STATE OF MARYLAND.

Office of Secretary of State

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS at a session of the General Assembly of Maryland begun and held in the City of Annapolis on the fifth day of January, 1898, a Bill was passed proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the State by adding a new section to Article Four thereof, to be known as Section 31 A, which said Bill and Amendment are in the words following, to wit:

CHAPTER 193.

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of Maryland by adding a new section to Article Four.

SECTION 1. BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND, three-fifths of all the members of both houses concurring, That the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Maryland, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof, as hereinafter provided, the same shall stand as an additional section to Article 4 of said Constitution, to follow Section 31 and to be known as Section 31 A.

31. A. In addition to the sum of five hundred dollars, which by the preceding section the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore is authorized to pay to each of the Judges of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, the said Mayor and City Council of Baltimore is further authorized to pay to each of said Judges annually, a sum not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars; provided that the same or any part thereof, being once granted, shall not be diminished during the continuance of said Judges in office.

SECTION 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, by the authority aforesaid, that the said foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution shall be, at the next general election to be held in this State submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof, for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in Article 14 of the Constitution of this State: and at the said general election the vote on said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot, there shall be written or printed the words, "For the Constitutional Amendment," and "Against the Constitutional Amendment," so that the voter may elect; and immediately after said election due return shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by the said fourteenth Article of the Constitution.

Approved, April 9th, 1898.

NOW, THEREFORE, I LLOYD LOWNDES, Governor of the State of Maryland, in pursuance of the provisions of Section one of Article fourteen of the Constitution of the State, do hereby order and direct that a copy of said Bill proposing said Constitutional Amendment be published in at least two newspapers in each county, where so many may be published and where not more than one may de 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 ensuing general election, (which said general election will be held on Tuesday, the seventh day of November, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine,) at which election the said proposed amendment shall be submitted, in the form and manner prescribed by the General Assembly, to the qualified voters of the State for adoption or rejection.

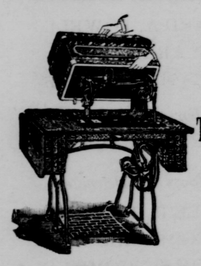
THE GREAT SEAL OF MARYLAND.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of Maryland. Done at the City of Annapolis on the 13th day of July, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and ninety-nine.

LLOYD LOWNDES,
Governor of Maryland.

By order af the Governor
GEORGE E. LOWEREE,
Secretary of State.

The Famous Wheeler & Wilson.



Three Times The Value of Any Other,

One Third Easier,

One Third Faster.

The Only Sewing Machine that does not fail in any point.

Rotary Motion and Ball Bearings make it the **lightest running** machine in the world.

Rapid. It saves about one day in three, for it sews that much faster than any vibrating shuttle Sewing Machine made, therefore more work can be done, more time saved, more money earned.

Quiet and Durable. The Rotary Motion does away with noise and wear caused by the forward and backward movement of the shuttle.

Best for all kinds of Sewing. Will sew the **lightest goods without puckering** them, and on heavy work makes a seam that is elastic, strong and durable.

J. W. Wheatley,

Sole Agent for Talbot. 6-3-3m

THE STORY OF COAL.

How Nature Produces This Most Valuable of Fuels.

It Required Ages for the Formation and Development of the Beds and Mines Which Are Now Being Worked.

[Special Washington Letter.]

AMONG the geological collections at the National museum there are specimens of coal of every variety from every part of the world. From one of the scientific men of the National museum the writer to-day learned many interesting things concerning the black diamond fuel.

The old man, who seemed to have some accurate knowledge concerning every stratum of the surface of the earth, spoke of the history of the coal beds in the different parts of the world with as much familiarity as a child displays concerning the alphabet. The histories of the various coal fields are as A B C to him.

As the reluctant householder shovels its regular stint of food into the greedy maw of the ogre in the cellar, otherwise known as the furnace, it is a marvelous thing for him to consider that he is keeping his dwelling warm by the heat of the sun's rays which fell upon the earth millions of years ago. The solar orb of that vanished epoch, bigger than it is to-day and hotter, brought forth even in this latitude a tropical vegetation of wonderful luxuriance. Plants of strange kinds grew up richly from the clayey soil and formed dense jungles in the vast marshes which covered large areas of the surface of this planet. Ferns, mosses and the leaves, branches and trunks of trees fell and decayed where they grew, only to make the soil more fertile and the next growth richer and more luxuriant. Year after year, century after century, the process of growth and decay went on, until the beds of vegetable matter thus deposited had reached great thickness.

