ANIMAL LANGUAGE.

Sounds Both Shrill and Low That We Cannot Hear.

Most people suppose a mole to be dumb, but it is not. A mole can give a sound so shrill that it hasn't any effect on the human ear at all and another sound so low and soft that no human being can hear it. Yet a weasel can hear both these sounds as plainly as you can the report of a gun, and a sound registering machine—the phonautograph—will show them both, with scores of other sounds you are deaf to.

The usual note of the mole is a low pur, which it uses a good deal while at work underground, and it can also shout at the top of its voice if hurt or alarmed; but, though it shouted and purred in your ear, you wouldn't hear it. The sound register, however, with its delicate pencil that marks the volume of sound on a paper, gives the quality of both sounds.

A weasel, too, which is one of the mole's enemies, can hear these sounds through a couple of inches of earth and often catches the mole when he throws up his hillocks of earth. The common field mouse, too, has a pur that is altogether beyond you, though you can hear him squeak plainly enough if he is hurt. A death's head moth, too, can squeak, but that is done by rubbing his wings together and is not a voice at all.

But the champion of all creatures for good hearing and one that can hear a sound that is over 100 degrees beyond your own limit is the common thrush, and you may often amuse yourself by watching him at it. He can hear a lobworm moving underground, locate him by the noise and haul him out.

Often you may see a thrush stand perfectly still on your lawn, cock his ear and listen intently, then make a couple of steps and haul out a fat lobworm. Even the starling, which is about the size of a thrush, cannot do this, but he knows the thrush can, and, being a disreputable person, with no common honesty, he follows the young thrushes about on their worm hunts and steals the worms from them as soon as they are caught.—London Answers.

VIGOROUS OLD AGE.

Plato died in his eighty-third year, and his last hour was devoted to intellectual work.

Isocrates was ninety-four years old when he wrote his famous work, "Panathenaikus."

Terestius Varro lived to be nearly a hundred, and he continued to write up to the day of his death.

Hiero, king of Sicily, lived to be ninety, and Masinissa lived to be still older and ruled for sixty years.

Quintus Fabius was appointed augur when he was past middle age, and he held the office for sixty-two years.

Cato Censorius transacted business until he was nearly ninety and retained to the end all his old time vigor.

Gorgias Lœntium, the teacher of Isocrates and other distinguished men, was in excellent health at the age of 107 years.

Chrysippus began to write his work on logic in his eightieth year. Cleanthes taught his pupils up to his ninety-ninth year.

Sophocles lived to be nearly a hundred, and during his last days he wrote the "Œdipus Coloneus," one of the greatest tragedies ever written.

Arganthonius began to rule when he was forty years old and held power for eighty years, and in the third book of the "History" Asinius Pollio tells us that he did not die until he was past his one hundred and thirtieth year.

Valuable Insects.

Perhaps there are few substances contributed by animals to the materia medica of greater value or more extensively beneficial than certain species of insects. Of these there are none more highly esteemed for medical purposes than those beautiful, shining, green colored insects known as blistering beetles, or cantharides. Their corrosive action is so great that they frequently inflame and excoriate the hands of those who collect them, and on this property their chief medicinal virtue depends. They are generally used in the form of plasters or ointment, and in cases of violent visceral inflammation their external use can scarcely be supplied by any other medicine.

Curious Mode of Catching Turtles.

A curious mode of catching turtles is practiced in the West Indies. It consists in attaching a ring and a line to the tail of a species of sucker fish known as the remora. The live fish is then thrown overboard and immediately makes for the first turtle he can spy, to which he attaches himself very firmly by means of a sucking apparatus arranged at the top of his head. Once attached to the turtle, so firm is his grip that the fisherman on drawing the line brings home both turtle and the sucker.

Economical In Theory.

Hill—I suppose my wife is the most economical woman that ever stepped.

Dale—So?

Hill—Yes; she never spends money for anything that she does not say she will save it in something else.

Dale—And does she?

Hill—Well, you see, we never have got so far as that yet. But it is the principle I was talking about.—Boston Transcript.

At the Dinner Party.

"Surely you are not going yet, Mr. Parvy Noo?"

"I must, ma'am."

"But won't you stay for the feast of reason and the flow of soul?"

"Thanky, ma'am, but I reckon I've already et an' drunk all that's good for me."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

INSTRUCTION TO VOTERS.

How to Proceed to Cast a Ballot Under the New Election Law.

