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Office of the Board of Supervisors of Election for Caroline County, Md.
Denton, Md., Oct. 21, 1901.

ELECTION NOTICE!

TO THE JUDGES AND CLERKS OF ELECTION AND THE QUALIFIED VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.

Notice is hereby given that the General Election will be held in the several election districts of Caroline County, State of Maryland, on

Tuesday, November 5. 1901,

between the hours of eight (8) o'clock in the morning and six (6) o'clock in the evening.

That the said election will be held in the respective districts at the following named places:

First District at HENDERSON;

Second District at GREENSBOROUGH;

Third District:—First Precinct at DENTON;

Third District:—Second Precinct at DENTON;

Fourth District at PRESTON;

Fifth District at FEDERALSBURG;

Sixth District at HILLSBOROUGH;

Seventh District at RIDGELY;

Eighth District at AMERICAN CORNERS.

And the election so to be held is for the purpose of electing

One person to be Comptroller of the Treasury of the State of Maryland.

One person to be Clerk of the Court of Appeals of the State of Maryland.

One person to be Associate Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit of the State Maryland.

One person to represent Caroline County in the Senate of the State of Maryland.

Two persons to represent Caroline County in the House of Delegates of the State of Maryland.

One person to be County Treasurer of Caroline County for the term of four years.

One person to be County Commissioner of Caroline County for the term of six years.

One person to be Sheriff of Caroline County for the term of two years.

One person to be County Surveyor of Caroline County for the term of two years.

Also to vote for the adoption or rejection of Chapters 185, 432 and 469, Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the Session of 1900, said Acts proposing Amendments to the Constitution of the State by amending Section 9 of Article 5, and Sections 4 and 2 of Article 3 thereof.

The polls will be opened at 8 o'clock in the morning and closed at 6 o'clock in the afternoon

The Judges and Clerks of Election are especially requested and directed to carefully read and study the provisions of the Election Law, and the instructions of the Attorney General in relation thereto, which have been given in accordance with Section 114, and see that the law in all particulars is observed and enforced during the progress of the Election. By Section 55 the Judges, and each of them, have authority to keep the peace, and to cause any person to be arrested for any breach thereof, or any breach of the Election Laws, or any interference with the progress of the Election, or of the canvass of the ballots. And for this purpose the Judges have the right to call to their aid any officer who may be present, whose duty it is to obey the orders in making arrests and enforcing the law

Judges of Election are specially requested to read Section 114A, of the Election Law before the polls are opened.

The return judges shall make their return before twelve o'clock noon of the second day after said election; that is to say before noon on Thursday following the Tuesday of said election in the manner prescribed by law to the Clerk of the Circuit Court; to the County Commissioners; to the Board of Supervisors of Election and the Register of Wills of said Caroline County.

ROBERT I. LEDNUM, Pres.,
THOMAS L. CHAFFINCH,
WILLIAM W. SEWARD,
Board of Supervisors of Election for Caroline County, Maryland.
HARRY W. TEMPLE, CLERK.

Fall and Winter Millinery.

I have just returned from Armstrong, Cator & Co., with a full line of

FALL and WINTER MILLINERY

which I will be pleased to show to the public. I have a neat ready-to-wear hat at 35 cents and one at $1.50.

MRS. O. M. HIGNUTT,
o19,2t] Williston, Md.

WM. NICHOLS,
UPHOLSTERER
DENTON, MD.,
Gay Street, Extended,
receives orders for upholstering old furniture of all kinds.
Antique pieces polished and given their original beauty. Five years' experience. Write a card and he will call for and deliver goods. Prompt work. Low prices.

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SAMPLE BALLOT.

