

THE CATOCTIN CLARION.

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VOLUME XLVI.

THURMONT, FREDERICK COUNTY, MD., THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1916.

NO. 4

FREDERICK RAILROAD

Thurmont Division
Schedule in Effect September 19, 1915.
All trains Daily unless specified

Leave Frederick	Arrive Thurmont
7:00 a. m.	7:57 a. m.
9:40 a. m.	10:27 a. m.
11:40 a. m.	12:27 p. m.
2:10 p. m.	2:57 p. m.
4:00 p. m.	4:44 p. m.
4:40 p. m.	5:27 p. m.
6:10 p. m.	6:57 p. m.
8:30 p. m.	9:17 p. m.
10:10 p. m.	10:56 p. m.

Leave Thurmont. Arrive Frederick.
6:12 a. m. 6:58 a. m.
8:14 a. m. 9:00 a. m.
10:45 a. m. 11:31 a. m.
12:33 p. m. 1:19 p. m.
3:14 p. m. 4:00 p. m.
4:52 p. m. 5:38 p. m.
5:49 p. m. 6:28 p. m.
6:22 p. m. Except Sunday 7:08 p. m.
7:01 p. m. Sunday Only 7:46 p. m.
9:25 p. m. Sunday Only 10:08 p. m.

Note—All trains arriving and leaving Thurmont scheduled from Western Maryland station.

Note—All trains arriving and leaving Frederick scheduled from Square.

Western Maryland R. R.

Schedule in Effect September 19, 1915

GOING WEST.			
Leave Baltimore	Leave Thurmont	Arrive Hagerstown	Arrive Cumberland
7:00 a. m.	7:07 a. m.	7:20 a. m.	10:25 a. m.
*8:00	10:42	12:04 p. m.	
*10:40	12:31	ar. 1:35	4:00 p. m. 8:10 a. m.
*14:04 p. m.	6:21 p. m.	ar. 7:40	
*17:10	9:22	10:45	

GOING EAST.			
Leave Chicago	Leave Cumberland	Leave Hagerstown	Leave Thurmont
7:15 a. m.	7:55 a. m.	8:12 a. m.	10:25 a. m.
*8:00 p. m.	1:30 p. m.	3:52	4:51
	*4:15	5:33	8:14

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Sunday Only.

PUBLIC SALE

of Valuable Real Estate.

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Frederick county, sitting as a Court of Equity in No. 8876 Equity, the undersigned Trustees will sell at public sale at the Thurmont Bank, in Thurmont, Frederick county, Maryland, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1916,
at 1 o'clock P. M.,

the following valuable real estate situated in Frederick county, State of Maryland, of which J. Wesley Creager died, seized and possessed, viz:

1. All that mountain lot containing 17 acres of land, more or less, situated about two miles southwest of Thurmont along High Run, timbered with chestnut and oak, and known as the "Staup" lot.
2. All that lot of ground situated in the town of Thurmont between Foreman Alley and Root Alley in said town, adjoining the lands of Albert Elyer, Daniel Flory and others, and containing 1 acre and 126 perches of land, more or less.
3. All that mountain lot containing 7 1/2 acres of land, more or less, situated about one mile southwest of Thurmont timbered with some large chestnut and oak and some second growth and adjoining the lands of James Ogle, Harry Firor and others.
4. All that mountain lot containing 17 acres of land, more or less, situated about one mile southwest of Thurmont, well timbered with chestnut and oak of about thirty years standing.
5. All that mountain lot containing 16 and two-fifths acres of land, more or less, adjoining lot No. 4 above described, well timbered with oak and chestnut and second growth of about thirty-one years standing.
6. All that mountain lot containing 16 acres of land, more or less, adjoining lot No. 5 on the south side, well timbered with young chestnut and oak.
7. All that mountain lot containing 16 acres and 4 perches of land, more or less, also well timbered with chestnut and oak and adjoining lot No. 6 and the land of Charles Mackley.
8. All that mountain lot containing 65 acres of land, more or less, timbered with chestnut and oak adjoining lots Nos. 3 to 7 on the west side.
9. All that mountain lot containing 25 acres of land, more or less, situated along High Run, adjoining the lands of Joseph Thropp and Charles Mackley, timbered with some large chestnut and oak and some second growth.
10. All that lot containing 104 1/2 acres, more or less, of mountain land, situated southeast of Deerfield, Maryland, adjoining the lands of Charles H. Brown and others, timbered with oak and good chestnut pole timber.
11. All that mountain lot containing 9 1/2 acres of land, more or less, known as the "Keefe" lot, situated about two miles north of Thurmont and adjoining the lands of F. N. Wilde, Charles Elyer and others, timbered with rock oak and pine.
12. All that mountain lot containing 26 1/2 acres of land, more or less, situated near the "Gates Place", adjoining the lands of Joseph Thropp and others, timbered with second growth chestnut.
13. All that mountain lot containing 5 acres of land, more or less, situated about one-half mile northwest of Thurmont, adjoining the lands of Richard O'Toole, Mrs. Ed. Baxter and others, and well timbered with thrifty second growth chestnut and oak.
14. All that lot of mountain land containing 60 acres of land, more or less, situated about one-half mile east of Foxville, adjoining the lands of Charles H. Brown and others, well timbered with chestnut from which a number of poles can now be made.
15. All that mountain lot containing 9 1/2 acres of land, more or less, situated about one-half mile west of the State Road leading from Frederick to Thurmont, adjoining the lands of Harvey Woolard, Mechanicstown Water Co., and others, well timbered with second growth chestnut.
16. All that mountain lot containing 6 acres of land, more or less, situated about one mile west of Thurmont, adjoining the lands of William Wilhide, M. L. Creager and others, well timbered with a second growth chestnut and oak.
17. All that mountain lot containing 246 acres of land, more or less, known as the "Wilcox" lot, situated about one mile east of Foxville, adjoining the lands of Joseph Willard, Reuben McAfee and others, well timbered with a young growth of oak, poplar and chestnut.
18. All that mountain lot containing 13 acres of land, more or less, situated about one and one-half miles northwest of Thurmont, adjoining the lands of W. L. H. Zentz, the Rock Spring Water Co. and others, timbered with second growth chestnut and oak.
19. All that mountain lot containing 32 1/2 acres of land, more or less, situated along Bear Branch, and adjoining the lands of Wm. Wilhide, Dr. Birely and others and timbered with some oak and chestnut timber.
20. All that mountain lot containing 14 acres and 17 perches of land, more or less, situated about one mile east of

Deerfield on the road leading from Thurmont to Deerfield, well timbered with chestnut and oak, and adjoins the land of Stoner and others.

21. All that mountain lot containing 20 acres and 3 perches of land, more or less, situated about one mile east of Deerfield on said Deerfield road, also well timbered with chestnut and oak and adjoining the said lands of Stoner and others.

22. All that mountain lot containing 13 1/2 acres of land, more or less, situated about one mile south of Deerfield on the said Deerfield road, also well timbered with chestnut and oak and adjoining the lands of said Stoner and others.

Above mountain tracts are well located and timbered and are of value to farmers having farms with no timber lands attached and those in the market for pole timber.

TERMS OF SALE as prescribed by the decree:—One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale or the ratification thereof by the Court, the residue in two equal payments six and twelve months from day of sale, the purchaser or purchasers giving his, her or their notes with approved security bearing interest from day of sale, or all cash at the option of the purchaser or purchasers. A payment of ten dollars on each lot will be required on day of sale. All the conveying and revenue stamps at the expense of the purchaser or purchasers.

VINCENT SEBOLD,
J. HOWARD CREEGER,
Trustees.

Order Nisi on Sales.

No. 9350 Equity.
In the Circuit Court for Frederick county sitting in Equity,
March Term, 1916.

In the Matter of the Report of Sales filed the 28th day of March, 1916,
Charles W. Wolf and Lydia Wolf, his wife, et al.

Hallie Geasey and John Geasey, her husband.

ORDERED, That on the 21st day of April, 1916, the Court will proceed to act upon the Report of Sales of Real Estate, reported to said Court by Charles McC. Mathias, Trustee, in the above cause, and filed therein as aforesaid to finally ratify and confirm the same, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown before said day; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Frederick county for three successive weeks prior to said day.

The report states the amount of sales to be \$300.00.
Dated this 28th day of March, 1916.
ELI G. HAUGH,
Clerk of the Circuit Court for Frederick county.

