Arlington L. Sparks

CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND.

FULL LINE OF

New Dress Goods
Silks
Domestics

—OUR—

Millinery Dept.

IS UP-TO-DATE

Arlington L. Sparks, - Chestertown, Md.

Black or tan suede Strap pumps will be the style this summer

The prettiest effects being shown are in the

DOLLY MADISON BRAND

Light and chic

SOLD BY REPRESENTATIVE DEALERS

$3.00 $3.50 $4.00

To the Farmers and Usres of Fertilizers

TRADE MARK

During 1907 we increased our sales and in 1908 we had quite an increase over 1907, and in January, 1909, we incorporated as the PEERLESS FERTILIZER COMPANY, and our spring sales this year show an increase of nearly 300 tons over last spring which not only included our old customers but many new ones. This we state not boastfully, but gladly.

In the new customers that came to us were through the recommendations of those who had used our fertilizers for years, and we also sold largely to those who began buying of us from 10 to 35 years ago when we began business and who are still our satisfied patrons and say they expect to continue to deal with us as long as we manufacture the class of goods we do.

Such conditions involve much more than price, mere reputation or salesmanship. Selling year after year to a man and through that man selling others is decidedly a different story than selling him once or possibly twice. Anyone can do the latter.

WE MAKE EACH TON OF FERTILIZER THE BEST WE KNOW HOW. We know how now better than we knew ten years ago and expect to know still better ten years hence, if careful study and testing bring improvement in the future, as in the past, and at the lowest possible cost for such service is the way we expect to secure and hold your orders.

May we show you with the very next bill of fertilizers you buy.

The Peerless Fertilizer Company

Successors to Wilbur W. Hubbard

Manufacturers and Dealers in All Kinds of Fertilizing Materials

CHESTERTOWN, - - MARYLAND

"Kent News" $1.00 Per Year

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, at the January Session of the General Assembly of Maryland, held in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eight, an Act was passed proposing an amendment to Section 1 of Article 1 of the Constitution of the State, which said Act is in the following words, to-wit:

CHAPTER 26.

AN ACT to amend Section one of Article one, title, "Elective Franchise", of the Constitution of this State, and to provide for the submission of said Amendment to the qualified voters of this State for adoption or rejection.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, three-fifths of all the members of each of the two Houses concurring, that the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to Section one of Article one, title, "Elective Franchise", of the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof, as herein provided, it shall supersede and stand in the place and stead of Section one of said Article one.

Sec. 1. All elections shall be by ballot, and every male citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, who has been a resident of the State for two years and of the Legislative District of Baltimore City or of the county in which he may offer to vote, for one year next preceding the election, and who, moreover, is duly registered as a qualified voter as provided in this Article, shall be entitled to vote, in the ward or election district in which he resides, at all elections hereafter to be held in this State, and in case any county or city shall be so divided as to form portions of different electoral districts for the election of Representatives in Congress, Senators, Delegates or other officers, then to entitle a person to vote for such officer, he must have been a resident of that part of the county or city which shall form a part of the electoral district in which he offers to vote, for one year next preceding the election; but a person who shall have acquired a residence in such county or city, entitling him to vote at any such election, shall be entitled to vote in the election district from which he removed, until he shall have acquired a residence in the part of the county or city to which he has removed.

Every male citizen of the United States having the above prescribed qualifications of age and residence shall be entitled to be registered so as to become a qualified voter if he be, first: a person who, on the first day of January in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, or prior thereto, was entitled to vote under the laws of this State, or of any other State of the United States, wherein he then resided; or second: a male descendant of such last mentioned person; or third: a foreign born citizen of the United States naturalized between the first day of January in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine and the date of the adoption of this section of this Article; or fourth: a male descendant of such last mentioned person; or fifth: a person who, in the presence of the officers of registration, shall, in his own handwriting, with pen and ink, without any aid, suggestion or memorandum whatsoever, and without any question or direction addressed to him by any of the officers of registration, make application to register correctly, stating in such application his name, age, date and place of birth, residence and occupation at the time and for the two years next preceding, the names or names of his employer or employers, if any, at the time and for the two years next preceding, and whether he has previously voted, and if so, the State, county or city and district or precinct in which he voted last, and also the name in full of the President of the United States, of one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, of the Governor of Maryland, of one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals of Maryland and of the Mayor of Baltimore City, if the applicant resides in Baltimore City, or of one of the County Commissioners of the county in which the applicant resides; and any person who is unable to comply with the aforegoing requirements as to making application for registration in his own handwriting, solely because he is physically disabled from so doing; or sixth: a person, or the husband of a person, who at the time of his application for registration, is a *bona fide* owner of real or personal property in an amount of not less than five hundred dollars, is assessed therefor on the tax books of the City of Baltimore or of one of the counties of this State, has been such owner and so assessed for two years next preceding his application for registration; shall have paid and shall produce receipts for the taxes on said property for said two years and shall at the time of his application make affidavit before the officers of registration that he is, or that he is the husband of the person who is the *bona fide* owner of the property so assessed to him or to her, as the case may be, and that he or she has been such owner for two years next preceding his application.

