DENTON JOURNAL.

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Need Any Straw Hats?

Panamas, Milans, Porto Ricans, The Popular Low-Crowned Wide-Brimmed Sailors.

Underwear?

Light Weight Gauze, long or short sleeve shirts, Union Suits or Shirts and Drawers separate. Also B. V. D. Union Suits, the hot weather garment.

Neckties?

The new wide Batwing, Spring's latest offering in Neckwear. Also flowing end Four-in-Hands, made with the slip easy process on neck band.

LISTEN!

There's more STYLE and WORTH and VALUE in our CLOTHES at moderate prices than any other Clothier can give you at any price.

If you want really good Clothes without paying too much for them see our big line by all means.

$10.00---$25.00

J. L. EVERNGAM,
Denton, Maryland

Store closes every evening at 7 o'clock, except Saturday, when it closes at 11 o'clock.

Need Any Shoes?

W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 Oxfords for Men; black and tan. Walkover Shoes $4.00, $4.50 and $5.00; all the newest lasts are here. Ask to see the "Cordovan," that rich new shade of tan.

Shirts?

We sell the Eclipse Shirt exclusively. They fit like tailor-made shirts. The patterns are nobby and the colors absolutely fast.

Collars?

We carry the famous Corliss Coon Collars. You can get all the new styles here. Price, 2 for 25c.

A. E. MILLER'S
SUMMER SALE

We have just opened a stock of merchandise for the heated season at prices that will make you glad. An inspection of our line will convince you. Bring the children! They will be interested in our line of Summer Dresses, Middy Blouses, Hats, Stockings, Ribbons, Underwear. At prices that will save you money. We bought before the increase in price in the market, and it is our policy to give our customers the benefit of our forethought in buying.

Ladies' Palm Beach Cloth Skirts, made in very latest style, only $1.00.

Ladies' White Gabardine Dress Skirts, made in the latest style, only $1.00.

Ladies' fine quality Voile Waists, bought to sell for 85 cents each. Summer Sale price, 69 cents.

Ladies' White Silk Waists, with embroidered fronts, worth $1.25. Our price, 98 cents each.

NOTICE THIS PRICE ON BOOT EFFECT SILK STOCKINGS

Black Silk Boot Effect Stockings, only 25 cents a pair. We have them in tan, navy blue, and white. Better come in early if you are in need of them.

Fine Ingrain Silk Stockings for $1.00 a pair.

Children's Foot-Rest Stockings, in all sizes, from 10 cents to 25 cents a pair.

Children's Foot-Rest Socks, from 10 to 25 cents a pair.

Children's good quality Cambric Petticoats, 15 cts. each.

Boys' White Madras Blouses, good quality and well made, only 25 cents each.

Best quality Apron Gingham, only 8 cents per yard.

Try our Catalogue Brand of Muslin. It is making many friends. A soft, unfilled muslin. Only 10 cents per yard.

GREAT REDUCTIONS ON ALL HATS IN OUR MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

Pattern Hats reduced below cost. This is your opportunity to get a French Pattern Hat at next-to-nothing price.

Better not miss this opportunity to buy Toilet Paper at this price: 3 rolls of Toilet Paper for 10 cents.

Six bags of Tobacco for 25 cents.
One box of the best Laundry Starch for 4 cents.
One lb. of Santos Coffee, 20 cents.
10-quart Bucket for 10 cents.
Two Colonial style Table Tumblers for 5 cents.
Two-in-One Shoe Polish, 8 cents a box.
A regular 35 cent Broom for 25 cents.
Best Granulated Sugar, 8 cents a pound.

NO NEED TO ASK IF THE CANDY IS FRESH AT MILLER'S.

It is absolutely fresh, and the quality is the best that can be bought at the price. Remember, we are headquarters for Candy of Quality.

Country produce wanted.

A. E. MILLER,
Carter Block, Denton, Md.

Administrator's Sale
OF VALUABLE
Personal Property

Monday, June 5, 1916

at 10 o'clock a. m.

