ARLINGTON L. SPARKS. | ARLINGTON L. SPARKS

MAXIMUM QUALITY MINIMUM PRICE

A. L. Sparks' FALL Opening

A Splendid Stock

—OF—

DRESS GOOD

When the quality can be thouroughly depended upon and the price is entirely moderate, the buying proposition becomes a very simple matter.

Here we offer you the very best that is possible to buy; show an extremely large assortment, including all the new and popular shades and the range of prices makes it possible for everyone to find something here exactly as wanted.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

The price of silks has advanced very materially, but we are still offering our guaranteed 36-inch black taffeta at $100 per yard.

Over twelve hundred yards sold in the preceding twelve months without a dissatisfied customer.

DOMESTICS DOMESTICS

We are selling staple muslin at wholesale prices. Our purchases before the advance enable us to do this

Millinery Millinery

The rich and refined in millinery has full and eloquent expression in this department of our store.

Efforts intelligently directed are productive of results beyond precedent in the all-important questions of style, elegance and quality.

Your attention is directed to our extremely low prices.

CLOAKS CLOAKS

This department has stood the test of a careful buying public for years, and is now complete with an array of stylish and up-to-date garments not often seen except in a city store.

Our well-known low prices are a large factor in the successful business done in this department.

Come and see us, we can show you our stock much better than we can tell your about it.

Arlington L. Sparks,
Chestertown, Md.

FEAR OF GHOSTS.

Harmless Visitors From Whom We All Shrink In Terror.

Deep down in the heart of man there abides a firm belief in the power of the dead to walk upon the earth and affright, if such be their pleasure, the souls of the living. Wise folks, versed in the sciences and fortified in mind against faith in aught that savors of the supernatural, laugh ideas of the kind to scorn, yet hardly one of them will dare to walk alone through a graveyard in the night, or if one be found so bold he will surely hasten his footsteps, unable wholly to subdue the fear of sheeted specters which may rise from the grass grown graves or emerge from moonlit tombs and follow on, for, strangely enough, the dead, if not actually hostile to the living, are esteemed dangerous and dreadful to encounter.

It used to be the fashion, says a writer in Lippincott's Magazine, to sweep away all such notions by saying that they had their origin in the childhood of the race and that they sprang from fear of the unknown. This unquestionably was the easiest way to dispose of them, but was it fair? The subject possesses intense interest for a great majority of mankind, and, though the existence of ghosts is unproved, there is undeniably a vast deal of testimony in their behalf that deserves serious and respectful consideration. Fortunately, within the last few years the attitude of science toward the problem has altogether changed, and, actuated by a new spirit of inquiry, the wise men have been engaged, thoughtfully and without prejudice, in studying it out.

While it cannot be said that any final and definite conclusions have as yet been reached, an immense amount of evidence has been sifted, enough to show pretty conclusively for one point that the traditional specter of the Cock Lane school, with clanking chain and attributes disagreeably suggestive of the grave, has no basis in fact. On the other hand, there are certain phantoms, altogether different in their characteristics, in whose behalf a mass of testimony is adduced far greater than would be required to establish complete proof in any ordinary case in a court of law. Nothing short of absolute demonstration in such a matter can be satisfactory, but the evidence in question certainly staggers incredulity.

Our fear of phantoms appears to spring from a dread of the unknown, the mysterious and the intangible. That it is a groundless terror is proved by the fact that in many thousands of cases of alleged spectral appearances subjected during the last few years to painstaking investigation not a single instance has been found in which an injury was inflicted by the ghost upon the person or persons to whom it presented itself. So that, even if we are to accept apparitions as veritable, we ought to regard them with curiosity rather than with apprehension, and instead of trying to avoid such supernatural visitors we should eagerly seek an opportunity to be haunted for the sake of observing for ourselves phenomena so intensely interesting.

Exchange In Neckties.

A South Penn square business man has evolved a plan of how to dodge wifey, but there is merit attaching to it in this case. His wife insists on buying his neckties and dotes on lavender and red or green spots or a pale shimmering nile green shot with purple. Rather than cause her anguish by seeming to decry her taste in cravats, her husband most deceitfully starts for the office every morning wearing a tie of her selection. Once in the office, however, the traitor quickly exchanges the offending necktie for something quieter which he keeps under careful lock and key in his own private desk. It would be interesting to find out his wife's sensations should she pay him a visit some day in office hours or should he forget to make the exchange again before his trip home.—Philadelphia Record.