FOR COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY:

JOSHUA W. HERING, Carroll County.	DEMOCRATIC
WILLIAM KLEINLE, Baltimore City.	PROHIBITION
WILLIAM J. PARKER, Baltimore City.	UNION REFORM
HERMAN S. PLATT, Baltimore City.	REPUBLICAN

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS:

THOMAS PARRAN, Calvert County.	REPUBLICAN
GUSTAVUS W. PETHERBRIDGE, St. Mary's County.	PROHIBITION
GEORGE G. SHEPHERD, Baltimore City.	UNION REFORM
JOSEPH FRANK TURNER, Talbot County.	DEMOCRATIC

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT:

EDWIN H. BROWN, Queen Anne's County.	DEMOCRATIC

FOR STATE SENATOR:

THOMAS H. CHAMBERS	PROHIBITION
HARRY A. ROE	REPUBLICAN
ALBERT WESLEY SISK	DEMOCRATIC

FOR HOUSE OF DELEGATES:

WILLIAM E. BROWN	PROHIBITION
WILLIAM WINDER GOLDSBOROUGH	DEMOCRATIC
JOHN K. HANNABERY	PROHIBITION
CHARLES WEST JEFFERSON	DEMOCRATIC
CHARLES E. STEVENS	REPUBLICAN
WALTER M. WRIGHT	REPUBLICAN

FOR SHERIFF:

ISAAC LUTHER DUKES	DEMOCRATIC
WALTON P. TAYLOR	PROHIBITION
ALFRED W. THOMPSON	REPUBLICAN

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER:

WESLEY JARRELL	DEMOCRATIC
GEORGE E. JONES	PROHIBITION
WILLIAM W. SEWARD	REPUBLICAN

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR:

CHARLES CLARENCE DEEN	DEMOCRATIC
CHARLES JARRELL	PROHIBITION
J WALTER NOBLE	REPUBLICAN

FOR COUNTY TREASURER:

JOHN T. CARTER, JR.	REPUBLICAN
JAMES B. DRAPER	PROHIBITION
CHARLES HENRY WHITBY	DEMOCRATIC

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Chapter 185, of Acts of 1900.

AN ACT to amend section nine, of Article 5, 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 9. The State's Attorney shall perform such duties and receive such fees and commissions of salary not exceeding three thousand dollars, as are now or may hereafter be prescribed by law; and if any State's Attorney shall receive any other fee or reward than such as is or may be allowed by law, he shall, on conviction thereof, be removed from office, provided that the State's Attorney for Baltimore City shall receive an annual salary of forty-five hundred dollars, and shall have power to appoint one deputy, at an annual salary not exceeding three thousand dollars, and such other assistants at such annual salaries not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars each, as the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City may authorize and approve; all of said salaries to be paid out of the fees of the said State's Attorney's office, as has heretofore been practiced.

For Constitutional Amendment.

Against Constitutional Amendment.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Chapter 432, of Acts of 1900.

AN ACT to amend section four, of Article 3, of the Constitution of this State.

SECTION 4. As soon as may be after the taking and publishing of the National Census of 1900, or after the enumeration of the population of this State, under the authority thereof, there shall be an apportionment of representation in the House of Delegates, to be made on the following basis, to wit: Each of the several counties of the State, having a population of eighteen thousand souls or less, shall be entitled to two delegates; and every county having a population of over eighteen thousand and less than twenty-eight thousand souls, shall be entitled to three delegates; and every county having a population of twenty-eight thousand and less than forty thousand souls, shall be entitled to four delegates; and every county having a population of forty thousand and less than fifty-five thousand souls, shall be entitled to five delegates; and every county having a population of fifty-five thousand souls and upwards, shall be entitled to six delegates and no more; and each of the four legislative districts of the City of Baltimore shall be entitled to the number of delegates to which the largest county shall or may be entitled under the aforegoing apportionment, and the General Assembly shall have the power to provide by law, from time to time, for altering and changing the boundaries of the existing legislative districts of the City of Baltimore, so as to make them as near as may be of equal population; but said district shall always consist of contiguous territory.

For Constitutional Amendment.

Against Constitutional Amendment.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Chapter 469, of Acts of 1900.

AN ACT to amend section two of Article 3, of the Constitution of the State.

2. The City of Baltimore shall be divided into four legislative districts as near as may be of equal population and of contiguous territory, and each of said legislative districts of Baltimore City, as they may from time to time be laid out, in accordance with the provisions hereof, and each county in the State, shall be entitled to one Senator, who shall be elected by the qualified voters of the said legislative districts of Baltimore City, and of the counties of the State, respectively, and shall serve for four years from the date of his election, subject to the classification of Senators hereafter provided for.

