NOLAND

It Didn't Just Happen

That these extraordinary values are available—we've been planning an event of this kind for some time. Primarily, it's AN UNLOADING SALE. Manufacturers as well as retailers have not realized on expected orders this season, consequently prices have gone to smash. Extraordinary sacrifices have been made—big losses taken. We have picked up some "snaps"; added some unloading specials of our own. Result: Rousing, irresistible bargains for next week.

Mothers will be quick to grasp this Opportunity—

CHILDREN'S GINGHAM DRESSES

That Are Worth up to $2.00—in this sale for 75c and $1.25

Of plain colored chambrays and checked ginghams; all the newest and most becoming juvenile styles with sash; sizes 6 to 14 years.

GIRLS' MIDDY BLOUSES

Of White Lonsdale Jean; blue or red collar; regular $1.25 vales for only 88c

CHILDREN'S MUSLIN DRAWERS

Hemstitched hem and pin tucks above—sizes 2 to 12 years. Special 25c

GINGHAM DRESSES (Regular and Extra Sizes to 54)

Misses and juniors as well as the woman can find just the wanted dress in this lot at a big saving. Made of splendid quality checked ginghams in nearly twenty different styles; all well made and cut full. A marvelous value at only $2.95

A great saving in two and three-burner OIL STOVES and Ovens at the startling low price of $16.00. A HOME RUN on Rugs and Floor Coverings to close.

NOLAND

Opposite Lyceum Theatre

H. SACHS & SON

Leaders in Ladies' and Men's Wear

The latest styles in Ladies' and Misses' Slip-over Sweaters, with short and long sleeves, in all the latest shades ..... $ 2.50

Just received a full line of the latest shades in silver-glow wool, per ball 25c

Ladies' Voile and Organdy Dresses, all sizes, value up to $12.00 ..... 6.95

Ladies' and Misses' Dress Skirts, Garbadine wash Satin and Silk Poplin. Values up to $5.50 ..... 2.95

Men's and Young Men's All Wool Suits, in blue, brown grey worstered and tweeds. Value up to $25.00 ..... 16.95

Boys' Suits with two pair pants, suitable for school wear, all sizes from 8 to 17. Value up to $10.00 ..... 6.95

Men's All Wool Pants, including blue serge. Values up to $7.00 ..... 4.45

H. SACHS & SON

LEADERS IN LADIES AND MEN'S WEAR

Chestertown - - - - Maryland

For Economical Transportation

Chevrolet Motor Company

ANNOUNCES

NEW PRICES

EFFECTIVE AUGUST 1, 1922

PASSENGER MODELS

Model Superior Roadster	$510.00
Model Superior Touring	$525.00
Model Superior Utility Coupe	$680.00
Model Superior Four-Passenger Coupe	$840.00
Model Superior Sedan	$860.00
Model FB Roadster	$865.00
Model FB Touring	$885.00
Model FB Coupe	$1325.00
Model FB Sedan	$1395.00

COMMERCIAL MODELS

Model Superior Chassis	$425.00
Model Superior Light Delivery	$510.00
Model G Truck Chassis	$650.00
Model T Truck Chassis	$1095.00

ALL PRICES F. O. B., FLINT, MICHIGAN.
ALL MODELS FULLY EQUIPPED

CLARENCE NEWSOME.

DEALER

KTON, MARYLAND

Pho e, Still Pond 25-M

PROCLAMATION

Proposing Amendments to the Constitution of the State, 1922

WHEREAS, at the January Session of the General Assembly of Maryland, held in the year 1922, five Acts were passed, proposing additions and amendments to the Constitution of the State, to-wit: Chapter 7, proposing an amendment to Section 2 of Article 3, title, "Legislative Department"; Chapter 20, proposing an amendment to Section 4 of Article 3, title, "Legislative Department"; Chapter 141, proposing an amendment to Section 1 of Article 6, title "Treasury Department"; Chapter 227, proposing an additional Article to the Constitution, to be known as Article XVII thereof, title, "Quadrennial Elections"; and Chapter 275, proposing an amendment to Section 10 of Article 15, title, "Miscellaneous"; and which said five Acts are in the words and figures following:

CHAPTER 7.

