Proclamation

WHEREAS, at the January Session of the General Assembly of Maryland, held in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four, two bills were passed, one proposing an amendment to Section 1 of Article 1 of the Constitution of the State, the other proposing an amendment to Section 34 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State, which said bills are in the words following, to wit:

CHAPTER 96.

AN ACT to amend Section 1 of Article 1 of the Constitution of this State and to provide for the submission of said amendment to the qualified voters of this 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 1 of Article 1 of the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof, as herein provided, it shall supersede and stand in the place and stead of Section 1 of said Article 1.

Section 1. All elections by the people shall be by ballot. Every male citizen of the United States, whether native born or naturalized, of the age of 21 years or upwards, who has resided in this State for one year and in the Legislative district of Baltimore city or in the county in which he may offer to vote for six months next preceding the election, and who moreover is duly registered as a qualified voter, as provided in this Article, shall be entitled to vote in the ward or election district in which he resides at all elections hereinafter to be held in this State: and in case any county or city shall be so divided as to form portions of different electoral districts for the election of Representatives in Congress, Senators, Delegates or other officers, then, to entitle a person to vote for such officer, he must have been a resident of that part of the county or city which shall form a part of the electoral district in which he offers to vote for six months next preceding the election, but a person who shall have acquired a residence in such county or city, entitling him to vote at any such election, shall be entitled to vote in the election district from which he removed until he shall have acquired a residence in the part of the county or city to which he has removed. Every such male citizen of the United States having the above-prescribed qualifications of age and residence shall be entitled to be registered so as to become a qualified votr if he be

First—A person able to read any section of the Constitution of this State submitted to him by the officers of registration and to give a reasonable explanation of the same; or if unable to read such section is able to understand and give explanation thereof when read to him by the registration officers; or

Second—A person who on the first day of January, 1869, or prior thereto, was entitled to vote under the laws of this State or of any other State of the United States wherein he then resided; or

Third—Any male lineal descendant of such last-mentioned person who may be twenty-one (21) years of age or over in the year 1906.

No person not thus qualified by coming under some one of the above descriptions shall be entitled to be registered as a qualified voter, nor be entitled to vote.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That the foregoing section hereby proposed as amendment to the Constitution of this State 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 direction contained in Article XIV of the Constitution, and at said election the vote on said proposed amendment shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words "For the Constitutional Amendment," or "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as the voters shall elect; and immediately after said election due returns shall be made to the Governor of the vote on said proposed amendment as directed by the said XIVth Article of the Constitution.

This is to certify that this engrossed document proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the State of Maryland, the original of which was passed by the Senate by yeas and nays, more than three-fifths of all members elected voting in the affirmative, on March 2, 1904.

SPENCER C. JONES,
President of the Senate.
ROBERT MOSS,
Secretary of the Senate.

This is to certify that this engrossed document proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the State of Maryland, the original of which was passed by the House of Delegates by yeas and nays, more than three-fifths of all the members elected voting in the affirmative, on March 10, 1904.

GEORGE Y. EVERHART,
Speaker of the House of Delegates.
BENJAMIN L. SMITH,
Chief Clerk.

CHAPTER 97.

AN ACT to amend Section 34 of Article 3 of the Constitution of this State.

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 section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof, as herein provided, it shall supersede and stand in the place and stead of Section 34 of Article 3 of said Constitution.

Section 34. No debt shall be hereafter contracted by the General Assembly unless such debt shall be authorized by a law providing for the collection of an annual tax or taxes sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to discharge the principal thereof within fifteen years from the time of contracting the same, and the taxes laid for this purpose shall not be repealed or applied to any other object until the said debt and interest thereon shall be fully discharged. The credit of the State shall not in any manner be given or loaned to, or in aid of any individual, association or corporation; nor shall the General Assembly have the power in any mode to involve the State in the construction of works of internal improvement, nor in granting any aid thereto which shall involve the faith or credit of the State; nor make any appropriation therefor, except in aid of the construction of works of internal improvement in the counties of St. Mary's, Charles and Calvert, which had no direct advantage from such works as have been heretofore aided by the State; and provided that such aid, advances or appropriations shall not exceed in the aggregate the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, and they shall not use or appropriate the proceeds of the internal improvement companies, or of the State tax now levied or which may hereafter be levied to pay off the public debt, to any other purpose until the interest and debt are fully paid, or the sinking fund shall be equal to the amount of the outstanding debt; but the General Assembly may, without laying a tax, borrow an amount never to exceed fifty thousand dollars to meet temporary deficiencies in the treasury, and may contract debts to any amount that may be necessary for the defense of the State.

But nothing in this section or in this Constitution contained shall deprive the General Assembly of the power to appropriate to the city of Baltimore and the several counties of the State out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum of money not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars each year, to be expended only in the construction and maintenance of public roads and highways under and in accordance with such regulations as the General Assembly may from time to time prescribe.

