

THE CATOCTIN CLARION.

Established By Wm. Need, 1870.

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

Terms \$1.00 in Advance

VOLUME XLVI.

THURMONT, FREDERICK COUNTY, MD., THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1916.

NO. 5.

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. Sunday Only 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.
5:40 p. m. Sunday Only 6:26 p. m.
6:22 p. m. Except Sunday 7:08 p. m.
7:01 p. m. Sunday Only 7:45 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 Arrive Thurmont.
6:10 a. m. 6:07 a. m.
8:00 a. m. 7:57 a. m.
10:40 a. m. 10:37 a. m.
12:30 p. m. 12:27 p. m.
2:10 p. m. 2:07 p. m.
4:00 p. m. 3:57 p. m.
7:10 p. m. 7:07 p. m.
8:10 p. m. 8:07 p. m.

GOING EAST.
Leave Thurmont Arrive Baltimore.
6:10 a. m. 6:07 a. m.
8:00 a. m. 7:57 a. m.
10:40 a. m. 10:37 a. m.
12:30 p. m. 12:27 p. m.
2:10 p. m. 2:07 p. m.
4:00 p. m. 3:57 p. m.
7:10 p. m. 7:07 p. m.
8:10 p. m. 8:07 p. m.

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

ALASKAN CLIFF DWELLERS

Residents of Ketchikan Must Climb Stairway Up Mountainside in Order to Reach Homes.

Ketchikan, Alaska, lies right on the water. The mountains, says the Christian Herald, rise in green walls behind it. Their tops are sprinkled with snow, and great rocks show out through the evergreen trees that cover their sides. The houses are built on the rocks.
The harbor is in the shape of a half moon protected by islands. It has no beach to speak of and the business part of the town rests upon piles. The streets are plank roads upon posts, and much of the freight is carried about on trucks and carts pushed by men. There are several drays hauled by horses, but horses are unpopular, for their shoes roughen the planks, and they shake the town as they trot through the streets. Of late automobiles and motor delivery trucks have come in and these will probably be the future traffic conveyances.
The residence section of the city is located in the sides of the cliff higher up. It is so steep that you have to climb stairways to reach certain streets, while other streets have winding roadways of boards upon which slats have been nailed to the planks to keep one from slipping. The Ketchikaners make you think of the tree dwellers, who have to climb ladders to get to their homes.

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.
vs.
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 sale to be \$390.00.
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—Buckeytown and Middletown Districts.
April 8—Woodville and Lingular 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—Bradock 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 taxables 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. President.
mch 23 4t

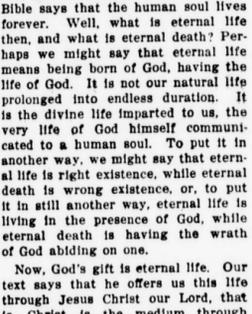
The Gift of God

By REV. W. W. KETCHUM
Director of Practical Course, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago

TEXT—The gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord.—Romans 6:23.

A gift is something for which we do not work. It is something that is not naturally our just due. It is something that someone graciously gives us because he or she is interested in us. This text in the revision speaks of this gift as the free gift of God. Now there are many people who expect to pay their way into heaven—many who expect to compensate God for eternal life, when the text says that the free gift of God is eternal life. Eternal life—what is it? It is the opposite of eternal death. Not eternal death does not mean nonexistence any more than eternal life means continued existence. God's word teaches that the soul never dies, in the sense of going out of existence. It does say that "The soul that sinneth, it shall die," but we must interpret the words of the Bible by the Bible. The Bible, you know, is not only a book that gives us the truth, but it defines the truth that it gives, and when it talks about the eternal death it does not mean the annihilation of the soul. It is a truth that whatever exists always exists, so the scientists tell us, and the Bible says that the human soul lives forever. Well, what is eternal life then, and what is eternal death? Perhaps we might say that eternal life means being born of God, having the life of God. It is not our natural life prolonged into endless duration. It is the divine life imparted to us, the very life of God himself communicated to a human soul. To put it in another way, we might say that eternal life is right existence, while eternal death is wrong existence, or, to put it in still another way, eternal life is living in the presence of God, while eternal death is having the wrath of God abiding on one.