For Constitutional Amendment.

Against Constitutional Amendment.

For Sale.
Seventy head of fine York State Calves, also eighty Stock Ewes.
ROBERT JARRELL.
o12] Goldsboro, Md.

For Sale.
Lot of stock sheep for sale.
T. FRED GAREY,
10-5,4t] Agent.

JAMES SWANN.
REPRESENTING
The Best Life & Fire Insurance.
DENTON, MARYLAND.

C. PERCY DUNNING,
CONSTABLE AND COLLECTOR,
DENTON, MARYLAND

The Mermaid

By ARTHUR J. DANIELS.

"Ah," said Mme. Morette as, with loving care, she mixed the salad, repeating the while her favorite recipe, "a taste of vinegar, a river of oil, and do not forget the sugar." "Monsieur may not believe the story; nevertheless, it is a fact, all the same. Monsieur is incredulous, but presently he may see her, as others have done, with his own eyes, and then monsieur will believe."

The "she" in question was a mermaid.

The strange apparition had arrived one evening off the rocks which fringed the shore of the little Normandy coast town where I was spending my holidays and had been seen by six separate and distinct inhabitants of standing and repute. It was true that one was in his cups at the time, being on his way home from a wedding; but, putting him aside, five credible witnesses still remained. The result was that the summer sleep which annually wrapped St. Luce in its heavy folds was rudely dissipated and the town awoke with a jerk. It even talked loudly at street corners and shouted across the streets. Mme. Morette shook her head. She hated innovations of any sort, and when three gentlemen of the press, accompanied by photographic cameras and large pipes, suddenly appeared on the scene the good dame could scarcely restrain her tears.

Later on she did let loose the floodgates, but that was when she learned that all the young men—and not a few of their elders also—in the town had taken to spending their days on the rocks in the hope of gazing upon the shameless creature who flaunted her golden hair and silver scales in so unladylike a fashion before the public gaze.

"What is the government doing," wailed madame, "to permit the scandal? The creature should be taken out into deep water and drowned, or at least," she added more mercifully, "she should be provided with a proper bathing costume."

Despite the cynical smile with which I received Mme. Morette's news, I am afraid my name must be included among those who went down to the seaweed tangled rocks and hung about the caves which riddled the cliffs in the hope of seeing a mermaid.

My mermaid was not, however, the mermaid of St. Luce.

Miss Hatherfield wore a cool frock and a straw hat. She did not possess scales, and her hair was brown. Moreover, she did not sport in the water, save when she took her morning dip. At other times she patronized the good green earth or the equally good yellow sand. Occasionally, it is true, she picked her way gingerly across the rocks, but that was only when she yearned to catch some special "effect" and to transfer it to her canvas or her sketching block. At such times it generally happened that I had yearnings in the same direction. At first a distance of a good many yards separated our easels, but when the ice was broken the distance diminished. One could talk so much easier and compare notes with so much greater facility when seated close together.

Within the space of eight days after making Miss Hatherfield's acquaintance I discovered that I was hopelessly in love with her.

At that moment the other mermaid drifted into our conversation.

I mentioned the subject to Miss Hatherfield and made a joke about it. To my astonishment she took the subject quite seriously.

"Why not?" she said as grave as a judge.

"Why not what?" I replied lamely.

"Why not a mermaid?" she went on.

"Certainly, if you wish it," I answered, looking mysterious and unutterable things. I thought of adding, "You can have a dozen if you like; I can refuse you nothing," but I didn't. She did not seem disposed to levity at the moment.

She put a splotch of carmine on her palette, transferred a portion of it to her canvas and a portion to my shirt cuff, which was gravitating in the direction of her waist, and then went on, "There are sea serpents, are there not?"

"I have read about them in the newspapers during the silly season," I replied guardedly.

