Supervisors' Notice of Appointment
—OF—
ELECTION OFFICIALS

REGISTRARS

J. FRANK SHAHAN, Dem.
PAUL C. PRICE, Rep.,

S. HARRY TODD, Dem.
THEODORE DEMPSEY, Rep.,

CHARLES S. HAGUE, Dem.,
LOUIS C. PRICE, Rep.,

JOSEPH W. HOWARD, Dem.,
RALPH GEARY, Rep.,

OWEN S. DODSON, Dem.,
GEORGE B. RASIN, Rep.,

HARVEY B. MOORE, Dem.,
RAY CREW, Rep.,

JOHN E. BARNES, Dem.,
CHAS. N. SATTERFIELD, Rep.,

WILLIAM T. HICKS, Dem.,
M. WILBUR THOMAS, Rep.,

WILLIAM F. MALIN, Dem.,
JOHN C. DAVIS, Rep.,

JOHN C. WILSON, Dem.,
WILLIAM E. LEARY, Rep.,

NEAL WILSON, Dem.,
ABNER BRYDEN, Rep.,

ARCHIBALD RAMAGE, Dem.,
HARRY P. JONES, Rep.,

W. RAY STARTT, Dem.,
JOHN T. M. VICKERS, Rep.

JUDGES

First District, First Precinct
James D. Moore, Rep.
Second Precinct
James W. Mulford, Dem.
L. Irving Atwell, Rep.
Second District, First Precinct
William S. Hurlock, Dem.
James A. Nickerson, Rep.
Second Precinct
rles W. Hague, Dem.
W. Atwell, Rep.
Third District, First Precinct
Tarbutton, Dem.
T. Cornelius, Rep.
Second Precinct
Crew, Dem.
T. Willis, Rep.
h District, First Precinct
Burk, Dem.
Smith, Rep.
First Precinct N
G. Wroth, Dem.
Baxter, Rep.
Second Precinct
L. Fowler, Dem.
dore Jewell, Rep.
th District, First Precinct
T. Taylor, Dem.
ard Wilson, Rep.
Second Precinct
J. Bryden, Rep.
Sixth District
Skirven, Dem.
gg, Rep.
Seventh District
. Maslin. Dem.
er, Rep.

CLERKS

First District, First Precinct
Walter Kulley, Dem.
S. A. Price, Rep.
Second Precinct
Robert L. Fogwell, Dem.
Chester A. Davis, Rep.
Second District, First Precinct
Raymond Sutton, Dem.
H. Frank Willis, Rep.
Second Precinct
Walter H. Davis, Dem.
Merritt Willis, Rep.
Third District, First Precinct
W. T. Porter, Dem.
Ralph T. Williams, Rep.
Second Precinct
B. Scott Stokes, Dem.
Samuel W. Unruh, Rep.
Fourth District, First Precinct
Joseph N. Wheatley, Dem.
Don T. Falls, Rep.
First Precinct N
J. Edgar Pennington, Dem.
Owen C. Smith, Rep.
Second Precinct
John Speicher, Rep.
Fifth District, First Precinct
Thomas H. Rich, Dem.
Walter H. Coleman, Rep.
Second Precinct
John Newcomb, Dem.
John H. Bryden, Rep.
Sixth District
William H. Barnes, Dem.
H. Raymond Jones, Rep.
Seventh District
Herbert Walbert, Dem.
Philip V. Kratzer, Rep.

