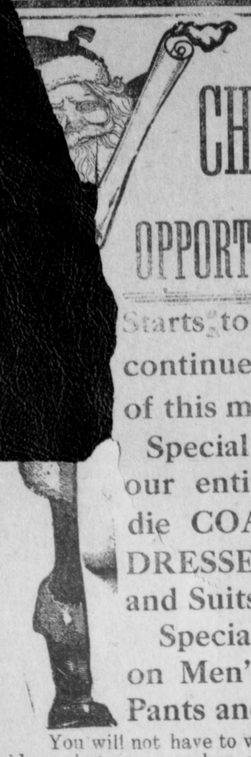
THE CITY STORE---THE HUB



CHRISTMAS OPPORTUNITY SALE

Starts to-day and will continue until the end of this month.

Special reductions on our entire line of Ladie COATS, SUITS, DRESSES, Silk Waists and Suits.

Special Reductions on Men's Suits, Coats, Pants and Shoes.

You will not have to wait until after the holidays, but you can buy cheaper now by coming here. It is your opportunity.

FREE—$250 in Presents. Beautiful Cake Plates, Berry Sets, Silver Plated Bon Bon Dishes, large size Bowls and Glassware given away free to our patrons from now until Christmas. Be sure to come.

Suggestions for ladies' Xmas gifts Give something that s useful.

Fine Silk Waists
Fine Suits
Fine Overcoats
Fine Skirts
Fine Gloves
Fine Sweaters
Fine Rubbers
Fine Shoes
Fine Handkerchiefs

Men and Boys appreciate something of service to them

Fine Gloves
Fine Neckwear
Fine Suits
Fine Overcoats
Fine Mackinaws
Fine Rubbers
Fine Caps
Fine Suspenders
Fine Hose
Fine Raincoats
Fine Hats

The Hub Store,
Millington, Md.

Established 1877.

J. E. HENDRICKSON & CO.,
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
50th & HACKERS., PHILADELPHIA

We Live Stock, and have all facilities to make. We solicit the patronage of guarantee to make prompt re in and be convinced!

to the Transcript

AUCTIONEER

THIS IS TO NOTIFY THE PUBLIC THAT I HAVE REMOVED TO CHESTERTOWN AND AM PREPARED TO CRY SALES IN KENT AND QUEEN ANNES COUNTIES ON REASONABE TERMS.

JOHN T. JESTER, Auctioneer,

JOHN IS A GREAT NAME.

Known In Nearly All Lands, It Has a Famous Family Tree.

The name John is one of our best, also one of our oldest. It is found in nearly all languages, and no matter how disguised, from Juan to Johannes, it is almost certain to be identified. The Johns have a magnificent family tree.

There was an apostle named John and also a John the Baptist. There have been twenty-two popes and one anti-pope by the name of John. Three kings of Aragon and Castile, one at least of Bohemia and several of Portugal, France and England have borne the name of John.

There was John Sobieski, the "greatest of the Poles." There was John, surnamed Lackland, who was forced to sign the Magna Charta. There was John the Good. Running down the famous list, we find also John the Fortunate, John the Perfect, John the Fearless, John the Constant.

Then there was Jack of the Bean Stalk, also Little John, who was not little, but who, on the contrary, was tall and strong, and who was one of the most impudent followers of Robin Hood.

If old King John gave England the Magna Charta John Hancock helped to give us our Declaration of Independence. If the historical and symbolical Johns seem too numerous we might add John Rockefeller and John Doe.—Indianapolis News.

Weather and the Spider's Web.

One of the simplest of nature's barometers is a spider's web. When there is a prospect of wind or rain the spider shortens the filaments by which its web is sustained and leaves it in this state as long as the weather is variable. If it elongates its threads it is a sign of fine, calm weather, the duration of which may be judged by the length to which the threads are let out. If the spider remains inactive it is a sign of rain; if it keeps at work during rain the downpour will not last long and will be followed by fine weather. Observation has taught that the spider makes changes in its web every twenty-four hours and that if such changes are made in the evening just before sunset the night will be clear and beautiful.

A Pie Without Flour or Lard.

Two and one-half cupfuls cold boiled rice, one-half cupful sugar, one-half cupful milk, one egg, one teaspoonful butter, a pinch of salt, grated nutmeg or flavoring to taste, fruit. Brush a pie plate with butter and spread the rice even on the plate. Beat half the sugar, the egg, milk, salt and flavoring together and pour over the rice. Cover top with halves of canned peaches or stewed dried peaches and sprinkle the rest of sugar over the fruit. Bake in moderate oven and bake five minutes.

