

Mattie's Milkman.

By MURRAY FIEL.

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Miss Jeannette's objection to Gene Carman was his profession. He was night editor on a morning paper, and he came home anywhere between 2 and 6 o'clock in the morning.

Miss Jeannette was country bred, and for forty years she had accepted without question the dictum that those who were out of night were no better than thieves and robbers.

Just what was the difference between thieves and robbers Miss Jeannette did not know. She knew only that those were the only sort of persons who were out when decent folk should be abed, so when her pretty niece, Mattie Boyer, gave evidence of more than a passing interest in Carman she very promptly frowned upon the young man and warned Mattie that she must have nothing more to do with the Carmans, mother and son.

The latter lived on the floor above Mattie and her maiden aunt, and kindly Mrs. Carman had been a tower of strength to Miss Jeannette when she and Mattie had first come to the city to live.

She had pointed out the best places at which to trade and helped Miss Jeannette to get an obnoxious tenant on the lower floor out of the house and had initiated both the elder and the younger woman into city ways generally.

Naturally it had hurt the old lady when the Boyers had terminated their

sion to the long wait for love's culmination, and this gave to Butch Cassidy, the milk boy, the idea that the young woman with the glorious blue eyes was very much interested in him.

"I bet she seen me somewhere on Sunday," he mused. "She's a pipkin, but I guess I'm some apples myself when I get me new harness on. It's a darned shame that she didn't pipe up a couple of weeks ago. She'd have put it all over Slim Blecker's girl at th' ball of th' Milk Wagon Drivers' association. The Lady Flirts give their blout a week from Thursday, and that's the day after pay day. I wonder would the little dame give a look."

Butch was a firm believer in the adage that "faint heart ne'er won fair lady," so as soon as his horse was stabled and his routine ended he made for the flat house in which the Boyers lived.

He was somewhat taken aback when Miss Jeannette answered the bell. Mattie worked only in the afternoons, reading to an invalid, and generally it was she who paid the bills on Tuesday morning when Butch made his regular round.

"Where's the little lady?" demanded Butch, determined to brave it out. "I want to say suthin' to her."

"My niece is out just now," was the severe response. "I understood that she paid your bill yesterday."

"Bill be blowed," said Butch politely. "This is a personal game, see? I got me money yesterday. I want to make a date wit' her. Get that over your think plate?"

"You?" cried Miss Jeannette in disgust.

"Sure," was the easy response. "She's stuck on me shape and sent me a mash note. I ain't wise up to all her talk, but that's clear. Give a look."

Moved to anger by the incredulity in Miss Jeannette's look, he produced the note, now sadly soiled. "You ain't just what I'd pick for a mother-in-law, but I guess I'll have to take you wit' th' rest of th' furniture."

Miss Jeannette had lived in dread of a misalliance for Mattie, and now her worst fears seemed about to be realized.

She gave another long, comprehending look at the unshaven young driver and, with a little groan of horror, sank to the floor in a faint.

Butch promptly took his departure after giving a frightened ring on the bell of the flat next door, trusting that some one might come to the woman's relief. He could not know that they had all gone out, so it was Mrs. Carman, summoned by a piano agent, who brought Miss Jeannette back to consciousness. Miss Jeannette clung to her convulsively.

"Did you see that milk wagon driver?" demanded the shuddering Miss Jeannette. "My dear Mrs. Carman, that man is going to marry Mattie. I have heard of young girls eloping with their father's coachman, but with the driver of a milk wagon! Do you know that Mattie actually has been writing letters to him?"

A gleam of comprehension came into Mrs. Carman's kindly eyes. She knew that Gene had come in late that morning, and she could guess the rest. Here might be an opportunity to make things come out all right.

"I suppose that Mattie admired his appearance," she suggested gently. "Young girls very frequently do fall in love with a fine physique, and I recall that the driver is very athletic. If you had not interfered with Gene and she—"

Miss Jeannette grasped her arm. "It's not too late," she declared. "Tell your son that I will make any apology he demands. Perhaps if they see more of each other Mattie will forget this mad infatuation."

"I am quite sure that she will," declared Mrs. Carman comfortingly. "I will speak to Gene and ask him for your sake to try and regain Mattie's love."

Miss Jeannette gave her rescuer a grateful glance, and the little woman withdrew to sit patiently on the front step to warn Mattie when she should return. There Gene found her when he came out to go to work, and he listened in great amusement while his mother explained the situation.

"Of the two evils you are the less," she reminded smilingly. "If Mattie will only play her part well and consent to gradually forget her milkman you have won."

"I don't like being the lesser of Miss Jeannette's two evils," declared Gene happily as he bent to kiss his mother's wrinkled cheek, "but to save Mattie from her milkman I am willing to do even that, dear."

By Way of Experiment.

Not long ago there was a certain salesman in a dry goods shop of an Ohio city who was habitually observing to his fellow clerks that the concern would find it rather difficult to get along without him. These remarks coming to the ear of the senior partner of the firm, he decided to interview his clerk concerning them.

"Mr. Spotts," said the partner, with a grim smile, "although you have not proved to be our most efficient clerk, yet we have appreciated such service as you have condescended to render us during the intervals when you were not expatiating on your own merits. Now we have lately heard it said that if you were to die the business would have some trouble in surviving the loss. This has worried us a good deal, for you, like all of us, are liable to drop off at any moment."

"For this reason, therefore, we have concluded, for our peace of mind, to experiment while all of us are in good health in order that we may ascertain whether the firm can bear up under your loss. You will accordingly consider yourself dead for the period of one month, and we will try to see whether we can get along without you for that length of time."—Harper's.