C. FRANK CROW, Prest.
J. HYDIE THOMPSON,
THOMAS W. TREW,
Supervisors of Elections.
Charles J. Reiche, Clerk.

CORRUPT PRACTICES ACT

CHAPTER 122, ACTS OF 1908

171. The following persons shall be guilty of corrupt practices and shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of this act: Every person, who shall, directly or indirectly, by himself or by another give or offer or promise to any person any money, gift, advantage, preferment, entertainment, aid, emolument, or any valuable thing whatever, for the purpose of inducing or procuring any person to vote, or refrain from voting, for or against any person, or for or against any measure or proposition at any election or primary election or political convention or session of the General Assembly of Maryland or either House thereof. Every person who shall, directly or indirectly receive, accept, request or solicit from any person, candidate, committee, association, organization or corporation, any money, gift, advantage, preferment, aid, emolument or any valuable thing whatsoever, for the purpose of inducing or procuring any person to vote, or refrain from voting for or against any person, or for or against any measure or proposition at any election or primary election or political convention. Every person who in consideration of any money, gift, preferment, aid, emolument, or any valuable thing whatsoever paid, received, accepted or promised to the advantage of himesif or any other person, shall vote, or refrain from voting, for or against any person, or for or against any measure at any such election, caucus or primary election or political convention. Every person who shall, directly or indirectly, pay, give, contribute or promise any money or other valuable thing, to defray, or towards defraying the costs or expense of any campaign or election, to any person, committee, company, club, organization, or ass[illegible] other than to a treasurer [illegible]gent; but this sub-section [illegible]h shall not apply to c[illegible]paid for membership in [illegible] poli-tical club if all money expended by such club for or in connection with the costs or expenses of any campaign or election shall be passed out by it only through a treasurer or political agent, as provided in this Act, or to any expenses for postage, telephoning, telegrams, stationery, printing, expressage or traveling and board incurred by any candidate for office or for nomination thereto so far as they are permitted by this Act. Every person who shall, directly or indirectly, by himself or through another person, make a payment or promise of payment, to a treasurer or political agent in any other name than his own; and every treasurer or political agent, who shall knowingly receive a payment or promise of payment, and enter the same or cause the same to be entered in his accounts in any other name than that of the person by whom such payment or promise of payment is made. Every person who being an employer pays his employes the salary or wages due in "pay envelopes" upon which there is written or printed, or in which there is enclosed any political motto, device or argument containing threats, express or implied, intended or calculated to influence the political opinions or actions of such employes, or within ninety days of any election or primary puts, or otherwise exhibits, in the establishments or place where his employes are engaged in labor, any hand bill or placard containing any threat notice or information that if any particular ticket or candidate is elected or defeated, work in his place or establishment will cease in whole or in part or his establishment be closed up, or the wages of his employes be reduced other threats expressed or implied, intended or calculated to influence the political opinions or actions or his employes. Every person, who, before, during or after election or primary election, by himself or by any other person, either directly or indirectly, gives or provides or pays, wholly or in part, the expenses of giving or providing any meat, drink, entertainment or provisions to or for any person, for the purpose of influencing that person or any other person, to give or refrain from giving his vote at the election or primary election, or to influence his vote in any other way therein, or on account of his having voted or refrained from voting, or being about to vote or refrain from voting, and every elector who accepts the same, or any of the same, for any of the purposes aforesaid. Every person who shall be guilty of any corrupt practices as aforesaid shall be fined not less than three hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned for one year, or both, and shall be ineligible to any public office or public employment for a period of four years from and after the time of the commission of such offense.

J. THOMAS HADAWAY,
A-21-2t Sheriff.

INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS

1. To vote. Enter room, step up to guard rail, give name and registered residence to the Judges. Wait until your name is found upon the registers, then get ballot from the judge in charge of the ballots. See that he has written your name and number on the coupon attached to the ballot and his own name or initials on the back of the ballot itself.

2. Upon receiving your ballot retire to one of the booths or compartments and prepare your ballot by marking with an indelible pencil after the name of every person, or persons for whom you wish to vote, in the square provided thereof, a cross-mark, for example (X); and in case of a question submitted to a vote of the people, by marking likewise in the appropriate square a cross-mark (X) after the answer you desire to give. You should be careful to make no mark on the ballot other than the cross-marks within the squares.

If you wish to vote for some one whose name is not printed on the official ballot you can write the name of such person in the blank space on the ballot provided for that purpose and place the cross-mark opposite such name in the blank space provided therefor.

3. In marking the ballot you may take with you into the polling place any written or printed memorandum or paper to assist you in preparing your ballot, except a facsimile of the ballot to be voted. You must prepare and deposit your ballot without undue delay. Before coming from behind the curtain in front of your compartment you must fold your ballot in the same way as it was folded when you received it, so that the marks which you have made upon it shall be entirely concealed. You then hand your folded ballot to the judge at the ballot box, give him your name and registered address and wait until he tears off the coupon containing your name and number, and strings it, and deposits your ballot in the ballot box. You must then leave the polling room and can not again go behind the guard rail during the day.

