Election Notices.

STATE OF NEW YORK
Allegany County Clerk's Office
Belmont, N. Y., July 31st, 1907.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN:
At the General Election to be held in this State on Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November next (November 5th) the following Town officers may be lawfully voted for, to wit:

Twenty-nine Supervisors	Being	for each town	
Twenty-nine Town Clerks			
Fifty-eight Justices of the Peace	" 2	" "	"
Twenty-nine Commissioners of the Highways	" 1	" "	"
Eighty-seven Assessors	" 3	" "	"
Twenty-nine Collectors	" 1	" "	"
Twenty-nine Overseers of the Poor	" 1	" "	"
One hundred forty-five Constables	" 5	" "	"

In addition Angelica, Alma, Cuba, New Hudson and Belfast will each elect one Justice of the Peace to fill vacancy ALSO Almond Amity, Rushford and Scio will each elect one additional Overseer of the Poor. Cuba three Town Auditors.

All to take the place of the officers whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

GIVEN under my hand and seal of office of Clerk of the County of Allegany, this thirty-first day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred and seven.

(Seal)

ENDORSED
Allegany County Clerk's Office
Filed
Aug. 5th, 1907 CLARENCE RICKER, Clerk

STATE OF NEW YORK }
Allegany Co. Clerk's Office } ss

I, CLARENCE RICKER, Clerk of the County of Allegany, and also Clerk of the County and Supreme Courts for the said County, the same being Courts of Record having a common Seal, do hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing copy of Certificate of Election with the original thereof on file and record in this office and that it is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.

WITNESS my hand and the seal of said county at Belmont, this 5th day of August, A. D., 1907.

CLARENCE RICKER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW YORK
(OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Albany, July 31, 1907.

To the Clerk of the County of Allegany.

SIR:—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that, at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November next (November 5th), the following officers may be lawfully voted for, to wit:

An Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Denis O'Brien.
An Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Edward T. Bartlett.
Whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
A Justice of the Supreme Court, for the Eighth Judicial District, in the place of Charles B. Wheeler.
Whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
COUNTY and DISTRICT OFFICERS also to be elected for said County:
1 Member of Assembly.
A County Judge, in place of Elba Reynolds.
A District Attorney, in the place of Joseph F. Rice.
Two Coroners, in the place of Emerson W. Ayars and William O. Congdon. All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

At the said General Election there is to be submitted to the people for the purpose of voting thereon, the following amendments to the Constitution:

AMENDMENT NUMBER ONE.

Amending Section ten of Article eight of the Constitution, so that it shall read as follows:

ARTICLE VIII.

§ 10. No county, city, town or village shall hereafter give any money or property, or loan its money or credit to or in aid of any individual, association, or corporation, or become directly or indirectly the owner of stock in, or bonds of, any association or corporation; nor shall any such county, city, town or village be allowed to incur any indebtedness except for county, city, town or village purposes.

This section shall not prevent such county, city, town or village from making such provisions for the aid or support of its poor as may be authorized by law. No county or city shall be allowed to become indebted for any purpose or in any manner to an amount which, including existing indebtedness, shall exceed ten per centum of the assessed valuation of the real estate of such county or city subject to taxation, as it appeared by the assessment rolls of said county or city on the last assessment for state or county taxes prior to the incurring of such indebtedness; and all indebtedness in excess of such limitations, except such as now may exist, shall be absolutely void, except as herein otherwise provided. No county or city, whose present indebtedness exceeds ten per centum of the assessed valuation of its real estate subject to taxation, shall be allowed to become indebted in any further amount until such indebtedness shall be reduced within such limit. This section shall not be construed to prevent the issuing of certificates of indebtedness or revenue bond issued in anticipation of the collection of taxes for amounts actually contained, or to be contained in the taxes for the year when such certificates or revenue bonds are issued and payable out of such taxes. Nor shall this section be construed to prevent the issue of bonds to provide for the supply of water; but the term of the bonds issued to provide the supply of water shall not exceed twenty years, and a sinking fund shall be created on the issuing of the said bonds for their redemption, by raising annually a sum which will produce an amount equal to the sum of the principal and interest of said bonds at their maturity. All certificates of indebtedness or revenue bonds issued in anticipation of the collection of taxes, which are not retired within five years after their date of issue, and bonds issued to provide for the supply of water, and any debt hereafter incurred by any portion or part of a city, if there shall be any such debt, shall be included in ascertaining the power of the city to become otherwise indebted; except that debts incurred by the city of New York after the first day of January, nineteen hundred and four, and debts incurred by any city of the second class after the first day of January, nineteen hundred and eight, to provide for the supply of water shall not be so included. Whenever the boundaries of any city shall include within its boundaries more than one county, the power of any county, wholly included within such city to become indebted shall cease, but the debt of the county, heretofore existing, shall not, for the purposes of this section, be reckoned as a part of the city debt. The amount hereafter to be raised by tax for county or city purposes, in any county containing a city of over one hundred thousand inhabitants or any such city of this state, in addition to providing for the principal and interest of existing debt, shall not in the aggregate exceed in any one year two per centum of the assessed valuation of the real and personal estate of such county or city, to be ascertained as prescribed in this section in respect to county or city debt.

