NAVAL DISCIPLINE.

Punishments That Are Meted Out to British Sailors.

For infraction of regulations some curious punishments are meted out in the English navy. It is an every day occurrence, says the London Tit-Bits, to see half a dozen sailors lined up on deck facing the paint work, holding their hammocks on their shoulders. At first the hammock isn't heavy, but aft er an hour or so it drags on one's shoulders like lead. Besides, it is not at all entertaining to stare fixedly at a square foot of painted woodwork for an hour or more at a time.

Another punishment that Jack despises is bailing with a spoon. He is placed upon the deck, with two large wooden buckets, one filled with water and the other empty. With a spoon he must dip all the water from one bucket and transfer it to the other, being meanwhile the butt of his comrades' jests and jeers.

Sometimes a delinquent is made to walk slowly backward and forward along the deck, nursing in his arms a six inch projectile, weighing a little over 100 pounds. Once a sailor who laughed at the stammering speech of his commander was made to stand upon the forebridge in full view of the ship's crew and laugh for an hour and a half.

Spitting upon the deck of a man-of-war is strictly prohibited. Cuspidors are placed at intervals along the deck, and these must be used. Upon some ships when a sailor is caught spitting upon the deck a small tub is strapped to his chest, and he is made to wear it. Any one who chooses may use this walking receptacle. The offender thus punished rarely repeats his offense.

BALZAC'S BACK DOOR.

It Was Convenient When Creditors Became Too Insistent.

In the year 1848 or thereabout, being worried by duns in Paris, Balzac took lodgings in Passy, then a village in the environs, at a house in the Rue Basse. There is little remarkable about the front of the house. It is just a plain, white, two storied French dwelling of a hundred years ago or of today for that matter.

But at the back is a garden, and at the bottom of the garden is a doorway leading into one of the oldest lanes in the world, from the look of it. Truly, this ruelle, with its crumbling walls of stone and plaster, its ivy and its shade of overhanging trees, is as happily devoid of suggestions of modern "improvements" as anything to be found within the suburbs of Paris.

By means of this byway Balzac, when insistent voices from within the house reached his ears as he worked in his little pavilion at the end of the garden, could avoid the unpleasantness of an interview with any holder of the overdue bills which throughout his life were the only tangible results of his experiments as a printer and typefounder.

It needs but little imagination to see him hurry off down the lane, hatless and in slippers, to await events, while he dreams of exploiting the jewels of the Golconda or the silver mines of the new world.

Nature's Carvings.

There is a rock profile to be seen on Mount Wilson, California, which is more striking than the famous formation in the White mountains, although the former is said by some to be the most perfect of all of "nature's carvings." The features are strong and full of expression and the contour of the head of correct proportions, the forehead lofty, the eyebrows jutting, and the aquiline nose is exceedingly vigorous. The mouth is hard and set, but complete in detail, and even the line from the nostril to the corner of the mouth and the rugged modeling of the cheek are distinctly marked. The chin and jaw are correctly sculptured, and even the line of the high collar and old fashioned coat may be seen on this remarkable bowlder.

The Banana.

The banana plant bears fruit every year. It is one of the most productive plants in the world and feeds more people than any other known to man. It has been estimated that more than a third of the human race depend al most wholly for their existence upon the banana. That the fruit is amply able to sustain life, and to sustain it in a very satisfactory manner, is demonstrated by the fact that the millions who live on practically nothing else get along very well with it and appear to be as strong and active as those who live on other kinds of food.

The Piano Case.

To restore polish on a piano case first dust it with a dry, soft cloth, then dip a piece of chamois skin of good size in clear, cold water and wring as dry as possible, rub over the piano with this and if the skin becomes soiled rinse well and use again, always wringing as clear of water as possible each time. When it is clean polish with a soft dry skin.

An Improvement.

"Mrs. Newrich has put a beautifully carved sundial in her Italian garden."

"Yes?"

"And she has arranged to have it electrically lighted at night so she can tell the time at all hours."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

She Hit Back.

He—Women have no real judgment in serious matters. She—Yes, and men count on that when they ask women to marry them.—Baltimore American.

Disgrace is immortal and living even when one thinks it dead.—Plautus.

