Supervisor's Notice

Of Appointment Of ELECTION OFFICIALS

First District—First Precinct
SAMUEL S. HURLOCK, Dem.
PAUL C. PRICE, Rep.
Alex. Powell, Dem.
Fred C. Numbers, Rep.
Judges.

Walter E. Kulley, Dem.
S. A. Price, Rep.
Clerks.

First District—Second Precinct
S. HARRY TODD, Dem.
ROGERS WILLIAMS, Rep.
E. C. Walters, Dem.
Roger Williams, Rep.
Judges.

J. Raymond Mulford, Dem.
C. T. Davis, Rep.
Clerks.

Second District—First Precinct
ROBERT C. KENNEDY, Dem.
LOUISE S. PRICE, Rep.
Thomas A. Conner. Jr., Dem.
James A. Nickerson, Rep.
Judges.

Robert H. VanDyke, Dem.
George E. Powell, Rep.
Clerks.

Second District—Second Precinct
JOHN H. MOFFETT, Dem.
RALPH GEARY, Rep.
Walter H. Davis, Dem.
Oliver W. Atwell, Rep.
Judges.

George Webb, Dem.
Merrit Willis, Rep.
Clerks.

Third District—First Precinct
O. E. DODSON, Dem.
MOWBRAY HADAWAY, Rep.
Sutton Tarbutton, Dem.
Harrison T. Cornelius, Rep.
Judges.

Paul Joiner, Dem.
Ralph P. Williams, Rep.
Clerks.

Third District—Second Precinct
HARVEY B. MOORE, Dem.
G. RAY CROW, Rep.
H. C. Crew, Dem.
Charles T. Willis, Rep.
Judges.

Mrs. Thomas E. Brice, Dem.
Mrs. Ida A. Willis, Rep.
Clerks.

HARVEY G. BLYMAN, Dem.
C. S. SMITH, Rep.
James H. Sides. Dem.
Minnie B. Falls, Rep.
Judges.

George W. French, Dem.
Don T. Falls, Rep.
Clerks.

Fourth District—N Precinct
WM. T. HICKS, Dem.
W. M. THOMAS, Rep.
Thomas G. Wroth, Dem.
J. Taylor Baxter, Rep.
Judges.

J. E. Pennington, Dem.
Howard Pennington, Rep.
Clerks.

Fourth District—Second Precinct
WM. F. MALIN, Dem.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Rep.
E. A. Barnes, Dem.
H. Theo. Jewell, Rep.
Judges.

B. R. Bartley,Dem.
R Clarke Davis, Rep.
Clerks.

Fifth District—First Precinct
WILBUR GALE, Dem.
RUSSELL SEWELL, Rep.
Nelson Rodney, Dem.
H. Barnard Wilson, Rep.
Judges.

T. Bennett Willson, Dem.
Walter H. Coleman, Rep.
Clerks.

Fifth District—Second Precinct
ROY JACQUETTE, Dem.
J. ABNER BRYDEN, Rep.
John F. Newcomb, Dem.
Charles H. Hudson, Rep.
Judges.

Charles B. Shirley, Dem.
Wm. H. Bryden, Rep.
Clerks.

Sixth District
ARCHIBALD RAMAGE, Dem.
H. P. JONES, Rep.
J. Bayard Sutton, Dem.
H. H. Legg, Rep.
Judges.

William T. J. Keyser, Dem.
O. E. Eireman, Rep.
Clerks.

Seventh District
W. R. STARTT, Dem.
JOHN E. VICKERS, Rep.
Herbert W. Walbert, Dem.
H. M. Baker, Rep.
Judges.

H. CLAY BROWN, Pres.
C. FRANK CROW.
OLIN S. DAVIS,
Supervisors of Elections for Kent County.
WALTER FRANCIS, Clerk.

SUPERVISOR'S NOTICE

Of Appointment Of DOOR AND RAIL KEEPERS

The Supervisors of Elections for Kent County hereby give notice of the appointment of the following to serve as door and rail keepers at the primary election to be held Tuesday, Sept. 14, 1926:

First District, First Precinct—Henry Benson.