4. A voter must not go in any compartment occupied by another or converse with any other voter while engaged in a compartment, nor can any voter occupy a compartment more than seven minutes if others are waiting.

5. You must not take any ballot outside the guard rail. If you spoil a ballot you must deliver the spoiled ballot to the judge in charge of the ballots and receive another from him. If you spoil three ballots you lose your vote.

6. A voter who is physically disabled from marking his or her ballot must make affidavit to that effect, if he or she desires assistance. The two polling clerks, after such affidavit has been made, can accompany him or her into one of the compartments and there mark his or her ballot as he or she instructs them, marking only the names of the candidates whom he or she shall name. The clerks are not allowed to read the ballot to him or her.

7. Any voter who shall allow his or her ballot to be seen by any person with the apparent intention of letting it be known how he or she is about to vote; or who shall place any distinguishing mark upon his or her ballot, or who shall make a false statement as to his or her inability to mark his or her ballot, or who shall interfere or attempt to interfere with any voter when inside the enclosed space in the polling room, or when marking his or her ballot, or who shall endeavor to induce any voter before voting to show how he or she marks or has marked his or her ballot, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ($5.00) dollars nor more than one hundred ($100.00) dollars, or by imprisonment in jail for a period not exceeding sixty (60) days, or by both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the Court.

H.B.Rote and wife have purchased from Mrs. Lee G. Holleman the dwelling property which he now occupies on High street. Price private.

Supervisors' Notice
—OF—
Election

NOTICE is hereby given that a General Election will be held in the several Election Districts or Precincts of Kent County, between the hours of 8 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock in the evening, on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1923,

The places wherein such Election upon the date aforemention will be held in the respective districts or precincts are as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT
First Precinct
At Bailey's Hotel, Millington.
Second Precinct
At Davis Bros., Galena.

SECOND DISTDICT
First Precinct
At R. C. Young's Store, Kennedyville.
Second Precinct
At D. C. Kelly's Store, Kennedyville.

THIRD DISTRICT
First Precinct
At B. F. Rash's, Worton Station.
Second Precinct
At Howard Turner's Ice Cream Parlor, Betterton

FOURTH DISTRICT
First Precinct
At Court House, Chestertown.
First Precinct, N
At Percy B. Hollis' Office in Kent News Building.
Second Precinct
At H. Kaplin's.

FIFTH DISTRICT
First Precinct
At Rock Hall Council No. 149.
Second Precinct
At Samuel Burgess' Carriage Shop, Edesville.

SIXTH DISTRICT
At Walter B. Barnes' Store Room, Fairlee.

SEVENTH DISTRICT
Mrs. T. R. Starr's, formerly the Scoone Store Room, Pomona.

Said Election to be held for the purpose of voting for public officers, as follows:

One person to be Governor of Maryland.

One person to be Attorney General of Maryland.

One person for Comptroller of Maryland.

One person for Clerk of the Court of Appeals of Maryland.

One person for Associate Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit of Maryland.

One person to represent Kent county in the Senate of Maryland.

Two persons to represent Kent county in the House of Delegates of Maryland.

One person for State's Attorney of Kent county.

One person for Treasurer of Kent county.

One person for Sheriff of Kent conuty.

Two persons for County Commissioners of Kent county.

Three persons for Judges of the Orphans' Court of Kent county.

Also to vote upon the proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of Maryland, which amendment is as follows:

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the State Authorized by Chapter 281, Acts of 1922

Whereas, At the January Session of the General Assembly of Maryland, held in the year 1922, an Act was passed proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State by adding a new Section to Article 4 thereof, to follow Section 31 of said Article 4 and to be known as Section 31A, and which said Act is known as Chapter 281 of the Acts of 1922, and is in the words and figures following:

CHAPTER 281

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of Maryland by adding a new Section to Article 4.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, three-fifths of all the members of both Houses concurring, that the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Maryland, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof, as hereinafter provided, the same shall stand as an additional section to Article 4 of said Constitution, to follow Section 31, and to be known as Section 31A.