AN ACT to propose an amendment to Section 2 of Article III, of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, title "Legislative Department," increasing the number of legislative districts of Baltimore City, and providing for the submission of said amendment to the qualified voters of the State of Maryland for adoption or rejection:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, three-fifths of all the members of each of the two House concurring, that the following Section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to Section 2 of Article III of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, title "Legislative Department," the same if adopted by the legally qualified voters of the State, as herein provided, to become Section 2 of Article III of the Constitution of the State of Maryland.

2. The City of Baltimore shall be divided into six legislative districts as near as may be of equal population and of contiguous territory, and each of said legislative districts of Baltimore City, as they may from time to time be laid out, in accordance with the provisions hereof, and each county in the State, shall be entitled to one Senator, who shall be elected by the qualified voters of the said legislative districts of Baltimore City and of the counties of the State, respectively, and shall serve for four years from the date of his election, subject to the classification of Senators hereafter provided for.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That said aforegoing section, hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, shall be at the next general election for Members of the House of Representatives of Congress held in this State submitted to the legal and qualified voters of the State for adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in Article XIV of the Constitution of this State, and at the said general election the vote on the said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be printed the words "For the Constitutional Amendment" and "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as now provided by law, and immediately after said election due returns shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by said Fourteenth Article of the Constitution, and further proceedings had in accordance with said Article Fourteen.

Approved March 1, 1922.

ARTICLE 20.

AN ACT to propose an amendment to Section 4 of Article III of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, title "Legislative Department," regulating the representation of the City of Baltimore in the House of Delegates; and providing for the submission of said amendment to the qualified voters of the State for adoption or rejection.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, three-fifths of all the members of each of the two Houses concurring, that the following Section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to Section 4 of Article III of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, title "Legislative Department," the same if adopted by the legally qualified voters of the State, as herein provided, to become Section 4 of Article III of the Constitution of the State of Maryland.

4. As soon as may be, after the taking and publishing of the National Census of 1900, or after the enumeration of the population of this State, under the authority thereof, there shall be an apportionment of representation in the House of Delegates, to be made on the following basis, to wit: Each of the several counties of the State, having a population of eighteen thousand souls or less, shall be entitled to two delegates; and every county having a population of over eighteen thousand and less than twenty-eight thousand souls, shall be entitled to three delegates; and every county having a population of twenty-eight thousand and less than forty thousand souls, shall be entitled to four delegates; and every county having a population of forty thousand and less than fifty-five thousand souls, shall be entitled to five delegates; and every county having a population of fifty-five thousand souls and upwards shall be entitled to six delegates and no more; and each of the six legislative districts of the City of Baltimore shall be entitled to the number of delegates to which the largest county shall or may be entitled under the aforegoing apportionment, and the General Assembly shall have the power to provide by law, from time to time, for altering and changing the boundaries of the existing legislative districts of the City of Baltimore, so as to make them as near as may be of equal population; but said district shall always consist of contiguous territory. In case the General Assembly, at the regular session of nineteen hundred and twenty-two, fails to fix the boundaries of the six legislative districts of the City of Baltimore, the Board of Supervisors of Elections of said city shall fix the boundaries of the six legislative districts, subject to the limitations contained herein, and shall give adequate notice of the same; and the boundaries so fixed shall remain until altered or changed by the General Assembly.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That said aforegoing section, hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, shall be at the next general election for Members of the House of Representatives of Congress held in this State submitted to the legal and qualified voters of the State for adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in Article XIV of the Constitution of this State, and at the said general election the vote on the said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be printed the words "For the Constitutional Amendment" and "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as now provided by law, and immediately after said election due returns shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by said Fourteenth Article of the Constitution, and further proceedings had in accordance with said Article Fourteen.

Approved March 1, 1922.

CHAPTER 141.

