Legal Notices

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 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 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 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 before the entire court. Upon the salary 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 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, 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 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, June 12, 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 eight. [L. S.] JOHN S. WHALEN, Secretary of State.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 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 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 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 THREE.

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. § 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 eight. [L. S.] JOHN S. WHALEN, Secretary of State.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 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 four of article seven 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 seven of the constitution, permitting the legislature to alter the rate of interest upon debts authorized pursuant to said section.

Section 1. Resolved (if the assembly concur), That section four of article seven of the constitution be amended so as to read as follows: § 4. Except the debts specified in sections two and three of this article, no debts shall be hereafter contracted by or in behalf of this state, unless such debt shall be authorized by law, for some single work or object, to be distinctly specified therein; and such law shall impose and provide for the collection of a direct annual tax to pay, and sufficient to pay, the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt within fifty years from the time of the contracting thereof. No such law shall take effect until it shall, at a general election, have been submitted to the people, and have received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election. On the final passage of such bill in either house of the legislature, the question shall be taken by ayes and noes, to be duly entered on the journals thereof, and shall be: "Shall this bill pass, and shall the same to receive the sanction of the people?" The legislature may at any time after the approval of such law by the people, if no debt shall have been contracted in pursuance thereof, repeal the same, and may at any time, by law, forbid the contracting of any further debt or liability under such law, but the tax imposed by such act, in proportion to the debt and liability which may have been contracted in pursuance of such law, shall remain in force and be irrepealable, and be annually collected, until the proceeds thereof shall have made the provision hereinbefore specified to pay and discharge the interest and principal of such debt and liability. The money arising from any loan or stock creating such debt or liability shall be applied to the work or object specified in the act authorizing such debt or liability, or for the payment of such debt or liability, and for no other purpose whatever. No such law shall be submitted to be voted on within three months after its passage or at any general election when any other law, or any bill shall be submitted to be voted for or against. The legislature may provide for the issue of bonds of the state to run for a period not exceeding fifty years in lieu of bonds heretofore authorized but not issued and shall impose and provide for the collection of a direct annual tax for the payment of the same as hereinbefore required. When any sinking fund created under this section shall equal in amount the debt for which it was created, no further direct tax shall be levied on account of said sinking fund, and the legislature shall reduce the tax to an amount equal to the accruing interest on such debt. The *legislature may from time to time alter the rate of interest to be paid upon any state debt, which has been or may be authorized pursuant to the provisions of this section, or upon any part of such debt, provided, however, that the rate of interest shall not be altered upon any part of such debt or upon any bond or other evidence thereof, which has been, or shall be created or issued before such alteration. In case the legislature increases the rate of interest upon any such debt, or part thereof, it shall impose and provide for the collection of a direct annual tax to pay and sufficient to pay the increased or altered interest on such debt as it falls due and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt within fifty years from the time of the contracting thereof, and shall appropriate annually to the sinking fund moneys in amount sufficient to pay such interest and pay and discharge the principal of such debt when it shall become due and payable.* § 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 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, June 12, 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 eight. [L. S.] JOHN S. WHALEN, Secretary of State.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 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 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 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 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 districts 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, June 12, 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. HAINES, 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 eight. [L. S.] JOHN S. WHALEN, Secretary of State.

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AMENDMENT NUMBER THREE.

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. § 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 eight. [L. S.] JOHN S. WHALEN, Secretary of State.

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AMENDMENT NUMBER SIX.

Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, proposing an amendment to section four of article seven of the constitution, permitting the legislature to alter the rate of interest upon debts authorized pursuant to said section.

Section 1. Resolved (if the assembly concur), That section four of article seven of the constitution be amended so as to read as follows: § 4. Except the debts specified in sections two and three of this article, no debts shall be hereafter contracted by or in behalf of this state, unless such debt shall be authorized by law, for some single work or object, to be distinctly specified therein; and such law shall impose and provide for the collection of a direct annual tax to pay, and sufficient to pay, the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt within fifty years from the time of the contracting thereof. No such law shall take effect until it shall, at a general election, have been submitted to the people, and have received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election. On the final passage of such bill in either house of the legislature, the question shall be taken by ayes and noes, to be duly entered on the journals thereof, and shall be: "Shall this bill pass, and shall the same to receive the sanction of the people?" The legislature may at any time after the approval of such law by the people, if no debt shall have been contracted in pursuance thereof, repeal the same, and may at any time, by law, forbid the contracting of any further debt or liability under such law, but the tax imposed by such act, in proportion to the debt and liability which may have been contracted in pursuance of such law, shall remain in force and be irrepealable, and be annually collected, until the proceeds thereof shall have made the provision hereinbefore specified to pay and discharge the interest and principal of such debt and liability. The money arising from any loan or stock creating such debt or liability shall be applied to the work or object specified in the act authorizing such debt or liability, or for the payment of such debt or liability, and for no other purpose whatever. No such law shall be submitted to be voted on within three months after its passage or at any general election when any other law, or any bill shall be submitted to be voted for or against. The legislature may provide for the issue of bonds of the state to run for a period not exceeding fifty years in lieu of bonds heretofore authorized but not issued and shall impose and provide for the collection of a direct annual tax for the payment of the same as hereinbefore required. When any sinking fund created under this section shall equal in amount the debt for which it was created, no further direct tax shall be levied on account of said sinking fund, and the legislature shall reduce the tax to an amount equal to the accruing interest on such debt. The *legislature may from time to time alter the rate of interest to be paid upon any state debt, which has been or may be authorized pursuant to the provisions of this section, or upon any part of such debt, provided, however, that the rate of interest shall not be altered upon any part of such debt or upon any bond or other evidence thereof, which has been, or shall be created or issued before such alteration. In case the legislature increases the rate of interest upon any such debt, or part thereof, it shall impose and provide for the collection of a direct annual tax to pay and sufficient to pay the increased or altered interest on such debt as it falls due and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt within fifty years from the time of the contracting thereof, and shall appropriate annually to the sinking fund moneys in amount sufficient to pay such interest and pay and discharge the principal of such debt when it shall become due and payable.* § 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 Assembly, Apr. 23, 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, In Senate, June 12, 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, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.: I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution, proposing an amendment to section four of article seven 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 eight. [L. S.] JOHN S. WHALEN, Secretary of State.