Any fruit can be used, either canned or dried stewed.—Mrs. Anna B. Scott in Philadelphia American.

LOVE LINKED WIT[illegible]

In Tucopia Girls Propose—Must Die if [illegible]

In the Pacific ocean [illegible] New Guinea, New G[illegible] continent of Australi[illegible] sian group of islands [illegible] ters and cannibals [illegible] strange and grewsome are [illegible] the customs of the tribes, there are some that are most romantic. For instance, on the island of Tucopia the women propose marriage instead of the men.

When a girl of Tucopia sees a man whom she thinks she would like to have for her husband she does not rush up to him and ask him to marry her. On the contrary, she gives the subject deep thought and often the man a most careful investigation before she "pops the question." The reason is that his answer spells life or death to her.

It is a tribal law that any woman who has been refused must forthwith kill herself. Therefore a woman asks a man's hand only when she feels sure that his answer will be the happy one.

Many are the strange and seemingly inexplicable questions with which the women of Tucopia ply the stranger, who cannot realize the personal motive back of the solicitude of the dusky belles who inquire if he is married or not and the state of his wife's health. Romances are consequently very apt to turn out in happy marriage.

But there have been innumerable instances when a poor girl, smitten by the newcomer's charms, has been compelled to kill herself because the man with whom she has fallen in love has had to refuse to marry her.

Baldness with the women of Tucopia is a sign of beauty, and never until she is bald does a Tucopia woman become fully convinced that she is really lovely. But bald or not she takes great care whom she asks to marry her, for the tribal law has never been known to fail. If a rejected woman does not kill herself she is executed by the leaders of the tribe.—Pearson's.

He Liked It.

Jock Russell was a farm servant. One day when Mrs. Brown, the farmer's wife, went into the milk house she found Jock down on his knees before a milk pan, skimming the cream off with his finger and putting it in his mouth.

"Oh, Jock, Jock," she exclaimed, "I don't like that!"

"Ah, wumman," replied Jock, "ye dinna ken whit's guid for ye."—Pearson's Weekly.

They Get Busy.

"I suppose a great many ask for information who have no idea of taking a train?"

"Yes," said the weary official. "When some people spy a free bureau of information there's a strong temptation to stock up."—Kansas City Journal.

A Cinch.

"How does Gladys manage to preserve her complexion so well?"

"Easily. She keeps it in air tight jars."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Prayer.

Prayer is the contemplation of the facts of life from the highest point of view. It is the soliloquy of a beholding and jubilant soul.—Emerson.

A FEW WORDS OF APPRECIATION

Still Pond, Dec. 3, 1917

To The Editor of The Transcript,
Chestertown, Md.

Dear Sir.—I wish to say a few words in appreciation of the extremely interesting contribution, "Formerly and Now," published in a recent issue of your paper. One who tries to add to the sum of human courage is the truest uplifter. The articles from this contributor appearing from time to time are not only interesting and practical, but valuable as history and should be collected in pamphlet form and published.

Kent county at the present time seems to be given over to warm discussions, and while not discounting the noble, successful and patriotic efforts there is a unit for everything under the sun but for the things most needed—a unit for COUNTY defense—a unit to discourage day labor and fix the scale of wages for farm and kitchen help, and stand by it; a unit to place a cook in the kitchen of every home needing one at a just wage according to the work, and a league to lay the dust (automobile). It has come to pass that the bidder gets the labor who goes up the highest and the drop on his neighbor. This is partly the fault of the farmers themselves; they get in a rush, throw up their hands and offer little twelve-year-old negro boys a dollar a day; in consequence there is not a negro boy to be found who will hire on any farm. The highest bidder cuts off his own head for the negro has no sense of values. If the negro parent can get seventy-five cents or a dollar a day for his boy he will board him at home four days in the week and let him work two. The dollar-a-day boy is forced beyond his strength, if he earns the dollar, and reaches his home at night (to make my point) with his tongue hanging out.

The writer has assisted in training twenty-eight negro boys of this section. Only two got into jail, one by accident and the other richly deserved it. Some of these boys hired when they were eleven years of age and so small that they couldn't drive through a gateway without taking up the post. At the end of six months they could run the errands and drive more or less carefully. They were taught to be polite. They were some trouble. At Christmas they would have fifteen or twenty dollars (though they never received more than four dollars per month), four months in which to go to school and the surety of an increased wage the next year. They acquired gradually an all-round knowledge of farm work and those who remained here are skilled, valuable men, and nobody notices their slips in grammar. Those who went to the city have first-class homes. The law forcing the negro boy into school at a time when he is needed in the fields, while admirable for the cities and towns, has worked a great hardship both for the negro and the country homes. The negro who is to make his living in the country does not want a too close acquaintance with mathematics; he wants more music and laughter.