Now, God's gift is eternal life. Our text says that he offers us this life through Jesus Christ our Lord, that is, Christ is the medium through whom eternal life comes. What a wonderful thing it is to know that God has planned to give the human race, dead in trespasses and in sins, eternal life through his son. What is involved in that truth? A great deal, my friends.
First of all, that on the cross Christ died for our sins.
Secondly, that there upon the cross God laid upon Christ all our sins.
Thirdly, that all our sins will be forgiven us on condition of our simple acceptance by faith of his Son, and the one who thus receives his Son, we are told, is born, "not of blood, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God." I have met many people who were striving to get eternal life. I have even met Christians who have had the idea that eternal life becomes theirs, not through faith, but by works of righteousness which they do.
I shall never forget preaching in a little church in the Catskills, and talking about the way of salvation, when a brother arose and controverted what I said about the simple way of having eternal life through the acceptance by faith of Jesus Christ as one's Savior. Another brother, thinking he would pour oil on the water, which was very troubling just then, told about two theologians who were crossing a stream. One of the theologians was arguing that salvation was by works, and the other that salvation was by faith, when the oarsman, listening to the argument, began to row with one oar, and the boat went round and round, when they said, "What are you doing?" and he replied, "Don't you see, that oar with which I am rowing is works, and I don't get anywhere," and then he took the other oar and rowed with that, and went round and round in the other direction, and he said, "That oar, you see, is faith, and when I row alone with that we do not get across the stream. To reach the other shore we must row with both oars." That was a good story, but a poor illustration, for, while it sounds very plausible, the trouble is it is not scriptural. The Bible tells us that it is "not by works of righteousness which we have done, but according to mercy he saved us." Change the illustrations and have it true to the Scriptures. Jesus Christ is the oarsman, and is rowing the boat of salvation from earth to heaven, and if we would reach the other shore what we must do is by simple faith to get on board.
I go down to the ferry slip in New York. Now, if I wish to go across to the other side, what I must do is to step upon the ferry boat. The moment I do that I have trusted myself to the ferry, and it is for the ferry now, by its own power, to take me over. This crudely illustrates Christ's work of salvation for us. We commit ourselves to him, and he, by his own power and work saves us.



Only a Girl

By George Elmer Cobb

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

Mabel Stone was a picture of distress and dread as she stood before the closed and locked door of Mason & Co., where she had worked as stenographer for over two years, and she gazed appealingly into the troubled face of John Davis, chief clerk of the establishment.
"It means just what it says," John soberly replied, and his face twitched and he was white to the lips—"gone into the hands of a receiver. That means that the house has gone under, I understand," and there was an uneasy catch in his voice—"I understand that they will not pay ten cents on the dollar."
"Oh, dear!" cried Miss Stone. "Then we will—there will be no work."
"None, I fear, for most of us." Then he brightened up momentarily. "As to you, though," he added, "a friend in another office was asking me only yesterday to find him an expert stenographer, and I am sure you can start in your new place at once."
"But you?" asked Mabel solicitously. "Always thinking of others! It is to you that I owe my training, my first encouragement when I had no position. Oh, Mr. Davis! I have felt so grateful to you that there is scarcely a letter passes between myself and my mother that we do not mention you. And you have worked so steadily, I can see that you are worn all out. I have saved some money, and mother needs me at home, and I would have left long since if it had not been—if it

