue in force until the expiration of their term of office, and thereafter the same shall be subject to the action of the Legislature. The salary of the chief justice of the court of appeals shall be five thousand dollars a year, and that of the associate judges the sum of five thousand dollars a year, which salary shall be in lieu of and shall include all salary and allowances for expenses of every nature and kind whatsoever. § 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.

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 nine of the Laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-six, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section two 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 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 FOUR.
Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, proposing an amendment to section two of article two of the Constitution in relation to the qualification of certain voters.

Section 1. Resolved (if the Senate concur), That section two of article two of the Constitution be amended to read as follows: Article II. § 2. 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 investigation of the waters of this State, or of the waters of the United States, or while a student of any seminary of learning; nor while he is at any almshouse, or other asylum, or institution wholly or partly supported at public expense; nor while he is confined in any penal institution. The Legislature may, however, provide that an inmate of the New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, who possesses the qualifications prescribed by section one of this article, shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence, and shall be entitled to vote in the election district in which such home is located, in the election district in which such person is confined, or in the election district in which such person is employed, or in the election district in which such person is a student, or in the election district in which such person is confined in any penal institution, but no inmate of such institution shall vote in any election district in which such person is not so confined, or in which such person is not so employed, or in which such person is not so a student, or in which such person is not so confined in any penal institution. The Legislature may, however, provide that an inmate of the New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, who possesses the qualifications prescribed by section one of this article, shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence, and shall be entitled to vote in the election district in which such home is located, in the election district in which such person is confined, or in the election district in which such person is employed, or in the election district in which such person is a student, or in the election district in which such person is confined in any penal institution, but no inmate of such institution shall vote in any election district in which such person is not so confined, or in which such person is not so employed, or in which such person is not so a student, or in which such person is not so confined in any penal institution.

State of New York, In Assembly, Apr. 28, 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 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. K. KATZ, Temporary President.

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 nine of the Laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-six, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section four of article four 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 SIX.
Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, proposing an amendment to section four of article four of the Constitution in relation to the qualification of certain voters.

Section 1. Resolved (if the Senate concur), That section four of article four of the Constitution be amended to read as follows: Article IV. § 4. 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 investigation of the waters of this State, or of the waters of the United States, or while a student of any seminary of learning; nor while he is at any almshouse, or other asylum, or institution wholly or partly supported at public expense; nor while he is confined in any penal institution. The Legislature may, however, provide that an inmate of the New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, who possesses the qualifications prescribed by section one of this article, shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence, and shall be entitled to vote in the election district in which such home is located, in the election district in which such person is confined, or in the election district in which such person is employed, or in the election district in which such person is a student, or in the election district in which such person is confined in any penal institution, but no inmate of such institution shall vote in any election district in which such person is not so confined, or in which such person is not so employed, or in which such person is not so a student, or in which such person is not so confined in any penal institution.

State of New York, In Assembly, Apr. 28, 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 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. K. KATZ, Temporary President.

BRIDGE OF MANY COLLISIONS.

Confusion That Arises From Obscure "Advance of the Rules of the Road."

"On a bridge in the city of Victoria, B. C., there are more collisions every day than upon any other bridge in the world," says a writer in the Spokesman-Review.

"I mean head-on collisions between vehicles and face to face collisions between pedestrians, and the reason for them all is that the bridge is the spot where the American rule of road clashes with the English rule of road. We always keep to the right and the Canadians there keep to the left, and the result is one continual mixup."

"Did you ever stop to consider how strange it is in a custom of this kind, which is so important and so often used, the American colonies should have worked out a rule diametrically opposed to the mother country? Why is it that in England people on the road always keep to the left, while in the United States and most parts of Canada they always keep to the right?"

"The humble and obsolete or is responsible for all those collisions on Victoria. In England, 'way back before they ever had carriages or vehicles of any kind, when armored knights on horseback used to be about the only people that met in the roads, the custom of keeping to the left sprang up, and most reasonable it was, because in those days the knights were always looking for trouble and they never knew who was going to hand them a blow from a broadsword. So they always took care to pass other travelers with the sword toward them, simply as a matter of precautionary defense. This naturally meant that they should hunch over to the left edge of the road and present their armed right hand to the passerby."

