The Chestertown Transcript.

VOL. LV—NO. 23. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1915 $1.00 PER ANNUM

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Kennedyville, Md.

DEALERS IN

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Building Materials,

INCLUDING

Mill Work, Fencing Material, Siding, Flooring, Shingles, Roofing Felt of all kinds, Galvanized Iron Roofing, Lime, Hair and Cement, Putty, Glass, Builders' Hardware, Farm Gates always on hand.

Give us a call.

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ROCHESTER RADIATORS

Put up free when bought of us.

CHIGOE, CHEGRE, CHEGOE, CHIQUE, CHIGGER, JIGGER.

There are six ways to spell the little tick that causes such intense itching, and sometimes ulcers. There is only one way to get relief and that is by the use of

WHITE FOOT OIL

It relieves all itching. Cures Poison Oak Poisoning, Eczema, Itching Piles, Skin Diseases and sores of all kinds.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE OR SHIPPED BY PARCEL POST. PRICES 25c, 50c AND $1.50 PER CAN.

WHITE FOOT REMEDY CO., CENTREVILLE, :-: MARYLAND.

Insurance

Best Companies,

LOWEST

Current Rates.

James G. Beck.

New Ice-Cream Parlor

Cross St., Chestertown

THIS is our second season in the elegant big store room in the new Culp Building, on Cross street, between Fowler's Paint Store and Kroeger's Jewelry Store.

Ice-Cream Parlors

Our Ices Cannot be Surpassed

Our many customers are our advertisement. We take this occasion to thank the public for their patronage. Try an order and be convinced yourself. We are prepared to serve the public at Churches, Lodges, &c., with ices in any quantity upon reasonable notice.

MRS. J. CORDRAY LOUD.

JUNE 54. f

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Having accepted a State position, I have arranged with Mr. Edgar P. Beck, to take care of my Insurance business during my absence from Chestertown. Mr. Beck is an experienced Insurance man, and I am confident he will look after the interest of my patrons faithfully and well. All my business and the companies I represented have been transferred to his agency. Thanking you for past favors and hoping to retain your business, I am,

Very truly yours,

9-tf J. ARTHUR BRADLEY

INSURANCE!

Fire, Lightning, Life, Accidnet and Health

In old reliable companies at lowest current rates. Policies cover Grain and Hay in both Stack and Barn. Prompt Personal Attention to all business.

EDGAR P. BECK,

In new Transcript Building

LIGHTNING

DON'T WARN US OF ITS COMING

Damage is done before we realize it—Buildings and Live Stock killed.

Been who suffers loss?

You taking chances?

At usual minimum rates we cover Live Stock against LIGHTNING anywhere.

Are you sure your policy reads that way?

J. N. WHEATLEY & CO., Agts. CHESTERTOWN, MD

BROWN. R. EL. HARPE

BROWN & HARPER, Chamber of Commerce, Fruit and Produce. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 32 S. Charles St., Balto., Md.

Refer—Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank, Mercantile Agencies.

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 promises 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, 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 politicalagent; but this sub-section or paragraph shall not apply to dues regularly paid for membership in any incorporated political club ifall money expended by such club for or in connection with the costs or expenses of any camgaign ar 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, telephoning, telegrams, 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 to 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 intended or calculated to influence the political opinions or actions of such employes, or within ninety days of an election or primary puts, or other wise exhibits, in the establishment or place where his employes are engaged 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 or his establishment be closed up, or the wages of his employes reduced 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 meat, 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 [illegible] eligible to any public [illegible] employment for the period [illegible] from and after the time of the commission of such offense.

sept tf WM. E. BROWN, SHERIFF.

Door and Rail Keepers

The Supervisors of Elections for Kent County hereby give notice that the following are appointed Door and Rail Keepers to serve at the General Election to be held Tuesday, November 2nd, 1915.

First District, First Precinct—Front Door, Geo. Clark; Back Door, Geo. Newnam; Rail Keeper, Ellwood Moore.

First District, Second Precinct—Front Door, Carlton Ross; Back Door, Theo. Dempsey; Rail Keeper, Jno. D. Boyd.

Second District, First Precinct—Front Door, Henry W. Meredith; Back Door, Serek Cain; Rail Keeper, D. Webster Hill.