No person not qualified under some one of the above clauses shall be entitled to be registered as a qualified voter or be entitled to vote. Every written application to be registered, presented to the officers of registration by any person applying to be registered under the above fifth clause, shall be carefully preserved by said officers of registration and shall be produced in any Court, if required, as hereinafter provided.

The affidavit of any applicant for registration, duly made to the officers of registration or in Court, that he, the applicant, is a person who was entitled to vote on or before the first day of January in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, as aforesaid, or that he has become a naturalized citizen of the United States between the first day of January in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine and the date of the adoption of this section of this Article, as aforesaid, or his affidavit upon information and belief that he is a descendant of a person who was entitled to vote on or before the first day of January in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, or that he is a descendant of a person who has become a naturalized citizen of the United States between the first day of January in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine and the date of the adoption of this section of this Article, shall be *prima facie* evidence of any of said facts so sworn to.

A wilfully false statement upon the part of any applicant for registration in relation to any of the matters aforesaid shall be perjury, and punishable as perjury is punished by the laws of this State.

Any person who feels aggrieved by the action of any board of officers of registration in refusing to register him as a qualified voter, or in registering any disqualified person, may at any time, either before or after the last session of the board of officers of registration, but not later than the Tuesday next preceding the election, file a petition, verified by affidavit, in the Circuit Court for the county in which the cause of complaint arises, or, if the cause of complaint arises in Baltimore City, in any court of common law jurisdiction in said city, setting forth the grounds of his application and asking to have the action of the board of officers of registration corrected. The court shall forthwith set the petition for hearing and direct summons to be issued requiring the board of officers of registration complained against in said petition to attend at the hearing in person or by counsel, and where the object of the petition is to strike off the name of any person, summons shall also be issued for such person, which shall be served by the sheriff within the time therein designated; and said several courts shall have full jurisdiction and power to review the action of any board of officers of registration and to grant or withhold, as it may deem lawful and proper, the relief prayed for in the premises.

In determining whether any person who applied to be registered under the above fifth clause of this section was or was not entitled to be registered under said fifth clause, the court shall require the board of officers of registration complained against to produce the written application prepared and submitted by such person at the time he presented himself for registration to said board of officers of registration, and upon said written application the court shall determine whether or not said person, when he presented himself for registration, complied with the requirements of said fifth clause; and if the court shall determine that said written application, so prepared and submitted by said person, complied with the requirements of said fifth clause, and that said person was not disqualified under any other provision of this Article of the Constitution to be registered upon the books of registry in question, then the Court shall order said person to be registered as a qualified voter, but if the court shall determine that said written application of said person failed to comply with the requirements of said fifth clause, or that said person was in any other respect under this Article of the Constitution disqualified to be registered upon the books of registry in question, then the court shall order that said person shall not be registered upon said books of registry.

The court may enforce any order by attachment for contempt in said cases; neither party shall have any right of removal; exception may be taken to any ruling of the court at the hearing of said cases and an appeal shall be allowed to the Court of Appeals as in other cases; all such appeals shall be taken within five days from the date of the decision complained of, and shall be heard and decided by the Court of Appeals upon the original papers, or otherwise, as the Court of Appeals may by rule prescribe, as soon as may be practicable.

The General Assembly shall have power to provide more fully by legislation not inconsistent with this section of this Article, for the hearing and determination of all such cases.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the aforegoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State 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 thereof for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in Article XIV of the Constitution of this State, and at said general election the vote on the said proposed amendment shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be printed the words "For the Constitutional Amendment" and "Against the Constitutional Amendment" as now prescribed by law, and immediately after said election due returns shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by the said Article XIV of the Constitution.