AN ACT to propose an amendment to Section 1 of Article 6, title "Treasury Department," of the Constitution of Maryland, prescribing the salary of the Comptroller and the terms of office of the Comptroller and the Treasurer; and providing for the submission of said amendment to the qualified voters of the State for adoption or rejection.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, three-fifths of all the members of each of the two Houses concurring, that the following be and the same hereby is proposed as an amendment to Section 1 of Article 6, title "Treasury Department," of the Constitution of Maryland, the same if adopted by the legally qualified voters of the State, as herein provided, to become Section 1 of Article 6 of the Constitution.

Section 1. There shall be a Treasury Department, consisting of a Comptroller chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at each general election at which the Governor is chosen, who shall receive such salary as may be fixed by law; and a Treasurer, to be appointed by the two Houses of the Legislature, at each regular session thereof, in which begins the term of the Governor, on joint ballot, who shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars; and the terms of office of the said Comptroller and Treasurer shall be for four years, and until their successors shall qualify; and neither of the said officers shall be allowed, or receive any fees, commissions or perquisites of any kind in addition to his salary for the performance of any duty or services whatsoever. In case of a vacancy in either of the offices by death or otherwise, the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall fill such vacancy by appointment, to continue until another election or a choice by the Legislature, as the case may be, and until the qualification of the successor. The Comptroller and the Treasurer shall keep their offices at the seat of government, and shall take such oath, and enter into such bonds for the faithful discharge of their duties as are now, or may hereafter be prescribed by law.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said aforegoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, shall at the next ensuing general election for members of Congress, to be held in this State on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two, be submitted to the legal and qualified voters of the State for their adoption or rejection in conformity with the directions contained in Article XIV of the Constitution of this State, and at the said election the vote on the said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be printed the words "For the Constitutional Amendment" "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as now provided by law, and immediately after said election due returns shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendments and further proceedings had in accordance with Article 14 of the Constitution.

Approved April 13, 1922.

CHAPTER 227.

AN ACT to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Maryland by adding thereto a new Article to be numbered "Article XVII," entitled "Quadrennial Elections," the same providing that all State officers, except judges and all county officers elected by qualified voters shall be elected in every fourth year for terms of four years; and adjusting terms of State and county appointive officers; and providing that all provisoins of the Constitution inconsistent with the provisions of this Article be repealed to the extent of such inconsistency; and providing for the submission of said amendment to the qualified voters of the State for adoption or rejection.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, three-fifths of all the members of the two Houses concurring. That the following new Article to be numbered "Article XVII," title "Quadrennial Elections," be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Maryland. The same if adopted by the legally qualified voters of the State, as herein provided, to become a part of said Constitution, and to be numbered and titled as aforesaid.

ARTICLE XVII.

Quadrennial Elections.

Section 1. All State officers elected by qualified voters (except judges of the Circuit Court of the several circuits, the member of the Court of Appeals from Baltimore City, and members of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City), and all county officers elected by qualified voters, shall hold office for terms of four years, and until their successors shall qualify.

Section 2. Elections by qualified voters for State and county officers shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, in the year nineteen hundred and twenty-six, and on the same day in every fourth year thereafter.

Section 3. Members of the House of Delegates and all other State and county officers elected by the qualified voters at the election to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, in the year nineteen hundred and twenty-three for terms of office heretofore fixed by law at two years, shall hold office for terms of three years; the Governor, Attorney General, members of the State Senate and all other State and county officers elected by the qualified voters at the election to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, in the year nineteen hundred and twenty-three, for terms of office heretofore fixed by law at four years, shall hold office for terms of three years; Registers of Wills, Clerks of Court and all other State and county officers elected by qualified voters at the election to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, in the year nineteen hundred and twenty-three, for terms of office heretofore fixed by law at six years, shall hold office for terms of three years; and all such State and county officers elected by qualified voters thereafter shall hold office for terms of four years.

