

LEGISLATURE COMES TO CLOSE

Final Day Marked by Rejection of Appointments.

EIGHT NOT CONFIRMED

Among Last Acts of Lawmaking Body Was Passage of an Omnibus Road Bill, Changing a Number of Routes on Highway System.

Harrisburg, Pa., July 3.—Nearly thirteen hours after the hour set for adjournment of the legislature, both branches of the general assembly finally closed their shutters and the 1917 session passed into history.

The outstanding feature of the final day's work was the action of the senate in refusing to confirm eight of the governor's appointments. They were: Robert K. Young, Wellsboro, for public service commissioner, to succeed the late Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker; Daniel F. Lafean, York, for commissioner of banking; Charles E. Patton, Clearfield county, for secretary of agriculture; James W. Leech, Ebensburg, for workmen's compensation board; D. Edward Long, Chambersburg, for superintendent of printing and binding.

N. R. Buller, Wayne county, for commissioner of fisheries; William Young, Philadelphia, for industrial board.

B. Frank Nead, Harrisburg, for board of examiners of accountants.

Lafean and Buller received the strongest support of those who failed of confirmation, each receiving twenty-nine votes. It required two-thirds, or thirty-two, to confirm. Patton received twenty-three votes and Young nineteen.

The delay in adjournment since the was due to a wrangle over the general appropriation bill. Cuts made by the senate in the agriculture and labor and industry departments were objected to by the house, and for many hours there was a see-saw between the lower branch and the conference committee representing the two sides. Finally the matter was satisfactorily adjusted and the bill went through without a dissenting vote.

Routes Are Changed.

The legislature showed its general disapproval of the proposition of adding new routes to the 10,200 miles of spool roads on the state highway system by dropping several scores of proposed new roads from the calendar, but on the last day of the session the senate and house passed an omnibus road bill, which made changes in twenty-five routes. In several instances additional miles were added, but in the aggregate the mileage was reduced about sixty-five miles. The highway department gave the omnibus bill its approval, because the changes were for the benefit of the property owners through which the highways pass.

Perhaps the most important change was that which cut fifteen miles from the distance between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh on the William Penn highway. This change occurs between Clark's Ferry, Dauphin county, and Newport, Perry county. The William Penn highway until this time passed through Liverpool, after leaving Clark's Ferry, and thence to Millersburg. As the new road will be built the road will be direct from the Ferry to Newport, and then to Millersburg.

Among changes made which will be beneficial to agriculturists are the following: In McKean county, on route 100, Smithport to Emporium, hilly roads eliminated; on route 28, Middleburg to Lewistown, two grade crossings eliminated; route 54, Ebensburg to Indiana, road changed from unpopulated section so as to pass through several mining towns; route 20, farming land in Bradford county opened up; route 47, Bedford to Hollidaysburg, long and bad hill eliminated; route 50, spur from Somerset to Maryland line, where new Maryland roads are met; route 222, Bedford to Johnstown, hills eliminated.

The twenty-five routes in which changes are made connect Clark's Ferry and Newport, Emporium and Smithport, Pottsville and Allentown, Philadelphia through Red Lion to the New Jersey line at a point near Trenton, Indiana to Brookville, Greensburg to Waynesburg, New Bloomfield to Middleburg, Easton to Mauch Chunk, Wilkes-Barre to Laporte, Ebensburg to Indiana, Middleburg to Lewistown, Bellefonte to Huntingdon, Coudersport to Williamsport, Coudersport to the New York line near Ceres, Montrose to the New York line near Oakland, Williamsport to the New York line at a point near Fasset, Wellsboro to Towanda, Bedford to Hollidaysburg, Bedford to Johnstown, Somerset to Uniontown, Emporium to Lock Haven, Washington to Waynesburg, McConnellsbury to the Maryland line, Towanda to Montrose, Tunkhannock to Towanda.

To Get Details.

It is impossible in this article to give the extent or details of all these changes. Those interested in the routes named should get in touch with their representative or senator and learn just what new pieces are now touched by the state highway system, as well as the villages or sections eliminated.

FILLING OUT A CHECK.

It is a Good Rule Always to Write the Stub First.

In a big store a woman was paying with a check for some goods she had just bought, and she was carefully filling in the stub of her check book first. "Oh, don't stop for that!" urged her shopping companion, who was in a hurry. "You can do that when you get home."

Unmoved, the careful woman finished the stub with special care, then wrote the check, gave it to the salesman and said to her impatient friend: "Before I was married I took care of some of my father's accounts. The first time he ever asked me to fill out a set of blank checks for him so he could sign them he told me: 'One rule you must always observe—write the stub first. Make a row to yourself, like unto the vow of Jephthah, that you will never write a check until the stub is filled. If for any reason you should fall later to write the check it would be a simple matter to cancel the stub, but if you write a check and leave the stub blank you open the door to a hundred chances of mistake. No one's memory can be trusted on that subject. Never try to trust yours. Let the law of 'the stub first' be to you as the law of the Medes and the Persians.' I have always found it perfectly easy to follow that rule, and that is one reason I have a bank account today. My husband is never afraid I will make him any trouble with it."

