

"AS POOR YET MAKING MANY RICH."

He never possessed many dollars or dimes,
Was what you'd call poor in these flush money times;
He owned no broad acres where sleek cattle fed
And browsed amid clover half up to their head.
No bonds of our "Uncle" o'er which he could muse
And clip off cash coupons whenever he choose;
No rich mines of silver, gold, copper or lead,
E'er brought him the price of a small loaf of bread.
Fact is he had nothing but body and mind,
Both healthy, and two skillful hands of a kind.
That seldom were idle, though yielding small pay
For all the hard labor they turned out each day.
He had a light heart, and he sang as he worked,
No task, however irksome, was ever once shirked.
Wore always a sweet smile from morn until night,
And stuck to his labors with all of his might.
He laughed at the trifles, called "troubles" by some,
When toiling was ended went straight to his home,
Met children and wife with a hug and a kiss,
And then to the table a bundle of bliss.
Was up in the morning and off for the day,
As if he'd vacation and two weeks full pay;
A lunch in his pocket, a light in his eye,
Contagious and caught by each one passing by.
The children all loved him, young folks and gray beards,
Prized always his presence, wit, wisdom, and words;
Men felt a new impulse when touched by his life,
Fresh vigor and courage to enter the strife.
All owned to a debt they could never repay,
When'er this rich poor man came beaming his way;
He scattered no bank notes, but somehow that which
Was better than money, and made them all rich.

INTOXICATED APPAREL.

By Levi A. Miller.

Did you ever notice how thoroughly intoxicated a hat will become under favorable circumstances?

No matter how tidy and dressy a man may appear, nor how jauntily his hat may fit his head, a few hours at the festive board may change it all. The neat-fitting coat crawls up on the shoulders; or falls away from the neck, one sleeve becomes longer than the other, wrinkles appear in the back and the whole garment wears a demoralized look, suggestive of having been made for some one else. A drunken vest is about as undressy a garment as can well be imagined. It invariably gets up a button too high on one side, or a buttonhole too low on the other, in spite of all the wearer can do to keep it square. Suspenders get so mellow at times that they permit the trouser legs to drag on the ground or flop and slap around muddy heels. Occasionally one suspender gets mellower than the other, whereupon one trouser leg lags and drags as though it were tired and sleepy; sometimes one knee becomes exceedingly baggy, while the other is flabby and clings tenaciously to the limb, regardless of its shape.
Speaking of intoxicated trouser legs will perhaps recall to the minds of some the persistency with which a boozing spring bottom will insist on springing around to one side, or perching itself on the pull strap behind, or on crumpling down inside the shoe.
The hat, however, surpasses all the other parts of man's apparel in the matter of getting tipsy. In fact, a hat will get beastly drunk and give the wearer dead away. It doesn't know whether it is on right side front or not, and doesn't care a snap. The first step is to get tight on the wearer's head and try to slide off backward. In its efforts to appear duly sober, it may poise itself on one side of the head, or hang defiantly over an eyebrow. It isn't the position the hat assumes on the head, as much as its general maudlin appearance, that convicts it of being drunk. It may be impossible to locate the changes that have taken place in a tile after leaving a bandbox as sober as a judge, yet the merest tyro of a wife will pronounce it drunk. In looking over a crowd of plug hats one has no difficulty in picking out those that are tipsy or drunk, and in most instances may distinguish between fighting and good natured drunks. So distinctly are characteristics shown in them that it is almost possible for an expert to designate the brand, quality and retail price of the beverage used on the occasion.
You often see men on the street and elsewhere, who would spurn the imputation that they were "under the influence," whose hats are positively tipsy. The individual who walks erect, if any difference, than usual; the face wears a calm, placid expression and the eye has a far-away look. Nevertheless, there is no denying that the hat is "full as a goose."
The latter who succeeds in designing a "dicer" or a "slouch" that will appear sober on all occasions has a fortune before him. The Quaker broad-brim is, perhaps, the nearest approach to the ideal sober hat, yet it

has been known to get quite hilarious, and to assume very unorthodox attitudes and expressions. Even skull caps and nightcaps grow limp and loose on their heads at times.

