

CLEAN UP AND PAINT UP.

Some Timely Advice Every Body Should Heed.

The early adventurous birds, the position of the sun and a thousand less obvious but quite as certain signs of spring are at hand. Spring means, or should mean house cleaning and not only house cleaning, but yard cleaning, street and alley cleaning, painting, furnishing; it should mean order and harmony and beauty. So clean up and paint up.

"Oh, yes, whose havin' ye to advertise some 'feller's paint'?" sneers our omnipresent knocker friend. We might answer that it is none of his business but we don't have to do that. We're advertising everybody's paint, just as we advertise every body's soap and underwear and cleanly and decent outer garments. People ought to keep themselves clean. Health demands that we do that; and we can't keep ourselves clean without soap and water and towels and the ordinary toilet conveniences. We can't keep our yards and lawns clean unless we use mowers, and rakes and shovels. We can't keep our streets and alleys clean unless we have the men and the tools and the inclination to keep them as they should be kept.

Clean up and paint up. This is a civic prescription that is worth while. Cleanliness is akin to godliness. You have heard that enough to convince you, of its truth by reason of its sheer familiarity, or at least fall to profit by it as we should. Clean houses, clean lawns, clean streets, clean alleys, clean out buildings—that condition means health and comfort and aesthetic pleasure. Dirt and tawdry negligence indicate decay and shiftlessness; they invite disease; they are ugly, offensive, unnatural.

Get busy and inaugurate an early clean-up, week for a starter, then keep up the practice at intervals as may seem necessary.

With the coming of the bluebirds every yard should be thoroughly cleaned; all rubbish should be carted away and destroyed. Pick up and dispose of things. Be clean outside the house and inside the house.

When you have done that, begin to paint up. Never mind, we don't care whose paint you use, but use paint. Paint makes old things appear as new. Paint is not a luxury but a necessity.

Doesn't it make something in you ache when you pass a building, residence or business property, that looks like it had weathered the blasts and reflected the suns of fifty or more fleeting seasons? There are splotches and blotches all over it; shingles or pieces of the roofing often curl up at the ends like a crank reformer's hair; neglect seems to have covered it with a frayed and tattered mantle; the doors sag and the windows wink at you with bleary indifference. And people live in and try to do business in such structures! No one can live in them; it is not living; it is existing and a very poor sort of existence at that. No one can do business in such a place. Such a building reminds of one of a ragged beggar seeking for a job. A little work a little energy, a little paint will transform one of these places into a habitation fit for a human dwelling, or make the former deceptively give way to brightness in the case of a business room.

Clean up and paint up. Paint destroys millions of germs that infest wood. Paint is one of the enemies with which the doctor has to contend. Paint is the doctor's rival.

A tramp goes by, he is dirty and rusty, and the fact makes him slink. Most people hate to give him a cup of coffee and a bite to eat. It isn't because he seems to be down and out but because he is dirty and rusty. He mars our sense of the fitness of things and jars the harmony of life. It is very difficult for such a man to find a job. But give him a clean shave, put clean linen on him, shine up his shoes, clothe him in decent garments and he looks and is another man. His chances for employment have increased two hundred and ten per cent.

The same thing is true of property. Paint the house, the barn and the garage. Paint everything inside and out. Paint the pump and the arbor trellis, paint everything but the dog and the cat and the baby, for them use soap and water and plenty of it, being careful to wash the baby first. No charge for this advice.

Cleaning up and painting up contributes to our civic pride and civic pride is a fine thing; it's the next finest thing to personal pride and is kin to it.

Keeping painted up and clean means means a lot of things. It means the abolishment of nuisances, the removing of dangerous and of offensive business outside the town limits—sanitation and disinfection, free garbage removal, the planting of trees shrubbery and flowers and hedges for homes and along streets and alleys; it means eternal warfare against the flies and mosquitoes, the keeping

down of weeds, it means clean cellars and attics; it means a fair chance to greatly reduce all kinds of disease germs which thrive under conditions of filth and neglect; it means looking after the water, and the rats, vermin and malaria.