Approved February 25, 1908.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, AUSTIN L. CROTHERS, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND, in pursuance of the provisions of Section 1, of Article 14 of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, do hereby order and direct that a copy of said Act proposing an amendment to Section 1 of Article 1 of the Constitution of said State, be published in at least two newspapers in each of the counties of the State and in three newspapers in the City of Baltimore, one of which shall be published in the German language, once a week for at least three months preceding the next General Election, which election will be held on November 2nd, 1909, at which election the said proposed amendment shall be submitted, in the form and manner prescribed by the General Assembly, to the legal and qualified voters of the State, for their adoption or rejection.

GIVEN under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland. Done at the City of Annapolis, this 1st day of July, one thousand nine hundred and nine.

(Seal.) AUSTIN L. CROTHERS.

By the Governor:
N. WINSLOW WILLIAMS,
Secretary of State.

1909 COAL 1909

STOVE, EGG and NUT.

I have on hand an entirely new stock o Lehigh and Mahoney Coal—bright, clean and new, and not a lump of old stock. All under cover. Oak and Pine wood sawed and split, any length and size desired. KINDLING, short and fine, as you want it. With thanks,

A. P. MATTHEWS,
Chestertown.

A Narrow Escape.

Edgar N. Bayliss, a merchant of Robinsonville, Del., wrote: "About two years ago I was thin and sick, and coughed all the time and if I did not have consumption, it was near to it. I commenced using Foley's Honey and Tar, and it stopped my cough, and I am now entirely well, and have gained twenty-eight ponnds, all due to the good results from taking Foley's Honey and Tar." Sold by all druggists.

Irrigation on Eastern Shore.

"Irrigation will be introduced in a few years on the Eastern Shore," is the prediction of John D. Urie, Esq. He says, "Almost every year we have prolonged droughs which cost our farmers a million or more dollars. We cannot, with any certainty, rely upon our summer crops of vegetables and corn. The farmer, therefore, has difficulty in borrowing money on a growing crop, There is no place in the United States where irrigation can be introduced as easily, as economically and as profitably as on the Eastern Shore. The land is level and no natural obstacles are to be overcome. All over the Eastern Shore are mill dams most of which have been abandoned. I am told that it is entirely practicable to raise these dams to the height required, thus providing storage reservoirs, the water to be used when needed. It can qe distributed by sluce pipes or by pipes. I have been told that irrigation can be made possible on the Eastern Shore at one-eighth the cost in California, Nevada and in other far western states, where water is transported several miles. I believe the returns from irrigation in our section will be even more profitable than in the far Western states. By this method our farmers will increase their profits several thousands of dollars each year.

WHAT STATE GROWS MOST WHEAT PER ACRE?

Bureau of Soils of the Agricultural Department Declares the Land is Not Losing It's Fertility—Vermont, With 18.5 Bushels Per Acre, Has the Highest Average Wheat Yield.

Soils of the United States are not wearing out and the crop yields are rather increasing than decreasing. These facts are demonstrated in a bulletin issued by the Bureau of Soils of the Agricultural Department prepared by Prof. Milton Whitney, chief of the bureau. The bulletin deals exhaustively with the yields of crops from 1867 to 1906, inclusive.

"A careful study of the data which has been presented appears to justify two conclusions," says Professor Whitney. "First that the productivity of the newer agricultural soils of the United States and of the old agricultural soils of Europe, taken as a whole and for the nation, are not declining, as it is popularly supposed. Individual farming deteriorates and soils wear out, as they have always done, but as a whole it seems probable that we are producing more crops per acre than formerly. This is undoubtedly due to many factors; to better and more intelligent cultivation, more and better systems of rotations of crops, and in later years to the intelligent use of fertilizers through measures of controlling the hands of every individual farmer. In addition, we must recognize the increase in farm animals and stock, the improvement in seed by selection and breeding, and increased intensity in population, which is forcing attention to more intensive methods. Second, that so far as our information goes there is apparently no significant difference at the present time between the composition of the old agricultural soils of Europe and the newer agricultural soils of the United States with respect to potash, phosphoric acid, lime and magnesia."

The bulletin shows an increase in all cereal crops throughout the United States for the past three or four decades. The wheat yield per acre in Russia from 1883 to 1905, according to the bulletin, varied several bushels per acre. In the latter year it was 9.4 bushels.

In Ireland the yield of wheat per acre in 1883 was 25.5 bushels, and in every year up to 1906 there was a constant increase, when it reached the yield of 34.8 bushels per acre.

In Great Britain the yield of wheat in 1884 was 30.9 bushels per acre, and there was a slight variation of increase up to 1906, which brought the yield to 34.7 bushels.