COUNTRY LIFE.

Why Newspapers of Small Towns Are So "Local."

A British visitor to this country not long since was quoted as saying that he estimated the character and quality of the people largely by the newspapers. A fairly accurate estimate may be made in this way no doubt but could not come from inspection of the papers which in all probability fell into the hands of this Englishman. He would naturally see the prominent metropolitan papers and at furthest only the leading ones of the smaller cities. From the character of these he could draw certain correct inferences as to the people for whom they were printed. He would know, first and most distinctly, that these people were full of enterprise and energy and were ready for any commercial undertaking, however vast, he would learn that they were generous in a large way, somewhat boastful rather careless individually of their public obligations, but on the whole having rather a high standard by which to measure public men. These and numerous other conclusions he could draw from the papers that would in all likelihood fall into his hands but unless he made a study of the country press he would miss a view of these same people quite necessary to a proper understanding and estimate of them.

The metropolitan papers deal with affairs of general interest, foreign and national events, politics, matters relating to public men, news that concerns many classes of readers, etc. the papers of small towns and villages deal with matters of another sort they are in close touch with their readers and treat of local and personal affairs. Politics and outside news may have place in their columns, too but merely in a incidental way. It is the local record that gives them interest and character and makes them valuable and delightful.

In a community where everybody knows everybody else there is a natural and perfectly proper interest in knowing that Uncle Jake Snider is having his barn painted that Sam Sweeney is having trouble with his eyes that Farmer Johnson has raised the biggest tomatoes ever seen in the region that John Jones visited his "best girl" on Sunday night and so on, and so on and so on. It is not love of trivial detail or petty gossip but an outgrowth of neighborly and kindly feeling that calls for a recital of these things. To an outsider the personal comments may at times seem overly familiar but with the free give and take of a small community they are not so considered by the persons concerned but are regarded rather as family pleasantries. It is through these papers, indeed, that glimpses are to be had of the best family life of the country the dinners, the picnics, the reunions, the gayeties, as well as the more serious phases. The relations of the people to each other are discernible. One who reads between the lines of these brief records of local happenings and doings can see the simplicity, the open hearted, the kindliness of the men and women who are mentioned from time to time, their pursuits, their ambitions, and also their sorrows are made clear.

Many a man long resident of a city takes regularly the little paper published in his old home and reads it eagerly thus keeping in touch with his former associates, but even the stranger of sympathetic mind and a degree of insight finds a charm in such papers that more pretentious sheets cannot possess. They bring him into close relations with the people who above all others, are representative Americans and who make the country what it is.—Indianapolis Journal.

Japan and the Yellow Races.

M. de Lanessan, the former Minister of Marine, calls attention in an interesting and suggestive article in the Siecle to the attitude of the Japanese toward the other peoples of the yellow race and in particular to the rapprochement between China and Japan which has taken place since the war. He points out that, instead of fomenting the hostility which existed before that conflict, the war has had quite a contrary effect. After a striking enumeration of the new ties established between the two countries he observes that Japan, having profited by the lessons of European masters in the art of war and administration, finance, commerce and industry, has now in her turn undertaken the education which will certainly not be favorable to the peoples of the West. The Japanese have not forgotten the mortification to which they were subjected by Europe at the close of the Chino-Japanese war, when they were called upon to renounce their conquests and their glory. Intelligent, active and extremely ambitious, they have secretly sworn to be revenged for that humiliation, and they are preparing that vengeance by instructing their brethren of the yellow race.

It is not in China alone that they are exerting themselves, but also in Corea and even as far as Siam, where the yellow blood is much less pure than in the Celestial Empire. The former Minister considers the extension of Japanese influence in Siam more difficult owing to the action of European countries in that State, but he nevertheless anticipates that it will eventually prove successful in consequence of the Siamese sympathy for the Japanese and the [illegible] ons between the [illegible] Powers. There, as well as in Corea, the Japanese are destined to play an important part to the detriment of the Western nations.—Paris Correspondence in London Times.

