NOMINATIONS TO OFFICE

Which Have Been Filed With the Supervisors of Election for Kent County, Md.

FOR COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.

SHUA W. HERING,
arroll County.

FRANK E. WILLIAMS,
Cecil County.

RICHARD A. HARRIS,
Baltimore City.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT.

AMES T. DIXON.

HOMAS H. M. BRAMBLE.

FOR REGISTER OF WILLS.

ESSE R. COPPER.

AMUEL J. COMLY.

FOR HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

RY C. WILLIS.

ES S. HARRIS.

ARIAH M. KENDALL.

R. FRANK ELBURN.

FOR SURVEYOR.

GILBERT B. TAYLOR.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT,
CHAPTER 26.

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 here in 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, being 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 of said fifth clause, and that said person was not disqualified under any clause; and if the court shall determine that said written application, so prepared and submitted by said person, complied with the requirements ion, 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 he presented himself for registration to said board of officers of registra- 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.

FOR CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

AGAINST CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

WILLIAM J. TARBUTTON,

CORNELIUS G. HADAWAY.

FOR SHERIFF.

ANDREW MEDDERS.

MARSHALL V. PINKIND.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

T. BENJAMIN CREW.

CHARLES D. WOOD.

HENRY URIE.

R. FRANK ROUSE.

By order,

JESSE H. USILTON, Pres't;
HARRY CACY,
CHAS. S. SMITH,
Supervisors of Elections for Kent County.

hn G. Roland, Clerk,

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 political convention or session of the General Assembly of Maryland, or either House thereof. Every person who shall, directly or indirectly, receive, accept, request or solicit from any person, candidate, committee, association, organization or corporation, any money, gift, advantage, preferment, aid, emolument or any valuable thing whatsoever, for the purpose of inducing or procuring any person to vote, or refrain from voting, for or against any person, or for or against any measure or proposition at any election or primary election or political convention. Every person who, in consideration of any money, gift, preferment, aid, emolument, or any valuable thing whatsoever, paid, received, accepted or promised to the advantage of himself or any other person, shall vote, or refrain from voting for or against any person, or for or against any measure at any such election, caucus or primary election or political convention. Every person who shall, directly or indirectly, pay, give, contribute or promise any money or other valuable thing, to defray or towards defraying the costs or expenses of any campaign or election, to any person, committee, company, club, organization or association, other than to a treasurer or a 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 election shall be paid out by it only through a treasurer or political agent as provided in this Act, or to any expenses for postage, telegrams, telephoning, 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 an election or primary puts, or otherwise exhibits in the establishment or place where his employes are engaged in labor, any hand-bill or placard containing any threat, notice or information that if any particular ticket or candidate is elected or defeated, work in his place or establishment, will cease, in whole or in part, his establishment be closed up, or the wages of his employes reduced, or other threats, express or implied, intended or calculated to influence the political opinions or actions of his employes. Every person, who, before, during or after an election or primary election by himself, or by any other person, 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 not more than one year, or both, 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.

o23-tf DANIEL W. HADAWAY, Sheriff.

Forbidding the Sale or Giving Away of 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 of the State on the day of Election.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall not be lawful for the keeper of any hotel, tavern, store, drinking establishment, or any other place where liquor is sold, *or for any person or persons*, directly or indirectly, to sell, barter, give or dispose of any spirituous or fermented liquors, ale or beer, or intoxicating drinks of any kind, on the day of election hereinafter to be held in the several counties of the State.

SECTION 2. And be it enacted, That any person violating the provisions of this Act shal be liable to indictment by the Grand Jury of the county where such offense is committed, and shall, upon conviction before any judge of any of the Circuit Courts of this State, be fined a sum not less than fifty dollars for each and every offence; one-half the fine is paid 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 canvass 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 spirituous liquors, wine, ale or beer, or shall at any such time or place drink or partake of such liquor, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than $100.

DANIEL W. HADAWAY, SHERIFF.

DEMOCRATIC

Senatorial Primary Election

Notice is hereby given to the Democratic Voters of Kent county, that a Primary Election will be held in each of the election precincts of said county, on

Tuesday, November 2nd, 1909

between the hours of 8.00 A. M. and 6.00 P. M., to nominate a candidate of said Democratic party for Senator in Congress from Maryland to succeed Hon. Isidor Rayner. Said Primary Election is called in compliance with and will be conducted under the provisions of Chapter 400, Acts of 1908, known as the "Law Regulating Senatorial Primaries."