place for such a good business manager as you are in some of the plants in our home town. I am sure you can do well there. If it is only to get your mind off from your troubles and make a new start in life, follow my advice, won't you, Mr. Davis?"
What balm for his wounded spirit in the gentle earnest interest of this kind, grateful girl! He allowed her to influence his mind and will for the time being. With the first scent of country flowers coming through the open car window as the train sped on its way, it seemed to John as though all the servitude and complications of his city career had drifted away into a lost memory.
The reception which Mrs. Stone gave him, the homelike, heartfelt welcome of all those close to Mabel, opened a new chapter in the lonely life of John Davis. Within a month he was a fixture at the home of Ruth, the married sister of Mabel. He, too, had secured a pleasant, reasonably profitable position.
John saw a great deal of Mabel. She came to her sister's daily and he would call at her home several times a week. They attended choir practice together, for both were good singers. Companionship and time were making an ideal life for those two congenial spirits.
"I love her. Oh! Can it be possible that the great happiness of her love in return is to be mine?" he began to tell himself ardently.
Then came a rude shock. Coming from work at dusk one evening, he saw Mabel meet and talk hurriedly, just as though they were close friends, to a tall handsome man, who hurried away as John approached. This was near the Stone home.
The incident worried John, for Mabel acted no explanation, and he fancied, acted troubled, as though concealing something from him. A week later, one night, crossing the space between the two homes he almost ran upon Mabel and the stranger. She was holding his hands and looking earnestly into his face. John heard her speak the words: "Roland, dear!"
After that John evaded Mabel. She loved another, that was evident. John decided what he would do. He went to her sister one evening as she sat alone in the little parlor of the boarding house.
John could not refrain from pouring out his soul to her. He bound her to secrecy. Then he told of his growing love for Mabel, of his discovery that she loved another. He was going away, he said, and he pledged Ruth never to tell Mabel of this soul to soul confidence.
"On account of Mabel and because she prefers someone else—nonsense!" cried Ruth.
"But I have seen Mabel with this stranger more than once," explained John. "And once—oh, there can be no doubt of it—I heard her call him 'Roland, dear!'"
Whereupon to the astonishment of John, Ruth sank white and faint to a chair, gasping out:
"My husband!"
Then it all came out. Mabel had secretly and diligently labored to reunite husband and wife.
And John did not leave the pretty little town in a week, nor in a month or ever, for all the clouds of suspicion and despair were cleared away and the sunshine of love made all their life radiant.



"It Means Just What It Says."

had not been," and she blushed consciously, "that I felt I must be loyal, and might be helpful to you."
"Thank you, Miss Stone," said John graciously. "Such words cheer me and make me feel not utterly friendless. I have received quite a shock in this failure—and he looked it and Mabel noticed it. 'In fact, I have lost every dollar I have in the world.'"
"Oh, dear!" cried Mabel in dismay and sympathy, and she was nearly crying.
"You see, I had two thousand dollars saved up," explained John. "I loaned a poor inventor one thousand dollars to develop a patent and nothing has come of it. The house here heard of it and ridiculed my 'wildcat' investment, for, as they called it. They, however, got me to invest my other one thousand dollars with them, promising eight per cent returns. Now—"
John made a feeble movement with his hand. His eyes closed as though he were about to faint and Mabel involuntarily clasped his arm to steady him.
"Why! You are ill," she said solicitously. "Mr. Davis," and she was the directing power now, "this will not do at all. Come with me. I want to talk over something with you."
John was nothing loath, for he was worried, disheartened, in fact, quite prostrated with the shock of his sudden loss. There was a neat little candy shop where they served soda water. The workers in the various offices were wont at times to eat their lunches there. Mabel led her companion to a table, ordered two cups of steaming coffee and was quite the sisterly comforter.
"I want to ask you to allow me to try and show how I appreciate all you have done for me," she said. "Everybody has seen how you have been working yourself to death at the office. This new trouble has crushed you. Please let me plan a little way into the future, will you not?"
The invigorating beverage, the wistful, pleading eyes, the friend in need brought a rare sense of comfort to tired, tempest-tossed John Davis.
"You see, down home I have a married sister who lives near us and keeps boarders. Her husband has deserted her. She, too, has heard of you, and you would be a welcome guest until you get rested up. Then there is a

HOSPITAL IN HISTORY

INSTITUTIONS HAVE BEEN KNOWN FROM EARLY TIMES.