At the Home Farm of the late Bruce G. Stevens.

The undersigned, administrator of Bruce G. Stevens, deceased, pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, will sell, by public auction on the premises formerly occupied by said deceased, the following described property:

LIVE STOCK

One Bay Horse, Frank, 12 years old, good worker. One Brown Mare, 8 years old, good worker and driver, One Black Colt. One fine Jersey Cow, 7 years old. One fine Jersey Cow, 5 years old, calf by her side 5 weeks old on day of sale. One Jersey Cow, 12 years old, calf by her side 8 weeks old on day of sale. One Jersey Heifer, 2 years old, will be fresh about August 1st. One Yearling Heifer. This is an exceptionally fine lot of Jersey stock and anyone in need of cattle will do well to look them over. Five Shoats, weighing about 140 pounds each.

About 300 bushels of Corn on the cob. Three hundred bundles of good Blade Fodder.

Farming Implements

One York Carriage, 1 plush Lap-robe, 1 Horse Cart and Harness, 1 Dearborn, nearly new; 1 Corn Planter, nearly new; 1 Roller, nearly new; 1 Mower, 1 Hay Rake; 1 Corn Cutter, Cultivators, Plows, Harrows, Forks, Shovels, Single-trees and Hoes; 1 set double Wagon Harness, 1 set double Reins, 2 sets Carriage Harness, lot of Bridles, Collars and Plow Harness, 1 Grindstone, lot Peach Ladders and long Cedar Ladders; lot Tomato Baskets, Cantaloupe Carriers and Peach Boxes, about 500 feet Lumber; about 5 Cords Wood.

Household Goods

One ten-foot Extensioa Table, 1 eight-foot Extension Table, 8 Dining-room Chairs, 4 Rockers, 1 Arm Chair, 1 Hall Rack, 1 Writing Desk, 1 desk Chair, 1 marble top Stand, 1 Parlor Carpet, 1 Dining-room Carpet, Hall and Stair Carpeting, lot Rugs and Mattings, 3 Bed-room Suits, 1 Cot, lot of Bed Blankets, Comforts, Sheets, Towels, etc., 1 Feather Bed, lot of Pillows, 3 Mattresses, lot of Pictures, Dishes, Cooking Utensils, 1 Lard Press and Meat Stuffer, 1 Meat Grinder, 1 large Ham Boiler, 2 Airtight Stoves, 2 Coal Stoves, 1 Quick Meal Range, nearly new; Hams, Shoulders and Side Meat, 2 cans of Lard.

TERMS OF SALE

All sums of and under $10, cash on day of sale; on sums over $10 a credit of six months will be given, purchaser giving interest-bearing note with security to be approved by the undersigned.

H. EARLE SMITH,
WILLIAM J. RICKARDS, Administrator.
Attorney.
JAMES TEMPLE, Auctioneer.

Cow Peas for Sale.

I have some re-cleaned New Era Cow Peas for sale at $1.50 per bushel—sixty pounds to the bushel.

GEORGE HENNING,
Postoffice: Denton, Md.
Rural Route No. 1. (6-3-3t)

PUBLIC SALE
—OF A—
Valuable Farm

Owned by Joseph M. Brown, Situate Near Queen Anne Station

—THIS FARM CONTAINS—

388 Acres

of which 285 are arable, the remaining 103 Acres being in Timber, with an estimated value in salable Timber of $5,000.

The improvements consist of

Frame Dwelling

of Eight Rooms and Hall in good repair, with abundant shade, together with ample outbuildings, all in good repair. Fine Orchards of Apples, Peaches and Pears. The entire farm is fenced with American Wire. The land is in a high state of cultivation and very productive, being one of the best Dairy Farms on the Eastern Shore. This farm has a Meadow of 35 Acres, with never failing running stream of good water.

Location—The farm is within two miles of the Queen Anne Milk Cooling Station, 1½ miles of Willoughby and 2½ miles of Cordova.

