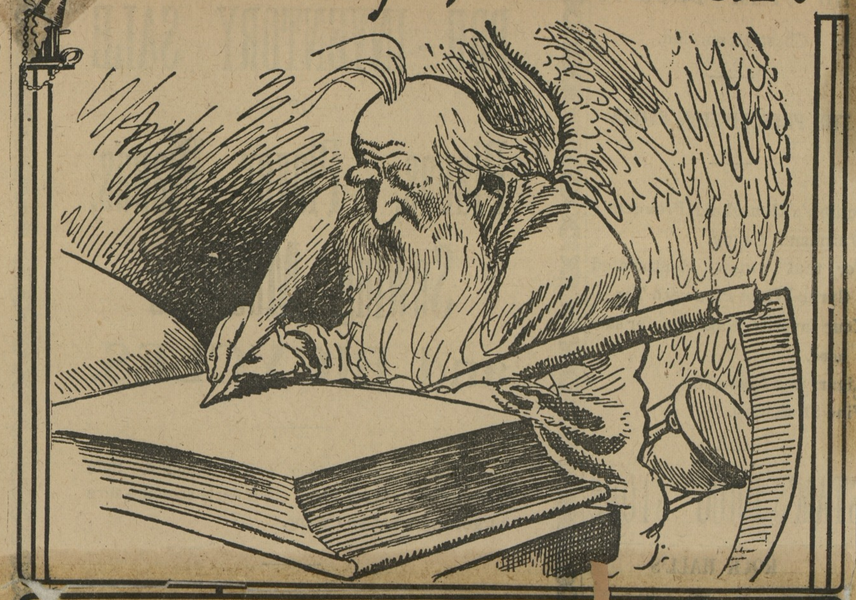
"Good-Bye, Old Year!"



GOOD-BYE, Old Year!—the fickle World
Pursues another Flame,
And Time—the ruthless, changing Time—
Will now erase your name.

And yet your younger rival with
His aspect bright and new
Is but an unread version of
The hopes we had in you.

The apple-blossoms of his Spring,
The little seeds that lie
Deep buried in the Heart of Earth,
Will live again—and die.

He, too, will give the warmth of Sun,
And days of slanting rain,
As he deals out our yearly share
Of happiness and pain.

The big round moon and silver stars
That lighted up your skies
Will shine upon as many loves
In just as many eyes.

And he will bring the fragrant June
When crimson roses nod,
And hurry through the Summertime
To flaunt the goldenrod.

The painted pathway of his Fall
Will be with clouds o'ercast,
Because his Winter footsteps reach
The Portal you have passed.

Good-bye, Old Year!—we loved you well;
We found your treasures dear,
But you have died as monarchs die—
And so—Long live the Year!

—Nan Terrell Reed, in N. Y. Times

NEW YEAR'S EVE

Customs and Their Origin; Happenings of Long Ago.

All Peoples Have Ways of Amusing Themselves on Special Occasions and at Fixed Seasons.

AN OLD philosopher, who was none the less a philosopher for his constant and close observation of men, remarked that we can best judge men's temperament and ideals by watching them at their work and at their play. A keen observer would have very little difficulty in judging Americans by their work. One such has aptly called this country "The Land of the Strenuous Life." Even our sports partake so much of this strenuosity that the medical profession is beginning to warn us of overindulgence in the more violent forms of athletics.

But all peoples have ways of amusing themselves on special occasions and at fixed seasons after a manner so well established that it has come to be regarded a kind of ritual, says the New York Herald. This has come down to us from the ages when our forebears first pushed their way out of the dry tablelands of civilization. Even the mighty power of the churches has not been able to brush aside some practices that have their roots deep in paganism.

Old Customs That Continue.

Probably after Halloween and Christmas there is no festival of the year so girt about with long-established customs as New Year's day. Among the best known of these are the auguries drawn from what was called the "Candlemas bull." In Scotland and other northern countries the term Candlemas, given to this season of the year, is supposed to have had its origin in religious ceremonies performed by candle light. The candles used were very large and highly ornamented, and were brought in at the midnight hour to the assembled guests, who, since the falling of dusk, had been drinking freely of the wassail bowl. Then, in procession, they marched out into the night, and to their imaginations the passing clouds assumed the shape of a bull. From the rise and fall and general motions of these clouds the seer foretold good or bad weather. Sometimes, too, auguries for the future were gathered from the state of the atmosphere on New Year's Eve, and also from the force and character of the wind.