PRIVATE AT RORKE'S DRIFT.

Fought Single Handed in Defense of the Wounded and Dying

I was coming out of the British Museum reading room when I met him, first a short broad shouldered kindly looking man in a uniform something between that of a recruiting sergeant and an undertaker's mute. He was handing me back my umbrella in return for a check when one of the two medals shining on the breast of his dark uniform caught my eye.

"Hello!" I exclaimed, and my excitement and interest must have been very boyishly in evidence for the old man smiled at me as I spoke. "Isn't that the Cross you're wearing?"

"Yes, sir."

"And the Zulu medal beside it—Why, you must be Sergeant Hook?"

He smiled again a pleasant tired smile. "I'm all that's left of him, sir."

What a difference! This man who handed me my umbrella and called me sir was the same who with blazing rafters overhead and all behind him a frenzied Zulu host fighting single handed in defense of the wounded and dying, that long ago day in the little hospital of Rorke's Drift. The story of the fight is well known. I will give Mr. Hook's account of it as near as may be in his own words.

I was placed in one of the corner rooms of the hospital. The Zulus kept drawing nearer and nearer and I went [illegible] killing several of them. At last they got close up setting fire to the hospital. There was only one patient in my room. He had a broken leg and was terribly poor fellow for while I was shooting the flames became so fierce that I could not save him. At first I had a comrade but he left after a time and was killed on his way to the inner intrenchments.

When driven out of this room I retired by a partition door into the next room where there were several patients. For a few minutes I was the only fighting man there. A man of the 24th came to me from another room with a bullet wound in his arm. I tied it up. Then John Williams came and made a hole in the partition through which he helped the sick and wounded men. While he was doing this the Zulus beat in the door and tried to enter. I stood at the hole and shot and bayoneted several. I could not tell how many but there were five or six lying at my feet. They threw assegais continually but only one touched me and that inflicted a scalp wound which I did not think worth while reporting. In fact I did not feel the wound at the time. One Zulu seized my rifle and tried to drag it away. While we were tussling I slipped a cartridge in and pointed the trigger the muzzle was against his breast and he fell dead. Every now and then a Zulu would make a rush to enter—the door would only let one man in at a time but I bayoneted or shot every one. When all the patients were out except one who owing to a broken leg could not move I went too, dragging him after me in doing which I again broke his leg. I then stopped at the hole to guard it while Williams was making a hole through the partition into the next room. I stuck to my particular charge and dragged him out and into the inner line of defense. I then took my post behind the parapet."—V. C.

Famous Blind Man.

The name of John Metcalfe of Knaresborough engineer and road maker, is in these feverish times in danger of lapsing into undeserved oblivion. John Metcalfe was blind from the age of six years until he died. Yet as a boy and man he invariably displayed a high spirited courage. He was a true sportsman, a fine swimmer, and a hard rider to hounds. It was his solitary walk from London to Harrogate by a way unknown to him that first turned his attention to road making. The roads in those days were very bad. He obtained authority from Parliament to improve this state of things when he was fifty years old. In Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire most of the principal roads were made by him. He built bridges and levelled rough places. Some of the plans were made for him by others, but usually he designed them himself, and he did his own surveying. He climbed mountains, trudged along on the edges of precipices, he crossed swamps and morasses, waded through bogs and forded rivers, relying wholly and solely on the long staff that was forever in his hand. He died in harness, full of years and laden with many honors, at the great age of ninety-three.—V. C.

The Mayor Wanted to Know.

In a provincial town a man who was injured in a serious case of assault was driven to a hospital on a brewer's dray, and the shaking he received in transit considerably retarded his recovery.

"Why wasn't the police station ambulance there to remove him?" demanded the Mayor, who was chairman of the justices.

"It was in use at the time, sir," answered the chief constable, with a visible embarrassment.

"It generally is when most needed," sarcastically commented the Mayor. "In what way were you using it on this particular occasion? Don't evade the question, sir. I demand an answer!"

"Very well, sir; as you insist I will tell you," replied the chief constable. "It was carrying back the gold and silver plate your wife borrowed for the Mayoral banquet!"

Then the Mayor grew crimson and fiercely threatened to clear the court "If any more of that senseless tittering is heard."—Pearson's Weekly.

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COAL

Autumn Greeting

It is the constant endeavor of this Company to supply the best Coal that money will buy, without regard to its same, aim to make our BAG DELIVERY "THE STANDARD OF PERFECTION" in the Coal Trade. If we fail to meet your reasonable expectations will you have the kindness to inform us, so that any defects possible of correction may be made? Your orders are solicited.

How about a little Cannel Coal for your open Grate? It will take the chill and dampness out of the house.

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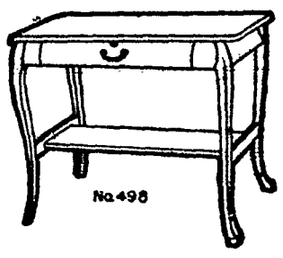

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