First District, Second Precinct—Norman Merchant.

Second District, First Precinct—D. T. Nickerson.

Second District, Second Precinct—George T. Christfield.

Third District, First Precinct—W. L. Porter.

Third District, Second Precinct—Samuel Brice.

Fourth District, First Precinct—James Sheats.

Fourth District, Second Precinct—John W. Barnes.

Fourth District, N-Precinct—E. G. Nickerson.

Fifth District, First Precinct—James Rodney.

Fifth District, Second Precinct—Clifton Boulter.

Sixth District—A. P. Foreman.

Seventh District—Frank Gilpin.

H. C. BROWN, President,
C. FRANK CROW,
OLIN C. DAVIS,
Supervisors of Elections for Kent Co.
Walter Francis, Clerk.

SUPERVISORS' NOTICE
—OF—

ELECTION

UNDER the provisions of Article 33, Public General Laws of Maryland, title "Elections," the Supervisors of Elections for Kent County hereby give notice that an election will be held in the several Election Districts, and Precincts of Kent County between the hours of 7 o'clock in the morning and 7 o'clock in the evening on

TUESDAY, NOV. 2, 1926

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

First District, First Precinct—Community Fire Co. Hall.

First District, Second Precinct—Davis Co. Store, Galena.

Second District, First Precinct—Wallace Atwell Store, Kennedyville.

Second District, Second Precinct—D. C. Kelley Store, Kennedyville.

Third District, First Precinct—B. F. Rash's Hall, Worton.

Third District, Second Precinct—Turner & Son, Betterton.

Fourth District, First Precinct—Voshell House, Chestertown.

Fourth District, First Precinct—"N"—Kent House, Chestertown.

Fourth District, Second Precinct—Ada E. Jones' Shop, Chestertown.

Fifth District, First Precinct—Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall, Rock Hall.

Fifth District, Second Precinct—Sam'l Burgess Shop, Edesville.

Sixth District—Walter Barnes Room, Fairlee.

Seventh District—Mrs. T. R. Starr's Store, Pomona.

Said Election to be held for the purpose of voting for public offices as follows:

One candidate for Governor.

One candidate for Congress.

One candidate for State Senate.

Two candidates for House of Delegates.

One candidate for Comptroller.

One candidate for Attorney General.

One candidate for Clerk of Court of Appeals.

One candidate for Clerk Circuit Court.

One candidate for Reg. of Wills.

One candidate for Treasurer.

Three candidates for County Commissioners.

One candidate for State's Attorney.

Three candidates for Orphans' Court.

One candidate for Sheriff.

One candidate for U. S. Senator.

Also to vote upon the proposed Amendment to the Constitution of Maryland, which amendment is as follows:

Proposing An Amendment To The Constitution Of The State, 1926

WHEREAS, at the January Session of the General Assembly of Maryland, held in the year 1924, an Act was passed, to wit: Chapter 116 proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Maryland by adding a new section to Article 4, to follow section 31, and to be known as Section 31-A, granting authority to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore to pay each of the judges of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore additional salaries; in words and figures as follows.

CHAPTER 116

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of Maryland by adding a new section to Article 4.

Section. 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 authority granted to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore by the preceding section to pay to each of the judges of the Supreme Bench the annual sum of Five Hundred Dollars authority is hereby given to said Mayor and City Council to pay to each of said judges such further annual sum as an addition to their respectives salaries as the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore shall from time to time deem right and proper, provided, that any such sum being once granted shall not be diminished during the continuance of said judges in office.

Sec. 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 for members of the General Assembly to be held in this State, submitted to the legal and qualified voters trereof, 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 14th Article of the Constitution.

Approved, April 9, 1924.

