

THE CATOCTIN CLARION.

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THURMONT, FREDERICK COUNTY, MD., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1916.

NO. 29.

FREDERICK RAILROAD

Thurmont Division
Schedule In Effect September 24, 1916.
All trains Daily unless specified

Leave Frederick	Arrive Thurmont.
7:10 a. m.	7:57 a. m.
8:41 a. m.	10:27 p. m.
11:30 a. m.	12:17 p. m.
2:30 p. m.	3:17 p. m.
4:00 p. m.	4:43 p. m.
4:30 p. m.	5:17 p. m.
6:10 p. m.	6:57 p. m.
8:10 p. m.	8:47 p. m.
10:10 p. m.	10:56 p. m.

Leave Thurmont.	Arrive Frederick.
6:05 a. m.	6:50 a. m.
8:15 a. m.	9:00 a. m.
10:45 a. m.	11:30 a. m.
12:35 p. m.	1:20 p. m.
3:32 p. m.	4:18 p. m.
5:00 p. m.	5:46 p. m.
5:40 p. m.	6:25 p. m.
6:20 p. m.	7:17 p. m.
7:00 p. m.	7:46 p. m.
9:00 p. m.	9:46 p. m.
11:00 p. m.	Saturday only for Lewistown

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

Western Maryland Ry.

Schedule In Effect September 24, 1916
GOING WEST.

Leave Baltimore	Leave Thurmont	Arrive Hagerstown	Arrive Cumberland	Arrive Chicago
*4:00am	6:02am	7:20am	†10:25am	
*8:05	10:41	12:11pm		
*10:4 pm	12:32	ar1:35	4:00pm	8:10am
†3:50	6:21	ar7:40		
†6:35	8:56	10:09		

GOING EAST.

Leave Chicago	Leave Cumberland	Leave Hagerstown	Leave Thurmont	Arrive Baltimore
		*6:55am	8:12am	10:32am
		†7:15	*2:00pm	3:29pm
		*8:15pm	1:30pm	3:50
			†4:15	5:29
				8:05

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

GREAT FREDERICK FAIR

October 17, 18, 19 and 20.

Grounds Enlarged and Improved. New Subway Under Track for Automobiles and Pedestrians.

BIG FREE VAUDEVILLE PROGRAM

Balloon Ascensions and Parachute Drops. Interesting Midway. Harness and Running Races.

Special Trains and Reduced Fares on All Railroads.

M. E. Kefauver, President. O. C. Warehime, Secretary.

Eyes Examined FREE!

TWO DAYS ONLY.

Monday and Tuesday, October 2 and 3, 1916.

S. L. Fisher, Optometrist and Optician, of the Capital Optical Co., Baltimore, will be at the Miller House, Thurmont, Monday and Tuesday, October 2nd and 3rd. If you need glasses, or need your glasses changed, call to see us.

OUR BIG OFFER—Eyes Examined Free and a pair of guaranteed gold filled glasses for Reading and Sewing for



Prescription lenses ground at the Lowest Prices. Ask to see the Invisible Bifocals—two pair of glasses in one to see far and near. Also Toric Lenses, Shur-on Mountings and Frames of the very latest.

Hereafter Monthly Visits to Miller House, Thurmont. Remember Two Days Only—Monday and Tuesday. OPEN EVENINGS.

LEWIS R. DERTZBAUGH

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IT'S TIME
They know, for that delicious feed of
Conkey's
STARTING FOOD

Makes strong and sturdy chicks. Keeps off chick diseases. Gets the chicks started right. Grows big birds, good breeders, big egg producers, real money makers. A very economical food, too. Come in and get a package. Price 25c to \$1.00.

J. H. CASSELL.

C. L. KEFAUVER,

Registered Optometrist

Will be in Thurmont at the Miller House First Tuesday of each Month



NEXT VISIT Oct. 3rd.

Consultation and Examination Free.

Have Been Very Successful For 14 Years In Fitting Glasses

TO THE CITIZENS OF FREDERICK COUNTY.

