

SENDING SICK CHILDREN TO SCHOOL.

Little Talks on Health and Hygiene
By Dr. Samuel Dixon.

A day spent in school by a half sick child may result in a week's serious illness. If, as so often happens, the slight indisposition proves to be the beginning of some communicable disease, the result is that the other children in the school are exposed and those who are susceptible will follow in turn.

School authorities are naturally anxious to secure regularity of attendance on the part of the scholars and many parents feel that they are simply doing their duty in forcing children to go to school who complain of not feeling well. It is much better for a child to lose an occasional day's schooling than to risk bringing on an illness and exposing others.

Children's recuperative powers, generally speaking, are superior to those of older people. Proper rest and care will often ward off serious illness but this requires care and insight on the part of the parents as the children themselves are not apt to call attention to their condition until they become seriously ill.

Loss of appetite, feverishness, lassitude, discoloration of the eyes, are all indications which should be watched as symptoms of indisposition.

The work which children lose in the schools they can make up far more readily than what they lose in health. Satisfactory mental progress cannot be made unless health is first considered and school authorities should realize that the total amount of time lost is far greater owing to the added possibility of spreading communicable disease when half sick children are permitted in school.

When children are ill their playmates should not be permitted to go to see them until it is absolutely certain that they are not suffering from some communicable disease; infants should never be taken into houses where there is danger of their contracting sickness from children who are not so well.

COURAGE.

Every doctor is continually finding patients who have some serious ailment which has been neglected until the possibilities of cure are greatly reduced or entirely gone.

Want of courage and not lack of knowledge that there is something radically wrong with them has, in the majority of instances kept these patients from seeking a physician's aid.

This is one of many instances that might be cited to show how essential courage is to health. It is want of moral courage in many instances which leads a man who is perfectly aware that alcoholic stimulants are breaking him down physically and often mentally, to continue to drink.

Then again every physician meets in his practice men and women who get in a blue funk over the most trivial ailment. Often enough these people worry themselves till they arrive at a state of mental and physical depression which makes them ready prey for disease.

Unquestionably there are many dangers to health which we must meet every day of our lives. It is well to know these things in order that we may form the habit of avoiding as many of them as possible but to be ever fearful thinking of and cringing from danger will not aid us to avoid it.

The brave man is he who knows the enemy's strength, is watchful, vigilant, but not fearful.

"Cowards die many times before their deaths;
The valiant never taste of death but but once."

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Wm. Wingard, of Rockwood, and Frella Lehman, of Cambria county;
Charles M. Ross, of Stoyestown, and Effie B. Durst, of Somerset.
H. P. M. Fritz, of Rockwood, and Martha J. Shultz, of Middlecreek.
Mm. C. Swartz, of Jenner, and Mary M. Maurer, of Jenner.
Frank P. Binger, of Somerset, and Rachel P. Barnhart, Stoyestown.
Joseph E. Walter, of Garrett, and Christie A. Saylor, of Garrett.
James R. Showman, of Zimmerman, and Duella Kennedy, of Zimmerman.
Leonard M. Pugh, of Brothersvalley, and Ida B. Gindlesperger, of Berlin.

The movement launched a short time ago for the building of a Lutheran church at Cairnbrook is meeting with much success and the church is practically assured. There are a number of Lutheran families in that community. The rural sections surrounding the coal field there also have many Lutheran families.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTOR OIL

KIDNEY PILLS

AUTUMN MODES IN NEW YORK

Washable Satin Negligees and Lingerie Sets—Tea and Dinner Gowns—A Velvet Costume.

New York, Oct. 26.
Autumn weddings bring out everyone's newest and smartest attire, and fashionable trousseaux embody the latest and most fetching sartorial ideas.

Washable Satin.

A new washable satin, which launders perfectly in the richest tints as well as in white, is being used for bridal sets, and handsome negligees. A lingerie set of six pieces, including a fascinating boudoir cap, is daintily trimmed with frills of silk lace, which have small rose buds applied at intervals. Narrow white ribbon ties are used on all the pieces.

Negligees and Tea-Gowns.