In the imagination of most primitive peoples, especially those of the North, who were forced to battle against the elements of nature for life and sustenance, the eves of great feasts were considered occasions when the spirits of good and evil were in deadly conflict. The moment of midnight on New Year's Eve was always considered a time of special activity for the spirits of evil. In order to overcome them holler and more powerful influences had to be invoked. The evil spirits, or genii, as can be gathered from the Icelandic and Anglo-Saxon folklore, and even from words in their dialect, could be overcome by an appeal to the good genii, the hoghmen, or hilimen.

Probably imported from Italy was the superstition that on New Year's Eve the "evil eye" was all the more malignant. Then, too, there was a widespread practice of the "setting of mete or drynke by nights on the benche to fede Allholde or Goblyn." In some of the dialogues of the famous medieval morality play, "Dives and Pauper," we find mention of this and many other New Year's customs intended to counteract the activities of the forces of evil.

Christmas Cheer Continued.

Perhaps what contributed most to this general fear of sinister influences was the deep drinking among the people, which continued almost uninterruptedly from Christmas until New Year's day. Up to the Ninth century, except in the Syrian and Coptic churches, New Year's was not celebrated as a special feast day, but was looked upon as merely the octave of Christmas. Therefore the Christmas cheer was continued throughout the entire octave without abatement. It flickered up for the last time on New Year's day, as is clear from the one hundred and ninety-eighth sermon of Augustine, bishop of Hippe.

In England on New Year's Eve the young women went about carrying the "wassail bowl" and singing from door to door certain verses—a custom which had much in common with the hogmanay practice in Scotland. Het pint, the strange brew which in that country was carried about in the streets at midnight, was composed of ale, spirits, sugar, nutmeg or cinnamon. It was a powerful potion, the effects of which were almost immediately evident. Ritson in a collection of ancient songs gives us a few sung to the quaffings of this "prince of liquors, old or new." One such is:

A jolly wassel bowl,
A wassel of good ale,
Well fare the butler's soul
That setteth this to sale;
Out jolly wassel!

Notwithstanding the opposition which it has met since the year 1811, when many abuses were discovered in the practice, the custom of hurrying first across the threshold of his sweetheart has been practiced by many a young lad in Anglo-Saxon countries. The young lady listened attentively from the time the midnight bells ceased to ring to catch the first footfall on the floor.

The welfare of the family, particularly the fairer portion of it, was supposed to depend upon the character of the first comer after the midnight hour had sounded. Great care was taken to exclude all improper persons, especially as the midnight intruder enjoyed the privilege of imprinting a "hearty kiss" on the lips of the expectant lassie.

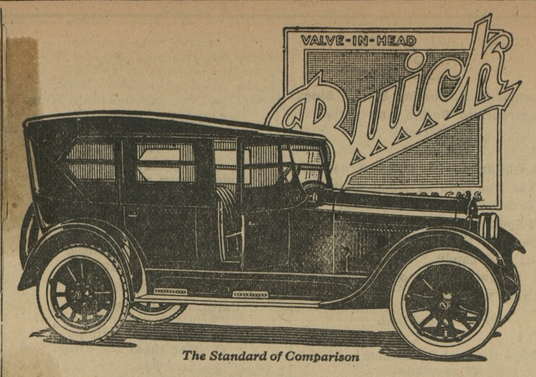
Bestowing Gifts.

The custom of bestowing gifts has become so inextricably linked with the New Year's celebrations in Paris that New Year's day is still called the Jour d'Estrennes. This custom seems to have had its rise in the conduct of the nobles of the late Middle ages, who were in the habit of bestowing gifts upon their sovereign. Naturally the ruler, not wishing to remain under obligations to them, returned the gift in a princely fashion. In England, however, especially in the time of Queen Elizabeth, this custom became so burdensome that it occasioned general protest among the nobles. "Good Queen Bess" was not slow to indicate just what kind of gifts she expected, or rather exacted. She let it be known also what consequences would follow the withholding of the jewels and the silks which she looked for at the hands of her subjects. She was so niggardly in her own gifts that we can understand how the custom fell into disuse and in the time of George IV was abandoned.