But the earth's body was still shrinking, and in consequence her crust at times contracted and fell in. When it did so, the land sank throughout vast areas, these beds of vegetable matter went down, and over the great marshes the water swept again, bringing drift vegetation from higher levels to add to that already buried. Then over these deposits the sand and mud and gravel



ON THE NEW RIVER.
(The Center of West Virginia's Great Coal Deposit.)

were laid up anew, and the clay soil from which the next rich growth would spring was spread out on the surface. This process was repeated again and again—as often, indeed, as seams of coal in any coal bed. Thus the conditions for the formation of coal were made complete, atmospheric air being entirely excluded while the vegetable beds underwent the processes of decomposition. These processes went on under the water of the ocean, under the sands of the shore, under the new deposits of succeeding ages, transforming the wood of the carboniferous era into the coal of to-day.

Nature is still making coal, though, unfortunately, not at a rate anything like fast enough to make up for the consumption of this product. The processes may be watched from beginning to end. For this purpose one must first go to a peat bed, which is simply an accumulation of the remains of plants that grew and decayed on the spot where they are now found. When the upper layer of this material is removed one finds peat with 52 to 66 per cent. of carbon, and the deeper one goes the better in quality it gets. It may be cut out in blocks with sharp spades, the water may be pressed from the blocks, and they may be stacked up, covered and dried and used for fuel. There is a certain kind of moss called "sphagnum," which in large part makes up the peat-producing vegetation. Its roots die annually, but from the living top new roots are sent out each year. The workmen who dig peat understand that if this surface is destroyed the growth of the bed must stop; so commonly they remove the sod carefully, replacing it after they have taken out a stratum of peat. There is little doubt that if these beds of peat could lie undisturbed and covered over through many ages they would take on all the characteristics of mineral coal.

The substance of coal has been so compressed that the forms of the plant composing it cannot usually be seen. But when a piece of it is made so thin that it will transmit light, and is then subjected to a powerful microscope, its vegetable structure may readily be distinguished. Immediately under every separate seam of coal there is a stratum of what is known as fire clay. This stratum is always present and contains in great abundance the fossil impressions of roots and stems and twigs, showing that it was once the soil from which vegetation grew luxuriantly. It is common also to find fossil tree stems lying mashed flat between the layers of black slate which form the roofs of coal mines, as well as the impressions of the leaves, nuts and seeds which fell from these trees while they were living. In some beds of cannel coal whole trees have been found with roots, branches, leaves and seeds complete, and all converted into the same quality of coal as that by which they were surrounded.

Geologists are of the opinion that bituminous and anthracite coals were formed during the same period and under like conditions. Originally they were all bituminous, but during the violent contortions and upheavals of the earth's crust at the close of the carboniferous age the bituminous coals involved in that disturbance were changed by heat and pressure, and the consequent expulsion of volatile matter, from bituminous to anthracite.



ON THE CHEAT RIVER.
(Scene in the Heart of the Alleghany Coal Region.)

Cannel coal is a variety of bituminous coal which burns with great freedom, the flames of it affording considerable light. It was called "candle coal" by the English people who first used it, as it often served as a substitute for candles. The name became corrupted to "cannel" and has so remained. It is more compact than ordinary bituminous coal and it can be wrought in a lathe and polished. A certain variety of it found in Yorkshire, England, is manufactured into a kind of jewelry known as "jet."

Dr. Homer Greene gives an interesting description of the climate of Pennsylvania during the coal-forming epoch. The most remarkable features of the vegetation of that period were the size and abundance of its plants. Trees of that time whose trunks were from one to three feet in diameter, and which grew to a height of from 40 to 100 feet, are represented at the present day by similar species whose stems are only a fraction of an inch in diameter and but one to two feet high. But at that time all conditions were favorable for a rapid and enormous vegetable growth. The air was laden with carbon, which is the principal food of plants—so laden, indeed, that man could not have lived in it. The great humidity of the atmosphere was another element favorable to growth. Vegetation never lacked an abundance of moisture either at root or leaf. Then, too, the climate was universally warm. Over the entire surface of the earth the heat was greater than it is to-day at the torrid zone. With all these circumstances in its favor vegetation could not help flourishing. The fossil impressions of more than 500 different species of plants that grew at that time have been found in the coal beds.

The most abundant of the plants of the coal-forming era were the ferns. Their fossil remains are found in great profusion and variety in most of the rocks of the coal-bearing strata. There was also the plant known as the "tree fern," which attained a height of 20 or 30 feet, and carried a single great tuft of leaves at its top. Next in importance to the ferns were gigantic mosses resembling in kind the low "club" mosses of the present, but vastly magnified. They doubtless contribute the greatest proportion of woody material to the composition of coal. There were forest trees, and their fossil trunks have been found measuring from 100 to 130 feet in length and from six to ten feet in diameter. There were also pines, somewhat resembling those of to-day, which probably grew on high ground. Besides these there were plants of the horse-tail family, which grew up with long, reed-like, jointed stems to a height of 20 feet or more and with a diameter of 10 or 12 inches.

