Transcript

F[illegible]H.COLLINS, T.D.BOWERS
EDITORS.

THE present session of the Maryland Legislature will cost the taxpayers of the state $175 a minute. Will it prove a gold brick? Such onslaught on the public treasury is disgusting, to say the least.

A BILL providing for an immediate appropriation of $480,000, of which $10,000 will go to each State for aid in the dissemination of scientific farm information by practical experiments and thorough publications passed the House of Representatives on Monday, and is now before the Senate. It will become a law. There is also another bill pending in Congress providing for Federal aid for State roads. If it should pass, and it is believed it will, Maryland's share will be about $291,000.

THE articles appearing in the TRANSCRIPT on the farm and kindred subjects from the pen of one of the ablest authorities in the county are attracting wide attention and very favorable comment. Quite a number of farmers have asked the name of the author, and have spoken of the articles in the highest terms. The article in this issue on Farm Labor is fine, and demands the serious attention of every farmer in Kent county. Our Poultry Notes are also receiving much favorable comment, the one of last week on Poultry Diseases and other remedies being especially good. You are missing something if you are not reading these articles.

THE residents of Easton are so annoyed by the presence of buzzards in their town that Attorney T. Hughlett Henry will prepare a bill for introduction in the Legislature providing for their extermination. A bounty will be offered on them. It does seem strange that a pretty town like Easton should be annoyed by an ugly thing like a buzzard, but there are so many good things to eat down there that even the buzzards have to come to town for their share. Friend Henry, suppose you introduce a bill providing for a reduction in the cost of high living, and maybe the buzzards will go to St. Michaels instead of to Easton for the good things.

BY a vote of 7 to 3 the committee on Elections in the United States Senate voted to seat Senator-elect Blair Lee last Saturday. Senator W. B. Jackson, whom Governor Goldsborough appointed as the successor of the late Isidor Raynor, contested the right of Senator Lee, who was elected by the people last fall, but Mr. Jackson's plea failed before the committee. The Senate this week voted to suntain the action of the committee, and Senator Lee is now a full-fledged Senator. The TRANSCRIPT extends congratulations to Senator Lee, and wishes him success. Stand by the President, Senator; uphold his appointments, and thus maintain the hold which you have upon the affection and sympathy of the people of your State. Don't let John Walter Smith ride back into the Senate on your back. Stand with the people for progress, and clean political methods, and take a stand with the people of your State that you may become their leader.

A DANGEROUS TENDENCY.

There seems to be a tendency on the part of certain influences throughout the State of Maryland toward centralization of power in the management of certain functions of our government that are of vital importance to our people and tax-payers. This tendency is being manifested to an alarming extent in recommendations to the present session of the Legislature. For instance, there is a bill now pending before the Legislature providing for the creation of a "centralized" tax commission of three members, each of whom shall receive a salary of $3,000 per annum, and a secretary at $2,400, with one supervisor in each county at a salary ranging fron $600 to $2,400 for the ostensible purpose of making the taxes throughout the State uniform and as far as possible to create a uniform assessment system. In our judgment the plan is nothing more nor less than a cheme to create more offices at the expense of the tax-payers, and will never succeed in easing the burdens of taxation with which the people of the State are now encumbered. Then again the State Board of Aids and Charities recommends in its report to the Legislature that the control of the entire school system of the State be centralized in the hands of the State Board of Education. This, in our judgment, is wrong, because of the fact that it takes out of the hands of the people to a large extent the management of an institution that is dearer to the people than any other institution, and is an infringement upon the right of local self-government. Here are two instances in which an effort is being made to deprive the people of their rights in two of the most vital functions of government—taxation and education—and in our judgment it is wrong. The centralization of power is not a part of true Democracy, and we doubt very seriously whether there would be the slightest improvement either in our system of taxation or of education by the centralization of power in the hands of a few individuals. Both systems are susceptible of improvement but not by the centralization of power.

Be Sure To Go.