The giving of gifts was also very common among the people. On Christmas, and often on St. Stephen's day, employers, parents and masters presented Christmas boxes to their dependents. It was a form of Christmas charity. On New Year's day, however, gifts were exchanged between friends and acquaintances as a sign of good will. This custom, perhaps, had its origin in the box which was taken aboard every vessel that sailed out of port during the octave of Christmas and which was not to be opened until the return of the vessel. Contributions were to be dropped into this box, large or small, according as the day had been propitious or otherwise. The person to whom the contents of the box were given was supposed to have a mass said for the mariners who had made the gift. Hence the name of "Christmas boxes," which were given up to and including New Year's day. Each one of these days became known as "boxing day."

JANUARY FIRST DRAWS NEAR.

The light and airy manner
He had some weeks ago
Has passed from him completely.
His heart is filled with woe,
For that day is approaching
He great dreads to see,
When Friend Wife will remind him
Of promises that he
Has made—those resolutions
That will be hard to keep,
Requiring such an effort,
'Twould make an angel weep.



The Standard of Comparison

Driving Comfort in Winter

The Buick "Model 45" Six Cylinder—$1195

As complete as has been the development of the enclosed car, Buick designers have not neglected to improve the open type of car, building into it a measure of comfort, convenience and weather protection surpassed only by the more expensive closed vehicle.

Protection against wind and snow is assured by the snug-fitting storm curtains that open with the doors. The Buick design of storm curtains with a special weather strip provides a coziness, comparable to that of any closed car, while windshield wiper and tight fitting windshield, adjustable from within, make driving safe and comfortable.

Added to this, and equally important in winter driving, is the splendid performance that a Buick car always produces—its constant and surplus power—its roadability and perfect balance and its unquestioned dependability.

For cold weather driving there is no superior to the Buick open cars.

The Buick Line for 1923 Comprises Fourteen Models:

Fours—23-34, $865; 23-35, $885; 23-36, $1175; 23-37, $1395; 23-38, $1325. Sixes—23-44, $1175; 23-45, $1195; 23-41, $1935; 23-47, $1985; 23-48, $1895; 23-49, $1435; 23-50, $2195; 23-54, $1625; 23-55, $1675. Prices f. o. b. Buick factories. Ask about the G. M. A. C. Purchase Plan, which provides for Deferred Payments.

D-15-22-NP

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When better automobiles are built, Buick will build them

The Noland-Bennett-Russell Motor Co.

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

T. H. M. BRAMBLE

FAIRLEE, MD.

Our Stock of Dry Goods is Complete

and we are prepared to take care of your needs for fall and winter. Ladies', Men's and Children's Winter Underwear.

MEN'S AND BOYS' PANTS

Men's Sweet Orr Corduroy Suits.....$14.50
Boys' " " Suits.....$6.50

Lion Brand, Wyeneburg and Endicott Johnson Shoes for men and boys. A lot of Ladies' and Children's Shoes at very low price—closing out.

Goodrich Rubber Goods in Boots, Felts and Ladies' and Men's Rubbers, Ball Band Boots and Rubbers.

Men's Kaki Rain Coats, heavy, $5. Enamel Beds, Springs and Mattresses, Bed Blankets and Quilts, all grades.

TIRES AND TUBES.

30x3½ Nonskid Tire, guaranteed 6000 miles, $7.50. 32x3½ Nonskid Tire, guaranteed 6000 miles, $15. 30x3½ Tubes, $1.50.

A FEW SPECIALS IN GROCERIES

Kellogg's Corn Flakes..3 for 25c	Walter Baker's Coco.....20c
Sea Gull Yeast Powder-.7 for 25c	Very Best Cheese.....28c
Can Pork and Beans....3 for 25c	Kenny's Best Tea, ½ lb.....25c
All Toboccos .....3 for 25c	Country Lard, lb.....15c
Bee Brand Vanilla Extct 2 for 25c	Best Flour, 98 lbs.....$3.0

Will pay highest prices for Eggs and Chickens in trade.

A Bigger and Better Xmas to Offer Your This Year.

An Entire New Line,

CONSISTING OF

TABLE AND PIANO SCARFS, SHANTING AND VELOUR OVERDRAPES

HAND-TINTED PHOTOGRAPHS BY "WALLER"

The largest assortment of Pictures in years. Come early and get the pick.

The latest models in Hoosier Kitchen Cabinets, ranging in price from $45 to $65. Don't forget the one you promised your wife or mother. Let her prepare your Xmas dinner on one.

Beautiful Cedar Chests, ranging in price from $15 to $26.

A new fresh stock of Fibre Rockers, in attractive designs.