Section 4. All officers to be appointed by the Governor under existing provisions of law in the year nineteen hundred and twenty-four for terms of office heretofore fixed by law at two years, shall hold office for terms of three years; all officers so appointed for terms of office heretofore fixed by law at four years, shall hold office for terms of three years; all officers so appointed for terms of office heretofore fixed by law at six years, shall hold office for terms of five years, and thereafter appointments by the Governor shall be for the terms heretofore fixed by law, unless otherwise duly changed by law. All officers appointed by County Commissioners after the election to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, nineteen hundred and twenty-three, for terms of office of two, four or six years, shall hold office for terms of three years, and thereafter appointment by the County Commissioners shall be for terms of four years, unless otherwise duly changed by law.

Section 5. The terms of all State and county officers heretofore elected by qualified voters, and whose successors would not be elected until the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, nineteen hundred and twenty-five, shall be increased by one year, and their successors shall be elected for the regular term at the election to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, nineteen hundred and twenty-six. The terms of all State and county officers, heretofore elected by qualified voters, and whose successors would not be elected until the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, nineteen hundred and twenty-seven, shall remain unchanged; their successors shall be elected for a term of three years at the elections to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, nineteen hundred and twenty-six, but shall not take office until the expiration of the full term for which their predecessors have been elected; and their successors shall be elected for the regular term at the election to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, nineteen hundred and thirty. Nothing herein shall affect the terms of any judge of the Circuit Court of the several circuits, the member of the Court of Appeals from Baltimore City or any member of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City; if the term of any such judge shall expire in a year in which no election for members of the General Assembly is held, the Governor shall appoint a person duly qualified to fill said office, who shall hold the same until the next general election for members of the General Assembly, when a successor shall be elected for the term elsewhere provided. The terms of all State and county officers heretofore appointed for terms which will not expire until during the year nineteen hundred and twenty-five, nineteen hundred and twenty-six, nineteen hundred and twenty-seven or nineteen hundred and twenty-eight shall be reduced by one year, and their successors shall be appointed for the terms now provided by law in the years nineteen hundred and twenty-four, nineteen hundred and twenty-five, nineteen hundred and twenty-six or nineteen hundred and twenty-seven, respectively. In the event that the term of any officer appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate shall expire in the year nineteen hundred and twenty-five or twenty-six, the Governor shall have power to appoint a successor, who shall serve for the full term subject to confirmation by the Senate at the regular session to be held under this Article in the year nineteen hundred and twenty-seven.

Section 6. The General Assembly shall meet on the first Wednesday of January, nineteen hundred and twenty-four, for a regular session, and shall not meet again for a regular session until the first Wednesday of January, nineteen hundred and twenty-seven, and the General Assembly shall meet on the same day in every second year thereafter and at no other time, unless convened by proclamation of the Governor.

Section 7. The term of the Treasurer elected by the General Assembly at the regular session of nineteen hundred and twenty-four shall be three years. Thereafter the term shall be the same as elsewhere provided.

Section 8. The terms of the Members of the Board of Supervisors of Elections of Baltimore City and of the several counties shall commence on the first Monday of June next ensuing their appointment.

Section 9. The vote to be held under the provisions of Section 2 of Article XIV of the Constitution for the purpose of taking the sense of the people in regard to calling a Constitutional Convention shall be held at the general election in the year nineteen hundred and thirty, and every twenty years thereafter.

Section 10. The Governor shall submit three budgets to the General Assembly at the regular session of nineteen hundred and twenty-four, in accordance with the provisions of Section 52 of Article III of the Constitution, for the three fiscal years beginning October first, nineteen hundred and twenty-four, and ending September thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty-seven and two budgets to the General Assembly at the regular session of nineteen hundred and twenty-seven, and thereafter as now provided by said section.

Section 11. The purpose of this Article is to reduce the number of elections, by providing that all State and county elections shall be held only in every fourth year, and at the time now provided by law for holding congressional elections; and to bring the terms of appointive officers into harmony with the changes affected in the time of the beginning of the terms of elective officers; and the administrative and judicial officers of the State shall construe the provisions of this Article so as to effectuate that purpose. For the purpose of this Article only the word "officers" shall be construed to include those holding positions and other places of employment in the State and county governments whose terms are fixed by law, but it shall not include any appointments made by the Board of Public Works, nor appointments by the Governor for terms of three years.