PROPOSITION NUMBER ONE.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, Albany, July 22, 1912.—Pursuant to the provisions of section four of article seven of the Constitution of the state of New York, and section two hundred and ninety five of the Election law, and of section nine of chapter two hundred and ninety-eight of the laws of nineteen hundred and twelve, notice is hereby given that chapter two hundred and ninety-eight of the laws of nineteen hundred and twelve, of which the following is a copy, will be submitted to the people for the purpose of voting thereon at the next general election in this State to be held on the fifth day of November, nineteen hundred and twelve. EDWARD LAZANSKY, Secretary of State.

CHAPTER 296.

AN ACT making provision for issuing bonds to the amount of not to exceed fifty million dollars for the purpose of constructing and improving state and county highways, and providing for a submission of the same to the people to be voted upon at the general election to be held in the year nineteen hundred and twelve.

Became a law April 12, 1912, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Bonds authorized. There shall be issued, in the manner and at the times hereinafter recited, bonds of the state in an amount not to exceed fifty million dollars, which bonds shall be sold by the state and the proceeds thereof paid into the state treasury, and so much thereof as shall be necessary expended for the purpose of constructing and improving the state and county highways as defined in the highway law. Said bonds when issued shall be exempt from taxation.

§ 2. Sale; interest, tax to pay, sinking fund. The comptroller is hereby directed to cause to be prepared the bonds of this state to an amount not to exceed fifty million dollars, said bonds to bear interest at the rate of not to exceed four per centum per annum, which interest shall be payable semi-annually in the city of New York. Said bonds shall be issued for a term of fifty years from their respective dates of issue, and shall be sold for not less than par. The comptroller is hereby charged with the duty of selling said bonds to the highest bidder after advertising for a period of twenty consecutive days (Sundays excepted), in at least two daily newspapers printed in the city of New York and one in the city of Albany. Advertisements shall contain a provision to the effect that the comptroller, in his discretion, may reject any or all bids made in pursuance of said advertisements, and, in the event of such rejection, the comptroller is authorized to readvertise for bids in the form and manner above described as many times as in his judgment may be necessary to effect a satisfactory sale. Said bonds shall be sold in such lots and at such times as may be required for the purpose of making partial or final payments on work contracted for in accordance with the provisions of this act, and for other payments lawfully to be made under the provisions thereof. There is hereby imposed a direct annual tax to pay and sufficient to pay the interest on each bond issued under this act as it falls due, and to pay and sufficient to pay and discharge the principal of each of such bonds within fifty years from the date thereof. The rate of such annual tax shall be five one-thousandths of a mill on each dollar of valuation of real and personal property in this State subject to taxation, for each and every one million dollars, or fraction thereof, in par value of said bonds issued under this act, and outstanding or to be outstanding during the fiscal year during which the amount of such tax is computed. The tax imposed, as herein provided, shall be assessed, levied and collected in the manner prescribed by law, and shall be paid by the several county treasurers into the treasury of the state. The proceeds of such tax shall be invested by the comptroller in securities in which he is authorized by law to invest the trust and sinking funds of the state, and together with the interest arising therefrom, any premiums received on the sale of said bonds, and interest accruing on deposits of money received from the sale of said bonds or from miscellaneous sources shall constitute a sinking fund which is hereby created. Said fund shall be used solely for the purpose of paying the principal and interest of bonds issued in accordance with the provisions of this act.

§ 3. Moneys divided between state and county highways. The sum of twenty million dollars of the moneys hereby authorized to be raised shall be used solely for the construction and improvement of state highways as defined by section three of the highway law, and the sum of thirty million dollars of the aforesaid moneys shall be used solely for the construction and improvement of county highways as defined by section three of the highway law.

§ 4. Apportionment of moneys. The state commission of highways is hereby directed, immediately after this law shall take effect, to equitably apportion among the counties containing towns the total amount of money hereby authorized. Said apportionment for each of said counties shall be computed on the following basis: On the population as fixed by the federal census of nineteen hundred and ten, on the aforesaid measured mileage of public highways outside of cities and villages as obtained pursuant to section sixty-nine of chapter thirty of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, and on the total area, and the sum of one third of each of these three factors thus obtained for each of said counties shall constitute such equitable apportionment.

