

C. T. BOYNTON WILL ADMITTED TO RECORD

The will of the late Charles T. Boynton of Highland Park, admitted to record last week in probate court at Waukegan disposes of property valued at \$600,000. A trust fund is created for \$425,000 and the earnings of the same will go to the widow, smaller portions going to his two

daughters, Mrs. Everett L. Millard and Miss Edith Boynton, and one son, Donald S. Boynton, all of Highland Park. A number of brothers, sisters, nephews and cousins also receive \$10,000 each.

It is denied that the people are not interested in literature, as they spend a lot of time reading the baseball and fashion news.

NEW CIVIL SERVICE BILLS ARE PASSED

THESE ARE IMPORTANT
Reclassification Act; Bonus To Continue; Customs Service Measure Among Those In Question

Four bills affecting the federal civil service and its hundreds of thousands of employees all over the United States were passed during the last 24 hours of the expiring congress.

The reclassification bill, providing a new employment policy for the government and new salary schedules throughout the civil service, has been a four-year campaign by the National Federation Employees. A bill continuing the present \$240 so-called bonus until the reclassification becomes operative, and a customs service measure which removes the statutory limit of \$840 for customs laborers were adopted as measures of immediate relief for the lower-paid employees.

Compensation Act
 The fourth bill was emergency legislation continuing compensation awards of the U. S. Employees Compensation Commission in cases where government employees are ill or have died of disease incurred by reason of their employment. This legislation was made necessary by a ruling of Comptroller General McCarl, who refused payment in all cases not due, to accident in the narrowest sense of the term.

Important Legislation
 The reclassification bill is regarded as the most important piece of civil service legislation since the original Civil Service Act. It writes into law appointment, promotion, and dismissal. Salary rates are revised on the basis of equal pay for equal work, instead of the inconsistent, unequal, hit-or-miss wage scale that has prevailed. The new rates absorb the current "bonus" of \$240 a year, and in most instances afford an increase besides, more nearly proportionate to the cost of living and the scale in private industry. A central classifying agency is created, to coordinate salary scales and establish or revise the efficiency ratings upon which salaries depend.

In Effect July, 1924
 The new salary schedules will become operative July 1, 1924. Meantime a complete survey of the field services will be made, and all employees will be allocated to their appropriate grade in time for approval by congress at its next session.

While living conditions would not be considered advantageous in old King Tut's day, probably nobody had to jump because he came tearing down the street in his chariot at 40 miles an hour.

EGYPTIAN BURIAL SYSTEM EXPLAINED

ONCE ENTOMBED IN SAND
Professor Describes Increase In Elaborateness of Their Preparations; Refers To King Tut

The public is eagerly absorbing all of the news coming out of Egypt in relation to the discovery of King Tutankhamen's tomb and the remarkable treasures it contains. Curiosity is aroused as to why the Egyptians buried their dead in such inaccessible places.

Egyptologists tell us that it was the belief of the Egyptians that the soul, in later years, would return to the body, and it was thought if the body could be preserved the soul would return to its former habitation.

Burial Customs
 Regarding their burial customs we are pleased to quote the following from the book by Dr. T. George Allen, soon to be issued by the Art Institute of Chicago, and which is being published as a handbook of the Museum's valuable Egyptian collection:

"Nature unaided had at first preserved the bodies of the Egyptian dead. Laid in the sandy desert, they had merely desiccated. With the greater protection furnished by masonry tombs had come also greater danger of decay. So processes of mummification were developed. The preservatives used were of two main types (1) Resin, gum or pitch, and (2) natron. The latter, a salt and soda compound, was especially abundant in the Wadi Natrun west of the Delta. After treatment the body was wrapped in yards upon yards of linen bandages, then shrouded and placed within the coffin.

Primitive Tombs
 "In the primitive pit tombs in the desert gravel, the body lay regularly upon the side, with knees drawn up to the chin. For some centuries after burial began to be made at full length in coffins, the body was still laid upon the side. . . . The tombs or graves at first had been mere pits scooped in the sands of the Western desert; for the dead, like the sun, was thought to depart westward. The mounds of sand with which they were early heaped, perhaps for protection from animals, perhaps for identification, must be surrounded by a pile of stones lest the sand heap be carried away by the wind.

More Elaborate Later
 "As time passed the tomb became more elaborate. The pit became an underground chamber of sun-dried brick or of stone, reached by a stairway, a sloping passageway or a vertical shaft. The pile of stones above grew into a sloping rectangular wall of masonry, still encompassing the prehistoric sand-heap.

"Equipment of food, toilet articles, etc., were laid with the body, and additional gifts, especially of food, would be left from time to time by pious relatives before the so-called "false" door. Through this imitation door, built into the east wall of the tomb's superstructure, the spirit of the dead was supposed to return from the west for its supplies."

COMMISSION FIXES CREVE COUER SITE

BUILT BY LaSalle NEAR PRESENT CITY OF PEORIA; STATE ERECTS MARKER ON SITE

Dean James A. James, of Northwestern University, head of the history department of that school and a member of the special commission which was delegated by the Illinois legislature to select the probable site of Fort de Creve Couer, erected by LaSalle near Peoria, in January, 1860, announce his decision as to the place of this famous stockade as being in the neighborhood of Weyley, not, however, in the high hills but on "a very small hillock," about 200 yards from the river bank and bordered on two sides by ravines.