"Reasoning in the same way, you can explain why Americans keep to the right. Because in Colonial days the peril on the road did not come from the travelers, but from the savages lying in the ambushes in the surrounding forests. Therefore, the New Englander settler took care to present his right arm to the source of possible danger, and consequently rode on the right side of the road. His reasons were unconsciously the same as those of the knight of King Arthur, but by acting upon them he created an entirely different custom."

"But I don't think it was the knight or the Colonial horseback rider that originated either of the national rules of the road. It was the carter and the ox driver. The carter was the person who made the greatest use of the English highways and byways as soon as the country developed enough to need a transportation system. Long caravans of heavy drays passed over the roads, each driven by a man who upon the left hand animal, originally picked out, I suppose, because a horse is mounted on the left side, and because a position on the left side of the pair brought the right arm over into the center of the field of action, and permitted free exercise of the whip."

"Being mounted on the left hand horse, the carter naturally drew over to the left hand side of the road when he wished to dismount in order to avoid the mud in the middle of the road, into which he would plunge if he pulled over to terra firma. And having dismounted on the left side, he would naturally trudge along that edge of the road with his team, and other teams similarly situated would, of course, keep the left to avoid crossing."

"It's odd," concluded the veteran, "but in the different provinces of Canada different customs in the matter prevail. In Ontario and Quebec drivers turn to the right, and in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick they turn to the left. In France the rule of right prevails; in different parts of Germany and Austria different habits obtain. You often have to change from left to right, or vice versa, when crossing some unimportant frontier."

California Before Gold Rush.
California was a magic word long before the discovery of gold in 1849. When it was but a name on an uncharted map "California" stood for all the wealth of India. As early as 1510 California was interestingly described as being a land abounding in gold and precious stones, situated on the right hand of the Indies, very near the terrestrial paradise. This description occurred in a popular novel of the day, a Spanish romance entitled "La Serpiente de Esmeralda."

When Cortez, the conqueror, discovered Lower California in 1533, he called the new-found country, "California," wishing to curry favor with the King of Spain and desiring to impress upon the waiting world that he at least had found the wondrous realm of gold.

So in all its early history, even in fast, before its history began, gold was the marvelous charm which lured men to the Golden State. Gold and free lands; these have ever been the most potent immigration agents—there have brought the settler, the farmer, the mechanic, the merchant, the manufacturer. Yet today in California publicity is found to a more effective agent for the development than either lands or gold.—Pacific Monthly.

Don't forget that fowls improve the character of the land over which they range.

Don't forget that cocks as well as hens eat a lot of food, and no cock is necessary except during the mating season.

Don't forget that infertile eggs keep much longer fresh than eggs laid by hens running with a cock.

CURIOUS CLAUSES IN LEASES.

Conditions to Which Some French and English Tenants Submit.

There was a great lingo in New York a couple of years ago, when the owners of several immense houses announced that in future no dogs would be allowed in any of their buildings. But drastic as this may seem, says the London Tit-Bits, it is mild compared with the stringent regulations drawn up for signature by the prospective tenants of two fine new buildings in the Rue de Martyrs, Paris.

In the first place, no tenant must keep a dog, a cat, a bird or a piano. In the second, no person with children below the age of 15 will be accepted as tenants. The last clause reads that if any children are born to the tenant during their stay in the flats this fact shall at once—upon the fact, as the lawyers say—annul the lease.

The ground upon which the Deptford Cattle Market now stands was originally let to the Admiralty. In the deed a clause was inserted to the effect that a ship should be always on the stocks, failing which the land should revert to its former owners. But when the Admiralty gave up the yard they sold the land to the city corporation, who neglected of the former lease, built the present market. The result was that recently an application was made in the Court of Common Council to inspect the corporation's title. We believe, however, that the matter has been peacefully settled.

The leases of many West End London houses are very interesting. Amazing as it may seem, many of the very finest shops in New Bond street are let on lease at a rental of only about £5 a year! Few are over £7 and some are as low as £4! However, the tenant does not get off quite so cheaply as might appear; for every seven or 14 years—as the case may be—he has to pay what is called a fine to the owners, who are the Corporation of the City of London.

