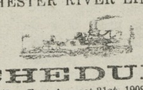
The Chestertown Transcript.

SUPPLEMENT

VOL. XLVIII—NO. 42. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1909. $1.00 PER ANNUM.

Md., Del. & Va. Ry. Co.

CHESTER RIVER LINE.



SCHEDULE.

(In effect August 31st, 1908.)

Steamer will leave Pier 7 Light St. wharf, Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, 11 A. M. weather permitting, for the following points:—Rock Hall, Queenstown, Bogles, Spaniard's Point, Cliffs, Indiantown, Ashland, Quaker Neck, Booker's, Willmer's, Rolph's, River Side, Piney Grove, Chestertown.

Returning, Steamer will leave Chestertown weather permitting Monday, Wednesday and Fr day at 8 o'clock A. M., stopping at all the above points, arriving at Baltimore about 1 o'clock P. M.

STEAMER CORSICA.

(In effect January 27th, 1909.)

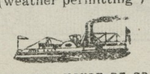
Steamer will leave Baltimore, weather permitting, Wednesdays 5 P. M., stopping at Quaker Neck, Bookers, Rolph's, Chestertown, Buckingham, Spry's, Deep Landing, Crumpton.

Returning, Steamer will leave Crumpton, weather permitting, for Baltimore, Thursday 12 noon, stopping at the above landings.

WILLARD T OMSON T. MURDOCH.
General Manager Gen. Frt. & Pass. Agt.

SPRING SCHEDULE.

(weather permitting)



PORT DEPOSIT AND HAVRE DE GRACE LINE

(In effect March 5th, 1909.)

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, steamer leaves Baltimore at 2.45 P. M. for Tolchester, Betterton, Havre de Grace and Port Deposit.

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays leave Port Deposit at 7.00 A. M., Havre de Grace 7.30 A. M., Betterton 8.45 A. M., Tolchester 10.15 A. M., except Tolchester on Saturdays.

SASSAFRAS RIVER LINE

(In effect March 4th, 1909.)

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, steamer will leave Fredericktown at 7.00 A. M., Betterton 8.15 A. M., Buck Neck 9.30 A. M., Gales 9.45 A. M., Tolchester 10.15 A. M.

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays leave Baltimore at 2.45 P. M. for the above landings. Does not stop at Buck Neck on Saturdays, but does stop at Gales.

TOLCHESTER BEACH.—Saturdays steamer Emma Giles leaves Tolchester at 9.00 A. M. and 4.30 P. M. Leaves Baltimore at 7.00 A. M. and 2.30 P. M.

TOLCHESTER COMPANY,
Pier 16 Light St., Balto.

NOW IS THE TIME TO

Paint and Paper Your House

BE sure and get the BEST WORKMEN and the BEST MATERIAL. Don't waste good money on bad material. Masury's Paints are the best on the market. We are the sole agents for this district, and are always ready to show you sample card and quote prices

We Will Paper Your Room for $3 and upwards,

and guarantee satisfaction or no pay.

IF YOU WANT YOUR PICTURES FRAMED

call and see our selections of Moulding before going elsewhere. They are the finest in town. We can be found at the old stand, opposite the M. Church.

Yours for Business,

W. L. FOWLER.

WALL PAPER

at Low Prices.

In order to make room for our Spring Stock, we have made the following reduction on wall paper:

All 20c Papers now			15c
" 15c	"	"	10c
" 10c	"	"	7c
" 8c	"	"	5c
" 6c	"	"	4c
" 5c	"	"	3c

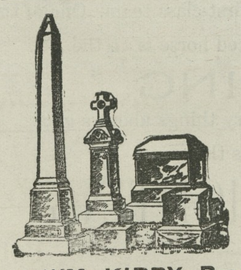
Other paper suitable for kitchen 2c per roll.

WALTER W. NEEDLES,

Paper Hanger and Painter,

—DEALER IN—

WALL PAPER, PAINTS, OILS, ETC



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M. A. TOULSON.

Economical Fire Insurance

—IN THE—

Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,

OF KENT COUNTY.

The Saving to Insurers in this Company During the Past 12 Years Has Been From 40 to 50 Per Cent.

The cost of insurance last year was about one-third of the premiums paid, the balance remaining to the credit of the policy holder.

During the last 12 years the company has returned to its policy holders where policies have been cancelled, $60,000, and at the same time has maintained its assets.

Dec. 31, 1908, it held in bonds, stock, mortgages and cash	$ 72,424.00
Premium notes	201,479 00
Total assets	$273,903.00

Applications for insurance may be made to

JAMES BRICE, Chestertown, Md.
E. S. VALLIANT & SON, Church Hill, Md.
ALDAY CLEMENTS, Crumpton, Md.
FRANKLIN H. RUTH, Galena, Md.
R. W. MOFFETT, Millington, Md.
A. M. Kenall, Fairlee, Md.
JOSEPH DOWNEY, Rock Hall, Md.