Section 12. The General Assembly, at the regular session in the year nineteen hundred and twenty-four, shall make such changes in the primary and general election laws, and otherwise, as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Article. There shall be no election for State or county officers in the year nineteen hundred and twenty-five.

Section 13. In the event of any inconsistency between the provisions of this Article and any of the other provisions of the Constitution, the provisions of this Article shall prevail, and all other provisions shall be repealed or abrogated to the extent of such inconsistency.

Section 2. And be it further enacted by the authoity aforesaid, That said aforegoing section, hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution shall be at the next general election for Members of the House of Representatives of Congress held in this State submitted to the legal and qualified voters of the State for adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in Article XIV of the Constitution of this State, and at the said general election the vote on the said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be printed the following synopsis of said amendment under the caption of

"CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT PROVIDING FOR FEWER ELECTIONS."

"This amendment provides that all State officers, except judges, and all county officers elected by qualified voters shall be elected in every fourth year for terms of four years beginning with the election in November, nineteen hundred and twenty-six. The terms of State and county officers to be elected in nineteen hundred and twenty-three are reduced to three years, and the terms of other elective officers are increased or reduced, as necessary, so that their successors may be elected in nineteen hundred and twenty-six. Terms of officers appointed by the Governor and by County Commissioners are adjusted in harmony with the terms of the officials by whom they are appointed. The General Assembly shall meet in nineteen hundred and twenty-four for a regular session, and again in nineteen hundred and twenty-seven, and every two years thereafter. Other provisions of the Constitution and of the Laws are adjusted to harmonize with the above changes"; and the words "For Fewer Elections Amendment" and "Against Fewer Elections Amendment," as now provided by law, and immediately after said election due returns shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by said Fourteenth Article of the Constitution, and further proceedings had in accordance with said Article Fourteen.

Approved April 13, 1922.

CHAPTER 275.

AN ACT to propose an amendment to Section 10 of Article XV of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, title "Miscellaneous," providing that words or phrases used in creating public offices and positions shall be construed to include the feminine gender; and providing for the submission of said amendment to the qualified voters of the State for adoption or rejection.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland (three-fifths of all the members of each of the two Houses concurring), That the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to Section 10 of Article XV of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, title "Miscellaneous," the same if adopted by the legally qualified voters of the State, as herein provided, to become Section 10 of Article XV of the Constitution of the State of Maryland.

Section 10. Any officer elected or appointed in pursuance of the provisions of this Constitution, may qualify, either according to the existing provisions of law in relation to officers under the present Constitution, or before the Governor of the State, or before the Clerk of any Court of Record in any part of the State; but in case an officer shall qualify out of the County in which he resides, an official copy of his oath shall be filed and recorded in the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court of the County in which he may reside, or in the Clerk's office of the Superior Court of the City of Baltimore, if he shall reside therein. All words or phrases, used in creating public offices and positions under the Constitution and laws of this State, which denote the masculine gender shall be construed to include the feminine gender, unless the contrary intention is specifically expressed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That said aforegoing section, hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, shall be at the next general election for Members of the House of Representatives of Congress held in this State submitted to the legal and qualified voters of the State for adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in Article XIV of the Constitution of this State, and at the said general election the vote on the said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be printed the words "For the Constitutional Amendment" and "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as now provided by law, and immediately after said election due returns shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by said Fourteenth Article of the Constitution, and further proceedings had in accordance with said Article Fourteen.

Approved April 13, 1922.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, ALBERT C. RITCHIE, GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND, in pursuance of the direction 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 Chapters 7, 20, 141, 227 and 275 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 three 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 7th, 1922, at which said election the said proposed amendments 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.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND AND THE GREAT SEAL OF MARYLAND. Done at the City of Annapolis, this 25th day of July, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-two.

ALBERT C. RITCHIE,
By the Governor;
PHILIP B. PERLMAN,
Secretary of State.