§ 5. Routes of state highways. The routes of the state highways to be constructed and improved hereunder are those specifically set forth and described in section one hundred and twenty of the highway law, being chapter thirty of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, and the acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto.

§ 6. Routes of county highways. The routes of county highways to be constructed and improved hereunder are such as shall be determined by the state commission of highways with the approval of the boards of supervisors of the respective counties as set forth and prescribed by the highway law.

§ 7. Control of construction. The work of construction and improvement of the aforesaid highways shall be under the management, supervision and control of the state commission of highways, and the provisions of articles six and seven of chapter thirty of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, known as the highway law and the acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, so far as they may be applicable and not inconsistent herewith, shall apply to and govern the work authorized by this act. The maps, plans, routes, specifications, resolutions and acts heretofore prepared or adopted for use in the improvement and construction of state and county highways shall be applicable to the work authorized under this act.

§ 8. Surplus. Any surplus arising from the sale of bonds over and above the cost of the work herein provided for shall be applied to the sinking fund for the payment of said bonds.

§ 9. Submission of law to people. This law shall not 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, and the same shall be submitted to the people of this state at the general election to be held in November, nineteen hundred and twelve. The ballots to be furnished for the use of the voters upon the submission of this law shall be in the form prescribed by the election law and the proposition or question to be submitted shall be printed thereon in substantially the following form, namely: "Shall chapter (here insert the number of the chapter) of the laws of nineteen hundred and twelve, entitled 'An act making provision for issuing bonds to the amount of not to exceed fifty million dollars for the purpose of constructing and improving state and county highways, and providing for a submission of the same to the people to be voted upon at the next general election to be held in the year nineteen hundred and twelve,' be approved?"

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.: I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of said original law. Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the city of Albany, this twenty-second day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred and twelve. [L. S.] EDWARD LAZANSKY, Secretary of State.

FORM FOR SUBMISSION OF PROPOSITION NUMBER ONE.

"Shall chapter two hundred and ninety-eight of the laws of nineteen hundred and twelve, entitled 'An act making provision for issuing bonds to the amount of not to exceed fifty million dollars for the purpose of constructing and improving state and county highways, and providing for a submission of the same to the people to be voted upon at the next general election to be held in the year nineteen hundred and twelve,' be approved?"

EXPLANATION—MATTER IN ITALICS IS NEW.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, Albany, July 22, 1912.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the state of New York, and section two hundred and ninety-five of the Election law, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section seven of article one of the Constitution of the state of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators in this state to be held on the fifth day of November, nineteen hundred and twelve. EDWARD LAZANSKY, Secretary of State.

AMENDMENT NUMBER ONE.

Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, Proposing an amendment to section seven of article one of the constitution, relative to taking private property for public use.

Section 1. Resolved (if the Assembly concur), That section seven of article one of the constitution be amended to read as follows: § 7. When private property shall be taken for any public use, the compensation to be made therefor, when such compensation is not made by the state, shall be ascertained by a jury, *or by the supreme court with or without a jury, but not with a referee*, or by not less than three commissioners appointed by a court of record, as shall be prescribed by law. Private roads may be opened in the manner to be prescribed by law; but in every case the necessity of the road and the amount of all damage to be sustained by the opening thereof shall be first determined by a jury of freeholders, and such amount, together with the expenses of the proceeding, shall be paid by the person to be benefited. General laws may be passed permitting the owners or occupants of agricultural lands to construct and maintain for the drainage thereof, necessary drains, ditches and dykes upon the lands of others, under proper restrictions and with just compensation, but no special laws shall be enacted for such purposes. *The legislature may authorize cities to take more land and property than is needed for actual construction in the laying out, widening, extending or relocating parks, public places, highways or streets; provided, however, that the additional land and property so authorized to be taken shall be no more than sufficient to form suitable building sites abutting on such park, public place, highway or street. After so much of the land and property has been appropriated for such park, public place, highway or street as is needed therefor, the remainder may be sold or leased.* § 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 of article fourteen of the constitution be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

State of New York, In Senate, March 21, 1912.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all Senators elected voting in favor thereof. By order of the Senate, T. F. CONWAY, President.

State of New York, In Assembly, March 29, 1912.—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, E. A. MERRITT, JR., Speaker.

*So in original.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.: I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution 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-second day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and twelve. [L. S.] EDWARD LAZANSKY, Secretary of State.

