Public Local Law.

Passed by the Maryland Legislature, Session of 1906, and Operative in Kent County, Maryland.

CHAPTER 227.

AN ACT To Incorporate The Town of Betterton, Kent County, Maryland.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, that the inhabitants of Betterton, in Kent County, Maryland, be and they are hereby incorporated and created a corporate body under the name and style of "The Commissioners of Betterton," and by that name shall have perpetual succession, sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded in any court of law or equity whatsoever, may purchase and hold real, personal and mixed property, and may sell and convey the same, and may have and use a common seal, and the same alter at pleasure.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That the Commissioners of Betterton as hereinafter named shall forwith define and locate the limits of said town, and shall have same filed and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Kent County for reference.

SEC. 3. And be it enacted, That the legal voters of Betterton who have resided within the corporate limits six months preceding an election, and all persons who own any interest in real estate in said town, of the age of twenty one years and upwards, shall elect by ballot on the last Saturday of May of each year commencing the last Saturday of May, 1906, three commissioners of the said town of Betterton all of whom shall be qualified voters of said town elections and above twenty one years of age, and shall serve without pay. And until the last Saturday in May 1906, Howard Turner, James M. Sutton and George William Owens shall be and are hereby constituted Commissioners of said town of Betterton. That a majority of said Commissionrrs shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The said Commissioners shall meet on the first Saturday in June of each year from and after the first year 1906 and take the oath of office to support and maintain the Constitution and laws of the State of Maryland, and to perform the duties of their offices as Commissioners of Betterton to the best of their ability, without fear, favor, affection or partiality. They shall, therefore, choose one of their number as their president who shall also act as the execute officer of the said commissioners of the said town of Betterton. The said Commissioners shall also choose, not necessarily from among the members thereof a secretary and treasury, who shall continue in office during the term for which said Commissioners are elected, unless sooner removed for cause by said Commissioners, and the said Commissioners shall require of said Treasurer a bond, in a penalty to be by them fixed, conditioned to the faithful discharge of his duties as such treasurer. In case of the absence of the presiding officer from any meeting of said Commissioners, they may choose from among their number a president protem, who shall preside at such meeting. The Treasurer shall in no case pay out any money except upon the written order of the President or executive officer of the corporation, and every officer of the corporation shall promptly upon the termination of his office, turn over to his successor all property or money pertaining to his office promptly on demand by such successor. All records shall be public and open to inspection at reasonable hours of the day to any citizen of Betterton. In case of removal for cause of any officer, the Commissioners may appoint a successor to act during the pleasure of the Commissioners, or until the next regular election and qualification of such officer.

All money in the hands of the Treasurer shall be applied to the payment of orders drawn by the President in the order in which they are drawn if seasonably presented by the legal holders thereof for payment; but the corporation orders duly executed shall be receivable for corporation taxes, payable by the legal holders thereof.

SEC. 4. And be it enacted, That the said Commissioners of Betterton shall at least ten days prior to the said last Saturday in May 1906, and annually thereafter, give notice of the time and place of holding an election for Commissioners of said town, by posting printed notices in three of the most public places in said town, and at some meeting of the said Commissioners prior to the said last Saturday in May 1906 and each year thereafter, they shall appoint three citizens of the said town of Betterton to act as judges of said election, who before acting as such shall take the general oath prescribed by section six of Article one of the Constitution of Maryland, and shall qualify in the same manner prescribed for judges of State and County elections in the State; and the said judges shall have power to appoint two competent persons to act as clerks of said election, who shall qualify as provided by existing law for clerks of election, and shall perform their duties in the same manner as is therein prescribed. The polls shall be open at 2 o'clock p. m. and close at 6 o'clock p. m. on such election days; and the said judges shall within three days after each election, notify the persons who shall have received the greatest number of legal votes of their election, and shall make return of such election and shall deposit their polls as directed by the ordinances of said Board of Commissioners and the same persons who shall respectively receive the highest number of votes shall be the Commissioners for the said town for the ensuing year, or until their successors are duly elected and qualified. And the elections held in such town shall not be required to be conducted in conformity to the requirements of Chapter 202, Article 33 of the Acts of 1896, or any amendment thereto.

SEC. 5. And be it enacted, That if it shall happen that any of the persons voted for and duly elected, shall from any cause fail to qualify, then and in that case, the person receiving the next highest number of votes shall be deemed to have been elected, and shall be so informed by the judges of election, and shall thereupon be entitled to qualify as one of said Commissioners.

SEC. 6. And be it enacted, That in case of death, resignation, refusal to act or disqualification of any Commissioner the remaining Commissioners, not less than a quorum, shall choose some person duly qualified and eligible, a Commissioner for the unexpired term.

