MICKIE SAYS—



Delayed Letter Gave Great Son to "Nassau"

Delay in the delivery of a letter gave to Princeton university a distinguished son who later became its president, according to family papers recently brought to light. The graduate and recipient of the delayed letter was Rev. Ashbel Green, eighth president of Princeton, and the papers those of the great-grandson, Ashbel Green.

The documents revealed that the future President Green wrote to a friend at New Haven for information about Yale. No answer came, and in the meantime another person had ascertained "the state of Nassau hall," which apparently was pleasing, and young Green matriculated there. Two weeks later the long-expected letter from New Haven arrived. It had been lying in a post office.

"Had I received it seasonably," President Green wrote, "I should certainly have gone to Yale and not to Nassau hall. Now here is the point toward which my long preamble has been tending—the whole of my subsequent life has taken its complexion and its course from the college with which I then became connected. Thus, my son, the overruling providence of God often assigns us our allotment in this world, not only without our contrivance, but in opposition to it and the disappointment of our fondest wishes."—New York Times.

Unchanging Demand for Silver in the Orient

Colonial America used Spanish pieces of eight as well as British silver coins. In 1794 the mint struck off the first United States silver coins—half dimes, half dollars and dollars. Two years later the silver dime and quarter appeared. From 1873 to 1887 a trade silver dollar for use in China was struck off, and from 1851 to 1873 appeared a silver three-cent piece.

Orientals have developed a genuine affection for silver. The metal is so malleable that it can be easily worked by artisans. It can be beaten to a thinness of one one-hundred-thousandth of an inch.

Until 1893 Indians could exchange silver for rupees at the Indian mint. In prosperous years excess money of the peasants was used to purchase silver which they fashioned into jewelry for the feminine members of their families. In lean years the silver objects were exchanged for rupees at the mint to keep the wolf from the door.

Although the mint discontinued the exchange the Indians' affection for silver has not waned. Indian brides still are ashamed to face the public without silver adornments. The silver market in China and India booms when crops are good and many marriages take place.—National Geographic Society Bulletin.

All He Noticed

The usual crop of motoring cases was before the magistrates.

"Is it a fact," said the chairman of the bench to a nervous looking witness, "that the defendant's car went 'round that dangerous bend at 35 miles an hour?"

"Yes, your worship," said the witness, "it was quite that speed."

"Now, sir," said the chairman, "would it be possible for you to tell the court what gear the defendant was in?"

The witness gazed in astonishment at the chairman.

"Well, now you're asking me something," he said. "But as he was traveling so fast I wasn't able to get a clear view of it, but I did notice that he had a bowler 'at on and a red scarf."—London Answers.

England's Small Churches

Two of the smallest churches in England were submerged in a new reservoir to supply Manchester with water. But even when these two churches had disappeared Lakeland could still boast of having the smallest church in England—that of Wasdale Head, the roof of which is believed to be partly formed of the hull of a Norse galley. Wasdale Head, however, has rivals for the honor of being the smallest church. Among them is the little church of Lullington, in Sussex, which is only about sixteen feet square. It is really the chancel of a former building. The registers of Mardale church date from 1684, and the calm beauty of its setting has impressed visitors throughout many years.

Keeping Up Appearances

Mr. Close—Since we are going to move, we can be satisfied with a used car.

Mrs. Close—What do you mean?

Mr. Close—The new neighbors won't [illegible] what we were the ones who

That $2 Superstition

The origin of the superstition that a $2 bill is unlucky no doubt had its origin in the fact that counterfeiters often "split" them in order to make two $20 bills out of one twenty and a two. It has also been said that $2 was the price formerly paid for a vote by corrupt politicians and that $2 bills were used for payment. It was facetiously said to be prima facie evidence that one had sold his vote if he possessed a $2 bill. In 1925 the government attempted to popularize them by inserting one in each pay envelope of federal employees, but this method did not succeed in bringing them into favor.

Census to Disprove Book

One incident of Virchow's career is at once interesting and amusing. After the Franco-Prussian war in 1870 a Frenchman, Armand de Quatrefages, wrote an indignant pamphlet stating that the Prussians were not a Germanic but a barbarous, destructive Mongol race. This stirred Virchow's patriotism, and to disprove this statement he carried out a census of the color of the eyes and hair of 6,000,000 German school children. The solemn, official character of this census nearly frightened some of the children out of their wits, but it disproved the accusation.—Dr. Ralph H. Major in "The Doctor Explains."

