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A Family Newspaper—Independent in Politics—Devoted to Literature, Local and General News.

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VOLUME XLIII.

THURMONT, FREDERICK COUNTY, MD., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1913.

NO. 37.

Where To Stop When in Frederick H. S. LANDIS,

Leading Jeweler of Frederick.
You are respectfully invited to inspect our stock of
Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Solid Gold and Gold Filled Fobs, Chains, Lockets, Pendants, Cameo Brooches, La Vallieres, Stick Pins, Rings, Etc.
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FREDERICK RAILROAD

Thurmont Division
Schedule in Effect November 16, 1913.
All trains Daily unless specified
Leave Frederick Arrive Thurmont.
5.15 a. m. 6.00 a. m.
7.31 a. m. 8.16 a. m.
10.10 a. m. Sunday Only 10.56 a. m.
10.42 a. m. Except Sunday 11.36 a. m.
1.30 p. m. 2.16 p. m.
4.10 p. m. 4.53 p. m.
4.50 p. m. 5.35 p. m.
6.10 p. m. 6.50 p. m.
10.03 p. m. 10.48 p. m.
Leave Thurmont Arrive Frederick.
6.10 a. m. 6.54 a. m.
8.25 a. m. 9.08 a. m.
11.55 a. m. 12.32 a. m.
2.20 a. m. 3.02 p. m.
5.10 p. m. 5.55 p. m.
6.15 p. m. 6.59 p. m.
7.00 p. m. 7.49 p. m.
11.00 p. m. 11.41 p. m.

Western Maryland R. R.

Schedule in Effect November 16, 1913.

GOING WEST.
Leave Baltimore Arrive Thurmont.
8.10 11.01 ar 12.35pm
10.00 11.51 lei 20 3.45pm 8.10am
4.00pm 6.12pm ar 7.40
9.00 10.55 lei 2.16 2.40 9.00pm

GOING EAST.
Leave Chicago Arrive Baltimore.
8.25am 2.25am 5.05am 6.05am 7.58am
7.00 8.22 10.30
7.15 10.25 11.49 2.25pm
8.00pm 1.27pm 4.00pm 5.00pm 6.55
4.15 5.42 8.27

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.
The train leaving Baltimore at 10 a. m. arrives at Pitsburg at 8.05 p. m., and the one leaving Baltimore at 9 p. m., arrives at Pitsburg 7.20 a. m., eastern time.
The through trains from Chicago to Baltimore leave Pitsburg at 9.50 p. m., and 9.15 a. m., eastern time.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

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TRESPASS NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all persons not to trespass with dogs, guns, fishing or cutting down of any timber upon my mountain land, on any place or the Will-hide place, or on any land belonging to me wherever situated, as the Law will be strictly enforced against such person or persons.

MRS. CHARLES SHIPLEY,
July 16 tf

THE OLD RELIABLE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. OF FREDERICK COUNTY.

ORGANIZED 1843.
Office—46 North Market Street
Frederick, Md.
A. C. McCordell, O. C. Warehime
President. Secretary.

SURPLUS \$25,000.00
No Premium Notes Required.
Insures All Classes of Property against Loss by Fire at Rates 25 per cent. less than Stock Companies charge.
A Home Insurance Company for Home Insurers.
Feb. 18 lyr.

KING TURKEY



ALWAYS OTHERS TO HELP

Thanking for Those Who Are in Suffering at This Time of General Rejoicing.

This was the sweet, consoling word that came to a woman struggling with fresh bereavement at the Thanksgiving season. Instantly a well of thankfulness was unsealed in her own heart. All was not over, then! There was still something left to live for. Someone yet leaned on her. Someone turned to her for help and strength and comfort. It set a whole nest of singing birds caroling in the very ruins of her own happiness.

Does this not give us a hint how to comfort the sorrowful? "I don't want to be 'poor-deared!'" cried one whose best-beloved had been taken. "All I want on earth is just once more to hear him say, 'I need you!'" That comfort, alas! was nevermore to be hers, but time showed her a helpless, workless, and hopeless creature. It is the true tonic. The solace of helping others is within the reach of every sufferer. Added to that is sometimes vouchsafed the reward hinted at in the beginning of this paragraph. Now and then someone will feel a warm throbbing of thankfulness toward us, and say so. It pays a thousand times for our weakness. It is a thousand times better than sitting by life's wayside and holding out pitiful hands for beggars' alms of condolence and sympathy. Nobody wants to have anybody thankful to him, but it is a high form of happiness to know that someone is thankful for us.