True Copy—Test:
ELI G. HAUGH, Clerk.
Charles McC. Mathias, Solicitor.
mch 30 4t

SPECIAL MEETING

Of County Commissioners.
Frederick, Md., March 13, 1916.
The County Commissioners will meet at their office at the Court House on

MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1916,
At 9:30 o'clock a. m.,
and will continue in session three weeks to hear appeals from assessments, assess new property, consider pension applications, and for the transaction of general business.

The following schedule of districts has been adopted:
April 3—General business.
April 4—Creegerstown and Emmitsburg Districts.
April 5—Woodsboro and Hauvers Districts.
April 6—Catoctin and Urbana Districts.
April 7—Buckeystown and Middletown Districts.
April 8—Woodville and Linganore Districts.

SECOND WEEK.
April 10—Liberty and New Market Districts.
April 11—Petersville and Mt. Pleasant Districts.
April 12—Jefferson and Mechanicstown Districts.
April 13—Jackson and Johnsville Districts.
April 14—Lewistown and Tuscarora Districts.

THIRD WEEK.
April 17—Burkittsville and Ballenger Districts.
April 18—Braddock and Walkersville Districts.
April 19—Brunswick District.
April 20 and 21—Frederick District.
April 22—General business and revision of Pension list.

Persons having erected new buildings or made additions and other improvements to their old buildings and those acquiring additional personal property would do well to report the valuation of the same, otherwise they may be excessively assessed. Those disposing of personal property are earnestly requested to report the same and bring their sale books to this office before May 1st, if they wish to be released from taxes for the year 1916. The attention of all taxpayers is especially directed to this notice as no credit will be allowed after the 30th day of April, 1916, until the levy for this year shall have been completed.
FRANK M. STEVENS,
H. L. Gaver, Clerk.
mch 23 4t

FAMILY AFFAIR

By JAMES GRAHAM

(Copyright, 1916, by W. G. Chapman.)

John Lancaster thought Helen Wade was the most beautiful girl that he had ever seen. It was his first experience of the world of men; he had only left Harvard two years, and here he was dining with Jim Wade of the Southwestern Interstate and a score of other railroad magnates and financiers and their wives.

"Be nice to him, Helen," her father had pleaded, and Helen obeyed to the letter. The truth was that she felt herself attracted by the clean-looking, well-poised, alert young lawyer.

And John sat almost silent through the dinner; he felt like a criminal to have come there and accepted Wade's hospitality when he must tell him that he had to tell. He did not know that Wade had sized him up already. The test came after dinner. As if by agreement, the other men fell to talking among themselves, leaving John and his host together in one corner of the dining room.

"I confess I was surprised when I saw you, Lancaster," said the magnate, clapping the young fellow on the shoulder in the friendliest way. "But I thought—in fact, I realized at first that you were the only man who could handle our claim against the city successfully. It would take a year for any man to master that mass of statistics and figures that you have at your fingers' ends."

John Lancaster was not insensible to the flattery, and Wade had intended that he should not be.

"Your father was our chief reliance in this case," continued Wade. "Naturally, his sudden death was a great blow to us. But when we considered that you had been in his office two

years, and knew the case from A to Z—"

"Mr. Wade, I can't take your case," said John abruptly.

Wade sat studying him. "Why not?" he demanded presently.

"It isn't right. And I am only going to take cases that I believe in," answered John.

"You mean we can't get those thousand acres from the city?"

"I mean that morally you have no right to them."

"My dear fellow! A city, please remember. They will be worth millions to us as freight terminals, while now they are nothing but a public playground."

John looked the other squarely in the eyes.

"I don't know whether you can win on a technicality," he answered, "but you have no right to that land. You would deprive the children of the poor of their only open-air space within a radius of a mile. No, I can't take the case."

"I suppose," said Wade thoughtfully, "that we can find another man and begin over again, with two years' delay. But what corporation do you think is going to employ you with such a record? Do you prefer ruin to a fee which you can make your own? Fifty thousand—a hundred thousand?"

"Frankly, I do."

"And you are willing to asperse your father's reputation?"

"His affairs were his own, as mine are mine."

"John, you're a fool," said Wade. "Think it over," he added, rising, and clasping John paternally on the back again.

The railroad dearly wanted that piece of land. It could not get it at any price. The public clamor against it frightened the town council into refusing to negotiate. And without it as a terminal the railroad would have to tunnel under half a mile of mountain to bring its goods into the city.