Now, Therefore, I, Albert C. Ritchie, Governor of the State of Maryland, in pursuance of the direction contained in Section 1 of Article 14 of the Constitution of Maryland, do hereby order and direct that this Proclamation containing a full, true, and correct copy of the text of said Chapter 116 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland of 1924 be published in at least two newspapers in each of the counties of the State where so many may be published and where not more than one may be published then in that newspaper, and in three newspapers published in the City of Baltimore, one of which shall be published in the German language, once a week for at least three months next preceding the general election to be held in the State of Maryland on Tuesday the 2nd day of November 1926, at which election the said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be submitted in form and manner prescribed by the General Assembly to the legal and qualified voters of the State for their adoption or rejection.

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

H. CLAY BROWN, Pres.,
C. FRANK CROW,
OLIN S. DAVIS,
Supervisors of Elections for Kent County.
WALTER FRANCIS, Clerk.

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

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, in the square provided thereof, 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 square a cross-mark (X) after the answer you desire to give. You should be careful to make no mark on the ballot other than the cross-marks within the squares.

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. 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 back of the ballot itself.

[illegible] to pass you into the rail during the day.

your ballot in the ballot box. You must then leave the polling room and

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

7. Any voter who shall allow his or her ballot to be seen by any person with the apparent intention of letting it be known how he or she is about to vote; or who shall place any distinguishing mark upon his or her ballot, or who shall make a false statement as to his or her inability to mark his or her 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 or her ballot, or who shall endeavor to induce any voter before voting to show how he or she marks or has marked his or her ballot, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ($5.00) dollars nor more than one hundred ($100.00) dollars, or by imprisonment in jail for a period not exceeding sixty (60) days, or by both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the Court.

INSURANCE.—Forty years experience writing Fire Insurance, without a single disputed claim or dissatisfied client. Representing only reliable companies. L. Bates Russell, Chestertown. Office, Corner Cross and Cannon streets.

THE TARDY REPARATION

By JOHN ECCLES

(© by W. G. Chapman.)

AT FIRST John Charlton had eaten out his heart in loneliness; then, as the weeks slipped into months, he grew reconciled to his fate. He could never return to England. He had been accused of forging his father's name to a check.

His elder brother, the heir to the estate, was the culprit. His brother's wife had come to John and pleaded, with tears in her eyes, that he assume the guilt. Everybody would suspect him, she said frankly, because of his recklessness and improvidence. There was a girl—Amy Nairn; she had looked favorably on the young man, and he had been wildly in love with her. But then John Charlton was never able to resist a woman's pleading. And his sister-in-law had taken him at a weak moment.

The upshot was that John went into exile. He had pleaded with Amy to share his lot, and she had laughed first; then, when he told her that he was accused of forgery, her pretty brows contracted and she had indignantly dismissed him.

So John had settled down to farming in Jamaica, with the small sum his father gave him. John often fancied the old baronet understood, but, if he did, he gave no sign. He shook hands with John; and so they parted in silence.

That was four years ago, and at first John's heart had overflowed with anguish. Time and again he had been tempted to write to Amy, explaining matters to her. But he refrained. And at last he ceased to think of the past, except in the desolate hours of midnight.

Then Haidee came into his life—Haidee, the only child of the rich Creole plantation owner, with her soft ways and winning innocence. The old man would have been well content to have John for a son-in-law without asking any questions. He knew that John was cold-shouldered by the Kingston aristocracy, that he was omitted from invitations to the governor's balls and dinners. But he did not care. John was a good manager, and Haidee loved him.

So, four years after John's arrival, they became engaged. The marriage was to take place in a month's time. Then it was that something happened.

John Charlton received an invitation to the ball at the government house.

He stared incredulously at the engraved invitation note, for it was the same governor who had always cold-shouldered him. Moreover, he went. Perhaps it was because he wanted Haidee to take her rightful place in Jamaica society; perhaps it was merely his longing to look upon the faces of his own kind again. John went, and when he entered the ballroom and saw the men of his rank, and the women in evening dress, his heart leaped in his breast. Haidee suddenly seemed like somebody very distant and remote from him.