Section 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the aforegoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution shall be, at the next general election 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 shall be printed the words: "For Constitutional Amendment," and "Against Constitutional Amendment," as now prescribed by law, 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 fourteenth article of the Constitution.

This is to certify that this engrossed document proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the State of Maryland, the original of which was passed by the Senate by yeas and nays, more than three-fifths of all members elected voting in the affirmative, on March 3, 1904.

SPENCER C. JONES,
President of the Senate.
ROBERT MOSS,
Secretary of the Senate.

This is to certify that this engrossed document proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the State of Maryland, the original of which was passed by the House of Delegates by yeas and nays, more than three-fifths of all the members elected voting in the affirmative, on March 10, 1904.

GEORGE Y. EVERHART,
Speaker of the House of Delegates.
BENJAMIN L. SMITH,
Chief Clerk.

Now, Therefore, I, Edwin Warfield, Governor of the State of Maryland, in pursuance of the provisions of Section 1 of Article 14 of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, and of the mandate of the Court of Appeals of the State of Maryland, do hereby order and direct that a copy of each of said bills proposing said amendments to said Articles 1 and 3 of the Constitution of the State be published in at least two newspapers in each of the counties of the State, where so many may be published, and in any county where not more than one newspaper may be published, then in that newspaper, and in three newspapers in the city of Baltimore, one of which shall be in the German language, once a week for at least three months preceding the next general election, which said election will be held on the 7th day of November, 1905, at which election the said proposed amendments shall be submitted, in the form and manner prescribed by the General Assembly, to the legal and qualified voters of the State for adoption or rejection.

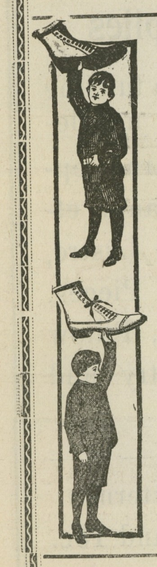
Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, at the City of Annapolis, this — day of July, 1905.

The Great Seal of Maryland.

EDWIN WARFIELD,
Governor of Maryland.

By the Governor:
OSWALD TILGHMAN,
Secretary of State.

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Don't let your Boy or Girl limp to School in an ill-fitting pair of Shoes.

Our RELIABLE SCHOOL SHOES are comfortable, stylish and will outwear the ordinary School Shoes.

Box Calf and Kid Uppers, stout heavy Soles, low and spring Heels, sensible shapes, all widths, Button and Lace.

For Girls

75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 to $2.00 according to size and quality.

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75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 to $2.00 according to size and quality.

There will be no School Shoe troubles in Your Family if you bring the Children here to be fitted.

W. A. CARROLL, Next Door to the Postoffice

THE MOTHER-IN-LAW

HER STRANGE POSITION AMONG MANY OF THE WORLD'S PEOPLES.

Races Where She Is Neither Permitted to Speak to Nor Look Upon the Husband of Her Daughter—Theories About This Queer Custom.

Among the Arawaks of South America it is unlawful for a young man to see the face of his mother-in-law. If they live in the same house a partition must be set up between them. If they go in the same boat she has to step in first, so as to keep her back turned on him. Rochefort says: "Among the Caribs all the women talk with whom they will, but the husband dare not converse with his wife's relatives except on extraordinary occasions."

In many parts of Australia a woman will not look at her daughter's husband at all hazards. She hides whenever he comes near her, going out of her way to avoid him, and if it is impossible she hides her face with her cloak. She would not mention his name for anything in the world. The Kaffir woman hides behind a bush and holds a shield to her face. She would far rather speak to a stranger than to her son-in-law.

Franklin, who gave much time to the studies of the North American Indian, assures us it is considered extremely improper for a woman to speak to her son-in-law, and when she has any important communication to make it is considered proper for her to turn her back on him and speak by means of a third person. The same law holds good among the Sioux and Dakotas, and if violated the offender is punished by having his garments torn from his back and thrown away. With the Omahas neither the father nor mother has anything to do with the son-in-law nor he with them. They will not look at one another or speak his name.

In his travels to Timbuctoo Caillies narrates that from the moment of betrothal the lover is careful not to see the father and mother of the bride. They avoid each other all the time. He says, "I tried in vain to discover the origin of the whimsical custom, but the only answer I could obtain was, 'It is our way.'"

This custom extends beyond the relations. If the lover is of a different camp he avoids all the inhabitants of the women's camp, except a few intimate friends whom he is permitted to visit. A little tent is generally set up for the son-in-law, and when he is obliged to cross the camp he covers his face. This custom exists among Indian tribes and extends far beyond.

In the tribes of New South Wales the young man, when courting a girl, avoids her mother as much as he can and grows more distant after he is married. With some Victorian tribes the estrangement is even greater—the mother and aunt as well may not look at the young man nor speak to him from betrothal to death. When they speak before each other they have to use a turn language. Under no condition would the young man dare to speak to his wife's mother.