Who Supports the Paupers, Crooks, and Deadheads made by the Liquor Traffic?—THE TAXPAYERS.

Who Pays the License Fees and All Other Expenses, and "then some"?—THE TAXPAYERS.

"The burden of taxes for the support of prisons, asylums, and poorhouses is made threefold greater by the existence of the saloon."

A certain citizen of Hagerstown in the course of his travels during the summer visited Seattle, State of Washington. In conversation with a man whom he met on the street, he said, "You have been under prohibition for six months here in the city. What do you think of conditions?" His answer was, "When the campaign for prohibition was on, I was a wholesale liquor dealer. On election day, I voted 'dry.' It cost me \$100,000. If I had to do it again, I would do the same thing."

VOTE DRY NOVEMBER 7th.

Published by authority of the Executive Committee,

UNITED DRY FORCES OF FREDERICK COUNTY.

R. Rush Lewis, Treasurer.

McCleery's Jewelry Store

48 N. Market St., Next to "The News,"

Frederick, Maryland.

Reliable - Courteous - Prompt.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry Carefully Repaired and Work Guaranteed.

MILK.

I am prepared to serve all parties wanting Pure Milk direct from the farm. My dairy and farms of the producers from whom I get my supply are under strict Government Inspection. All parties sending orders will be cheerfully and promptly served.

THURMONT RELIABLE DAIRY,
W. Main Street.
HARVEY A. MILLER,
Proprietor.
aug 31st

Farm For Sale.

The undersigned offers for sale his farm situated at the edge of Thurmont, Md., containing

FIFTEEN ACRES,

of land, more or less, improved with a good house and all necessary buildings. Land in excellent state of cultivation. Everything convenient. Apply to
JAMES P. MARTIN,
Near W. M. Depot. Thurmont, Md.
sep 14 4t

Sixteen Thousand Unburied Coffins.

The foreigner visiting Kutien, China, a few months ago, would have been shocked to learn that there were 16,000 coffins above ground within the city limits. Everywhere these ghastly emblems were to be seen, many in sheds or tumble-down houses exposed to sun and rain. It has been the custom to let them remain above ground for many years.

"One of our missionaries," writes Dr. Charles G. Trimble, of the Alden Spence Methodist Hospital, Kutien, "was called upon some time ago to officiate at a triple funeral. A man was burying his grandmother, dead fifty years; an older brother, dead twenty years, and his first wife, dead but three years. It is less expensive and more convenient to do it this way. Besides, the bereaved relatives are expected to wait until witch finds a lucky spot for the grave.

"There are no cemeteries; but every hillside is covered with graves. In justice to this method of caring for the dead, it should be noted that coffins are made of very strong wood, sealed air-tight with cement, and treated with seven coats of varnish.

"Just a few weeks ago, however, the city magistrate made up his mind that it was time to have these 16,000 homeless coffins placed out of sight. A decree went forth that every one must be buried within a month, or a heavy fine would be imposed. About 90 per cent of the coffins were put under the sod in the allotted time. Hundreds of funerals every day! Think of it. A world record was made for a small city free from plague or war.

Thus the age-long heathen customs of China are rapidly giving way before the advance of Christian civilization for which the missionary is largely responsible.

Home Cured Meat.

How to Preserve Beef and Pork on the Farm—Satisfactory Method for General Use.

Curing meats with brine is a good method for farm use. It is less trouble to pack the meat in a barrel and pour brine over it than to go over it three or four times and rub in salt, as in the dry-curing method. The brine also protects the meat from insects and vermin. Brine made of pure water and according to the directions in the following recipes should keep a reasonable length of time. During warm weather, however, brine should be watched closely, and if it becomes "ropy" like sirup, it should be boiled or new brine made. A cool, moist cellar is the best place for brine curing.

Pure water, salt, sugar or molasses, and saltpeter are all the ingredients needed for the ordinary curing of meat. The meat may be packed in large earthen jars or a clean hardwood barrel. The barrel or jar may be used repeatedly unless meat has spoiled in it. It should be scalded thoroughly, however, each time before fresh meat is packed.