AMENDMENT NUMBER TWO.

Amending Section Two of Article Twelve of the Constitution, so that it shall read as follows:

ARTICLE XII.

§ 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 of 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 bill; 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 it is not returned, it may nevertheless again be passed by both branches of the legislature, and 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.

GIVEN under my hand and seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the city of Albany, this thirty-first day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred and seven.

JOHN S. WHALEN,
(seal) Secretary of State

ENDORSED
Allegany County Clerk's office
Filed
Aug. 5th, 1907 CLARENCE RICKER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW YORK }
Allegany Co. Clerk's Office } ss

I, CLARENCE RICKER, Clerk of the County of Allegany, and also Clerk of the County and Supreme Courts for the said County, the same being Courts of Record, having a common seal, do hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing copy of Certificate of Election with the original thereof on file and record in this office and that it is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of such original.

WITNESS my hand and the seal of said county at Belmont, this 5th day of August A. D., 1907.

CLARENCE RICKER, Clerk.

(SEAL)

Concurrent Resolutions.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1907.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section seven of chapter nine hundred and nine of the Laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-six, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section ten of article eight of the Constitution of the State of New York is to be submitted to the people for approval at the next General Election in this State to be held on the fifth day of November, nineteen hundred and seven, and is published once a week for three months next preceding such general election in conformity with the aforesaid provisions. JOHN S. WHALEN, Secretary of State.

AMENDMENT NUMBER ONE.

Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, proposing an amendment to section ten of article eight of the constitution, relating to the limitation of indebtedness of counties, cities, towns and villages, by excepting cities of the second class from the provisions of said section after the first day of January, nineteen hundred and eight; and whereas, such resolution has been duly published in accordance with law and the constitution, and referred to the legislature for action; therefore: Resolved (if the senate concur), that section ten of article eight of the constitution be amended to read as follows: Article VIII, § 10. No county, city, town or village shall hereafter give any money or property, or loan its money or credit to or in aid of any individual, association or corporation, or become directly or indirectly the owner of stock in, or bonds of, any association or corporation; nor shall any such county, city, town or village be allowed to incur any indebtedness except for county, city, town or village purposes. This section shall not prevent such county, city, town or village from making such provision for the aid or support of its poor as may be authorized by law. No county or city shall be allowed to become indebted for any purpose or in any manner to an amount which, including existing indebtedness, shall exceed ten per centum of the assessed valuation of the real estate of such county or city subject to taxation, as it appeared by the assessment rolls of said county or city on the last assessment for state or county taxes prior to the incurring of such indebtedness; and all indebtedness in excess of such limitations, except such as now may exist, shall be absolutely void, except as herein otherwise provided. No county or city, whose present indebtedness exceeds ten per centum of the assessed valuation of its real estate subject to taxation, shall be allowed to become indebted in any further amount until such indebtedness shall be reduced within such limit. This section shall not be construed to prevent the issuing of certificates of indebtedness or revenue bonds issued in anticipation of the collection of taxes for amounts actually contained, or to be contained in the taxes for the year when such certificates or revenue bonds are issued and payable out of such taxes. Nor shall this section be construed to prevent the issue of bonds to provide for the supply of water; but the term of the bonds issued to provide the supply of water shall not exceed twenty years, and a sinking fund shall be created on the issuing of the said bonds for their redemption, by raising annually a sum which will produce an amount equal to the sum of the principal and interest of said bonds at their maturity. All certificates of indebtedness or revenue bonds issued in anticipation of the collection of taxes, which are not retired within five years after their date of issue, and bonds issued to provide for the supply of water, and any debt hereafter incurred by any portion or part of a city, if there shall be any such debt, shall be included in ascertaining the power of the city to become otherwise indebted; except that debts incurred by the city of New York after the first day of January, nineteen hundred and four, and debts incurred by any city of the second class after the first day of January, nineteen hundred and eight, to provide for the supply of water shall not be so included. Whenever the boundaries of any city shall include within its boundaries more than one county, the power of any county, wholly included within such city to become indebted shall cease, but the debt of the county, heretofore existing, shall not, for the purposes of this section, be reckoned as a part of the city debt. The amount hereafter to be raised by tax for county or city purposes, in any county containing a city of over one hundred thousand inhabitants or any such city of this state, in addition to providing for the principal and interest of existing debt, shall not in the aggregate exceed in any one year two per centum of the assessed valuation of the real and personal estate of such county or city, to be ascertained as prescribed in this section in respect to county or city debt.