John was the only man who knew the facts from end to end. A precious year, or two, even, would be required to train another lawyer up to the point of knowledge that John had acquired from his dead father, snatched away when the case had at last been prepared. Wade was keenly disappointed at John's obstinacy.

FIGURES IN HISTORY

CITY OF LAON RENOWNED FOR MANY CENTURIES.

Two Thousand Years Ago It Was a Central Point for Which Armies Contended—Cathedral the Admiration of Travelers.

Laon, behind the German lines, is one of the pleasantest towns of northern France, says a description issued by the National Geographic Society. Founded by the Celts, it felt the early waves of Teutonic invasion more than 2,000 years ago; and greater and lesser waves have followed in varying succession ever since. With Laon as a base, Celt and Roman carried civilization across the Rhine; taught the rude warrior folk to the north the refinements of ancient empire; and brought them weights, money, letters, improved weapons, manufactured products, and the glowing wine of the southland.

Remigius, who baptized Chlodwig, appointed a bishop to Laon almost before the Christian morning in Trans-Alpine Europe had it dawning. The Normans swept over the town in 882, and the next few centuries saw many another horde of wasters follow the same path. By the beginning of the fourteenth century, however, Laon was a world-city, guarded by strong walls and towers, and garrisoned by the choicest adventurers of the empire and of the low countries.

Henry IV reduced the city in 1594; and, in 1814, the citadel on the flat rock on which the city stands was successfully defended by Russian and Prussian soldiers against the despairing thrusts of the great Napoleon. In 1870, here in Laon, was performed one of the most renowned of all the valorous deeds of the Franco-Prussian war. As the Magdeburg Jaeger stormed into the citadel, crowding back the small French garrison and filling the inclosure, the French blew up themselves and the victors, selling the place at an unexpected heavy cost.

Where the walls once stood—impregnable defenses in the old days before the use of gunpowder and the high explosive shells, today are situated beautiful shaded promenades. Everywhere in the older town, that part upon the hill, are interesting memorials of the city's gray past. In the lower town are the concessions made to modern times—the railway station, the gas works, beet sugar factories and abattoir.

The Laon artichoke is a blue-rind winner among vegetables, and it finds its way only into the most exclusive kitchens of Paris and London. Moreover, it is an edible of literary fame; for, in popular European romances, its presence on the table is the writer's way of marking dinner and surroundings as quite out of the ordinary.

The cathedral at Laon, a wonderful structure of opinion treasure even beyond those of Reims, Paris, Orleans, Rouen, Noyon and Amiens, dominates from its stocky towers all Picardie for miles around. Around the cathedral in the upper city are scattered a number of structures of long pasts and fascinating reminiscence.

Naturalist is Puzzled.
I have found two weasels' dens on the margin of a muck swamp in the woods that presented the same insoluble problem as the chipmunk's hole—what has become of the bushel or more of earth that must have been brought to the surface? Both the weasel and the chipmunk have several galleries and one or more large chambers of dining halls, and how each manages to hide or obliterate all the loose soil that must have been removed is a question which has long puzzled me.

If we had an American Fabre, or a man who would give himself up to the study of the life histories of our rodents with the same patience and enthusiasm that the wonderful Frenchman has shown concerning the life histories of the insects, he would doubtless soon solve the mystery.

I used to think that the chipmunk carried away the soil in his cheek pockets, and I have so declared in one of my books, but I am now very certain that he does not—only his food stores are thus carried.—John Burroughs in Harper's Magazine.

Flying Sickness.
"Flying sickness" in its more essential particulars is rather removed from calisson disease and is not comparable in the strict sense with mountain sickness, in spite of the fact that some of the symptoms are more or less identical, says the Lancet. The pilot who is lifted from his machine after a fast volplane in a semiconscious condition, falling thereafter into a deep sleep, shows a phenomenon not met with either in mountain sickness or in calisson disease. Evidently there are effects on the functions of the nervous system which are attributable to very rapid descent through space, from low to higher air pressures, no doubt, but in which the alteration of pressure is probably only one factor, and that perhaps, not the most important.

Quite a Good Joke.
"What's the matter, Ragers?" said Smith to the man who was kicking himself.

"Matter!" echoed Ragers. "Oh! only a little joke I played—just a funny joke!"

"What was it?"

"Well, you know Jones? I lent him five dollars about a year ago, and I simply couldn't get him to pay it back. Then last week I heard he had a debt collecting agency, so I thought it would be a good joke to write asking him to collect the money he owes me."