EXPLANATION—MATTER IN ITALICS IS NEW.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, Albany, July 22, 1912.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section two hundred and ninety five of the Election law, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to article one of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators in this State to be held on the fifth day of November, nineteen hundred and twelve. EDWARD LAZANSKY, Secretary of State.

AMENDMENT NUMBER TWO.

Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, Proposing an amendment to article one of the constitution, relating to laws for the security and protection of the lives, health or safety of employees.

Section 1. Resolved (if the Assembly concur), That article one of the constitution be amended by adding at the end a new section, to be section nineteen, to read as follows: § 19. *Nothing contained in this constitution shall be construed to limit the power of the legislature to enact laws for the protection of the lives, health, or safety of employees, or for the payment, either by employers, or by employers and employees or otherwise, either directly or through a state or other system of insurance or otherwise, of compensation for injuries to employees or for death of employees resulting from such injuries without regard to fault as a cause thereof, except where the injury is occasioned by the wilful intention of the injured employee to bring about the injury or death of himself or of another, or where the injury results solely from the intoxication of the injured employee while on duty, or for the adjustment, determination and settlement, with or without trial by jury, of issues which may arise under such legislation, or to provide that the right of such compensation and the remedy therefor shall be exclusive of all other rights and remedies for injuries to employees or for death resulting from such in series, or to provide that the amount of such compensation for death shall not exceed a fixed or determinable sum, provided that all moneys paid by an employer to his employees or their legal representatives, by reason of the enactment of any of the laws herein authorized, shall be held to be a proper charge in the cost of operating the business of the employer.* § 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, March 29, 1912.—This 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, E. A. MERRITT, JR., Speaker.

State of New York, In Senate, March 29, 1912.—This resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof, three fifths being present. By order of the Senate, ROBERT F. WAGNER, Temporary President.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.: I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution 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-second day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and twelve. [L. S.] EDWARD LAZANSKY, Secretary of State.

Cromwell's Spurs.

It is generally acknowledged that the most brilliant light cavalry officer Great Britain has ever produced was Oliver Cromwell. It is therefore peculiary unfortunate, but it is nevertheless a fact, that on the statue of the Protector which stands outside Westminster hall the spurs are represented as attached to the boots upside down. Further, the left spur is on the right foot, and the right is on the left, while it is insisted by the best experts that the spurs are not of the period.—"The Bargain Book."

EXPLANATION—MATTER IN ITALICS IS NEW; MATTER IN BRACKETS [ ] IS OLD MATTER TO BE OMITTED.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, Albany, July 22, 1912.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the state of New York, and section two hundred and ninety-five of the Election law, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section fourteen of article six of the Constitution of the state of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators in this State to be held on the fifth day of November, nineteen hundred and twelve. EDWARD LAZANSKY, Secretary of State.

AMENDMENT NUMBER THREE.

Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, Proposing an amendment to section fourteen of article six of the constitution, in relation to the county courts.

Section 1. Resolved (if the Senate concur), That section fourteen of article six of the constitution be amended to read as follows: § 14. The existing county courts are continued, and the judges thereof now in office shall hold their offices until the expiration of their respective terms. In the county of Kings there shall be [two] *four* county judges. *The number of county judges in any county may also be increased, from time to time, by the legislature, to such number that the total number of county judges in any one county shall not exceed one for every two hundred thousand, or major fraction thereof, of the population of such county.* [and the additional county judge shall be chosen at the next general election held after the adoption of this article.] *The additional county judges in the county of Kings shall be chosen at the general election held in the first odd-numbered year after the adoption of this amendment. The additional county judges whose offices may be created by the legislature shall be chosen at the general election held in the first odd-numbered year after the creation of such office.* [The successors of the several] *All* county judges, *including successors to existing judges*, shall be chosen by the electors of the counties for the term of six years *from and including the first day of January following their election.* County courts shall have the powers and jurisdiction they now possess, and also original jurisdiction in actions for the recovery of money only, where the defendants reside in the county, and in which the complaint demands judgment for a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars. The legislature may hereafter enlarge or restrict the jurisdiction of the county courts, provided, however, that their jurisdiction shall not be so extended as to authorize an action therein for the recovery of money only, in which the sum demanded exceeds two thousand dollars, or in which any person not a resident of the county is a defendant. Courts of sessions, except in the county of New York, are abolished from and after the last day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-five. All the jurisdiction of the court of sessions in each county, except the county of New York, shall thereupon be vested in the county court thereof, and all actions and proceedings then pending in such courts of sessions shall be transferred to said county courts for hearing and determination. Every county judge shall perform such duties as *they* may be required by law. His salary shall be established by law, payable out of the county treasury. A county judge of any county may hold county courts in any other county when requested by the judge of such other county. § 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 of article fourteen of the constitution be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