For the Blessings Bestowed.

Thankfulness makes the ordinary and simple gifts of God shine with a morning luster, and exudes the rarest perfume. There are two ways to get rich—one is to increase the number of our dollars, the other is to increase the value of the few dollars we already have. Thankfulness raises the blessings we already have to higher degrees of worth, and thereby enriches us. If thankfulness does not create new roses, it paints a finer hue on those we have; if it does not load our table, it puts a delicious sweetness in our simple fare; if it does not clothe our bodies in costly raiment, it lends a sweetness of behavior to our bodies, so that we do not need such raiment to make us attractive. All other beautiful graces of Christian character are lacking in luster without the shining grace of gratitude to God for his abundant mercies and unceasing loving kindness to the children of men.

To the Discontented.

Let's be thankful, though care may be sent us to bear,
For only the foolish may never know
That trouble still breeds
Wherever hope leads—
That the flowers of joy are watered
By the cleansing tears of woe.

Let's be thankful, though still
There is many an ill
That we long to have strength to clear
away.
For contentment is shown
By the foolish alone,
By the weak who are merely waiting
To return to their mother clay.
—S. E. KISER.

No One Too Poor to Give.

Something that rich, poor, weak, strong, young, old can give—thanks. Did you ever think of that?
Just as long as you have a heart—and may it be always—you can appreciate something and be grateful. Poor indeed is that man or woman who in this life can find nothing for which thanks can be given.

Reversible Thanksgiving

Let's be thankful for the coal that's in the cellar;
If it's paid for, let's be thankful that it is;
If it isn't, let's be glad the other fellow
Must consider that the risk is wholly his.

Let's be thankful for the jobs at which we labor;
If perchance they're not exactly what we'd like
We may still be better fixed than some
poor neighbor
Who has just been bounced or called
upon to strike.

Let's be thankful if our relatives are present
To share the joy we have; but if they're not
The case will then, of course, be still
more pleasant.
So either way we'll have a happy lot.

Let's be thankful if the grim old money question
Doesn't serve to keep our turkey off
the plate—
In case it does, we won't have indigestion
When the rich man's taking pills and
blaming Fate.

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BEST SPIRIT FOR THE TIME

Good Idea Is That Thanksgiving Is the Noblest Work That Man Can Do.

Thanksgiving: The act of rendering thanks, expressing gratitude for favors or meritorious; a public celebration of divine goodness.
Thanksgiving day: A day set apart for religious services in acknowledgment of the divine goodness.
By nature man is religious; and Thanksgiving day is an annual reminder of this innate tendency. The very first Thanksgiving and the manner of its observance are not very well defined in history. Perhaps the following paragraph will give as succinct an epitome as is possible at this remote distance:
"The fishermen were ordered to 'scour the seas for spoil,' the hunters to shoulder their matchlocks and bring in such game as would allow the Mayflower colony in a more special manner to rejoice together." The result was a supply of wild turkey, deer, bear and game of every sort in such abundance as amply to feed the colony for a week. They had as guests the friendly chief, Massasoit, and 90 of his Indians. The Indians contributed to the feast five deer and a great basket of oysters." This was the introduction of the young colony to its afterward favorite shellfish, and the women cooked them as they best knew how. The menu of that immortal dinner has not, alas been preserved, but it is known that the two dishes most fully appreciated by the Indians as well as the Americans were the "brown roast turkey" and the "pumpkin pie." The great feast of the week was outdoors, for the air was balmy and the sun bright. Massasoit was there in all the bravery of a scarlet coat trimmed with lace and a copper chain, given him some time previous by Edward Winslow. In a strange medley of Indian garb and a borrowing of European costume, cementing there the bond of friendship with the white settlers which held good 41 years.