Color Production

From a scientific or technical standpoint, black is the absence of all color, while white is not a color but the combination of all of the colors of the spectrum. The colors are produced by the difference in the length of light waves, those that produce red being about twice as long as those that produce violet; white paper has no color because it reflects all wavelengths equally. Of course, from a popular standpoint and for all practical purposes, both black and white are considered as colors.

Baltimore-Tolchester Ferry



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NOTICE

All persons are hereby warned not to remove sand from the shore at Tolchester at the end of the County road and landing.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Firefighter

By H. LOUIS RAYBOLD

(© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.) (WNU Service)

ANOTHER fire on Bald Peak! Jane, from her bungalow veranda, watched the menacing spiral of smoke rising above the blotch of pines on the distant mountain. Probably the ranger had long ago detected it and called out his firefighters. Valiant men who labored hard for board and a dollar a day and yet over whom just now hovered a cloud of suspicion like that white smoke now settling upon old Bald Peak's slope.

For three weeks not a drop of rain had fallen. Everywhere the woods were tinder dry. And, in spite of posted warnings, one fire after another had blazed out to be conquered only after the most arduous efforts.

Already people were beginning to say, "Are the fires being set?" And, if they were, what was the object? What man needed a dollar a day with board thrown in so badly that he was willing to run the risk of a jail sentence, to say nothing of burdening his conscience with possible loss of life?

There were comparatively few men available in this part of the country. Jane ran them over in her mind. Men from the lumber camps, most of them native sons—the young boys of the town who enjoyed the excitement—

A sudden snapping of a branch startled her. She turned to see a stranger coming up the path. A tall fellow in disreputable sweater, patched trousers, shoes that were gray with dust.

"Wonder if you could give me a little information," he drawled. "Where do I go to join up with the fire brigade?"

Jane looked at him a moment curiously before replying. Then she said a funny thing, considering the needy appearance of the youth before her. "They only pay a dollar a day and board."

"There are times when that is a fortune."

Jane shrugged her shoulders. "Oh," she said. "Well, you go down to the fire warden's next to the post office. Likely he'll be glad to sign on another man." Then she turned away, but for the rest of the day she found herself curiously disturbed. Suppose that he was the man who had been setting the fires!

For several days she heard no more of him. Then, at the supper table, her brother, for whom she kept house, remarked casually, "I understand they think they've found the firebug. Some new fellow just come to town."

That night, fanned by a northwest wind, a whirlwind of flame swept Bold Peak. At midnight the church bells were started ringing, the fire siren screeched, automobiles collecting firefighters tore up and down the streets.

Jane, hastily donning flannel shirt, flnickers and heavy boots, insisted on climbing in beside her brother.

All night long the lines of grimy, smoke-stained men labored mightily, digging trenches, building back fires, lugging water. And side by side with them toiled Jane, herself grimy and smoke-stained, but thrilled to her inmost being by the excitement of it.

And most of the time beside her worked the gray-eyed stranger who was the object of so many suspicious glances.

Yet he seemed to work more easily than any of them, whistling cheerfully and occasionally breaking into snatches of gay song.

Sometimes he talked with Jane, asking casual questions about those around him. "Do you know that fellow over there in the torn gray jersey?"

"Surely. Known him all my life. He's the town clerk's son."

"And that man with the pail?"

"Roy Libby. Runs the garage."

"And that boy in the overalls, the one that's had seventeen cups of coffee if he's had one?"

"Why, let me see, that must be—"

But Jane did not finish her sentence. At that moment one of those giants of the forest that have stood for generations and seem likely to stand for generations more, shivered where it was, swayed, hesitated, then crashed to the ground three seconds after Jane had felt herself seized in a pair of strong young arms and thrown clear into a pile of brush.

And, strange though it may seem, for the instant that she was in his arms, Jane know that she cared for this man of whom she knew so little and about such dreadful things were being whispered.

Dawn found the fire checked, after acres of green forest had been metamorphosed into a seared and desolate waste.

