MICKIE SAYS—



Old Firearm Lavishly Set Off With Pictures

The lavishness with which many ancient firearms were adorned is shown by a recent acquisition of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, says an article in the New York Times magazine. This is a gun with a stock carved by a German artist, Johann Michael Maucher, who flourished at the end of the Seventeenth century. In Maucher's time patrons of the arts were also frequently lovers of the chase, and artists were therefore likely to take special care in making their patrons' guns. Two men worked on this particular gun, Maucher on the stock and I. C. Schefl, of Graz, about whom little is known, on the barrel.

The stock is of walnut, inset with a series of ivory plaques. On it Maucher carved a number of spirited hunting scenes and one showing the birth of Venus—apparently a favorite subject with him, for it appears on four other guns in foreign collections. Next to the lock a stag and a wild ass are shown, each with a grotesque bird's head in front of it. On the butt are pictured a boar hunt, a lion and his mate, a wolf attacking a hare, a hunter seated on a dead boar and blowing his horn, stags, hounds pursuing hares and foxes, etc. Those parts which are not thus adorned are decorated with rich foliation.

Point Made by Homely Lawyer Was "Clincher"

They still tell stories about old Dave Nicholson, the colorful New England lawyer. He had the reputation of being one of the homeliest as well as most able lawyers in Vermont and in this particular case, a youthful opponent, lacking legal arguments, tried to sway the jury to his side by making remarks about Dave's personal appearance. Then Dave got up for the last word.

"Gentlemen of the jury," he said impressively, "I admit that I am not handsome. I have at no time been able to take any pride in my looks. I have been called homely before now, but thank the Lord I am not simple."

The jury responded at once in his client's favor.—Los Angeles Times.

Indian Rice Cultivation

When the early fur traders extended their activities northward through the then little-known Louisiana territory and entered the Sioux, the Chippewa and the Cree nations, they found the Indians using wild rice in much the same manner as the coastal and southern Indians used maize, writes Lawrence W. Pedrose in the Scientific American. The rice fields were merely shallow lakes and seemed almost limitless in extent. Harvesting was simple. A light canoe was poled through the fields, a squaw seated in the stern with a birch bark basket in front of her. In her hands she held two short clubs. As the canoe made a lane through the rice, she hooked sheaves of rice-stalks with one club and bent the heads over the basket while with the other she struck the grain from the heads with a quick, sharp blow. The method, while painstakingly slow, was productive, and a deft worker could harvest several hundred pounds in a day.

Great Pan Is Dead!

Any member of the old school who strolled through Ellenberger woods on a recent Saturday afternoon will not wonder that the sunshine of that magic grove inspired a literary aunt to recite to her six-year-old niece the Greek myth of Apollo and Daphne.

Only a member of the old school will appreciate the aunt's chagrin when, in the height of her enthusiasm, grasping a beech, portraying in turn the attitude of the sun god and the growth of leaves, roots, branches and roots from Daphne's fair body, she was inspired by the most disgusted of looks from the tiny philosopher and the impatient remark:

"Now, Aunt Bess, make up a good one!"—Indianapolis News.

Ain't Nature Grand?

They were seeing America first in the family automobile. Thanks to the wonderful variety of billboards in traveling from Detroit to Ann Arbor, they were able to see Niagara falls, the Grand canyon, the Eiffel tower, the Mediterranean, the Golden gate, three camels and a de luxe steamship crossing the marshes, Pike's peak, and the headliners in a three-ring circus. Hungering for a bit of natural scenery, little sister looked to the sky.

"Oh! See the pretty clouds," she cried.

"Them's not clouds," Bobby scoffed. "That's a sky writer an' them clouds would spell dad's favorite shirts if it wasn't so windy." — Detroit Motor News.

WILBUR ROSS HUBBARD and STEPHEN R. COLLINS,
Attorneys

ORDER NISI

In the Circuit Court for Kent County in Equity No. 2710

Wilbur Ross Hubbard and Stephen R. Collins, Assignees
versus
The Royal Swan Club a Corporation duly incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware

Ordered, this 15th day of December, 1931, by the Circuit Court for Kent County in Equity, that the sale of the mortgaged Real Estate mentioned in these proceedings, made and reported by Wilbur Ross Hubbard and Stephen R. Collins, Assignees, under and by virtue of the Power of Sale contained in mortgage from The Royal Swan Club, a corporation, to Aubrey W. Marchand, dated March 10th, 1928, and by mesne assignements duly assigned to Wilbur Ross Hubbard and Stephen R. Collins, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 19th day of February next; Provided, a copy of this Order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Kent County, once in each of four successive weeks before the 18th day of January next.