In 1621 Governor Bradford after the first harvest made provision for the colonists' rejoicing together with praise and prayer. In 1623 a day of fasting and prayer in the midst of drought was turned into thanksgiving by the coming of rain during the prayers; gradually the custom prevailed of appointing annually a thanksgiving day after harvest. These appointments were made by the governor's proclamations. During the Revolutionary war a day of national thanksgiving was annually recommended by congress. For many decades the president has annually appointed such a day and the governors of the various states have supplemented the same.

"Words are but empty things. Since actions speak louder than words Thanksgiving is the noblest thanksgiving. To abound in thanksgiving is a Scriptural injunction. "See that ye do this," said Paul.
Bridgeman's Thanksgiving.
A hundred years from now, sweetheart,
We'll not grieve for chances lost,
Nor worry over meat or art,
Nor care what coal or clothes may cost.
A hundred years from now nor you
Nor I will care a penny
For cold, persistent landlords who
Browbeat, bulldoze and importune.
Then let us in this holy time
Of cheer give thanks for every joy,
And most of all for this, that I am
No girl and you are not a boy.
—S. E. KISER.

Happy Thanksgiving Custom.
A woman who has an almost old-fashioned faith in Providence keeps what she calls her "thank offering box." Into this goes through the year, from one Thanksgiving to the middle of the following November, a sum of money for every accident escaped, a calamity averted or special joy.
These offerings are not confined to her own escapes but each time some member of her family bobs up from some threatened woe into the box goes the money offering of thanks.
Not the same amount is given each time, and rarely large sums, for the woman is not rich, but a nice little sum is realized.
This is devoted to giving some one a happy Thanksgiving day. It does not always go into regular channels. As the woman says—the poor and hospitals are usually well cared for in holiday seasons.

WITH GOOD THINGS FOR "THE" DAY

Thanksgiving Prayer.

For days of health, for nights of quiet sleep; for seasons of bounty and peace; for all earth's contributions to our need through this past year, good Lord, we thank thee. For our country's shelter; for our homes; for the joy of faces, and the joy of hearts that love; for the power of great examples; for holy ones who lead us in the ways of life and love; for our powers of growth; for longings to be better and do more; for ideals that ever rise above the real, good Lord, we humbly thank thee! For the blessedness of service and the power to fit ourselves to others' needs; for our necessities to work; for all that brings us nearer to each other, nearer to ourselves, nearer to thee, we thank thee, O our Father!—Selected.

Blessings Enumerated.

As a nation we individual citizens of the United States have reason above all other peoples for the giving of thanks. Where others have within the year been menaced by war, by domestic disorder, by revolution within or enemy without, Americans have been at peace at home and enjoying peaceful relations with all the world. Our government has been honored with the leadership in a movement for the limitation and eventual ending of war. The broad principles of democratic government upon which our republic rests have been an inspiration to less favored peoples even in the most backward quarters of the earth.

DAYS OF PAST THANKSGIVING

History Proves that There Always Has Been a Time Set Apart for Festivities.

Thanksgiving is generally believed to have commenced with the advent of the Pilgrim fathers, and therefore a legacy to us from New England. But when the true facts in the case come to light we find that Thanksgiving day was first celebrated by Popham colonists at Monhegan, who joined in "Giving God thanks" for their safe arrival and many blessings in the ritual laid down in the Thanksgiving service of the Church of England prayer book. It is known with what antipathy the early Puritans regarded any and all of the holy days of the English church, and the celebration of such was sternly forbidden in New England.
How many of us know that days for giving thanks were set apart in Europe long before the reformation and were observed by the Church of England many years before the Pilgrims landed?

The first Thanksgiving in this country was not set apart as a day of religious observance, but for recreation. On December 11, 1621, Edward Winslow wrote home to England the following very quaint account of the week's program:
"Our harvest being gotten in, our governor sent four men out fowling so we might in a special manner rejoice together after we had gathered the fruits of our labors. The four killed so much fowl that with a little help served the company about a week. Among other recreations were exercises with our arms. Many of the Indians came amongst us and among them their greatest king Massasoit with some ninety men, whom we for three days feasted and entertained. They went out and killed five deer, which they brought in and bestowed on our governor, upon the captains and others."