The Suffragette Convention and Minstrel Show to be given in the Lyceum Theatre next Tuesday evening for the benefit of the Old People's Home, promises to be one of the funniest ever given in the town. Local talent under the direction of Miss Mayme Thompson who deserves the greatest commendation for her self-sacrificing devotion to the cause of public good, will give the entertainment, and as the cause for which the entertainment is to be given is such a noble and worthy one, there should be a full house.

WE FAVOR THE MASS VOTE.

There is a prospect of a stiff fight in the Legislature over the method of voting for United State Senators, with the friends of Senator Smith and Senator Lee in favor of the "County Unit" plan of voting and the friends of Mayor Preston, Senator Gorman and other State and city leaders favoring the "mass vote" plan. The "County Unit" plan is nothing more nor less than the old convention plan of electing candidates. It is not only reactionary and antiquated, but is not at all in harmony with the spirit of the 17th amendment to the Federal Constitution which provides for a direct vote of the people for candidates for office. The underlying principle of the Democratic party is majority rule, and this principle we are and always have been in favor of. It is not to be presumed by our stand in this matter that we favor Mayor Preston as a candidate for the United States Senate simply because he favors the mass vote plan of electing Senators. We have indorsed no one for candidate since Mr. Marbury's withdrawal and there is plenty of time to talk about candidates. What we indorse is the principle of the mass vote because it is in accord with the pledge embodied in the State Democratic platform, and is in line with the policy of progress as outlined by President Wilson. If the people are going to elect United States Senators, let them do it directly and not encumber their privilege by a final settlement in a State convention. If such a plan as a mass vote should give Baltimore city an advantage over the counties, let it do so. The people should rule regardless of geographical conditions. The "County Unit" plan is nothing but a scheme of the politicians to control the nomination of candidates for office, and should be done away with. If, as the friends of Senator Smith claim, he can win regardless of the plan used in voting, why should Senator Smith desire to stick to the old convention system when the 17th amendment provides for election by direct vote of the people?

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Delegate Clagett, of Prince Georges county, has introduced a bill in the House to amend the State Road law to allow the farmers of the state to use the roads with traction engines. The refusal to allow the farmers the use of the roads for such purposes has caused a great deal of inconvenience to traction engine owners and farmers.

Senator Wm. W. Beck is chairman of the committee on elections before which the Worcester county case of Harrison vs. Ashburn is being tried. Mr. Harrison is contesting the election of Mr. Ashburn. Both Mr. Harrieon and Mr. Beck are close friends of Senator Smith and the case is being watched with interest.

Mr. James R. Sutton, of Betterton, has been appointed one of the Bill Room Clerks, in the House of Delegates, and Miss Kate H. Howard, of Still Pond, has been appointed one of the General Stenographers. These appointments are credited to Delegate Howard Turner.

Mr. John Kelley, of Rock Hall, has been appointed one of the Printing Clerks in the House. This appointment is credited to Delegate Robert A. Shalleross.

Mr. McNabb, of Harford county, has introduced a bill giving women the right of franchise in Maryland.

Delegate Veasey, of Worcester county, has introduced a bill providing for a bond issue of $6,000,000 to complete the state raads.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS.

President Price, of the Senate, and Speaker Trippe, of the House, announced their committees upon the reassembling of the Legislature on Tuesday night. Kent's Senator and delegates fare pretty well. Their assignments are as follows.

MR. BECK.

Insurance, (chairman), elections; (chairman); Amendments to the Constitution; executive nominations; finance, judicial proceedings, printing, revaluation and assessment, sanitary conditions of the State, Chesapeake Bay and tributaries.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

MR. TURNER.

Rules, ways and means, public buildings.

MR. SHALLCROSS.

Manufacturers, claims, Chesapeake Bay and tributaries, game and fish.

Senator Beck has introduced a bill in the Senate to apply the Delaware law to the shipment of intoxicating liquors into Kent county.

Several bills have been introduced in the Legislature to repeal the Haman Oyster Law. Let them pass.

Mr. Albert Lewis, of Fairlee, has been appointed a door-keeper in the Senate. This appointment is credited to Mr. Beck.

BOOST YOUR TOWN.