HEED BAD ODORS.

They May Warn You of Places Where Disease Germs Lurk.

Even a bad odor has its uses. Scientists say that the offensive smell which comes from decaying and disease breeding matter is in reality one of nature's measures of preparedness and of prevention.

Offensive odors indirectly prevent the spread of epidemics by calling attention to the breeding place of the disease. They give warning that something is wrong, and they persist in this warning by becoming more and more offensive until the wrong is righted.

The odor does not convey the germ or communicate the disease, because in most cases direct contact is necessary to do this, or the infection is communicated by some substance taken into or brought in contact with the body. But it does tell where the disease exists or is likely to exist. It also gives warning of tainted or unfit food, as the nose is intended by nature to be one of man's chief allies in the fight for health.

Some have even gone so far as to state that mothers should not discourage or forbid children smelling their food before they eat it. The tendency to do this is said to be a natural one. The nose is not placed above the mouth by accident. It was designed in primitive man as a guidepost for his stomach, and it is still a good guide.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Looking Glass in Fiction.

All nations have shown by their stories how the looking glass is regarded as ministering to vanity. The ancient Greeks depicted Venus with a mirror and even described her chamber as lined all over with mirrors, so that whichever way her eyes turned she could behold her beautiful self. But Minerva never used a mirror. Pass to West Africa and we find a native story which begins with a magic mirror that possessed the power of speech and always said, "Mistress, there is none," when its owner, a woman called Maria, asked it, "My mirror, is there any other beautiful woman like myself?" But one day Maria's daughter entered the forbidden room where it was kept, asked a similar question and got a similar answer. A tale of maternal jealousy and vengeance follows.—London Spectator.

Sunlight and Germs.

Here is an instructive experiment made by scientists to show the effects of sunlight. Some germs of the terrible disease anthrax were sown on two plates of gelatin, and while one plate was kept in the dark the other was placed in the sunlight. The germs grew, and at the end of ten minutes there were 300 colonies or groups in the sunshine plate and 400 colonies in the dark plate.

One hour later the result was: In the sunshine plate, none; in the dark plate, 2,520. No disease germ thrives in sunlight.

Early Opportunity.

"We came to this country and took the innocent red man's land away from him."
"Yes," replied the man who has been having trouble with real estate, "and in some cases the innocent red man was lucky to unload just when he did."
—Washington Star.

A Classy Youth.

"What classes is your boy in at college?"
"He's in the 300 class at baseball."
"Yes?"
"And also in the ten second class in the 100 yard dash."
—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Boring Wells.

The art of boring wells was practiced in the east more than 4,000 years ago. Abraham's servant encountered Rebekah at a well in 1859 B. C.

Improve the Setting.

Howell—How can a man get his wife in a pleasant frame of mind? Powell—Just see that the frame is gilded.—Town Topics.

MODEL DOG LAW WITH GOVERNOR

Legislature Puts Through Measure of Protection.

LICENSE FEE FOR CANINES

Proposed Act Was Passed For Purpose of Giving Protection to Wool Growers—Owners of Dogs Upon Paying License Will be Given Protection.

Harrisburg, Pa., July 3.—With the house concurring in the senate amendments to the new dog license law, which aims to protect and encourage the sheep growing industry by insuring the destruction of unlicensed and night-running dogs, the legislature has succeeded in evolving what is termed the model dog law of the country and one which while affording more protection to the owner of the licensed dog than has ever before been given, at the same time meets all the cardinal points raised by the wool growers.

The bill, which was introduced by Representative Lehr, puts it up to the owner of any dog over six months old to secure a license or pay a fine. Provision is made by which the temporary transfer of a dog for hunting, breeding, trial or show will not necessitate a new license in the county to which it is transferred, while a dog licensed in one county may be given a new license in another county when permanently transferred for the sum of twenty-five cents. The county commissioners of the various counties are empowered to fix the license fee for male dogs at not over \$2 nor less than \$1 and for female dogs at not over \$1 nor less than \$2. Owners of kennels of ten dogs may secure a kennel license for \$5.

Through a hard fight, a provision was inserted forbidding the imposition of any further license or taxes by any county or municipality, and the regulation and control of dogs in cities of the first and second classes, together with the collection of licenses, etc., was vested in the city councils.

Must Seek License.

On the transfer of a dog the new owner must apply for a license and set forth the details of the previous ownership, which is a great safeguard against the professional dog thieves who infest the larger communities. A full description of the dog must also be given.

The duty of taking up licensed dogs, illegally at large, and of taking up and disposing of unlicensed dogs is vested in the police officials of the townships, boroughs and cities, who may, however, appoint persons to do this work. Reasonable detention fees may be charged and for disposing of unclaimed dogs a compensation of \$1 each is provided.

Any person may kill any dog which he sees in the act of pursuing or wounding livestock or attacking a human being, whether the dog be licensed or not, but this does not apply to dogs attacking poultry. An unlicensed dog that enters any field is deemed a nuisance and may be killed by the owner, tenant or agent. Licensed dogs when accompanied by their owners or handlers are exempt from the provisions of this entire section, unless actually attacking livestock or human beings.