Negligees and tea-gowns are an important part of the trousseau and comprise garments as varied in cut, material and use, as the practical corduroy bath gowns, and creations of chiffon, lace and satin, that are used informally for dinner and odd evenings at home. In fact, many of these gowns are more elaborate than the modish frocks especially designed for formal afternoon wear, and are



McCall Designs

apt to be many times more becoming. One of blue chiton cloth has a long sacque-like over-part of white net, embroidered with a wide border of silver lace, having pink Watteau roses applied at intervals. A narrow band of dark fur outlines the square neck, and the blue petticoat is finished with tucks. A pink gown of net over satin, the edges of the net draperies bound with heavy satin cords, is hard to distinguish from a regulation dancing frock except that it is much longer.

Silk and Organdie.

Very dainty and attractive are some of the little indoor frocks in the combination of taffeta silk and organdie which is the last Parisian idea. Hems of the thin white cotton finish the bottom of the skirt and edge the draperies, and the waist is often of the organdie with panels and bretteau overlays of the silk. Such gowns are worn for bridge and other afternoon diversions, and for informal dances.

Fashionable Sleeves.

Perhaps the most striking novelties one notes are in collars and sleeve designs. Long elbow cuffs on gauntlet lines are notable, and assume many forms. Overlapping cuffs of all widths are used white cuffs with fur edges, or built all of fur, appear quite as frequently on garments of chiffon or crepe as on outer wraps of cloth or velvet.

Many of the smartest sleeves are in Bishop style, their thin fullness starting from a dropped shoulder cap, and at the wrist drawn in to a trim cuff of silk, satin or velvet, to harmonize with the dress material. Whatever flare the fashionable sleeve possesses is found usually at the elbow, while tight trimness at the wrist is an almost universal note.

Chin Chin Collars and Others

No doubt the Chin Chin collar that muffles the throat quite to the extinction of the line below the chin, will be an overdone fad before the season ends, but it is new and smart now and has points that appeal to the older women as well as to the up-to-date girl. Such collars give style to the long top-coats that are increasingly in demand when one piece frocks are leaders as they are this year.

Lilly collars of chiffon and crepe that quite hide ears in some instances and may muffle the chin or be cut away in front, are a style point seen in the finishings of smart frocks and waists.

Newest Blouses.

Washable blouses of tinted mulls

Two-Family Garden

With Care It Could Be Made Both More Beautiful and More Profitable

The garden spot is the most productive fraction of an acre on most farms, yet on many it is often one of the most neglected in many respects. In the hurry and rush of the spring work it is mowed possibly, and plowed and planted, or partly planted, and then the care of it falls to the women and children. If the farmer were to carefully consider the proportion of the family living that comes from the garden, he would realize that it deserves much more careful attention than it receives from him.

Not only can the garden be made much more profitable, and help out the family ration by increasing it and also by balancing it somewhat better, but it can be made a means of considerable supplement to the income received from the principal farm industries. By having a two-family garden—that is, raising garden stuff enough for two families and finding a customer in town or city who would like to have the garden (and other) products direct from the farm at least once a week—more could be realized from the farm, both for the family table and the family purse. Many a town or city housewife would be glad to receive a good-sized market basket of fresh garden stuff directly from the producer by parcel post, express, or directly delivered by the farmer's own conveyance—which would prove the most satisfactory and economical.

While there is quite a list of vegetables that can be grown in practically any garden, yet very many gardens are limited to a comparatively small number of vegetables, a few others being included rather incidentally. In undertaking to conduct a two-family garden one of the first things of importance is to secure contract with the town or city consumer to be supplied. This is important because the city family has probably been using many kinds of vegetables that the farmer has not raised, at least not in any quantity, and the plans for next year's garden should be begun as early as possible. The kinds of vegetables to be raised should be decided upon after learning the quantities and kinds used by the city family concerned, and seed secured in plenty of time, and such work done toward the preparation of the garden as the weather will allow. Winter vegetables, as well as those used direct from the garden in summer, should be kept in mind. These include not only such as dry navy, kidney and lima beans, but also lettuce, kale, spinach, cabbage, celery, carrots, turnips and the like, depending on the particular sections of the country. (For instructions and details on gardening, see United States Department of Agriculture Farmers' Bulletins 255 and 460.) As stated above, the town or city consumer will likely desire vegetables that are not now particularly used or cared for by the farm family, but the aim should be to produce that which would be desired by the customer as well as that desired by the farm family if the plan is to succeed.