It will be offered at public sale before the Court House door at Easton on

Tuesday, June 13, 1916

at two o'clock p. m.

TERMS—One-third cash on day of sale, balance in one and two years, or all cash at option of purchaser; deferred payments to bear interest at 6 per cent. from January 1st, 1917, when possesson will be given with the usual prior privileges.

THE PENINSULA FARM AGENCY,
Easton, Maryland.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice that the subscriber, of New York City, has obtained from the Orphans' Court for Caroline county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of

AMANDA C. KERR,

late of Caroline county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are warned to exhibit the same to the subscriber, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated, on or before the 27th day of December, 1916, or they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 30th day of May, 1916.

SOPHIE KERR UNDERWOOD,
Administratrix of Amanda C. Kerr, deceased.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice that the subscribers, of Caroline county, have obtained from the Orphans' Court for Caroline county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of

CATHERINE SINGER

late of Caroline county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are warned to exhibit the same to the subscribers, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated, on or before the 27th day of December, 1916, or they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under our hands this 30th day of May, 1916.

GEORGE H. RUSSELL,
CHARLES W. ELLWANGER,
Executors of Catherine Singer, dec'd.

PUBLIC LOCAL LAWS.

CHAPTER 454.

AN ACT to authorize and empower the County Commissioners of Caroline County to borrow money on the credit of said County for the purpose of paying off the floating indebtedness of said County, and to issue bonds for the payment thereof, and to levy taxes on the assessable property of said County to redeem said bonds and to pay the interest thereon.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the County Commissioners of Caroline County be and are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow on the credit of Caroline County a sum of money not exceeding sixty thousand dollars, and to issue coupon bonds therefor, said bonds to be signed by the President of the Board of County Commissioners of Caroline County, the Clerk to said Commissioners, attested by the corporate seal of said County, and countersigned by the County Treasurer; said bonds to bear interest at a rate not exceeding four percentum per annum, payable semi-annually, and each of said bonds to be in sums of one thousand dollars and numbered consecutively from one to sixty inclusive, and dated the first day of June, nineteen hundred and sixteen, and numbers one to five inclusive of said bonds shall be due and payable on the first day of December, nineteen hundred and sixteen and, thereafter, five of said bonds shall mature and be payable each consecutive year from the maturity of Bonds numbers one to five inclusive, in the order of the consecutive numbers of said bonds, and all bonds issued under the authority of this Act shall be exempt from County, State, and municipal taxation.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That no bonds shall be issued under the authority conferred by this Act until at least two weeks notice, stating the time and place at which bids for said bonds will be received and opened, shall have been given, in one newspaper printed and published in Caroline County and one newspaper printed and published in Baltimore City, and such other notice as the County Commissioners may deem expedient, and said bonds so advertised, shall be sold to the highest bidder for cash; provided that the County Commissioners may reject any or all bids for said bonds and re-advertise and sell the same as hereinbefore specified and so on until a sale satisfactory to said Commissioners is made; but no bonds shall be sold at any time for less than Nine Hundred and Fifty ($950.00) Dollars, with accrued interest.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said County Commissioners are hereby authorized, empowered and directed to apply the net proceeds arising from the sale of said bonds, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to the payment of the notes given by said County, outstanding on the date of the sale of said bonds, and for no other purpose whatsoever, and the surplus, if any, there be, to be deposited with the general fund of said County.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the bonds issued under the authority of this Act shall be designated as "County Funding Bonds," and the money arising from the sale thereof shall be paid to the joint order of the President of the Board of County Commissioners of Caroline County and the County Treasurer thereof, and shall be deposited by the County Treasurer separately from the other funds belonging to said County, and shall be paid out only by the check of the County Treasurer of Caroline County, countersigned by the President of the Board of County Commissioners of Caroline County; and no part of said fund shall be used for any other purpose than that designated in this Act.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the said County Commissioners in each and every year, beginning with the year nineteen hundred and sixteen, at the time of making their annual levy upon the assessable property in Caroline county, shall levy a tax sufficient to raise a sum of money large enough to pay the interest as it falls due on all of said bonds issued and outstanding under the provisions of this Act, and, in addition thereto, they shall levy in each and every year, beginning with the year nineteen hundred and sixteen aforesaid, the further sum of five thousand dollars for the purpose of redeeming said bonds as they shall mature aforesaid, until all of said bonds are paid.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That this Act shall take effect on the first day of June, nineteen hundred and sixteen.