The Report states the amount of Sales to be $30,000.00, subject to 1st mortgage of $10,000.00 and accrued costs.

True Copy,
ROBERT A. SHALLCROSS, Clerk.
Test:
ROBERT A. SHALLCROSS, Clerk.

Baltimore-Tolchester Ferry



TOLCHESTER
TWO HOURS FROM THE EASTERN SHORE TO PIER 16 LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE.
STEAMER ANNAPOLIS
WINTER SCHEDULE
STANDARD TIME
Subject to change without notice
Weather Permitting
Effective January 5th, 1932

Leaves Baltimore week days and Sundays at 8.00 a. m. and 3.00 p. m.

Leaves Tolchester week days and Sundays at 10.15 a. m. and 5.15 p. m.

Adults tickets one way 60 cents; Round trip good 30 days $1.00; Children half fare.

Automobiles reduced to $2.00 including driver trucks at low rates.

Special Saturdays and Sundays round trip good 1 day 75 cents, Children 40 cents.

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The Best Cedar Shingles money will buy. Can put on a roof out of Cedar Shinges as cheap as Sap Cypress, and we think they are as good as a Heart Cypress shingle roof.

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Ask Your Druggist for Particulars.

Pity Is Akin

By JANE OSBORN

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(WNU Service)

SOMETIMES Terry thought she was a good insurance solicitor—and sometimes she thought she wasn't. As she sat patiently in the reception room outside Mr. Bertram Carr's private office that January morning she was quite sure that she was not. She had sat there for an hour and twenty minutes. The day before she had sat there in precisely the same chair for an hour, and on several days before that she had sat there until she knew every angle and crevice of the well-furnished reception room by heart. She had been told that no one had ever been able to sell Mr. Bertram Carr life insurance—he didn't carry any life insurance whatever. He was thirty-five and a bachelor, and in Terry's notebook she had jotted down the information that he had an income of about twenty thousand dollars a year.

Terry had been unable to get any interview with him by telephone. She couldn't get him to consent to see her on any pretext she had been able to invent. So now she was simply waiting to see him. She would approach him when he left his office, the only door of which led through the reception room.

Other days when she had sat there she had simply had to give up before at length he came out, or else he had come out so quickly and brushed by her so abruptly that she had no opportunity to say a word. Today Terry was determined to get on interview. She had sat there for an hour and a half and had, it seemed to her, worn away almost an entire powder compact and a quarter of a lipstick, just keeping in constant readiness.

Terry was thinking of those things when Mr. Carr's office door was quickly opened and with two long steps he was in the reception room. Terry rushed forward. She knew she was too pretty to be brushed aside.

"I would like to see you—just a moment." She smiled her prettiest and tried to get his eye.

"I am sorry, madam," said Mr. Bertram Carr, looking appealingly toward the reception desk, "but I am rushing to an important engagement. If you'd be so good as to give your name, I think my secretary can see you." And then he was off and Terry was no nearer seeing Bertram Carr than ever.

"Oh, well, there is more than one way to sell insurance," said the more than middle-aged Miss Larson whom Terry encountered in one of the offices of the insurance company for which both worked. "Your line is good looks and prettiness, looking like Fifth avenue and Cleopatra or something all the time. Now my approach is entirely different. Some days when I get the biggest hauls I go around the shabbiest. I could no more hope to get myself up like you than you could hope to place any policies if you didn't."

Surely the drab-looking Miss Larson had not intended to annoy Terry, but Terry was annoyed and felt all the more troubled every time she thought of what the older woman had said. It wouldn't have mattered so much if she had succeeded with Mr. Carr. But she hadn't even got an interview. He hadn't fallen for her good looks one little bit. Perhaps Miss Larson was right; good looks were her line.

Terry went to bed that night with a fixed determination to show the world in general, and Miss Larson in particular, that she had more than one string to her line.

Two days later when a rather pale, decidedly shabby and somewhat scared, cold-looking young girl asked the reception clerk whether she might see Mr. Bertram Carr the clerk could have sworn that she had never seen the girl before. "I don't want to send in my name," said the apparently shy one, "because he might send out his secretary and she would frighten me to death, but maybe I could sit here and just wait." So the reception clerk let the girl wait.