All licensed dogs are declared personal property and subjects of larceny, and it is made illegal for any person to kill any such dog or to attempt to poison or injure any such dog, except when attacking livestock or human beings.

It is made unlawful for any person to place poison either on his own premises or those of others, where it may easily be found by dogs, or to remove the collar or license tag from any dog. The game protectors are permitted to place poison for the destruction of vermin in accordance with the game laws, but any other placing of poison where a dog might find it is punishable by a fine of \$100.

Sunset and Sunrise.

Owners of dogs are required at all times between sunset and sunrise to keep them either confined within an enclosure, firmly secured by means of a collar or chain or other effective device so that they cannot stray, or under the reasonable control of some person, accompanied by an owner or handler when engaged in lawful hunting. This last exemption was secured in behalf of the coon and fox hunters.

After setting forth the ways in which damages for livestock or poultry killed shall be claimed and proven, the act makes the dog owner liable for the damage unless the offending dog is killed and provides that the county shall pay for the damage if the owner fails to do so and may recover from the county if the dog is killed. The WPA Life League, which strongly supports the bill, secured the insertion of a proviso by which any person who kills a dog illegally and collects damages from the county, if the slayer fails to pay the same.

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Joseph L. Tressler, Funeral Director and Embalmer, Meyersdale, Penna. Residence: 309 North Street. Office: 229 Center Street. Telephone: 1100.

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It is simply a matter of having proper facilities. Meyersdale Steam Laundry

TRAVEL IN THE AIR.

The Safety That Goes With Transportation by Aeroplanes. It is a new idea that the aeroplane is a safe means of transportation in safe hands, yet it is an idea that we must firmly get into the popular mind. The average citizen is still frightened at the prospect of leaving the ground and having no support except the air itself. Yet at the speed which we expect an aeroplane to maintain—seventy or eighty miles an hour—there is no means of transportation that is so safe. The obstructions that cause accidents with trains and automobiles do not exist for flying craft. A locomotive has to follow a definite track, which may cause a frightful calamity. The aeroplane is not so circumscribed. Its tracks are wherever it wishes to go. There are no obstructions in the air—unless we regard "air pockets" as such—no bridges to cross, no mountains to penetrate, no signals to run by and no switches to be misplaced.

Or compare this new craft with the rough road of the automobile. The slightest mistake or even inattention on the part of the driver, going, say, forty or fifty miles an hour, may hurl the machine over a precipice or overturn it on an embankment. But such a lapse on the part of an aviator has no such deplorable results. There are no precipices to fall from and no obstructions to collide with. The aeroplane is even safer than some forms of water travel. The motorboat, going at a speed of forty miles an hour or even slower, is a more risky form of transportation than an aeroplane. If such a boat strikes even a small obstruction, such as a floating plank, its side is punctured and it sinks in a few seconds. But there are no such dangers in the air—Orville Wright in Harper's.



The Brisk Smoke—"Bull" Durham

When you see an alert-looking young man in a lively argument roll a "Bull" Durham cigarette—it's the natural thing. He likes to punctuate a crisp sentence with a puff of "Bull" Durham. His mind responds to the freshness that's in the taste of it, and his senses are quickened by its unique aroma. A cigarette of "Bull" Durham just fits in with keen thinking and forceful action.

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Long hours, close and tedious work are very apt to result in Headaches or other Pains. Don't suffer. DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS will quickly drive your Pain away, and Dr. Miles' Nervine will assist you by relieving the Nerve Strain.

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DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS will quickly drive your Pain away, and Dr. Miles' Nervine will assist you by relieving the Nerve Strain.

War and Human Nature. Referring to the oft repeated claim that there can be no such thing as universal peace, because war is a phase of human nature—that men always have and always will fight, Dr. Frank Crane thus speaks: "War, human nature! Yes, as leprosy is human nature, or tuberculosis, or epilepsy, or homicidal madness! As demons in hell, in human shape, are human beings." The idea that men of sense will justify war because it is human nature would fit them for the lunatic asylum. And then the doctor goes on to say: "Give human nature a chance. Let the people manage their governments and war will speedily cease forever."

And that's true too. It is despicable the way some people will blame human nature for war. By that argument every crime could be justified.—Ohio State Journal.

Abolish Fahrenheit? There is a growing crusade against the Fahrenheit thermometer used in all English speaking countries, and the plea is made that the Centigrade thermometer be employed in its place. The Centigrade is used for nearly all scientific purposes and is decidedly superior to the Fahrenheit, but the latter is in familiar use among the great mass of people who use heat measuring instruments.

Practically all English speaking people use the Fahrenheit scale, even with all its inconveniences, and people who imagine that they can effect a change by an act of congress reckon without authority. Nothing is more difficult than to change the established habits of a people, a truth which will slowly dawn upon the enthusiast who undertakes to change the meteorology of a nation.—Locomotive Engineering.