EMERSON C. HARRINGTON,
Governor.

PHILIP D. LAIRD,
Speaker of the House of Delegates.
PETER J. CAMPBELL,
President of the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

I Hereby Certify, That the aforegoing is a true copy of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at January Session, 1916.

ALBERT J. ALMONEY,
Chief Clerk of the House.

CHAPTER 450.

AN ACT to repeal Chapter 788 passed by the General Assemby of Maryland, 1906, entitled An Act to prevent the killing of foxes while being chased by hounds followed by hunters in Caroline and Carroll Counties, and to re-enact same with amendments.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Act passed by the General Assembly of Maryland, 1906, Chapter 788, be and the same is hereby repealed and re-enacted, so as to read as follows:

SEC. 2. That it shall not be lawful for any person to shoot, or shoot at, or in any manner kill any fox in Caroline and Carroll County, except when said fox is destroying poultry, or killed by hounds in a hunt. Any person or persons violating the provisions of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction, shall be fined, not less than twenty-five dollars and not more than fifty dollars, for each and every offense.

SEC. 3. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect June 1, 1916.

EMERSON C. HARRINGTON,
Governor.

PHILIP D. LAIRD,
Speaker of the House of Delegates.
PETER J. CAMPBELL,
President of the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

I Hereby Certify, That the aforegoing is a true copy of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January Session, 1916.

ALBERT J. ALMONEY,
Chief Clerk of the House.

Pony and Cart for Sale.

Nice Pony, good driver, safe and gentle; with a rubber-tire cart and harness. A stylish rig. Apply to

J. DUKES DOWNES,
or THOS. J. RICHARDSON,
3-20-4t Denton, Md.

Now is the time to subscribe.

What a Cornet Did

A Story of War In East Prussia

By F. A. MITCHEL

O hark, O hear! How thin and clear
And thinner, clearer, farther going!
O sweet and far from cliff and scar
The horns of Elfland faintly blowing!
Blow, let us hear the purple glens replying;
Blow, bugle; answer, echoes, dying, dying, dying.

—Tennyson.

The killing and maiming of combatants are not all that is terrible in war. When the mailed fist is raised law, which has been the sole arbiter in the affairs of men, hides its face. The general commanding takes his place on the bench. But the general cannot even control his own troops. The victorious trooper frequently becomes a plunderer. When an army invades an enemy country those who have lived securely under the law flee before it as from an engulfing wave. And it matters not whether one is friend or foe; the soldier unrestrained by constant military discipline becomes a wild beast.

Paul Stanislaus, a Russian Pole, early developed a taste for music. When but eighteen years of age, being very poor, in order to make a living he enlisted in the band of a regiment stationed at Warsaw. The instrument he played was the cornet. At this he became so proficient that when the band played in the public gardens he was frequently selected to play a solo.

On one occasion when the band was playing the national hymn at a ceremony attending the reception of the czar Paul led with his cornet. His instrument, accompanied by a hundred other pieces, rang out in such clear and inspiring tones that the emperor's admiration was excited, and he sent the musician a present of 100 rubles.

When Paul Stanislaus left the band he took his instrument with him, and many a time some ceremony was made impressive by his rendition of the national anthem. Then would the Pole forget the dismemberment of his nation or dream of the day when its three parts—Austrian, German and Russian—would be again united under one independent government.

