STAVELY & BOWERS'

Large LUMBER YARD and Hardware Emporium

At LYNCH'S. MD.

Va. and Ga. Flooring,
Va. and Ga. Framing,
Va. and Cypress Siding,
Va. and Cypress Dressed Boards,
Cypress Fencing and Va. Fencing,
Va. Barn Boards,
Shingles, Shingling Laths, Plaster Laths,
Sash, Doors, Blinds and Frames.

John W. Masury & Son's Paints and Leads.
John T. Lewis & Bro.'s Paints and Leads.

All Kinds HARDWARE
FARM GATES kept on hand.

AMERICAN WIRE FIELD FENCE,
1047, 1041, 939.
American Garden Fence, 1948, 2053, 2158.
Wire Staples and Barbed Wire, Brace Wire.

ALL KINDS ROOFING
LIME by the barrel.
CEMENT AND HAIR.

We have recently added a BLACKSMITHING AND WHEELWRIGHTING DEPARTMENT, and we are ready to do all kinds of Blacksmithing and Repairing.

STAVELY & BOWERS,
LYNCH'S. MD.

To the Traveling Public!

We wish to announce that in establishing our route from Chestertown to Tolchester we do so expecting to live up to our advertisement, i e

Make the Trip Rain or Shine

Good Roads or Muddy Roads and we will meet every boat from Baltimore, including the Moonlight Trip after the season at Tolchester opens up.

We ask your support in this enterprise, i e: RIDE IN THE CAR that will be there at all times to meet you.

YOURS FOR BUSINESS,

Graham, Clements & Sutton,

CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND.

'GAN CARS are making the route.

' Cents Each Way.

'NING

'TS COMING.

-tise it—Build-

'tock

BRIDGED AN OCEAN

The Lost Atlantis That Was Swallowed by the Sea.

A NATION OF MANY LEGENDS.

Plato Got His Story of the Continent and Its Ruin From Solon, the Old Lawgiver—The Theories That Were Built by Ignatius Donnelly.

Far out beyond the Pillars of Hercules, where the Atlantic ocean stretches broad and deep today, men of imagination like to believe there lies a buried kingdom. The sea washes over its once fertile plains, and creatures of the deep float in and out among its topless towers. Seaweed and silt have buried its temples for 10,000 years. Here, scientists of a romantic turn will tell you, lies the lost island of Atlantis, where once there ruled the richest and most powerful of the earth, a world power while wolves still howled upon the seven hills of Rome and the glory that was Greece lay yet undreamed.

But today all that remains of the lost kingdom is a little group of islands, the Azores; mountain tops these that were not wholly overwhelmed when the proud island sank into the sea. Many years ago an Irishman, Ignatius Donnelly, who possessed an active imagination and a mind which worked along interesting and unusual lines, wrote a book about Atlantis, in which he proved, to his own satisfaction at least, that the lost kingdom really existed and was not a fable.

The earliest authentic information about this mystery land we find in Plato, who averred he had it from his grandfather, Solon, the famous lawgiver, who had spent some years among the Egyptians. Plato told of a great continent which had existed 9,000 years before lying to the west of the Pillars of Hercules and making war upon the nations to the east. Only Athens and Egypt were able to withstand the onslaughts of the Atlantans, and then suddenly, "in a day and a night," the island was overwhelmed and sank into the sea. This was the story Solon had from the Egyptians and which his grandson wrote down, and the legend has persisted ever since.

Diodorus Siculus, a Roman writer, tells how the Phoenicians discovered "a large island in the Atlantic ocean between the Pillars of Hercules, several days' sail from the coast of Africa. This island abounded in all manner of riches. The soil was exceedingly fertile. The scenery was diversified by rivers, mountains and forests. It was the custom of the inhabitants to retire during the summer to magnificent country houses, which stood in the midst of beautiful gardens. Fish and game were found in great abundance; the climate was delicious and the trees bore great crops of fruit at all seasons of the year.

Soundings made by British and American vessels have shown conclusively that surrounding the Azores there is a submerged plateau, which it does not require much imagination to identify with the "rich plain" mentioned by Plato. From this lost continent Donnelly believed that ridges of land ran to the present coasts of South America and Africa, originally, so that before the time of which Plato wrote the eastern and western hemispheres were connected by land. Thus he accounted for many similarities in the plants and animals of the two hemispheres which otherwise are very difficult to explain.