So we get a good idea of the hospitality offered in those days. We learn, too, from Governor Bradford, that wild turkeys were plentiful, so we feel a reasonable assurance that the turkey has a long and ancient lineage and prestige not to be usurped by any other bird on our Thanksgiving day platter.
Only fifty-five English speaking people sat down to the first Thanksgiving feast, but the addition of the Indians made a goodly company for whom the poor, lonely and homesick women prepared the dinner. There were only four of them, with one servant "and a few young maidens." There is no record to be made of any religious worship during this week of feasting.
In 1628 the second Thanksgiving day was ordered and observed by the Pilgrim fathers. Early Thanksgivings are not always celebrated in November nor upon Thursday, and it is not until 1677 that we find the first printed Thanksgiving proclamation, now owned by the Massachusetts Historical society. It is interesting to note that since 1862 the president of the United States has set the last Thursday in November to be observed as a day of thanksgiving. And harking back to Pilgrim days, what a vast difference. Compare the harvest then and the harvest now. Whether our forefathers were ever actually reduced to the traditional five grains of corn each, is a fact not decided by history, but it is true that they returned thanks for the most meager fare and endured the most grinding hardships without a murmur. Like our forbears we make of the day a great time for feasting and games and not so much of church going. It is a day for family reunions and a day of abundant opportunity for making a cause of Thanksgiving in the "other fellows'" heart.

TWO VIEWS OF THE WORLD

THE PESSIMIST.

Thanksgiving? Why should I be thankful? I've no millions piled away;
People do not gladly cheer me; I have little time to play;
Others go to view the wonders to be found across the sea;
But I toil through all the seasons—there is little rest for me.
All that I can earn is quickly claimed by those who lie in wait,
Overcharging me in order that their profits may be great.

THE OPTIMIST.

Thanksgiving! I am truly thankful, though I still must work away,
Though there are no crowds to cheer me, though I've little time to play;
Other men may look for pleasure, from the cares of duty free,
Others know the joys of leisure, but there's little rest for me;
Yet how weak is he that sadly sits complaining at his fate;
I have thanks to render gladly for a vigor that is great.

Why should I be thankful, brother? I that have to strive and sweat,
Earning doubly, yea and trebly, all the blessings that I get?
I have marched ahead unaided, though my strength has oft been tried,
I have kept my soul unsullied, I'm entitled still to pride;
I am thankful for my courage, thankful for an iron will,
And the buoyant hope a thousand bitter failures could not kill.

Popular Error Holds That President Lincoln Issued First Thanksgiving Proclamation.

There is some discussion as to the origin of the present national custom of observing Thanksgiving day. It was held by a large number of people, until recently, that the custom was first established by President Lincoln during the Civil war. Examination of the records showed that this was a mistake. A number of the presidents who preceded Mr. Lincoln issued Thanksgiving proclamations, the practice dating back to Washington. This was a matter of interpretation for each individual, and as he sees many of his fellows who have prospered better than he, it disciplines him to give thanks. Another theory is that although we have meager possessions others have less, therefore we should be thankful. This is a mighty mean way to do it. It's one way of crowing over your unfortunate neighbor, and is the quintessence of littleness. Another way is to thank God that your neighbors are no better off than yourself. This was the case of the old lady when the frost caught her garden truck. Still another is to take advantage of your neighbor and then return thanks that you are self-made and successful. And yet another way is to do your neighbor ere he does you and then give thanks, as David Harum would say. And there are those who profess thankfulness because matters will be worse. And that brings a query whether matters ever are better, but they might not be worse. It is not then one might find an endless chain of thanksgiving if one could really be thankful to a being who would so dispose or order events as to produce so much misery. All these notions or conceits are more or less crooked.

For Which We Owe Thanks.

That we have much to be thankful for no one doubts or denies. It is not necessary to rehearse details. We know that we are a happy and favored people. We are rich, prosperous and free. Our problems, great as they are, are as nothing compared with those that are distressing the nations of the old world. But the things which we regard as blessings, and for which we are supposed to give thanks, are blessings only as we use them right, and only in so far as we humbly acknowledge that they are the gifts of God. The danger is, not that we shall attribute too much to the divine power, but that we shall take too much credit to ourselves. This has always been true. Far back in Old Testament times the people were warned against thinking that they themselves had got the wealth which they enjoyed, and were told that it was God who had given them the power to get wealth. The old religious idea, therefore, rather than the new one, makes—if it is correctly understood—for national and individual humility.

Thanksgiving Prayer.

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