Jane, eating her seventh pancake passed out by the busy crew of cooks, looked up to see a tall figure slip into the seat beside her. "We've got the firebug," he announced. "As I have sort of suspected from the first, it was that boy in overalls. Only fourteen years old and out on parole from the reformatory. He has just confessed he has started a dozen blazes out of sheer desire to get excitement. You see, that was what I came here for. Sent by the state to try and ferret out the criminal. Thought a stranger could do the job better. To morrow I've got to get back to my regular work, up at the state experiment station. Then, presently, I'm coming back in a decent suit of clothes and get acquainted all over again."

Jane threw him an odd little smile. Would she ever, she wondered, dare admit to him that it had been a case of love at first sight?

New Bricks For Sale

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

JOHN SCHAUBER

Unemployment Got Short Shrift in Olden Days

"A correspondent has written to draw our attention to an act against vagabonds, passed in the reign of Edward VI, which, he thinks, would make short work of the unemployment question," writes a columnist in the Manchester (England) Guardian. "The act says that 'all that should anywhere loiter without work or without offering themselves to work, three days together, or that should run away from work and resolve to live idly, should be seized on; and whosoever should present them to a justice of the peace was to have them adjudged to be his slaves for two years; and they were to be marked with the letter V imprinted with a hot iron on their breast.'

"This act would certainly liven the labor market up a bit. Unfortunately it was repealed in 1863. Victorian politicians, with overweening confidence in the future of British industry, have snatched this weapon from the hands of the economists. But no doubt a diligent search of the statutes would disclose others as good."

Nature of Electricity Not Fully Understood

Electricity is known to be a form of energy, just as we have chemical light, heat and other forms. According to one authority: "Innumerable attempts have been made to ascertain the true nature of electricity, but it cannot be said that as yet there is any true knowledge of what this subtle agent really is." According to the electronic theory of hypothesis, the atom of matter is made up of smaller bodies called electrons, electrical in their nature, and consequently all matter ultimately is electrical, the atoms of the different elements of matter consisting of a certain number of electrons, thus 700 in the hydrogen atom and 11,200 in the oxygen atom. While this, of course, is only a theory, it serves to explain a great deal of the properties and manifestations of electricity, just as other theories of science help us to understand the nature of light, heat, etc.

Magic and Superstition

Even in this enlightened age there is hardly a corner of the earth where there is not lurking some evidences of the belief of the efficacy of certain charms to accomplish certain purposes. There is to be found the vestiges of magical practices persisting even in the commercial centers of our big cities. When hard-headed business men in the silk industry feel that they must discard a textile design based on peacock feathers because of the superstitions associated with this bird and when skyscrapers, the symbol par excellence of the Twentieth century, commonly omit the number 13 from their floors and rooms, it seems evident that even in this rational and materialistic day and age the deep-rooted belief in the potency of certain talismen to divert the forces of destiny still has a foothold.

Blue-Eyed Beduins

British engineers surveying the Transjordan, Syrian and Iraq deserts in connection with the Haifa-Bagdad railway, report important archeological and ethnographic finds. To the south of Amman they have discovered large caves containing potsherds, figurines and other relics of the Prehistoric and Bronze ages. The walls bear inscriptions and drawings resembling the Assyrian. A Beduin tribe, not large in numbers, but rich, was also found. They are all tall, fair and blue-eyed and have no Semitic features. Remarkable ruins, including well-preserved 20-feet high walls, were discovered on the site of the ancient Babylonian town of Almogrube.

Treasures in Sea's Depths

Parts of the sea are paved with gold. Ships and cargoes whose value is really incalculable invite treasure hunting enterprise. Partly as a boast and partly as a threat the German admiralty published a unique chart of the North sea area during the World war. It showed 300 ships on the ocean floor as a result of one year's warfare with U-boats. In the English channel shipwrecks lie almost on top of one another. Practically all this booty is unexploited, notwithstanding that British salvage concerns have recovered about £100,000,000 from hulks all over the world.

"Emancipation Day"

June 19 is observed as emancipation day by many negroes, because on that date in 1862 congress passed a law prohibiting forever slavery in the federal territories. The date is observed particularly in those states such as Oklahoma, which were later carved out of federal territory. By a coincidence the negroes were proclaimed free in Texas on June 19 by the Union commander, and in that state also June 19 is observed as a holiday.—Pathfinder Magazine.