We've had our Everybody go to church Sunday and we are moving grandly along in the matter of moral housecleaning. Of, course we all wish to be as healthy as possible and we could enjoy better health if we would permit ourselves to welcome it. Clean hogs are healthier than dirty ones. The majority of animals are healthy, unless made sick through ignorance and carelessness of their owners. Civilization in its proper sense means harmony. We have learned to love the true, the beautiful and the good. We are able to appreciate a good picture or a beautiful anthem. That is why we want our homes and our cities bright clean and comfortable.

Mr. Knocker, clean up, paint up, shut up, if you can't do anything else but growl. There is a passage of scripture that fits your case if you want to continue dirty and rusty—"He that is filthy, let him be filthy still." That was all right for the man who would heed no admonitions towards cleanliness, but in these days for the public good we try to make them clean up.—Exchange.

PRESIDENT'S WILSON'S

History of Our Country, Priceless Educational Feature. Free to All. Beginning, Monday, April 19, The Pittsburg Dispatch will publish exclusively President Wilson's "History of the American People" in continuous installments. It is a consecutive story, intensely dramatic from the time of the discovery and settlements on up to very recent years.

At the expenditure of from ten to fifteen minutes per day this series will familiarize you with the history of America. And by the time it is ended you will know as much about the growth, development and government of our country as a college graduate.

The younger members of the family will find this daily history an aid in their school and college studies. They will read it as they would a story and look out for it each day. The older members of the family will be able to refresh their memory by devoting only a few minutes each day.

Every member should grasp this opportunity to study the history of their country. Remember your teacher will be the president of the United States and that it will not cost you a penny. Don't miss the first lesson, Monday, April 19, in the Pittsburg Dispatch. Order the paper now so you will be sure of getting the entire series.

MARRIED.

Miss Clara Statler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Statler, of Paint Township, and Charles Horner, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Horner of Windber, were married at the residence of the officiating clergyman, the Rev. A. G. Faust.

Miss Bertha Mae Beck, daughter of Mr. and Mr. Hiram Beck, of Barronvale, and John Walter Herring, son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Herring, of Summit Township, were married at Barronvale by the Rev. P. B. Fasold, pastor of the New Centreville Lutheran church.

Miss Charlotte G. Walker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Walker, of Somerset Township, and Charles R. Boyd, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Boyd, of Berlin, were married at the home of the bride's parents by the Rev. S. A. Meyers.

Miss Rebecca Thomas, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Thomas, and Clayton G. Kelm, both of Jenner Township, were married at Johnstown, by the Rev. Albert Berkey.

Miss Elizabeth May Shumaker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Irvin S. Shumaker, of Summit Township, and James R. Whitford, son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Whitford, of Meyersdale, were married at Meyersdale by the Rev. J. A. Hopkins.

Miss Sadie P. Lephart, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Lephart, and John R. Meyers, son of Mr. and Mrs. James P. Meyers, both of Upper Turkeyfoot Township, were married at the home of the bride's parents by the Rev. E. F. House.

Miss Fannie E. Lenhart, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson H. Lenhart, of Garrett, and Irvin G. Christner, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Christner, of Greensburg, were married at Blackfield by the Rev. O. G. Fye.

Miss Tessie P. Meyers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Meyers, of Jennertown, and William H. Shaulis, son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael J. Shaulis, of Lincoln Township, were married at Jennertown by the Rev. Elmer F. Rice.

Miss Edna Elmira Edminston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John V. Edminston, and William Morgan, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. William Morgan, both of Acosta, were married at the home of the bride's parents, by the Rev. John D. McBride.

MIFFLIN COUNTY'S

FIVE DRY YEARS

The following appeared in the Philadelphia Public Ledger recently:

Mifflin county is a conspicuous example of what it means to be without license to sell intoxicating liquors. It has had no license for five years, giving ample time to judge by results. The facts are here set down with out bias or prejudice.

License were refused by the court five years ago in February. The decree explained the action of the court on weighing the number and character of the petitions for and remonstrants against the licenses, the latter being in a majority. Judge J. M. Woods, a Presbyterian elder, is the President Judge, and five years ago the temperance element elected a no license Associated Judge, and the two decided against all license.

Two Associate Judges have been elected since, but the conditions have not changed. The same condition was brought about later in the counties of Judge Woods' district, Huntingdon and Bedford, and they are both without license.