31A. In addition to the authority granted to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore by the preceding Section to pay to each of the Judges of the Supreme Bench the annual sum of five hundred dollars, authority is hereby given to said Mayor and City Council to pay to each of said Judges such further annual sum as an addition to their respective salaries as the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore shall from time to time deem right and proper, provided, that any such sum being once granted shall not be diminished during the continuance of such Judge in office.

Section 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the said foregoing Section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, shall be, at the next general election for members of the General Assembly to be held in this State, submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in Article 14 of the Constitution of this State; and at the said general election the vote on said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words "For the Constitutional Amendment," and "Against the Constitutional Amendment," so that the voter may elect; and immediately after said election due return shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by said 14th Article of the Constitution.

Approved April 13th, 1922.

Now, Therefore, I, Albert C. Ritchie, Governor of Maryland, in pursuance of the directions contained in Section 1 of Article 14 of the Constitution of Maryland, do hereby order and direct that this Proclamation, containing a full, true and correct copy of the text of said Chapter 281 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland of 1922, be published in at least two newspapers in each of the counties of the State where so many may be published and where not more than one may be published then in that newspaper, and in 3 newspapers published in the City of Baltimore, one of which shall be published in the German language, once a week for at least three months next preceding the election to be held in the State of Maryland on Tuesday, November 6th, 1923, at which election the said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State shall be submitted, in the form and manner prescribed by the General Assembly, to the legal and qualified voters of the State for their adoption or rejection.

(The Great Seal of Maryland.) Given Under My Hand and the Great Seal of Maryland. Done at the City of Annapolis this 2nd day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three.

(The Great Seal of Maryland.)
By the Governor:
ALBERT C. RITCHIE.
PHILIP B. PERLMAN,
Secretary of State.

The Return Judges shall make their return before twelve (12) o'clock noon, of the second day after election, that is to say, before noon Thursday following Monday of the Election in the manner prescribed by law, to the Clerk of the Circuit Court, to the County Commissioners, to the Board of Supervisors of Election and to the Register of Wills of the County aforesaid.

C. FRANK CROW, Prest.
J. HYDIE THOMPSON,
THOMAS W. TREW,
Supervisors of Elections.
Charles J. Reiche, Clerk.

CONCEALED WEAPONS ON ELECTION DAY

The following Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January session of 1874 and approved April 6, 1874, is published for the information of the public:

AN ACT

To prevent carrying of guns, pistols, dirks, dirk-knives, razors, billies, or bludgeons by any person in Kent, Queen Annes or Montomery counties on the day of election in said counties:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this Act it shall not be lawful for any person in Kent, Queen Annes and Montgomery counties to carry on the day of election, secretly or otherwise, any gun, pistol, dirk, dirk-knife, razor, billy, or bludgeon, and any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof before any justice of the Peace, in either of said counties, shall be fined not less than five nor more than twenty dollars, and on refusal to pay said fine shall be committed by Justice of the Peace to the jail of the county until the same is paid.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That the fines collected under this Act shall be paid by the officers collecting the same to the School Commissioners of the county where offense shall have been commited for school purposes.

SEC. 8. And be it enacted, That any constable of either of said counties or the sheriff thereof, who shall refuse to arrest any person violating any provision of this Act, upon information of said offense, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before the Circuit Court of the county shall be fined not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars and forthwith be discharged from office.

J. THOMAS HADAWAY,
A-21-2t Sheriff.

FORBIDDING THE SALE OF OR GIVING AWAY LIQUOR ON ELECTION DAY

For the information of all persons concerned, the following Act of the Legislature, passed March 24th, 1895, is published:

AN ACT

Prohibiting the sale of Spirituous or Fermented Liquors in the counties or the State on the day of Election.

SECTION 1. Be is enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, that it shall not be lawful for the keeper of any hotel, tavern, store, drinking establishment, or any other place where liquor is sold, or any person or persons, directly or indirectly, of any kind, on the day of election hereinafter to be held in the several counties of the State.

