THE TAIL OF A BULL

By M. QUAD

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Abe Jackson sat on the roadside fence with his head in his hands. He was the most dissatisfied young man in the state of Iowa. After working as a farmer's hired man for years and years and saving up a little money he had bought a forty acre farm to find that he had been badly cheated.

Five rods down the road, on the banks of a creek, a man sat fishing. He was a summer boarder in the neighborhood and was understood to be a Wall street broker. He was fat and serene. He was smiling and placid. He not only fished for fish, but he caught them.

"Dod gast him, but I'd like to break his neck!" muttered Abe as he watched the man. "He hasn't been beaten out of $500. He hasn't had any troubles. He hasn't had a girl call him a fool and go back on him.

"And now that old bull has broke loose," growled Abe as he slid off the fence. "If he knocks off both his horns and breaks his back I shan't care a cent."

When the bull came charging down the hill he saw the broker hauling in the fish and charged straight at him. The broker was used to other kinds of bulls, and his first thought was to get away from this sort. He scrambled up to fall down again, and but for Abe he would have got a horn or two. The farmer didn't get in front of the bull to try to stop him, but as the animal passed he was seized by the tail. You can steer a bull as well as a boat if you get the right sort of a hold. Abe had it, and he steered the animal on to the bridge across the creek and then to the right and twitched him off into the water.

"Say, that was well done!" exclaimed the broker, as he came upon the bridge. "But for that trick of yours I should have got it bad."

"Humph!" replied Abe.

"You've got gumption, you have."

"You are a liar!"

"Why—why, what do you mean sir?"

"I mean that I've paid $800 for a farm worth about half that. I haven't got the brains to last a rabbit overnight."

"Didn't you look at the farm before you bought?"

"No. Took a feller's word for it, and, oh Lord, how I have got cheated!"

"Going to have a hard time to pull through, eh?"

"I shall have to eat roots next winter."

"Let's take a little walk and look your land over," said the broker as he laid his fishing outfit aside. "What's that mound up there?"

"Dunno," was the reply. "Reckon the Injuns buried their dead there after a great battle. I've dug into it and found arrowheads a plenty."

"I owe you something for what you did down there. You were a fool to take any man's word about a farm, but I guess I can pull you out of the hole all right. Did you ever hear of high finance?"

"Can't say I have."

"Well: I'm going to show you some. I'm going to make this old mound worth a couple of thousand dollars to you."

The broker had a collection of relics and curios at home, and he sent for certain things and had them planted in the mound. Then he made a call on the nearest village editor and a week later that editor was referring in his paper to a great and historic find on the farm of Abel Jackson. There was the tooth of a mammoth and Greek and Roman medals and coins among the things unearthed. Strangers came poking around almost at once. They were shown the relics but they could not secure permission to dig. That farm was for sale, and the mound went with it. Abe simply opened his mouth and stared.

Two days later the price went up to $1,000. Abe was for taking it but the broker said:

"That's only half our figure. In three or four days we'll dig up Julius Caesar's glass eye and see what they say about that."

When the eye was unearthed a professor, who was very much interested in the research, took it in his hand and said:

"Um! Um! Ancient history says nothing about the great Caesar having a glass eye, but perhaps he had one—perhaps so! I think I will raise my offer to $1,500."

"Not yet," said the broker to Abe Jackson when he would have closed with the offer. "We must get our figure for this old mound."

"But we are the same as lying to the people," was protested.

"That's the way most of the business of the country is done today. Just appear indifferent and you'll get your price. I seem to remember that Pliny had a brass ear. If he didn't then old Socrates did and we'll have it on top the ground."

"Um! Um!" said the professor when the ear was found. "It may be Pliny's and it may be Socrates', but I think I can raise my offer to $2,000."

"Take it and skip," advised the broker when Abe came to him.

"But it's half more than it's worth."

"My son, a thing is worth all you can hornswaggle a fool out of, and in going hence take your bull along. He may be the means of buying you another farm for half its value. A tail-hold is a good thing if you can hang on to it long enough."

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 258

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 17, 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. The 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 advertising 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 also as 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 the 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 thereon, 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 is 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 20, 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.

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 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 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 employe 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 rights 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 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 28, 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.

Good Guess.

Ethel—Maud was talking about you before you came in. What do you think she said? Gussie—Really I haven't an idea! Ethel—Good guess! That's just what she did say.

Influence on Life.