Hats With Tempers.

There are hats with tempers, as every woman is aware—the hats that "go on" beautifully one day (for preference in the hat shop five minutes before they are bought) and which in the next refuse to assume the right pose and poise for love or money. There are few conditions more trying than to fall under the ban of a hat's displeasure. The only thing to be done is to put it away for a week or so and wait till it has recovered from its temper, like a naughty child. One cannot argue with a hat and smacking is not to be recommended. — London Queen

He Understood.

A late judge whose personal appearance was as unprepossessing as his legal knowledge was profound and his intelligence keen interrupted a female witness:

"Humbugged you, my good woman! What do you mean by that?" said he sternly.

"Well, my lord," replied the woman, "I don't know how to explain it exactly, but if a girl called your lordship a handsome man she would be humbugging you."—London Tit-Bits.

Willing to Risk It.

Mr. Winks (solemnly)—A noted physician says that deadly bacteria lurk in bank notes, and many diseases, especially smallpox, are spread that way. Mrs. Winks—Mercy on us! Give me all you have. I've been vaccinated, you know.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

It is necessary to hope, though hope should be always deluded, for hope itself is happiness, and its frustrations, however frequent, are yet less dreadful than its extinction.—Dr. Johnson.

DID NOT FIRE A SHOT

Why Thousands of Indians Melted Away Before Forty Men.

A STORY OF PIONEER DAYS.

Captain McCabe Knew the Sioux Better Than They Knew Themselves, and the Indians Knew the Captain's Men Were Dead Shots and Scalp Takers.

In the pioneer days to reach Montana from Cheyenne, in Wyoming, required a roundabout journey that involved a double crossing of the Rocky mountains, with a change of base at Salt Lake City. The United States government brought about a better condition of travel by constructing a trail through the Gallatin valley along the course of the Gunpowder river, reaching around the base of the mountains in a curvilinear form, which avoided the heights of the Rockies. To protect this route from marauding Indians three forts were built—Reno, Phil Kearny and C. F. Smith.

In 1866 the murderous Sioux from the Yellowstone valley pursued a sanguinary course up through the Gallatin valley and into Montana. It was marked by rapine and plunder. They besieged Fort Reno and killed many of its garrison. They environed Fort Phil Kearny and wiped from the face of the earth every human being whose walls it failed to protect. Then they surrounded Fort C. F. Smith, where 200 soldiers found themselves surrounded by more than a thousand death seeking Indians. Escape seemed impossible. A courier got word of this condition of affairs to General Hancock, who was then stationed at St. Paul, and he sent a messenger to the governor of Montana at Bozeman.

The chief executive of the territory of Montana at that time was Green Clay Smith. He had been a member of congress from Kentucky, but President Lincoln made him territorial governor of Montana. He was seated on the porch of his residence in Bozeman when Hancock's message was handed to him. To a visitor he said:

"What in the name of heaven can I do? Fort C. F. Smith is 250 miles away. The country between here and there is filled with Sioux Indians. Our militia force consists of exactly 427 men. Not a man of them could reach Fort C. F. Smith alive. I am absolutely powerless. However, I will send for Colonel Howie."

At that time Colonel Neil Howie was United States marshal for the territory of Montana.

It was to this man that Governor Smith addressed himself, handing him General Hancock's dispatch and saying: "Colonel, we can't do anything for those poor devils in Fort C. F. Smith. Am I not right?"

"No," said Colonel Howie quietly, and with the gentle voice of a woman.

"There is no trouble about that, governor. We can arrange that matter and still leave the Montana frontier protected. I will need some picked men and a good leader for them. I think Captain McCabe is best fitted for this undertaking. I will find him."

McCabe was another gentle voiced man, with blue eyes. He didn't make much noise. He acted. He said to the governor: "Oh, yes; it is easy enough. But I'll need forty of the best men I can select. You can keep the rest of your volunteer force here."

Governor Smith looked at him in amazement. So did the visitor from the fort. They both thought he was either insane or a braggart. Governor Smith said to him, "How in the name of heaven do you expect to raise the siege of Fort C. F. Smith with forty men when you know that it is surrounded by more than 1,000 bloodthirsty Indians and that the country between here and there is covered with thousands more of murderous Sioux?"