It is claimed that coal was mined in England before the Roman invasion by Julius Caesar. The cinder heaps found among ruins of the time of Roman supremacy in the island appear to show that coal was largely used by the people of that age. By the end of the thirteenth century bituminous coal was burned to a considerable extent in London. The oldest coal workings in America are near Richmond, Va. It is supposed that coal was discovered and mined there as early as 1750. Tradition says that a boy while hunting for crawfish chanced upon the outcrop of a coal bed which crosses the James river 12 miles above Richmond. Mining was begun and by the year 1775 the coal was in general use in the neighborhood. It played a part in the war for independence by helping to make cannon balls, and by 1789 it was being shipped to Philadelphia and New York. During the late civil war these mines were seized by the confederate government for the purpose of procuring fuel, and they are still largely productive. This coal bed has an area of about 180 square miles and an average thickness of 24 feet. It is supposed to contain about 50,000,000 tons yet unmined. There is reason to believe that the Indians knew something of the use of coal.

SMITH D. FRY.

Queer Mode of Salutation.

In the islands in the straits of the sound the natives at your going will stoop down and clasp your foot.

Official Notice OF VOTING PLACES FOR THE ELECTION TO BE HELD IN TALBOT COUNTY, November 7th, 1899

FIRST DISTRICT.

1st Precinct,
S. W. corner Washington and Port Streets.

2nd Precinct.
S. E. Corner Dover Street and East Lane.

3d Precinct,
N. Washington st., opp. Easton National Bank.

4th Precinct,
Tunis Mills Co.'s Office, Tunis Mills.

SECOND DISTRICT.

1st Precinct,
O. H. Benson's Store, St. Michaels.

2nd Precinct,
James H. Sutton's Store, Bozman.

3rd Precinct,
J. V. Harris' Office, Royal Oak.

THIRD DISTRICT.

1st Precinct,
Wm. A. Kirby's Office, Trappe.

2nd Precinct,
J. L. McCormick's Office, Trappe.

3d Precinct,
Gus Bell's, Main street, Oxford.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

1st Precinct,
Election Room, No. 1, Cordova

2nd Precinct,
Election Room, No. 2, Cordova.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

1st Precinct,
Harry D. Nutz's Store, Wittman.

2nd Precinct,
J. W. K. Cumming's Store, Wittman.

Lewis Buffett,

John T. Trax,

J. Harry Radcliffe,

Supervisors of Election for Talbot County,

E. H. LACHMAR, Clerk.

A. H. BIELER,
ARCHITECT,
Room No. 24, Builders' Exchange, Baltimore, Md.

A. H. MATTHEWS'
Department Store,
300, 302 and 304 E. DOVER St., EASTON.

HANDS UP!

NO MATTER—
HOW MANY
HOW LONG
HOW SHORT
HOW THICK
WE CAN FIT ALL.

Glove Day comes with a "chilly spell" and Matthews is ready for it—in fact already into it. We suggest that you drop in and try on a pair. A sure fit for you.

MEN'S AND BOYS' OVERCOATS
ABOUT 15 STYLES.

Make a visit to our Clothing Department and examine our new line of Fall and Winter Styles and a surprise awaits you in our exceedingly low prices and the new effects.

A beautiful, stylish, plaid lined, silk finished, Covert cloth Overcoats. After visiting other stores you wouldn't think strangely if we should ask you $12.00—But its marked .... —and if you want one cheaper or better we have them in all —sizes. A mere glance now at one of our six large display —windows will give you a fair, yet faint idea of our assort—ment. Step inside. $8.00

TO THE LADIES.

You are especially requested to visit our New Department recently fitted out for MILLINERY and DRESS GOODS. You make yourself at home here while in town.

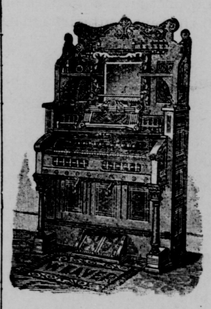
Do You Want to Look Stylish? IF SO see the TRIMMED HATS we are offering for this season. The wise change enacted by adding on another store room, together with the best trimming talent obtainable and reasonableness of our prices have tendered a large increase already in the sales from this Department.

KEEP WARM.

And you will if you supply yourself with a pair of our ALL WOOL BLANKETS. 1¼ wide, (full measure), heavy, with silk binding. Not much contrast to a $5.00 pair in the kind we give you for $3.00

The Best Gunning Coat Made for $1.50.

A. H. MATTHEWS.



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and The Ever Popular Ludwig.

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