"And rational people have seen them!"—the emphasis was, of course, intended for me. "If sea serpents, why not mermaids? I shouldn't feel in the least surprised or alarmed if one sprang suddenly out of the sea"—

At that moment a particularly enterprising wavelet frothed up the rock on which Miss Hatherfield was balancing herself and her easel, swished round her white canvas shoes and rolled away with a gurgle of satisfaction. It was either the sudden shock of the cold water on her ankles or the unexpected hiss of the wavelet. Anyhow, Miss Hatherfield jumped up with a little scream and a frightened "Oh dear!" I rather flattered myself she was alluding to me, but I learned afterward that I had no place in her thoughts at that particular moment. She was thinking only of the mermaid. Of course I gallantly caught her and was on the point of seizing the opportunity to exclaim, "Maggie, I love you!" when she gasped, "My easel! Quick, quick!" I was as "quick, quick" as any human being could have been under the circumstances, but the easel and its attendant canvas were quicker. In a space to be measured by seconds the artistic equipment was dancing about on the rolling main, and I had plunged in after it.

It was a foolish thing to do, for there was an undercurrent at that particular spot with which I was unacquainted, and that undercurrent played the very deuce with me. I quickly realized that I was drifting, but where I knew not. One thing was perfectly clear—I was leaving the rocks behind me. I am a fairly good swimmer, but hampered as I was with my clothes and shoes, I could make no headway. I yelled for assistance, and—and—I almost dread to write the words—Miss Hatherfield tore off her hat and some other things and plunged into the sea.

"Go back, go back," I cried, "or you'll be drowned! The current runs like a mill pond."

I could see her battling with the waves. Her thick brown hair had come unfastened and floated around her head like a mass of seaweed. I noticed, too, that her arms were bare. She evidently meant business.

I was beginning to grow exhausted, when a sudden shout caused me to turn my head. As I did so a boat shot past me in the direction of Miss Hatherfield. It was filled with fishermen, and in the bows stood one bronzed and hardy toiler of the deep with a huge net in his hand.

I caught hold of the boat as it moved away and was congratulating myself on my lucky escape when, to my horror, I heard some one in the boat cry out, "There she is! Catch her, catch her! The mermaid, the mermaid!" The net flew in the air and alighted around Miss Hatherfield.

As to what happened after that I am not quite clear, but the hardy fishermen said I fought like a madman; that I screamed "Maggie, Maggie!" and did all sorts of absurd things. Let this be as it may, all I can remember is waking up and finding myself in bed, with Mme. Morette and a doctor gazing at me anxiously. Later on who should appear but Miss Hatherfield, and then the incidents of the previous day returned to me.

"You were accidentally hit on the head with an oar," she explained, "while they were pulling me on board, and when I saw the blood streaming from your head I fainted. I was afraid it was something serious"—there was, I observed, a peculiar little choking in her voice and what looked like the least symptom of moisture in her eyes—"but the doctor says it is only a flesh wound, and that you will be quite well in a day or two."

I seized her hand. She did not take it away.

"Suppose," I said, "it had been something serious, would you"—

Then I kissed her—twice, and she offered no objection.

* * * * * * *

"From this time forth," I said to the good Mme. Morette when I bade her goodby at the railway station, "I shall believe religiously in mermaids, because," I added, looking at Maggie, who was blushing in a corner of the carriage—"oh, because, you see, I've caught one myself!"—Sketch.

Lightning Measures Itself.

In the investigation of natural phenomena scientific men are often assisted automatically by the very phenomenon they are trying to unravel. Lightning sometimes measures itself, for instance, and shows the scientist in a very easy way how far it penetrated the earth and how wide it was.

When a lightning meteor strikes a bed of sand and penetrates it, the heat causes the silica in the sand to melt, and thus a glass sheath is formed under the surface. These tubes are called fulgurites, and vary in diameter from a quarter of an inch to three inches. They sometimes go down to a depth of 30 feet, and at others only a few inches. They are occasionally dug up and preserved in laboratories and museums.

When such a meteor strikes a rock, it does not go far below the surface, and the fulgurite consists of a small piece of glassy substance.

Applause on Trust.

In Jules Simon's "Premieres Annees" he tells that once, when a candidate in Brittany, he spoke for more than an hour amid great applause, was "chaired" and carried back in triumph to his hotel.

There the friend who had organized the meeting said to him, "Well, I hope you are satisfied." The orator assumed a modest air. "Come, now," said his friend, "own up. No one can have an ovation like that without being moved by it." "Well, then, I own up," said Jules Simon.

