Red Bridal Gowns.

It is of interest to note that the choice of white for wedding gowns is comparatively of modern origin. The Roman brides wore yellow, and in most eastern countries pink is the bridal color. During the middle ages and in the renaissance period brides wore crimson to the exclusion of all other colors. Most of the Plantagenet and Tudor queens were married in that vivid hue, which is still popular in parts of Brittany, where the bride is usually dressed in crimson brocade. It was Mary Stuart who first changed the color of the bridal garments. At her marriage with Francis I. of France in 1558, which took place not before the altar, but before the great doors of Notre Dame, she was gowned in white brocade, with a train of pale blue Persian velvet six yards in length. This innovation caused a great stir in the fashionable world of that time. It was not, however, until quite the end of the seventeenth century that pure white, the color worn by royal widows, became popular for bridal garments.

Bruin Was Fishing.

I was walking up the river shore one evening about sunset watching for a deer Rounding a bend, I saw perched upon a flat rock some few feet from shore a large black bear. I could not tell at first what he was doing. He was stooping down, with one paw in the water, waving it gently to and fro I watched closely and saw, just beyond his reach, a large male salmon, so nearly dead that he could not swim. The bear was using his paw to create an eddy which would draw the fish within his grasp. Slowly the salmon drifted toward the rock. It was amusing to watch how carefully the bear moved his paw, so as not to frighten his prey At last the fish came within reach. Bruin reached over, gave it a quick slap, seized it in his jaws and leaped ashore. The whole performance tickled me so that I let him go off, the salmon dangling in his mouth, without even taking a shot at him.—Charles Stuart Moody in Outing.

Pleasant Lessons In History.

Improvised historical plays form part of the history lesson in a London school. Children nine and ten years old act the battle of Hastings, boys representing William the Conqueror and King Harold leading parties of Normans and Saxons, respectively Rulers serve as swords, and the armies advance and withdraw realistically When the children take their seats after the combat the teacher asks them historical questions about the battle and the characters they portrayed Among other plays presented are "The Siege of Calais" and "The Introduction of Printing Into England." In the latter play the king visits Caxton to see the printing press and have the process explained. Interest is maintained at high pitch despite the fact that there is no costuming and no stage setting, the printing press being represented by a plain wooden box.

Not the Real Thing.

From a city apartment little Jack was going for the first time to spend Christmas at his grandfather's farm As he ran up the steps of the old house his grandmother caught him up in her arms and put him down, rosy and laughing, before the great log fire in the living room

"Isn't that fine, Jackie, boy?" she said "You don't have big log fires like that in New York, do you?"

The boy looked with wide eyed delight at the huge logs as they blazed and crackled in the generous old fireplace, but he was stanchly loyal to his "six rooms and bath"

"It's nice, grandma, but it's only an imitation gas log, isn't it? We have real ones in my house"—Lippincott's

Her Simplicity.

A silly little lady had a husband, a lover of gayety who was inclined to neglect his wife This lady while spending the winter in Devonshire said one day at the country postoffice

"Dear me, what a silly mistake you postoffice people have made!"

"How, madam?" asked the clerk

"Why," she explained, with a titter, "here I have just got a letter from my husband, who is working hard in London, and the envelope is postmarked Monte Carlo."—London Queen

Getting Round It.

She (complainingly)—Before we were married you used to bring me flowers almost every day, but now you never think of buying me even a bunch of violets. He (gallantly)—The pretty flower girls don't attract my attention so much as they used to. She—Oh, you darling! Never mind, I don't really care for flowers anyway.—New York Journal.

Not Murder.

Curran was one day walking with a friend, who, hearing a person say "curosity" for "curiosity," exclaimed, "How that man murders the English language!"

"Not so bad as that," replied Curran. "He has only knocked an 'i' out."

A Diplomat.

The Child—Mother, which had I better do, go to school in the rain and get soaking wet and probably catch cold and die or just simply get an absent mark against my name?—Exchange.

His Name is Legion.

"What an exceedingly strenuous player he is!"

"Oh, yes. Bob's a deuced hard worker when he's not working!"—Puck.

There is no more perfect endowment in man than political virtue.—Plutarch.

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 298.

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 law fully 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 mile age of public highways outside of cities and villages as ascertained 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 ascertained 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 PRESENTATION 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; 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 twenty 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; 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 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 willful 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 injuries; 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 on 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 20, 1911.—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 20, 1911.—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.

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 twenty 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 7. 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 leased, sold or 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 fixed, 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. Unsanitary 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 at 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 14, 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 [1], 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 has 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 term of office of all such officers elected before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, whose successors have not then been elected, which under existing laws would expire with an even-numbered year, or in the odd-numbered year and before the end thereof, are extended to and including the last day of December next following the time when such persons 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 officers of any judicial officer, except judges and justices of inferior local courts.