Before the Christian Era the Care of the Afflicted Was Considered a Public Duty—Philadelphia Had First in America.

The first hospital established in America was opened in Philadelphia on February 7, 1750. For nearly two years Benjamin Franklin and other influential men were working for the establishment of such an institution. A charter was granted in May, 1751, and the first board of trustees was elected the July following.
The day of the opening a number of patients were admitted who were regularly attended and given their medicine free. Joshua Crosby was the first president and Benjamin Franklin the first clerk.
The second hospital established was in New York in 1771. From these early beginnings there has now grown up in the United States a veritable forest of hospitals. Every city, town and village has its duly appointed institutions of this character, and the hospitals of the United States are now acknowledged the most handsomely and thoroughly equipped in the world, and serve as models for European architects.

Hospitals were founded in very early times. India, Persia and Arabia had hospitals supported by their kings and rulers before the Christian era. As far back as the earliest period in Greek history the sick are said to have been treated in the Temple of Aesculapius at Epidaurus.
In the early Jewish period a house for the reception of the sick was called Beth Holem. Such an institution was Beth Saida, mentioned in the New Testament.
Military hospitals are of comparatively recent origin, born of the needs of warfare and the advance of medical science and hygiene. In the Crimean war of 1854 the French alone of the allied powers possessed anything approaching the equipment now common to all armies.

The English wounded were carried off the field in rough-and-ready fashion, sailors' hammocks being ultimately utilized as a rude substitute for the French stretcher and ambulance.
Surgeons attended the wounded on the field, for whom there were little or no after accommodations, until, spurred by the publication of Florence Nightingale's description of conditions, the English government appointed Lord Merbert's commission, which resulted in more effective hospital service.
The hospital ship was established in the early sixties, and shortly afterward the United States hospital corps was organized. The army nurse corps which is an auxiliary branch of the medical department, was established in accordance with an army bill passed as recently as February 2, 1901.

Hospital Sunday is observed in the United States on the last Sunday in December, and in England the Sunday nearest June 15, on which days the collections in churches are devoted to the support of hospitals. The custom has been generally adopted since 1873.

GIANT POWER OF THE HEART

Marvelous Work Performed by That Organ Described by Doctor Goodall.

Dr. J. Strickland Goodall illustrates the enormous power of the human heart in a striking way, remarks an exchange.
"Take a two-pound weight in the palm of the hand, resting the elbow upon a table, and raise and lower it from the level of the elbow to the shoulder. This is exactly the work done by the heart at each beat. Do this about seventy or eighty times a minute and see how long you can keep it up.
At each contraction the heart does enough work to lift a two-pound weight one foot. The heart of a young and healthy person is almost immune to weariness or strain. But if its muscles be weakened by the accumulation of body poisons, or by anemia, it is very easily strained. The heart has been known to break from the strain of sudden emotion. Anger from 152 to 224 foot pounds a minute. Therefore keep your temper, is a good psychological advice.
Running to catch a train, running upstairs or any sudden and unusual exertion puts a great extra strain upon the heart. The healthy heart of youth is equal to such strains; not so the heart that has been weakened by disease, dissipation or old age. Doctor Goodall tested the heart of a healthy man before he ran to catch a train; it was beating 76 to the minute and doing 152 foot pounds of work a minute. He tested it immediately after the run; it was beating 180 to the minute and doing 260 foot pounds of work a minute.

Middle Age.

There comes a clear day when one realizes that clothes are to keep the weather off you, that food is to give you health, that home is shelter and inspiration; that, aside from being clean and inoffensive, one's personal appearance does not signify very much; that the main thing in life is to be going along toward the goal of your ideals. That isn't getting old, it's getting sense. From then on time is not master, but friend.—Collier's Weekly.

WHO ARE MEXICAN PEOPLE?

They Had Civilization Before Spanish Explorers Entered Continent—Mixture of Races.