AMENDMENT NUMBER TWO.

Amending Section Two of Article Twelve of the Constitution, so that it shall read as follows:

ARTICLE XII.

§ 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 of 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 bill; 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 it is not returned, it may nevertheless again be passed by both branches of the legislature, and 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.

GIVEN under my hand and seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the city of Albany, this thirty-first day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred and seven. [L. S.] JOHN S. WHALEN, Secretary of State.

Form For Submission of Amendment Number One.—Shall the proposed amendment to section ten of article eight of the Constitution, relating to the limitation of indebtedness of cities of the second class, be approved?

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1907.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section seven of chapter nine hundred and nine of the Laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-six, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section two of article twelve 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 seven, and is published once a week for three months next preceding such General Election in conformity with the aforesaid provisions. JOHN S. WHALEN, Secretary of State.

AMENDMENT NUMBER TWO.

Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, proposing an amendment to section two of article twelve of the constitution in relation to the classification of cities.

Whereas, the legislature at its regular session in nineteen hundred and six duly adopted a resolution, proposing an amendment to section two of article twelve of the constitution in relation to the classification of cities; and whereas, such resolution has been duly published in accordance with law and the constitution, and referred to the legislature for action; therefore: Section 1. Resolved (if the senate concur), that section two of article twelve of the constitution be amended to read as follows: Article XII. § 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 of 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 bill; 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 it is not returned, it may nevertheless again be passed by both branches of the legislature, and 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.

GIVEN under my hand and seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the city of Albany, this thirty-first day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred and seven. [L. S.] JOHN S. WHALEN, Secretary of State.

Form For Submission of Amendment Number One.—Shall the proposed amendment to section ten of article eight of the Constitution, relating to the limitation of indebtedness of cities of the second class, be approved?

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1907.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section seven of chapter nine hundred and nine of the Laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-six, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section two of article twelve of the Constitution of the State of New York is to be submitted to the people for approval at the next General Election in this State to be held on the fifth day of November, nineteen hundred and seven, and is published once a week for three months next preceding such general election in conformity with the aforesaid provisions. JOHN S. WHALEN, Secretary of State.

AMENDMENT NUMBER TWO.

Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, proposing an amendment to section two of article twelve of the constitution in relation to the classification of cities.

Whereas, the legislature at its regular session in nineteen hundred and six duly adopted a resolution, proposing an amendment to section two of article twelve of the constitution in relation to the classification of cities; and whereas, such resolution has been duly published in accordance with law and the constitution, and referred to the legislature for action; therefore: Section 1. Resolved (if the senate concur), that section two of article twelve of the constitution be amended to read as follows: Article XII. § 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 of 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 bill; 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 it is not returned, it may nevertheless again be passed by both branches of the legislature, and 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.

GIVEN under my hand and seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the city of Albany, this thirty-first day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred and seven.

JOHN S. WHALEN,
(seal) Secretary of State

ENDORSED
Allegany County Clerk's office
Filed
Aug. 5th, 1907 CLARENCE RICKER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW YORK }
Allegany Co. Clerk's Office } ss

I, CLARENCE RICKER, Clerk of the County of Allegany, and also Clerk of the County and Supreme Courts for the said County, the same being Courts of Record, having a common seal, do hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing copy of Certificate of Election with the original thereof on file and record in this office and that it is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of such original.

WITNESS my hand and the seal of said county at Belmont, this 5th day of August A. D., 1907.

CLARENCE RICKER, Clerk.

(SEAL)

Concurrent Resolutions.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1907.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section seven of chapter nine hundred and nine of the Laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-six, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section ten of article eight of the Constitution of the State of New York is to be submitted to the people for approval at the next General Election in this State to be held on the fifth day of November, nineteen hundred and seven, and is published once a week for three months next preceding such general election in conformity with the aforesaid provisions. JOHN S. WHALEN, Secretary of State.