State of New York, In Assembly, March 29, 1912.—This 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, E. A. MERRITT, JR., Speaker.

State of New York, In Senate, March 29, 1912.—This resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Senate, ROBERT F. WAGNER, Temporary President.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.: I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution 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-second day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and twelve. [L. S.] EDWARD LAZANSKY, Secretary of State.

EXPLANATION—MATTER IN ITALICS IS NEW; MATTER IN BRACKETS [ ] IS OLD MATTER TO BE OMITTED.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, Albany, July 22, 1912.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the state of New York, and section two hundred and ninety-five of the Election law, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section seven 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 fifth day of November, nineteen hundred and twelve. EDWARD LAZANSKY, Secretary of State.

AMENDMENT NUMBER FOUR.

Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, Proposing an amendment to section seven, article seven, of the constitution, in relation to storage reservoirs and hydraulic developments in the forest preserve.

Resolved (if the assembly concur), That section seven of article seven of the constitution be amended to read as follows: Forest preserve. Section 1. The lands of the state now owned or hereafter acquired [,] constituting the forest preserve as now fixed by law, shall be forever kept as wild forest lands. They shall not be sold, nor be exchanged, or be taken by any corporation public or private, nor shall the timber thereon be sold, removed or destroyed. *But the legislature may by general laws provide for the use of not exceeding three per centum of such lands for the construction and maintenance of reservoirs for municipal water supply for the canals of the state and to regulate the flow of streams. Such reservoirs shall be constructed, owned and controlled by the state, but such work shall not be undertaken until after the boundaries and high flow lines thereof shall have been accurately surveyed and filed and after public notice, hearing and determination that such lands are required for such public use. The expense of any such improvements shall be apportioned on the public and private property and municipalities benefited to the extent of the benefits received. Any such reservoir shall always be operated by the state and the legislature shall provide for a charge upon the property and municipalities benefited for a reasonable return to the state upon the value of the rights and property of the state used and the services of the state rendered, which shall be fixed for terms of not exceeding ten years and be readjustable at the end of any term. Sanitary conditions shall not be created or continued by any such public works. A violation of any of the provisions of this section may be restrained at the suit of the people or, with consent of the supreme court in appellate division, on notice to the attorney general or the suit of any citizen.* § 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 of article fourteen of the constitution be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

State of New York, In Senate, June 15, 1911.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof. By order of the Senate, T. F. CONWAY, President.

State of New York, In Assembly, July 10, 1911.—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, DANIEL D. FRISBIE, Speaker.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.: I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution 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-second day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and twelve. [L. S.] EDWARD LAZANSKY, Secretary of State.

EXPLANATION—MATTER IN ITALICS IS NEW; MATTER IN BRACKETS [ ] IS OLD MATTER TO BE OMITTED.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, Albany, July 22, 1912.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the state of New York, and section two hundred and ninety-five of the Election law, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendments to article twelve of the Constitution of the state of New York are referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators in this State to be held on the fifth day of November, nineteen hundred and twelve. EDWARD LAZANSKY, Secretary of State.

AMENDMENT NUMBER FIVE.

Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, Proposing amendments to article twelve of the constitution, guaranteeing to cities and incorporated villages the right of municipal self-government and restricting the power of the legislature to the enactment of general laws in reference thereto.