So long as the tenant continues to pay the fine regularly his lease is renewable forever. But if he should for any reason fail to renew the lease at the specified time the corporation, as an act of grace, grants a renewal for 80 years, at the end of which time the property reverts to the corporation. Most of these curious leases date back to many years ago, when no one foresaw the enormous increase in value which was to take place; in fact was then a mere suburb of London.

Some of London's old hotels are held by curious leases. An ancient hotel in Holborn was recently rebuilt, and during the building operations a duly appointed customer entered at a certain time every day, and visited a little wooden chalet in its midst as a wilderness of brick and mortar made purchase of an imperial pint of beer. This business done, the man in charge closed the chalet, and it was not opened again until the same time the following day. The owners of the new building were obliged to erect the hut to carry on the business otherwise they would have lost their license.

Mention of hotels calls to mind the peculiar dilemma in which Colonel John J. Astor found himself on the completion of the new St. Regis Hotel in Fifth avenue, New York. He could not get a license. Under the terms of all leases granted by the city of New York, no liquor license can be obtained for a hotel or public house which is built within 200 feet of a church. And here was a church just across the road. The colonel adopted the only possible course—bought the church outright.

Many of the fine ancestral country houses of England are held by very strange tenures. Some, such as those by which the Dukes of Marlborough and Wellington hold their possessions, are fairly familiar. Both have to render a small flag or ensign yearly, which is deposited in Windsor Castle. Others are not so well known. For instance, the owners of Nuneham, the home of the Harcourts, are obliged to maintain a certain number of deer in the park, under penalty of certain lands reverting to the Crown. And Bury House, in the New Forest, is held by the tenure of presenting to the sovereign, whenever he visits the New Forest, a brace of milk-white greyhounds.

Sometimes it is the tenants on an estate whose leases are granted on some similar tenure. The tenants at Hampton Bishop, in the county of Hereford, for instance, are obliged by their leases to get yearly six loads of rods or wattles from Hay Wood to make hurdles for penning sheep at the Hereford Fair, whenever they may be required to do so. For each load a halfpenny was to be paid. But it is a long time since the Hampton Bishop tenants were requested to fulfill their contract, and probably few of them are even aware of this peculiarity in their leases.

Similar oddities prevail in some ecclesiastical leases. The vicar of Colehill, in Warwickshire, holds, or used to hold, the glebe on the condition that if the young men of his parish were able to catch a hare and bring it to him before 10 o'clock on Easter Monday morning he was bound to give them a calf's head and 100 eggs for breakfast.

Power of Average Locomotive.
The average locomotive will pull 100 tons of goods a mile every three minutes. Ten times as long would be required by a man and his team to haul a single ton one mile.

Don't forget that fowls improve the character of the land over which they range.

Don't forget that cocks as well as hens eat a lot of food, and no cock is necessary except during the mating season.

Don't forget that infertile eggs keep much longer fresh than eggs laid by hens running with a cock.

CLOCKS OF THE EARLY DAYS.

Those With Bells Only Back to the Fourteenth Century.

In primitive times a man was reckoned at the top of the tower, ringing the bells at the indicated hour, day and night, writes Alfred Ballard in L'Horlogere. This watchman was called the horocopus, that is to say, the observer of the hour. He had recourse himself, in order to fulfill his duty, to the study of the astral system, to the number of prayers he was to recite, to the quantity of wax a candle had consumed, to the clepsydra, or water clock, and to the hourglass. The trade of the horocopus was inevitably one of the first which the progress of mechanism was to cause to disappear.

The first clocks with bells known in France date back to the fourteenth century. Particular mention is made of one which was established in 1314, by Beaumont, and that of the Palais de Justice in Paris, which King Charles V had constructed in 1370 by the German clockmaker Henri de Vile.

This machine seemed so marvellous that the inhabitants of Paris, so goes the legend, asked permission of the king to go on guard at the door of the tower to assure themselves that it was the clock and not the watchman that rang the hour.

This attachment of the people of a period when mechanism was but just born may well be conceived in presence of a machine capable of calculating and striking the hours, without the assistance of any human being, with the same precision that could be exercised by the most vigilant horocopus.