AMENDMENT NUMBER ONE.

Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, proposing an amendment to section ten of article eight of the constitution, relating to the limitation of indebtedness of counties, cities, towns and villages, by excepting cities of the second class from the provisions of said section after the first day of January, nineteen hundred and eight; and whereas, such resolution has been duly published in accordance with law and the constitution, and referred to the legislature for action; therefore: Section 1. Resolved (if the senate concur), that section ten of article eight of the constitution be amended to read as follows: Article VIII, § 10. No county, city, town or village shall hereafter give any money or property, or loan its money or credit to or in aid of any individual, association or corporation, or become directly or indirectly the owner of stock in, or bonds of, any association or corporation; nor shall any such county, city, town or village be allowed to incur any indebtedness except for county, city, town or village purposes. This section shall not prevent such county, city, town or village from making such provision for the aid or support of its poor as may be authorized by law. No county or city shall be allowed to become indebted for any purpose or in any manner to an amount which, including existing indebtedness, shall exceed ten per centum of the assessed valuation of the real estate of such county or city subject to taxation, as it appeared by the assessment rolls of said county or city on the last assessment for state or county taxes prior to the incurring of such indebtedness; and all indebtedness in excess of such limitations, except such as now may exist, shall be absolutely void, except as herein otherwise provided. No county or city, whose present indebtedness exceeds ten per centum of the assessed valuation of its real estate subject to taxation, shall be allowed to become indebted in any further amount until such indebtedness shall be reduced within such limit. This section shall not be construed to prevent the issuing of certificates of indebtedness or revenue bonds issued in anticipation of the collection of taxes for amounts actually contained, or to be contained in the taxes for the year when such certificates or revenue bonds are issued and payable out of such taxes. Nor shall this section be construed to prevent the issue of bonds to provide for the supply of water; but the term of the bonds issued to provide the supply of water shall not exceed twenty years, and a sinking fund shall be created on the issuing of the said bonds for their redemption, by raising annually a sum which will produce an amount equal to the sum of the principal and interest of said bonds at their maturity. All certificates of indebtedness or revenue bonds issued in anticipation of the collection of taxes, which are not retired within five years after their date of issue, and bonds issued to provide for the supply of water, and any debt hereafter incurred by any portion or part of a city, if there shall be any such debt, shall be included in ascertaining the power of the city to become otherwise indebted; except that debts incurred by the city of New York after the first day of January, nineteen hundred and four, and debts incurred by any city of the second class after the first day of January, nineteen hundred and eight, to provide for the supply of water shall not be so included. Whenever the boundaries of any city shall include within its boundaries more than one county, the power of any county, wholly included within such city to become indebted shall cease, but the debt of the county, heretofore existing, shall not, for the purposes of this section, be reckoned as a part of the city debt. The amount hereafter to be raised by tax for county or city purposes, in any county containing a city of over one hundred thousand inhabitants or any such city of this state, in addition to providing for the principal and interest of existing debt, shall not in the aggregate exceed in any one year two per centum of the assessed valuation of the real and personal estate of such county or city, to be ascertained as prescribed in this section in respect to county or city debt. § 2. Resolved (if the senate concur), that the foregoing amendment be submitted to the people for approval at the general election to be held in the year nineteen hundred and seven, in accordance with the provisions of the election law.

State of New York, In Assembly, May 2, 1907.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present, By order of the Assembly, J. W. WADSWORTH, JR., Speaker.

State of New York, In Senate, May 29, 1907.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present, By order of the Senate, L. S. CHANLER, President.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.: I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution, proposing an amendment to section ten of article eight of the Constitution, with the original concurrent resolution on file in this office, and I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof. Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the city of Albany, this twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and seven. [L. S.] JOHN S. WHALEN, Secretary of State.

Form For Submission of Amendment Number One.—Shall the proposed amendment to section ten of article eight of the Constitution, relating to the limitation of indebtedness of counties, cities, towns and villages, be approved?

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1907.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section seven of chapter nine hundred and nine of the Laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-six, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section two of article twelve 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 seven, and is published once a week for three months next preceding such General Election in conformity with the aforesaid provisions. JOHN S. WHALEN, Secretary of State.

AMENDMENT NUMBER TWO.

Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, proposing an amendment to section two of article twelve of the constitution in relation to the classification of cities.

