

Proposed Amendments to the Constitution of Missouri.

FIRST CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT—Joint and concurrent resolution submitting to the qualified voters of the State of Missouri, an amendment to section 47 of article IV of the constitution read:

Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein: That at the general election to be held on the Tuesday next following the first Monday in November, 1904, the following amendment to section 47 of article IV of the constitution of the State of Missouri, reciting the relief of members of police departments in cities having an hundred or more inhabitants and minor children of their widows and minor children of deceased members of police departments in such cities, shall be submitted to the qualified voters of said State to wit:

Section 47. That section 47 of article IV of the constitution be amended by adding thereto the following words, to wit: provided further, that the general assembly may provide by law for the paying of members of police departments in cities having one hundred and more inhabitants or more, who may become disabled, crippled or superannuated, and for the relief of the widows and minor children of such persons after their decease, and the relief of the widows and minor children of deceased members of police departments in such cities; the funds for such purposes to be appropriated as provided by the general assembly from a municipal revenue of such cities.

SECOND CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT—Joint and concurrent resolution submitting to the qualified voters of the State of Missouri an amendment to the constitution thereof, providing for the revision to the people of the right to propose measures for enactment, to require amendments of the general assembly to be submitted to a vote of the people for ratification, and to define referendum and initiative petitions, and the relations of the executive and the general assembly to measures approved or enacted by electors.

Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein: That at the general election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1904, there shall be submitted to the electors of the State of Missouri, an amendment to section 1, article 4 of the constitution, which shall read as follows:

Section 1. The legislative power, subject to the limitations hereinafter contained, shall be vested in a senate and house of representatives, to be styled "the general assembly of the State of Missouri." The legislative power of any municipal division of this state (such as city, town or village), or its own municipal matters, shall be vested in the electors of each municipal division, subject to such laws of a general nature, as may be enacted by the general assembly, which shall have power to revise, amend, repeal, or annul any law or ordinance of any municipal division of this state, equal to two per cent of the total number of votes cast in each congressional district at the preceding general election. The power shall be given to revise, amend, repeal, or annul any law or ordinance of any municipal division of this state, equal to two per cent of the total number of votes cast in each congressional district, by the electors at the next general election, by their signed demand with the secretary of the state, not more than ninety days after adjournment of the general assembly which passed the act, earlier than the date no law or part of a law can come operative, except appropriation acts, laws for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety, and laws passed by a two-thirds vote of the members elected respectively to each house approved by the governor.

A number of the electors in each congressional district in this state, equal to two per cent of the total number of votes cast in each congressional district at the last preceding general election for governor shall have power to propose any amendment to the constitution of this state, which shall be referred to the electors of the state, except as above stated, to be voted on at the next general election, provided, the election does not occur within sixty days after the filing of the petition with the secretary of the state, and such law shall be in effect from and after the date of the official declaration of the result of the vote, if approved by a majority of the electors thereon.

A number of electors in each congressional district in this state equal to twenty

per cent of the total number of votes cast in each congressional district at the last preceding general election for governor, shall have the power to propose any amendment to the constitution of the State of Missouri, and require that such amendment be referred to the next general election, provided, the election does not occur within sixty months after the filing of the petition with the secretary of state, and such constitutional amendment shall be in effect from and after the date of the official declaration of the result of the vote, if approved by a majority of those voting thereon.

All the component parts or sheets of any petition, used to receive the signatures of electors, in favor of the initiative or referendum as heretofore described, shall have plainly printed thereon the full text of the measure to be referred or proposed, and each signer thereof shall give his postoffice address, and if in a city or town, the street and number of residence shall be indicated.

One of the signers, a qualified voter, on each corner shall make oath before an officer competent to administer oaths, that the statements therein made are true, and that each signature to said paper appended to the genuine signature of the person whose name purports to be thereto subscribed. Any person who shall make a false affidavit to any petition or any component part thereof as above provided shall be guilty of perjury.

The veto power of the governor shall not be exercised as to the laws approved or enacted by the electors. The constitution shall not be construed so as to deprive the general assembly of the right to pass, or any member thereof, of the right to propose any law or other measure or law, or the right of the people to repeal any law.