Said McCabe quietly: "Why, governor, it is easy enough. The Indians know us and know that we know them better than they know themselves. You folks from the east have an idea that what you call Indian atrocities are simply unmeaning exhibitions of brutality; that scalping, for instance, is simply a form of torture. In that you are mistaken. The Indian believes that no man can go to the happy hunting ground—heaven we call it—who has been deprived of his hair. Their motive in scalping a victim is to carry out fiendish hatred to its utmost by preventing him from having a happy hereafter. Therefore to deprive an Indian of his scalp is to rob him of his hope of a happy hereafter. My men never kill an Indian without scalping him, and the Indians know that. The forty men I will select for this expedition are unerring in their aim with the rifle. They can shoot sixteen shots in sixteen seconds, and every ball means a dead Indian, and every dead Indian means a scalp, and every scalp means a warrior deprived eternally of a chance of ever reaching the happy hunting ground. My forty men will walk from here to Fort C. F. Smith without firing a shot."

"Incredible," said Governor Smith.

"True," said Captain McCabe.

What was the result?

Forty men walked the 250 miles from Bozeman to Fort C. F. Smith. Indians watched them on every side. By days their progress was signaled by circling columns of smoke and by night by fire from mountain tops. But not a shot was fired. When they got within sight of Fort C. F. Smith the thousand whooping Sioux who held the garrison in siege fled, and the forty frontiersmen from Bozeman marched in and escorted the 200 soldiers back to the territorial capital without the loss of a life. Not a shot had been fired. Not a scalp had been lifted.

Instructions to Voters.

How to Proceed to Cast a Ballot Under the Election Law.

Attorney-General William S. Bryan, Jr., has prepared the following instructions to voters as directed by Article 33, Code of Public General Laws, and amendments thereto:

1. TO VOTE. Enter room, step up to guard rail, give name and registered residence to the judges. Wait until your name is found upon the register, then get Ballot from the judge in charge of the ballots. See that he has written your name and number on the coupon attached to the ballot and his own name or initials on the back of the ballot itself.

2. Upon receiving your ballot, retire to one of the booths or compartments and prepare your ballot by marking with an indelible pencil after the name of every person, or persons for whom you wish to vote, and to the right thereof in the blank space provided therefor, a cross-mark, for example (X); and in case of a question submitted to a vote of the people, by marking likewise in the appropriate space a cross-mark (X) against the answer you desire to give. If you wish to vote for some one whose name is not printed on the Official Ballot, you can write the name of such person in the blank space upon the ballot provided for that purpose.

3. In marking the ballot you may take with you into the polling place any written or printed memorandum or paper to assist you in preparing your ballot, except a fac-smile of the ballot to be voted. You must prepare and deposit your ballot without undue delay. Before coming from behind the curtain in front of your compartment you must fold your ballot in the same way as it was folded when you received it, so that the marks you have made upon it shall be entirely concealed. You then hand your folded ballot to the judge at the ballot box, give him your name and registered address, and wait until he tears off a coupon containing your name and numbr, and strings it, and deposits your ballot in the ballot box. You must then leave the polling room and cannot again go behind the guard-rail during the day.

4. A voter must not go into any compartment occupied by another or converse with any other voter while engaged in a compartment, nor can he occupy a comparment more than seven minutes if others are waiting.

5. You must not take any ballot outside the guard-rail. If you spoil a ballot you must deliver the spoiled ballot to the judge in charge of the ballots and you can receive another from him. IF YOU SPOIL THREE BALLOTS YOU LOSE YOUR VOTE.

6. A voter who is physically disabled from marking his ballot, must make an affidavit to that effect if he desires assistance. The two polling clerks after such affidavit has been made, can accompany him into one of the compartments and there mark his ballot as he instructs them, marking only the names of the candidates whom he shall name. The clerks are not allowed to read the ballot to him.

7. Any voter who shall allow his ballot to be seen by any person with the apparent intention of letting it be known how he is about to vote, or place any distinguishing mark upon his ballot, or who shall make a false statement as to his inability to mark his ballot, or who shall interfere or attempt to interfere with any voter when inside the enclosed space in the polling room, or when marking his ballot, or who shall endeavor to induce any voter before voting to show how he marks or has marked his ballot, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five ($5) dollars nor more than one hundred ($100) dollars, or by imprisonment in jail for a period not exceeding sixty days, or by both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the Court.