The continent as described by Plato was mountainous, but was surrounded by vast fertile plains. It was rich in precious metals and had numerous temples and statues of gold and silver and ivory.

In the sudden and violent destruction of Atlantis, "in one dreadful day and night," Donnelly believed he saw the origin of the legend of the deluge, so universal among the followers of all religions. The Biblical deluge, the flood in which the Greeks believed, from which only Deukalion and Pyrrha escaped, the overflow which Chaldean legends tell of all these, Donnelly believed, had their foundation in the destruction of Atlantis.

Plato tells us that the race of the Atlantans had fallen from their high estate and committed sins, and the Zeus determined to overwhelm them An earthquake preceded the sinking of the land, and there came a great storm which brought the sea rushing in over the once fruitful land.

Before this deluge Atlantis was the greatest power in the world, Donnelly said. Not only had it made war against the infant nations of Europe, conquering France and Spain and Africa as far as the Nile, but colonies were established in Mexico, in Central America and along the valley of the Mississippi. The mound builders were colonists from Atlantis. After the destruction of the parent continent the eastern and the western hemispheres lost all remembrance of each other, as both of them at last forgot the great Atlantis, or if they remembered at all remembered it only as a legend, a faint and shadowy tradition.

Only a few of the thousands of inhabitants of Atlantis escaped, but these few carried to Europe the seeds of the white man's civilization. They settled in Egypt and in eastern Europe and were the forbears of the Aryan race.—Kansas City Star.

Never too poor, too ugly, too dull, too sick, too friendless, to be useful to some one.—Kate Gannett Wells

She Hadn't Thought of That.

"Marriage brings its awakenings."

"Yes," sighed the other lady. "I remember that I as a bride was thunderstruck to find that my husband, after a limited amount of going to pink teas and matinees, had to go back to work and support the pair of us."—Pittsburgh Post.

A Good Enough Reason.

"I am surprised, Ethel, that you allowed that handsome Italian count to kiss you last evening."

"Oh, I really couldn't help it."

"Why couldn't you?"

"'Cause I can't speak a word of ——"—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

WORK WITH DEATH

Perilous Callings Where Life Is Always In Danger.

HOW MEN LOSE THEIR NERVE

Sudden Peril Often Causes Them to "Drop Their Goats," and Then Their Courage Never Returns—A Loss of Heart and a Race For Life.

Human nature becomes callous to the daily association with peril. But now and then something tears away the callous spot and leaves the raw, naked nerve exposed.

Structural steelworkers run many chances of losing their nerve—"dropping their goats," they call it. Only the other day one of them who had never known fear was standing on the outer edge of a lofty steel framework and chanced to look down into the street. He saw a trolley car run over a newsboy. Instantly his mind was swamped with thoughts of death. He stretched himself flat on the beam and crawled to an island of planking. When a man once does that on top of a skyscraper he has finished his high work.

"They never come back," said an old foreman. "It's a pity, too, for they can never get a quarter the pay at another job that they did at this before they looked down and saw death."

Much of the world's work is done by men who have to keep their nerve in the face of peril. Sometimes a man will not go to pieces until after a long run of danger. Primarily the cause may be fatigue or bad liver or bad nerves, but when it is all over he decides he has had enough and seeks another vocation.

In the places where high explosives are manufactured the men are subjected to a constant nervous strain. They get used to it, like everything else, but when an accident comes there is sure to be some one among the survivors who drops out of the ranks of the workers.

In a plant where more dynamite, nitroglycerin, guncotton and other pentup destruction are made than anywhere else in the world nearly a thousand lives depend more or less on a thermometer.

In one step in the manufacture of nitroglycerin it is a quivering, sullen fluid in a big caldron brilliantly lighted by electricity. Glycerin is continually sprayed on the tons of heated acids within. As it mixes the glycerin seizes the available nitrogen from the acids, and the mass becomes nitroglycerin. Round the caldron a man moves swiftly, noiselessly, dividing his attention between the contents and a thermometer that extends down into the hot acids. The temperature of the mass must not rise above 80 degrees.

Glycerin has many vagaries that have been never been explained. If, through one of them, the temperature rises toward the danger point the first thing the man on watch does is to send more cool solution through the pipes that coil snakewise round the giant caldron. If the mercury in the tube continues to rise he shuts off the inflow of glycerin. If this does not have the desired effect he turns on compressed air, so as to throw the mass into violent agitation. If this fails he has only one more card to play. He opens a valve and empties the charge into the "drowning tank." Then he makes a dash for safety.