Indeed, there are few things funnier than a tipsy nightcap. Its apex is just as apt to point in one direction as another, while its tassels bob around in a most idiotic way. It makes a sober man appear too comical for anything to get one of these on.

Next to the tipsy hat comes the intoxicated necktie. It is, perhaps, the greatest puzzle of the two, as there is apparently some excuse for a hat getting off the plumb line, but that so small and usually well-behaved an article of dress as a necktie should get "tighter than a brick" is beyond comprehension—ordinary comprehension, at least. That this is one of the old habits is shown in the make-up of actors in some of the earliest stage comedies. The tipsy tie that gives poor Toodles away so completely is a fair illustration of what it will do when it gets a chance. Its loose ends—and they are generally all loose—stand up at the most unusual angles and with the most annoying and perplexing persistency. Even the modest and unobtrusive fly will crawl around to the angles of the jaw when it gets a drop too much, while scarfs warranted to fit any neck, rarely stop short of getting inside the collar, or spreading their long points across the lapel of the coat. Those who remember the old-fashioned neckerchief that lapped twice around the neck and tied in a double bow knot under the chin, will recall the tendency of these knots to sneak up to the jugular vein and hang on to it like a regular blood sucker. The stiff, staid stock worn by our far-back ancestors, seemed to vie with the more festive kerchief in the matter of abandon and recklessness, despite its rigid fastenings.

If a man's clothes will persist in getting intoxicated and making him appear ridiculous, it is no wonder that his legs should occasionally run away with him. A man has been seen staggering along the streets, to all appearances as drunk as a lord, when at the same time, he would make a solemn affidavit that he was as sober as a saint. It is quite amusing to see a pair of boozing legs running riot with a clear head and sober body. This often happens, or at least to all appearances it does, and no doubt there are those whose legs are more sensibly affected than their heads. If the head can only be kept in ignorance of the condition of the legs, the individual goes along swimmingly, and never discovers the cause of the mirthfulness of his companions.

The heads of some men get boozing long before their legs become shaky, or their feet so blind that they cannot see when to sit down. A drunken head on a sober body does not produce such a highly comical effect as the sober head and body on tipsy legs. The sight is more pitiable, if it is not disgusting. The dethronement of reason, no matter by what cause, excites pity in the heart of any one, even the most unfeeling.

Perhaps the most amusing is the one who has become intoxicated without knowing it. He is perfectly sober in his mind—and goes along as though he was himself. His ideas are greatly inflated, colors and sounds are intensified and space itself is expanded. He reaches beyond the thing he wants to grasp, and those with whom he is conversing seem to be a long way off, which renders it necessary for him to speak very loud or get very near.

BABY FOOTPRINTING.

Harrisburg—Governor Pinchot recently signed the Aron bill providing for the finger or footprinting of infants born in State, county, municipal or private hospitals. The act also provides for the recording and filing of these identification marks, and carries a penalty of a fine not exceeding \$100 for violations.

Under the provisions of the Burke bill, the manufacture of gambling machines is prohibited in Pennsylvania. The act makes it "unlawful for any person, partnership, association or corporation to make, manufacture or assemble any punchboard, drawing card, slot machine or any machine used or intended to be used for gambling." Violation of the act provides a penalty of a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or imprisonment not exceeding one year or both.

Four highway measures were approved by the Governor, including the Baldwin bill providing for improvement of State forest roads by the Highway Department.

The Buckman bill, conferring on the Highway Department power to enter upon private property and open and maintain drainage channels along state highways, and the Earnest bill, authorizing county commissioners in cases of emergency to reconstruct county bridges upon approval of the local court.

AUTOS COST LESS.