There are still numbers of Americans who are under the misapprehension that the Mexican is some kind of negro—or, at least, that there is a strong infusion of African blood, as in Haiti. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Not only is there less African blood in Mexico than in the United States, in proportion to population, but there is less even after you have eliminated our black belt. Many better informed persons refer to the native Mexicans as Indians. But they are not Indians—as we know Indians. True, here and there in the mountainous regions are found tribes of semi-savages who compare with the native peoples of what is now the United States, says the World Outlook. But they figure in national affairs little more than our own pure-blooded Cherokees et al. figure here. When the Spanish conqueror came the bulk of the aboriginal Mexicans were not savages, but a civilized people, as far removed from the wild nomads of North America as the white races themselves. This aboriginal Mexican element is variously estimated as representing from one-third to one-half the population, by some guessers even more. It has furnished some of the most learned scholars and exalted patriots celebrated in Mexican history. The greater part of the remaining population is made up of mixed Spanish and aboriginal blood, from which is derived the term, "Spanish-American." It is to this mixture of European and Aztec that is attributed the peculiar traits of the "Spanish-American character," and the supposedly woful inferiority of our neighbors to the southward.

ST. JOHN'S EVE CUSTOMS

Brittany Village Folk Kindle Great Bonfires and Maidens Use Charms To Get Husbands.

Some of the customs of St. John's eve in Brittany are as quaint as they are picturesque. In many villages giant bonfires are built, and round them, in a circle, seats are placed for the departed. The cure has charge of kindling fire, or, where it is possible, a boy dressed as an angel is let down the bell tower by means of a pulley, and lifted up out of sight again after he has applied a lighted faggot to the pile.
To insure getting a husband before the end of the year the village maidens dance round nine bonfires, and return home to dream of the young man destined for them. At midnight they rise and lay the table with bread and cheese and garlic, and throw the front door wide open. There is no obligation for them to accept whoever is the first to enter, but it often happens that they do, for the right man is not likely to miss his chance. If, indeed, he appears, the parents are quickly called in to give their consent to a betrothal, which takes place there and then.

Swiss Move of Importance.

The Swiss federal council recently authorized the creation of the Societe Suisse de Surveillance. It will be composed of fifteen Swiss appointed by the council and chosen from the various cantons where German, French and Italian are spoken. The organization will supervise the importation of supplies and materials required for home consumption and to provide Swiss industries with material. It will exercise no control over the importation of metals, which is in charge of a separate syndicate under government control.

French Colonial Possessions.

The French possession of Indo-China comprises the colony of Cochinchina, the protectorates of Cambodia, Annam, Tonkin and Laos, and the territory of Kwang-Chow-Wan, leased from China—an area embracing approximately 310,000 square miles. The population is estimated at 18,000,000, of which about 35,000 are Europeans, the rest being natives, savage tribesmen, Chinese, Malays, and Hindoos. The principal city as well as the principal port of entry is Saigon, Cochinchina. There are now 1,378 miles of railroad operated in Indo-China.

Modern War Conditions.

The sword is the costliest single article in the equipment of a modern officer of the British army must buy, and stand under present conditions this weapon is worn only when royalty reviews the troops that form of celebration is proving none too welcome in the new armies. Presumably grandchildren of veterans sixty years or so hence will keep over the dear little rusty tin can in which the old hero carried his bouillon to the battle line at Mons.

Gets Soft Wood From America.

China draws its principal supplies of soft woods from the United States and Japan. In 1915, the last year for which figures are available, China imported from the United States approximately 79,700,000 feet board measure, valued at \$1,500,000. These imports were more than twice the amount of the preceding year and 16,000,000 feet in excess of 1910.

Germany Has 2,500 Ambulance Dogs.

At a meeting of the German Ambulance Dogs association it was stated that the number of trained dogs owned by the association at the beginning of the war was only eight, but that the number was now 2,500.

More Profitable.