The amending clause of every law shall be: "Be it enacted by the people of the State of Missouri, as follows:—"

All provisions of the constitution of this state and all laws thereto, not consistent with this amendment, shall upon its adoption, be forever rescinded and of no effect.

THIRD CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT—Senate joint and concurrent resolution submitting to the qualified voters of the State of Missouri an amendment to the constitution of the State of Missouri, concerning taxation, by adding a new section thereto, to be designated as section twenty-seven (27), which is as follows:

Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein: That at the general election to be held on Tuesday next following the first Monday in November, 1904, the following amendment to the constitution of the State of Missouri concerning taxation shall be submitted to the qualified voters of said state, to wit:

Section 27. That article X of the constitution of the State of Missouri be and the same is hereby amended by adding thereto one new section, to be known as section twenty-seven (27), which is in words to wit, as follows:

Section 27. A state tax of five cents on the one hundred dollars assessed valuation shall be levied and collected annually on all objects and subjects of taxation. All moneys derived from said tax shall be set apart and apportioned to the school districts of the state, annually, as other school moneys are apportioned by law. Every school district shall, out of said moneys, supply text-books on orthography, reading in English, penmanship, arithmetic, English grammar, modern geography, history of the United States, civil government and physiology and hygiene for free use of children in the public schools and the remainder, if any, may be used for the purchase of text-books of the higher grades for like use or for other school purposes.

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of the railroad commissioners, to each of the judges of the supreme court, to each judge of the St. Louis and Kansas City court of appeals, to each circuit and common pleas judge in this state, to each member of the general assembly of this state, to each sheriff in this state, and to the president or superintendent of each of the several public institutions of this state supported by appropriations made by this state for and during the official term of said several officers; and the failure of any railroad or transportation company to furnish such pass or transportation to any officer above named, shall be a forfeiture of its charter or license as a business in this state. And every railroad corporation in existence at the time of the adoption of this section of the constitution that may hereafter accept the benefit of any bill, franchise or future legislation of this state, or of any municipal subdivision of this state, shall by such acceptance thereby agree to all the provisions of this section and is subject to all its penalties.

FIFTH CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT—Joint and concurrent resolution submitting to the qualified voters of Missouri an amendment to the constitution providing for the creation of a fund to erect a new state capitol.

Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein: That at the general election to be held in this state on Tuesday next following the first Monday in November, 1904, the following amendment to the constitution of this state concerning the erection of a new state capitol shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the state, to wit:

Section 1. That the general assembly shall levy for five years an annual tax of four cents on the one hundred dollars valuation of the real and personal property of the state for the purpose of creating a fund for the erection of a new state capitol, provided, that any surplus remaining in said fund, after the construction and equipment of said building, shall be transferred to the credit of the general revenue fund of the state. The general assembly shall, by appropriate legislation, enforce this amendment.

Section 2. That the general assembly shall levy for five years an annual tax of four cents on the one hundred dollars valuation of the real and personal property of the state for the purpose of creating a fund for the erection of a new state capitol, provided, that any surplus remaining in said fund, after the construction and equipment of said building, shall be transferred to the credit of the general revenue fund of the state. The general assembly shall, by appropriate legislation, enforce this amendment.

Section 2. That the general assembly shall levy for five years an annual tax of four cents on the one hundred dollars valuation of the real and personal property of the state for the purpose of creating a fund for the erection of a new state capitol, provided, that any surplus remaining in said fund, after the construction and equipment of said building, shall be transferred to the credit of the general revenue fund of the state. The general assembly shall, by appropriate legislation, enforce this amendment.

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OVELS AS DRINK CURE.

Who Wanted Excitement Got It from Stories Instead of Liquor.

"Talking about not having anything to take the place of whisky, one wants to quit for a while," said a thoughtful man, reports the New Orleans Times-Democrat, "reminds me of the interesting plan of a friend of mine, and one, by the way, who had an original method of doing almost everything he undertook to do. It was in the habit of getting on trees and they were lively events, can assure you. But when he quit, he was in dead earnest. There was a middle ground in his case. He did not drink to get drunk. He drank for the fun there was in it, and he could get more fun out of it than any other man I have ever known. But these trees did not come often enough to interfere with his business plans.