"Well?"

"Now I've just had a letter from him to say that the five dollars he owes me has been collected, and his fee is ten dollars."

HAVAGES OF "BLACK DEATH"

Bubonic Plague, Proved to Have Been Transmitted by Rat and Flea, Is Being Controlled.

Bubonic plague is one of the oldest enemies of mankind and it used to be called the black death on account of the black spots that came on the body during the disease.

It is now supposed that many of the great plagues of history were of the bubonic variety, and thousands died during each great epidemic. Even in comparatively recent times 20,000 died of it in Bombay, India.

As is now well known, the disease is a rat disease, and as soon as the mode of transmission became known it was studied and is now controlled, says an exchange.

Bubonic plague is transmitted by the rat flea—the rat being the first host, as scientists say.

The attack is an acute infection, caused by a special germ given by the bite of a flea, in precisely the same way as both malaria and yellow fever are transmitted by mosquitoes.

This special kind of flea seems to prefer the rat as a place of attack, although in California this same kind of flea is found on ground squirrels.

Bubonic plague is fatal to the rats themselves and when a rat dies the fleas at once attach themselves to some other living animal, apparently preferring either cats or dogs to human beings. In fact, the finding of an unusual number of dead rats in any place where bubonic plague is suspected is one of the first indications of its possible presence.

Now, while there are known to be several kinds of rats, the black and the brown are the most common.

Brown rats live in cellars, while black ones seem to prefer to live in the parts of a house above the ground floor. Bubonic plague often breaks out in seaport towns, being brought there by rats in cargoes of grain. We know that the ancients knew bubonic plague and suffered terribly from its ravages, and the fact that the cat was held by the Egyptians as a sacred animal is traced to the protection from rats afforded to houses where cats were kept.

The disease commences with a raging fever, headache and complete prostration, and small dark spots appearing upon the skin. These spots were called plague spots. Buboes or swellings in the region of the groin appear. It is extremely malignant and recovery is very rare, mortality reaching 80 or 90 per cent.

Inoculations reduce the chances of subsequent infection four-fifths, and include the chance of recovery.

The great fire in London in 1666 destroyed thousands of infected rats and thus relieved England of the bubonic plague, which had been very frequent there since 1350.

His Early Reputation.
When Mr. Lloyd-George was a young country solicitor in Wales, he was riding home in his dogcart one day and came upon a little Welsh girl trudging along so wearily that he offered her a ride. She accepted silently, but all the way along the future statesman, although he tried hard to engage her in conversation, could not get her to say anything more than a timid "Yes" or "No."

Some days afterward the little girl's mother happened to meet Mr. Lloyd-George, and said to him smilingly, "Do you remember that little girl who rode home with you the other day? Well, when she got home she said, 'Mamma, I rode from school with Mr. Lloyd-George, the lawyer, and he kept talking to me, and I didn't know what ever to do, for you know Mr. Lloyd-George charges you whenever you talk with him, and I hadn't any money!'"—Youth's Companion.

February.
February is the calendar's only shortage in all its weary rounds of great and small business routine. In spite of its Gregorian reformation February turned out bad. Of the year's family of twelve, the second was destined to be the black sheep. As to just when its shortage first occurred we do not know, and it would require a pilgrimage to the encyclopedia to find out—so let it go, but suffice to say that it was finally discovered by an unexpected examiner that dropped in and demanded the books.

In prison he was known as "28" and called "Feb" for short.

It may be added to the month's credit, however, that although its life is fraught with hard and bitter experiences, it brought us Washington and Lincoln. It showed the world that it could make good—and it did.—No. 9631 in the New Era, federal pentententiary, Leavenworth.

Steals Tire, Buys Wrapper.
When David Stanton of Holly avenue went to take out his automobile he discovered that the car was shy a tire, with rim attached. An investigation revealed the fact that a stranger walked into a store in the center of the town around noon with a tire and rim over his shoulder, asked for paper and cord and coolly wrapped up the stolen articles, paid for the wrappings and asked the way to the railroad station. His nerve saved the stranger from arrest, as no one suspected him.—Pittman (N. J.) Dispatch Philadelphia Record.

Wise Precaution.
"Good night, Jinks. What are you stuffing all that raw cotton into your ears for?"

"Well, I was told not to stay out late, and I believe in preparedness."

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