Conditions have improved each year here since the bars were closed. For a time considerable amounts of beer and whisky were shipped in by wholesalers in other places and the drinking element would also secure a supply at Mifflintown, in Juniata county. Juniata has since been added to the "dry" list, and there has been a decided falling off in the amount of intoxicants received here.

Drinking Almost Ceasing.

Some of the county officers have been vigilant in arresting those who tried to handle "booze" and every agent of the wholesale firms fell victims when their zeal to dispose of their stuff led them to venture too far. To-day the consumption of beer and other strong drink is confined largely to the four fraternal orders with its sideboards.

A drunken man is rarely seen here and is looked on as a derelict. Each fall a fireman's field day is held, when the firemen of this and adjoining counties meet to celebrate and large crowds gather. These meetings have been singularly free from drunkenness and during the last meeting not a single arrest was made.

Lewistown's lockup is a cluster of cells in the basement of the town hall and has been used principally for drunks or tramps. The absence of arrests for drunkenness is noteworthy. The lockup figures are not so very reliable with different officers with differing degrees of vigilance. But during three months of the present year there have been just eight arrests for drunkenness. This showing occurs in a town of 9,000 with 6,000 more inhabitants nearby with trolley conveniences.

Drunkenness Noticeably Absent.

The community has had marked industrial depression for more than a year, the leading industry manufacturing railroad products almost exclusively. Idleness usually leads to drunkenness and crime, but it is not so here. Men no longer think it necessary to take drinks as they go to and from their work, or to meet in barrooms and treat each other in the evenings. Usually they take their families to the moving picture shows.

It is believed that the demand upon charity would have been much greater under license during the past winter. It is noticeable particularly by persons who have been away from the town for some years that the school children are much better clothed than formerly.

Bank deposits at first showed an increase of almost 50 per cent, but owing to the depression there has been a falling off. Bank deposits in the three banks here increased from \$85,000 to \$1,122,000 under the dry regime. In addition the Russell National bank which five years ago was a private institution and did not publish statements, has \$360,000 on deposit. Two fine new bank buildings have been erected during the five years.

Dry Conditions Aid Business.

Business is about up to that of five years ago, notwithstanding the industrial depression. No business man attributes any dullness to the absence of license. Seventy-five per cent of the merchants would say truly that no license has been beneficial to business and the other 25 per cent would base their opinion mainly on the fact they are opposed to sumptuary legislation. The sentiment among the people generally is stronger against license to-day than ever before.

During the last five years four streets have been paved and more paving is under contemplation during the present year. Other substantial improvements have been made. The Civic Club is becoming more active. The churches have grown wonderfully in membership and especially in attendance.

Three hotels quit business, but hotel accommodations are better today than at any time in the history of the town. Order is maintained in the town by two policemen, one in day time the other at night with but little to do.

How Long will it Take You to Earn \$600.00 At Your Present Salary?

We doubt very much if there is one of the contestants in the Piano Contest earning more than \$600.00 per year working from from eight to ten hour per day.

Yet here is an opportunity that we are offering to these same contestants, or to any person who desires to take advantage of it, an opportunity to earn the equivalent of \$600.00 in six months working only one or two hours per day at the very most.

You cannot hope to win the Piano or many of the Grand Prizes unless You are active in the sale of Trade Books.

Remember that the sale of each book brings to the club that sells it 75,000 votes before it is ever used, and 5,000 additional when the back is turned in. Ten books would net you 760,000 votes. This would certainly give your standing a boost.

Then what about the special sales? The purchase of one dollar's worth of sale merchandise on Wednesday gives the purchaser 11,000 votes.

Next Wednesday's Sale
April 28th

Laces and Embroideries

Hartley, Clutton Co.,
Meyersdale, Penn'a.

Delicately Put.
Two sisters while visiting in Ireland in Victoria's time got into conversation one day with a tenant of their hostess. One of the girls, who is quite stout, asked the old woman if she would have known them for sisters. "Well," was the answer, "ye look alike, but yer sister's slender, while you, miss—well, you favor the quane."

Made From Sunflower Seeds.
Seeds of sunflowers are found to make excellent food for live stock; its oil is equal to the best linseed oil, and its stalks are as good as coal for producing heat. And yet only a few years ago Kansas regarded the sunflower as a pest for all purposes except as an emblem.