Members of Commission
 On this commission were, besides Dean James, Prof. C. W. Alvord, of the University of Minnesota, formerly of the University of Illinois, and J. C. Thompson, of Springfield, a member of the staff of the office of the superintendent of public instruction.

Mr. Thompson disagreed with Prof. Alvord as to the location of the fort, holding that LaSalle would not have built a fort "upon a level tract that extends from the bank of the river to the foothills," saying that he, Thompson, had seen this tract covered with water at various times, adding that "no Frenchman would erect a fort upon such a location."

On Higher Ground
 Dean Jones throws the weight of his opinion with Dr. Alvord but agrees with Mr. Thompson that inasmuch as at present this site is traversed by railroad tracks, the state marker now under construction should be established on higher ground, possibly near the spot already selected as the site of the fort by the Daughters of the American Revolution. Dean James declares that while he consents to the higher spot as better suited for a state memorial, he is convinced that LaSalle and his men actually built the stockade down near the river, utilizing one of the many hillocks of that section for this purpose. The actual hillock utilized by the daring Frenchman and his followers, Dean James admits cannot now be exactly located and hence his consent to a higher spot as the place for the memorial.

Much Research
 The report of the commission covers 44 printed pages and various French authorities were consulted. Franquelin's map of the Illinois country, drawn in 1684, and the writings of La Salle, Tonti, Father Zenobe Membre, Father Louis Hennepin, and Francis Parkman are frequently quoted to bear out the conclusions of the commission. The difference among the members as to the exact location is so unimportant, it is stated, that the state marker, when in final position, should be recognized as overlooking, at least, the site of "the first public building erected by white men within the boundaries of the modern state of Illinois and the first fort built in the west by the French."

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Cauliflower, upward from	25c
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Beets, a bunch	5c
Cabbage, the lb.	6c
Parsnips, a bunch	7c
Celery, a bunch	10c and 15c
Tomatoes, the lb.	25c and 30c
Onions, 4 lbs. for	35c
Potatoes, a peck	35c

FRUITS

Strawberries 25c; Two for	45c
Bananas, a dozen	35c and 40c
Grape Fruit, each 7c; Three for	20c
California Oranges, a dozen	45c, 55c and 60c
Cooking Apples, 3 and 4 lbs. for	25c
Gen. Apples, a dozen	40c and 50c
Deli. Apples, a dozen	50c and 60c
Lemons, a dozen	40c

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NOTICE OF BIDS FOR LABOR AND MATERIAL FOR THE ADDITION AND ALTERATION TO THE LAKE COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

The Board of Supervisors of Lake County, Illinois, will receive bids for labor and material for the Addition and Alteration to the Lake County Court House in Waukegan, Ill.

Drawings and specifications are on file with County Clerk at the Court House in Waukegan, or may be obtained from the architect by a deposit of Five Dollars which will be refunded when plans and specifications are returned in good condition.

Bids must be sealed and delivered to architect on or before Thursday, March 22, 1923, at eleven o'clock A. M., at the Court House when they will be publicly opened by the Board of Supervisors. Bidders may bid upon the general contract which embraces the following work: 1—Masonry, 2—Structural Steel and Iron, 3—Miscellaneous Steel and Iron, 4—Carpentry, 5—Painting, 6—Plastering, 7—Glass and Glazing, 8—Roofing and Sheet Metal, or upon any combination of the above, or any separate part of the work.

The following subjects will be let separately: 9—Heating and Ventilating, 10—Plumbing, 11—Electrical work, 12—Terrazzo Floors, 13—Linoleum Floors, 14—Electrical Elevator, 15—Vault Equipment, 16—Furniture, 17—Window Shades.

Bids on General Contract must be accompanied by certified checks, or cash, in an amount equal to 3% of the amount of the bid; and bids on separate contracts in an amount equal to 5% of the bid, for the faithful acceptance of the contract in case of award; said check, or cash, to be returned promptly if bid is rejected.

Owner reserves the right to reject any or all bids and to take into consideration, in awarding contracts, the financial standing, business experience and general ability to carry out the contract.

BUILDING COMMITTEE.
 Wm. J. Obee, Chairman
 George H. Birstow
 Thos. V. Murphy

FARM PRODUCTS ARE INCREASED IN VALUE

REPORTS SHOWING GAIN

Crops Value More and Animal Products Less; Duplications Noted; Compare With 1912

Farm products in 1922 had a gross farm value of \$14,310,000,000, according to estimates released today by the United States department of agriculture. The gross value of farm products in 1921 was \$12,402,000,000.

The total for 1922 is made up of \$8,961,000,000 for crops and \$5,349,000,000 for animal products. In 1921 crops were valued at \$6,934,000,000 and animal products at \$5,460,000,000.

In publishing these estimates the department states that some duplications occur in the crop and animal products estimates to the extent of the use of crops to produce animal products. This quality has not been ascertained.

Crop prices increased except in the case of nearly all fruits, beets, clover seed, rye potatoes, sweet potatoes, and some other vegetables. Prices of animal products generally declined, including prices of veals, milk cows, and other cattle raised, horses and mules, all dairy products, eggs and poultry except turkeys. Prices of sheep, lambs and swine increased; wool prices were nearly doubled.

A 10 years' study of production and prices shows that the crop value in 1922 was 46 per cent higher than in 1912.

The politicians are always favorable to publicity provided it eulogizes their character and public services.

The newspapers are already publishing "Garden Hints" and one of the most essential is to hint to your neighbors to keep their hens at home.