Should Have Men With Energy Who Will Spend Money.

SPEAK WELL OF ITS PEOPLE.

The reason why some towns grow is because there are men of push and energy in them who are not afraid to spend their time and money to boom their town. They erect good buildings, organize stock companies and establish factories, secure railroads, work for public improvements and use every means in their power to induce people to locate in their city. Wherever they go they tell of the advantages of their city, they write about them in every letter, they send circulars and newspapers to all whom they think they can get to visit the city, and when anyone visits them treats him so kindly that he falls in love with them and their city at once. It is enterprise and everyone pulling together that makes a progressive town, and don't let the fact escape your memory.

To hear every person saying something pleasant about its people and its interests is the surest, quickest and easiest way to make a town attractive to a stranger. One of the best ways in which to make a town attractive with that sort of attraction that will draw other people to it is for every man and every woman to have a pleasant word for the people and the town generally. Talk up your town if you would have it do well. Talk up your town if you would have others come to you. Talk up your town if you would feel an interest in it, and have its people feel an interest in you. There is no better way to do it. And many a time one little word of unpleasant reference to something that does not exactly suit you and not particularly concern you as to that matter, will turn a good man's influence away from your town and may even drive him away. At your own fireside talk up your town. Among your neighbors talk up your town. When you come in contact with strangers, talk up the most potent agency ever set in motion for helping your town.

FARM LABOR.

ARTICLE III.

Where we find a farm and a farmer there we find need for a farm hand. One of the questions of most vital importance to rural life to-day is that of sufficient labor to meet the requirements of the farm. It is in fact the question of all other questions. No business can be successfully conducted where there is an insufficiency of force to carry on that business. The shop will of necessity close where there are not enough men to handle the machinery and tools of that shop. The whistle of the manufactory blows in vain, if the operatives are not there to take their places. It is so in every other business in life. The most skillful man may be at the head of a concern, but his plans all fall to the ground if there is no one to carry them into execution. The man behind the counter, at the forge or with the throttle lever of an engine in his hand, and the man who holds the handle of a plow, is an absolutely necessary member of society. The world cannot get along without him. He is the man who by his skillful hands and strong muscles makes effective the brains of the man higher up the line. All over the country we hear the same outcry from the farmer, of a great insufficiency of the proper kind of labor to carry on his business. The Eastern Shore of Maryland perhaps has less need for that outcry than most sections. This is among the many blessings we enjoy. At a farmer's club meeting not many weeks back, we heard the presiding officer say: "There are enough hands in our community to go around among us and do our work, if we handled them rightly and we farmers would stand by each other and not cut each other's throats as we are doing." We think he was striking very close to the head of the nail, when he made that statement.

There are those who think the negro is entirely responsible for the situation, as we find it. They are ready therefore to call down anthemas upon his head. The writer is not a negropholist by any means. He was raised among negroes and has worked them all his life. He knows him to be a happy-go-lucky creature, with comparatively little forethought, with a small sense of responsibility, and with an increasing disposition to get out of life all he can, with as little exertion as he can put forth. He recognizes the fact that he is a "spoiled child" and yet we like to see him about. Why, you will ask? For more reasons than one. First, because we has from childhood been used to him, and second, because to use an expression of an old Va. farmer, "He is the best shade in summer and the best fire in winter" that we have. There are some that furnish very little shade and very poor fire, but it is the best we have and we must make the best use of it we can.

I am saying a good deal about the negro because he is pre-eminently the farm hand for our section of the country. The white man figures very little in our fields except as a manager, or where as a renter he is running the farm in his own behalf, and with his own family.

The negro is not perfect by any means. He is to us an irresponsible child. But who has made him what he is? Uncle Remus has long ago said: "Put a school book in a negro boy's hand, and you spoil a corn field hand." We shall have more to say upon this subject in a future article. Suffice it now to say, that a handful of matter that cannot be utilized, never fitted a man to fill his place in life. It is frequently a draw back to him by making him a day dreamer and giving him aspirations which can never be realized.