And the governor shook him by the hand. Afterward John danced. He danced with English girls, with the bloom of the moist English summer still on their cheeks. And then the governor's secretary drew him aside.

"Charlton," he said—John knew the man officially—"there will be some more guests later in the evening. A party has just arrived by the late English steamer. I want you to stay and meet them. The governor wants it."

John assented. His thoughts were back in his own country, and in his heart he saw the busy streets of London, the Row, where he had ridden in boyhood, the placid countryside and smooth lawns of his father's home.

"The fact is," continued the secretary, "I don't know if you have heard—you cannot have heard, because nobody knew your address, and we were asked to find and notify you. Your father is dead, Charlton."

John listened, apparently unmoved, for his mind was still playing that curious trick, and he was living over the past with his father again. He remembered the old man's affection for him when he was a little boy, how they had given him—

"And your brother is, I am sorry to say, dead also. He was killed by a fall in the hunting field. The shock killed your father."

John was quite unmoved at that news. He had never had much in common with his elder brother. As the younger son, John had always been put aside in favor of the heir.

"Your brother left no child, Charlton," the governor's secretary was saying. Would he never cease? John looked at him in a daze. The thought of Haidee had gone from his mind. His father dead. His brother dead, without leaving an heir. Then—why he was the baronet.

"Sir John, allow me to present you to some of your old friends," the secretary was saying.

And John, still wandering in London in May, with his nostrils full of the sweet scent of hyacinths in the parks, was brought back to consciousness of the dreary perfumes of the ballroom by seeing his sister-in-law—and Amy.

He found himself bowing mechanically, just as though he had only left them the day before. He looked into Amy's face. What had there ever been in that woman to whom he had given all the passion of a first love? He had dreamed of her three years till Haidee came into his life, this red-cheeked English girl, with the faint smile and the worldly face. How far away his past life seemed all of a sudden!

"John," his sister-in-law was saying, won't you come out with us upon the veranda? I have something to tell you."

John followed the ladies outside. He was leaning against the veranda rail now, and his sister-in-law's words were buzzing in his head.

"You acted a very noble part, John," she said. "We—the family—shall never cease to be grateful to you. Few men would have done as much for their brothers. But after poor Arthur's death the lawyer went through his papers. He was a dreadful man, Mr. Smeaton, one of those mutton-whiskered puritanical men who think that everything irregular is a crime. He found in your brother's desk a written, signed confession and insisted that it should be made public to the world."

John remembered Mr. Smeaton, a kindly old man who had always taken an interest in him. So Smeaton was the man who had come forward so unexpectedly to retrieve his honor.

"We begged and pleaded, John, but nothing could move him," his sister-in-law continued. "We even offered him three thousand pounds to hush up the matter, but it wouldn't do. The old wretch threatened to make the tale public himself unless we did. So it had to be done, John." She sighed.

"Well, you can guess what a row there was in England, especially as you are now the heir to the property. In fact, things got so hot that I found it best to take a holiday in some place where the rumors hadn't got busy yet. Amy promised to come with me, and she has kept her word. You know you and Amy were always good friends, John. So now I shall leave you two together to talk over old times."

The woman was gone, and John sood unsteadily against the railing, looking into the hard, worldly face of Amy Nairn. How could he ever have loved her? How could he? How could he? He could not answer his own question.

"John, I am so sorry," said Amy, putting out her hand. John took it and it felt cold and catlike in his own.

"John," whispered Amy, "do you remember what you asked me that night before you came away? I have never forgotten, John. And I am so sorry for our misunderstanding. I have often thought of you, John."

He would have liked to have thrust his fist into the woman's face. What a deliverance his had been! But Amy was singularly obtuse.

"I will admit," she said, "that my motives in accompanying your sister-in-law were not altogether altruistic, John. In fact, I—I—I wanted to see you again—" She looked down and shuffled her feet in simulated confusion. Amy had singularly pretty feet—almost as pretty as Haidee's—and she had always been aware of the fact.