Second District, Second Precinct—Front Door, Atwood Ricards, Back Door, Jas. F. Webb; Rail Keeper, Jos. S. Trew.

Third District, First Precinct— ron Door, Geo. T. Williams; Back Door, Ellwood P. Kendall; Rail Keeper, Samuel C. Willis.

Third District, Second Precinct—Front Door, Harry W. Owens; Back Door, Thos. Warram; Rail Keeper, Geo. R. Crew.

Fourth District, First Precinct—Front Door, Anthony A. Peterson; Back Door, Thos. H. Ayres; Rail Keeper, Wm. H. Lee.

Fourth District, Second Precinct—Front Door, Chas. J. Todd; Back Door, Chas. H. Blanchfield; Rail Keeper, Percy W. Chamoers.

Fifth District, First Precinct—Front Door, John C. Legg; Back Door, Geo. T. Satterfield; Rail Keeper, David Ayres.

Fifth District, Second Precinct—Front Door, W. E. Leary; Back Door, S. T. Bryden; Rail Keeper, Samuel Kilbourn.

Sixth District—Front Door, W. R. Reed; Back Door, J. Thos. Bowers; Rail Keeper, Richard A. Smyth.

Seventh District—Front Door, Clarence H. Hadaway; Back Door, Arthur Jedson; Rail Keeper, Geo. T. White.

JOHN C. DAVIS, PRES'T
WALTER S. TREW
J. HALL DENNY
Supervisors of Elections for Kent Co.
W. W. BALDWIN, Clerk.

Concealed Weapons on Election Day.

The following Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January session of 1874 and approved April 6, 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:

SECTION 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 commited for school purposes.

SEC. 3. And be it enacted, That any constable of either of said counties or the sheriff thereof, 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. E. BROWN, Sheriff.

WELL-PREPARED SEED BED FOR WHEAT IMPORTANT.

Thorough Discing Of Especial Value When Following Corn.

NICHOLAS SCHMITZ,
Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station.

The preparation of the seedbed is the most important step in the growing of a wheat crop. An ideal seed-

DISCING SEED BED.

bed for wheat is one in which the soil is firm, well-compacted and supplied with ample available plant food and moisture. The preparation of such a seedbed requires time. It cannot be accomplished in a day or week. It is the result of deep plowing, many days of settling, some good, soaking rains and frequent harrowing or discing of the land. It is therefore evident that it is only possible to prepare an ideal seedbed when the preparation of the land can be begun in early summer, as is the case when following stubble for wheat, and weather conditions do not always allow the proper preparation of the land before seeding time. Whenever there is not ample time for the land to settle before planting the disc or harrow should be used in preparing the seedbed unless weeds or other trash on the land make it necessary to use the plow. The disc and harrow will leave a firm seedbed, while the plow will leave the land loose.

The value of plowing corn land for wheat, as is practiced in some sections of the State, is questionable excepting when the land is too weedy to prepare otherwise. Discing thoroughly or working the land up well with a spring tooth harrow or cultivator is all that is necessary, and greatly reduces the cost. The trouble often complained of, that corn stumps pull up with very large lumps of soil adhering to the roots, can be almost entirely avoided by first straddling the rows with the disc and throwing the soil away from the roots; then when the land is disced again the stumps pulling up will have very little soil adhering to the roots, and therefore will not give much trouble when drilling in the seed.

SHOULD AVOID USE OF INFERIOR SEED.

Maryland Farmers Urged To Get In Touch With State Seed Laboratory.

Farmers are being urged to protect themselves against inferior seed by having samples tested before seeding. In this connection Prof. C. P. Smith, of the State Seed Inspection Laboratory issues the following warning to seed buyers:

Are you getting your share of any benefit from the Maryland Seed Law? Are your local dealers filling your orders for seeds with the bags or packages labeled as required by the law? Each package of a bushel or more should be labeled to show you what percentage of the lot is pure seed, what percentage is foreign seed, and what percentage is not seed at all, but made up of sticks, sand, chaff, etc., summed up by the words "inert matter." How much trash and weed seeds are you willing to pay for? Some foreign matter must be expected, as practically no seed stocks can be made 100 per cent. pure. Though the figures obtained from the analysis are necessarily "approximate" and cannot be expected to be "exact," they tell an important story, and should be noted carefully both when the seed is ordered, and when the same is delivered. See that you get what is due you.