SEC. And be it enacted, That the said Howar JTurner, James M. Sutton and George William Owens, hereinbefore appointed Commissioners of said town, shall meet within thirty days from the passage of this act, and take the oath of office prescribed before justice of the Peace for Kent County, and organize as a board by the election of one of their number as president, who shall act as executive officer, and appoint a secretary and treasurer, policeman and a collector of taxes and such other officers as may be found necessary, and do and perform all things required or allowed to be done by the Commissioners of Betterton under the provisions of this Act; and they are hereby invested with all the powers and are to perform all the duties authorized or required to be done by the Commissioners of said town under this Act, and shall continue in office until the first election under this Act, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

SEC. 8. And be it enacted, that the President of said Board of Commissioners, by virtue of his office as president shall have all the jurisdiction and powers of a justice of the peace, except as to the recovery of debts, and may call upon any officer of said town entrusted with the receipts and expenditures of public money for a statement of his accounts as often as he may think necessary. He shall see that the ordinances of the board are duly and faithfully executed, and shall report annually to the board of commissioners, at their first annual meeting, the general state of the affairs of the town, with an accurate account of all moneys received and expended during the preceding year to be made public for the information of the citizens.

SEC. 9 And be it enacted, that the Commissioners of said town shall meet regularly at least once a month in the months of June, July, August and September, and as often during the remainder of the year as they may deem proper, for the dispatch of business.

SEC. 10. And be it enacted, That said Commissioners shall fix the compensation and fees of all officers appointed by said board. They shall keep a journal of their proceedings and enter the yeas and nays on any question, resolution or ordinance at the request of any member.

SEC. 11. And be it enacted, That the said commissioners shall have the power to suppress all disorderly meetings, to prohibit the use of profane indecent, seditious or riotous language, drunkenness, fighting and disorderly conduct in said town; to regulate the firing of cannon, guns, pistol, squibs or any kind of firearms and fireworks in said town; to prevent the running at large in said town, of all animals; to prevent any immoderate riding or driving through the streets of said town, with carriage, stage, cart, wagon, sleigh, bicycle, or any other vehicle, or on horseback, so as to endanger the lives, limbs or property of the citizens or corporation, or disturb the quiet enjoyment of the streets or thoroughfares of said town, to prevent indecent exhibitions of every kind; to preserve order and secure persons and property from violence, danger or destruction within said town, and prescribe fines, penalties and forfeitures for the violation of any of the said ordinances, but no fine or penalty shall exceed the sum of twenty five dollars and all fines and penalties imposed by said ordinance shall be collected as other fines, penalties and forfeitures are collected under the laws of the State; and all fines when collected, shall be promptly paid to the treasurer of the corporation for the use of the town; and in case of default in the payment of such fines penalties and forfeitures, and the costs attenpling their imposition and collection of the same, the offender may be imprisoned in the town or county jail for a term not exceeding thirty days, in the same manner as commitments are made for fines imposed by the Circuit Court for the judicial district in which said town is situated, on conviction for misdemeanor, but any party fined or subject to a fine or forfeiture, may, after the same be imposed, supersede or stay the same for five days by giving ample security to the officer imposing the same and any party subject to a fine, penalty or forfeiture, by virtue of any of the provisions of this act, shall have right of appeal within five days thereafter, to the Circuit Court of Kent county, upon giving ample security for the payment of such fine and costs. All ordinances shall be posted for five days in some public place in said Betterton and the certificate of the secretary entered upon the records of the corporation shall be due evidence of the passage and publication of the ordinance respectively. All ordinances shall be enforced from and after the date of their last respective publication.

SEC. 12 And be it enacted, That the said commissioners shall have full power to make all regulations and ordinances not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the State as from time to time they may deem necessary or expedient for the comfort, convenience and prosperity of the said town and its inhabitants; for the prevention, removal or abatement of any nuisance and the preservation of health, the suppression of vice and immorality, and for general police regulations within the limits of said town, and to impose fines and penalties for violation thereof, to be collected as provided for in the last preceding Section 6.

SEC. 13. And be it enacted, That the said commissioners shall have power to pass ordinances requiring all circus or theatrical performances, shows, plays and public entertainments, for which an admission fee is charged, to take out a license before giving an exhibition in said town, and to fix the cost of said license; and shall have the power to pass all ordinances to prov de for regulating peddlars of nostrums, notions, patent, secret or pretended inventions and remedies, on the streets, alleys or sidewalks of said town.

