# NOMINATIONS TO OFFICE

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

FOR COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.

JOSHUA W. HERING,
Carroll County.

FRANK E. WILLIAMS,
Cecil County.

RICHARD A. HARRIS,
Baltimore City.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT.

JAMES T. DIXON.

THOMAS H. M. BRAMBLE.

FOR REGISTER OF WILLS.

JESSE R. COPPER.

SAMUEL J. COMLY.

FOR HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

HARRY C. WILLIS.

JAMES S. HARRIS.

AZARIAH 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, 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 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 tion, 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 registration 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.

John 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 of 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, 1896, 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 23 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 6.30 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.....Romona.

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. S. T. Power, Millington.

FAIRFIELD FED FOWLS FEEL FINE

## EFFORT BY PROXY.

### Involuntary Attempts to Help Athletes at Exciting Moments.

In pictures of athletic competitions, chiefly hurdle races and high jumps, an occasional spectator is seen in a queer posture.

If it is a picture of an athlete leaping, ten chances to one the spectator has involuntarily raised his right leg, twisting his body in automatic expression of a desire to help the jumper. With hurdle race photographs this often may be noticed, too, and in the case of sprinters not a few men stand with faces twisted up and holding the breath in correct imitation of the athlete actually competing.

So, too, with football views. In one of a big game there was a photograph of a man on the side line watching a tackle who was crouching down in almost exact imitation of a waiting defense man who was shown at the moment making ready for his leap at the runner.

Men who follow athletics know how involuntary this is. One athletic trainer has appeared in hundreds of pictures as watching some one of his charges high jumping, with his leg swung out just as if he were making the leap himself. There is a sort of relief for the feeling of trying to help the jumper in swinging the leg up so, and almost any person is likely to find himself doing it instinctively.

It may be noticed at prizefights that some men go through the entire battle punch for punch, crossing and countering an imaginary opponent as they watch the struggle before them. Men drive and ride horses in races from the stand, making the effort in the stretch along with the jockey of their fancy. This is one of the well known features among the race crowd where there are many "grand stand riders." In wrestling matches almost any one will try, purely by instinct, to help the athlete who is down and who is bridging desperately to avoid the fall.

And yet there is rarely enough telepathic suggestion in the air surcharged with desire to bring about a result different from what naturally might be expected at the moment when the greatest wish for something else is born—that is to say, the high jumper doesn't necessarily clear the bar, nor the sprinter squeeze out the inch or so that he needs, nor the jockey whip his mount in for the head that means victory.—Washington Post.

### Eugene Sue's Vanity.

Notwithstanding the extraordinary literary success which he enjoyed when his works were the vogue, Eugene Sue posed much more as a man of fashion than a man of letters. After his dinner at the Cafe de Paris he would gravely stand on the steps smoking his cigar and listening to the conversation with an air of superiority without attempting to take part in it. His mind was supposed to be far away, devising schemes for the social and moral improvement of his fellow creatures. These philanthropic musings did not prevent him from paying a great deal of attention—too much perhaps—to his personal appearance, for even in those days of beaus, bucks and dandies, of Counts d'Orsay and others, men could not help thinking Eugene Sue overdressed.

### Umbrella Etiquette In Turkey.

In China ladies are attended by servants who hold umbrellas over their heads. The Chinese and Japanese introduce both the umbrella and parasol into their decorative work and athletic sports. In western Turkey it is necessary to close an umbrella on meeting people of high rank, and a European traveler who was passing one of the palaces of the sultan was nearly run through by the guard before he comprehended that he must put down the open umbrella he carried. Every one passing the actual residence of the sultan lowers his umbrella as a salutation to "the brother of the sun and the moon."

### An Old Idea.

Macaulay was not the first man to frame the famous image of the man of a new civilization standing amid the ruins of that which we know today. Long before he wrote of his traveler from New Zealand meditating upon London bridge Mrs. Barbauld had used the same image, with the difference that she applied it to Blackfriars bridge. An earlier reviewer had used it in an article published in 1767, we are told by an English commentator, and Horace Walpole says in one of his letters, "At last some curious traveler from Lima will visit England and give a description of the ruins of St. Paul's."

### The Perfect Woman.

There is a quaint old tavern sign in Kent, "The Perfect Woman"—a woman's head without a mouth. This signboard was once quite common, and as late as 1818 a "silent woman" stood in St. Giles', in what is now New Oxford street, bearing beneath the picture of a headless female the following stanza:

A silent woman—how can it be?
Patient traveler, do not scoff.
Drawn from the very life is she
And mute because her head is off.

—London Chronicle.