By Order of

GEORGE H. CANNAN, Pres't,
JOHN W. CARTER,
JAS. T. DeCORSE,
Supervisors of Elections for Kent Co.
EDWARD ROBINSON, Clerk.

Forbidding the Sale of or Giving Away Liquor on Ection Day.

For the information of all persons concerned, the following Act of the Legislature passed March 24th, 1895, is published:

AN ACT

Prohibiting the sale of Spirituous or Fermented Liquors in the counties in the State on the day of Election.

SECTION 1.—Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall not be lawful for the keeper of any Hotel, tevern, store, drinking establishment or any other place where liquor is sold, *or for any person or persons*, directly or indirectly, to sell, barter, give or dispose of any spirituous or fermented liquors, ale or beer, or intoxicating drinks of any kind, on the day of election hereafter to be held in the several counties of the State.

SECTION 2.—And be it enacted, That any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be liable to indictment by the Grand Jury of the county where such offense is committed, and shall, upon conviction before any judge of any of the Circuit Courts of this State, be fined a sum not less than fifty dollars for each and every offense; one-half the fine is paid the informer and the other half to the County Commissioners for the use of the public roads.

Article 33 of the Code of Public General Laws as amended by the Acts of 1900 and 1901, says:

"Whoever, during the hours of registration, or revision of registration, or during the hours of election or canvas of votes, or of making returns thereof in any precinct, shall bring, take, order or send into, shall or attempt to bring or take or send into, any place of registration or of election any distilled or spirituous liquors, wine, ale or beer or shall at any such time or place, drink or partake of such liquor, shall upon conviction thereof be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than $100.

o19-3t. ANDREW MEDDERS, Sheriff.

Subscription to the Transcript $1.00 per annum.

Supervisors' Notice

—OF—

ELECTION!

NOTICE is hereby given, that the General Election will be held in the several election districts or precincts of Kent county between the hours of eight (8) o'clock in the morning and six (6) o'clock in the evening, on

Tuesday, Nov. 5, 1907,

The places wherein such Election upon the date aforementioned will be held in the respective Districts or Precincts, are as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT,
Millington Precinct,
B. F. VANSANT'S HOTEL OFFICE, MILLINGTON.

FIRST DISTRICT,
Galena Precinct,
GALENA BAND HALL, GALENA.

SECOND DISTRICT,
First Precinct,
D. T. NICKERSON'S HOUSE ROOM,
KENNEDYVILLE.

SECOND DISTRIST,
Second Precinct,
C. C. BALL'S HOUSE ROOM, KENNEDYVILLE.

THIRD DISTRICT,
AT A. S. TURNER'S STORE HOUSE, WORTON.

FOURTH DISTRICT,
First Precinct,
AT THE COURT HOUSE CHESTERTOWN.

FOURTH DISTRICT,
Second Precinct,
AT HARRIS KAPLIN'S TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, HIGH ST., CHESTERTOWN.

FIFTH DISTRICT,
First Precinct,
AT MRS. LAURA PORTER'S STORE ROOM,
ROCK HALL.

FIFTH DISTRICT,
Second Precinct,
AT SAMUEL BURGESS' CARRIAGE SHOP,
EDESVILLE.

SIXTH DISTRICT,
AT WALTER B. BARNES' STORE ROOM,
FAIRLEE.

SEVENTH DISTRICT,
AT WM. H. TOLSON'S VACANT DWELLING HOUSE, OPPOSITE BLACKSMITH SHOP,
POMONA.

Said election will be held for the purpose of electing public officers as follows:

One person to be Governor of Maryland.

One person to be Comptroller of Maryland.

One person to be Attorney-General of Maryland.

One person to be the Clerk of the Court of Appeals of Mary-Maryland.

One person to be State Senator of Kent county.

Two persons to represent Kent county in the House of Delegates.

One person to be State's Attorney of Kent county.

One person to be County Treasurer of Kent County.

One person to be Sheriff of Kent county.

Three persons to be County Commissioners of Kent county.

Three persons to be Judges of Orphans' Court of Kent county.

One person to be County Surveyor of Kent county.

Two persons to be Associate Judges for the Second Judicial Circuit of Maryland.

Also for the adoption or rejection of a Constitutional Convention.