Attorney-General Isidor Raynor has prepared the following instructions to voters as directed by Article 33, Code of Public General Laws, and amendments thereto:

1. To vote. Enter room, step up to guard rail, give name and registered residence to Judges. Wait until your name is found upon the registry, then get ballot from Judge in charge of ballots. See that he has written your name and number on the coupon attached to the ballot and his own name or initials on the back of ballot itself.

2. Upon receiving your ballot, retire to one of the booths or compartments and prepare your ballot by marking with an indelible pencil after the name of every person or persons for whom you wish to vote and to the right thereof, in the blank space provided therefor, a cross for example (X) and in case of a question submitted to a vote of the people, by marking likewise in the appropriate space a crossmark (X) against the answer you desire to give. If you wish to vote for some one whose name is not printed on the Official Ballot, you can write the name of such person in the blank space upon the ballot provided for that purpose.

In marking the ballot you may take with you into the polling place any written or printed memorandum or paper to assist you in preparing your ballot, except a fac simile of the ballot to be voted. You must prepare and deposit your ballot without undue delay.

Before coming from behind the curtain in front of your compartment you must fold your ballot in the same way as it was folded when you received it, so that the marks you have made upon it shall be entirely concealed.

You then hand your folded ballot to the Judge at the ballot box, give him your name and registered address, and wait until he tears off the coupon containing your name and number and strings it, and deposits your ballot in the ballot box. You must then leave the polling room and cannot again go behind the guard-rail during the day.

4. A voter must not go into any compartment occupied by another, or converse with any other voter while engaged in a compartment more than seven minutes, if others are waiting.

5. You must not take any ballot outside the guard rail. If you spoil a ballot you must deliver the spoiled ballot to the Judge in charge of the ballots, and you can receive another from him. IF YOU SPOIL THREE BALLOTS YOU LOSE YOUR VOTE.

6. A voter who is physically disabled from marking his ballot must make an affidavit to that effect if he desires assistance. The two polling clerks, after such affidavit has been made, can accompany him into one of the compartments and there mark his ballot as he instructs them, marking only the names of the candidates whom he shall name. The clerks are not allowed to read the ballot to him.

7. Any voter who shall allow his ballot to be seen by any person with the apparent intent of letting it be known how he is about to vote, or place any distinguishing mark upon his ballot, or who shall make a false statement as to his inability to mark his ballot, or who shall interfere, or attempt to interfere, with any voter when inside the enclosed space in the polling room, or when marking his ballot, or who shall endeavor to induce any voter before voting to show how he marks or has marked his ballot, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five ($5) dollars nor more than one hundred ($100) dollars, or by imprisonment in jail for a period not exceeding sixty days, or by both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

J. RAYMOND BOWERS,
D. J. McCAULEY,
JOHN C. DAVIS,
Supervisors of Election for Kent Co
JOSIAH MASSEY, Clerk.

Judges and Clerks of Election.

THE Supervisors of Elections have appointed the following to serve as Judges and Clerks at the election to be held November 3d, 1903.

JUDGES.

First District, First Precinct—P. W. Duling, D; Willard England, R.
First District, Second Precinct—Jacob T. Shallcross, D.; Irving L. Dempsey, R.
Second District, First Precinct—William T. Hague, D.; Hervey D. McClary, R.
Second District, Second Precinct—Ellsworth Bowers, D.; Samuel S. Comly, R.
Third District—James G. Harris, D; William A. Crew, R.
Fourth District, First Precinct—Joseph N. Wheatley, D.; M. W. Thomas, R.
Fourth District, Second Precinct—Wm. E. Valliant, D.; Wilbur Eliason, Jr., R.
Fifth District, First Precinct—E. E. Leary, D.; Samuel C. Willis, R
Fifth District, Second Precinct—Edgar H. Strong, D.; C. Harry Hudson, R.
Sixth District—R. C. Morgan, D.; Purnell Jump, R.
Seventh District—George Beck, D.; James T. DeCorse, R.

CLERKS.