THOMAS W. ELIASON,
President.

G. B. WESTCOTT,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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"Burnt District."

All the appointments are modern and up-to-date.

Rates very reasonable.

American and European plans.

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BROWN & STUBBS,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Fruit, Vegetables, Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Woo Hides, Furs, Grain, Live Stock, Fish, Oysters Game, &c.

No. 224 South Charles St.,
BALTIMORE. MD.

REFERENCE:—Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank.

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—WITH—

STEVENS BROS.

GRAIN, FRUIT AND PRODUCE

Commission Merchants,

226 S. Charles Street, Corner Camden Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

Grain Salesmen—R. Nelson Stevens, James W. Jerome.

Fruit and Produce Salesmen—John L. Corson, Thomas Casdell, C. H. Norris, Frank Dotterwitch, Antonio Ottaviano.

All under the personal supervision of R. Nelson Stevens.

We have the best possible facilities for handling shipments of Grain, Fruits and Produce.

References:—Merchants National Bank of Baltimore and all Commercial Agencies.

Very truly yours,
STEVENS BROTHERS.

We are agents for Target Brand Scale Destroyer and Lime and Sulphur Solution.

ETIQUETTE.

An Old Fashioned Man Frees His Mind About Its Absurdities.

"Whether to eat fish with a fish knife and fork or a fork and a bit of bread, whether to serve champagne in a tumbler or a goblet—it is quite absurd to regard one of these courses as right and the other as wrong and to admire or despise a person accordingly. The average rule of etiquette has nothing to do with courtesy, with good breeding, and it is no criterion of courtesy or of good breeding."

The speaker, an old fashioned gentleman from the country, knotted the ends of his napkin more firmly about his neck.

"Smile at me, nephews and nieces," he resumed, "because I tuck my napkin under my chin. Yet why should I spoil my black broadcloth coat with turkey stains or smears of cranberry sauce? It is a rule of etiquette, you say, that the napkin may only be placed across the knee—an absurd, ephemeral rule!

"It was a rule of etiquette in France during the reign of 'Le Roi Soleil,' the great Louis XIV., that when the king visited a sick subject the king, too, must lie down in a bed, on the ground that it would never do for a subject to maintain a more informal attitude than his master during the audience. Louis XIV., visiting the Marshal de Villars after Malplaquet, lay in a bed beside the suffering soldier in that way.

"Behold the absurdities of etiquette and let me do with my napkin what I please."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

THE FOREIGN LEGION.

A Peculiar Body of Fighters In the French Army.

The French foreign legion is a heterogeneous organization. It is composed of disappointed men of every country—political refugees, military fugitives. In fact, all varieties of the world's restless citizens go to make up this wonderful mongrel fighting machine. "No questions asked" might well be the regimental motto. Each man signing his bond of service sells his soul for five years at the wage of 1 sou (about 1 cent) per day.

The officers are French, but the men hail from everywhere and nowhere. Under various names the French legion has existed since the eighteenth century and was finally constituted as at present in 1830. It consists of twelve battalions divided into two regiments, mustering a total strength of 12,000 men. Eight thousand are kept in the far east, the remainder serving in northern Africa. In the early days the regiments were divided into "national sections," men from the same country being kept together.

This resulted, however, in continual racial disputes, and each company consequently was given a cosmopolitan composition. Since its formation the officials have guarded closely against desertions, and as the legion only serves in French colonial territory where the centers are remote and transportation is difficult a successful desertion is a rare feat.—Chicago News.

A Dickens Manuscript.

H. F. Dickens, K. C., tells an interesting story concerning the original manuscript of his father's famous "Carol." The novelist presented the MS. to Thomas Milton, an old schoolfellow. In 1875 Mr. Milton sold it to Francis Harvey, a bookseller, for £50. Then it passed into the hands of George Churchill, an enthusiastic autograph collector. Mr. Churchill treasured it until 1882, when circumstances compelled him to part with it. After photographing every page of it, it was sold to Mr. Bennett, a Birmingham bookseller and curio dealer, who eventually found a purchaser, who readily signed a check for £200 for it. Finally it was bought by Stuart M. Samuel of Kensington Palace Gardens for £300, who is said to still retain the precious document.—London Tit-Bits.

A Slight Misunderstanding.