In planning for a two-family garden, not only should the different kinds of vegetables be provided for but particular attention should be paid to the desires of the customer with reference to quality. Many city housewives, for instance, may desire stringless beans; when they ask for these they have in mind more a quality than a varietal name, and if they ask for stringless beans and are assured that they can receive them, and then when they come to use them find that they have strings, they will not only be disappointed to a considerable extent but discouraged at the idea of direct marketing as being preferable to securing their vegetables in the ordinary way from the city market or grocery store. While it will not be possible to cater to all the whims of the would-be customer, it must be kept in mind that the farmer's family usually takes such quality as is produced without any particular questioning, but when a city consumer orders from a family which he has in mind, and every disadvantage should be made to meet his reasonable requirements so that the business may be established upon a mutually satisfactory working basis. Give a purchaser what he or she wants and is willing to pay for.

Not only will this plan provide an outlet for vegetables (and it is practically as easy to raise vegetables for two families as for one), but it will also establish a contact through which various other farm products may be marketed.

finished with dainty scallops of hand embroidery, are among the most desirable additions to the wardrobe, rivaling similar garments of chiffon and Georgette Crepe in cost and elegance. Almost all the thinner waists come without linings and depend quite as much on the design and trimming of the brasserie worn beneath them, as did the Summer bodices. Outer coats are so warmly lined, and temperatures indoors so universally high, that nearly all waists are, nevertheless, so light and

you have not said anything as yet; Erick being robbed of any. "You are right. I cannot yet see what he wanted in old Erick harmonize with coat and skirt. Also waists of chiffon cloth and silks in the wide "Awning" stripes styles so popular last season.

—Verona Clarke.

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Book agents, like poets and artists, must be born—they can not be made. A good address, tact, brilliant conversational powers, and both veracity and unvarnished are the inborn elements necessary for the successful book canvasser. That the fascinating and suave manner of the average professional book agent is irresistible is proved by the fact that there is hardly a person in the United States who, at some time or other, has not subscribed for a book that he did not want.

Some years ago a book agent visited a small town in Wisconsin, with "The Royal Path of Life," nine copies and no more.

The first man he approached said, good-naturedly: "You would better call up at the house and see my wife, for she buys all the books."

But with the customary pertinacity he far has stood between them and the case in Pennsylvania. Here the what right would the women wities of the men have to try to st to pick and choose?

The anti-suffragists of Pennsylvania proposition up to the men—to the daughter, to the man with a sister-law's sister.

Vote NO on Woman suffrage No. 1

FAREWELL PARTY.
The teacher and boys of Class No. 9 of the M. E. Sunday School gave a farewell surprise party on Tuesday evening for Ross Stauffer who has been a member of the class for some time and who is leaving for Akron, Ohio the last of the week.

The party was held at the home of Master Wm. Irwin on Thom's street who proved himself an agreeable host. The evening was spent in playing games and a discussion for the betterment of the class was enthusiastically taken up by all. About 10:30 Mr. Irwin served a delightful lunch in the dining room which was tastefully decorated for the Halloween occasion.

Those present were—Ross Stauffer, Wm. Stauffer, Robert Blake, Jacob Hoblitzell, Wm. Bradburn, Benjamin

"How much is it?" said the man, hurriedly, for the train was at hand. "Two dollars."

"I'll buy it for him. Here's your money."

The train moved off, carrying the agent, just as the excited subscriber, in hot haste, came in sight. His anger at the latest imposition may be imagined.

THE SLANDER OF THE SCARE-CROW.

Two crows set out at the break of day to steal their breakfast from a farmer's cornfield, but as they neared the place where the planting had recently been done, they espied a man standing in the middle of the field. He wore his hat askant and was apparently waving his arms to warn them away.

"He may have a gun within reach," said one of the crows, as they veered off and alighted in the top of a dead tree at the edge of the field.

"Since I come to observe him more closely," said the other crow, "I can see that he is the candidate who was making a speech at the county seat yesterday as I flew over the town. At least, he is making the same gestures."

"In that case," said his companion, "we will proceed at once to feed ourselves. A candidate cannot afford to offend even a crow, for fear of losing a vote."

Running for office fills some men so full of covardice that it really makes them pot-bellied.—From Judge.

From what a man thinks he knows subtract what his neighbors think he knows, and the remainder will probably be about what he really does know.

A few weeks later, many a young wife wishes she could dispose of her stock in a matrimonial combine and get her old job back in the laundry.

"Keep a thing for seven years and you'll find some use for it," says an old proverb. That is one reason why we are still keeping our appendix.

The man who chews fine cut tobacco, Wm. Stauffer, Robert Blake, Jacob Hoblitzell, Wm. Bradburn, Benjamin