Orang-Utan Resembles Man

The orang-utan, the tallest of all apes, abides in Borneo and Sumatra and is extremely rare. Its usual habitation is trees, on the fruits of which it feeds, and where it makes a nest for itself by twining branches together. This remarkable quadrumanous mammal can pass from one tree to another with the facility of a squirrel; possesses astounding strength and in physical structure approaches very near to man.

School vs. Bridge

It may not have been original, but six-year-old Esther placed her observation in a good spot. She was sitting in on a session of grownups which had turned to contract bridge, and her father was describing a particularly thrilling duplicate contract tournament. After listening for some time to the jabber about east and west and north and south, she interrupted: "At school they told us east and west and north and south were points on the compass, but here they're only people playing cards."—New York Sun.

Musical Taste Matter of Matrimonial Bliss?

"If music be the food of love, play on"—but first make sure that the bill of fare has been satisfactorily arranged. Another nerve specialist has been pointing out that in his experience an "astonishing number" of marriages come to grief over incompatibility of musical tastes. In their case the result seems to be something like

Jack Spratt could stand no Bach,
Whereat his wife would droop—
So that with Wagner versus Jazz
They landed in the soup.

According to the specialist in question a difference of this kind can definitely lead to the divorce court—if not to serious mental disease. But up to now there are no cases of anyone getting a marriage dissolved as the result of citing a Beethoven sonata as corespondent.—Manchester (England) Guardian.

Character and Climate

Racial character depends largely on climate. Where the climate is stimulating it is easy for people to be industrious. They are more likely to be inventive, to make improvements, and to carry out reforms. They do not necessarily have more ideas but they have the energy to put the ideas in action, says Prof. C. V. P. Young of Cornell university.

Habits of life and occupations, and even social practices and philosophies of life, are largely determined by climate and geographical conditions. In the Far North a nomadic life is necessary, because hunting and fishing grounds must be changed. Family ties are not likely to bind strongly. Families are small and in the precarious subsistence there is little pity for those who cannot support themselves. In the tropics life is too easy and the scantiest labor yields abundantly.

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Sunday only 9.30 A. M., 4.15 P. M. (Making Baltimore connections.)

Kent Island Ferry and Way Points 10.35 A. M. Daily except Sunday.



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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CHURCH NOTES

Chestertown M. E. Church
Rev. J. Harry Wright, Minister

Sunday services will be as follows:

10:00 A. M.—Church School, J. S. Kreeger, superintendent. The lesson theme for the Senior department will be, "The Slavery of Sin." Come out and study this temperance lesson from the Word of God.

11:00 A. M.—Morning worship service. The choir will present special music. The pastor will preach a sermon on the subject, "A Good Man." You are cordially invited to worship the Lord with us, as we repeat together these familiar words of the Psalmist; "I will praise thee, O Lord, with my whole heart; I will show forth all thy marvelous works. I will be glad and rejoice in thee; I will sing praises to thy name, O thou Most High."

7:30 P. M.—Evening worship service, which will be evangelistic in nature. The congregational singing of familiar gospel hymns will be a feature of the evening meeting, which is more informal in character than the morning service. "Let the people praise thee, O God; let all the people praise thee. O let the people be glad and sing for joy." The pastor will preach a sermon on the subject, "The Old-Time Religion." He calls upon all who sincerely love the Lord Jesus Christ, members and friends of the church, to make special effort to attend this evening meeting, and to invite, and bring some un-saved person with them.

Meeting next week as follows:

Monday evening, 8:00 o'clock—Meeting of the Church School Board at the Parsonage.

Wednesday evening, 7:30 o'clock—Prayer, praise and testimony meeting. This service is planned to meet the spiritual needs of the members of the church, in that it provides opportunity to worship God through prayer, hymns and testimony. It is indeed, "the people's service," and as such, should be conducted for, and by the people. Come out and enjoy the fellowship of this significant mid-week hour with us.