If the colored day labor succeeds in forcing three dollars a day for 1918, for certain work, some of it will be satisfied with two days work per week. The war is not altogether to blame, as yet, for the scarcity of colored labor; there is more of it in Kent county than appears on the surface; some of it practiced a successful camauflage all summer but the sudden drop in temperature has made it visible. There are young negroes in this vicinity loafing on the skill of the older ones.

The canneries and the hotels are the principal factors in breaking up the comforts of the country homes. Are the owners of Kent's estates to pull out and give the canneries and hotels the right of way? Their season is a short one and private homes cannot compete with them. They should be persuaded to bring in their labor from outside. Negro labor brought in here is of very temporary use on the farm; some of us have tried that and in the morning only had a pair of boots fast in the mud on the top of the hill; the fleeing one making his boat after having his expenses paid and taking a look at the country.

In the last ten years there has been a complete change in local conditions. The negroes have established homes of their own and are determined to go to them at night (those who work by the day). This makes hardship on both sides. About five p. m. the day laborer begins to watch the sun; there is a wild rush; when the sun drops all must put off as soon as possible. The next morning is a rainy one with the negro on the outside, and things to be done piled up in the barn. If you say anything—"the night is my own and the Lord made the rain." You call in a washerwoman at seventy-five cents a day, a dollar if she can force it; a big rain comes up in the late afternoon. "Sally you're surely not going home in this mud when I have a good room." "Yasm'm, I didn't double-feed the pig and there's no one to fasten up the chickens." It takes her two days after her "hike" to pull herself together to get back for the ironing; this is, indeed, a hardship for the washerwoman. Those who remain at their homes for the year have the comfort and substance. They should have a just wage, according to the weight of their work, a reward at the end of the year for holding down, and two months rest if they want it. The young negresses from the canneries and hotels look very brave at a distance, but on closer approach some of them own only a suit in the future style and a pair of white shoes.

Let the owners of Kent's farms come together, and those who operate them, and have a warmer discussion; make appeal to the Government's Labor Department; fix the wage and round up the slackers in the different districts; persuade the canners to bring in their help, and there will be a great improvement in conditions in one year.

The Government should make our native negroes stay on the farms for ten months or fight. The writer knows quantities of negroes but none of them want to fight.

M. R. S.

P. S. This is not exaggerated, everyone in this section knows that it is the living truth.

The Curious Water Bear.

They say a camel goes eight days without water. The arctisca or water bear goes six months without it sometimes. But he doesn't do so voluntarily. In fact, to every outward appearance he dies during the drought. This little creature, microscopic in size, is an inhabitant of water troughs and similar places where moss is apt to grow. When it rains he is as happy as a clam in high water, but when there is no rain his sackLike body and four pairs of stubby legs dry up, and the closest examination under the microscope fails to show any sign of life. But it must be only an exaggerated form of hibernation, for when the rain comes again he wakes up and starts in enjoying himself.

Which suggests the wonderful power of clinging to life shown by some creatures. The four legs and tail of a salamander, one of the small lizards, have been cut off as many as eight times, only to grow out perfectly after each operation.—Kansas City Star.

Harriman's Dream.

George Kennan, in an article in Asia, the magazine published by the American Asiatic association, says that if he had lived E. H. Harriman probably would have built a railroad through Alaska across Bering strait and over eastern Siberia to a connection with the Siberian railway. He had his plans well along when he died. This would have made it possible to go by rail from Boston or Quebec to Petrograd.

The first thing that suggests itself in that connection is what would have been the effect of such a railroad upon the world war? And Mr. Kennan answers it by saying that if it had been possible to reach Petrograd in that way in 1914 over a road built and equipped in the American way there might have been no war.

Weighing Common Air.

The weight of air has often been tested by compressing it in receptacles by the air pump. That it really has weight when so compressed is shown by the fact that the weight of the vessels is increased slightly by filling them with compressed air and that such vessels become specifically "lighter" as soon as the air contained in them is exhausted.

Many elaborate experiments on the weight of air have proved that one cubic foot weighs 536 grains, or something less than one and a quarter ounces. The above experiment on the weight of air is supposed to be made at the surface of the earth, with the temperature at 50 degrees F. Heated air or air at high elevation is lighter.

Feeding the Snails.

In France, where there is a big demand for snails, the small farms yield a handsome profit. As many as 500,000 "first quality" snails, the price of which in normal times averages about $1.80 a thousand, can be reared on an acre of land, says the London Tit-Bits.