Whereas, the legislature at its regular session in nineteen hundred and six duly adopted a resolution, proposing an amendment to section two of article twelve of the constitution in relation to the classification of cities; and whereas, such resolution has been duly published in accordance with law and the constitution, and referred to the legislature for action; therefore: Section 1. Resolved (if the senate concur), that section two of article twelve of the constitution be amended to read as follows: Article XII. § 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 of 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 bill; 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 it is not returned, it may nevertheless again be passed by both branches of the legislature, and 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.

GIVEN under my hand and seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the city of Albany, this thirty-first day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred and seven.

JOHN S. WHALEN,
(seal) Secretary of State

ENDORSED
Allegany County Clerk's office
Filed
Aug. 5th, 1907 CLARENCE RICKER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW YORK }
Allegany Co. Clerk's Office } ss

I, CLARENCE RICKER, Clerk of the County of Allegany, and also Clerk of the County and Supreme Courts for the said County, the same being Courts of Record, having a common seal, do hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing copy of Certificate of Election with the original thereof on file and record in this office and that it is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of such original.

WITNESS my hand and the seal of said county at Belmont, this 5th day of August A. D., 1907.

CLARENCE RICKER, Clerk.

EVERY BUILDING IN TOWN WRECKED.

Ruin Wrought by Explosion of Dupont Powder Works.

PROBABLY 50 PEOPLE KILLED

Over 600. Persons Were Injured—In Quick Succession Seven Mills Blew Up—When Magazine Exploded Concussion Was Felt Nearly 200 Miles. Homeless Ones Housed in Tents.

Fontanet, Ind., Oct. 16. — Fontanet was practically destroyed by the explosion of the plant of the Dupont Powder company. The dead number from 25 to 50. More than 600 persons were injured and every building in the town was wholly or partially leveled to the ground.

Where stood a thriving and busy town of 1,000 people there is ruin and scattered wreckage.

The dead and more seriously injured have been taken away. Five hundred inhabitants, all more or less wounded, remain to gather their scattered household goods and sleep under tents and on cots, guarded by soldiers of the state.

Explosion of 40,000 Kegs of Powder.

Without warning the powder mills, seven in number, blew up at 9:15 yesterday morning. They employed 200 men, and of these 75 were at work when the first explosion occurred in the press mill. In quick succession the glazing mill, the two coining mills and the powder magazine blew—all followed by the cap mill. In the magazine, situated several hundred yards from the mills, were stored 40,000 kegs of powder. When it blew up the concussion was felt nearly 200 miles away.

Farm houses two miles away and school houses equally distant were torn to pieces and their occupants injured. A passenger train on the Big Four railroad four miles away had every coach window broken and several passengers were injured by flying glass.

The mills went up with three distinct explosions, followed 90 minutes later by a fourth, even more serious than the others, when the magazine went up. Immediately following the explosions the wreckage caught fire and the inhabitants of the town who rushed to the rescue of the mill employes were powerless to aid those in the ruins. They worked frantically in constant danger from possible succeeding explosions, unmindful of the ruined homes. Dead and dying were collected. Eighteen bodies burned and mangled were carted to a protected spot to await identification, while the badly injured, numbering upward of 50, were put on a special train and taken to Terre Haute.

The mills were located one mile south of the town. With the first explosion the employes ran for safety, but most of them were killed or wounded by the quickly following explosions in the other mills. When the heat from the burning mills exploded the giant powder magazine, practically destroying the town by the concussion, many of those engaged in rescue work were badly injured and several killed.

Superintendent and Family Killed.

General Superintendent A. H. Monahan of the plant was killed while sitting in his office, and his wife and sister-in-law were killed in their home, some distance away. What at first seemed to be a miracle is due to the fact that the people of the town had left their homes at the first explosion and were not in them when the explosion of the 40,000 kegs of powder in the magazine came.

Among the buildings totally destroyed in the town were the Methodist and Christian churches, the depot, all business blocks, including a large block just completed, a large warehouse and 500 homes. In many of them the fronts were blown away, while in others the roofs were torn off, the sides blown out, they were left a confused mass of collapsed wreckage.

A Big Four railroad freight train on the switch leading to the mills was partly destroyed by the explosion and the wreckage caught fire. Engineer Charles Wells was badly burned and received a fracture of the right leg.

Three school buildings were destroyed, two at Fontanet and one at Coal Bluff, two miles away. All were filled with school children and every one of them was killed or badly injured by the collapse of the buildings.

A four-room school house was torn to pieces and not one of the 200 children escaped unhurt. None was fatally hurt. The school building at Coal Bluff was turned over and collapsed. The teacher and 90 pupils were more or less injured.