Maclean, who studied this custom among the Zulus of Africa, says a daughter-in-law must cut herself off from her husband's relatives. She is not allowed even to pronounce their names mentally. This statement shows that in some countries the girl must ignore her husband's relatives as much as he does her mother, but this is less frequent.

In Asia among the Mongols and the Calmucks a woman dare not speak to her father-in-law nor sit down in his presence. Uallas in an interesting work on the Ostiaks of Siberia declares that a young married woman avoids her father-in-law whenever she can, especially during the early years of her married life. In the meanwhile the husband is not expected to see anything of his mother-in-law. If he meets ner by chance he hides.

In China, after the wedding day, a man never sees the face of his daughter-in-law. A similar custom exists in Borneo and the Fiji islands.

Some people consider it absolutely criminal for a young man even to give a stray glance to his mother-in-law, however good looking she is. They say that they must not look on her lest they go mad. It is the fashion with some tribes in central Africa to sit with bent knees in their presence and not to put their feet out. A Kongo proverb states: "My mother-in-law is angry with me, but what do I care? We do not eat from the same dish." Some men will speak to their mothers by marriage, but will not call them by name. This is true of the people of the Torres strait.

Many more instances might be mentioned, but these are enough to show that the position of the mother-in-law among many peoples is strange. The cause for it is not positively known. Sir John Lubbock feels that its origin lies in capture where a man really seized his wife. This aroused the indignation of the girl's parents, who resented his doings by treating him with great scorn. Gradually this capture was only make believe, but the mother-in-law still shows her disapproval by having nothing to do with her daughter's husband. Professor E. B. Taylor says it is an act of cutting. When a young man comes into a family he is ignored; he is at least not considered one of them. Both explanations may be true in part, but they do not tell the whole story. It is more likely that a feeling of rivalry and jealousy is at the bottom of it all.—Chicago Tribune.

The mirage can be seen nearly every day in the plains of lower Egypt and also to a limited extent in the plains of Hungary and southern France.

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TO MY MOTHER.

Translated From Heine.

BY CHARLES HOUSTON GOUDISS.

I left thee once in mad desire to find
The love for which my spirit yearned with pain;
At many a door I knocked and knocked in vain,
Craving love's alms, which none to grant in clined.
But laughing, treated me with cold disdain;
Yet still I wandered, eager in the quest,
Since no one gave the boon for which I pined.
Then, mother! turning to my home I went,
With weary steps and sorrw-numbing care,
And lo! my pain was last in sweet content,
For what I sought came to me unaware;
In the dear eyes that on thy son were bent,
All that I asked I found, for love was there.

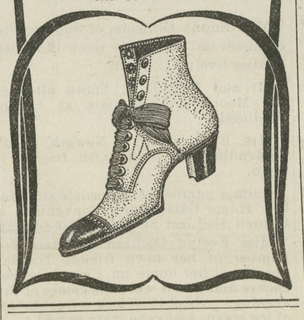
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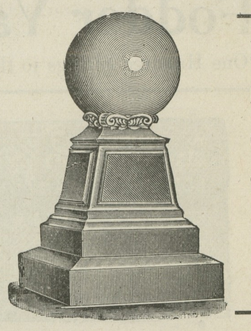
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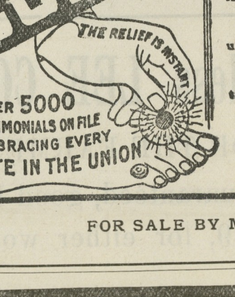


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Cornicide is better than anything I ever used. H. A. WUNDERLICH, Baltimore, Md.

I think Cornicide is the best thing I ever tried, can't wear shoes without it. MISS LIZZIE HIDLE, Rome, Ga.

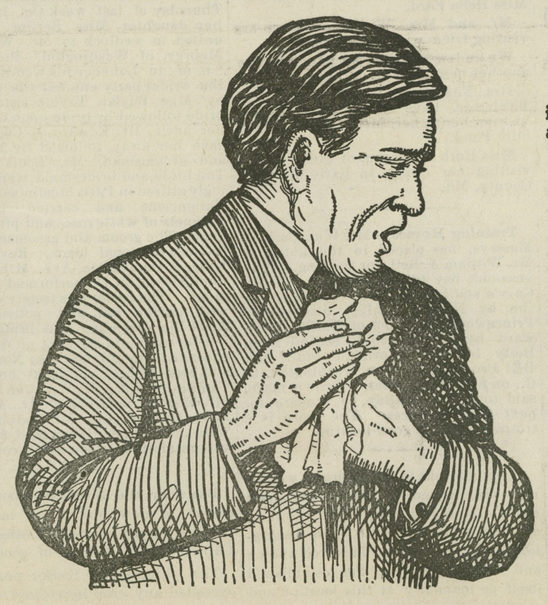
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