NAME OF CANDIDATE
ISIDOR RAYNER of Baltimore City

Polling places for said Primary Election in said county will be located as follows:

First District, First Precinct.....Millington
First District, Second Precinct.....Galena
Second District, First Precinct....Kennedyville
Second District, Second Precinct, Kennedyville
Third District, First Precinct.....Worton
Third District, Second Precinct.....Betterton
Fourth District, First Precinct.....Chestertown
Fourth District, Second Precinct...Chestertown
Fifth District, First Precinct.....Rock Hall
Fifth District, Second Precinct.....Edesville
Sixth District.....Fairlee
Seventh District.....Pomona.

MURRAY VANDIVER, Chairman.

C. R. Kluger, the Jeweler, 1060 Virginia Ave., Indianapolis, Ind., writes, "I was so weak from kidney trouble that I could hardly walk a hundred feet. Four bottles of Foley's Kidney Remedy cleared my complexion, cured my backache and the irregularities disappeared, and I can now attend to business every day and recommend Foley's Kidney Remedy to all sufferers, as it cured me after the doctors and other remedies had failed." Sold by all druggists. J. T. Power, Millington.

FAIRFIELD FED FOWLS FEEL FINE

RULE OF THE ROAD.

A London Policeman Explained the Matter Very Clearly.

"The first day in England," says an American traveler, "my heart jumped into my throat several times. Riding on top of a bus, the driver would always turn toward the left when we were about to pass another vehicle, and, although I knew that that was the English custom, I held on tight and got shivers anticipating a collision every time. One morning I stepped up to a policeman at King's Cross to get my bearings, and, as he was disposed to be talkative, I kept him company.

"Among other things, I asked him whether there was any rule requiring pedestrians to keep to the left. No, he told me; it was only for the roadway that the rule held.

"I then asked him why it was that in England they always turned to the left, whereas in all other countries the rule was to turn to the right.

"'Oh, it's very important to keep to the left,' he said seriously. I knew it was very important to observe the rule of the road, but why turn to the left?

"'Well,' he said, 'I'll show you. Now you come here,' and he led me to the middle of the roadway. 'You see,' he continued, 'how the traffic moves along the two sides of the road?'

"Yes, I saw, and a pretty sight it was, too—a string of all sorts of conveyances coming toward us on our right and another moving away from us on the left as far as the eye could see.

"'Well, now'—and he was very impressive—'suppose you were driving along in the middle here and another kerrige was coming the other w'y, and suppose you turned to the right, don't you see you would be getting in the w'y of all those vehicles?'

"Yes, I saw that.

"'Well, that's why we always turn to the left.'

"I learned afterward that the 'bobby' expected a tip for all the information he had given me."—Youth's Companion.

A ROYAL DESPOT.

Wurttemberg Prince Who Sold His Subjects Like Cattle.

Cruel and despotic were some of the petty princes who ruled the fatherland before the Napoleonic wars swept them away. Charles Eugene of Wurttemburg, born in 1728, died in 1793 and during his sixty-five years of life tormented his parents, his wives and his subjects. His first consort, Fredericka of Beyreuth, was worthy of him. When entering Wurttemberg soon after their marriage the girls threw masses of flowers in front of them. "What do those dogs want?" the princess asked her husband. They were always quarreling and never spoke to each other without snarling. The prince was always short of money and sold 6,000 of his subjects to England to raise the wind. He took the poor wretches from the fields, clapped a uniform on them and sent them to their destination as if they were cattle. Once he called all the young men of a certain district before him and made the following speech: "My brave boys, do you want to go to fight in the ranks of the English heroes against the savages of the continent?" No reply was made for the moment. Then a number of the youths stepped forward, and one of them said, "We do not want to be sold like sheep." The prince promptly gave orders for two of them to be seized, put against a wall and shot at once. Then while the blood was running from the mutilated bodies of the two unfortunates the prince by divine right said: "Run away. You see I do not want to impose my will on you. I think of your welfare like a father does of his children. You want to fight by the side of the valorous English." All consented. Schiller heard his father tell this story, and he himself related it in a scene of one of his plays.

Phil May's Drawings.

The late Phil May was popularly supposed to be the "lightning artist" par excellence of England. It is quite true that he could draw many wonderful things "straight off." But when a subject had been chosen for a Punch illustration many drawings were made from a model or models who first had to be discovered. By a process of selection each drawing of the subject bore fewer lines. When the drawing was published most of those who looked at it thought that it had been done with a few rapid strokes of the pen, whereas it probably represented a week's hard work.—London News.

Bank of England Watchers.

When you enter the Bank of England by any door four pairs of eyes watch you, though you are unaware of this fact. Situated close to the doors are hiding places in which are four guardians of the bank. You cannot see them, but they can watch you with the aid of reflecting mirrors in which they can see your entrance and exit and every movement from the time you enter the portals of wealth to the moment you leave them.