Only a few men who have ever been immediately exposed to explosions have lived to tell about them afterward. Those who have escaped and have continued in their hazardous employment are thereafter known only by their first names. There are only a few of these. The other survivors have sought other work where the risks are less. Said one of them:

"You can't trust the stuff any more than you could a sleeping cobra. I was at work one day around the mixing tank and things were going as usual when I suddenly noticed that the mercury in the thermometer was creeping up toward 80. Quick as a flash I saw that something had gone wrong, and, one after another, I turned on the cold, shut off the glycerin and turned on the air. No one ever watched anything more anxiously than I did that thermometer. But the mercury kept on climbing. Then I made a grab for the quick opening valve so as to drown the stuff. One of the officers of the company was in the room. I had yelled at him to run. But he stood there as cool as a cucumber, saying that he didn't think there was much danger. As soon as I opened the valve to let the stuff off I made a jump through the window. There were plenty of emergency doors, but I didn't want to take an extra step. The boss went out by a door. The fraction of a second that I saved by taking the window probably added a good many years to my life. I landed on the ground and was running with all my might when I was lifted off my feet and hurled at least 100 yards. I escaped with a broken leg. The boss, who had run in the opposite direction, was picked up dead. There was hardly a mark on him.

"The explosion started in the drowning tank. The stuff settled at the bottom, where agitation was impossible. What sort of a noise did it make? Like the roar of a dozen tornadoes and a score of crashes of thunder all combined. I've lived on a farm ever since, and when the Fourth of July comes around I jump every time a cannon firecracker goes off, no matter how far away it is."—Thaddeus S. Dayton in Chicago Record-Herald.

All Consuming.

"He eagerly swallowed every word she bestowed on him, he fed upon her every look, he lived upon the smiles she gave him." "That's what I call an all consuming passion!"—Judge.

Who Loses?

Porter—Have you lost something, sir? Sandy—Aye, but it's naethin'—only the threepenny bit o' siller 'a was about to give ye for carryin' my bag.—London Opinion.

It is easy to be brave when you know the enemy has only blank cartridges.

Supevisors' Notice

—OF—

Registration of Voters

WITH

Names of Registrars and Date and Places of Sitting.

THE Board of Supervisors' of Elections for Kent county hereby give notice to voters of Kent county that the Officers of Registration will sit in their respective Districts or Precincts of Kent county for the purpose of registering all qualified persons who shall apply in person to be registered in the Districts and Precincts in which they may reside, between the hours of (8) o'clock in the morning and eight (8) o'clock in the evening,

On Wednesday, Sept. 3

The places where such Registration upon the date aforementioned will be held in the respective Districts and Precincts, and the names of the registrars are as follows:

First District, First Precinct—At B. F. Vansant's Hotel, Millington.
PAUL C. PRICE, Rep.,
JONATHAN JONES, Dem.,
Registrars.

First District, Second Precinct—At Galena Band Hall, Galena.
JOSEPH E. BOYD, Rep.,
GOVE EVERETT, Dem.,
Registrars.

Second District, First Precinct—At D. T. Nickerson's Residence, Kennedyville.
HARRY J. HILL, Rep.,
EDGAR R. PENNINGTON, Dem.,
Registrars.

Second District, Second Precinct—At L. A. Pennington's Store Room, Kennedyville.
J. WARNER GEARY, Rep.,
ELIAS OTHOSON, Dem.,
Registrars.

Third District, First Precinct—At P. O. S. of A. Building, Worton.
JOSEPH W. ATWELL, Rep.,
H. M. MATTHEWS, Dem.,
Registrars.

Third District, Second Precinct—At Chesapeake House, Betterton.
GEORGE W. OWENS, Rep.,
HARVEY B. MOORE, Dem.,
Registrars.

Fourth District, First Precinct—At Store Room under Stam's Hall, Chestertown.
CHAS. N. SATTERFIELD, Rep.,
J. FRANK CONNELLY, Dem.,
Registrars.

Fourth District, Second Precinct—At W. A. Burk's Shoe Store, Chestertown.
WM. A. BURK, Rep.,
H. W. FALLOWFIELD, Dem.,
Registrars.

Fifth District, First Precinct—At F. N. Satterfield's Store, Rock Hall.
WM. W. CAMP, Rep.,
CHARLES JUDEFIND, Dem.,
Registrars.