SEC 14. And be it enacted, That the commissioners may provide by ordinance for the immediate arrest, without warrant, of any person violating any town ordinance, when in the judgment of the said president or of the constable or police of the town, the delay necessary to the issuing of warrants would be dangerous to the peace and quiet of the town, or to the lives, limbs or property of the citizens; and when it shall appear that the offender is intoxicated so as to render it unsafe to permit him to ride or drive through the streets of said town, shall provide for the custody of the horse or horses, vehicle or vehicles, ridden or driven by such person, in some place of safety until such offender or offenders shall become sober; and the said commissioners shall by ordinance subject the property so taken and deposited to the payment all costs of the proceedings, and the keeping of the said property, until the same shall be released according to law.

SEC. 15. And be it enacted, That the police and the other officers of the peace appointed by the said commissioners, under the powers conferred by this act, are hereby vested with the same power and authority as any constable or police officer may now or hereafter have under the laws of the State.

SEC. 16. And be it enacted, That the justices of the peace resident in said town are hereby declared to be the conservators of the peace of said town, and it shall be their duty to order the arrest of any person or persons found breaking the peace or disturbing the quiet or order of said town, or violating any of the ordinances made by the commissioners for securing the safety, health, property or lives of the inhabitants of said town, destroying or injuring the property of said town, and shall have power to require any person so offending to give security to keep the peace, or in default thereof, may commit said person to the county jail for not more than thirty days, or may for the commission of said offense impose a fine on such person of not more than five dollars; and such person in default of payment thereof may be committed to the county jail for a period of not more than thirty days.

SEC. 17. And be it enacted, That the said commissioners shall have the power to levy and collect taxes in said town not exceeding the rate of thirty cents on the hundred dollars in any one year, on all assessable property in said town, on the same basis of assessment as the said property shall for said year be assessed for State and county purposes; provided, that all property in said corporate limits used only for agricultural purposes shall only be assessed as such agricultural property and not as town lots. On the first day of July in each year taxes shall be deemed to be in arrears, and interest shall be charged and collected from that date until paid; and immediately after the first day of July the collector of taxes shall deliver to each delinquent, who has not prior thereto received the same, an account of his assessment and the taxes and interest due thereon, with a notice and warning to said delinquent thereto attached that unless said payment be made in full, within thirty days from the delivery of said notice, the same will be collected by process of law, and the said collector may at any time after the first day of July proceed to seize, levy upon and sell the property of said delinquent, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay said taxes, with interest and costs thereon; and on the first day of September of each year the collector shall immediate proceed to collect all unpaid tax bills by seizing, levying upon, advertising and selling said property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay said taxes, together with interest charges and costs of sale, and for this purpose the said collector is hereby clothed with all the powers possessed by collectors of taxes under the Code of Public General Laws.

SEC. 18. And be it further enacted, That the said Commissioners may erect lamps in any of the streets, lanes or alleys of said town, and cause the same to be lighted at the public expense.

SEC. 19. And be it enacted, That the said Commissioners shall have the power to establish the limit and width of the streets of said town and to improve the same, and remove obstructions therefrom, and may open new streets, lanes and alleys, that the said commissioners shall have the power to provide for the payment of damages and expenses of opening, widening, and laying out, grading, improving and keeping in good condition, the streets, lanes, alleys and sidewalks in said town, and for the purpose may levy and assess the property adjoining such improvements to the extent the same may be benefitted thereby, provided that the property owners may appeal from their decision in like manner as other similar appeals are taken to the Circuit Court of Kent county.

SEC. 20. And be it enacted, That if in opening or laying out any new street or alley, the said commissioners cannot agree with the owner or owners of any land or property wanted for the purpose, for the purchase, use or occupation of the same, or if the owner is a femme covert, under age, or non-compos mentis, or out of Kent county, application may be made to any justice of the peace for said county who shall thereupon issue his warrant under his hand and seal, directed to the sheriff of said county, requiring him to summon a jury of twenty inhabitants of said county, of legal age, not related to the parties or in any wise interested, and from such panel of twenty jurors, each party or his agent, or if either be not present in person or by agent, the Sheriff for him, may strike off four jurors, and the remaining twelve shall act as a jury of inquest of damages, to meet on the land or near the property to be valued, on a day to be named in the warrant not less than ten or more than twenty days after the issuing of the same; that the sheriff shall, before the jury shall proceed to act, administer an oath to each that he will justly and impartially value the damages the owners will sustain by the use or occupation of the property for the uses hereinafter mentioned. That the jury in estimating the damages, shall take into consideration the benefits resulting to the owner from the opening and laying out of said streets and alleys, through along or near to the property of the said owner; and the jury shall reduce their inquisition to writing, and shall sign and seal the same, and it shall then be returned by the Sheriff to the Clerk of the Circuit court for Kent county and she l be confirmed by the said Court at its next session, if no sufficient cause to the contrary be shown and when confirmed shall be recorded by said clerk at the expense of the said Commissioners, and if the said inquisition shall be set aside by the Circuit Court for Kent county, the said court may direct another to be taken in the same manner as the first. That every inquisition shall describe the property taken or the bounds of the land condemned, and the quantity or duration of the interest of the same th rein valued, and such valuation when paid or tendered to the owner or owners of the property taken or his legal representatives shall entitle the said commissioners to the estates, use and interest in the same so valued for the purpose aforesaid as fully as if the same had been conveyed by the owner or his legal representatives.

