

Legal Notices

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, Albany, July 22, 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 thirty-six of the Laws of this State, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section three 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 several provisions JOHN S. WHALEN, Secretary of State.

AMENDMENT NUMBER TWO.—Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly proposing an amendment to section three of article three of the Constitution in relation to the courts of appeals and justices of the peace courts.

Section 1. Resolved (if the Senate concur), that section three of article three of the Constitution be amended to read as follows: Article VI. The courts of appeals in this State shall consist of the chief justice and associate judges, 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 justice and associate judges shall be fourteen years, and including the first day of January next after their election, shall be divided into two equal terms of seven years each. The court shall sit in a quorum, and the concurrence of four shall be necessary to a decision. The court shall have power to appoint and to remove its reporters, and such other officers as may be necessary to the efficient discharge of its duties. The court shall sit in 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 cases, to hold its regular sessions, and the governor shall, upon the request of the court, appoint a special judge to sit with the court, and the governor shall have power to remove such special judge at any time.

Section 2. Resolved (if the Senate concur), that section seven of article six of the Constitution be amended to read as follows: Article VII. The court of appeals in this State shall consist of the chief justice and associate judges, 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 justice and associate judges shall be fourteen years, and including the first day of January next after their election, shall be divided into two equal terms of seven years each. The court shall sit in a quorum, and the concurrence of four shall be necessary to a decision. The court shall have power to appoint and to remove its reporters, and such other officers as may be necessary to the efficient discharge of its duties. The court shall sit in 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 cases, to hold its regular sessions, and the governor shall, upon the request of the court, appoint a special judge to sit with the court, and the governor shall have power to remove such special judge at any time.

Section 3. Resolved (if the Senate concur), that section ten of article six of the Constitution be amended to read as follows: Article X. The court of appeals in this State shall consist of the chief justice and associate judges, 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 justice and associate judges shall be fourteen years, and including the first day of January next after their election, shall be divided into two equal terms of seven years each. The court shall sit in a quorum, and the concurrence of four shall be necessary to a decision. The court shall have power to appoint and to remove its reporters, and such other officers as may be necessary to the efficient discharge of its duties. The court shall sit in 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 cases, to hold its regular sessions, and the governor shall, upon the request of the court, appoint a special judge to sit with the court, and the governor shall have power to remove such special judge at any time.

Section 4. Resolved (if the Senate concur), that section thirteen of article six of the Constitution be amended to read as follows: Article XIII. The court of appeals in this State shall consist of the chief justice and associate judges, 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 justice and associate judges shall be fourteen years, and including the first day of January next after their election, shall be divided into two equal terms of seven years each. The court shall sit in a quorum, and the concurrence of four shall be necessary to a decision. The court shall have power to appoint and to remove its reporters, and such other officers as may be necessary to the efficient discharge of its duties. The court shall sit in 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 cases, to hold its regular sessions, and the governor shall, upon the request of the court, appoint a special judge to sit with the court, and the governor shall have power to remove such special judge at any time.

Section 5. Resolved (if the Senate concur), that section sixteen of article six of the Constitution be amended to read as follows: Article XVI. The court of appeals in this State shall consist of the chief justice and associate judges, 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 justice and associate judges shall be fourteen years, and including the first day of January next after their election, shall be divided into two equal terms of seven years each. The court shall sit in a quorum, and the concurrence of four shall be necessary to a decision. The court shall have power to appoint and to remove its reporters, and such other officers as may be necessary to the efficient discharge of its duties. The court shall sit in 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 cases, to hold its regular sessions, and the governor shall, upon the request of the court, appoint a special judge to sit with the court, and the governor shall have power to remove such special judge at any time.

Section 6. Resolved (if the Senate concur), that section nineteen of article six of the Constitution be amended to read as follows: Article XIX. The court of appeals in this State shall consist of the chief justice and associate judges, 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 justice and associate judges shall be fourteen years, and including the first day of January next after their election, shall be divided into two equal terms of seven years each. The court shall sit in a quorum, and the concurrence of four shall be necessary to a decision. The court shall have power to appoint and to remove its reporters, and such other officers as may be necessary to the efficient discharge of its duties. The court shall sit in 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 cases, to hold its regular sessions, and the governor shall, upon the request of the court, appoint a special judge to sit with the court, and the governor shall have power to remove such special judge at any time.