Fourth Quarterly Conference Chestertown M. E. Church February 2, 1332

A well attended meeting of the Fourth Quarterly Conference was held under the direction of the Rev. J. L. Johnson, Superintendent of the Middleton District. Very interesting and encouraging reports were presented by the pastor; the superintendent of the Church School, J. S. Kreeger; the president of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, Mrs. Elizabeth Baxter; the president of the Parsonage Aid Society, Mrs. Emma Copper; the president of the Men's Brotherhood, Mr. Dell Hendershott; the treasurer of Board of Stewards, C. H. Jefferson; and the treasurer of Benevolences, J. C. Davis.

J. C. Loud was named as delegate to the Lay Electoral Conference to be held in Salisbury, Maryland, Friday, April 1, 1932. The alternate delegate named is J. S. Kreeger. These men having been elected at a meeting of the Church, on January 27th, 1932.

Christ Methodist Protestant Church
Rev. E. A. Sexsmith, D. D., Minister

Why not go to Church It breaks the monotony of the week; it gives a new atmosphere, new friends, new ideas, new power against temptation, aggravations and the daily grind. We invite you to worship with us.

Sunday School 10:00 A. M. Lesson, "The Slavery of Sin" Matthew 24:45-51, John 8:31-36.

Morning Worship 11:00 A. M. Holy Communion with short address by the pastor.

Christian Endeavor service at 6:45 o'clock led by Miss Katherine Baker. Subject, "How Our Society Meets Young People's Needs."

Evening Worship at 7:30 P. M. Gospel song service followed by a discourse on "Matthew's Portrait of Christ," by the pastor.

The Ladies Aid Society will be entertained at the parsonage on Monday evening. A full attendance is desired..

Mid-week prayer and praise service on Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Join us in Bible study, meditation and prayer.

The people of our church and community are urged to attend the Leadership Training School which will be held at Washington College beginning Thursday night and continue for six consecutive Thursday nights. This School is interdenominational and should be supported by all the churches of the ivcinity.

St. James M. P. Church

Rev. J. Lee Marker, minister. 10 a. m. Sunday School, George Carroll, Superintendent. The lesson will be "The Slavery of Sin." Prompness and prepardness are urged. There is a place and a welcome for all. 11 a. m. Sunday will be Young People's Day at James. At ths servce the pastor will pdreach a special sermon for the benefit of our young people. Also special music.

7 p. m. A specal service buy our boys and girls. Your attention is called to a beautiful pagent which will be presented entitled "The Knight of the Holy Grail" You will enjoy this and it wll do you good. A very attractive and worshipful service has been arranged, come and enjoy it with us. The Lynch Christian Endeavor Society will visit us in a body at this meeting.

FAVORS SALARY CUT

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS TARGET OF ATTACK

Senator Withgott struck a cord of approval at the meeting of the Easton Grange last week at Easton, Talbot county, when he advocated at least a ten per cent cut in the salaries of all Government, State, and County officials. Times are tight for the farmers, he said, and somethng must be done to ease up on agricultural interests.

Senator Withgott quoted some startling figures showing the condition of things today. He showed that the state production of wheat and corn was ahead of the average for the country but also showed that while the produce of the farm was worth little or nothing compared to cost, taxes, insurance, and farm machinery are no less. A tendency toward centralization of wealth, said the Senator, is what this country must try to avoid. In 1930, the Senator said, 504 persons in this country had a greater income than the value of all wheat and cotton grown in the United States.

If something is not done for the farmer, he continued, the farms will be sold and the owners changed into the tenant class. Centralization of farm ownership in large corporations is what is to be avoided, and in order to steer clear of this something must be done for agriculture. Lower the taxes on the farm. This can be done, he said, through a state income tax or a sales tax on luxuries, or both.

The Senator also favored a year's moratorium to the farmer for the payment of his interest in the Federal Land Banks and the Joint Stock Land Banks, which lend money to farmers. The farmer, the Senator said, is just as much entitled to a postponement of his interest as those foreign governments who owe us billions of dollars. The Senator said he was opposed to cancelling foreign debts, and favored a tariff that will help the farmer and not exclude him from selling in the markets of the world.

Then there are too many Government officials said the Senator. For every 13 employees there is one Government official. Not one of these officials has taken a cut in salary as far as I know, while practically every business has. One third of these officials could be done away with and the country run just as well, said the Senator.

Subscription to the Transcript $1.50 per annum.

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,
Administrator c. t. a.

d26

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