People generally are what they are made by education and company between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five.—Chesterfield.

Gain not base gains. Base gains are the same as losses.—Hesiod.

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 its 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 20, 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 20, 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 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 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 so 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 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.

On and Off.

"What a lot of style the Browns are putting on!"

"Yes, and what a lot of creditors they are putting off!"

SHE GOT RILED

By ARCHIBALD PETERS

The reason I loved Marigold was because she was such a frail little thing, so different from me, a strapping farmer's boy who could follow a plow all day and sling my legs at a barn dance till 4 o'clock in the morning. I wasn't afraid of the devil himself, while Marigold, though a country girl, didn't dare go near a cow. Her mother had to do all the milking.

"What would you do," I asked her, "if a robber came into the house?"

"I should die of fright," she replied.

This troubled me, for I proposed, after our wedding day, to take my wife on to my farm, and I didn't see how I could stay within eyesight of my house all the while. If a tramp should come along or a criminal of any kind he would have an easy job of getting away with whatever he could carry. But it wasn't this that troubled me so much; it was the prospect of coming home some day and finding my wife murdered or that she had been frightened to death, which was about the same thing.

Well, we were married. The house on my farm was about 100 years old. It would require ten men a month to knock it to pieces, so heavy and so well knitted together was its framework. In the kitchen was a fireplace six feet wide. The furniture was as old as the house and as strong. It was so heavy that I had casters put on every piece.

When I went out in the morning Marigold would ask how far I was going—whether I would be within call and all that.

One day I was obliged to drive to the county seat on some business and be away several hours. Marigold didn't object to my going—in that way she was plucky—but I could see she assented with dread. If I could have sent any one else I would have stayed at home. But I couldn't very well do so, and, timid as my wife was, I knew she wouldn't have permitted such a course. I kissed her goodby about 7 o'clock in the morning, drove to town, attended to my business and reached home in time for the noon meal.

I didn't see Marigold in the yard watching for me, and this frightened me. Driving up to the front door, I let the horses stand without hitching and ran into the hall. The rooms were all in disorder. With my heart in my throat I ran to the rear. In the kitchen I saw a sight. Most of the furniture had been rolled against the fireplace and a board was placed one end against a bedstead and the other against the wall. Something awful must have happened that something my wife had always dreaded. It flashed through my brain that this dread was not due so much to a physical weakness as to a premonition of evil. Oh, why had I left her? If I found her alive I would never leave her alone again.

Behind the kitchen was the woodhouse, and running through the woodhouse, keeping my eyes open all the while for my wife's dead body, I emerged into the back yard. What was my surprise and relief to see Marigold sitting quietly on a stump a short distance from the rear of the house with my shotgun over her knees, her finger on the trigger.

"For heaven's sake, sweetheart, what has happened?"

She was so intent upon something on the roof of the house that she did not reply. I turned my eyes in that direction and was thunderstruck at seeing a man's head raised above the chimney. But it was lowered immediately, and, taking another glance at my wife, I saw her with the gun to her shoulder and pointing at the chimney.

"Next time you do that," she said, "I'll fire sure."

Was ever man so bewildered as I?

"My dear," I pleaded, "do explain."

"About an hour ago," she began, "that villain in the chimney came to the house and asked for something to eat. He saw by my looks that I was frightened and since I was alone came in and threatened to kill me if I didn't tell him where the money was. Somehow this made me kind of mad. Besides, I didn't want to lose the money. So I just wouldn't tell him. Then he ransacked the house. I had done the sweeping, had put everything to rights and it riled me to see him tossing things about.

"I thought if I could get him into a closet or somewhere I might keep him till you came home. Then it occurred to me to tell him the money was in the chimney. He climbed up there, hunting for it, and I wheeled the furniture against the opening and got a board from the woodhouse to brace it with so he couldn't move it away. He tried and, seeing himself cornered, was climbing up when I snatched the gun and ran outside. He was just getting out when I told him if he didn't get back I'd shoot him."

There was a pause, at the end of which she added, "You've forgotten to kiss me, dear."

"Forgotten to kiss you! I should think I've seen enough to make me forget anything."

I folded her in my arms; then, taking the gun, I ordered the man to come out of the chimney and down. In an hour I had him lodged in jail.

Since this episode I don't permit my wife to talk about her fears and I go away as often and stay as long as I like. You never can tell what one of these timid women will do when she gets riled.

ROCHESTER