Mirrors, Bathroom Fixtures, Tabourettes, Costumers, Suit Cases, Traveling Bags and Carpet Sweepers.

ANY OF THE ABOVE WOULD MAKE A USEFUL AND APPRECIATED GIFT. LET'S MAKE IT A USEFUL XMAS.

JOHN BARTLEY

CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND.

SACHS' SHOE STORE

How would you like to put on a pair of new shoes and say "My, they feel good; just like old shoes."

That's just what our customers say about our shoes; they wear satisfactorily and hold their shape until the very end.

Special care taken in fitting children's feet.

Once our customer, you'll always come back.

WE WISH YOU A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

SACHS' SERVICE SHOE STORE

PROGRESSIVE PROSPERITY

By CHRISTOPHER G. HAZARD

(©, 1922, Western Newspaper Union.)

AS WE look into the immediate future and greet a New Year there is one figure that we want to see upon the field of history, the figure of prosperity. It may be that we think that we do see it while we are really gazing upon a mirage. Hope always tells a flattering tale and is ready to be the father of thoughts. Imagination is akin to faith, but requires no real basis. If our optimistic outlook is warranted it is so because we can believe in a prosperity that is to be real because it will be the product and the possession of us all.

¶Civilization is the sum of co-operative intelligence. All the capital in the world could not mine coal without miners, and all the miners in the world could not do it without capital. Idle wealth has proved no more than accumulated uselessness in eastern countries; men have starved to death in the midst of vast but unappreciated natural resources. While the employment of money and the wise direction of labor have given to the West its immense advantages of social and economic riches and well being.

¶Russia is perishing under the incubus of a stagnant communism that takes away the incentives of progress, banishes leadership, lives upon past accumulations while they last, and starves afterwards. The interchange of abilities is cut off, the social circulation of necessary differences in people is arrested, the rewards of a genius for affairs are withheld, production is ended and prosperity lynched. It is like a vast body wherein there is no circulation of social life blood.

¶America has thriven and must thrive upon the largest encouragement of individualism that a true collectivism admits of. When the crew cannot navigate the ship there is no advantage in killing the captain. It isn't necessary to have tyranny in order to have a captain, but society and business must have leaders and governors, and there cannot be two captains on any ship.

¶After all, men hardly expect to pass for more than they are worth. The real kick in our democracy is against false differences. Ours is the land of a fair chance. It is the home of opportunity. No crust keeps merit down. In an interchange of values every one here has had and must have a chance to make the most of himself.

¶In doing this he will need and use his fellows. No one ever succeeded yet in being great or prosperous as a hermit. We climb up upon each other. It takes us all to make and to keep civilization. A man owes himself and his fortune to society in a very large degree. Are we not all members of a great and wealthy body politic, wherein no one can live to himself or die without loss to the rest?

¶Let a dozen men, each man owing his neighbor five dollars, sit in a circle. Let one of these take a five-dollar bill from his pocket and pay his debt to the man next to him. Let this man pay his neighbor and the next man pay his until the bill shall have gone round the circle and returned to the man who started it on its round. This man may return the bill to his pocket with the happy consciousness that he has paid his debt and also received what was due him, and that every other man in the group has the same satisfaction. But if the first man had not started the bill going there would have been no such results. He would then have illustrated Russia, instead of America.

¶The secret of civilization is the circulation of ability. It is the secret of prosperity. Let every man circulate his worth to society, so shall there be a true communism, also a true capitalism. There is a conundrum which asks why one should prefer a dollar bill to a gold dollar. The answer is, "Because, when you put it into your pocket you double it, and when you take it out you find it in creases." Prosperity progresses as we pass on what we are and have.

A TIMELY RESOLUTION

"Ralph," said his father, "what good resolutions are you going to make for the new year?"

"I'm not going to fight with Frank Ross any more," replied Ralph.

"I'm glad to hear that, my boy," said his father; "but why did you make that resolution?"

"'Cause," was the answer, "I always get licked."

COMES AND GOES

The record shows that the old year goes out and the new year comes in regardless of who is looking, so you might as well get your usual sleep.



In office at Chestertown every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday; other days by appointment.

JULIAN T. POWER

OPTOMETRIST,
Phone 166R Chestertown, Md

ORDER OF PUBLICATION

Hope H. Barroll, Morris K. Barroll, John W. Barroll, Solicitors for Plaintiff.

Elizabeth Gray, Widow of Henry J. Gray,

vs.