New York.—Automobiles of the average cost 29 per cent. less today than in 1913, while the average cost of living has increased 67 per cent. during the same period, figures compiled by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce reveal. The average retail price of a motor car is now set at \$825.

The automobile industry now ranks first among the manufactures of the United States, the rating being on the basis of wholesale values. The steel industry is second and meat packing third.

Exports of motor vehicles in 1924 were larger than ever before. The 386,580 sold abroad established a record 17 1/2 per cent. larger than the figures for 1923.

The federal taxes paid on motor vehicles from 1917 to 1925 was \$79,385,399, or more than twice as much as was expended in federal money toward highways. Motor vehicles paid \$461,400,000 in special taxes during 1924.

The total freight receipts of railroads on motor transportation products was \$400,982,000.

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FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

DAILY THOUGHT.

One good word quenches more heat than a bucket of water.—Italian.

Squares of fine yellow straw braid cover a small hat of brown taffeta.

The turkback collar is often finished with the long, flowing cravat tie.

A cluster of crocheted flowers may appear in the lapel of your coat.

The tiny bangkok hat appears in many of the much-liked bright shades.

The new tub-silk frock and blouse ensemble are apt to have long sleeves.

The tailored suit may have a straight, box-coat and kickplait skirt.

Ornate little handbags for the spring may be round, oval, square or hexagon.

This is a season of gay prints, borders, stripes and crosswise designs.

Leopard spots of green are used on an ensemble of white and satin.

Under a slashed frock of pink crepe is worn a narrow slip of black satin.

Several smart ensembles have coats decidedly shorter than the frocks worn underneath.

Outline embroidery in black and gold is used on a coat of white Kasha collared with ermine.

Frills of white organdie are used at neck, hem and cuffs on a frock of blue and white printed crepe.

A deep cuff of white satin faces the hem of a blue crepe tulle, below which a plaited section flows.

If dainty frillings indicate anything, then the trimmed neck, collars and jabots will be exceedingly fashionable this season. In all of the shops one finds yards—yards, it seems—of pleated chiffon, organdie net with which the summer frocks will be trimmed, thus reversing the order of several seasons past. These platings, ruffings and fancy frills appeared last season with no apparent reason d'être.

They were enticing, refreshing and chic, but seemed to have no place on dresses in vogue. But this spring it was evident that frocks were being designed for frills, or vice versa, for early models in one-piece or two-piece styles were shown with narrow pleatings of white or a delicate color outlining the plain neck, forming a cascade down the side, or a jabot in the front.

The possibilities in a neck fill are entertaining and many. The usual fine knife pleating by the yard is to be had in sheer white material and in every color under the sun. It is made also in white and some light shades, with an edge embroidered in points or scallops in some or contrasting color. A border of bright stuff, or embroidery in gay colors, is used on white or other colored ruffling, and much lace is employed to give an additional airy effect. Black Chantilly edging is seen on some fine white and light-tinted materials, and is very smart on a gown or a blouse of all white or a color that is to be matched.

The latest fancy is that of double ruffling done in two colors. White chiffon pleating or a gathered ruffle four or five inches wide veils another frill of scarlet, blue, rose, mauve—any of the new combinations. For trimming some of the more elaborate gowns there are shown the most delicate metal laces gathered over an under ruffle of colored chiffon. Black Chantilly lace over white chiffon is considered smart, and a finely pleated frill of white with a bright red band along the edge in almost any goods, preferably crisp white, is very popular.

Figured styles in wall coverings have returned, or so say a firm of smart decorators interviewed the other day, and it's quite the thing to have the various rooms papered differently if they harmonize well in color values. That same firm is showing many stunning things in wall papers. There is one shadowy effect in ships which is most entrancing, if the vogue for sailing vessels intrigues you, this paper will be delightful. Paneling goes well with the new papers and this firm has many delightful methods of using the smart papers with the paneled effect that are in good taste yet they are not above the reach of the moderate purse.

