

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.

P. S.—MICHIGAN CARS are making the route.

Fare 75 Cents Each Way.

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of administration upon the personal estate of EMELINE PIERCE, Colored, late of Kent county, Md., deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers therefor, to the undersigned on or before the 30th day of February, 1914, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefits of said estate. Given under my hand and seal this 15 day of August, 1913.

W. FRANK JARRELL, Administrator.

LIGHTNING

DOESN'T WARN US OF ITS COMING. The damage is done before we realize it—Building struck and Live Stock killed. And then you suffer loss! Are you taking chances? At the usual minimum rates we cover Live Stock against LIGHTNING damage. Are you sure your policy reads that way? JOS. N. WHEATLEY & CO., CHESTERTOWN, MD.

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 undimmed.

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 mysterious land was given by 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 marking way upon the nations to the east. Only Athens and Egypt were able to withstand the onslaughts of the Atlantics, 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 an Egyptian, 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, seven 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 coast of South America and Africa, originally so that before the time of 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 Deukalion and Pyrrha escaped, the deluge 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 Atlantics 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 forebears 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 thunder-struck 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?" "Because I can't speak a word of Italian."—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 nerves, but who was all over 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 plank. 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 when they do get down. 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, gun cotton 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 cauldron brilliantly lighted by electricity. Glycerin is continually being poured 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 cauldron 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 explained. If, through one of them, the temperature rises toward the danger point the first thing the man who watches it has to send more cool solution through the pipes that coil snake-wise round the giant cauldron. 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 the steam, which is exposed to the inflow 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 immersed in the exposed to explosions have lived to tell about their adventures. Those who have escaped and have continued in their hazardous employment are thereafter known only by a few of these. The other survivors have either died or are in the hospital. "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 bottling tank. The stuff settled in the bottom, where saturation 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, 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.

Supervisors' 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 9 o'clock in the morning and eight 10 o'clock in the evening, on

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 E. F. Vansant's Hotel, Millington. REGISTRARS: PAUL C. PRICE, Rep., JONATHAN JONES, Dem., REGISTRAR.
- First District, Second Precinct—At Galena Band Hall, Galena. REGISTRARS: JOSEPH E. ROYD, Rep., GOVIE EVERETT, Dem., REGISTRARS.
- Second District, First Precinct—At D. T. Nickerson's Residence, Kennedyville. REGISTRARS: HARRY J. HILL, Rep., EDGAR R. PENNINGTON, Dem., REGISTRARS.
- Second District, Second Precinct—At L. A. Pennington's Store Room, Kennedyville. REGISTRARS: J. WARNER GEARY, Rep., ELIAS OTHSON, Dem., REGISTRARS.
- Third District, First Precinct—At P. O. S. of A. Building, Worton. REGISTRARS: JOSEPH W. ATWELL, Rep., H. M. MATTHEWS, Dem., REGISTRARS.
- Third District, Second Precinct—At Chesapeake House, Betton. REGISTRARS: GEORGE W. OWENS, Rep., HARVEY E. MOORE, Dem., REGISTRARS.
- Fourth District, First Precinct—At Store Room under Stam's Hall, Chestertown. REGISTRARS: CHAS. N. SATTERFIELD, Rep., F. FRANK CONNELLY, Dem., REGISTRARS.
- Fourth District, Second Precinct—At W. A. Burk's Shoe Store, Chestertown. REGISTRARS: WM. A. BURK, Rep., H. W. FALLOWFIELD, Dem., REGISTRARS.
- Fifth District, First Precinct—At F. N. Satterfield's Store, Rock Hall. REGISTRARS: WM. W. CAMP, Rep., CHARLES JUDEPIND, Dem., REGISTRARS.
- Fifth District, Second Precinct—At G. W. Hayes' Store, Edesville. REGISTRARS: JOHN F. COLLIER, Rep., FRANCIS A. FRAZIER, Dem., REGISTRARS.
- Sixth District—At Walter B. Barnes' Store Room. REGISTRARS: HARRY P. JONES, Rep., HAILLON P. LEE, Dem., REGISTRARS.
- Seventh District—At W. S. Scoun's Store Room, Pomona. REGISTRARS: 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 1914, and approved April 6, 1914, is published for the information of the public: AN ACT To prevent carrying of guns, pistols, dirks, dirks, razors, knives, or offensive weapons by any person in Kent, Queen Anne's 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 Anne's and Montgomery counties to carry on the day of election, secretly or otherwise, any gun, pistol, dirk, knife, razor, bill, or offensive weapon, 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 ten nor more than twenty dollars, and on refusal to pay 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 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 ten nor more than fifty dollars, and forthwith be discharged from office.

SEC. 4. 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 ten nor more than fifty dollars, and forthwith be discharged from office.

SEC. 5. 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 ten nor more than fifty dollars, and to be paid to the State for School Fund.

SEC. 6. Any deposit of money in any part of this 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.

CHAUTAUQUA WEEK
A Summer Festival
INFORMATION
INSPIRATION
ENTERTAINMENT
31 EVENTS 200
Buy a Season Ticket
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, preference, 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 for any person, candidate, committee, association, organization or corporation, any money, gift, advantage, preference, 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, preference, 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 or proposition at any election or primary election or political convention, or for or against any person, or for or against any measure or proposition at any election or primary election or political convention, shall be deemed guilty of a corrupt practice, and shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of 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 employees 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 employees, or within ninety days of an election or primary election, or otherwise extends its in the establishment or place where his employees 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, his establishment will be closed, or the wages of his employees reduced, or other threats, expressed or implied, intended or calculated to influence the political opinions or actions of his employees. 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 thereon, 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, 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.

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 Spirituous or Mented Liquors in the counties of 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 tavern, store, drinking establishment or any other place where liquor is sold, or any person or persons, directly or indirectly, on any kind, on the day hereinafter to be held in the counties of the state.

SECTION 2. And be it enacted 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 upon conviction before any judge of the Circuit Courts of this State, shall be fined not less than ten dollars for each and every offense; one half is paid to the informer and the other half to the County Commission for the use of the public roads.

Article 33 of the Code of Public Laws, as amended by the 1900 and 1901, says: "Whoever, during the hours of registration, or revision of registration, or of making returns thereof in clerk, shall bring, take, order into, shall or attempt to take or send into, any place of or of election any distilled or spirits, wine, ale or beer, or such time or place drink or such liquors, shall upon conviction be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than \$100.

W. M. H. McKee
DR. CHARLES RICHARD TWIG
GRADUATE OF THE
BALTIMORE COLLEGE
OF DENTAL SURGERY
Having enlarged and otherwise added
venues of my office on Main street
perpet to perform operations in a
in the most approved style.
EXTRACTING TEETH WITH

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, Edesville.
- Sixth District at Walter B. Barnes' Store Room. (SECOND PRECINCT) at W. S. Scoun's Store Room, Pomona.