PAID UP CAPITAL $100,000

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References—Merchants & Mechanics First National Bank. All commercial agencies

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OUR DEBT TO THE CAVE MAN

Tribute to Him by William James One of Most Eloquent Passages in Literature.

One of the most eloquent passages in American literature is William James' tribute to the cave man, says the Detroit News. He wrote: "Bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh, are these half-brutish prehistoric brothers. Girdled about with the immense darkness of this mysterious universe even as we are, they were born, and died, suffered and struggled. Given over to fearful crime and passion, plunged in the blackest ignorance, preyed upon by hideous and grotesque delusions yet steadfastly serving the profoundest of ideals in their fixed faith that existence in any form is better than non-existence, they ever rescued triumphantly from the jaws of ever-imminent destruction the torch of life which, thanks to them, now lights the world for us.

"How small indeed seem individual distinctions when we look back on these overwhelming numbers of human beings panting and straining under the pressure of that vital want. And how inessential in the eyes of God must be the small surplus of the individual's merit, swamped as it is in the vast ocean of the common merit of mankind dumbly and undauntingly doing the fundamental duty and living the heroic life. We grow humble and reverent as we contemplate the prodigious spectacle."

OMENS OF ANCIENT ROMANS

How They Observed Birds and Cut Up Animals to Find Out "the Signs."

The ancient Romans believed in signs. When they wanted to know whether to do this thing or that, they tried to find out "the signs." Some persons looked at birds flying over head. Others cut up animals, to see what "signs" were inside.

Perhaps most interesting of all was the custom of keeping certain chickens and calling them sacred. If someone wanted to know if a plan would succeed, he tried to feed the chickens. If they ate heartily, it was a good sign. If they refused to eat, the plan was probably given up.

When a Roman died, food and drink were placed beside his body in the tomb. Animals were sacrificed, and milk or wine was thrown on the ground. This was repeated every year. If the relatives forgot, the soul was supposed to become evil and to bring bad luck.

Animals were sacrificed in honor of the gods, as well as for the spirits of men. Pigs, oxen, and sheep were the creatures most often killed. Flour and salt were sprinkled over each animal, its head was covered with cloths, and then the priest raised a large knife or an ax for the death-dealing blow. Prayers were said by those looking on. The bones and fat were placed on the altar and burned.

Dictionary Long Time In Making.

For three centuries some of the foremost literary men of France have been working at a book that is not yet completed, nor, presumably, ever will be. They are the forty "immortals" of the French academy, and the book is their French dictionary. The French academy, says the Mentor magazine, was founded early in the Seventeenth century by a group of young men who wished to purify and embellish the language. They undertook to publish a dictionary, a rhetoric, and a grammar. In 1694 the dictionary was published, but the first part of it was then already out of date, and needed revision. And, so it has gone ever since. Members are elected for life. They seek entrance and must visit each of the thirty-nine members in turn when seeking admission.

Mesopotamia Still Picturesque.

Mesopotamia, land of the Garden of Eden and Mt. Ararat, is just as much a picturesque region as when Cain and Abel were boys, but it is almost overshadowed by its historical setting, says a National Geographic society bulletin.

Along the Tigris river are boats which look more like tubs. They are made of wicker, from 5 to 10 feet in diameter, and are tarred to make them waterproof. They are called "goofas." Other water craft are rafts with blown-up goat skins attached to give them buoyancy.

This is a land of dates. There are date trees everywhere there are any trees at all. Every courtyard, the secluded scene of family life, has its date trees, and trees and cupolas form a quaint skyline.

The First Lesson.

"What is your attitude toward the unemployment situation?"

"One of hopeful expectancy," said Mr. Cobbles.

"How is that?"

"I believe when my boy has loafed a few months longer he'll quit admiring his college diploma, slam it down in the bottom of his trunk and go out to look for a regular job."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

His Plan.

"Them two kids of mine look so much alike," admitted an Arkansas father, indicating his twin sons, "that b'hung if I hain't got a notion to carve their initials on their shells, or do something that-a-way, so's I can tell tuther from which."—Kansas City Star.

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WATTS, AMPERES AND VOLTS

Terms Commonly Used by the Electrician Are Explained for the Layman.