Also should be given on the label the percentage of germination, with the month and the year when the germination test was made. The dates are very important, especially in the case of crimson clover, where a stand cannot be expected if the seed is more than one year old.

If your dealer is not giving you all this information on a legible label attached to each package of a bushel or more, he is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by fine. It is not necessary for the seed inspector, or his representative, to be present or know anything about your case, for any citizen has the right to put the matter into the hands of his local State's Attorney.

A citizen recently sent in a sample of timothy seed that he had on hand, "left over," asking for a germination test. The test was started at once and reported to him as soon as completed—50 per cent. being the result. Are you planting seed that has not been tested more or less recently? If so, why? Free service is waiting for you at the Seed Inspection Laboratory at College Park. The laboratory cannot come to you; you must send in your samples, indicating what test or tests you desire to have made.

MEASURING THE STARS.

What Is Meant by First and Second Magnitude, and So On.

The classification of the stars into orders of magnitude, depending on their apparent brightness, was undertaken a little hastily, with the result that many stars have been found which are brighter than stars of the first magnitude. Aldebaran is a typical star of the first magnitude, but Sirius is much brighter. Consequently the system of classification has to be extended.

A star of the first magnitude is 2.5 times as bright as a star of the second magnitude; a star of the second magnitude is 2.5 times as bright as a star of the third magnitude, and so on. Stars which are 2.5 times as bright as a star of the first magnitude are called stars of 0 magnitude, while stars 2.5 times brighter still are said to be of the —1 magnitude, and so on.

Professor Ceraski has made measurements to determine the magnitude of the sun, reckoned in this way. By adopting different methods of measurements he reaches very accordant results, and it appears that our sun is a star of the —36.5 order of magnitude, which means that it sends us as much light as 880,000,000 of stars of the first magnitude.

At the distance of a little over four light years—i. e., about 20,000 times its present distance—it would be a star of the first magnitude, so that, considered as a star, it is nothing out of the ordinary.—Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

SAVING A CITY.

Ducazel's Method Was Unique, but It Pacified Madrid.

It was in the year 1868, after a battle in the Spanish revolution of that year, and the streets of Madrid were filled with angry crowds that were bent on destroying everything and every one. Suddenly an unknown man appeared at the city hall.

"Give me a band of musicians," he said, "and before nightfall I shall control all Madrid."

He must have been a man of rare personality to have been able to persuade the authorities in that dark hour to give him anything.

But he got the musicians and went out with them to wander through the city. While they played he sang—popular street songs or some old national air. When these bored the listeners he mounted old boxes and told funny tales and got the populace amused and laughing.

By nightfall peace reigned in the city, and the mob broke up and went home to bed. The man's name was Felipe Ducazel, and he was only twenty-two years old when he cleverly achieved this result.

We are told a deal about heroic things in saving countries by long, terrible rides at night or by the sacrifice of oneself by dying in somebody's stead, but few of us hear of any one who saved a town by laughter.—Youth's Companion.

Children In Korea.

With their short waists and full skirts a bunch of Korean girls look like old women. Very quaint are they and very wide awake as you see them squatted on the floor at a Sunday school or church gathering. When they come in with their Bibles and hymnbooks they bow on hands and knees until their foreheads touch the floor, then adjust themselves to their inexpensive, backless floor seat, waiting in quietness and perfect patience until things start. Children are always placed at the front in these gatherings, the girls on one side of the partition which separates the sexes and the boys on the other side. They sing with a gusto and intensity that seems to lift the slanting Korean roof.—Christian Herald.

Breakfast Table Revelations.

To girls about to marry one would tender the advice that they study their intended victim at breakfast. If he is one feeding like forty, reject him as the direct descendant of Circe's herd of swine. If he is melancholy, beware of the abrupt curves of his temperament. If he is boisterous and facetious, remember that an empty drum gives the greatest reverberation and a chatterbox at 8 a. m. is as tiresome as chanticleer at 3 in the morning. By their breakfasts, my sisters, ye shall know them.—London Saturday Review.

Missing Marks.

"I saw a stage Englishman in a play last night who didn't use the adjective 'bally.'"

"Is that so?"

"Yes. And he didn't say 'My word!' either."

"Strange. At least he wore a monocle?"