"And now I've said as much as I dare, John," she added, raising her eyes to his.

"I am sorry," said John, bowing.

"Sorry, John?"

"That you should have made this long journey for nothing. I cannot marry you—"

"How dare you!" she exclaimed, with flaming cheeks. "Has Jamaica made a brute of you, John?"

"No, a man," he answered. "When I go to England I shall take my wife with me. You see, we are to be married before the end of the month, Amy."

His last picture of her was seeing the sudden catlike cruelty flame into her face and eyes as she stood, sphinx-like, against the rail. But the picture faded within a moment. For the air was full of the sweetness of a Jamaica night, and John was riding home to his bride-to-be—Haidee.

Power of Camouflage Valuable to Halibut

Not only because of his shifty eye and turnable spine is the halibut interesting, but he is also able to change the color of his skin to match that of the bottom near which he lies. In some mysterious way this ability to play chameleon is connected with eyesight, and a severing of the optic nerve robs the halibut of its protean ability to camouflage himself against the home he has chosen and the furniture amid which he moves. Only by keeping his eyes open can the halibut work out a color scheme of his own. So commercial fishermen prevent the flesh from becoming discolored by using the fish's own body as a blinder and laying him eyes down. The halibut is the king of those fish whose wandering eyes and shifting body planes make them seem deformed when they are actually highly developed for the life they lead. Although the life history of the halibut is still unknown, a study of these flat fish leads one to think that during growth one eye migrates across the head and that the body axis shifts. —Bulletin of the National Geographic Society.

Earliest Lake Steamers

The first steamboat on Lake Erie was launched at Black Rock, a short distance from Buffalo, in 1818. It made its maiden voyage from Buffalo to Detroit in the following August.

The first steam craft on the Great Lakes was the Frontenac, which was launched in 1816, on Lake Ontario.

This vessel, costing $75,000, was for years the most palatial of Great Lakes steamers.

Not There for Health

"Everyone seems to be here for his health," remarked the new arrival at the summer resort.

"Yes, everyone but the hotel proprietor," replied the guest who had been there three days.

Ravages of Epidemics

"Four and five centuries ago, the Black plague ravaged mankind with a severity and a ferociousness unparalleled today. During one great epidemic one-fourth of the world's populace was depleted in the short space of two years.

Like a great festering, miasmic wave, periodically the foul tentacles of plague have swept over the world. Centuries ago it was leprosy, then syphilis, then the Bubonic or Black plague, then smallpox and later the great respiratory plagues of influenza, pneumonia and sometimes infantile paralysis.

Remarkable Resemblance

Feature for feature, inch for inch and ounce for ounce, Kazuo Kaneko and Tsuguo Kaneko, twins, in Tokyo, are so much alike that even their parents were unable to distinguish between them. In voice, manner, likes and dislikes they are duplicates. Called to the colors recently, the examining officers could find no identifying marks so were forced to affix marks to their ear lobes so that commanding officers might know to which one they were giving orders.

Striking Proof Of Advances In Telephone Art

Telephones At Two Philadelphia Expositions, Fifty Years Apart, Contrasted

At the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876, one of the most interesting and undoubtedly the most valuable exhibit was the newly invented telephone which was being displayed to the public for the first time by Alexander Graham Bell. At the Centennial, however, the telephone was only an exhibit—nothing more.

At the Sesqui-Centennial now in progress in Philadelphia, the telephone is really the nerve center of the exposition. Every building is making use of its service. The giant stadium, with a seating capacity of 100,000 people, is splendidly equipped with a loud speaker system. Public telephones are to be found everywhere, and the thousands of people attending the exposition accept the telephone service as a matter of course, as a part of the general scheme of things, just as if it had always existed.