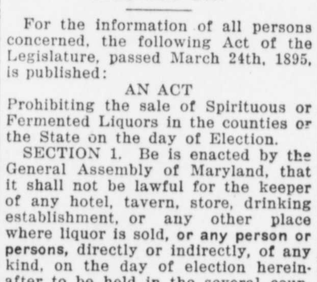
SECTION 2. And be it enacted, That any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be liable to indictment by the Grand Jury of the county where such offense is committed, and shall, upon conviction before any judge of any of the Circuit Courts of the State, he find a sum not less than fifty dollars for each and every offense; one-half the fine is paid to the informer and the other half to the County Commissioners for the use of the public roads.

Article 33 of the Code of Public General Laws, as amended by the Acts of 1900 and 1901, says:

Whoever, during the hours of registration, or revision of registration, or during the hours of election or canvas of votes or of making returns thereof in any precinct, shall bring, take, order or send into, shall or attempt to bring or take or send into any place of registration or of election any distilled or spiritous liquors, wine ale or beer, or, shall at any such time or place drink or partake of such liquors, shall upon conviction thereof be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than $100.

J. THOMAS HADAWAY,
A-21-2t Sheriff.

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TALKS to MOTHERS about THEIR BABIES



By DR. J. H. MASON KNOX, JR.,
Chief, Bureau of Child Hygiene, Maryland State Department of Health.

THE RUNABOUT

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MUCH that has been said in the foregoing talks has concerned the mother and the baby under 1 year of age.

This is the period of greatest danger to the child's life and it is proper that attention primarily should be directed to the baby. From infancy the young child gradually enters another period, the so-called "runabout" or preschool period, from 2 to 6, which is fraught with dangers of its own. At this time he begins to walk, to talk and to lead a more or less independent existence. It is natural under these conditions that the mother's care should be somewhat relaxed.

As a rule there is much less attention paid to his food, his clothing and to his habits. Often he is allowed to eat the general diet of the family and between meals to forage at will. He may slip away in cold weather from the family vigilance, improperly shod and clothed, and the consequent cough and cold developed may continue all winter.

Infectious Diseases.

AT this age period the number of infectious diseases increases rapidly and a proportion of them leave the child seriously handicapped.

The most deadly infections of the preschool period are measles, whooping cough and tuberculosis. The dreaded diptheria and scarlet fever kill fewer. In addition to these fatalities there is a much larger group of children who are permanently damaged by these and other diseases. These cases are seen in all dispensaries and doctors' offices, in homes for cripples and in children's hospitals. Many of them begin their years of schooling permanently damaged.

We can reckon the dead accurately. We have no method of estimating the number of these handicapped children. The result of the physical examinations conducted during the war by the draft boards in this country amazed our people. Roughly about one-third of all the candidates examined were declared unfit for military service because of physical defect. Many of these defects were not serious to life, most of them could have been corrected in early childhood.

This is a serious reflection upon the community conscience in matters of public health. We must understand that the child for the first five years of life is an organism so tender, so easily broken, so easily damaged that it needs all the care that first-class intelligence can give it. The problem is to reach the individual child, to know how long he sleeps, what he eats, whether he has fever, what diseases he has had, whether he is housed in an overcrowded room, whether he is normal in his glands, bones, joints, skin and senses, whether he shows the healthiness of good nature or the by-products of bad care.

Healthy Children.

WE must no longer be satisfied if a child is not killed by bad feeding, bad nursing or bad housing, but should think more of the positive conditions of life necessary to keep healthy children always healthy.

We must help parents to a knowledge of the food, clothes, environment, rest, exercise and play the "runabout" requires and in the establishment of good health habits for the child.

The crying need of changing our present *laissez faire* indifferent attitude is clearly shown in the examination of any large group of school children. In going over the children of several primary schools in Maryland 98 per cent. of them were found to have one or more physical defects, some of these greatly interfering with their health and progress and most of them unnecessary.

In an examination of 3,125 pre-school children in Gary, Ind., only 149, or 4.8 per cent., were found to be free from physical defects.

An analysis of these handicaps was as follows:

	Pct.		Pct.
Vision	36.1	Heart	2
Mouth	66.9	Lungs	1
Decayed teeth	64.7	Bones and muscles	41.9
Nasopharynx	69	Mentality	1
Enlarged glands	29.1	Average number of defects	42
Skin	10		
Ears	9		

The lesson from these results which threaten the health and happiness of such a large proportion of our child population is that every "runabout" child should grow up under medical supervision. He should be examined at regular intervals, at least once a year, and parents should cooperate in carrying out the physicians' advice. In cases where there is no family physician the community should furnish this oversight and the public health nurse working under a doctor's direction should assist the parents in removing these physical handicaps and in surrounding the "runabout" child with proper sanitary influence.