Curing should begin as soon as the meat is cooled and while it is still fresh. Ordinarily 24 to 36 hours after slaughter are sufficient for cooling. Frozen meat should not be salted, as the frost prevents proper penetration of the salt and uneven curing results.

RECIPES FOR CURING.

CORNED BEEF.—The pieces commonly used for cornings are the plate rump, cross ribs, and brisket, or, in other words, the cheaper cuts of meat. The loin, ribs, and other fancy are more often used fresh. The pieces for cornings should be cut into convenient-sized joints, say, 5 or 6 inches square. It should be the aim to cut them all about the same thickness so that they will make an even layer in the barrel.

Meat from fat animals makes choicer corned beef than from poor animals. When the meat is cooled thoroughly it should be corned as possible, as any decay in the meat is likely to spoil the brine during the curing process. Under no circumstances should the meat be brined while it is frozen. Weigh out the meat and allow 8 pounds of salt to each 100 pounds; sprinkle a layer of salt one-quarter of an inch in depth over the bottom of the barrel; pack in as closely as possible the cuts of meat, making a layer 5 or 6 inches in thickness; then put on a layer of salt, following that with another layer of meat; repeat until the meat and salt have all been packed in the barrel, care being used to reserve salt enough for a good layer over the top.

After the package has stood overnight add, for every 100 pounds of meat, 4 pounds of sugar, and 4 ounces of saltpeter dissolved in a gallon of tepid water. Three gallons more of water should be sufficient to cover this quantity. In case more or less than 100 pounds of meat is to be corned, make the brine in the proportion given. A loose board cover, weighted down with a heavy stone or piece of iron, should be put on the meat to keep all of it under the brine. In case any should project, rust would start and the brine would spoil in a short time.

It is not necessary to boil the brine except in warm weather. If the meat has been corned during the winter and must be kept into the summer season, it would be well to watch the brine closely during the spring, as it is more likely to spoil at that time than any other season. If the brine appears to be ropy or does not drip freely from the finger when immersed and lifted it should be turned off and new brine added after carefully washing the meat. The sugar or molasses in the brine has a tendency to ferment, and, unless the brine is kept in a cool place, there is sometimes trouble from this source. The meat should be kept in the brine 28 to 40 days to secure thorough curing.

PLAIN SALT PORK.—Rub each piece of meat with fine common salt and pack closely in a barrel. Let stand overnight. The next day weigh out 10 pounds of salt and 2 ounces of saltpeter to each 100 pounds of meat and dissolve in 4 gallons of boiling water. Pour this brine over the meat when cold, cover and weight down to keep it under the brine. Meat will pack best if cut into pieces about six inches square. The pork should be kept in the brine till used.

SUGAR-CURED HAMS AND BACON.—When the meat is cooled, rub each piece with salt and allow it to drain over night. Then pack it in a barrel with the hams and shoulders in the bottom, using the strips of bacon to fill in between or to put on top. Weigh out for each 100 pounds of meat 8 pounds of salt, 2 ounces of brown sugar, and 2 ounces of saltpeter. Dissolve all in 4 gallons of water, and cover the meat with the brine. For summer use it will be safest to boil the brine before using. In that case it should be cooled thoroughly before it is used. For winter curing it is not necessary to boil the brine. Bacon strips should remain in this brine four to six weeks; hams six to eight weeks. This is a standard recipe and has given the best of satisfaction. Hams and bacon cured in the spring will keep right through the summer after they are smoked. The meat will be sweet and palatable if smoked properly, and the flavor will be good.—Weekly News Letter.

One ton of coniferous wood waste will produce from 12 to 25 gallons of 190-proof alcohol.

The farm woodlots of the United States contain about 10 per cent of total standing timber in the country.

Grazing experts of the Forest Service estimate that the cost of producing lambs in the Northwestern States is \$1.82 per head.

The city of Phoenix, N. Y., was nearly destroyed by fire last Sunday. Fire burned for 15 hours without being checked. Many factories, four hotels, all the stores, several churches and other property were burned.