Section 1. Resolved (if the Assembly concur), That article twelve of the constitution be amended so as to read as follows: ARTICLE XII. Organization of cities and villages. § 1. It shall be the duty of the Legislature to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages, and to restrict their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts, and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuses in assessments and in contracting debt by such municipal corporations [;], *by the passage of general laws applicable alike to all cities or to all incorporated villages, and the legislature shall not pass any special or local bill affecting the municipal government of a city or incorporated village. Nor shall the legislature provide for the filling of any municipal office now existing, or hereafter to be created, other than by an election by the electors within such municipality, or by appointment by a duly elected officer of such municipality. The people of every city and incorporated village shall have the power to organize their own municipal government and to administer the same for municipal purposes, subject only to such general laws as the legislature may enact. But every existing law affecting the municipal government of a city or incorporated village shall remain in full force and effect until a bill to amend or repeal such law shall have been submitted to the people of the city or incorporated village affected by such law, at a general election, and shall have been voted for by a majority of the qualified electors of such city or incorporated village voting at such election. And the legislature shall pass a general law providing for the organization of their municipal governments by the people of all cities and incorporated villages, and for the preparation and adoption by the municipal authorities of cities or incorporated villages of bills for new municipal laws, and bills for the amending or repeal of such existing laws, and for the submission of such bills to the people of the cities or villages to be affected thereby, at general elections, for the approval or disapproval of the electors thereof.* And the legislature may regulate and fix the wages or salaries, the hours of work or labor, and make provision for the protection, welfare and safety of persons employed by the state or by any county, city, town, village or other civil division of the state, or by any contractor or subcontractor performing work, labor or services for the state, or for any county, city, town, village or other civil division thereof. Classification of cities[, general and special city laws; special city laws; how passed by Legislature and accepted by cities] § 2. All cities are classified according to the latest state enumeration, as from time to time made, as follows: The first class includes all cities having a population of one hundred and seventy five thousand or more; the second class, all cities having a population of fifty thousand and less than one hundred and seventy five thousand, the third class, all other cities. [Laws relating to the property, affairs or government of cities, and the several departments thereof are divided into general and special city laws, general city laws are those which relate to all the cities of one or more classes; special city laws are those which relate to a single city, or to less than all the cities of a class. Special city laws shall not be passed except in conformity with the provisions of this section. After any bill for a special city law, relating to a city, has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, the house in which it originated shall immediately transmit a certified copy thereof to the mayor of such city, and within fifteen days thereafter the mayor shall return such bill to the house from which it was sent, or if the session of the Legislature at which such bill was passed has terminated, to the Governor, with the mayor's certificate thereon, stating whether the city does or has not accepted the same. In every city of the first class, the mayor, and in every other city, the mayor and the legislative body thereof concurrently, shall act for such city as to such bills, but the Legislature may provide for the concurrence of the legislative body in cities of the first class. The Legislature shall provide for a public notice and opportunity for a public hearing concerning any such bill in every city to which it relates, before action thereon. Such a bill, if it relates to more than one city, shall be transmitted to the mayor of each city to which it relates, and shall not be deemed accepted unless accepted as herein provided, by every such city. Whenever any such bill is accepted as herein provided, it shall be subject as are other bills, to the action of the Governor. Whenever, during the session at which it was passed, any such bill is returned without the acceptance of the city or cities to which it relates, or within such fifteen days is not returned, it may nevertheless again be passed by both branches of the legislature, and it shall then be subject as are other bills, to the action of the Governor. In every special city law which has been accepted by the city or cities to which it relates, the title shall be followed by the words "accepted by the city," or "cities," as the case may be, in every such law which is passed without such acceptance, by the words "passed without the acceptance of the city, or cities, as the case may be.] Election of city officers, when to be held, extension and abridgement of terms. § 3. All elections of city officers, including supervisors and judicial officers of inferior local courts, elected in any city or part of a city, and of county officers elected in the counties of New York and Kings, and in all counties whose boundaries are the same as those of a city, except to fill vacancies, shall be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November in an odd-numbered year, and the term of every such officer shall expire at the end of an odd-numbered year. The terms of office of all such officers elected before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, whose successors have not then been elected, which under existing laws would expire with an even numbered year, or in an odd-numbered year and before the end thereof, are extended to and including the last day of December next following the time when such terms would otherwise expire, the terms of office of all such officers, which under existing laws would expire in an even numbered year, and before the end thereof, are abridged so as to expire at the end of the preceding year. This section shall not apply [to any city of the third class, or] to elections of any judicial officer, except judges and justices of inferior local courts.

State of New York, In Senate, July 19, 1911.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof. By order of the Senate, T. F. CONWAY, President.