SEC. 21. And be it enacted, That the said commissioners shall have the power to license and regulate the sweeping of chimneys and fix the rates thereof; to regulate the sweeping of any chimney by neglect of which the said town may be endangered.

SEC. 22. And be it enacted, That the Commissioners shall have the power to enact ordinances for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and fix the penalties for the violation thereof not inconsistent with the laws of this State.

SEC. 23. And be it enacted, That the said Commissioners shall have the power to establish regulations for the prevention and extinguishment of fires, to appoint firemen and appoint, organize and equip fire companies, and to fix the penalties for the violation of any fire regulation.

SEC. 24. And be it enacted, That the said commissioners shall have the power to pass ordinances to preserve the health of the said town, to prevent and remove nuisances, to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases within the said town, and within two miles of the same, and may regulate the place for the erection of slaughter houses, canning factories and whatever other offensive trade is carried on.

SEC. 25. And be it enacted, That the said commissioners shall have full power to construct and keep in repair all necessary drains and sewers, and to pass such regulations as may be necessary for the preservation of the same, and may authorize any person appointed by them to enter upon the lots, grounds and possessions of any person or body politic through which said sewers or drains may pass, and regulate, make or repair the same; and may pass such ordinances as they may deem proper for the protection of the same, and fix penalties for the violation thereof to be collected as provided for in Section 11 of this act. The cost of constructing, opening, enlarging or strengthening any sewer in any street or alley or through any private property shall be chargeable to the property adjacent thereto, and the said amounts as charged to the adjacent owners shall be collected in the same manner as taxes.

SEC. 26. And be it enacted, That all the streets, alleys, lanes and public grounds in said town of Betterton shall be subject, however, at all times for municipal and police purposes, to the control of the Commissioners of Betterton, who may establish, maintain, alter and repair said streets, alleys, lanes and public grounds, and make such improvements thereof and thereon as may from time to time seem to be necessary, as herein provided; and the Commissioners of Kent county are hereby authorized and directed to pay to the Town Commissioners of Betterton the sum of Three Hundred ($300) dollars on or before the first day of January of each year, for the purpose of keeping in repair the public ways of said town of Betterton.

SEC. 27. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage

Approved April 4, 1906.

HON. EDWIN WARFIELD,
Governor.
HON. CARVILLE D. BENSON,
Speaker of the House of Delegates.
HON. JOSEPH B. SETH,
President of the Senate.

Office of the Chief Clerk of the House:

I hereby certify, that the aforegoing is a true copy of an Act of the General assembly of Maryland, pa2sed at the January Session, 1906.

W. A. PERCY,
Chief Clerk of the House.

Public Local Law.

Passed by the Maryland Legislature, Session of 1906 and Operative in Kent County, Maryland.

CHAPTER 223.

An Act to repeal and re-enact with amendmeuts Section 217 B. of Article 15 of the Code of Public Local Laws, title "Kent County," subtitle "Wild Fowl," as enacted by Chapter 142 of the acts passed at the January session 1904.

Section 1—Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, that Section 217 B. of Article 15 of the Code of Public Local Laws, title "Kent County" sub-title "Wild Fowl," as enacted by chapter 142 of the acts of Assembly of 1904, be and the same is hereby repealed and re-enacted with amendments, so as to read as follows:

Section 217 B—And be it enacted, that it shall be unlawful to shoot at or to shoot wild fowl in or over the waters of Kent County, from the shore and natural islands, except in such cases where it may be necessary to chase and shoot any such wild fowl which have been previously shoot and crippled from shore or island, and it shall also be unlawful for anyone to hunt, shoot or shoot at any wild fowl, muskrats, otters or any other water animal by the use of any light of any character in any of the waters of Kent County; and anyone violating this section and section 217 A, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars, and upon failure to pay said fine, shall be imprisoned in the county jail for thirty days for each offense, one-half of the said fine to be paid to the informer; provided that nothing in this act shall prevent anyone from shooting at or shooting muskrats, otters or other water animals by the use of light or lights in a boat or in or over the waters of Chester rver and its tributaries within the jurisdiction, of Kent County above a point opposite Booker's wharf to the source of said Chester River.

Section 2—And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 4 1906.