She was still looking cold and scared not to say actually hungry an hour later when Mr. Carr came out of his room and she stepped timidly toward him.

The reception clerk was amazed when she saw Mr. Carr go back to his office with the shabby-looking young girl. She would have been considerably more surprised if ten minutes later she had heard Mr. Carr virtually giving his agreement to take out a life insurance of an amazingly large figure.

"I'll take this, of course," said Mr. Carr to the girl, "but there is no particular reason why I should. You see all my kindred are amply provided for and—I'm not married."

"You may be some day," said the timid little life insurance agent.

After considerable maneuvering Terry contrived to meet Mr. Carr at a house party a month later. It was Terry on a holiday. Terry who had for the time being forgotten all about insurance—but a very pretty and well-dressed Terry nevertheless. It had taken considerable ingenuity to find a friend who also knew Bertram Carr who was in a mood to give a house party.

Bertram knew that he had seen her before but he could identify her neither with the insistent young woman who had tried to see him so often nor the timid girl who had sold him life insurance a little later. Even when he asked Terry to marry him and she had accepted, she had to tell him the story of her campaign that had aroused first his pity—then his love.

New Bricks For Sale

Will deliver by Truck anywhere 25 to 30 miles. Prices range from $16.00 to $20.00 per 1000

JOHN SCHAUBER

Subscription to the Transcript $1.50 per annum.

"Quit-Rents" in Britain Survivals of Old Days

The number of properties in England and Scotland still held for "quit-rents" is as surprising as the character of some of the rents themselves. From the duke of Wellington the king receives each year a small silken banner on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo. This banner, a French Tricolor, is rent for Strathfieldsaye, the estate voted the duke's great ancestor by parliament. The duke of Marlborough holds his estate by presentation to the king of another tiny silken banner on the anniversary of the battle of Blenheim, which his famous forebear won.

The Scotfish duke of Atholl must furnish the king of Great Britain with a white rose in respect of his estate, Blair Atholl, on the occasion of every royal visit thereto, and the marquis of Aylesbury is similarly bound to present his sovereign with an ivory cup whenever the latter goes hunting in Savernake forest.

Kidwelly castle, one of the oldest and strongest ones in Wales, is held on condition that the king, when visiting the vicinity, is furnished with the services of a knight in full armor.—Exchange.

Recalling the Delights of Community Singing

Music, after all, is the finest sort of sport, of personal recreation. Looking back to the days of a century ago, when art was closer to the people, perhaps, than it is now, we find that music belonged to everybody, not as a mark of social or intellectual superiority, but as a common heritage of beauty.

Families grouped themselves into small orchestras or ensemble units. Mendelssohn got his first taste of music directing the orchestra that was formed by his family members and their friends who met in his father's house. Communities took their pleasure by singing in societies. People went visiting for an evening's fun with their flutes or their fiddles under their arms in green baize bags.

Those people of the Eighteenth century were happier for their music and have handed on to us an enviable tradition of musical participation. That is the sort of thing we need to recultivate today if music is to occupy the place it merits in our personal lives and our national development.—Harold Bauer in the Etude.

Not Serious Error

A preacher and a lawyer who were traveling together fell to discussing mistakes in speaking.

"What do you do," asked the preacher, "if you have a slip of the tongue and say something you didn't intend to say?"

"That depends," replied the lawyer. "If it is a serious mistake I go back and correct it; if only a slight mistake I pass on and do not notice it. What do you do?"

"I follow the same rule," responded the preacher. "For instance, last Sunday in the course of my sermon I intended to say that the devil was the father of liars but by a slip of the tongue I said that the devil was the father of lawyers."

"What did you do?" asked the lawyer.

"It was such a slight mistake that I went on without noticing it."

Of the Citrus Family

The calamondin is a variety of citrus fruit (Citrus mitis) which is unique among citrus fruits in being the hardiest of the acid species now being grown in America. Its dense head with bright green leaves, upright habit and small fruits resembling tangerines in shape and color make it one of the most ornamental of the citrus allies. The fruits are bright orange-red, 1 to 1½ inches in diameter, with deep orange flesh. The juice is well flavored and very acid. It is a valuable garden fruit adaptable to those sections where the satsuma and kumquat are grown and is unsurpassed among ade-making fruits.