The negro is here. He is here to stay. He has been here from the earliest history of our country. While trees and grass grow, and while water runs, he will still be here. It is up to us to make out of him the best we can. We can't shun that fact. Here is the situation. We are two peoples living here together, differing in almost every respect, racially, mentally, socially, religiously, morally and financially. We are the employers, they the employees; we are dependent upon them, they are dependent upon us. Our land would grow up in briars, broom sage and bushes but for them; they would starve but for us. If we could make both employer and employee see the case as it is, it would be far better for all of us.

Somehow or other, it has gotten into the heads of both the employer and the employee, that their interests are entirely different and diametrically opposed each to the other. So each must get out of the other all he can. There is no confidence in each other. I said to one of my employees only a few days since: "Don't think because I employ you, I am your enemy; I want you to feel I am your best friend; I look upon you as my friend and one whose best interests I am looking after; I want to feel, here is a boy working for me, not alone for dollars and cents, but for the interest he has in me and mine; you and I are in business together, I simply supply the brains and money, you supply the muscle, together we can make that business a success; pulling apart it will be a failure." In this case I was talking to an intelligent young white man. It was a long ride we were taking together, and it paid well. That young man and I stand together and he fully realizes it. There are negroes and "niggers". The intelligent best negroes (we have some) should be dealt with in the same way. The "nigger" is another proposition. The horse that responds to go, kind treatment, is a grand creature and your best friend. But the mere animal, with head and tail, and a prop under each corner of his body, two of which props he is liable to throw at you at any time, and upon all four of which he will run away with you and break your neck if he can, is an animal you had better get rid of as soon as possible.

This article is already growing in proportions beyond my expectations when I began to write. The subject is rather fascinating as well as deeply important. It would be very incomplete without a word about hiring labor, which is a topic always uppermost at this time of the year. There are two things which have had a great tendency to make the farm hand what he has grown to be. Exacting in his demands for wages beyond his actual efficiency and power to earn them, and unreliable as to the time he will stick to his job. The average laborer on the farm is as "unstable as water." He is exacting because there is a great competition among the employers as to who will get his services. He goes to the highest bidder. This magnifies his importance and makes him great in his own estimation. He has become "swell headed." He "is It." Here is a man who has worked for A for the past year, or maybe two years. B has had his eye on him. Setting all ethics aside, without any consultation with A he offers him an increase of wages and certain advantages that he had not been enjoying. If he don't get him it is because A has been forced to come up to or go B one better in the case. Between them Mr. Laborer thinks he is somebody. This is human nature. B has acted unneighborly, and A is righteously indignant. It is a cold-blooded dollar and cents transaction. The man looks at the wage only. He has no special interest in A nor has he the self-respect to go to A and tell him he is going to leave. Frequently he moves out between suns, and the first A knows of it, there he is in B's field. No honest, fair and square dealing man can stand up in the face of such a transaction.

The instability of farm labor has been very largely increased, not only by such transactions as the above, but also by our time of employment, I mean time of service. The stability of laborers is largely dependent upon stability of employment. No man in any walk of life can obtain reasonable support who has not constant employment. No thinking man will depend upon a haphazard way of making a living. He finds a short job here to-day, to-morrow he has to walk some miles to get another; the next day he is idle and eats up the profits of his two days' work. The cheapest man I have on my place is a day hand, who gets most wages when at work. The work is his, all the year round. He made 180 days last year, and this was above his average. He has been in debt to me every Christmas until the last, when he had about nine dollars coming to him. The 185 days he lost and boarded himself ate up all he made.

Stability is sure to be increased where the man has employment and draws a reasonable wage from the first of January to the 31st of December. If employed from March and discharged in November, or as soon as corn is housed, he is practically out of employment for three months, and none but the most worthless will enter into such an agreement. The man with a family can't stand it. Such a man wants a stable job, when he finds it he will stick. When you find that kind of a man he will stay by you and will soon begin to take pride in his place and work. He will begin to say *we* and *ours* when he speaks of his place. He soon learns to identity himself with the farm. He then becomes a fixture. He may not be all you want, but he fills the bill better than the unstable one will. Be his friend, make him your friend and you have him. Make him feel his importance to you, talk to him in confidence about his work, ask his advice; compliment any good suggestion he may make, make him have a pride in his work, let him do it his way, this will shorten his long furrows and cool the hot blaze of the sun. The man who works and works until he feels he is an unappreciated human machine, must and will become disheartened. If you happen to have leisure to sit down under the shade of the trees on a hot day, tell that man out in the field in a sly way, "I felt for you out there."