HON. EDWIN WARFIELD,
Governor.
HON. CARVILLE D. BENSON,
Speaker of the house of Delegates.
HON. JOSEPH B. SETH,
President of the Senate.

Office of the Chief Clerk of the house:

I Hereby Certify, That the aforegoing is a true copy of an Act of the General assembly of Maryland, passed at the January Session, 1906.

W. A. PERCY,
Chief Clerk of the House.

Public Local Law.

Passed by the Maryland Legislature, Session of 1906, and Operative in Kent County, Maryland.

CHAPTER 361

An Act to add an additional section to Article fifteen of the Code (1888) of Public Local Laws, title, "Kent County," subtitle, "Galena" to come in after Section 131, and to be designated Section 131 A, providing for additional powers to the Collector or Treasurer in the collection of corporation taxes in the town of Galena.

Section 1—Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, that a new Section be added to Article fifteen, of the Code (1888) of the Public Local Laws, entitled, "Kent County," sub-title, "Galena" to come in after Section 131, and to be designated Section 131 A. to read as follows:

Section 131 A—The Clerk or Treasurer to the Board of Commissioners of Galena may be the collector of taxes for said town with the same authority and power to receive and collect the taxes that may be annually levied by said commissioners, by distress or levy, and sale of either real or personal property, that collectors of State or County taxes now possess; provided such levy and sale be conducted in accordance with the same provisions of law that control and direct the collection of State and County taxes of delinquents in Kent County.

Section 2—And be it enacted that this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 4, 1906.

HON. EDWIN WARFIELD,
Governor.
HON. CARVILLE D. BENSON,
Speaker of the House of Delegates.
HON JOSEPH B. Seth,
President of the senate.

Office of the Chief Clerk of the House:

I hereby certify, That the aforegoing is a true copy of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January Session, 1906.

W. A. Percy,
Chief Clerk of the House.

Subscription to the Transcript $1.00 per annum.

A COLOSSAL GORGE.

The Sublime Beauties of the Grand Canyon of Arizona.

This terrific gash is more than 200 miles long and more than a mile deep, and its area exceeds 2,000 square miles. From the El Tovar rim, on which I stand, to the gleaming, snow veined crags on the opposite side of this stupendous cleft the distance is thirteen miles. Human vision cannot take in the full extent of this wide pageant of terror and glory nor is it within the capacity of words to set forth its overwhelming splendor. The plain on which I stand is nearly 8,000 feet above sea level, and here, in a prodigious fissure—gaunt, abrupt, frightful and wonderful—are assembled mountains, valleys, enormous rocks, precipitous crags, ravines of mystery and forests of gloom, through which the black waters of the Colorado rush onward in their resistless flow and over which the dauntless eagle wings its upward flight to meet the sun. All the forms are here that imagination could construct, and all the colors are here that glow in sunset skies. Far down in the subterranean vista the forests show like green lawns. Not less than seven geologic periods in the physical history of the planet are displayed in the layers of tinted rock—black, green, gray, red, brown, blue, pink, orange and alabaster, with many other mingled hues—that constitute the walls of this colossal gorge; walls that seem continuous and unbroken, yet everywhere are rifted with lateral fissures, the beds of mountain streams that swell the flood of the great Colorado river. The American continent has nowhere else a spectacle to show commensurate with this in beauty, grandeur and awe.—William Winter in Pacific Monthly.

AQUATIC PLANTS

How They May Be Successfully Cultivated In Tubs.

The cultivation of aquatic plants in tubs makes it possible for any one to try his skill with them. Of course he need not expect to be able to grow the rarer sorts of nymphaea, but he can succeed with many beautiful varieties of water lily and other plants of that class. A half barrel is not very attractive in itself, but its lack of beauty may be concealed by the plants, or it may be sunk its depth in the earth. When it contains a fine specimen of some aquatic plant we will forget all about its lack of grace. When preparing for these plants put in rich black mud from the bed of streams or muck from swamps to the depth of a foot; then plant your roots in it and fill with water. Add enough water from time to time to make up for that which is lost by evaporation and give the tub a sunny place in the yard or garden. If you want to grow more plants than one tub will accommodate, it is a good plan to take four, five, six, or as many as you may decide on, and have them sunk in the ground close together, so that the general effect will be something like that which a large tank would give. A better plan, though a more expensive one to carry out, is to have a tank constructed of heavy planks. These should be securely bolted at the ends and the joints made tight by white lead in the grooves.

Ironmonger.

The word "ironmonger" has as curious an origin as any other word in the English language. It means literally an eater of iron and came to its present use in this way. There was once a law that forbade buying fish to sell again, and the fish hawkers, who still carried on their trade in spite of this law, were facetiously termed fish eaters or fishmongers, for, to evade the law, their large purchases of fish were said to be for their own consumption. Gradually the term monger was applied to other trades, as cheesemonger, until at last it came to mean any middle man, as distinguished from a manufacturer, and so was applied to the dealer in hardware.—London Graphic.