"No."

"Then how in the deuce did you know he was a stage Englishman?"—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Cause and Effect.

"I wonder why it is so damp and foggy in London?"

"It is the fault of their government."

"How do you make that out?"

"They have such long reigns there."—Baltimore American.

The School of Experience.

The average man never fully realizes the truth of the adage about a fool and his money until after he has bumped up against some other man's game.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

A Mean Question.

"I have been to consult a beauty doctor about my complexion."

"Does he hold out any hope?"—Kansas City Journal.

PROPER THINNING MEANS MORE REGULAR YIELDS.

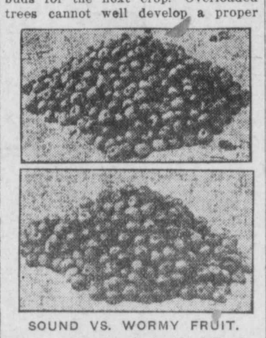
Insures More and Better Fruit and More Frequent Bearing.

S. B. SHAW,
Maryland Agricultural College and Experiment Station.

Systematic thinning is a phase of fruit growing often advocated but seldom practiced. It is an operation requiring considerable "nerve" on the part of the grower, but results soon show the benefit derived from what at first seems to be rather drastic treatment. The thinning of fruit may be regarded as a form of training equally as important as pruning.

In most instances trees are pruned to bring about the best possible development of growth as regards the arrangement of limbs and general placement of fruiting wood. Proper thinning brings about the normal development of fruit, both as to size and color. It also permits of a more thorough distribution of spray material for the prevention of injury from insects and diseases. It is almost impossible to completely spray fruits that touch each other.

Thinning not only causes the development of much finer fruit, but it is a means for conserving the energy and vitality of the trees. Orchards that bear heavily one year do not, as a rule, produce much fruit the following year. While trees are producing a crop of fruit they are also forming buds for the next crop. Overloaded trees cannot well develop a proper



SOUND VS. WORMY FRUIT.

number of fruit buds for the following year, consequently many trees perform each function in alternate years.

In some sections systematic thinning has come to be regarded as an indispensable practice in successful fruit growing. It costs but little, if any, more to thin at the proper season, than it does to pick the same fruit at harvest time. In addition there will be a higher percentage of good fruit, and more assurance of securing a crop the next year. The best time to start this work is after the season for the "June Drop" is safely past. The sooner excess fruit is removed after this, the better will be the development of the remaining fruit.

The ideal method of thinning is practically the same as in harvesting. Hand-picking is most desirable as it causes less injury to the fruiting wood. Another advantage of this method is that the best developed fruits can be left on the trees. For most ideal results fruits should not be closer than from four to six inches. When first thinned to this distance they may appear very scattering and the prospects will not look at all good for a profitable crop, however, if the average size of the fully developed fruit will be kept in mind it will soon become evident that a normal crop can be expected.

From present prospects, it is evident that there may be a large peach crop this season. Those growers who have carefully sprayed the fruit, and who will now systematically thin the same, will be the ones who will, in all probability, get the most of their crop. The prospects do not seem at all good for the profitable sale of small, undersized, unsprayed fruit. This may also hold true with apple growers, but on account of the outbreak of blight they may not have to do so much thinning.

SECOND SPRAY FOR CODLING MOTH SHOULD NOT BE NECLECTED.

T. B. SYMONS,
Maryland Agricultural College.

The second brood of the codling moth appears about July 1st. Unless the first spraying, when the bloom fell, was exceedingly thorough, a spraying with arsenate of lead should be applied at this time. More important though than the arsenate of lead treatment for the codling moth is the application of Bordeaux mixture to prevent Bitter Rot and other diseases developing when the fruit is maturing.

The combination spray recommended for this time is:

Copper Sulphate	4 lbs.
Lime (burned)	5 lbs.
Water	50 gals.
Arsenate of lead	2 lbs.

The spray solution is cheap and it only requires a little extra pains to secure a good crop of clean fruit.

The best time for seeding alfalfa in all of Maryland, excepting the mountain section, is between August 15th and September 1st; preferably between the middle and last of August. In the mountain section seeding may commence after June 15th, but usually it is better to wait until about the middle of July. Nothing is gained by spring seeding, for little or no hay is obtained that season, because weeds usually crowd out the young alfalfa plants during the hot summer.