State of New York, In Senate, July 10, 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 11, 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.

Hard to Choose.

Walker Hike—De lady gimme a piece of angel cake and a pair of shoes. Toddle Awn—Which are yer going t' eat.—Chicago News.

Instead of "wishing" for a million dollars to give a friend give him the 35 you have.—Howe's Monthly.

Hard Work.

"Plodder is looking pale. He's jus' killing himself with hard work."

"What's he engaged at?"

"Inventing a labor saving machine."

Greatness lies not in being strong, but in the right using of strength.—Beecher.

Historic Old Hotel.

The Golden Kroon (Golden Crown), at Rastenburg (Rastenburg), is the oldest hotel in Europe. King Ferdinand I. halted at it on his way to his coronation in 1531, and no other hotel in Europe possesses records of such great antiquity as the Golden Crown at Rastenburg does or can boast of having had so many royal visitors as have enjoyed its hospitality. The existing visitors' books, which date from 1819, contain the names of more than 500 imperial, royal and princely personages. The room is shown where in 1905 the late Prince Bismarck, at that time Prussian premier, slept when he came with his sovereign to hold the conference which was the last attempt to prevent war between Austria and Prussia. The negotiations were held in the "small hall" of the hotel under the presidency of King William of Prussia. The host is equally proud of the autographs of Schiller and other men of letters which he possesses. The author of "William Tell" wrote the words: "Und eine heimath ist es" ("It is indeed a home") in memory of his stay there, and no landlord could wish for a better advertisement.—London Telegraph.

Laws of Old Japan.

One of the most striking changes wrought in Japan during the reign of the last Japanese emperor was that brought about by the abolition of the sumptuary laws. Fifty years ago no Japanese could eat a meal, ride in a conveyance or wear a garment without considering whether the law would be offended. Whatever a man's rank he might not have more than two kinds of soup and six of other entables at his ordinary meals. Minute regulations were in force as to the quantity of liquor allowed at an official banquet, high dignitaries being limited to three cups and those of inferior rank to two. The use of sedan chairs by men was restricted to the aged and sick. A nobleman of the highest rank was not allowed to spend more than $40 on a dress for his wife, and the lower orders had to adjust their dress bills to a scale fixed according to their income.

Saved by a Cipher.

The story is told of how a neatly constructed cipher saved Sir John Trevanion's life. This cavalier was taken prisoner and locked up in Colchester castle to await his execution. On the second day of his confinement the jailer brought him a letter, which, as far as the warder of the castle could discover, was merely a note of condolence from a friend. But the letter had been concocted on a cipher to which Sir John had a clew. Every third letter after a punctuation mark of any kind was to tell. What he made out was this: "Panel at east end of chapel slides." On the following evening the prisoner begged permission to pass a quiet hour in prayer in the chapel. The request was granted, and before the hour had passed the panel had done its work and the bird had flown.

Victims of a False Prophet.

Just before the opening of the Kaffir rebellion in South Africa, about the middle of the last century, the soothsayers bade the tribes kill their cattle and destroy their crops of grain. The spirits of their ancestors were to arise and help them to exterminate every white man in the country. The advice was solemnly accepted. When the day of the great uprising arrived many of the rebels were already starving. But there came no ghostly herds of cattle out of the earth, no crops not sown with hands. Grim, terrible famine swept over the land, and in the months which followed, although the authorities did everything in their power to mitigate its horrors, 30,000 victims of a false prophet starved to death.

Profaning Sacred Music.

There is not a church organist living who has not discovered the art of turning a ribald tune into a devotional voluntary by a slight change of time. Sullivan—himself church organist—turned the art to excellent account in the opening chorus of "Patience." For the first line of "Twenty Lovesick Maidens We!" is simply another composer's setting of "Hark, My Soul, It Is the Lord!"—London Chronicle.

Two Kinds of Insomnia.

"When Nan was engaged to Jack she didn't get enough sleep because she had to lie awake and think how much she loved him."

"Well?"

"And now their engagement is broken, and now she doesn't get enough sleep because she has to lie awake to hate him."

Obliging His Son.

Customer—I want to order a new suit for myself. Please measure my son. Tailor—Your son? Customer—Yes. You see, he wears my cast clothes, and the rascal always complains they do not fit him!—Lestie's Weekly.

Satisfactorily Defined.

Willie—Pa, what is the meaning of the expression "touch and go?" Papa—It's very simple, my son. It means extreme speed and refers to the professional borrowers, who make a touch and go so fast you seldom see them again.

Hot Words.

First Deaf Mute—He wasn't so very angry, was he? Second Deaf Mute—He was so wild that the words he used almost blistered his fingers.—Pittsburgh Leader.

Beware of worrying about little things. It is the malady of happy people.