If an invading army landed in New York it would be the first thing they'd do would be to take possession of all the banks.
"Being poor, ignorant foreigners, they probably would, but if they knew anything they'd go after the hat-checking privileges in the hotels and restaurants."

Feed 3,000 Starving Elk.

Driven from the mountainous portions of the Yellowstone National park by the heavy snowfall, which prevented their grazing, great numbers of wild animals, wards of the United States, are being fed by the government park officials here until such time as the weather moderates sufficiently to allow them to return to their native haunts.
Three thousand elk, 2,000 deer and several hundred mountain sheep are being dined daily "ration" of hay at the feeding grounds a few miles from the park.
Government officials believe no great loss of life among the animals has occurred.

Feed 3,000 Starving Elk.

Driven from the mountainous portions of the Yellowstone National park by the heavy snowfall, which prevented their grazing, great numbers of wild animals, wards of the United States, are being fed by the government park officials here until such time as the weather moderates sufficiently to allow them to return to their native haunts.
Three thousand elk, 2,000 deer and several hundred mountain sheep are being dined daily "ration" of hay at the feeding grounds a few miles from the park.
Government officials believe no great loss of life among the animals has occurred.

More Profitable.

If an invading army landed in New York it would be the first thing they'd do would be to take possession of all the banks.
"Being poor, ignorant foreigners, they probably would, but if they knew anything they'd go after the hat-checking privileges in the hotels and restaurants."

WHO ARE MEXICAN PEOPLE?

They Had Civilization Before Spanish Explorers Entered Continent—Mixture of Races.

There are still numbers of Americans who are under the misapprehension that the Mexican is some kind of negro—or, at least, that there is a strong infusion of African blood, as in Haiti. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Not only is there less African blood in Mexico than in the United States, in proportion to population, but there is less even after you have eliminated our black belt. Many better informed persons refer to the native Mexicans as Indians. But they are not Indians—as we know Indians. True, here and there in the mountainous regions are found tribes of semi-savages who compare with the native peoples of what is now the United States, says the World Outlook. But they figure in national affairs little more than our own pure-blooded Cherokees et al. figure here. When the Spanish conqueror came the bulk of the aboriginal Mexicans were not savages, but a civilized people, as far removed from the wild nomads of North America as the white races themselves. This aboriginal Mexican element is variously estimated as representing from one-third to one-half the population, by some guessers even more. It has furnished some of the most learned scholars and exalted patriots celebrated in Mexican history. The greater part of the remaining population is made up of mixed Spanish and aboriginal blood, from which is derived the term, "Spanish-American." It is to this mixture of European and Aztec that is attributed the peculiar traits of the "Spanish-American character," and the supposedly woful inferiority of our neighbors to the southward.

ST. JOHN'S EVE CUSTOMS

Brittany Village Folk Kindle Great Bonfires and Maidens Use Charms To Get Husbands.

Some of the customs of St. John's eve in Brittany are as quaint as they are picturesque. In many villages giant bonfires are built, and round them, in a circle, seats are placed for the departed. The cure has charge of kindling fire, or, where it is possible, a boy dressed as an angel is let down the bell tower by means of a pulley, and lifted up out of sight again after he has applied a lighted faggot to the pile.
To insure getting a husband before the end of the year the village maidens dance round nine bonfires, and return home to dream of the young man destined for them. At midnight they rise and lay the table with bread and cheese and garlic, and throw the front door wide open. There is no obligation for them to accept whoever is the first to enter, but it often happens that they do, for the right man is not likely to miss his chance. If, indeed, he appears, the parents are quickly called in to give their consent to a betrothal, which takes place there and then.

Swiss Move of Importance.

The Swiss federal council recently authorized the creation of the Societe Suisse de Surveillance. It will be composed of fifteen Swiss appointed by the council and chosen from the various cantons where German, French and Italian are spoken. The organization will supervise the importation of supplies and materials required for home consumption and to provide Swiss industries with material. It will exercise no control over the importation of metals, which is in charge of a separate syndicate under government control.