Little Helen Bentley of Los Angeles, aged five, dearly loves her grandma, who has been living with her and her parents. Recently grandma went to Seattle for a visit and caught cold on the way. When she arrived there, she wrote back to Helen's parents that she had reached Seattle, but had had a hard fight with the grip. Helen wanted to hear what grandma had to say, and the letter was read to her. Soon afterward she saw one of her neighbors and exclaimed: "Oh, Mrs. Smith, we've had a letter from grandma. She got to Seattle all right, but she had a terrible fight with her valise!"—Los Angeles Times.

What Counts In a Story.

As I heard a famous raconteur telling a story I had heard in one form or another for many years I could not but recall the statement of some one to the effect that there are but five stories extant and that all we have are merely variations from the original five. As General Taylor, who is something of a story teler himself, puts it: "The story doesn't amount to anything. It's the edition that counts."—Boston Herald.

LONG FEASTS.

One Chinese Dinner and a Couple of Eskimo Banquets.

Mr. Ward, the American envoy to China, who tried to secure an interview with the emperor, Hieng Fung, in 1859, tells how he was entertained at dinner that lasted from noon one day until 6 o'clock on the evening of the day following. The total number of courses is not given, but Ward mentions that he had to give in after partaking of 138 different dishes, "whereupon his hosts wondered greatly"—presumably at his abstemiousness.

Probably, however, the Eskimo banquets last longer than any others and the quantity of food swallowed is also proportionately greater. Ross records that seven of his party of natives once ate continuously for thirty-three hours, during which time they consumed 200 pounds of seal meat. Europeans exposed to the same climatic conditions act in much the same way. Captain Scott of the Discovery on his return from his long sledge journey over the inland ice of the antarctic continent did nothing but eat and sleep for the space of three days and nights, and even then he was still hungry.

Commander Peary and his party, returning famished from their futile dash for the pole in 1906, slaughtered a herd of seven musk oxen on Hazen island, off the extreme north of Greenland. For two days and nights thereafter they crouched inside their snow huts, eating continuously, and when they had finished the pile of bones outside was "as high as a tall man's chin."

FREAKS OF FOOD.

Queer Effects That Are a Puzzle to the Physician.

As regards drink, writes Dr. Beverly Robinson in the Medical Record, I have known a tumblerful of milk to bring on an attack of asthma with hives in an otherwise healthy child. When the milk was taken and a piece of bread eaten at the same time there was no asthma and no hives. I could explain this by saying that the bread helped break up curd and that stomachal digestion was not interfered with. But why and precisely in what manner and for what reason asthma and hives were occasioned are certainly matters largely of thought and conjecture. I have known mushrooms in good condition and on repeated occasions to cause most distressing oedema of the uvula and palate. Prior to these attacks the same individual had eaten mushrooms repeatedly with no bad or unpleasant effects at all and had thoroughly enjoyed them. I have known an individual in whom a single strawberry would give neuralgia of the teeth which lasted twelve to twenty-four hours. Again, prior to the attacks of neuralgia of the dental branches of the fifth nerve the same individual had eaten repeatedly and abundantly of strawberries without pain, ache or unpleasant symptoms of any kind. In this case it seemed as though the only plausible though not entirely satisfactory explanation was that with increasing years strawberries had become inimical to that patient.

Roused His Suspicions.

A naval officer was speaking of the extortions of innkeepers in out of the way parts of the globe.

"In Montenegro once," he said, "I asked for my bill after having slept overnight at a certain inn, and as soon as the document was handed to me I took out my purse to settle it. I did not bother to verify the various items. What would have been the use?

"But my readiness to pay amazed the landlord. He thought a moment, and then he said uneasily:

"'Will you let me have another look at that bill, sir? I think I have omitted something.'"

Willie Has Such an Active Brain.

"Was Daniel really such a wise man, mamma?" asked Willie thoughtfully.

"Yes, dear, as wise almost as Solomon, Willie."

"Well, mother, I bet Solomon would have done better than Daniel did, anyway," continued Willie.

"Why, what do you mean, my son?"

"I'll betcher Solomon would have had sense enough to charge admission when he went into the lions' den!"—Ladies' Home Journal.

Good Family.

"My daughter appears to have married very happily," remarked a lady. "Her husband has not wealth, it must be admitted, but he has family."

"Yes. I heard he was a widower with six children!" a neighbor sniffed acridly.

Signs.

"Do you believe in signs?"

"Well, I must confess that when I see a man wearing one proclaiming that he is deaf and dumb I get a little shaky."—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Other Boy's Fault.

Mother—I hear you were at the foot of the class last week, Tommy. Tommy—"Twasn't my fault. Johnny Smith, who's always at the foot, was sick at home.—Circle.

HOLY GROANING.

The Sin of Worldly Pleasure In the Seventeenth Century.