Mixed Figures

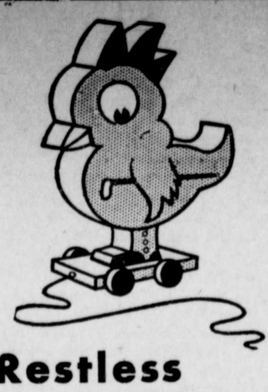
It is not always the merely slip-shod writer who sets down mixed metaphors. Here are two specimens from the writings of professed literary critics, one of whom, at all events, was nothing if not fastidious, Mark Pattison, in the first chapter of his autobiography, wrote: "Even at this day a country squire or rector, on landing with his cub under his wing in Oxford, finds himself as much at sea," etc. The other is from Mr. Gosse's book on the literature of the Eighteenth century: "When he (Gibbon) was sailing on the deep waters of his theme, he proved himself a master in the craft of language." There is a double shuffle about the words italicized in the last passage, says the finder of this odd phrase, which is more irritating than the frank absurdities of the rector of Lincoln.

"Nationality" and "Race"

Nationality of course should not be confused with race. For example, included in American nationality are representatives of almost all races. The Caucasian or white races include most of the European peoples, except the Turks, Magyars and Finns who are at least partly of Mongolian origin; the white people of the American continents, Australia, South Africa and other lands colonized by whites; the Hindus, Persians, Arabs, Hebrews and some of the races of northern Africa.

Bible's Literary Merit

The Bible, either in its early forms or in its latest revisions, is considered to be of the highest literary type of the age in which each was conserved or published. The conciseness and chronological clearness of the earlier books, the descriptive perfection, the lyric quality of the psalms and poetical works and the perfection of the narration of the New Testament would place the Bible, aside from its religious value, at the head of all literary productions of any period.



Restless CHILDREN

CHILDREN will fret, often for no apparent reason. But there's always Castoria! As harmless as the recipe on the wrapper; mild and bland as it tastes. But its gentle action soothes a youngster more surely than a more powerful medicine.

That's the beauty of this special children's remedy! It may be given the tiniest infant — as often as there is need. In cases of colic, diarrhea or similar disturbance, it is invaluable. A coated tongue calls for just a few drops to ward off constipation; so does any suggestion of bad breath. Whenever children don't eat well, don't rest well, or have any little upset—this pure vegetable preparation is usually all that's needed.

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PERCY SHELLEY

"The trumpet of a prophecy! Oh, Wind, if Winter comes can Spring be far behind?"
To aid another in his need, to bring one's abilities to the caretaking of another's perplexing problems is a worthy aim.

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FISH STAKE REGULATIONS

REQUIREMENTS FOR SETTING AND MARKING FISH STAKES

The attention of those engaged in fishing in Chesapeake Bay, Maryland and Virginia, and its tributary waters, is called to the provisions of Section 10 of the River and Harbor Act of March 3, 1899, as follows:

Extract Section 10. "That the creation of any obstruction not affirmatively authorized by Congress to the navigable capacity of any of the waters of the United States is hereby prohibited; and it shall not be lawful to build or commence the building of any * * * structure in any * * * navigable river or other waters of the United States, outside established harbor lines, or where no harbor lines have been established, except on plans recommended by the Chief of Engineers and authorized by the Secretary of War."

In accordance with the above provisions of law, and until futrher notice, all fishermen who desire to operate in Chesapeake Bay, Maryland and Virginia, and its tributary waters, under regulatons stated as follows, but not otherwise, are hereby authorized by the Secretary of War to construct and maintain fish-net stake and traps erected in the usual manner as heretofore, subject to the following regulations:

1. Supervision.

General supervision of all fishing structures shall be exercised by the U. S. District Engineer in charge of the locality in which the structure is placed. The limits of each district are shown under "Notes."

2. Limits.

The limits of the areas within which fishing structures may be placed are shown on maps accompanying these regulations. Regular aids to navigation are used where possible and special fish stake buoys have been established where additional markers are necessary. These fish stake buoys are marked as follows: For the Baltimore District, B 1, B 2, B 3, B 4, etc.

3. Restrictions.

(a) The approach to the mouth of any tributary or to the mouth of any branch of any tributary shall be left free and unobstructed by fish-net stakes. Where limiting lines are not shown on the maps herewith, the free and unobstructed approach shall lie along the channel usually followed by boats and shall have a width of not less than one-third of the width of the tributary or branch.

(b) Within the tributaries where limiting lines are not shown on maps herewith, the channel usually followed by boats shall be free and unobstructed.