Fifth District, Second Precinct—At G. W. Hayes' Store, Edesville.
JOHN T. FRAZIER, Rep.,
FRANCIS A. COLLISON, Dem.,
Registrars.

Sixth District—At Walter B. Barnes' Store Room.
HARRY P. JONES, Rep.,
MAHLON P. LEE, Dem.,
Registrars.

Seventh District—At W. S. Scoon's Store Room, Pomona.
R. C. LEAVERTON, Rep.,
THOS. S. TOULSON, Dem.,
Registrars.

JOHN C. DAVIS,
WALTER S. TREW,
SAMUEL G. CALDWELL,
Supervisors of Election.

W. W. BALDWIN, Clerk. a23-2t.

Concealed Weapons Election Day.

The following Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January session of 1874, and approved April 3, 1874, is published for the information of the public:

AN ACT

To prevent carrying of guns, pistols, dirks, dirk-knives, razors, billies, or bludgeons by any person in Kent, Queen Annes or Montgomery counties on the day of election in said counties:

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this Act it shall not be lawful for any person in Kent, Queen Annes and Montgomery counties to carry on the day of election, secretly or otherwise, any gun, pistol, dirk, dirk knife, razor, billy, or bludgeon, and any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof before any justice of the Peace, in either of said counties, shall be fined not less than five nor more than twenty dollars, and on refusal to pay said fine shall be committed by said justice of the Peace to the jail of the county until the same is paid.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That the fines collected under this Act shall be paid by the officers collecting the same to the school Commissioners of the county where offense shall have been committed for school purposes.

SEC. 3. And be it enacted, That any constable of either of said counties or the sheriff there of, who shall refuse to arrest any person violating any provision of this Act, upon information of said offense, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before the Circuit Court of the county shall be fined not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars, and forthwith be discharged from office.

WM. H. McKEE, Sheriff

Betting on Elections.

The attention of all persons is particularly called to the following sections of 36 Code of Public Laws of Maryland.

SECTION 45. No person shall make any bet or wager on the result of any election to take place in this State.

SECTION 46. Any person offending against the last preceding section shall be liable to indictment by the Circuit Court. If the offense be committed in any county, or in the Criminal Court of Baltimore, if the offense be committed in Baltimore, and conviction shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, to be paid to the State for School Fund.

SECTION 48. Any deposit of money in any part of the State as a wager or bet upon elections in this State or elsewhere shall be forfeited and paid over to the County Commissioners of the county where deposited, for the use of the county, and if deposited in the city of Baltimore, to the Mayor and City Council.

WM. H. McKEE, Sheriff.



CHESTERTOWN, MD., SEPT. 1-7

Corrupt Practices Act

CHAPTER 122, ACTS OF 1908.

171. The following persons shall be guilty of corrupt practices and shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of this act: Every person who shall, directly or indirectly, by himself or by another, give or offer or promise to any person any money, gift, advantage, preferment, entertainment, aid, emolument or any valuable thing whatever, for the purpose of inducing or procuring any person to vote, or refrain from voting, for or against any person or for or against any measure or proposition at any election or primary election or political convention or session of the General Assembly of Maryland, or either House thereof. Every person who shall, directly or indirectly, receive, accept, request or solicit from any person, candidate, committee, association, organization or corporation, any money, gift, advantage, preferment, aid, emolument, or any valuable thing whatsoever, for the purpose of inducing or procuring any person to vote, or refrain from voting, for or against any person, or for or against any measure or proposition at any election or primary election or political convention. Every person who, in consideration of any money, gift, preferment, aid, emolument, or any valuable thing whatsoever, paid, received, accepted or promised to the advantage of himself or any other person, shall vote, or refrain from voting, for or, against any person, or for or against any measure at any such election, caucus or primary election or political convention. Every person who shall, directly or indirectly, pay, give or contribute or promise any money or other valuable thing, to defray, or towards defraying the costs or expenses of any campaign or election, to any person, committee, company, club, organization or association, other than to a treasurer or a politicl agent; but this sub-section or paragraph shall not apply to dues regularly paid for membership in any incorporated political club if all money expended by such club for or in connection with the costs or expenses of any campaign or election shall be paid out by it only through a treasurer or political agent, as provided in this Act, or to any expenses for postage, telegrams, telephoning, stationery, printing, expressage, or traveling and board incurred by any candidate for office or for nomination thereto so far as they are permitted by this Act. Every person who shall directly or indirectly, by himself or through another person, make a payment, or promise of payment, to a treasurer or political agent in any other name than his own, and every treasurer or political agent who shall knowingly, receive a payment or promise of payment, and enter the same or cause the same to be entered in his accounts in any other name than that of the person by whom such payment or promise of payment is made. Every person who being an employer, pays his employes the salary or wages due in "pay envelopes," upon which there is written or printed, or in which there is enclosed, any political motto, device or argument containing threats, express or implied, intented or calculated to influence the political opinions or actions of such employes, or within ninety days of an election or primary puts, or otherwise exhibits in the establishment or place where his employes are engage in labor, any hand bill or placard containing any threat notice or information that if any particular ticket or candidate is elected or defeated, work in his place or establishment will cease in whole or in part his establishment be closed up, or the wages of his employes reduced, or other threats, expressed or implied, intended or calculated to influence the political opinions or actions of his employes. Every person who, before, during or after election or primary election, by himself or by any other person, either directly or indirectly, gives or provides or pays, wholly or in part, the expenses of giving or providing any meal, drink, entertainment or provisions to or for any person, for the purpose of influencing that person, or any other person, to give or refrain from giving his vote at the election or primary election, or to influence his vote in any other way therein, or on account of his having voted, or refrained from voting, or being about to vote or refrain from voting; and every elector who accepts the same, or any of the same, for any of the purposes aforesaid. Every person who shall be guilty of any corrupt practices as aforesaid shall be fined not less than three hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned for one year, or both, and shall be ineligible to any public office or public employment for the period of four years from and after the time of the commission of such offense.