"However, I started out to tell you about his sober life, and not about the drinking part of his career, except as an incident to the story. Drinking is exciting, it is a most difficult matter, as a rule, for a man who drinks to find anything that will take the place of drinking because of the excitement of the habit. If this were an easy task I am sure there would be less drinking in the world because it would be easier for men to control the passion for strong drink, once the passion finds lodgment in the system. My friend had solved this problem and he solved it in an original way. He would take to dime novels. He would buy a carload of the most exciting stories he could find, and whenever you found him with a lot of these books you could bet he was in for a long, sober spell.

"He would carry one in his pocket all the time and whenever the hours began to drag and the day got dull you would find him

poring over the book. 'It's just as exciting,' he would say, 'and a whole lot cheaper than drinking.' And so it was. But he is the only man I ever knew who hit upon a really successful plan of finding something that would supply the excitement needed to overcome the longing for drink in the case of the man who once becomes used to that sort of thing."

MAY ATTAIN ANY ALTITUDE

Sure Preventive of Difficulty in Breathing Will Be Afforded Mountain Climbers.

The difficulties of respiration at high altitudes have attended many mountain climbers and explorers, and the theory advanced in explanation has been that this trouble was caused by the reduced tension of the oxygen in the atmosphere.

Professor Mosso, an Italian scientist, has recently disproved this theory by showing that if the pressure of the mixture of oxygen and nitrogen making up ordinary air be reduced to one-third of an atmosphere, and then the proportion of oxygen be increased so that its partial pressure is the same as normal, the mixture is breathed with inconvenience, accompanied by an abnormal respiration and pulse.

By taking supplies of pure oxygen and mixtures of gases to the summit of Monte Rosa and analyzing the blood it was shown, however, that a diminution in the amount of carbon dioxide in the air due to the low pressure was doubtless responsible for much of the trouble in respiration. Proof of this was afforded by breathing a mixture of 80 per cent of oxygen and 20 per cent of carbon dioxide on top of Monte Rosa, with a feeling of pleasure and ease, while the effect of the same mixture near the sea level in Turin was to produce giddiness and vomiting.

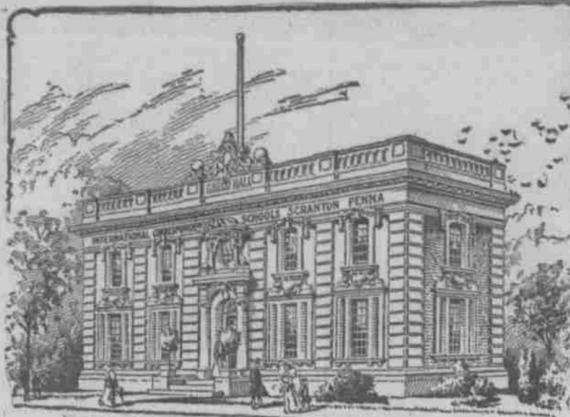
If this discovery is substantiated by further experiments it

seems that by the carrying of cylinders containing this mixture of gases the highest mountain peaks can be scaled, while the mere provision of oxygen is of doubtful utility.

NERVOUSNESS IN ARGUING.

Irritating to Those in Opposition and Weakening in Effectiveness of Defense.

To argue with nervous anxiety either in ourselves or in others, is never helpful. Arguing with nervous excitement of any kind is like rubbing a sore. It only irritates it. It does not take long to argue excited or tired nerves into inflammation, but it is a long and difficult process to allay the inflammation, says Leslie's Magazine. It is a sad fact that many people have been argued into long nervous illnesses by would-be kind friends, whose only intention was to argue them out of illness. Even the kindest and most disinterested friends are apt to lose patience when they argue, and that, to the tired brain which they are trying to relieve, is a greater irritant than they realize. The radical cure for nervous fear is to drop resistance to painful circumstances or conditions. Resistance is unwillingness to endure, and to drop the resistance is to be strongly willing. This vigorous "willingness" is so absolutely certain in its happy effect, and it is so impossible that it should fail, that the resistance impulses seem to oppose themselves to it with extreme energy. It is as if the resistances were conscious imps, and as if their certainty of defeat—in the case of their victim's entire "willingness"—rouses them to do their worst, and to hold on to their only possible means of power with all the more determination. But every sharp attack, if met with quiet "willingness," brings a defeat for the assailants, until finally the resistant imps are conquered and disappear.



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