Terre Haute and Brazil sent physicians and nurses with supplies in carriages and automobiles across the country, while special trains were made up and run over the Big Four railroad for the care of the injured.

Governor Hanly at Indianapolis ordered the Terre Haute company of the Indiana National Guard here to patrol the ruined district and protect life and property. The governor arrived last evening about the time the soldiers reached here. He brought with him 700 tents and cots for the use of the homeless.

PISO'S CURE
Coughs Crack the Constitution
A Cracking cough is sometimes the forerunner of consumption. Stop the cough with Piso's Cure before your life is in danger. It goes to the seat of the trouble and restores healthy conditions. Promptly relieves the worst cough or cold, and has permanently cured countless cases of coughs, colds and diseases of the throat and lungs.
25 CTS. 25 CTS.
FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

I have a full supply of
Building Material
including
Cement and Wall Plaster
H. P. BENTON
ANDOVER . . . . . NEW YORK

Trial Catarrh treatments are being mailed out free, on request, by Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. These tests are proving to the people—without a penny's cost—the great value of this scientific prescription known to druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Remedy. Sold by O. E. Vars.

--*

A STANDARD SUBSIDIARY.

Republic Oil Company Ostensibly Organized as an Independent.

New York, Oct. 16.—The taking of testimony in the United States suit for the dissolution of the Standard Oil company of New Jersey is being rapidly concluded in this city and on next Friday it is planned to adjourn the hearings for several weeks in order that counsel on both sides may carefully go over the evidence already adduced.

Most of the session of the court was given over to placing on the record statements compiled from the Standard's books showing the cost and selling prices of oil in various territories. The statements were not read. Mr. Kellogg also placed on the record statements prepared by the Standard's agents in the selling field, showing the shipments of the independent oil companies.

L. J. Drake, selling agent of the Standard Oil company of Indiana, testified that five years ago the Republic Oil company was organized to do business in Michigan and other states as an independent company, but that the Republic was a Standard subsidiary in reality. Mr. Drake also said that he had given orders to all agents of the Standard to obtain all information available concerning the business done by rival companies. He testified the Standard furnished no funds to secure this information and that only honorable business methods were to be employed in obtaining knowledge of competitive shipments.

Mr. Kellogg wanted to place William G. Rockefeller, assistant treasurer of the Standard Oil company of New Jersey, on the witness stand, but Mr. Rockefeller was out of the city.

POLAR BEARS TO HAUL SLEDS

Plan of Captain Amundsen to Reach the North Pole on His Next Voyage.

New York, Oct. 16.—Captain Roald Amundsen, the Arctic explorer, who arrived on the steamship Oscar II, said he will make an attempt to reach the North Pole in 1910. He announced that he is having four big Polar bears trained to haul sleds by an expert in Hamburg and intends to use them in the far north.

He said also that he and his friends expect to petition President Roosevelt and the United States government to allow his vessel, the Gjoa, in which he navigated the Northwest passage in 1904, to be the first to pass through the Panama canal upon its completion. The Gjoa formerly was a whaling vessel, 784 tons and is now undergoing repairs in the Mare Island navy yard at San Francisco. It was during the Northwest passage trip that Captain Amundsen discovered the north magnetic pole

A party of Norwegians went down the bay on a tug to greet their fellow countryman. The explorer will lecture Sunday night at Carnegie hall and expects to make a lecture tour of many of the principal cities of the United States.

Air Guns Dangerous.

Dubois, Pa., Oct. 16.—As a result of boys playing with airguns two boys were shot and seriously injured. John Burns pulled an airgun at George Anderson, aged 15, the ball perforating Anderson's left lung. John Best was shot in the arm by a playmate.

NOW IS BEST
TIME TO TAKE

A Noted Authority Gives Directions to Prepare Simple, Yet Remarkable Home Mixture

A well-known authority on Rheumatism gives the readers of a large New York daily paper the following valuable, yet simple and harmless prescription, which any one can easily prepare at home.

Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce; Compound Kargon, one ounce; Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, three ounces.

Mix by shaking well in a bottle, and take a teaspoonful after each meal and at bedtime.

He states that the ingredients can be obtained from any good prescription pharmacy at small cost, and, being of vegetable extraction, are harmless to take.

This pleasant mixture, if taken regularly for a few days, is said to overcome almost any case of Rheumatism. The pain and swelling, if any, diminishes with each dose, until permanent results are obtained, and without injuring the stomach. While there are many so-called Rheumatism remedies, patent medicines, etc., some of which do give relief, few really give permanent results, and the above will, no doubt,