a27 WILLIAM H. McKEE, Sheriff.

Forbidding the Sale of or Giving Away Liquor on Election 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 Spiritous or Fermented Liquors in the counties or 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 tavern, store, drinking establishment, or any other place where liquor is sold, *or any person or persons*, directly or indirectly, of any kind, on the day of election hereinafter 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 he 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 to 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 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 spiritous liquors, wine ale or beer, or shall at any such time or place drink or partake of such liquors, shall upon conviction there of be fined not less than ten dollars nor [illegible] $100.

WM. H. McKee, Sheriff.

[illegible]LES RICHARD TWILLEY.
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SUPERVISORS' NOTICE

—OF—

PRIMARY ELECTION

Notice is hereby given that the Primary Election will be held in the several Election Districts or Precincts of Kent county between the hours of 8 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock in the evening on

Monday, Sept. 8, 1913

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

First District
(FIRST PRECINCT)
at B. F. Vansant's Hotel Room, Millington.
(SECOND PRECINCT)
at Galena Band Hall, Galena

Second District
(FIRST PRECINCT)
at D. T. Nickerson's residence, Kennedyville.
(SECOND PRECINCT)
at L. A. Pennington's Store Room, Kennedyville.

Third District
(FIRST PRECINCT)
P. O. S. of A. building, Worton.
(SECOND PRECINCT)
at Chesapeake House, Betton.

Fourth District
(FIRST PRECINCT)
at the Court House, Chestertown.
(SECOND PRECINCT)
at W. A. Burk's Store Room, Chestertown.

Fifth District
(FIRST PRECINCT)
at Junior O. U. A. M. Hall, Rock Hall.
[SECOND PRECINCT]
at G. W. Hayes' Store Room, Edesville.

Sixth District
at Walter B. Barnes' Store Room. Fairlee,

Seventh District
at W. S. Scoon's Store Room, Pomona.

Said Primary Election will be held for the purpose of nominating:

Two persons for the office of Representatives in the House of Delegates from Kent County.

Two persons for the office of County Commissioners of Kent County.

One person for the office of County Treasurer of Kent County.

One person for the office of Sheriff of Kent County.

Also for the election of:

Three persons as members of the State Central Committee of the Democratic Party.

Three persons to the State Convention of the Democratic Party.

There being no contests for the nominations to office by any other than the Democratic Party, only the names of Democratic candidates will appear on the official ballot.

The Return Judges shall make their returns before twelve o'clock, noon, of the second day after election, that is Wednesday, Sept. 10, in manner prescribed by law, to the Clerk of the Circuit Court, to County Commissioners, to Supervisors of Elections, and to Register of Wills of Kent County, aforesaid. By order,

JOHN C. DAVIS,
President;
WALTER S. TREW,
SAML G. CALDWELL,
Supervisors of Elections for Kent county.
W. W. BALDWIN, Clerk.

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