Proclamation

WHEREAS, at the January Session of the General Assembly of Maryland, held in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four, two bills were passed, one proposing an amendment to Section 1 of Atticle 1 of the Constitution of the State, the other proposing an amendment to Section 34 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State, which said bills are in the words following, to wit:

CHAPTER 96.

AN ACT to amend Section 1 of Article 1 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). The following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to Section 1 of Article 1 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 place and stead of Section 1 of said Articie 1.

SECTION 1. All elections by the people shall be by ballot. Every male citizen of the United States whether native born or naturalized, of the age of 21 years or upwards, who has resided in this State for one year and in the Legislative district of Baltimore city or in the county in which he may offer to vote for six months 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 six months 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 such 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 able to read any section of the Constitution of this State submitted to him by the officers of registration and to give a reasonable explanation of the same; or if unable to read such section is able to understand and give a reasonable explanation thereof when read to him by the registration officers; or

Second—A person who on the first day of January, 1869, 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

Third—Any male lineal descendant of such last mentioned person who may be twenty-one (21) years of age or over in the year 1906.

No person not thus qualified by coming under some one of the above descriptions shall be entitled to be registered as a qualified voter, nor be entitled to vote.

SECTION 2. *And be it further exacted.* That the foregoing section hereby proposed as 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 direction contained in Article XIV of the Constitution, and at said election the vote on said proposed amendment shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words "For the Constitutional Amendment," or "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as the voters shall elect; and immediately after said election due returns shall be made to the Governor of the vote on said proposed amendment as directed by the said XIVth Article of the Constitution.

This is to certify that this engrossed document proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the State of Maryland, the original of which was passed by the Senate by yeas and nays, more than three-fifths of all members elected voting in the affirmative, on March 3, 1904.

SPENCER C. JONES,
President of the Senate.

ROBERT MOSS,
Secretary of the Senate.

This is to certify that this engrossed document proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of he State of Maryland, the original of which was passed by the House of Delegates by yeas and nays, more than three-fifths of all members elected voting in the affirmative, on March 10,1904.

GEORGE Y. EVERHART,
Speaker of the House of Delegates.

BENJAMIN L. SMITH,
Chief Clerk.

CHAPTER 97,

AN ACT to amend Section 34 of Article 3 of the Constitution of this State.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland* (three-fifths of all the members of the two Houses concurring). That the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof, as herein provided, it shall supercede and stand in the place and stead of Section 34 of Article 3 of said Constitution.

SECTION 34. No debt shall be hereafter contracted by the General Assembly unless such debt shall be authorized by a law providing for the collection of an annual tax or taxes sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to discharge the principal thereof within fifteen years from the time of contracting the same, and the taxes laid for this purpose shall not be repealed or applied to any other object until the said debt and interest thereon shall be fully discharged. The credit of the State shall not in any manner be given or loaned to, or in aid of any individual, association or corporation; nor shall the General Assembly have the power in any mode to involve the State in the construction of work of internal improvement, nor in granting any aid thereto which shall involve the faith or credit of the State; nor make any appropriation therefor, except in aid of the construction of works of internal improvement in the counties of St. Marys, Charles and Calvert, which had no direct advantage from such works as have been heretofore aided by the State; and provided that such aid, advances or appropriations shall not exceed in the aggregate the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, and they shall not use or appropriate the proceeds of the internal improvement companies, or of the State tax now levied or which may hereafter be levied to pay off the public debt, to any other purpose until the interest and debt are fully paid, or the sinking fund shall be equal to the amount of the outstanding debt; but the General Assembly may, without laying a tax, borrow an amount never to exceed fifty thousand dollars to meet temporary deficiencies in the treasury, and may contract debts to any amount that may be necessary for the defense of the State.

But nothing in this section or in the Constitution contained shall deprive the General Assembly to apprortion amongst and to appropriate to the city of Baltimore and the several counties of the State out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum of money not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars each year, to be expended only in the construction and maintenance of public roads and highways under and in accord ance with such regulations as the General Assembly may from time to time prescribe.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the aforegoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution shall be, at the next general election 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 14 of the Constitution of this State, and at the said general election the vote on said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot shall be printed the words: "For Constitutional Amendment" and "Against Constitutional Amendment," as now prescribed by law, and immediately after said election due return shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by the said fourteenth article of the Constitution.