The language of the electrician is Greek to most people. While he talks glibly of volts and amperes and watts, they know only that they have to pay an electric-light bill for so many units, and let it go at that, remarks a London Tit-Bits writer.

Though electricity is not a fluid, we can understand most of its terms by comparing it with water flowing through a pipe. If we turn a stream of water onto the paddles of a water-wheel, the work that the wheel will do depends upon two things—the amount of water delivered every second and the pressure of the stream. We measure the first in gallons and the second in pounds.

In the case of electricity, we measure the rate at which it flows in amperes and its pressure in volts. The work which it will do is found by multiplying amperes and volts together, which gives the answer in watts, or units of energy.

The board of trade unit is 1,000 watts, often called a kilowatt, while the electrical equivalent of one horse-power is 746 watts.

You will find the number of watts they require engraved on most electric lamps, and from this you can discover what they will cost to use. A 25-watt lamp will use one unit of 1,000 watts in 40 hours' burning; and if electricity costs tenpence a unit, the lamp will work out at a farthing an hour.

The ohm is another electrical measurement which can be understood by a comparison with water. Water flows easily through a large pipe, but if the pipe is narrow, only a small quantity can force its way through. What the pipe is to water, the wire is to electricity. The smaller the wire, the more difficult electricity will find it to pass, because the fine wire resists its flow. The electrician measures wires by their resistance in ohms.

LIGHTHOUSES MURDER BIRDS

Thousands of Feathered Migrants Perish Yearly, Death Toll Being Greatest in Fall.

Every spring lighthouses destroy many thousands of birds flying between their winter homes in the South and their summer homes in the North. The death toll is greater in the fall. Lighthouses stand every few miles along the 3,000 miles of Atlantic coast, but those especially destructive of birds are the lights on the Fowey Rocks and Sombrero Key at the south end of Florida. This is because of the character of their lights and their position.

Countless birds pass each year to and from Cuba, and these lights, at the top of high towers, are on much-traveled "migration routes." The light on Fowey Rocks is a fixed white light, which is curiously deadly to migrating birds. A flashing light frightens birds away, and a red light is avoided by them, but a steady white light looming up in the mist and darkness attracts many of the night-traveling birds. Generally they do not strike against the windward side of the glass of the light, but they fly around to the leeward side and wear themselves out fluttering in the bewildering rays.

A Fable of Russian Rubles.

Here is an incident of the regime of the soviet, says the New York Tribune. A certain inhabitant of Moscow who had succeeded in saving a few rubles decided to go into business, and so converted his fortune into 500 kilos of sugar, which he sold again. The operation was so good that he found himself in possession of several million rubles.

Again he bought sugar, but this time, though his capital had become tenfold, he could buy only 400 kilos, because meanwhile the price of this commodity had considerably increased. He sold it again, and his fortune reached hundreds of millions of rubles. This he once more invested in sugar, but got barely 300 kilos, the sale of which, however, considerably increased his fortune. Thus he continued to buy and sell, until one day, when he had hundreds of millions of soviet rubles, he could no longer buy more than one lump of sugar. Then he was compelled to pawn it to buy a rope and a nail with which to hang himself.

What Our Soldiers Protect.

In comparison between the national wealth of the United States and the number of soldiers now maintained in the regular army, each American soldier is charged with affording protection and national security to $1,755,597 of the $350,000,000,000 total of the national wealth. Likewise, each soldier is at present protecting 25 square miles of territory of the mainland and dependencies, and giving 848 of the people of the country security against foreign interference with their constitutional rights. All this at a cost of $3 per capita of population.

Roman Graves Found in Britain.

A stone coffin has been found by a Bath (England) resident. Whilst making his back garden he brought to light a full-grown skeleton at a depth of four feet. Further excavations resulted in the discovery of a stone coffin made from a hollowed-out block of Bath freestone, with a slab four inches thick forming the lid. It is a small coffin about four and one-half feet long, with a shaped head, and containing dust only. The site being near the main Roman road, it is probably of Roman origin.

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