Judges and Clerks of Election

The following have been duly appointed to serve as Judges and Clerks at the General election to be held on Tuesday, November 2nd, 1915.

JUDGES OF ELECTION

First District, First Precinct—Paul C. Price, Rep., Jas. D. Moore, Rep., Jesse Slaughter, Dem., John C. Shelton, Dem.

First District, Second Precinct—Joseph E. Boyd, Rep., Joseph P. Hendrickson, Rep. John M. Pennington, Dem., Wm. T. Wood, Dem.

Second District, First Precinct—Harry J. Hill, Rep., Jas. A. Nickerson, Rep. Harry S. Redmile, Dem., Wm. T. Hague, Dem.

Second District, Second Precinct— J. Warner Geary Rep, Samuel J. Comly Rep, Wm. F. Ford Dem, Charles Walter Dem.

Third District First Precinct—Jos. W. Atwell Rep, Jos. M. Norris Rep, Jas. H. Sheats Dem, Barney R. Copper Dem.

Third District, Second Precinct—Geo. W. Owens, Rep., Alexander Muir, Rep., Edwin M. Taylor, Dem., Jas. M. Sutton, Dem.

Fourth District, First Precinct—Chas. N. Satterfield Rep, W. S. Carroll Rep, Geo. H. Burk Dem, Walter T. Pippin Dem.

Fourth District, Second Precinct—Arthur M. Brown, Rep, Walter Wright Rep, Wm. L. Fowler Dem, Wm. A. Wheatley Dem.

Fifth District, First Precinct—Wm. E. Leary Rep, Jas. B. Willson Rep, Samuel B. Collyer Dem, John Willson Dem.

Fifth District Second Precinct—John T. Frazier Rep, R. P. Crouch Rep, R. S. Jones Dem, Wm. C. Francis Dem.

Sixth District—Harry P. Jones, Rep., Wm. G. Smyth, Rep., Archibald P. Ramage Dem, Samuel G. Lee Dem.

Seventh District—R. C. Leaverton Rep, Phillip V. Kratzer Rep, John A. Jacquette Dem, Chas. J. Reiche Dem.

CLERKS OF ELECTION

First District, First Precinct—Edgar T. Stevens, Rep., Walter E. Cully, Dem.

First District Second Precinct—Mark H. Davis Rep, John W. Moffett Dem.

Second District First Precinct—Lewin S. Price Rep, David T. Nickerson Dem.

Second District Second Precinct—Chas. R. Miller Rep, Wm. C Graves Dem.

Third District First Precinct—Ralph P. Williams Rep, Wesley G. Simonds Dem.

Third District Second Precinct—John W. Jester Rep, W. Clarence Crew Dem.

Fourth District First Precinct—C. Merritt Brown Rep, Jos. N. Wheatley Dem.

Fourth District Second Precinct—H. B. Matthews Rep, John E. Barnes Dem.

Fifth District First Precinct—Jno. R. Dowling Jr, Rep, Nelson Rodney Dem.

Fifth District Second Precinct—Harry C. Lake Rep, Jas. V. Burgess Dem.

Sixth District—H. Raymond Jones Rep, Wm. H. Barr, Dem.

Seventh District—John [illegible] Rep, L. D. Northam Dem.

Published by order

JOHN C. DAVIS,
WALTER S. TREW
J. HALL DENNY
Supervisors of Elections for Kent
W. W. BALDWIN, Clerk.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S Instructions to Voters

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 registers, 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 and 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 making 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 on the ballot provided for that purpose and place the cross-mark opposite such name in the blank space provided therefor.

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 facsimile of the ballot to be voted, but in the counties of Anne Arundel, Calvert Charles, Kent, Prince George's, St. Mary's, it is unlawful to take into the polling place any stencil, ruler, measurer or any other mechanical device of any material or form as a means of aid, guide or assistance in marking your ballot. 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 which 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 the coupon containing your name and number, and strings it, and deposits your ballot in the ballot box. You must then leave the polling room and can not again go behind the guard rail during the day.

In Baltimore City and all of the Counties of the State except Anne Arundel voting for more candidates than there are offices to fill only invalidates the vote for that particular group in which the mistake occurs, but in the counties of Anne Arundel and Worcester, the whole ballot will be rejected in such event.