This is to certify that this engrossed document proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the State of Maryland, the original of which was passed by the Senate by yeas and nays, more than three-fifths af all the members elected voting in the affirmative, on March 2, 1904.

SPENCER C. JONES,
President of the Senate.

ROBERT MOSS,
Secretary of the Senate.

This is to certify that this engrossed document proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the State of Maryland, the original of which was passed by the House of Delegates by yeas and nays, more than three-fifths of all the members elected voting in the affirmative, on March 10,1904.

GEORGE Y. EVERHART,
Speaker of the House of Delegates.

BENJAMIN L. SMITH,
Chief Clerk.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, EDWIN WARFIELD, 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, and of the mandate of the Court of Appeals of the State of Maryland, do hereby order and direct that a copy of each of said bills proposing said amendments to said Articles 1 and 3 of the Constitution of the State be published in at least two newspapers in each of the counties of the State, where so many may be published, and in any county where not more than one newspaper may be published, then in that newspaper, and in three newspapers in the city of Baltimore, one of which shall be in the German language, once a week for at least three months preceding the next general election, which said election will be held on the 7th day of November, 1905, at which election the said proposed amendments shall be submitted, in the form and manner prescribed by the General Assembly, to the legal and qualified voters of the State for adoption or rejection.

THE GREAT SEAL OF MARYLAND.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State Maryland, at the City of Annapolis, this 27th day of July, 1905.

EDWIN WARFIELD,
Governor of Maryland.

By the Governor:

OSWALD TILGHMAN,
Secretary of State.

a5-13t.

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We are now fully installed in our new store, the

THOMPSON BUILDING,

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with an immense stock of

Furniture, Carpets, Wall Paper, Paints. Oil Clots, Etc. Etc.

We want especially to call attention to our

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It is no idle boast to say we have by far the largest stock and best selected patterns ever shown in this town, or on the Shore.

Prices, too, are unusually moderate—less than you would pay in the city.

☞Country Produce taken.

JOHN BARTLEY

OLD SWISS LAWS.

Queer Statutes That Governed Weddings and Wearing Apparel.

"Switzerland had a law that no wedding party should have more than twenty guests—ten men friends of the bridegroom and ten women friends of the bride. No wedding procession was permitted to have more than two singers, two fiddlers and two trumpeters. Married women were forbidden to wear silk or decorated hoods, though maidens might. No woman, whether married or unmarried, was allowed to wear any dress in which the opening for the neck was so large that it did not lie at least two inches wide upon the shoulders, and the gown must not be buttoned or laced up in front or at the side. To restrain the fashion of long pointed shoes it was enacted that no person of either sex should wear a shoe with a point extending beyond the foot enough to allow anything to be inserted in it, nor was any woman or girl permitted to wear laced shoes. No man or boy should wear a coat that did not reach to the knee. Garments were forbidden to be slashed so as to show different colors or kinds of material, and trousers were required to be made without stripes and both legs of the same color. In 1470 one Swiss canton in council assembled enacted that hereafter no one shall make points of shoes or boots longer than one joint of the finger, and if any shoemaker shall make them longer he shall be fined £1, as also the person wearing them.—London Express.

VICE PRESIDENT KING.

He Took the Oath of Office Abroad, but Did Not Live to Serve.

William Rufus King, born April 6, 1786, died April 18, 1853, was a vice president of the United States who never served in that capacity and one who took the oath of office on foreign soil, something which can be said of no other executive officer who has ever been elected by the people of this country. King was an invalid, but his friends urged him to take second place on the ticket with Pierce in 1852.

Both were elected, but Mr. King's health failed so rapidly that he was forced to go to Cuba some two months before inauguration day. Not having returned to the United States by March 4, congress passed a special act authorizing the United States consul at Matanzas, Cuba, to swear him in as vice president at about the hour when Pierce was taking the oath of office at Washington.

This arrangement was carried out to a dot, and on the day appointed, at a plantation on one of the highest hills in the vicinity of Matanzas, Mr. King was made vice president of the United States amid the solemn "Vaya vol con Dios" (God will be with you) of the creoles who had assembled to witness the unique spectacle. Vice President King returned to his home at Cahawba, Ala., arriving at that place April 17, 1853, and died the following day.