(c) No fish-net stake shall be placed within 500 feet of any buoy or other aid to navigation (fish stake buoys excepted) placed or maintained by the Bureau of Lighthouses.

4. Requirements.

(a) No single line of fish-net stakes, including the pound or head and lead or hedging, shall have a length greater than 1,000 feet, except in waters on the eastern shore south of the entrance to Eastern Bay, where the allowable lengths of single lines shall not be more than 1,800 feet. Between successive pounds or gill nets in the same row, clear and unobstructed intervals of at least 200 feet shall be maintained, and adjoining rows of pounds or nets shall be at least 200 feet apart. A clear passageway at least 200 feet wide shall be maintained, reaching from all regular navigable channels to all established boat landings. All stakes shall project not less than 2 feet above the surface of the water at all stages of the tide. Any stake not complying with this condition shall be withdrawn.

(b) The outer end of each net or pound shall be marked plainly by a bush or other suitable day mark readily discernible to indicate the opening between the nets.

(c) The name of the owner of each fishing structure shall be displayed in black letters not less than 2 inches in height. Upon a white background, from a stake at the outer end of the structure, at such height and in such position that it may be readily seen from adjacent navigable channels.

(d) Such lights and signals shall be displayed on each net or pound as the Bureau of Lighthousess, Department of Commerce, may require. The present regulations are as follows:

"The lights shall be displayed between sunset and sunrise. They shall be placed at each end of the structure, excepting where the inner end terminates in such situation that there is no practicable navigation between it and the high water line of the adjacent coast, in which case no inner light shall be displayed. The outer light shall be white and the inner light shall be red. The size, capacity, and manner of maintenance of the lights will be prescribed by the Engineer Officer in charge of the locality."

(e) At the end of each fishing season, or after the net has been removed, all stakes shall be promptly removed by their owners. Any fishing structure allowed to go into a condition of disrepair so that it can not be readily seen, or on which the name of the owner is not dispayed as specified herein, or upon whch lights and signals are not maintained as required by the Bureau of Lighthouess, if not promptly made to conform to these regulations in all respects, will be regarded as abandoned, and the owner will be subject to prosecution. Such structures may be summarily removed by the U. S. District Engneer charged with the general supervision of the locality.

5. General Restrictions.

(a) Nothing herein provided shall be interpreted as setting aside exclusively for fisheries any area of navigable water.

(b' It is to be understood that these regulations do not give any exclusive privilege and do not authorize any injury to private interests or invasions of private rights, nor do they obviate the necessity of complying with State laws and regulations.

(c) If at any time in the future it shall be made to appear to the Secretary of War that any fishing structure herein authorized causes unreasonable obstruction to the free navigation of said waters, the owner will be required, upon due notice from the Secretary of War, to remove or alter the same so as to render navigaton through said water reasonably free, easy, and unobstructed.

Copies Of Maps

Sections of the map of fishing limits, showing the limits of certain areas in more detail and on a large scale, may be obtained by addressing the U. S. District Engineer in charge of the locality. A charge of 25 cents is made for each sheet, to cover the actual cost of the print. Payment for maps requested should accompany the application, preferaby in a postal money order.

WORTON

Mrs. C. G. Hadaway was the guest of frends at York, Pa., last week end.

Mrs. Elizabeth Spear, of Cecilton, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. James Matthews.

Mr. Leonard Stauffer, of Fairlee, and Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Hadaway visited friends and relatives at Towson and Baltimore Sunday.

Mrs. Julian Crew and litle son, Julian Lee, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Lee several days this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Moffett, Mrs. S. J. Lee and Mrs. H. S. Rasin spent Tuesday in Wilmington.

Miss Esther Cayville is the guest of friends at Henderson, Md.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Dodson, Jr., entertained at a Turkey Dinner Sunday in honor of her father, Mr. Davis, eightieth birthday.

The Ladies Aid will meet at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Clayville Thursday afternoon.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has obtained from the Orphans' Court for Kent County letters of Administration C. T. A. on the personal estate of

MARY E. B. BOTTOMLEY

late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased"s estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the undersigned on or before the 22nd day of June, 1932, otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said deceased's personal estate.

All persons indebted to this estate must setle at once.

Given under my hand this 22nd day of December, 1931.

FRANK S. BOTTOMLEY,
d26 Administrator c. t. a.

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Pure Silk Satin Blk. & Egg Shell $1.29
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