Stanislaus drifted northward and finally married and settled down within the border of East Prussia. There he worked a little farm, but so great a portion of the year was given to winter that there was not much time left in which to grow farm products, and there was little profit.

A family grew up about him. His wife was a good manager and made the most of the scanty income. Little by little, year by year, she added something to the family comforts, and what she and her husband had not money to pay for they made with their own hands. When a child was born to them Paul would add an additional room to his little home, and in time there were six of these additions nestling up against the central building like so many chicks against the mother hen.

Then, too, there were frequent additions to the furniture. Paul was handy with tools, and, though he had never learned the trade, he was no mean cabinetmaker. Now it was a bed, now a crib, or, rather, a bunk for one of his children, now an easy chair, all made out of plain material, but strong and not rough. And as for quilts, the wife was as apt at saving odds and ends for the purpose as patching them together.

In this way the nest grew in size and in comfort, though so slow was the process that it was like the hands of a clock that are not seen to move. Paul and his wife loved their home because they had not received it all finished at the hands of some generous giver, but had made it all themselves through a term of years. As for the children, they loved it for the best reason in the word—because it was home.

There had been when the property was bought a small mortgage on it. From the first the couple put aside a certain sum each year, if it were only 20 rubles ($10), and slowly during a long term of years they had seen the amount they owed becoming smaller. At last it was reduced to 100 rubles, then 50, then 10. When the last 10 rubles were paid the couple invited their intimate friends to sup with them, and when all were ranged around the table Paul took the mortgage document and burned it before them. Then all drank health and prosperity to the happy family who owned their home and everything in it.

Amid the rejoicing a horseman rode up to the door and cried out:

"Are there any reservists here?"

"No. Why do you ask?"

"The kaiser has declared war against Russia, and all reservists of the first line are called to the colors."

The happiness of the Stanislaus family was turned to anxiety. They were Russian Poles living in Germany. The boys were too young for military service, and the father was beyond the age for first line troops. But they lived on the border, on German territory, and the tide of battle was liable to sweep over them.

Day after day spark after spark lit new flames. Russia declared war against Germany. France, as Russia's ally, did the same. Germany hurried across the border into Belgium, which drew England into the fray. All was preparation, while troops were being moved to points for defense or attack. Germany, having hurled its first strength westward, gave the slow moving Russians on the east time to concentrate and take the offensive.

Then came the Russian drive into East Prussia. The army, a vast horde, crossed the line by a route leading directly toward the Stanislaus home. On they came with fire and sword, accompanied by the thunder of their guns.

"We shall be swept away before the hurricane!" cried Stanislaus. "All we have been gathering for so many years will be lost."

"You are a Russian subject," said his wife. "You have been musician in a Russian regiment. Can you not make them understand this?"

"We will be overrun by stragglers and pillagers. They will have no mercy."

One morning the devastating horde reached the Stanislaus home. They were moving to attack the Germans farther within the border. There was no fighting, but one wing of the army passed down a road not a hundred yards from the Polanders' home. A number of men bent on loot, seeing the comfortable looking house, with its additions and a vegetable garden beside it, broke away from the column and scudded along, bending low to the ground so as to escape detection by their officers. The family saw them coming. The father seized a gun, but put it back. The mother fell on her knees and began to pray. The children wrung their hands, and some of them sought places in which to hide. A dozen men entered the house and began to appropriate everything in sight. They were a savage lot, and soon all thought of what they were taking was overtopped by the occupants' fear that they would be murdered.

Stanislaus believed that if he could attract the attention of an officer he might secure protection. He started out for the purpose, but one of the troopers, probably realizing his intention, hurled him back.

Stanislaus' cornet, on which he had played when a member of a Russian military band, hung on the wall over a fireplace. An idea occurred to him for calling for assistance. Seizing the instrument, he began to play the Russian national anthem. Clear and solemn, the beautiful air rang out, passed through the open door, its vibrations sweeping over the land far and near.

At the first notes off came the head covering of every pillager. Then they began to drop such plunder as they held in their hands; then they unloaded their pockets, all the while their heads bowed reverently.