Men whom you trust and with whom you deal honestly, justly and kindly will learn to trust you (if they have any good in them). They will furthermore want to live with you. When a man wants to live with you, keep him. We know two men who have been with the same farmer fifteen years. This speaks well for stability. Not many men in the ordinary walks of life hold down the same job for so long a time. We know two other men who have lived with the same man five years and have already engaged for another year. Such men, peaceful and quiet, and willing workers, who are considerate of their employers, make farming worth while.

Social Functions.

The Senior Class of the Chestertown High School entertained the teachers on Wednesday evening, of last week. Games were played and both teachers and pupils enjoyed themselves to the utmost. Drawing and singing also comprised the evening's pleasure. Mr. Edgar McGinnis was master of ceremonies. At a late hour refreshments were served. Those present were: Supt. J. L. Smyth, Prof. Mark Creasy and wife, Miss Nettie Gooding, Miss Mamie Carroll, Miss Nellie Walters, Miss Copper, Miss Smyth, Prof. Blades; Misses Frances Howard, Gladys Hatcherson, Rebecca Davis, Eva Duyer, Louise Armstrong, Pauline Willis, Grace Anderson, Nettie Maslin Clara Coleman, Mary Rouse, Florence Hill, Elsie Whiteley, Eva Kelly, Blanche Huhn; Messrs. Albion Bailey, Harold Wink, Stewart Price, Harry Morris, Edgar McGinnis, Harry Rouse, Clarence Usilton, Charles Ford, Floyd Brown, Cecil Robinson, Barber Bartley and Allie Blyman.

Mr. C. H. Jefferson entertained his Sunday School class of boys at a fine turkey supper Thursday evening of last week. After the supper ice cream and cake were served in abundance. Games were then played and the boys left after having enjoyed the evening thoroughly. Those present were: Messrs. Harry Rouse, Walmsley Davis, Elmer Newton, Henry Lambert, Edgar Chairs, Albert Strong, Julian Coleman,

POULTRY NOTES.

[Written for THE TRANSCRIPT.]

We rarely see poultry notes that do not boom up some particular breed. I shall only say that each breed has many good points and there is not one that has not some draw back. Poultry on the farm is raised and will continue to be raised primarily and I might say almost exclusively for meat and eggs, or I believe eggs and meat, as a great many are now laying particular stress on eggs. The breed you like best will do best for you. Then after breed comes strain, and to my mind there is more in the strain than the breed when it comes to egg producers. The trap nest is invaluable to the poultryman who has only a few hens and plenty of time. But to the busy farmer and his wife they are impracticable. You know nothing definite until the pullet's first year, as a layer is out, then she may fail on her second, so your valuable time is wasted. To use trap nests means you must be on the job 365 days in every year to secure accurate results, the work cannot be shifted from first one to another.

So start with eggs or a pen from some reliable breeder who has already gotten his flock up to a standard you think you want. If your chick has the breeding back of him and you give him a square deal, you will have a good mature bird. But there are some culls always.

Don't expect because you paid for purebreds that there will not be some culls. But by all means dispose of these culls every fall. Purebred fowls should be kept, if for no other reason, than that of their uniformity in shape size and color of egg.

No raiser of poultry should think of using his entire flock as breeders. Pen off twelve to fifteen selected pullets or hens and mate with these a male of superior quality. If one pen cannot produce enough eggs for hatching purposes, double or thrible these numbers and give free range and pen the culls as layers. Each year by selecting the well-marked and early maturing pullets and every second year purchasing new blood through cockerels you will find you will have a flock of mighty fine birds, and you could not be hired to go back to the old way.