A QUAINT OLD CITY.

Bruges, the Chief Industry of Which Is Lace Making.

Bruges lace has been made in the convents of Bruges by old women whose hands have grown stiff clicking the bobbins back and forth, who learned when they were children from other old women, who in turn had learned it from other old women, and so on back for hundreds of years. Lace making is the chief industry of this city of Belgium, the capital of the province of West Flanders, but that it has not made for the prosperity of the place is attested by the fact that in a population of something like 50,000 there are 15,000 paupers. It is a very quaint old city, the corporation of weavers of Bruges having been celebrated in the time of Charlemagne. It reached the height of its prosperity in the fifteenth century, when it was one of the great commercial emporiums of the world and was famed far and wide for its tapestries. The great prosperity, however, led to such extravagant habits in dress and social life that Charles V. was obliged to pass stringent sumptuary laws. Complications between subsequent rulers and the people led to the removal of all trade to Antwerp and the ruin of Bruges as a commercial center, but the name and fame of its lace have been imperishable.—New York Herald.

A Whale's Jawbones.

The jawbones of a whale are sometimes twenty feet in length, and the mouth, when wide open, is 12 by 18 feet. The throat, however, is so small as scarcely to admit a hen's egg. The whale gets his living by straining the animalculae and small fish out of the water he takes into his capacious mouth. It must be slow work, but then he has plenty of time and nothing else to do, so he attends to his eating so regularly that he often accumulates a ton of oil in his bulky system.

Early Rising Royalty.

According to the following entry in Pepys' diary of March 7, 1669, royalty rose somewhat earlier in the day than is the custom now for the purposes of witnessing sport. Pepys says, "I hear that the king (Charles II.) and the Duke of York set out for Newmarket by 3 in the morning to see some foot and horse races."

Free Translation.

Mrs. Reeder—I wonder what this paper means by this: "Mr. Kadley's method of entertaining his guests was quite original and unconventional?" Mr. Reeder—It means simply that he is boorish, but has plenty of money.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Those who have no good qualities can neither appreciate nor comprehend them in others.—Rochefoucauld.

What we advertise we will sell

What we Sell will Advertise us

Ari ngton L. Sparks

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,

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Our New Fall Stock is now complete and we are showing the largest and most up-to-date line of Fine Dress Goods ever shown in this community.

Each piece of DRESS GOODS has been selected with especial attention as to style durability and finish, and your money is cheerfully refunded if anything you buy is not satisfactory.

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Gloves, Embroideries, Dress Goods,
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The largest line in town and at prices less than you pay elsewhere.

Blankets: Comforts:

All grades from the cheapest cotton to the finest wool.

All grades from the cheapest cotton filled to the finest down.

Cloaks. Skirts.

By a fortunate purchase in these lines we are enable to place before you a line of garments of the very latest cut at a saving to you of 25 per cent. Compare them with others and be convinced.

Millinery! Millinery!

We have had many years experience in this line, but not being content with this, we have placed this department under the supervison os a thoroughly up-to-date city trimmer. Our New Fall Stock has been selected with the utmost care as to style and quality, and we have hats for everybody at prices that will save you money.

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To buy your goods without first being posted? Maybe you have not thought it would pay you to call at our store on the corner and see what we have and get prices. No trouble to show goods or quote prices.

FLOUR BY THE BARREL OR SACK.

Our Flour is the staff of life. Try it.

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Every Shell guaranteed to be fresh stock. We have a nice clean line of HARDWARE, such goods as the farmer needs.

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is the kind to use. Wire, Smooth and Barb.

SALT by the sack or bag.

See our Cigar and Tobacco corner. Try one of our 5-cent Cigars.

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On the Corner. STILL POND, MD.

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was one we made when we drove that last bargain in buying that big stock of

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we've just opened. We got under the market and hammered prices to where it will make you smile to see what good things you can buy for so little money. "A good drive" for you will be to load up for six month's wants. You'll need them and now is your chance.

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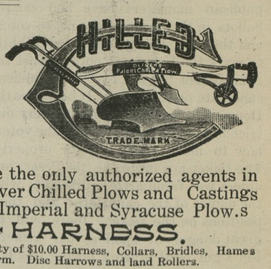
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