The smart child is the simply dressed child, and the chic little miss who wears the cunning flannel ensemble will be both well dressed and delightfully at ease. The flannel ensemble consists of a straight little frock of pure wool flannel in a plain shade. The trimming is a narrow scalloped band of contrasting color at neck and sleeves and hem. To accompany it, the wise mother will select the adorable little unlined coat of matching flannel, a coat which can stand repeated trips to the wash-tub and yet retain its good looks. A tam or hat may also be purchased. This is the very outfit for the small girl from 6 to 12 who is planning a trip this summer by boat or auto as it will look smart and neat yet it will not be overly warm.

Young girls are apt to be somewhat thoughtlessly discourteous, and are quite oblivious of the irremediable evil often wrought by want of thought. Such girls should bear in mind the lesson in courtesy given by a father to his daughter. "My child," said he, "treat everybody with politeness, even though they are rude to you. For, remember that you show courtesy to others, not because they are ladies, but because you are one."—Home Notes.

Those who remember the delights of "sugar off" with plenty of fresh, clean snow on the ground can have a fair counterfeit by substituting ice cream for the snow. The plain vanilla cream is best, to serve with the maple sugar sauce. Cook the syrup until it threads, then pass in little individual pitchers, allowing each person to drip it over his cream by the teaspoonful, eating it with forks as in waxes.

Sliced onion placed in cold water will absorb the smell of new paint.

—For good, reliable news always read the "Watchman."

DOES YOUR DOG BARK TOO MUCH?

I suppose all of us have at one time or another wished all dogs were barkless—when the noise wakes us from sound slumber between midnight and day. But dumbness would lessen the dog's usefulness as well as his happiness. He would not be nearly as good a pal, and he could not so readily warn people of danger. The fact is that the barking of dogs does a lot more good than harm; often when we call an animal quarrelsome the fault really lies in our own irritability.

But of course some dogs bark too much and on too slight a provocation. You will find, on observation, that being alone outdoors at night is the greatest cause for useless barking. It is not our imagination; dogs do bark more at night. Your dog has nothing to do, if he is awake, but listen for some noise. Somewhere in the distance he hears a bark. In the daytime, with other matters of interest, he probably would pay no attention to it, but in the lonesome quiet of the night he answers it, not only once, but again and again; and we pronounce him a nuisance.

Such a dog can be cured in a week. Bring him in the house and let him sleep where he can hear your voice. There is something restraining about the confines of a room; a big dog hesitates to bark indoors. If your pet threatens to "burst into melody," speak sharply to him. He may growl for two or three nights, but this course will effect a cure every time.

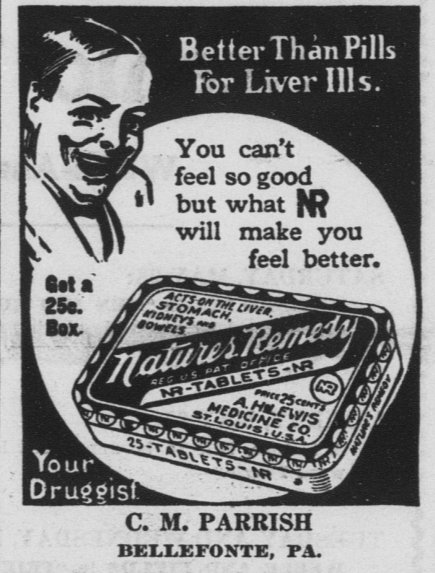
Small dogs, house pets, bark mainly from nervousness. What they need, usually, is more outdoor exercise; then they will sleep at night, and give little or no trouble. Remember, it is not advisable to train all the bark out of a dog; this very thing is possible, has been done a number of times, to my knowledge; and it makes the animal utterly useless as a guard, and gives him an odd, unnatural bearing. Further, the dog has a right to voice his complaints; he might sicken and die, or suffer from some accident; whereas a little significant noise from him would warn you and enable you, perhaps, to save his life.—Our Dumb Animals.

—Mother Earth has never yet failed to provide for those who remain with her.

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