The custom was perpetuated until the seventeenth century and still exists in certain cities of Europe of placing alongside of the clocks various automata which ring the hours. It is due to nothing else than the thought of recalling to memory the recollection of the ancient watchman.

And also the clocks with automata catered to the popular taste of that epoch. The people of that period preoccupied themselves but little with the more or less exact measurement of time. Railroads were not in existence and the organization of life was not so great as it is now. A clock which showed and struck the hours, some species of automata by striking a bell for each hour, and of some kind of automata, and in the present of other automata, seemed to them a great thing.

It was a clock of this kind that Henri de Vile placed over the porch of the Palais de Justice. Nevertheless this clock, which distinguished from other clocks, was not so great as it is now. A clock which showed and struck the hours, some species of automata by striking a bell for each hour, and of some kind of automata, and in the present of other automata, seemed to them a great thing.

It was a clock of this kind that Henri de Vile placed over the porch of the Palais de Justice. Nevertheless this clock, which distinguished from other clocks, was not so great as it is now. A clock which showed and struck the hours, some species of automata by striking a bell for each hour, and of some kind of automata, and in the present of other automata, seemed to them a great thing.

It was a clock of this kind that Henri de Vile placed over the porch of the Palais de Justice. Nevertheless this clock, which distinguished from other clocks, was not so great as it is now. A clock which showed and struck the hours, some species of automata by striking a bell for each hour, and of some kind of automata, and in the present of other automata, seemed to them a great thing.

It was a clock of this kind that Henri de Vile placed over the porch of the Palais de Justice. Nevertheless this clock, which distinguished from other clocks, was not so great as it is now. A clock which showed and struck the hours, some species of automata by striking a bell for each hour, and of some kind of automata, and in the present of other automata, seemed to them a great thing.

It was a clock of this kind that Henri de Vile placed over the porch of the Palais de Justice. Nevertheless this clock, which distinguished from other clocks, was not so great as it is now. A clock which showed and struck the hours, some species of automata by striking a bell for each hour, and of some kind of automata, and in the present of other automata, seemed to them a great thing.

It was a clock of this kind that Henri de Vile placed over the porch of the Palais de Justice. Nevertheless this clock, which distinguished from other clocks, was not so great as it is now. A clock which showed and struck the hours, some species of automata by striking a bell for each hour, and of some kind of automata, and in the present of other automata, seemed to them a great thing.

It was a clock of this kind that Henri de Vile placed over the porch of the Palais de Justice. Nevertheless this clock, which distinguished from other clocks, was not so great as it is now. A clock which showed and struck the hours, some species of automata by striking a bell for each hour, and of some kind of automata, and in the present of other automata, seemed to them a great thing.

It was a clock of this kind that Henri de Vile placed over the porch of the Palais de Justice. Nevertheless this clock, which distinguished from other clocks, was not so great as it is now. A clock which showed and struck the hours, some species of automata by striking a bell for each hour, and of some kind of automata, and in the present of other automata, seemed to them a great thing.

It was a clock of this kind that Henri de Vile placed over the porch of the Palais de Justice. Nevertheless this clock, which distinguished from other clocks, was not so great as it is now. A clock which showed and struck the hours, some species of automata by striking a bell for each hour, and of some kind of automata, and in the present of other automata, seemed to them a great thing.

It was a clock of this kind that Henri de Vile placed over the porch of the Palais de Justice. Nevertheless this clock, which distinguished from other clocks, was not so great as it is now. A clock which showed and struck the hours, some species of automata by striking a bell for each hour, and of some kind of automata, and in the present of other automata, seemed to them a great thing.

It was a clock of this kind that Henri de Vile placed over the porch of the Palais de Justice. Nevertheless this clock, which distinguished from other clocks, was not so great as it is now. A clock which showed and struck the hours, some species of automata by striking a bell for each hour, and of some kind of automata, and in the present of other automata, seemed to them a great thing.

It was a clock of this kind that Henri de Vile placed over the porch of the Palais de Justice. Nevertheless this clock, which distinguished from other clocks, was not so great as it is now. A clock which showed and struck the hours, some species of automata by striking a bell for each hour, and of some kind of automata, and in the present of other automata, seemed to them a great thing.

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE