Transcript Supplement

CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1923

Nominations by Certificate.

In accordance with the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland of 1912, the following persons have fully complied with the law by filing certificates for nomination with the Supervisors of Elections, and there being no opposition before us to these candidates, and no contesting candidates for the offices for which they desire to be nominated, it will not be necessary to vote for them in the Primary Election, and a certificate of nominatoin will be issued to them according to law, certified as the candidates of the Democratic Party :

FOR GOVERNOR

ALBERT C. RITCHIE,
OF ANNAPOLIS.

FOR COMPTROLLER

WILLIAM S. GORDY, JR.,
OF WICOMICO COUNTY.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL

THOMAS H. ROBINSON,
OF HARFORD COUNTY.

FOR CLERK OF COURT OF APPEALS

JAMES A. YOUNG,
OF CUMBERLAND.

FOR STATE'S ATTORNEY

S. SCOTT BECK.

FOR JUDGES OF ORPHAN'S COURT

EDWARD A. SCOTT.
J. HENRY THOMPSON.
WM. K. HUDSON.

BY ORDER

C. FRANK CROW, President;
J. HYDIE THOMPSON,
THOMAS W. TREW,
Supervisors of Elections for Kent County, Md.

C. J. Reiche, Clerk.

Nominations by Certificate.

In accordance with the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland of 1912, the following persons have fully complied with the law by filing certificates for nomination with the Supervisors of Elections, and there being no opposition before us to these candidates, and no contesting candidates for the offices for which they desire to be nominated, it will not be necessary to vote for them in the Primary Election, and a certificate of nomination will be issued to them according to law, certified as the candidates of the Republican Party :

FOR GOVERNOR

ALEXANDER ARMSTRONG,
OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL

WM. CALDWELL COLEMAN,
OF BALTIMORE COUNTY.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

ROBERT R. HILL,
A. PARKS RASIN,
CHARLES H. HUTCHINS.

DELEGATES TO STATE CONVENTION

JOHN N. BENNETT,
JOSEPH R. LAMBERT,
JOHN W. BROADWAY.

FORBIDDING THE SALE OF OR GIVING AWAY LIQUOR ON ELECTION DAY.

For the information of all persons concerned, the following Act of the Legislature, passed March 24th, 1895, is published:

AN ACT

Prohibiting the sale of Spirituous or Fermented Liquors in the counties or the State on the day of Election.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall not be lawful for the keeper of any hotel, tavern, store, drinking establishment, or any other place where liquor is sold, or any person or persons, directly or indirectly, to sell, barter, give or dispose of any spirituous or fermented liquors, ale or beer, or intoxicating drinks of any kind, on the day of election hereinafter to be held in the several counties of the State.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be liable to indictment by the Grand Jury of the county where such offense is committed, and shall, upon conviction before any judge of any of the Circuit Courts of this State, be fined a sum not less than fifty dollars for each and every offence; one half the fine is paid the informer and the other half to the County Commissioners for the use of the public roads.

Article 33 of the Code of Public General Laws, as amended by the Acts of 1900 and 1901, says:

"Whoever, during the hours of registration or revision of registration, or during the hours of election or canvas of votes, or of making returns thereof in any precinct, shall bring, take, order or send into, shall or attempt to bring or take or send into, any place of registration or election any distilled or spirituous liquors, wine, ale or beer, or shall at any time or place drink or partake of such liquor, shall upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than $100

J. THOS. HADAWAY, Sheriff.

CONCEALED WEAPONS ON ELECTION DAY

The following Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January session of 1874 and approved April 6, 1874, is published for the information of the public:

AN ACT

To prevent carrying of guns, pistols, dirks, dirk-knives, razors, billies, or bludgeons by any person in Kent. Queen Anne's or Montgomery counties on the day of election in said counties:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this Act it shall not be lawful for any person in Kent, Queen Anne's and Montgomery counties to carry on the day of election, secretly or otherwise, and gun, pistol dirk, dirk-knife, razor, billy, or bludgeon, and any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof before any Justice of the Peace, in either of said counties, shall be fined not less than five nor more than twenty dollars, and on refusal to pay said fine shall be committed by said Justice of the Peace to the jail of the county until the same is paid.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That any fines collected under this Act shall be paid by the officers collecting the same to the School Commissioners of the county where offense shall have been committed for school purposes.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That the constable of either of said counties or the sheriff thereof, who shall refuse to arrest any person violating any provision of this Act, upon information of said offense, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before the Circuit Court of the county shall be fined not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars and forthwith discharged from

J. THOS. HADAWAY, Sheriff.

BETTING ON ELECTIONS

The attention of all persons is particularly called to the following sections of 36 Code of Public Laws of Maryland:

Section 45. No person shall make any bet or wager on the result of any election to take place in this State.

Sec.48. Any person offending against the last preceding section shall be liable to indictment by the Circuit Court if the offense be committed in any county, or in the Criminal Court of Baltimore, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, to be paid to the State for School Fund.

Sec. 48. Any deposit of money in any part of the State as a wager or bet upon elections in this State or elsewhere shall be forfeited and paid over to the County Commissioners of the county where deposited for the use of the county, and if deposited in the city of Baltimore, to the Mayor and City Council.

J. THOS. HADAWAY, Sheriff.

Notice to Shippers

The County Commissioners for Kent County, by virtue of an Act of The General Assembly of Maryland, Chapter 487, passed at its session of 1880, hereby give notice that a uniform charge of one-quarter of a cent per basket will be made for each basket of tomatoes shipped from or over the County Wharves, season of 1923.

Thre will be no charge upon shipments of wheat, corn or other grains this season.

The County Wharves have been put in usable condition at considerable expense and the Commissioners feel that a small part of the cost should be borne by the traffic.

Kent County.

Subscription to the Transcript $1.50 per annum.

ODD IDEAS CONCERNING RATS

Belief That the Rodents Could Not Live in Certain Parts of Scotland —Witchcraft Symbols.

Many curious beliefs formerly prevailed in Scotland concerning the rat. One of the most common of these was that there were certain districts where rats could not live, and could not even be introduced. The old Scottish historian Hector Boece states that there were no rats to be found in his day in Buchan, while a later author, Sir Robert Gordon, made a similar statement regarding Sutherlandshire. He says, "If they come thither in ships from other parts, they die presently, how soon they do smell the air of that country." At the same time, according to a correspondent of the Sportsman, he asserts that rats abounded in the neighboring county of Caithness. Even so late as 1794 the belief prevailed. The writer of the articles on Morven and Roseneath in "The Statistical Account of Scotland," states that attempts were made to introduce the rat into these parishes, but without success. With regard to Roseneath, he says: "From a prevailing opinion that the soil of this parish is hostile to that animal, some years ago a West Indian planter actually carried out to Jamaica several casks of Roseneath earth, with a view to kill the rats that were destroying his sugar-canes. It is said this had not the desired effect, so we lost a valuable export." During the period of the witch mania rats were looked upon as the symbols of witchcraft. That they could be exterminated by a course of rhyming was a belief common to both Scotland and Ireland, though more popular in the latter country than the former.

AIDED THE DEPUTY SHERIFF

Humorous Incident in Which "Gunman" Figured Prominently in Early Days of the West.

In his "When the West Was Young," Frederick R. Bechdoll tells of the meeting in Cochise county, Arizona, between young Breckenridge, a sheriff's deputy, and Curly Bill, a gunman with a price on his head. The young deputy had been sent out to collect taxes in a rough region and he would admire to have Bill ride along to help him take care of the roll. We read:

"Curly Bill was a great deal slower at thinking than he was at drawing his gun, and there was much food for thought in that bold proposition.

"He gazed at young Breckenridge for some moments in silence. Gradually his lips relaxed. Smiling, he turned and addressed the occupants of the room.

"'Boys,' he cried, 'line up.'

"And when the line was formed before the bar he waved his hand.

"'This here's the deputy sheriff, come to collect the taxes in our end of the county; and I aim to help him do the job up right.'"

Here seems to be one of the reasons why they speak of "rare old days" in the American occident.

Perfect Platonic Friendship.

The friendship between the great artist, Michelangelo, and the Roman noblewoman, Vittoria Colonna, is one of the world's most illustrious examples of platonic friendship, says Oliver Barton in the Mentor Magazine. When they first met, Vittoria Colonna was forty-six and Michelangelo sixty. She became the greatest influence in the life of the fiery genius. They were accustomed to meet outside of the church of San Silviestro, and discuss painting and life. The gist of these dialogues was set down by another artist and later published as Michelangelo's "Dialogues on Painting."

After withdrawing to the cloister the Marquessa Colonna continued to communicate with the master. A book of her sonnets was always with him. She died in 1547, but until his death he remained as devoted to her memory as he had been to her in life.

Indian Legend of Rattlesnake.

A Texan reports killing a rattlesnake in west Texas that measured eight feet and had 24 rattles and a button. But in the winter of 1868-69, when the Kansas volunteer regiment joined General Sheridan's command, the roving soldiers discovered, in Wichita mountains, a den of rattlesnakes which tops the record.

After the soldiers had taken their souvenirs and had thrown a number of the reptiles into the creek and brush, 158 were counted. Several, without their heads and tails, measured eight feet and were six inches in diameter. The sum total was estimated at 200.

As usual, the Indians claimed that the den was a "medicine" den. An aged Arapahoe chief had entered it, to die, and had turned into a monster diamond-back, the father of all the snakes in that country.

English Clay Pits.

Golders Green in London derives its name, it is said, from the fact that "gaulters," or clayworkers, could obtain good material for wattle daubing. There are numerous instances where the word "golden," or "golten," is used in connection with clay working. A "Golten Way" in Suffolk led to some clay deposits of excellent quality for building purposes. The name is akin, therefore, to the "clay pits" between Ealing and Brentford, where the medieval builders in West Middlesex obtained building material. These pits were subsequently used as burial pits in the Great plague.

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TALKS to MOTHERS about THEIR BABIES

By DR. J. H. MASON KNOX, JR.,
Chief, Bureau of Child Hygiene, Maryland State Department of Health.

A FOREWORD

Reprinted by permission of the Baltimore Sun.

IN THIS series of talks to mothers it is proposed in the simplest informal way to go over some of the important matters that concern the health of herself and her children, and to point out obvious precautions which should be taken to make this wonderful relationship of mother and child as safe as possible for each.

MEDICAL SUPERVISION

IT IS now generally agreed that adequate care of the baby must begin nine months before it is born—that is, it must start with proper care of the prospective mother. If this is true, the following natural query must be answered:

What shall be the first duty when the coming of the baby is expected?

Unquestionably the answer should be—consult an experienced physician.

We must realize that this business of being a mother is a serious one at best. One in which two lives are at stake, and surely, it is only right for the husband to provide for his wife, and if necessary, for the community to provide for every woman the best available care at this critical period.

THERE are many needless worries and fears the inexperienced woman has at this time which her physician may quiet. She should look to him for advice and not to the thoughtless gossip of any irresponsible neighbor or relative. More important still, the physician will give the waiting mother a careful physical examination.

Neither mother nor baby can be given satisfactory care unless the physician knows the physical condition of the mother, whether her heart, kidneys and lungs are sound, and she is otherwise well. It is just as necessary to find out whether there is any deformity which may interfere with the spontaneous birth of the baby.

These and similar facts should be ascertained early, so that the proper lines of treatment can be started. The doctor, too, will help to settle the expected date of the confinement.

AN IMPORTANT aid to the physician is the public health nurse. This is especially true in rural communities, where the doctors may not have time to give each patient the minute detailed advice she craves. In these cases the public health nurse is invaluable. As woman to woman she is the waiting mother's friend in need. She allays her useless fears, but recognizes signs and symptoms of danger and calls the doctor in time to avoid trouble. When he comes she is his trusted assistant. This kind of nurse is much too rare in our country districts, but their number is rapidly increasing to the great benefit of the health of the rural home.

Besides the physician, no person can do as much to help the young mother safely through the waiting period as the public health nurse. It often happens that she first knows the mother's secret and can help her to secure a competent physician and make necessary arrangements for the comfort of the baby.

THERE are certain symptoms which often occur early in the period which sometimes alarm the mother and which should be mentioned. Perhaps the most distressing, although not dangerous one, is nausea and vomiting, known as morning sickness, which more than half the women in this condition have. It is particularly troublesome upon rising in the morning. It may sometimes be relieved by taking a little dry food before rising, such as toast or crackers swallowed without liquid. Many women are relieved by eating several small meals a day instead of three large ones. It is wise to do all one can to ward off the first attack, as the tendency to nausea is easily established. It is wise to keep the mind upon other matters, as brooding upon the discomfort exaggerates the trouble. Out-of-door life and normal interests will help. If the symptom becomes worse in spite of this suggestion, a physician should be consulted.

THE doctor will determine in each case how often he would like to see his patient. He usually will have a report from her each month during the early months, and oftener toward the end of the waiting period.

TALKS to MOTHERS about THEIR BABIES

By DR. J. H. MASON KNOX, JR.,
Chief, Bureau of Child Hygiene, Maryland State Department of Health.

CHILDBED FEVER OR PUERPERAL INFECTION.

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THIS is a terrible scourge and dreaded with good reasons by expectant mothers before the days of expert and clean obstetrics. It is fearful to think of the lives that have been lost from this cause, through ignorance. Now, when the mother is in good hands the danger is almost gone.

Infection during the period of confinement is nearly always induced from without, and is due to lack of care on the part of physician, midwife, nurse or the patient herself. The prevention of this infection lies in the scrupulous care that should be taken by everyone who is concerned in any way in the attendance upon the woman at childbirth to allow nothing that is not absolutely clean to touch her.

This is a wholly preventive disease, since its causes and the measures necessary to avoid it are well known, and all women at this time or their families have the right to insist upon its prevention. This is an important reason for advising the mother to secure the services of a physician and nurse whose technique is above reproach.

If the women of Maryland cannot command service of this kind, it is the duty of the community, or the State through public health nurses, the obstetrical service of hospitals, and the medical profession generally, to provide it for its women.

Subscription to the Transcript $150

AIR DICTIONARY MADE PUBLIC

Rules That Flyers Should Have at Their Finger Tips While Navigating the Upper Regions.

A standard dictionary of the air language under the title of "Nomenclature for Aeronautics" has just been published by the national advisory committee for aeronautics in Washington.

Among some of the new terms prescribed by the committee are the following:

"Airway," an aerial highway between three or more cities, marked and equipped with fields and radio stations.

"Airport," a terminal of an airway, with tracts of water and land for alighting, shops and hangars.

"Amphibian," an airplane designed to rise from and alight on either land or water.

Most motorcar operators will expect that "gassing" means filling the fuel tanks of an aircraft, but it applies to replenishing the envelopes or containing bags, lighter-than-air craft with fresh lifting gas such as hydrogen or helium, to compensate for leakage. The filling of an empty balloon with gas is known as "inflation."

Gender has practically been eliminated from terms used in flying. A "pilot" today is either a man or woman operator of an aircraft. The term applies to both heavier and lighter-than-air operations. The old terms "aviator" and "aeronaut" are discarded. "Aviatrix" was never approved of officially.

FIND IT HARD TO BE QUIET

According to Critic, the Ordinary American Knows Little About Sitting at His Ease.

The ability to sit quiet is not too common among Americans. For some reason many people find it easier to talk if they pluck at the upholstered arm of the chair in which they sit, or twist a corner of the sofa cushion, or swing one foot in listless motion, or play with a pencil or a paper cutter or some other object. Fidgeting is a disagreeable habit; the other person finds his attention becoming more and more fixed upon the repetition of meaningless mechanical movements and more and more distracted from other matters.

Because fidgeting raises in this way a barrier to easy social intercourse, it handicaps the person who fidgets. Moreover, it expresses lack of poise and self-control. Restfulness is of the essence of dignity. The person who has not trained himself to sit and talk without any undue nervous movements of the fingers and feet has not really achieved complete mastery over his fingers and feet. A good rule to observe with regard to those members is to use them when they ought to be used and at all other times to insist upon their being quiet.—Youth's Companion.

"Biggest Air Post."

Le Bourget, near Paris, is now dignified with the title of largest and most important airport in the world. No less than 4,812 passenger and freight airplanes were used in the various services during 1922.

In 1920 the number of passengers carried was 10,215; in 1922 the number had almost doubled—19,974. An average of 65 passengers daily took their places in air expresses for destinations all over Europe. A total of 463 tons of express were carried in 1922—an augmentation of 385 per cent over 1920. Compared with 1919, when the port was opened, the increase is of 2,200 per cent. Postal packets augmented to the extent of 143 per cent during the year.

Lines from Paris go to London, Tours, Amsterdam, Brussels, Berlin, Strasbourg, Prague, Warsaw, Vienna, Budapest, Morocco, Spain, Nice, Bucharest, Trieste, Sofia, and new fast expresses will start soon for Constantinople. The trip will take two days.

Lauds American Colleagues.

"America is ahead of Europe in brain and nerve surgery and the American surgeons work with remarkable skill and precision." Thus speaks Einar Key, head physician of the Mario hospital in Stockholm, and one of Sweden's best known surgeons, upon returning from a three months' trip to the United States, where he had visited leading hospitals and observed the work of the most eminent surgeons.

While in America Doctor Key lectured at a medical congress arranged by the American College of Surgeons in Boston. He visited large clinics in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Cleveland, Baltimore, Syracuse and other places. He declares that American hospitals have better laboratory facilities than those in Europe, while he finds the Swedish hospitals, as a rule are brighter and more cheerful than those of America.

The Church Cow.

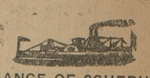
A Presbyterian church in North Carolina has just bought a cow! The church carries on a large work in the "poor section" of the town, where many children need pure, fresh milk, but are not able to secure it. The church hires out the cow to poor families with small children at very reasonable rates. The cow gives about four gallons a day, which is sufficient for seven families. These families usually have enough small boys to herd the cow on the public commons and to see that each family gets its share. The experiment is so successfuul that the money secured for the hire of the cow is being laid aside for the purchase of another cow.—London Post.

MONEY TO LOAN

IN SUMS TO SUIT ON GOOD REAL ESTATE.

JOHN D. URIE, Atty,
tf. Chestertown, Md.

Tolchester Company



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE
(Weather Permitting)
SASSAFRAS RIVER LINE
(In Effect 2.45 p. m. Sept. 4, 1923)

Mondays and Wednesdays steamer will leave Fredericktown at 6.30 a. m., Betterton 7.45 a. m,, Worton Manor 8.45 a. m., Tolchester 9.45 a. m.

Tuesdays and Saturdays, steamer will leave Baltimore at 2.45 p. m. for all the above landings. (Does not stop at Tolchester on Saturdays.)

PORT DEPOSIT AND HAVRE DE GRACE LINE
(In Effect 2.45 p. m. September 5. 1923. Express Service.)

Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays, steamer will leave Port Deposit at 6.30 a. m., Havre de Grace at 7.00 a. m., Betterton 8.15 a. m., Tolchester (except Saturdays) 9.45 a. m.

Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, steamer will leave Baltimore at 2.45 p. m. for Tolchester, Betterton, Havre de Grace and Port Deposit.

TOLCHESTER SATURDAYS
(Effective Sept. 8, 1923.)

Leave Tolchester 9 a. m. and 4.45 p. m.

Leave Baltimore 7 a. m. and 2.45 p. m.

For further information apply to agents at different wharves, or

THE TOLCHESTER CO.,
Baltimore, Md.

Freight must be marked right and packed right or it will not be received.

H. E. PERKINS, Attorney.

ORDER NISI

In The Matter of the Trust Estate of MARY E. WATTS, Deceased.

In the Circuit Court for Kent County In Equity No. 2233.

Ordered, this 24th day of July, 1923, by the Circuit Court for Kent County in Equity, that the sale of the Real Estate mentioned in these proceedings made and reported by Clara H. Bryan and Herbert E. Perkins, Trustees, under and by virtue of power contained in Decree of Circuit Court for Kent County, Md., dated June 14, 1923, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 29th day of September, 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 27th day of August next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be $2800.00.

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

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