A general riding at the head of his staff reined in his horse and listened. A brass instrument needs distance. It is "thin and clear" when heard from afar, and its harsher tones are softened. The general recognized the hymn of his fatherland. He doffed his hat. His staff followed his example. Men marching in the ranks, hearing the hymn and seeing the general uncovered, took off their hats. When the last notes died away he said:

"There is only one man who can play the hymn as it has been played, that is Paul Stanislaus of the old —th regiment, in which I was once a captain."

Then, turning his horse's head toward the house from which the sounds emanated, he rode thither, followed by his staff.

The looters saw him coming, and by the time he reached the door they were standing at attention before it, dreading his wrath.

"Paul Stanislaus, where are you?"

"Here, general!"

Stanislaus, his cornet in his hand, came out of the house and saluted.

"Do you recognize me?" asked the general.

"No, general."

"I have heard you play that anthem many a time when I was an officer of the —th regiment of the line at Warsaw and was present when you played it before the czar, and he sent you a gift. As soon as I heard it just now I knew that you were the musician."

"Many years have passed since I was one of the band of the —th, general. We have changed."

"Why did you just play it?"

"To call an officer. I need protection."

The general understood and looked at the men who stood trembling before him. He ordered one of his staff to march them away, then dismounted and went into the house. Seeing the confusion, he knew what had occurred. A table, on which were writing materials, stood near, and approaching it he wrote a safeguard which he handed to Stanislaus. Then he asked him to stand in front of the house and play again the Russian hymn.

Stanislaus did as requested, and as regiment after regiment marched past on the road below each burst into song, above which rang the clear tones of the cornet. When the anthem had been repeated again and again the general said to Stanislaus:

"You may be too old to fight, but you are not too old to inspire others to fight by the soul you put into music. Here are a hundred rubles to make up for the ruin done by these pillagers, who, I promise you, shall be severely punished. After you have repaired the damage done by them I desire that you follow the army and join me wherever I may be. You shall be with me at my headquarters, and before we go into battle you shall breathe love of the fatherland into the souls of my men. I as their general am expected to inspire them to deeds of valor, but were I the god of war himself I could not move them as you can move them by the power of song."

While the general was speaking these words Stanislaus and his family stood in respectful attention. When he had finished he put spurs to his horse and rode on.

Then father, mother and children clung to one another in an embrace. Then they all fell on their knees and gave thanks. Then—they began to clean up.

A Military Surprise.

This story of the Russian Grand Duke Nicholas is told by Julius West in "Soldiers of the Czar." Some years ago, during an inspection, the grand duke was standing next to the emperor, a few yards away from a group of generals. He ordered General Russky, then in command of the forces in that region, to step forward. The grand duke next ordered a private soldier to come forward and hack off the general's epaulets. "We can imagine," says Mr. West, "the dismay of the other generals as the soldier obeyed.

"'Now, cut mine off,' was the next order. The soldier did so. 'Now, put them on his shoulders.'"

It was the grand duke's playful little way of promoting Russky to the rank of adjutant general, the highest in the Russian army.

Unless you bear with the faults of a friend you betray your own.—Syrus.

A CITY OF PALACES.

Havana Looks as Though It Had Been Taken Bodily From Spain.

James Anthony Froude, writing in 1887, said: "Havana is a city of palaces, a city of streets and plazas, of colonnades and towers and churches and monasteries. The Spaniards built as they built in Castile—built with the same material, the white limestone, which they found in the new world. The palaces of the nobles in Havana, the residences of the governor, the convents, the cathedral, are a reproduction of Burgos or Valladolid, as if by some Aladdin's lamp a Castilian city had been taken up and set down unaltered on the shore of the Caribbean sea."