Section 7. Resolved (if the Senate concur), that section twenty-two of article six of the Constitution be amended to read as follows: Article XXII. The court of appeals in this State shall consist of the chief justice and associate judges, 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 justice and associate judges shall be fourteen years, and including the first day of January next after their election, shall be divided into two equal terms of seven years each. The court shall sit in a quorum, and the concurrence of four shall be necessary to a decision. The court shall have power to appoint and to remove its reporters, and such other officers as may be necessary to the efficient discharge of its duties. The court shall sit in 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 cases, to hold its regular sessions, and the governor shall, upon the request of the court, appoint a special judge to sit with the court, and the governor shall have power to remove such special judge at any time.

Section 8. Resolved (if the Senate concur), that section twenty-five of article six of the Constitution be amended to read as follows: Article XXV. The court of appeals in this State shall consist of the chief justice and associate judges, 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 justice and associate judges shall be fourteen years, and including the first day of January next after their election, shall be divided into two equal terms of seven years each. The court shall sit in a quorum, and the concurrence of four shall be necessary to a decision. The court shall have power to appoint and to remove its reporters, and such other officers as may be necessary to the efficient discharge of its duties. The court shall sit in 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 cases, to hold its regular sessions, and the governor shall, upon the request of the court, appoint a special judge to sit with the court, and the governor shall have power to remove such special judge at any time.

BUYING RUBIES IN BURMA.

A Peculiar Method of Bargaining for the Precious Stones. The peculiar business methods of Oriental merchants are illustrated by the manner of buying rubies in Burma. In the examination of rubies artificial light is not used, the merchants holding that full sunlight alone can bring out the color and brilliancy of the gems. Sales must, therefore, take place between 9 a. m. and 3 p. m. and the sky must be clear.

The purchaser, placed near a window, has before him a large copper plate. The sellers come to him one by one, and each empties upon this plate his little bag of rubies. The purchaser proceeds to arrange them for valuation in a number of small heaps. The first division is into three grades, according to size; each of these groups is again divided into three groups, according to shape. The bright copper plate has a curious use. The sunlight reflected from it through the stones brings out, with true rubies, a color effect different from that which the stones and tourmalines, which are thus easily separated.

The buyer and seller then go through a very peculiar method of bargaining by signs, or rather grips, in perfect silence. After agreeing upon the fairness of the classification, they join their right hands, covered with a handkerchief or the flap of a garment, and by grips and pressures mutually understood among all these dealers, they make, modify and accept proposals of purchase and sale. The deals are then uncovered, and the prices are recorded.—Jewelers' Circular Weekly.

The Efficient Japanese Spies. It is rather difficult to believe the statement of the Novoe Vremya, a leading Russian paper, which explained that it had allowed to grow during the last six years for this very purpose for the Chinese spials is the result of many years of growth and much careful cultivation. A Japanese as a child generally has his head entirely shaved, and in consequence, in later years, wears a shock head of coarse hair which no ingenuity could be capable of transforming into a wig. Short of achieving the impossible, however, the Japanese system of espionage has done everything. It has certainly been organized for the present war ever since the occupation of Port Arthur by the Russians, when the Japanese statesmen came to the conclusion that a conflict between the two powers was inevitable. During the last years the whole of Siberia and Manchuria has been covered by a net-work of spies, and as a consequence the information in possession of the Japanese War Office is certainly superior to that possessed by the Russian Intelligence Department.—London Chronicle.

Kangaroo is a Swift Mover. What is an "old man kangaroo mile"? The expression was used by Mr. Brent, the Premier of Victoria, in a recent speech, and one of the reporters subsequently asked him what it meant. "Well, you see," he replied, "an ordinary English mile is 1,760 yards, an old man kangaroo mile would be about 500 yards extra." The old man kangaroo is the biggest and most powerful of the marsupials, and it can cover a mile very rapidly with its tremendous jumps.

A Race between an Old Man Kangaroo and a Motor Car would be Worth Seeing. If it were possible to arrange and carry out such a contest.

Boat that was Cut in Two. The remarkable operations of cutting a great passenger steamer squarely in two amidships, pulling the halves forty feet apart and bringing the space with new sections of boat, and actually adding to the vessel's staunchness, has been performed upon the City of Buffalo, which a few weeks ago opened its last season between Cleveland and Buffalo. In the lengthening process the boat underwent improvement and embellishment from stem to stern. This latter work has been under way during the early trips of the steamer, and was just completed during the present week.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Son's Dilemma. Sometimes two mothers have disagreed for one infant. It seldom happens that a grown-up son has to choose between two mothers. A young man named Santini, in Italy, who had grown up as the son of a bath proprietor and his wife, who had documents to attest the legitimacy of their marriage, recently had laid before him documents to prove that another woman was his mother, and that she had been compelled to abandon him in his infancy. The necessity of choosing between the two mothers was too much for Santini. He poisoned himself with carbolic acid.