A semi-official account of the battle of the Somme from its beginning, July 1st, says that the French have conquered about 70 square miles of territory, captured 30,000 unbound prisoners, removed 4,503 wounded and taken 144 cannon.

125th Anniversary.

The celebration of the 125th anniversary of Lutheranism in Williamsport, Md., began last Sunday in Zion Lutheran church. Services will continue all week, during which time many former pastors will be present.

HUGHES PITILESS ON MEXICAN DISGRACE

In His Mind and on His Tongue More Than Any Other Single Problem With Which Mr. Wilson Has Paltered.

CRAZY CHAPTER OF BLUNDERS

No One Can Hear Him Speak Without Seeing the Reality of His Indignation Over the Heartless Policy of the Democratic Administration Toward American Men, Women and Children, American Citizens, Soldiers and Sailors Along and Across the Rio Grande.

Soon after Mr. Hughes was nominated a friend said to him: "Governor, if the American people forget the Mexican disgrace they do not deserve to have you for President." Quick as a flash he replied: "The candidate who dodges the Mexican disgrace does not deserve to be President." He did not pass around his address of acceptance for compliment or criticism in advance of its delivery but the amount of space he devoted to the Mexican disgrace—"that confused chapter of blunders"—surprised no one who had talked with him since his nomination. It has been in his mind and on his mind more than any other single problem with which Mr. Wilson has paltered. To talk with him is to see at once the reality of his indignation over the heartless manner in which American men, women and children, American citizens, soldiers and sailors have been abandoned by the Administration along and across the Rio Grande, the victims of Mexican armed forces, outfitted with American ammunition and American rifles, Mexicans whom Mr. Wilson has coddled one day as patriots only to chase the next as bandits.

It is apparently the belief of Mr. Wilson that the people of the United States are not interested in Mexico. His defenders have declared that it was an "old story and out of date." Mr. Hughes has a better opinion of his fellow countrymen. He has proved himself a better judge of their feelings. He has made "the Mexican disgrace" a foremost issue of his campaign. He has assailed the record of the Administration in that respect in almost every speech he has made. He has never failed to strike a responsive chord in the hearts of his audience, whether speaking in Carnegie Hall, New York, from the platform of his train at Grand Forks, North Dakota, to a vast audience at Portland, at the Exposition at San Diego or in the prairie states of the Middle West. He has refuted the slander, sometimes heard in the efete East, that the people of the great West do not care what happens to their fellow citizens in Mexico or to the flag beyond the border. No man born in the West has a firmer faith in the fundamental patriotism and "dominant Americanism" of the people of that section than Mr. Hughes. He holds them responsible in large measure for the encouragement and support he received while Governor of New York in his war upon political graft, political bossism. He thinks they had much to do with conscripting him as the champion of nationalism in the current campaign. He showed his confidence in their practical idealism when he made "the Mexican disgrace" an uppermost issue of his campaign. He has been vindicated by the response his arraignment of the Administration on this score has everywhere evoked. From Maine to California "the Mexican disgrace" is a sore subject with red-blooded Americans today. But nowhere between the oceans are the outrages inflicted in Mexico upon American honor, life and property more keenly resented than around the fire-sides of the great West. Mr. Hughes is no stranger to the West. His straightforward talk on Mexico proves it.

HUGHES OR WILSON? ROOSEVELT'S ANSWER

"Against Mr. Wilson's combination of grace in elocution with futility in action; against his record of words unbacked by deeds or betrayed by deeds, we see Mr. Hughes' rugged and uncompromising straightforwardness of character and action in every office he has held. We put the man who thinks and speaks directly, and whose words have always been made good, against the man whose adroit and facile elocution is used to conceal his plans or his want of plans. The next four years may well be years of tremendous national strain. Which of the two men do you, the American people, wish at the helm during these four years; the man who has been actually tried and found wanting, or the man whose whole career in public office is a guarantee of his power and good faith? But one answer is possible; and it must be given by the American people through the election of Charles Evans Hughes as President of the United States."—Roosevelt in Maine Speech.