Diet.

THE "runabout" child needs but little addition to the dietary already suggested for the second year. The principal meal should be at midday and there should be no eating between meals except for a light lunch in the interval between breakfast and dinner or dinner and supper.

Rest.

A YOUNG child needs a rest during the day even if it does not sleep. The relaxation in lying down for an hour is helpful. He does not store up enough energy during the night to carry him through an active unbroken day. With many nervous malnutritic children the one thing needed is a daytime rest.

Clothing.

THE clothing should be simple and light in weight and permit freedom of movement to every part of the body. The young child should not be made to consider his clothing in his hours of freedom. The child's shoes should be fitted on a last which conforms to the natural shape of the foot. Fashion must not alter a shape already determined by nature. The soles of the shoes must be thick enough to protect the foot from the chill, damp ground. Rubber overshoes are needed when the ground is wet, muddy or snowy. Many a cold in the head has been contracted through cold, wet feet.

Play.

PLAYING is as natural as breathing to a young child. Play, however, can be used or abused. It affords not only a means of exercise but, perhaps, the best field for discipline and training. It should never be permitted to the point of real fatigue.

Teeth.

DENTISTS now agree that the care of the first teeth is of the first importance. Neglect of the milk teeth leads to faulty later dentation and to early decay of the permanent set. The teeth of the young children should be inspected at regular intervals by the dentist and all small cavaties filled. The teeth should be brushed with a soft brush at least twice a day.

The ideal to be striven for in Maryland is that healthy children be born from healthy parents, and that through intelligent home care, assisted by medical and, when needed, nursing advice, these children should be properly guarded through this neglected runabout age and delivered unhandicapped to the school authorities for their education. We are still far from this goal.

TALKS to MOTHERS about THEIR BABIES



By DR. J. H. MASON KNOX, JR.,
Chief, Bureau of Child Hygiene, Maryland State Department of Health.

DRESS

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THE dress of the waiting mother is not an unimportant subject. Clothes properly planned add much to her comfort and enable her to go about feeling much less conspicuous than would otherwise be the case.

Of course, the object to be obtained is that the body should be kept warm, the circulation even, and the sweat glands active. Clothing, therefore, should be evenly distributed, adapted to the season and climate. Maternity clothing so-called is now made both comfortable and pleasing and is inconspicuous. Satisfactory patterns are easily available. The Public Health nurse can advise as to details.

IN GENERAL, it is better to have the waist and skirt fastened together so that the weight of the clothes comes from the shoulders. This also applies to underwear, and it is advisable to wear union suits. There should be no binding at either abdomen or breast. After the third or fourth month, ordinary corsets are distinctly harmful and must be discarded or substituted for by special corsets made of soft material and so arranged as to support the enlarging abdomen.

ATTENTION must also be given to the shoes

High, narrow heels which throw the weight of the body forward bring undue pressure on the lower abdomen, and should be discarded. Shoes that are well fitting, sufficiently large and comfortable for the feet, which are usually somewhat swollen at this time, should be worn. Especially should the heels be low.

Garters should be discarded because they tend to impede circulation and increase the tendency to varicose veins.

Subscription to the Transcript $1.50

HUMAN LIFE MERELY JEST

Mexican Authorities Place Rescue of Cattle Far Above the Salvation of the King of Animals.

In Mexico there is no law by which damages can be recovered for the loss of human life. But in the case of cattle it is different, remarks the Birmingham Age-Herald. The Mexican law takes cognizance of cattle. When they are lost their value can be recovered, a singular distinction from the statutes of our neighbor to the south, though that is due perhaps to the fact that the court dockets there would be too hopelessly crowded if lives of human beings could be sued over. This legal anomaly was brought out in an investigation just concluded at Mexicali, Lower California, as to the wreckage of the steamer Topolobampo in the Gulf of California last November, when about 100 human lives were lost.