The Return Judges shall make their returns before twelve (12) o'clock noon the second day after the election, that is to say before noon Thursday following the Tuesday of Election, in the manner prescribed by the law, to the Clerk of the Circuit Court, to the County Commissioners, to the Board of Supervisors of Election and to the Register of Wills of the county aforesaid.

By Order of—
GEORGE H. CANNAN, Pres't.,
JOHN W. CARTER,
JAS. T. DeCORSE,
Supervisors of Elections for Kent Co.
EDWARD ROBINSON, Clerk.
ANDREW MEDDERS, Sheriff.

DR. FRANK B. HINES,
CHESTERTOWN, MD.
Office at residence of Dr. W. Frank Hines.

GEO. W ROEDER. GEO. W. RODENHISER
G. W. ROEDER & CO.,
GENERA COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
107 W. CAMDEN STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Grain, Fruit, Potatoes, Onions, Vegetables, Live Stock, Poultry, Eggs, Hides, Wool, Furs, Feathers, Tallow, Oysters, Fish, Crabs, &c.
Reference: FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
☞ The building 121 S. Charles St., being condemned by the Building Inspector, we have removed to 107 W. CAMDEN ST., in a new building where we are better prepared to serve our customers. Thanking our patrons for past favors and soliciting their future orders and consignments, We are respectfully,
G. W. ROEDER & CO.

WILLIAM W. BECK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND.
Office opposite Fountain.

EDWIN R. COCHRAN, JR.,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Wilmington - - - Delaware.

DR. DAVID A. SPARKS,
DENTIST.
Kennedyville, - MARYLAND.

Free To All Dyspeptics, Rheumatics, Constipated or Nervous People.
We want you to know TIMO TABLETS are the best for your ailment. To convince you will send FREE TREATMENT. Write at once. Send no money.
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DR. C. P. GILPIN, DENTIST.
CHESTERTOWN, MD.
HIGH STREET, OPPOSITE THE OLD STAND
OFFICE HOURS:—8.30 to 12 A. M.; 1 to 4 P. M.
☞ Teeth extracted by local anesthetics and comparatively without pain.
Having enlarged my office and added many new conveniences, I am able to offer my patients much greater comfort while under treatment than in the past. nov. 29-tf.

DR. CHARLES RICHARD TWILLEY.
GRADUATE OF THE BALTIMORE COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY
Having enlarged and otherwise added to the conveniences of my office on Main street, I am prepared to perform operations in advance Dentistry in the most approved style.
☞ EXTRACTING TEETH WITHOUT PAIN
Office 115 Main street. With Dr. J. T. Twilley.

Established 1877.
E. HENDRICKSON & CO.,
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
30th & MARKET, PHILADELPHIA.
We handle Live Stock, and have all facilities for this line of trade. We solicit the patronage of shippers, and guarantee to make prompt returns. Give us a trial and be convinced
Jan. 3. 1896.

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PRODUCE AND LIVE STOCK
COMMISSION MERCHANT
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WITH
Stewart Fruit Company,
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118 & 120 E. Pratt street.
COMMISSION FRUIT AND PRODUCE SHIPPERS AND JOBBERS.
Highest market prices. Returns same da
Fruits, Berries, Melons, Vegetables, Poultry Eggs, Live Stock, Furs, Hides, Country Produce Oysters, Grain, Hay, Marsh Grass.
Shippers are invited to visit our new store.
Largest Fruit and Produce House in Baltimore
Reference—National Bank of Commerce, Bradstreet or Dunn.
☞ CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

James W. Stevens. R. Nelson Stevens
STEVENS BROS.,
Members Chamber of Commerce,
GRAIN FRUIT AND PRODUCE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
206 S. CHARLES STREET,
Baltimore, Maryland.
REFERENCE—Merchants National Bank.

Frank Wright & Co.
FRUIT AND PRODUCE
Commission Merchants
226 Cor. Charles and Camden Sts.,
Baltimore, Md.
Having removed to 305 South Charles St., in the centre of the jobbing trade, and having ample room on the first flpor to handle Produce of every description, we respectfully solicit a continuance of past favors, and from shippers generally a trial, we guarantee top morket prices and prompt returns.
Yours respectfully,
FRANK WRIGHT & CO.

COMEGYS BROWN. E. B. STUBBS
BROWN & STUBBS,
GENERAL COMMISION MERCHANTS,
No. 224 South Charles St.,
BALTIMORE. D.
REFERENCE: Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank.

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