State of New York, In Assembly, July 21, 1911.—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, DANIEL D. FRISBIE, Speaker.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.: I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution 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-second day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and twelve. [L. S.] EDWARD LAZANSKY, Secretary of State.

The Natural Method.

"Do you believe in the rod in educational methods?"

"Why not? Isn't the use of the rod the natural way to make children smart?"—Exchange.

Shipwrecked

A Story For Labor Day.

By EMERY C. TUCKER

Carl and Gretchen were sweethearts in Germany before Carl was ten years old.

It was very pretty to see them playing together on one or the other of the patches of ground belonging to their respective parents. Carl was a trifle darker than Gretchen, but that was because Gretchen's hair was like a cloud streak, with the faintest tint of yellow sunlight on it, and her eyes were blue as the heavens against which the cloud rests. Both were light complexioned, as most north Germans are, both had chubby red cheeks and white teeth.

When Carl came to be eighteen years old and Gretchen sixteen he was full of ambition to make a home for himself and his sweetheart. The little farm was too small even for his father and mother and the younger children, and he had no hope of making a home for himself in a land where persons always remain the same. So he resolved to go to America.

He had never spoken of love to his little playmate, not even when she had grown old enough to think of marriage. He did not speak of it when he told her he was going to America. He did not need to speak of it or to ask for a reply in words. When he announced his purpose Gretchen looked at him with her big blue eyes, and they filled with tears. He took her in his arms and told her he was going away to make a nest for them both, and when he had made enough he would send her the passage money to follow him. But when she asked how long that would take he said he would have to learn a trade before he could begin to lay up money for the home, which would require several years, her heart sank.

For at her age even one year seemed interminable.

Carl reached the new world in safety and, being a bright young fellow, succeeded in getting a carpenter to take him as an apprentice and teach him the trade. He mastered it readily, though he was obliged to serve out the time of his apprenticeship before he could begin to work for himself and earn money. And when that term was finished he was obliged to buy tools before he could be regularly employed. So it was three years before he could go to work as a member of the union, and even then he was put on merely as a helper.

But the time came at last when he earned enough money to send for Gretchen, and he didn't wait to earn enough to buy the home. He had got his trade and could lay up money, and he felt that with Gretchen to comfort him he would get on just as well pecuniarily as if separated from her. So he sent her the passage money, and when she received his letter containing the draft her heart bounded for joy. There was the regret at leaving her poor old father and mother, but it is the nature of the young to leave the parent nest to make one of their own.

It was springtime when Gretchen sailed from Bremen in the steerage of a liner for New York. Carl had written her that he would meet her at the immigrant station, where they would be married, so that she would not be sent back lest she be a charge on the nation.

Carl didn't think it necessary to tell her where to come to him in case he should miss her, for she could not get through unless he married her.

One morning a few days before the ship bearing his sweetheart was due Carl took up a newspaper and saw in large headlines an announcement that the vessel had fouled in a fog with another vessel. The passengers had all been removed to the colliding ship which had carried them to Halifax.

Carl's joy in learning that his Gretchen had been saved was dashed at remembering that she would not enter New York as he had expected, and, having only funds sufficient to bring her across the ocean, she might not be able to come to New York at all. Even if she could how would she find him in so large a city?

Carl spent what money he had in a trip to Halifax to find her, but could find no trace of her. He and Gretchen were irrevocably separated, and there was no hope of finding each other except by accident.

Five years passed. Carl had become a master carpenter and was making money. When Labor day approached that year he was chosen to lead his fellow workmen in the parade and was made one of the floor managers at the ball in the evening. He was making up a set for a dance and, there being only three couples available, looked about for a partner for himself. Seeing a young woman with hair almost white sitting alone, he approached her and asked her to dance. He was surprised to hear a cry, a sob.

"Carl!"

Then he knew Gretchen. They had found each other. Though it was in a ballroom with hundreds of persons looking on, they flew into each other's arms, conscious of none except each other.

Gretchen on arriving at Halifax had started to go to New York, stopping by the way to earn money enough to pay her way on the trains. It took her three months to reach the metropolis, and when she arrived Carl had left the place where he had last written her. Then she began to earn her living, ever hoping that among the countless throngs she might meet him.