If the cargo had been live stock instead of cotton pickers of the poorest Mexican class, the federal authorities ruled, there would have been damages. But with the only difference of opinion at the hearing being on the number of lives lost, a tragic tale of the sea was told. When the high tides in the Gulf of California fall abruptly, the Colorado river, forced back by the waters of the gulf sometimes for 40 miles, rushes down with immeasurable force, and ships that were, are not. That is what happened to the Topolobampo, with its 80 or 100 Mexicans unaccounted for on land or sea.

LANDMARKS THAT MAKE CITY

Occasionally Townsmen Don't Realize Just What Has Been the Attraction That Brings Visitors.

No town finds out how many shrines and landmarks it has until some one installs a rubberneck wagon. It ought to be quite a revelation for many of its inhabitants to ride about in the sightseeing vehicles of their own town; sometimes, as instructive as visiting the museums of local historical societies.

Visitors in their expressed desire for the local sights, always betray unerringly what the city is most famed for. It doesn't much matter what is most important to the tourist.

Salem, Mass., has long since discovered that the shadow of the witches is "over it all," and has resignedly erected billboards at its main gateways welcoming the motorists to "The Witch City," and Fredericktown, Md., although maintaining stoutly the flimsiness of the Barbara Frietsche legend, is willing to humor the visitors about it.

Whatever makes a town noted abroad, it is best to make the most of, for the world will have it so. "Sights" are what popular imagination or association make such, and nobody discovers this with greater swiftness than the genial guide who daily narrates to eager listeners all the facts and traditions he can gather about them.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Pinchbeck.

To a notorious resident of Lond[illegible] we owe the word "pinchbeck." T[illegible] person, Pinchbeck by name, lived[illegible] ward the close of the Eighteenth [illegible]tury in the vicinity of the Strand[illegible] manufactured a compound metal [illegible] had some of the glitter of gold [illegible] was readily distinguishable fro[illegible] precious metal by its lesser w[illegible] and other palpable differences.

Consequently Pinchbeck's nam[illegible] eventually applied to shams, c[illegible] feits and spurious things.

As a noun it was, and still[illegible] plied to an alloy of copper [illegible] formerly much used in the [illegible] ture of inexpensive jewelry. [illegible] loy, though it presented the [illegible] ance of gold, was a cheap s[illegible]stance. —Chicago Journal.

Big Irrigation Plan.

A great irrigation project, which is of interest because it is located in the heart of the dark continent, has been recently completed. It is known as the Lake Mentz conservation works, and is located along the lower reaches of Sunday's river. It is second only to the great Assuan dam in Egypt in size and importance. The new dam is 150 [illegible] high and the length of the top is [illegible] feet. It impounds 25,700,000,000 [illegible]lons of water and submerges [illegible] acres of land. It means the reclamation of a great deal of land which will be used for agricultural and stock raising purposes.

Myths Were Explanations of [illegible]

Mythology grew up hundreds of years ago, when [illegible]tions of the world were in [illegible] fancy, in answer to many [illegible] which men could not explain. [illegible] were no works of astronomy [illegible] plain that the sunrise is not [illegible] ing of the sun, but is caused [illegible] turning of the earth on its [illegible] was nothing to show that [illegible] of winter after summer [illegible] effect of natural causes, and [illegible] work of some malignant power. [illegible] were no works on geology to tell of [illegible] the slow upbuilding of the world [illegible] through thousands and hundreds of thousands of years. All these were natural questions to the inquiring minds of the primitive peoples, so they made up answers and wo[illegible] some of the most beautiful [illegible] fancies the world has ev[illegible]

First American Ta[illegible]

In 1630 the first tanne[illegible] was built in Virginia. [illegible] was established a few [illegible] Lynn, Mass. The tanning [illegible] well represented among [illegible] tlers of Massachusetts, [illegible] corded that no fewer th[illegible] had come over to the [illegible] fore 1650. Their labors [illegible] demand. Skins accumu[illegible] ly that in 1640 it was [illegible] to pass a law "that e[illegible] skin should be dried bef[illegible] and sent where they [illegible] and dressed." The ta[illegible] also received encourage[illegible] out the colonies by m[illegible] bidding the exportation [illegible] leather. Tanneries flou[illegible] where, and by 1810 the [illegible] put was worth 20 milli[illegible]

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