Lottie B. Spry, Wm. L. Spry, her husband, Blanche D. Jarman, Elmer S. Jarman, her husband, Hattie Merchant, Wm. Merchant, her husband, Clarence E. Gray, Mary Gray, his wife, Violet Carrow and Raymond Carrow, her husband.

No. 2205 Chancery.

In the Circuit Court for Kent County In Equity.

The object of the Bill filed in the above entitled case is to procure a decree for the sale of the Real Estate of the late Henry J. Gray and divide the proceeds therefrom to those legally entitled thereto.

The Bill states:

1. That the late Henry J. Gray died near Galena, in the First Election District of Kent County, Maryland, in the month of October, 1922; and at the time of his death was possessed of certain large and valuable real estate. The said Henry J. Gray left a last Will and Testament, which has been duly admitted to probate in the Orphans Court for Kent County, Maryland, a duly certified copy of which, duly signed, is filed with this Bill of Complaint and prayed to be taken as a part hereof precisely as if the same were fully recited herein at length and marked "Plaintiff's Exhibit No. 1."

2. And your Oratrix shows that Henry J. Gray left surviving a widow, your Oratrix, Elizabeth Gray, three daughters, Lottie B. Spry, Blanche D. Jarman and Hattie Merchant, all of whom are named above and are made parties defendants in this suit; a son, Clarence E. Gray, and a grand-daughter, Violet Carrow, who are also made defendants in this suit.

3. And your Oratrix further shows that she has renounced all her rights of every kind, character and description to which she may be entitled under the terms of the Will of her late husband, Henry J. Gray; that she declines to accept the terms and gifts under and by virtue of the said Will in lieu of her statutory rights which entitle her to her dower interest in the real and personal estate of the said Henry J. Gray and she claims title to the share to which, under the laws of the State of Maryland, she is entitled in and to the real and personal estate of the said Henry J. Gray.

4. Your Oratrix being entitled to an interest in the estate of her late husband, Henry J. Gray, wishes the real estate sold and such sum or sums of money which may be due to her and to which she may be entitled under the laws of the State of Maryland paid over to her and the balance distributed in accordance with the decree of this Honorable Court; and she shows that she is in good health and that she is about 80 years of age; that it is for her interest and advantage not to accept $200 annually and she wishes paid to her such sum of money in lieu of said annuity; she is advised in order that this may be done that it is necessary to apply to this Honorable Court and ask for a decree for the sale of the real estate, she is without remedy unless your Honors appoint a Trustee to sell the same and divide the proceeds.

It is thereupon, this 28th day of November, 1922, ordered by the Circuit Court for Kent County, in Equity, that the Plaintiff, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in said Kent County once in each of four successive weeks before the 1st day of January next, giving notice to the said William Merchant, Hattie Merchant, William L. Spry, Lottie B. Spry, Clarence E. Gray and Violet Carrow, non-resident defendants, warning them to appear in this Court in person, or by Solicitor, on or before the 17th day of January next, to show cause, if any they have, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayer.

ROBERT R. AYRES, Clerk.

True Copy, Test:
ROBERT R. AYRES, Clerk.

d3-5t.

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Shoe Shop

Having opened an up-to-date Electric Shoe Repairing Shop in Chestertown, where I am prepared to serve the public with the BEST in Shoe Repairing at the LOWEST OF PRICES.

I am here to please the public. Give me a trial—you be the judge.

The following prices effective at once:

Men's Half Soles, sewed.....$1.10
Men's Half Soles, nailed.....$1.00
Ladies' Half Soles, sewed.....$1.00
Ladies' Half Soles, nailed.....85c
Ladies' Rubber Heels.....40c
Men's Rubber Heels.....45c

ALL SOLES ARE SEWED ON BY HAND.

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503 High Street,
Chestertown, Maryland.

WILLIAM A. BURK

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Work sent to Burk's Shoe Repair Shop, Chestertown, will be returned to you at Burk's expense. Hand and electric work.

Burk Gives tickets for Rogers Silverware.

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DON'T LOSE

Your Wheat or Hay by Fire or Lightning

INSURE IT WITH

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CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

The Transcript $1.50.

WINDOW GLASS

Big Stock, over one hundred sizes. Can fit you in almost any size you want.

Single and Double Thick.

Also dimmer head lights and wind shields for autos cut to fit.

Also paint for small engines.

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a19-tf. Chestertown, Md.

—The Transcript, $1.50 per year, in PER YEAR.

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