Her Version.

Mr. Highbrow—It was Michelet, I believe, who observed that "woman is the salt of man's life." Miss Keen—Quite true. Young men aren't half so fresh after they get married.—Boston Transcript.

History Revised.

The Professor—What was it defeated Leonidas at Thermopylae? The Bright Student—The new rules. He held the pass too long.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

A LAND SALE IN BOLIVIA.

Survival of a Curious Old Ceremony Called "Feoffment."

Our remote ancestors did not sell land as it is sold nowadays, the seller merely giving to the buyer an acknowledged deed of the premises. According to their customs, no land title could pass except by "transmutation of possession," and this they accomplished by a solemn ceremony, called by an old term a "feoffment."

The seller and the buyer went on the land together in the presence of witnesses, usually most of the village folks. The seller took a tuft of grass or a clod of earth and handed it to the buyer, declaring with a loud voice his intention to transfer to him the possession of the land in question.

Centuries have elapsed since the English race has sold land in this way, and it has been supposed that the practice had become extinct. A few years ago, however, a New England lawyer, returned from Bolivia, gave the following account of a land sale within 100 miles of La Paz, the Bolivian capital:

The American had climbed the Andes to a height of 1,400 feet, accompanied by a native Bolivian who had agreed to sell some mining property.

The subprefect of the province and a notary went with them. The Indians living on the route were called out as the party passed along, until finally the complete company numbered about 300.

When the party reached its destination the prefect called the assembly to order, declared what was to be done, and the notary wrote it down. The seller then tore up dirt and grass with his hands and handed it to the buyer, who at once began to run wildly about the land, turn somersaults and cut up all manner of funny capers.

This, the notary told the party, was to convince the native Indians that the purchaser had actually taken legal possession of the land, and he further stated that the Indians and their descendants would defend the newcomer's title against any and all intruders until he or his heirs should see fit to transfer the possession of the land to still others in a similar manner.—Boston Post.

THREATENED THE DEITY.

An Impious Relic of Arizona While Under Spanish Rule.

Among primitive peoples gifts are made to the gods in the hope of securing their favor. Quite logically, also, when a god does not respond his worshipers cut off their gifts to him and sometimes even desecrate his image. But it is odd to find a survival of this notion among Christians, however simple minded they may be.

A very curious instance is contained in a report filed in the Smithsonian institution at Washington. It tells of what happened in Arizona while under Spanish rule and is amusingly naive in its story of how the people of one department tried to threaten the Deity and thereby make him give them rain. The report says:

Considering that the Supreme Creator has not behaved well in this province, as in the whole of last year only one shower of rain fell; that in this summer, notwithstanding all the processions, prayers and praises, it has not rained at all, and consequently the crops of Castanas, on which depend the prosperity of the whole department, are entirely ruined, it is decreed—

Article I. If within the peremptory period of eight days from the date of this decree rain does not fall abundantly no one will go to mass or say prayers.

Article II. If the drought continues eight days more, the churches and chapels shall be burned, and missals, rosaries and other objects of devotion will be destroyed.

Article III. If, finally, in a third period of eight days it shall not rain, all the priests, friars, nuns and saints, male and female, shall be beheaded. And for the present permission is given for the commission of all sorts of sin in order that the Supreme Creator may understand with whom he has to deal.

—Scrap Book.

Economy.

Economy is always admirable. A Cheyenne hatter, though, was disgusted the other day with the economical spirit of a visitor to his shop. The visitor, a tall man with gray hair, entered with a soft felt hat, wrapped in paper, in his hand.

"How much will it cost," he said, "to dye this hat gray to match my hair?"

"About a dollar," the hatter answered.

The tall man wrapped the hat up again.

"I won't pay it," he said. "I can get my hair dyed to match the hat for a quarter."—Household Journal.

No Burglary.

Judge—You are charged with burglary. How do you plead?

Prisoner—Not guilty, boss, an' I'll tell yo' why. In de fust place, de chicken coop doah wazn't eben locked; in de secon' place, dar wuz no burglar alarm; in the third place, dar wuz no bulldog, an', in de fourf place, dar was no steel traps. Now, dat ain't burglary et all, boss; dat's jes' simply findin' chickens, an' I leabe it toe yo'self."—Exchange.

Not So Here.

Every London man should remember that in the ordinary way, if he has reached 3 p. m. without getting married, he is, by a merciful dispensation of ecclesiastical law, safe for that day at any rate.—London Punch.

Driven to Drink.

Artist—My next picture at the academy will be entitled "Driven to Drink." His Friend—Ah, some powerful portrayal of baffled passion, I suppose? Artist—Oh, no; it's a cab approaching a watering trough.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc6000_41_1-0790