"San Cristobal de la Habana," according to Dr. Jose Maria de la Torre, was the last of the seven cities founded in Cuba by the island's conqueror, the Adelantado Diego Velasquez, and it was located originally near the mouth of the Guines, or Mayabeque river, on the south coast across the island from its present site, on St. Christopher's day, July 25, 1515. By special permission of the pope Nov. 16 is celebrated as the city's natal day instead, in order that the festivities may not conflict with those held on the former date in honor of St. James, who shares the 25th with St. Christopher and who is the patron saint of Spain as well as of the island of Cuba. So the village was named St. Christopher and given the surname Habana because Habana was, according to the Spanish rendition of the Indian word, the name by which the aborigines designated all this section of the island. And today Havana is called "the key to the new world."

If you have never been in Cuba you have missed something. If you were not there fifteen or twenty years ago you missed having the yellow fever at least.—New York Herald.

DEATHWATCH BEETLES.

Their Uncanny Ticking and Their Trick of Playing Dead.

You've probably heard the deathwatch beetle oftener than you've seen him. He hides away in furniture or interior woodwork and keeps up a continual "tick-tick-tick" like a watch. Day or night you'll hear him pounding away. He's eternally persistent about it and ghostlike and uncanny, hence his name.

He makes the little ticking noise with his head, pounding it on the wood. It's the way he has of calling his mate, and his mate answers him in turn. If you pound on the wood where he is hiding he'll answer you just like he does his mate.

You may wonder how he finds his way inside a piece of furniture. He gets there when he's in the grub or larva state, boring his way through wood, paper or anything the grub can eat. The larva which eats its way through the leaves of a book is a cousin.

The deathwatch beetle has another trick besides that one of calling his mate by pounding his head on wood. When you touch one of the little creatures he folds his legs up beneath his body and makes believe he's dead. He will keep on playing possum even if you put him close enough to a fire to roast him.—Philadelphia North American.

DIVISION OF NUMBERS.

Rules That Will Simplify Some Examples In Arithmetic.

It is often convenient to know whether a given number is divisible by another without going through the usual process of division. Almost every one knows that however large a number may be, it is divisible by 5 if the last digit is 5 or 0. The following gives the rule for some other numbers:

A number is divisible by 2 when the last digit is divisible by 2; by 3 when the sum of the digits is divisible by 3; by 4 when the number represented by the last two digits is divisible by 4; by 5 when the number ends in 5 or 0; by 6 when it is divisible by 2 and also by 3; by 8 when the number represented by the last three digits is divisible by 8; by 9 when the sum of the digits is divisible by 9.

For example, the number 1728 is divisible by 2, because its last digit, 8, is divisible by 2; by 4, because 28 is divisible by 4, and by 8 because 728 is divisible by 8. It is also divisible by 3 and by 9, for the sum of its digits total 18, a number divisible by 3 and by 9. Since it is divisible by 2 and by 3, it is also divisible by 6.

To find whether a number is divisible by 7 you must go through the usual process of division.—Youth's Companion.

THE ART OF NORWAY.

It Reflects the Early Peasant and the National Character.

Long before the art of painting was practiced in Norway the Norwegian peasant, like his Magyar contemporary, had developed an art that was and still remains thoroughly national. The Norwegian peasant art, like that of other countries, is characterized by a primitive purity of color that anticipates the art of today and forms, so to speak, a connecting link that ties the present to the past. If we remember the crude vigor and bold color of this early peasant art we shall perhaps better understand contemporary Norwegian art.

Temperamentally they are the same. We find in both the same characteristic forthrightness of expression, the same bold, uncompromising design and color. Moreover, both are alike in that the aim of each is to fill a given space with a design that will form a decoration. Much of modern art is in this direction, and contemporary Norwegian art is no exception to this.

If this art appears somewhat rough and crude, more forceful and original than polished and ingratiating, it is the fault of the national character rather than of the art itself. We are not a suave people; we are somewhat blunt and direct, and these racial qualities are expressing themselves more and more in our art as it gradually emancipates itself from foreign influences and returns to its basic character.—J. Nilsen Laurvik in Century.