We often hear the question "Which is the best breed for winter egg production?" You can find persons who can substantiate such claims for most all the breeds and do it conscientiously from their personal experiences. The fact is that "strains" of each breed have been developed by careful mating and selection for their winter egg producing abilities.

Pomona Grange.

The Pomona Grange met in quarterly session in the Assembly Hall of the High School on Saturday. There was a good attendance, and many important matters were discussed. The morning session was consumed in the discussion of questions relating to the public schools, and the installation of officers. The afternoon session was very interesting there being discussions upon the consolidation of schools, the propriety of the State using the convict labor of the penitentiary to grind lime stone and sell lime to the farmers at cost, the indorsement of the plan of the Rich Neck Farmers Produce Exchange to open its books to the purchase of stock by Kent farmers, and also the putting forth of an effort to secure the county's just share of the annual appropriation for good roads. A special committee was appointed to prepare an article for publication in the TRANSCRIPT and Kent News, setting forth the purpose and importance of the Grange as an organization. There was a free and general discussion of all these subjects and the meeting was one of the most interesting yet held.

Deputies Paid.

The deputies employed by Sheriff Brown at the jail during the incarceration of the murderers of Mr. James R. Coleman, were paid by the Board of County Commissioners last Tuesday. The total cost to the county was $116, as follows:

L. J. Keyser, 4 days and 4 nights	$16.00
John T. Jester, 5 days and 5 nights	20.00
Albert Jester, 3 days and 4 nights	14.00
S. E. Cooper, 4 nights	8.00
George H. Cannon, 3 nights	6.00
Al. Taylor, 3 nights	6.00
Joseph Lewis, 3 nights	6.00
Fred Robinson, 3 nights	6.00
Wm. Duyer, 3 nights	6.00
Conlyn Duyer, 3 nights	6.00
H. M. Rollison, 2 nights	4.00
Benj. Hessey, 2 nights	4.00
Jack Hendrix, 1 night	2.00
Frank Jarman, 1 night	2.00
Preston Woodall, 1 night	2.00
George Titter, 1 night	2.00
George Bell, Jr., 1 night	2.00
Graham Nelson, 1 night	2.00
Olin Stafford, 1 night	2.00
Total	$116.00

STATE OF MARYLAND

STATE ROADS COMMISSION

Notice to Contractors

SEALED PROPOSALS for building one section of State Highway. As follows:

KENT COUNTY: One section of road between Galena and Georgetown, about 1.31 miles in length (Macadam or Concrete), will be received by the State Roads Commission, at its offices, 601 Garrett Building, Baltimore, Maryland, until 12 M. on the 10th day of February, 1914, at which time and place they will be publicly opened and read.

Bids must be made upon the blank form contained in the book of specifications, which will be furnished by the Commission upon application and payment of $2.00 for each section. Blue prints of each section will be furnished at the rate of 25 cents for each half mile.

No bids will be received unless accompanied by a certified check for the sum of Five Hundred (500) Dollars, payable to the State Roads Commission.

The successful bidder will be required to give bond, and comply with the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, respecting contracts.

The Commission reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

BY ORDER of the State Roads Commission this 21st day of January, 1914.

O. E. WELLER, Chairman;
j24-2t WM. L. MARCY, Secretary.

NO. 9744.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

THIRD NATIONAL BANK

OF CHESTERTOWN,

in the State of Maryland at the close of business January 13, 1914.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$433,770.79
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		304.43
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
U. S. Bonds to secure U. S. Deposits		1,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc.		163,674.28
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		11,000.00
Due from National Banks (not Reserve Agents)		8.849.73
Due from State and Private Banks and Bankers, Trust Companies and Savings Banks		145;48
Due from approved reserve agents		72,865.63
Checks and other Cash Items		611.60
Notes of other National Banks		790.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		90.28
Specie and legal-tender notes		38,892.00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		1,000.00
Total		$785,494.22

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$50,000.00
Surplus fund	30,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	19,004.22
National Bank Notes outstanding	50,000.00
Individual Deposits subject to check	635,280.85
Certified Checks	209.15
United States deposits	1,000.00
Total	$785,494.22

State of Maryland, County of Kent, ss: I, W B. Copper, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. COPPER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of January, 1914.