They need be fed only once a day, preferably in the evening, and, though extremely voracious, are by no means fastidious. After a fall of rain, which seems to sharpen their appetites, a bed of 100,000 snails will soon demolish a barrow load of cabbages. They are fed not only on green stuffs, but on wine dregs or bran soaked in wine, a diet which is supposed to impart a special flavor.

Cut Glass Is Fragile.

Cut glass probably would break more easily than uncut pattern glass. The pattern in cut glass is cut by means of grinding wheels. Uncut glass patterns are usually molded. The angles in cut glass are better defined and sharper. The cutter also may, in some cases, drive his wheel a little deeper than in other spots. Obviously the glass at such points would be thinner and more fragile.

His Excuse.

"Why did you snatch this lady's purse?"

"My wife told me when I left home in the morning to get her a recipe for a new salad dressing, and I thought sure I'd find one in her pocketbook, judge."—Exchange.

The Saving Sort.

McTavish—Have ye a light, Donald?
Donald—Aye, but it's out. — Boston Transcript.

PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.

Enlarged Glands.

When children have enlarged glands in the neck or elsewhere they should always be placed under the care of a physician. Very often well meaning mothers make local applications that do more harm than good because they hasten the softening that is so much to be dreaded. What is true of applications is also true of handling or rubbing. All tuberculous processes and glandular swellings should be kept as quiet as possible. For that reasea if the swelling occurs on some part of the body where there is much movement, such as the groin, the patient should either remain in bed or the part affected should be made immovable by means of splints and bandages. An open air life and nourishing food are essential, for everything possible must be done to maintain the general health. The enemy as yet has gained only a local footing. The fight must be to prevent the disease from becoming general and constitutional.

TEN REA[illegible]

You Should [illegible]

PIPELESS CALORIC FURNACE

IN YOUR H[illegible]

Health, Comfort and C[illegible]

1—The Caloric conserves health by k[illegible] even temperature of circulated, moist, wa[illegible] throughout the house.

2—Heats from one to eighteen rooms with only one register.

3—Requires only a minimum amount of space. No pipes to obstruct the cellar.

4—Keeps the dust and dirt of fuel and ashes out of the house.

5—Does not heat the cellar, thereby permitting the storage of perishable products in the basement.

6—Maintains the proper fire with very little attention. All drafts regulated from floor above.

ECONOMY.

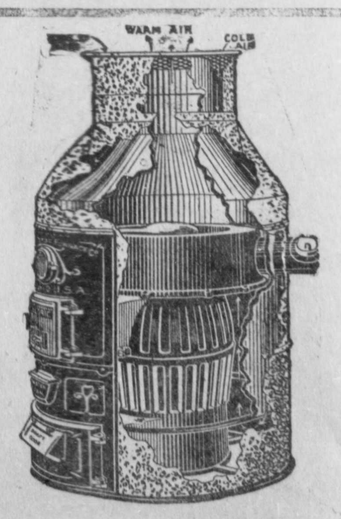
7—Reduces coal bills. No heat is lost through radiation in the basement and walls. Every pound of fuel consumed delivers a maximum amount of heat directly to the rooms.

8—Can be installed in old buildings without the necessity of costly remodeling. Can be placed in new buildings with less trouble and expense than any other type of furnace manufactured.

9—Its low cost places it within the [illegible] thousands of home owners who have pre[illegible] been forced to rely upon inadequate stove he[illegible]

GUARANTEE

10—The Caloric Patented Pipeless Furnace is manufactured and guaranteed by The Monitor Stove and Range Company, an organization which has been making and selling heating appliances for 98 years. The Monitor Ironclad written guarantee, that is given with every Caloric Pipeless Furnace, insures satisfaction to the purchaser.



F. B. HARPER,
STILL POND, MARYLAND.

Many School Children Are Sickly

Mothers who value their own comfort and the welfare of their children, should never be without a box of Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, for use throughout the season. They Break up Colds, Relieve Feverishness, Constipation, Teething Disorders, Headache and Stomach Troubles. Used by mothers for 30 years. THESE POWDERS NEVER FAIL. All Drug Stores, 25c. *Don't accept any substitute.* Sample FREE. Address, Mother Gray Co. LeRoy, N. Y. n10-6t.

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LIGHTNING

DOESN'T WARN US OF ITS COMING
The damage is done before we realize it—Buildings struck and Live Stock killed.
And then who suffers loss?
Are you taking chances?
At the usual minimum rates we cover Live Stock against LIGHTNING anywhere.
Are you sure your policy reads that way?

JOS. N. WHEATLEY & CO.,

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