Why He Was Elected.

A manufacturer in the north of England expected to be beaten at the polls by his own employees, with whom he was extremely unpopular. To his surprise he was returned. His puzzled agent sought for an explanation. "How is it," he asked one of the workmen, "you voted for your master when you all have such a bad opinion of him?" "Well, you see, mon, we voted for 'm so he cud put hisself away in parliament in London. We don't want 'im 'ere!"

Eye Photographs.

An image impressed upon the retina of the eye remains there an appreciable time. This is the reason why a torch swung rapidly seems to be a circular flame. The sensibility of the retina is indifferent at different times of the day. Every one has noticed how on waking in the morning and looking at the bright window, then closing the eyes, he will observe an impression or phantom of the window for an appreciable time after his eyes are closed.

Some Old Men.

"After all, you know," said Mr. Oldbeau, "a man is only as old as he feels"—

"Yes," said Miss Pepprey, "but some old men make the mistake of thinking they are as young as they think they feel."—Philadelphia Press.

The Drawback.

"How do you like being civilized?" asked the philanthropist.

"Well," answered the simple child of nature, "civilization is great for the mind, but it is mighty hard on the digestion."—Washington Star.

Ability doth hit the mark where presumption overshooteth and diffidence falleth short.—Cusa.

THE FRILLED LIZARD.

It Carries an Umbrella and Has a Fighting Tail.

The frilled lizard is found in Australian woods, being tolerably abundant in north Queensland and the Kimberley district of western Australia. It lives on beetles such as are found on the tree barks. It is about three feet long, measured from head to tail point. What makes it remarkable consists of two things—its hurried walk and its fighting anger.

It carries a sort of natural umbrella top about its neck, which it elevates suddenly with an alarming effect even to ordinary lizard killing dogs, scaring them as an umbrella opened in the face of a charging bull; hence it is called the frilled lizard. Its teeth are not of much use as a defense against a vigorous animal, but when it fights it uses its long, lithe tail in a way to bring long bruises on one's hands—In fact, could it be properly trained, it might serve as an automatic switch, which, like the magic rub-a-dub-dub stick, would at the word administer a thrashing to the disobedient child.

From the scientific point of view the creature's peculiar method of ambulation is most interesting, because it presents an absurdly grotesque appearance at such times, more especially from the rear. It walks bipedally or on two feet, like a bird, and so much does it resemble a bird in its walk that it seems to be the connecting link between the ancestors of birds and the lizards of today.

HANGED TO MUSIC.

Doomed Man Sang "I Want to Be an Angel" With the Crowd.

"In the early days of Wyoming when there were but a few churches and many infractions of law, a man of the name of Barstow, who never knew fear and was a devout Christian, was elected to the office of sheriff," said a citizen of that state. "Soon after Barstow entered upon the duties of his office a man was convicted for a capital crime.

"The fact that there was no minister within reach preyed upon the mind of the sheriff, who undertook to supply the lack by holding an hour's Bible reading in the condemned man's cell and praying with him. As the time for the hanging approached Barstow became possessed with the fear that he had not acquitted himself of the spiritual responsibility devolving upon him and devised a programme that was new and unique. After the victim of the law's mandate was placed upon the platform and everything was in readiness the sheriff prayed long and fervently. Then he called for some one to start a hymn, and a man near the platform began the only one he know, 'I Want to Be an Angel,' in which the prisoner joined.

"As the last verse was sung the sheriff busied himself adjusting the noose, and immediately upon its conclusion the trap was sprung."

Geography Set to Music.

"I don't know," said a Bangor man the other day, "what their methods of teaching are in the schools these days, but I was surprised not long ago when talking to a youngster to find that he couldn't tell how many counties there were in the state of Maine, nor could he name them all without looking up the information in his geography. He was a bright boy, too, and I wondered. When I went to school we learned the names of the sixteen counties to the tune of 'Yankee Doodle,' and to this day I have never forgotten how the class sounded singing the useful little jingle. It went this way:

"Sixteen counties in the state—
Cumberland and Franklin,
Piscataquis and Somerset,
Aroostook, Androscoggin,
Sagadahoc and Kennebec,
Lincoln, Knox and Hancock,
Waldo, Washington and York,
Oxford and Penobscot."

—Lewiston Journal.

Diminutive Aztecs.