First District, First Precinct—Leonard Wilson, D.; Robert E. Porter, R.
First District, Second Precinct—Edward C. Walters, D.; Wm. Heverin, R
Second District, First Precinct—W. H. Minner, D.; George H. Brinsfield, R.
Second District, Second Precinct—G. Spencer Boulden, D; Leonard Pennington, R.
Third District—J. E. C. Biddle, D.; Harry Willis, R.
Fourth District, First Preinct—John G. Roland, D.; W. J. Morrison, R.
Fourth District, Second Precinct—M. Ellwood Baker, D.; R. F. Elburn, R.
Fifth District, First Precinct—S. B. Collier, D.; Romie Stevens, R.
Fifth District, Second Precinct—Luther C. Francis, D.; Richard P. Crouch, R.
Sixth District—A. E. Nicholson, D.; Henry Reed, R.
Seventh District—Wm. D. Maslin, D.; Marshall Pinkind, R.

J. RAYMOND BOWERS,
D. J. McCAULEY,
JOHN C. DAVIS,
Supervisors of Election for Kent Co.
JOSIAH MASSEY, Clerk.

Betting on Election.

The attention of all persons is particularly called to the following sections of Article 35, Code of Public Laws of Maryland.

SECTION 45.—No person shall make any bet or wager on the result of any election to take place in this State.

SECTION 46—Any person offending against the last preceding section shall be liable to indictment to the Circuit Courts, if the offense be committed in any county, or in the Criminal Court of Baltimore, if the offense be committed in Baltimore; and on conviction, shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, to be paid to the State for the use of the School Fund.

SECTION 48—Any deposit of money in any part of the State as a wager or bet upon elections in this State or elsewhere shall be forfeited and paid over to the County Commissioners of the county where deposited for the use of the county, and if deposited in the city of Baltimore, to the Mayor and City Council.

THOMAS J. FLETCHER, Sheriff.

NOMINATION

Which Have Been Filed With the E

Published by Authority of Election and Re

SAMPLE

Make a X mark entirely within the box opposite to the nam

FOR GOVERNOR.		
VOTE FOR ONE.		
SILAS M. CRABILL, WASHINGTON COUNTY,	SOCIALIST.	
WILLIAM GISRIEL, BALTIMORE CITY,	PROHIBITION.	
EDWIN WARFIELD, HOWARD COUNTY,	DEMOCRATIC.	
STEVENSON A. WILLIAMS, HARFORD COUNTY,	REPUBLICAN.	
FOR COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.		
VOTE FOR ONE.		
GORDON T. ATKINSON, SOMERSET COUNTY,	DEMOCRATIC.	
LEMUEL E. P. DENNIS, SOMERSET COUNTY,	REPUBLICAN.	
DANIEL W. MILES, SOMERSET COUNTY,	PROHIBITION.	
GEORGE L. WILD, BALTIMORE CITY,	SOCIALIST.	
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.		
VOTE FOR ONE.		
CHARLES B. BACKMAN, BALTIMORE CITY,	SOCIALIST.	
WILLIAM SHEPARD BRYAN, JR., BALTO. CITY,	DEMOCRATIC.	
FRANK HIGGINS, MONTGOMERY COUNTY,	PROHIBITION.	
GEORGE WHITELOCK, BALTIMORE CITY,	REPUBLICAN.	
FOR STATE SENATOR.		
VOTE FOR ONE.		
JAMES H. BAKER,	REPUBLICAN.	
GEORGE W. COVINGTON,	PROHIBITION.	
GARRETT FOXWELL,	DEMOCRATIC.	
FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.		
VOTE FOR TWO.		
CECIL R. ATKINSON,	DEMOCRATIC.	
ISAAC GIBBS,	DEMOCRATIC.	
CHRISTIAN B. KRUSEN,	PROHIBITION.	
BENJAMIN F. RASH,	PROHIBITION.	
WILLIAM G. SMYTH,	REPUBLICAN.	
THOMAS W. TREW,	REPUBLICAN.	

FOR CLERK OF
VOTE FO
JAMES T. DIXON,
WILBUR ELIASON,
THOMAS RASIN,
FOR COUNTY
VOTE F
WALTER H. HADAWAY,
FRANKLIN H. HARPER,
EDWIN W. SPEAR,
FOR REGISTE
VOTE FO
SAMUEL W. BROWN,
JOHN C. DAVIS,
JAMES E. MORRIS,
FOR JUDGES OF OR
VOTE FOR
JAMES E. APSLEY,
JOSHUA R. JARRELL,
AZARIAH M. KENDALL,
EDWIN S. MORRIS,
JOHN. P. NICHOLSON,
GEORGE E. OWENS,
JOHN H. SIMPERS,
WILLIAM J. VANNORT,
JOHN H. WEIST,

Josiah Massey, Cler

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