4. A voter must not go in any compartment occupied by another or converse with any other voter while engaged in a compartment, nor can he occupy a compartment 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 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 affidavit to that effect if he desires assistance. The two polling clerks after such an 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 marks 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 ($5.00) dollars nor more than one hundred ($100.00) dollars, or by imprisonment in jail for a period of not exceeding sixty (60) days, or by both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the Court.

G. B. TAYLOR

SURVEYOR.

Farm surveys for area, division lines and recovering lost lines.
Leveling for ditches, drains and grading.
Maps, plots and blue prints.
High-class work, moderate charges.

-tf P. O. Chestertown or Millington, Md.

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, 1896, is published:

AN ACT

Prohibiting the sale of Spirituous 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 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 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 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 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 thereof be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than $100.

WM. E. BROWN, Sheriff.

Betting on Elections.

The attention of all persons is particularly called to the following sections of 36 [illegible] 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.

SEC. 48. 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 upon conviction shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, to be paid to the State for School Fund.

SEC. 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 forfieted 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. E. B[illegible]N, Sheriff.

Md., Del. & Va.

CHESTER RIVER

SCHED

In Effect Monday, [illegible]

Steamer will le[illegible] Wharf, Tuesday[illegible] M., weather an[illegible] points: Rock[illegible] *Ashland, [illegible] Ralph's, *P[illegible] 5.30 P. M. [illegible] *Stop[illegible] Re[illegible] Balt[illegible]

[illegible]ore about [illegible] P. M.

[illegible]ore, Pier 9, Light St., [illegible]g, Wednesdays at 6 P. M., *Quaker Neck, *Hooker's, [illegible]h's, *Piney Grove, Chestertown, [illegible], Crumpton.

[illegible] signal.

[illegible]ing, steamer will leave Crumpton, [illegible] and tide permitting, for Baltimore, [illegible]sday at 2.00 P. M., Chestertown at 5.00 P. M., [illegible]topping at the above landings.

This time-table shows the times at which steamers may be expected to arrive at and depart from the several wharves, but their arrivals or departures at the times stated is not guaranteed, nor does the Company hold itself responsible for any delay or any consequences arising therefrom.

WILLARD THOMSON, General Manager. T. MURDOCH, Gen. Pas. Agt.

W. H. BROWN, Agent, Baltimore.

TOLCHESTER COMPANY!

FALL SCHEDULE

(WEATHER PERMITTING)

In Effect August 31st, 1915.

SASSAFRAS RIVER ROUTE

Mondays and Wednesdays steamer will leave Fredericktown at 7.00 A.M., Betterton at 8.15 A.M., Buck Neck (Wednesdays only, when tides will permit) at 9.30 A. M., Worton Manor at 9.30 A. M., Tolchester at 10.30 A. M.

Tuesdays and Saturdays steamer will leave Baltimore at 3.00 P. M. for all of the above landings except Buck Neck. Does not stop at Tolchester on Saturday.

P. S.—Port Deposit Line Steamer also stops at Worton Manor Thursday on the trip from Baltimore. Freight for Buck Neck landed on Wednesdays only.

PORT DEPOSIT LINE

Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays Steamer leaves Baltimore at 3.00 P. M. for Tolchester, Betterton, Havre de Grace and Port Deposit. Stops at Worton Manor Thursday on trip from Baltimore.

Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays steamer will leave Port Deposit at 7 A. M., Havre de Grace at 7.30 A. M., Betterton at 8.45 A. M., Worton Manor (Friday) at 9.15 A. M., Tolchester (except Saturday) at 10.30 A. M.

Tolchester Special Steamer

Beginning Saturday, Sept. 11th.

Saturday leaves Baltimore at 7.00 A. M. and 2.30 P. M. Saturday leaves Tolchester at 9.00 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.

For further information apply to agents at different wharves, or

TOLCHESTER COMPANY,
Pier 16 Light St., Balto., Md.

IN SEASON

SPICES OF ALL KINDS

ALL FRESH

Green Ginger, Alspice, Cloves, Cayanne Pepper, Cuny Powder, Tumeric, Black & White Pepper.

Toulson's Drug Store

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

S. SCOTT BECK,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

CHESTERTOWN, Md.

Office—Kent N[illegible]

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