Laughing heartily, his friend continued: "There were two or three thousand people there, were there not? Except you, myself and three more, whose names I could give, not a soul understood French. You got your applause on trust." Jules Simons concludes, "It was the greatest oratorical success of my life."

PUTTING IT PLAINLY.

The Young Gentleman's Interview With His Sweetheart's Father.

The old gentleman didn't want the young gentleman to marry the young lady, the young lady being the old gentleman's daughter.

So when the young gentleman came on the all important mission the old gentleman set his face against the young gentleman.

"No, sir," said he, with angry emphasis; "you cannot have my daughter."

"But I want her," urged the young gentleman, "and, what is of some consideration in the count, she wants me."

"That makes no difference, sir. You can't have her."

"That means, I presume, that you want me to give her up?"

"Exactly."

The young gentleman took a hitch in himself.

"Do you think I am going to do it?" he asked in a tone which did not strike the old gentleman as altogether submissive.

"I do."

"Well, no wonder you don't want me for a son-in-law if you think I'm that kind of a fellow. I don't blame you at all. I wouldn't have that kind of a son-in-law myself even if sons-in-law were going at a premium. But, my dear sir, I'm not that kind. I want your daughter for my wife, and I'm going to have her. She wants me for a husband. I have no objections to you as a father-in-law, and she rather admires you as a father. Therefore I am warranted in joining the combination, and if you want to act ugly, why, we will, as dutiful children, humor your whim and patch it up somehow with the friends of the family, who will be wanting to know what is the matter with you anyhow. See?"

And the old gentleman had wisdom enough to see.—Pearson's Weekly.

How "Ground Ice" Forms.

The whole body of water is at the same time cooled to below the freezing point, and the substances at the bottom—the stones and gravel of the river or lake bed—serve as a point of congelation or crystallization for the water.

Ground ice may be the lowest stratum of the once completely frozen mass of water, retained at the bottom by the natural cohesion to the rough substances of the river bed during the thawing and melting of the ice on the surface, or it may even be formed under favorable conditions beneath briskly flowing water, probably by the action of eddies, which draws the surface water down through the warmer but denser liquid, thus cooling the rocks at the bottom, forming a base for its formation.

This remarkable species of ice usually gathers on a clear, cold night, when the surface of the water is not frozen.

Egyptian Embalming.

The Egyptians had no specific embalming fluid. Three methods, varying mostly in degree of pains taken and in the expense of the operation, were practiced among them. The most expensive, used only for great personages, cost in our money about $1,500, the second about $300 and the third a comparatively small sum. The process was essentially the same in all, the softer portions of the body being either removed or filled with aromatic essences, while the whole body was anointed with oil of cedar and saturated with niter, saltpeter or common salt. Many of the bodies were boiled in bitumen, and all were wrapped in cloths soaked in the essences of various gums. The process usually occupied about a month, and its success was greatly facilitated by the extreme dryness of the climate.

A Dog Was Their King.

In Ethiopia the people once went so far in their fanaticism as to elect a dog as their king. The animal so chosen was kept in great state, surrounded by a numerous train of officers and guards. When he fawned upon them he was supposed to be pleased with their proceedings, but when he growled it was understood that he disapproved of the manner in which their government was conducted. These indications of his will were implicitly obeyed.

Fallacy in Education.

A story is told of a French girls' high school visited not long ago by an inspector who asked a pupil how long it required to "soft boil an egg." She answered, "From 20 minutes to half an hour." The next replied, "Three-quarters of an hour." The third thought that "about 15 minutes would do," and the fourth responded brightly, "Just five minutes." Yet those girls knew all about the egg from a scientific point of view.

A Youthful Speculator.

An old gentleman who had dismounted from his horse walked into a wayside inn and left the animal in charge of a scantily clad urchin. On returning he found another poverty stricken boy holding the horse.

Examining the little lad through his eyeglasses he exclaimed:

"You're not the boy I left with my horse."

"No, sir," replied the boy. "I just speckilated and bought him of t'other lad for a penny."

For his candor the boy received a dime.—Detroit Free Press.