Name In Trunk.
It is a good plan when traveling to have one's name and address printed or written on the inside cover of a trunk. Then in case of loss of check, or any mistake, it can be identified by the owner to the satisfaction of the railway officials by simply opening are trunk.—Good Housekeeping.

Good Basement a Necessity.
No farm home should be without a large, roomy, dry and cool basement; of the kind in which you can stow away a furnace, as well as serving a comfortable workshop. Besides, any other kind is not sanitary, to say the least.

Extremes in Mourning.
When Arabian women go into mourning they stain their hands and feet with indigo for eight days, and during that time they will drink no milk, on the ground that its white does not harmonize with the mental gloom.

Land Lost Through Erosion.
The amount of erosion going on in this world is something astonishing. The Mississippi has stolen by erosion from the different states through which it runs enough territory to make of itself a small state.

The county commissioners have just paid \$15,000 of the county debt, reducing it to \$38,000. A further reduction is promised next fall. All in all Mifflin county people are thrifty making the best of the unfavorable business conditions. They are happy and contented and would not wish to return to license. If the local option bill is not adopted, the liquor question will figure largely in the election of a president judge this year.

ASSEMBLYMAN GETS ANSWER

Railroad Statements in Full Grew Campaign Square With Truth.

Philadelphia, March 17.

Railroad men who have checked up on the argument made by Francis P. Boland, Assemblyman in the New Jersey Legislature, in the joint debate held last Friday evening at Jersey City with Hart J. Fackenthal find that Mr. Boland juggled with facts. For instance, he called upon the Pennsylvania Railroad to explain why in statement No. 1 issued by the Executive Committee of Associated Railroads it was stated that in the first half of 1914 two passengers were killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad, while in the bulletin previously issued by the Publicity Department of the Company it was stated that 189,167, 326 passengers were carried on the Pennsylvania System without any being killed.

The two passengers killed last year lost their lives falling from trains, a fact given in No. 1 statement. With equal clearness it was stated in the Publicity Department Bulletin that no passenger was killed in a "train accident." Such is the conclusive answer to question No. 1, which Mr. Boland so vehemently hurled at his opponent, Engineer Fackenthal.

Mr. Boland also demanded answer to a statement in statement No. 1 of the Executive Committee, that last year the Full Crew—"Excess Man Crew"—Laws forced a waste of \$2,000,000 on the railroads in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, when on the back of the Pennsylvania Railroad menu card a figure of \$1,702,407 was given. The answer is that \$2,000,000 was merely a general statement of the cost. It also is a fair average amount for such expenditures under normal conditions. Business is now greatly depressed and traffic reduced. There are now employed on eighteen tracks in the two states 2399 excess brakemen, whereas these same railroads when the laws took effect were compelled to add 2819 men to train crews.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

FINALLY LEARNED THE TRUTH

Queen of Roumania Had to Go Inognito to Ascertain Real Worth of Her Voice.

In her youth, Queen Elisabeth of Roumania spent much time on the training of her voice, and, encouraged by flatterers, came to believe herself to be a singer of unusual talent. At length, says Bibliothek der Unterhaltung und des Wissens, she decided to have her voice tried by some great teacher. So she went one day, dressed very simply, and without the usual retinue of servants, to see Professor Dumanof of Bucharest, and urged him to give his frank opinion on the quality of her voice, and her future prospects. He tested her voice with great care, first with the simple scales, then with a song, and lastly with an operatic aria.

When the trial was over, the professor said: "I cannot say that you have a wonderful voice. You sing fairly well, and with not a little feeling. I might undertake to train you to sing in opera; but to speak quite frankly, you haven't the looks for it."

Up to this time the teacher had not known that the rank of the aspirant was any higher than that of scores of other young ladies, equally ambitious, who constantly came to him. But his surprise was great when the lady handed him the visiting card of the queen, and he found that he had before him no less a personage than royalty itself. The queen thanked him heartily for the frank way in which he had judged her musical ability, and went home with her ambition in that direction decidedly diminished.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrah that Contain Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure, be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists. Price 75c. a bottle. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.