The Prepaid Envelope. The idea of a prepaid envelope originated in France early in the reign of Louis XIV, with M. de Valfrey, who, in 1653, established, under royal consent, a private penny post, placing boxes at the corners of the streets for the reception of letters wrapped in envelopes bought at offices established for that purpose.

Preserving Corpses. In European experiments corpses have been kept for a certain time in a bath of chloride of calcium heated to 123 degrees, then taken out and steeped for twenty-four hours in a cold solution of sulphate of sodium. The bodies are transformed into perfect mummies, to be kept indefinitely.

WAR IS NOT SO DEADLY.

As Weapons Grow More Dangerous, Deaths Decrease.

It is only a few years ago that M. Bloch wrote his book, "The War." This book is alleged to have moved the ear to proclaim his great message of peace.

M. Bloch gave terribly realistic pictures of modern war, and prophesied that it would be impossible in the near future for nations to engage in deadly struggle. War was to cost millions of pounds sterling a day, and men were to die like flies.

But what are the facts? Two great wars have broken out in the small space of time since M. Bloch gave his opinions to the world, and in every case his deductions with the exception of cost, have proved to be false.

The fact is that while war is becoming more humane the risk of being killed or dying of disease is very much minimized. Less than 100 years ago it was no uncommon thing for 50,000 or 60,000 men to be knocked hors de combat in a single day. In modern warfare, despite the mathematical precision of death-dealing weapons, these figures could not possibly be approached.

And there are reasons which are not apparent at first sight in the first place, the trajectory—time height a bullet rises from the ground of a modern rifle is only 15 feet in the first 500 yards. If the rifle be aimed point blank at advancing troops.

In older days a bullet soared high in the air, particularly at the longer range, but in the modern days men are no longer so easily struck. A regiment marched forward on a plain, but now it is all that has changed. In an attack taken forward, ward at many paces interval and the risk of their being shot is thus much lessened.

In short, while the manufacture of lethal weapons has advanced by leaps and bounds the science of warfare has kept pace with that advance. And, further, the science of surgery has not stripped both the suffering of the war and the maker of the gun.

The modern bullet is not a man-stopper. The old Schneider bullet, the strongest man out of action and occasioned terrible pain, if the man were not struck in a vital part.

The Maxim bullet followed. It was not so heavy nor so cumbersome as the Schneider, and an energetic man could struggle along although wounded.

Later came the Lee-Boyd bullet, with its elongated body and hollow point strikes a man on the heart or brain it does not knock him hors de combat. In fact, several men shot through the brain in China and South Africa are serving in the army to-day.

Roughly speaking, during the past 100 years the percentage of killed and wounded in battle has fallen from 25 per 100 to somewhere about 10. That was the average of casualties in South Africa.

Perhaps the most deadly engagement in the history of international war was that of Borodino, between the French and Russians. The Russians lost some 40,000 men, the loss is occasionally put at 50,000—out of an army of 121,000, while the French lost 70,000 men out of 125,000 in comparison with the casualties in modern battle, the figures are appalling.—Atlanta Constitution.

For Word Inventors. Several operations introduced by modern science have emphasized the necessity for popular verbs. As X-rays, the Plaster treatment for lupus, the operation with radium for cancer, and others. What are the verbs for these?

A man is gullotined or hanged, his leg is amputated, his skull is tropaned. What is it when he is X-rayed, Finessed or Radiumed?

A verb for the wireless telegram is still wanted. Marconigram is all right as a noun, but it does not sound good as a verb. "I Marconigrammed a man," says one. "I telegraphed or wired a man."

What is the synonym for telephone when one speaks over the instrument to which a phonograph is attached? And have we finally agreed that "motor" is the verb to travel by automobile?

Royalty's Refuge in Dancing. That royal women are so unobtrusively fond of dancing is not to be wondered at since it is only within a comparatively recent period that the rigorous etiquette by which they have been confined to the point where it is possible in a game of golf or tennis, or in a game of whist, for an opponent of less exalted rank to play his or her best game without infraction of the rule that, not even by accident, should the royal player be defeated, golf, tennis and such games lost interest with those who were obliged to play under these conditions, and it was only natural that Queens and Princesses regarded the ballroom as the sole place where they might indulge in exercise on an equal footing with a partner instead of an opponent.—Illustrated News.

International Language. An English consular report from France makes mention of the fact that the auxiliary international language "Esperanto" is gaining ground in that country. It is used in commercial circles, and the minister of war has specially authorized officers to join the groups that are being formed in towns for free tuition.

The Cavalry Horse. The average life of horses in the British cavalry is just five years, but the army service draft horses last half as long again.

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