What a contrast with conditions fifty years ago, when there were but two telephones in the entire exposition and they were exhibits which attracted attention because of their novelty and called forth many queries and remarks as to the genuineness of the invention. In fact, many people believed it was a hoax and that it was merely a question of time before the secret would become public as to "how the thing was worked." For they believed that it was worked by agencies, human and unseen to the eye.

When the telephone was exhibited at the Centennial Exposition, it first occupied an inconspicuous place in the gallery, but later was removed to a position on the main floor of the Main Building. Illustrative of the great strides which the telephone has made since that time is the fact that at the Sesqui-Centennial celebration the American Telephone and Telegraph Company has a large exhibit, including its own theatre, at which it is showing the advances made in the art of telephony and is featuring a film of talking motion pictures.

Something in the Line of Real Salesmanship

"Salesmanship is a great game, but you got to have the personality," said the man in the window-corner seat of the smoker. "I just sold $125,000 worth of gravy ladles to an Omaha hotel company, and now I'm going to be made a vice president of our concern and get a nice fat bonus as well." "That's good," said his vis-a-vis. "I'm always glad to see a fellow doing well. I sold half a million dollars' worth in my line this trip. Now I'm going to retire and see the world. Guess I'll do Rome and Paris first." "Excuse me, gents," apologized the passenger in the corner near the cuspidor. "I couldn't help overhearing your conversations, because when I hears salesmanships being talked on I got to listen, and I see as how you gents is perfect salesmen in your own way. But I now tell you what is real honest-to-God salesmanship, like as what I got to know in my business; which I tell you now is just a small retail, good-as-new, misfit parlor, second-handed garments on Hester street; maybe you know the place, already, eh? Well, last week she come to me, Mrs. Eikelstein, what her husband died of being killed by an automobile, and she says she's a widow but that Eikelstein wasn't much good; but all the same, if she gets it cheap, she likes maybe to buy a new suit for to bury him in. Well, gents, I tell you I sells her the extra pair of pants with that suit. Now, that's what I calls salesmanship."—San Francisco Argonaut.

Botanist Recalled as Ben Franklin's Friend

When Benjamin Franklin returned from his long stay in England, where he had spent much time with Peter Collinson, the English botanist, he became highly unpopular with the Americans for a time, and his treatment caused Collinson to write warning letters to the English government, expressing the belief that America might attempt a revolution for independence from the mother country.

It was Collinson's information and encouragement that first induced Franklin to interest himself in electricity and Collinson published his friend's experiments to the Royal society, defended him against their criticism, and secured his election as a fellow, says a writer in the Christian Science Monitor.

As a botanist Collinson obtained many native plants from the early colonists in America and distributed them among landowners in England.

An Oversight

An irate customer entered the butcher's shop, threw down a piece of metal on the counter, and exclaimed, indignantly: "What do you call that sir?"

The butcher examined it and replied: "It looks like a piece of brass."

"Piece of brass—of course it is! And do you know where I got it? Why, in one of your sausages."

The butcher rubbed his double chin, and then said he thought he could explain it.

"Yes, and explain it you will before I leave this shop!"

"Well," drawled the butcher, "I forgot to take the collar off."

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in Reliable Companies, insur with me. I sell Fire, Life, Health and Accident, Compensation, Liability and Property Damage, Burglar, Plate Glass, Bonding. Phones—Office 63 J. Res. 11.
GEO. W. FRENCH, Agent
Transcript Building
Chestertown, Maryland

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 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 or organization, or association other than to a treasurer or political 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 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 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, intended or calculated to influence the political opinions or actions of such employes, or within ninety days of any election or primary puts, or otherwise exhibits, in the establishments or place where his employes are engaged in labor, any handbill or placard containing any threat notice or information that if any particular ticket or candidate is elected 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 be reduced other threats expressed or implied, intended or calculated to influence the political opinions or actions or 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, or both, and shall be ineligible to any public office or public employment for a period of four years from and after the time of the commission of such offense.

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

SECTION 1. Be is 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 herein after 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 the State, he find 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 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 thereof be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than $100.

WM. W. GOODMAN,
Sheriff.

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