SIDNEY P. TOWNSHEND, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

HOPE H. BARROLL,
GARRETT FOXWELL,
T. B. DURDING,
Directors

SPECIAL BLUE STAR PEAS

12c Can

TRY A CAN!

Herman Blackway,

PHONE 216,
CHESTERTOWN, MD.

STATEMENT

Of the Financial Condition of the KENT AND QUEEN ANNE'S DRIVING ASSOCIATION, of Chestertown, Md., From Aug. 27, 1912, to Jan. 15, 1914.

Amount of Stock Subscribed and Paid in		$3,560.00
Amount of Money Borrowed		3,385.00
Receipts from Matinees		1,177.67
Receipts from Fair:		
Admissions and Programs	$3,845.38	
Concessions	223.50	
Entries and Money Winners	1,537.50	
Adver'm's in Race Programs	142.50	
		5,748.88
Other Monies Received:		
Show Rents	55.00	
Material Sold	86.63	
		141.63
		$14,013.18
Amount Disbursed for Track, Labor Building and Ground Rent to August, 1914		$10,028.96
Amount Paid on Money Borrowed		500.00
Amount Paid in Purses		3,420.00
Balance in Bank		64.22
		$14,013.18

C. L. JARRELL,
j17-3t. Secretary and Treasurer.

Superb Chocolates

All other chocolates seem just ordinary after you once try Huyler's They are just as pure and wholesome as they are delicious. We secured the agency for the Huyler line knowing there is nothing finer, and because we know too that people will unconsciously judge the value of our stock by the individual lines we carry. We will be glad to have you judge this confectionery as soon as convenient.

In packages from 10c. up.

FOR SALE AT
STAM DRUG CO.

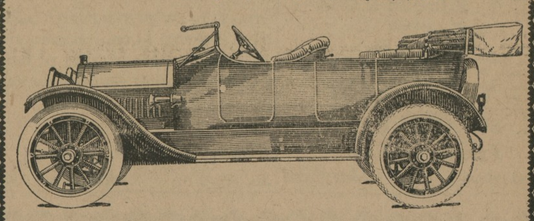
DR. HORACE W. NICHOLSON,
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT
WILL BE AT
Chestertown, Dr. Simpers' office, Nov. 1 and 2 for consultation and treatment in Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat condition, and examination for glasses.

$1275 Complete! PAIGE 36 $1275 Complete!

Mechanically a Marvelous Motor Car

FOR 1914, THIS FAMOUS CAR SURPASSES ITS FORMER TRIUMPHS!

Model Glenwood, Paige 36, Touring Car, Complete, $1275.



Features of Design, Construction and Equipment

A really big, roomy car; 116-inch wheel base; left side drive and center control; powerful, quiet, long stroke 4x5-inch Paige motor, unit power plant; silent chain drive for cam shaft, pump and generator; perfect and smokeless lubrication; gasoline supply carried under shroud dash, with short straight feed from tank to carburetor; multiple disc cork insert clutch; aluminum castings for strength and light weight; extra-deep radiator and extra-large fan and water jackets; crowned fenders; deep tilted 10-inch cushions and a score of other features of design and construction.

Paige "36" equipment, in every detail, from starter to tail-lamp, is all of the highest class. It includes the Gray & Davis large unit electric starting and lighting system; ventilating windshield built into body, silk mohair top, tan lined; Jiffy curtains; Stewart revolving dial speedometer; 12-inch electric head lights; 5 demountable rims; Goodyear, Goodrich or Diamond tires, with non-skid in rear; Bosch magneto; adjustable foot rail; nickel robe rail; extra tire irons; license brackets; electric horn, pump, jack, tools, tire repair outfit, etc., complete.

Write or phone to

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MARION T. MILLER

AND OLD KRIS

Wish all their patrons and friends a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

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