The feminine direct descendants of the famous Aztecs are tiny creatures, exquisitely formed and refined in feature. They carry the head with the upbearing grace of the full blooded Indian; their skins are not red, but a clear, smooth copper color that shines like gold in the sun; their hair is coarse and black as ebony, and they are decorated with bright feathers and gay ornaments. These women make the most wonderful pottery that comes to us from Mexico, for they have kept the old Aztec forms and decorations in their art, and they also weave wonderful baskets and do exquisite embroidery.

Order.

Order is a lovely nymph, the child of beauty and wisdom; her attendants are comfort, neatness and activity; her abode is the valley of happiness; she is always to be found when sought for, and never appears so lovely as when compared with her opponent, disorder. —Johnson.

Teaching the Teacher.

Mother (whose children have had an education superior to her own, to her small daughter, whom she is in the act of smacking)—I'll learn you not to contradict me! Small Daughter (between her sobs)—Teach, mother, teach.—Punch.

Relations Became Strained.

Mrs. Ambish—I often tell my husband I wish he had more "get up and get" about him. Mrs. Jellers—Indeed? I've often heard that he gets up and gets his own breakfast.—Chicago Tribune.

A lazy man is as useless as a dead man and takes up more room.—Hubbard.

THE LOVERS' CANDLES.

An Old Courtship Custom That Still Prevails In Poland.

A quaint old superstition is to this day held in Poland to the effect that two lighted candles set afloat on the river by two lovers will by their conduct foretell if the course of true love will run smooth or otherwise.

The "lovers' candles" are launched at a very pretty water fete that takes place every summer on that part of the Vistula which runs through Poland. It commences at sunset. The river is thronged with a procession of little boats containing masked ladies and gentlemen. Each person carries two wreaths and two candles, the latter representing the person carrying them and the object of his or her affections. They are lighted, fixed firmly in the center of the wreaths and laid side by side in the water. Should they float down the river close together it is a sign that their lives should be united. Should they drift away from each other it is a sign that the lovers will be parted, and should they only drift asunder for a little way and farther on come together again it is a sign that the loved ones will only be parted for a time and all come right in the end. There is much method and order about the arrangement of this procession. The boats glide along in rows, so many abreast, and after the first row have proved their wreaths they move away to the sides and the others come forward in succession. The river is well illuminated, and a large concourse of people assembles to watch the proceedings. The scene is a charming one and reminds one more of fairyland than of anything else.

MATELESS PIGEONS.

Curious Provision of Nature to End Their Solitude.

"Pigeons are monogamous," said a raiser of those birds for market, "and the female lays but two eggs. One of these is always the egg from which a male is hatched, and the other incloses the future female. If by any accident a cock pigeon loses its mate or a hen pigeon becomes widowed the sympathies of the entire cot go out to the afflicted brother or sister. If it should so happen that a cock should lose his mate and a hen hers, so that they are both mateless at the same time, the afflicted pair soon forget their grief in a new life partnership, and all is serene.

"But if there is a widower in the cot and no convenient widow for him to take to mate, or if there is a widow for whom no widower pigeon is on hand, something must be done to fill the vacancy. Upon the first hen pigeon to nest after the vacancy occurs falls the important duty. If she hasn't hatched her eggs yet she promptly dumps one of the two out of the nest. She never makes a mistake in evicting the right one. If a widow is to be provided for, the hen throws out the egg containing her future daughter; if a widower is pining for a mate she disposes of the son egg. If she has hatched her egg when a demand is made for her sacrifice she ceases feeding the youngster who will be superfluous and starves it to death. Pigeons grow fast, and, squabhood over, the lone product of that nest becomes mate to the bereaved member of the flock."

Sunday Observance.

Scene, Scotch farmhouse; time, Sunday morning.

Tourist (to farmer's wife)—Can you let me have a glass of milk, please?

Milk is produced and consumed.

Tourist (taking some coppers from his pocket)—A penny, I suppose.

Farmer's Wife—Mon, dae ye no think same o' yersel' tae be buyin' goods on the Sawbath?

Tourist (repocketing the coppers)—Oh, well, there's no harm done. I'm sure I'm much obliged. But won't you have the money for it?

Farmer's Wife—Na, na; I'll no tak' less than saxpence for breakin' the Sawbath!—Leeds Murcury.

Washington and Harvard.

Washington received from Harvard college the honorary degree of doctor of laws. The distinction was voted by the president and fellows of the college at the meeting at Watertown April 3, 1776, "as an expression of the gratitude of this college for his eminent services in the cause of his country and to their society." The signers were President Samuel Langdon, Nathaniel Appleton, John Winthrop, Andrew Eliot, Samuel Cooper and John Wadsworth.

Didn't Know.

There are some persons who cannot take a joke, but Sniggins is not one of them. A "friend" acquainted with Sniggins' frequent changes of abode asked him which he thought was the cheaper—to move or to pay rent.