Buckle gives a graphic picture of the attitude of the kirk of Scotland to worldly pleasures during the seventeenth century. Cheerfulness, especially when it rose to laughter, was to be guarded against. Smiling might occasionally be allowed; still, being a carnal pastime, it was a sin to smile on Sunday. No husband should kiss his wife and no mother her child on the Sabbath day. Jesting was incompatible with a holy and serious life. The ministers were given much to weeping, groaning and lamentations. One, the Rev. Alexander Dunlop, was noted for his "holy groan." To engage in the frivolous art of writing poems was condemned. Men should not disport themselves with music; dancing was a "serious sin;" joyousness even at a christening was a scandal. One should speak and walk with gravity and solemnity; he should not enjoy his dinner; only the ungodly relished food. The great object of life was to be in a state of affliction. Whatever pleased the senses was to suspected. Whatever was natural was wrong. The churchmen grew sour in countenance, harsh in voice. Joy and love disappeared or were forced to hide in obscure corners.

MAN MONEY.

The Old Teutonic Law on Killing or Injuring Others.

The system of atoning for death or bodily injuries inflicted on others by paying damages is as old as the earliest Teutonic laws, praised by Tacitus. The trespasser was always required to make peace with the aggrieved family of the victim by "Wer-Geld."

"Wer" is the ancient German for man. "Geld," now, as in the days of Wotan, means money.

Damages were assessed in accordance with the rank and wealth of the injured party, and the money was paid over in the presence of the whole community, its acceptance forestalling feuds. Indeed, the recognition of Wer-Geld ("money for the man" killed) by law precluded further bloodshed or other forms of revenge.

If the slayer was not rich enough to pay the required sum, he turned over to the injured parties his sons as slaves. If his sons were not sufficient guarantee for the payment of the debt, the slayer himself had to turn bondsman, both the letter and the spirit of the law requiring that the full amount of damage inflicted be recovered by the aggrieved parties.—New York World.

Fulfilling His Agreement.

Having become tired of living in rented houses, Mr. Gwimple had bought a home of his own. Not having enough money to pay for it outright, he had made a cash payment of $1,000 and given a trust deed on the property for the remainder. One night, not long after he had taken possession of his new home, Mrs. Gwimple roused him from a deep sleep.

"Gerald," she said, "somebody is trying to get into the house!"

Mr. Gwimple crawled out of bed and started downstairs.

"What are you going to do?" she asked him.

"I'm going to let him in," he answered, half awake.

"To let him in! Who?"

"The man that holds the trust deed on this property," he mumbled. "The document I signed binds me to admit him to the premises at any hour of the day."—Youth's Companion.

Too Much For His Mind.

"My first impulses," wailed the sad eyed individual, "are invariably good. In fact, I think that I may venture without fear of undue exaggeration to say that they are very good. But I never act on them. I always act on second thoughts. This trait in my character has ruined my career, because my second thoughts are always bad. In fact, I think I may say without fear of misrepresentation that they're punk."

"Well," suggested he who was listening, "why don't you wait until third thoughts and act on them?"

Mournfully, despondently, the sad eyed individual shook his head.

"My dear sir," he groaned, "I never had three successive thoughts about anything in my life."—Exchange.

At His Own Risk.

Caller (on crutches and with a bandage over one eye)—I have come, sir, to make application for the amount due on my accident insurance policy. I fell down a long flight of stairs the other evening and sustained damages that will disable me for a month to come.

Manager of Company—Young man, I have taken the trouble to investigate your case, and I find you are not entitled to anything. It could not be called an accident. You certainly knew the young lady's father was at home.

An Old Saw Strikes a Nail.

Mr. Scrappington (musingly)—As Lincoln said, a man may fool some of the people all the time and all the people some of the time— Mrs. Scrappington (briskly)—But you can't fool me any of the time!—Puck.

LEADERS

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PRICE AND FASHION

We are alays "far ahead" in our fine attire.

Our Prices Are the Lowest

because we are satisfied with little profit.

Our clothes have a national reputation for quality.

These two points coupled to-gether mean VALUE! That's wherein the success of our tailoring business lies. That's why men who once wear our garments are sorry they didn't wear them before.

No better clothes are made; no lower prices are to be found. The fit, workmanship, style—all bear the stamp of elegance. You'll feel "yourself" when wearing a suit of these fashionable garments. Order to-day. Now is the time. Price $11.00 and up.

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B. S. SUTTON, Black's, Md.

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Old Axium---"There's" a tide in the affairs of men XXC.

WELL

Now is the time to get a winter outfit for very little money. We are closing out our all WINTER GLOTHING at temptingly Low Prices. Our former quotations were low enough. But our usual custom of getting rid of WINTER GOODS, makes this sale of unusual interest to those in need.

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Moody & Lusby,

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