### Like a Mule.

"A man wif a bad disposition," said Uncle Eben, "is a heap like a mule. You's always havin' yoh doubts about whether his usefulness on some occasions pays foh his troublesomeness on others."—Washington Star.

Ogilby, translator of Homer and Virgil, was unacquainted with Greek until he was past fifty years of age.

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

## HOW TO CAGE A BEAR.

### Show Him Carrots and Bread and Lead the Way to His Den.

Escapes of animals from their cages in zoological gardens and menageries are fortunately rare. When they do occur the work of recapture is set about in a businesslike fashion, and the prison breaker is generally captured before anything is known outside.

In the periodical issued by the management of the Breslau garden an amusing story is told of an incident of this kind. Some years ago, on a fine autumn morning, just after the gates were opened there was a loud knocking at the pay window, and, in reply to the inquiry of the money taker who presented himself, a man in a state of great excitement said that as he was walking on the Oder bank he had seen through the palisading a large bear loose in the grounds. "Greatly obliged to you, sir," was the reply. "We know that already; that bear goes for a walk every morning and returns to its cage before the visitors come in."

The man went away quite satisfied. The official, who knew the real state of the case, at once ordered the gates to be closed, and the director was at once informed that the bear was loose. It was a serious matter, for the bear had killed the keeper in a traveling menagerie and for that reason was sold to the zoological garden. Moreover, when a mate had been put in with him she soon fell a victim to his bad temper. While the authorities were considering the best steps to take to recapture the bear—for they were loath to shoot such a fine animal—the keeper whose negligence in leaving a door unfastened had caused the trouble made his appearance. His only reply to the reproaches of the director for allowing the bear to escape was, "Well, we shall have to get him in again."

He went off to the storeroom, filled his apron with carrots and bread and then sought the bear. When he saw the animal he called out to attract its attention and by throwing down food enticed it to the back of the bear dens. Here the man entered through a small door by which new arrivals were put into the cages. He was closely followed by the bear, but reached the middle of the cage before it had scrambled through the small opening. Then he dropped on the floor the rest of the food he had in his apron and made his way out of the cage, which was at once securely fastened in front and at the rear. Thus the incident, which might have had serious consequences, ended happily for those on whom the responsibility rested.—London Field.

### Warned In a Dream.

On the occasion of a fatal accident to a lift in a Paris hotel some years ago a lady who was just going up in it started back, saying, "Oh, there is that dreadful man again!" and tried to induce her husband to come off it, too, but he refused and was among the killed. The "dreadful man" to whom she referred she had seen in a dream, which the niece of the friend who told me the story had heard her relate a day or two before the accident. It was of a funeral drawn up at her door, so pompous as to produce a great impression on her, presided over by a big dark man in a strange sombrero hat. This man she saw, or believed she saw, in the lift, and the coincidence terrified her from going up in it.—London Notes and Queries.

### Ladies and Gents.

When I was younger kids were kids in Kansas or in Cadiz. Now all the boys are gentlemen and all the girls ladies. Where are the kids who climbed the trees, the tousled young carousers who got their faces black with dirt and tore their little trousers? Where are the lads who scrapped by rounds while other lads kept tallies, the maids who made their pies of mud and danced in dirty alleys? They're making calf love somewhere now, exchanging cards and kisses. They're all fixed up in Sunday togs, and they are sirs and misses. Real kids have vanished from the world, which fact is surely hades, and all the boys are gentlemen, and all the girls are ladies.—Walt Mason in Emporia Gazette.

### A Difficult Examination.

Candidates at the Royal Veterinary college, London, must pass examinations in English grammar and composition, Latin, mathematics and either Greek, a modern language or logic (horse sense?). This from the Matric: "Find the center of gravity of a uniform wire which is bent in such a way that it forms three sides of a square." Once in, the candidate for V. S. has to cover chemistry, physics, biology, botany, histology, physiology, bacteriology, materia medica, toxicology, hygiene, dietetics, clinical medicine, meat inspection and horseshoeing.—Horses, Horsemen and Stable Management.

### London on American Clothes.

Observes the London Chronicle: "In London the man who demands respect has his clothes made for him. But no New York man who is not a millionaire or near it buys anything but store clothes. And the ready made clothes are so standardized that you have but to confess your inches and you are clothed in America."

### An Eternal One.

Tough Looking Customer—I'm tired of this blamed town, and I'm going to leave it. I want the longest journey I can get for 45 cents.

Ticket Seller—Go and spend it for chloroform.—Chicago Tribune.

A scholar without good breeding is a pedant, the philosopher a cynic, the soldier a brute and every man disagreeable.—Chesterfield.

CASTORIA
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