"I can't tell you, my dear boy," replied Sniggins. "I have always moved." —London Telegraph.

Aids to Happiness.

Cultivate the habit of detecting the possibilities for good in things and people; also the habit of letting people know how much you like them. It makes the world a pleasant place.—Woman's Life.

His Scheme.

Creditor—Can't you pay me something on account of that bill you owe me? Debtor—How much do you want? Creditor—I'd like enough to meet the fees of a lawyer to sue you for the balance.

Barks.

The class in natural history, being asked the difference between a dog and a tree, the head boy answered, "A tree is covered with bark, while a dog seem to be lined with it."

VARIETIES OF CRAMPS.

Curious Afflictions of Men In Various Walks of Life.

One of the curious consequences of the modern division of labor is the cramp that attacks those who constantly use their hands in one particular manner.

Writing cramp was the first to appear, being quite unknown until the introduction of steel pens. It affects men far oftener than the fair sex, and, singularly, those who suffer are not literary men, but copyists. It is almost incurable, and even when the left hand is used the cramp very soon crosses over to it.

Musicians of every kind are attacked. Among pianists it is chiefly ladies ambitious to become professionals who are the victims. Violent pain, weakness and fatigue of the arm make playing an impossibility. Violinists are affected both in the fingers of the left hand and the hand that holds the bow. Clarinet players get cramps of the tongue, and flute players get cramp in the larynx.

Telegraphers suffer very often, and they call it "loss of the grip." Tailors get cramps in legs as well as hands. Smiths and carpenters get what is called "hammer cramp," resulting from the enormous number of blows struck. It is estimated that a forger of knives and scissors strikes 28,000 blows every day.

Drivers get cramps in the hand, especially in the case of those who break in hard mouthed horses. Cigarmakers, watchmakers, photographers, auctioneers, sawyers, billiard players, dentists, turners, stampers, weavers, painters, money counters and ballet dancers—all suffer from their own peculiar cramps and often so severely that they have to exchange their employment for some other.

CRIMINAL BEES.

Honey Gatherers That Have Very Loose Moral Ideas.

Almost every form and variety of human crime is to be found among animals. Cases of theft are noticed among bees. Buchner in his "Psychic Life of Animals" speaks of thievish bees which, in order to save themselves the trouble of working, attack well stocked hives in masses, kill the sentinels and the inhabitants, rob the hives and carry off the provisions. After repeated enterprises of this description they acquire a taste for robbery and violence. They recruit whole companies, which get more and more numerous, and finally they form regular colonies of brigand bees.

But it is a still more curious fact that these brigand bees can be produced artificially by giving working bees a mixture of honey and brandy to drink. The bees soon acquire a taste for this beverage, which has the same disastrous effects upon them as upon men. They become ill disposed and irritable and lose all desire to work, and finally, when they begin to feel hungry, they attack and plunder the well supplied hives.

There is one variety of bees—the sphecodes—which live exclusively upon plunder.

How to Rest.

To understand how to rest is of more importance than to know how to work. The latter can be learned easily. The former it takes years to learn, and some people never learn the art of resting. It is simply a change of scenes and activities. Loafing may not be resting; sleeping is not always resting; sitting down for days, with nothing to do, is not restful. A change is needed to bring into play a different set of faculties and to turn the life into a new channel. The man who works hard finds his best rest in playing hard; the man who is burdened with care finds relief in something that is active, yet free from responsibility. Above all, keep good natured and don't abuse your best friend, the stomach.

Hopping From World to World.

Few children reach the age of eight years without having worked out a cosmology of their own and their own system of metaphysics. A group of youngsters of that mature age were going home from school the other day when one began to instruct the others what to do in case of a certain crisis. "When the end of the world comes do you know what you want to do?" asked the manikin. "Well, you want to give a little jump like this. The world will slip out from under you, and you'll light on the one a-followin' it and be all right." Then the youngsters began practicing the sort of jump that was necessary to give them immortality.—Kansas City Times.

Algebra.

The science of algebra is said to have been the invention of Mohammed of Buziana about 850 A. D. The science was introduced into Spain by the Moors. The first treatise on the subject in any European language is believed to have been that by Luca Paccoli in 1494. The first English algebra was written by Robert Recorde, teacher of mathematics, at Cambridge, about 1557. He was the first to use the sign of equality.

In the Frozen North.

"I suppose the native chiefs set elaborate tables."

"Yes," said the eminent arctic explorer guardedly; "they usually put on a good deal of dog."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Innocence.

He—Has she been married long? She—No, but she still thinks that her husband eats cloves because he likes them.—San Francisco Call.

There's nothing but what's bearable as long as a man can work.—Eliot.

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