The wheat yield of Germany was 18.2 bushels in 1883, with a gradual increase to 1906, bringing the yield then to 30.3 bushels.

The bulletin gives the following averages by states and the production of wheat per acre from 1866 to 1907:

Vermont, 18.5 bushels; Maine, 16.5; New York, 15.7; New Jersey, 14.5; Michigan, 14.5; Pennsylvania, 14.5; Ohio, 14.1; Kansas, 13.9; Wisconsin, 13.7; Minnesota, 13.6; Maryland, 13.3; Illinois, 13.2; Nebraska, 13.1; Indiana, 13.1; Delaware, 13.1; California, 12.9; Iowa, 12.4; Missouri, 12.2; Texas, 11.5; West Virginia, 10.6; Montana, 10.5; Virginia, 9.1; Arkansas, 8.9; Tennessee, 8.2; Mississippi, 8.1; Alabama, 7.6; Georgia, 7.1; North Carolina, 6.9; South Carolina, 6.6.

Scarcity of Pork.—There will be a scarcity of pork in Kent and Queen Anne's counties this fall and winter for two reasons. One is that the corn crop will be so short that the farmers will not have the grain with which to fatten what hogs they have, and the other is cholera is playing such havoc among the hogs that the farmers will have but few hogs to fatten. It is safe to assert that cholera has caused the farmers of the two counties this year the loss of thousands of dollars and in this season of drouth and poor crops it is a severe blow to them. Many farmers within a small radius of Chestertown have lost nearly all the hogs they have.

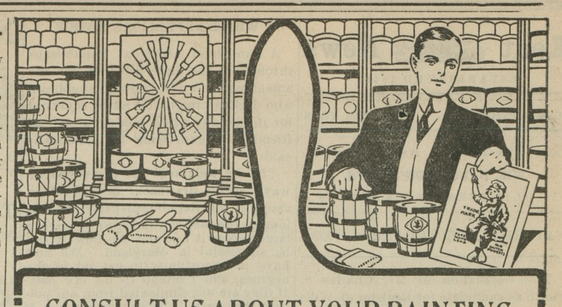
Discouraging Outlook.—It is said that the outlook for Thanksgiving turkeys on the Eastern Shore is not at all pleasing. The weather, crows, and hawks combined have about succeeded in destroying the larger part of this crop.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher



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Before painting it is advisable to post yourself as thoroughly as possible on every phase of the subject. We help you do that.

The mischief caused by covering your house with an inferior paint is hard to undo. Poor material makes painting a bugbear instead of the joy of beautifying the home that it should be. With our advice you need run no risk. A paint made of

LEWIS PURE WHITE LEAD

and pure linseed oil will give that fine, smooth, tough film, elastic and yet so rooted into the wood fibre as to seem like a part of the wood itself.

Such a paint is as durable as it is beautiful, and leaves the best possible foundation for repainting.

Let us show you some good ideas for color, and estimate how much (Dutch Boy Painter trade mark) Lewis White Lead your painting requires.

JOHN BARTLEY, - Chestertown, Maryland

SCHAUBER CORN CUTTER

Takes one man and one horse to operate.
Cuts 8 to 8½ acres average per day.
Lightest of draft, Easiest to work.
Guaranteed—TRY ONE.

—MANUFACTURED AT—

John Schauber & Bro's., Chestertown

PHONE 180—A. MARYLAND.

MILK SUPPLY DWINDLING

Pastures Burned Up

Science To The Rescue

Now is the time the Dairyman can turn a would be loss into a handsome profit by giving twice a day, in the cow's regular ration, a tablespoonful of

Fairfield's Blood Tonic and Milk

... Producer For Cattle Only ...

It supplies those much needed elements that cannot be secured when the pasture crop is short. Embrace this opportunity to save your milk supply. Get a 50c package and try it on one cow and note the difference.

—SOLD BY—

DAVIS & SATTERFIELD,	Chestertown
ABE COHEN,	Sandy Bottom
HAGUE & HACKETT,	Still Pond
J. W. IVENS,	Worton
W. E. B. FAITHFUL,	Church Hill
PAUL COMEGYS,	Millington
ADAM F. HUEY,	Massey
THOMAS TREW,	Lankford
JOSEPH DOWNEY,	Rock Hall
THOS B. KILBOURN,	Fairlee, Md

COAL COAL COAL

Of course everybody knows where to buy GOOD CLEAN COAL.

Also, Wood, Lime, Hay and Terra Cotta Piping.

The place to buy is from the coal and wood man

J. D. BACCHUS, Chestertown, Md.

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