French Colonial Possessions.

The French possession of Indo-China comprises the colony of Cochinchina, the protectorates of Cambodia, Annam, Tonkin and Laos, and the territory of Kwang-Chow-Wan, leased from China—an area embracing approximately 310,000 square miles. The population is estimated at 18,000,000, of which about 35,000 are Europeans, the rest being natives, savage tribesmen, Chinese, Malays, and Hindoos. The principal city as well as the principal port of entry is Saigon, Cochinchina. There are now 1,378 miles of railroad operated in Indo-China.

Modern War Conditions.

The sword is the costliest single article in the equipment of a modern officer of the British army must buy, and stand under present conditions this weapon is worn only when royalty reviews the troops that form of celebration is proving none too welcome in the new armies. Presumably grandchildren of veterans sixty years or so hence will keep over the dear little rusty tin can in which the old hero carried his bouillon to the battle line at Mons.

Gets Soft Wood From America.

China draws its principal supplies of soft woods from the United States and Japan. In 1915, the last year for which figures are available, China imported from the United States approximately 79,700,000 feet board measure, valued at \$1,500,000. These imports were more than twice the amount of the preceding year and 16,000,000 feet in excess of 1910.

Germany Has 2,500 Ambulance Dogs.

At a meeting of the German Ambulance Dogs association it was stated that the number of trained dogs owned by the association at the beginning of the war was only eight, but that the number was now 2,500.

More Profitable.

If an invading army landed in New York it would be the first thing they'd do would be to take possession of all the banks.
"Being poor, ignorant foreigners, they probably would, but if they knew anything they'd go after the hat-checking privileges in the hotels and restaurants."

Feed 3,000 Starving Elk.

Driven from the mountainous portions of the Yellowstone National park by the heavy snowfall, which prevented their grazing, great numbers of wild animals, wards of the United States, are being fed by the government park officials here until such time as the weather moderates sufficiently to allow them to return to their native haunts.
Three thousand elk, 2,000 deer and several hundred mountain sheep are being dined daily "ration" of hay at the feeding grounds a few miles from the park.
Government officials believe no great loss of life among the animals has occurred.

More Profitable.

If an invading army landed in New York it would be the first thing they'd do would be to take possession of all the banks.
"Being poor, ignorant foreigners, they probably would, but if they knew anything they'd go after the hat-checking privileges in the hotels and restaurants."

OVER 25 YEARS EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS ETC.
ANYONE sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is new. We advise promptly. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency. Successful. Patents taken through Munst & Co. Reliable. Without cost. Write for free literature.
Scientific American.
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$5 a year; four months, \$1.50. Sold by all newsdealers.
MUNST & CO., 361 Broadway, New York.
Branch Office, 25 F St., Washington, D. C.

THE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. OF FREDERICK COUNTY.
ORGANIZED 1843.
Office—46 North Market Street Frederick, Md.
A. C. McCordell, O. C. Warehime
President. Secretary.
SURPLUS, \$35,000.00.
No Premium Notes Required.
Save 25% and Insure with a Home Company.
— DIRECTORS —
Joseph G. Miller, O. P. Bennett, James Houck, R. S. J. Dutrow, Milton G. Urner, Casper E. Cline, A. C. McCordell, Charles B. Trail, Dr. D. F. McKinney, Clayton O. Keady, George A. Deau, P. N. Hammaker.
Rates furnished on application to our resident director, P. N. Hammaker.

STEVENS
WHEN YOU SHOOT
You want to HIT what you are aiming at—be it bird, beast or target. Make your shots count by shooting the STEVENS. For 41 years STEVENS ARMS have carried off PREMIER HONORS for ACCURACY. Our line:
Rifles, Shotguns, Pistols
Ask your Dealer—Send for literature—See the STEVENS in the STORES. For more complete information, write to STEVENS ARMS & TOOL CO., P. O. Box 4096, CHESTER FALLS, MASS., U. S. A.