STATE TO PREVENT INFANT BLINDNESS

Health Commissioner Dixon Says One-Third of the Cases of Blindness Can be Prevented.

MOTHER SHOULD CALL DOCTOR

Old Law to Be Enforced That Will Secure Proper Treatment For New-Born Infants and Save Loss of Eyesight.

To guard new-born infants against that terrible misfortune, blindness, State Health Commissioner Dixon has revived a state law passed some years ago for just this object, but never enforced to any extent. This law, passed June 26, 1895, is entitled "An act for the prevention of blindness, imposing a duty upon all midwives, nurses or other persons having the care of infants, and also upon the health officer, and fixing a penalty for neglect thereof."

Dr. Dixon declared today "that if the provisions of this law are carried out there is reason to hope that one-third of the cases of blindness which so greatly diminishes the productive value of the individual and too often renders him a burden on society may be prevented."

Letter to Physicians.

To ten thousand physicians throughout Pennsylvania Health Commissioner Dixon is sending the following letter:

"You are probably aware of the fact that the American Medical Association at its last annual meeting authorized the issue of the report of the committee on ophthalmia neonatorum, which forcibly called attention to the fact that a very large percentage of the cases of blindness which the state is called upon to support is caused by that disease, and urged the necessity for organized and concerted effort on the part of the profession in all of the states of the Union to diminish this evil. That this appeal is most timely is sufficiently indicated by a recent report from the Pennsylvania School for the Blind, which shows that in the past eight years more than one-third of the persons admitted to that institution have owed their affliction to this cause."

"This department has, therefore, thought it desirable to revive a law which has for many years lain dormant on our statute books, and a copy of which is herewith enclosed."

"Inasmuch, however, as I doubt the wisdom of entrusting the treatment of so delicate an organ as the eye to unskilled hands, I have appended to the law instructions making it the duty of the health officer to urge those in charge to secure the services of a physician at the earliest possible moment after the discovery of the disease, and have suggested a harmless cleansing solution to be used until such time as the physician could arrive and initiate the active treatment for which the nitrate of silver or some other silver salt will probably be deemed most effective. May I hope for your assistance in carrying out this plan for diminishing a fertile cause of misery and disability?"

Instructions to Health Officers.

The state department of health has sent to each of its 730 township health officers full instructions as to their duty under the law. These instructions are as follows:

"In order to carry out the provisions of the above law it becomes your duty to acquaint yourself with the names and addresses of all midwives and nurses residing or practicing in your district, and to place a copy of the law in the hands of each, instructing her as to its requirements."

"Immediately on receiving notification from a midwife or nurse of the occurrence of a case of red or swollen eyes in a young infant you will inform the attending physician of the fact and will place in the hands of the midwife or nurse the accompanying instructions, explaining that she is to follow them only until a physician arrives to take charge of the case. If no physician has been employed, you will urge upon the family the necessity for obtaining one, as otherwise the child may become permanently blind."

Here is the prescription given for treating inflamed eyes in new-born infants until the physician arrives:

"To one pint of boiled water add two teaspoonfuls of boric acid and half a teaspoonful of table salt and keep covered in a jar which has been boiled. With a perfectly clean cloth or a wad of absorbent cotton bathe the lids with this solution and drop a few drops in the eye three times a day."

State Health Commissioner Dixon has also requested the department's medical inspector in every county in the state to assist the health officers in the discharge of the duty assigned them. A letter has also been written to the secretary of every city, borough and first class township board of health in Pennsylvania, calling their attention to the law and urging that these boards adopt such measures as will lead to its early enforcement in the municipality under the local board's jurisdiction. The wording of the act of June 26, 1895, is as follows:

The Law.

"Whereas, Statistics compiled in this country and Europe demonstrate that fully 25 per centum of the blind owe

Today's Suggestion by Ellen Stan.

WASH DRESS FOR SCHOOL.

CHILDREN never like to wear aprons, and we can hardly blame them when we know they are covering up pretty little frocks. But this necessity has been overcome by wearing tub materials the year round. Most mothers consider it more hygienic to make garments from goods that can be frequently laundered and provide additional warmth during cold weather by woolen underclothes than to make the little



dress from woollens that are bound to become soiled and, if washed shrink, lose their shape and have a faded appearance.

The little dress illustrated will be pretty for a child from six to twelve years of age. The waist is plain and simple, with a box plait effect in front, which is carried down on the front of the skirt. The sleeves are comfortably large and can be made full or three-quarter length. The neck can be finished with a band or with a round collar, the latter being a pretty feature of the costume.

At the neck in the front a sailor's knot of ribbon or Windsor bow will add much to its appearance. On the front panel buttons can be used as a means of ornamentation. They should be of the flat pearl variety, of a medium size. Braid can be used as a finish for the collar, cuffs and belt and can also be applied just above the hem of the skirt.

Colored linens are satisfactory materials from which to make such a garment for the reason that they wear so well, but less expensive goods, such as gingham, chambray and percale, may be employed with good results. In all garments the care with which they are made tells more on their final good appearance than the price paid for the material, and one is well repaid for the extra time spent in attending to the little details.

This little dress, with full waist and kilt skirt, closes at the back. The pattern is cut in four sizes—for girls from six to twelve years of age. To copy it for a girl eight years of age requires 3 1/2 yards of material 36 inches wide or 3 yards of material 44 inches wide.

Any reader of this paper who desires to secure this pattern may do so by sending 10 cents to this office. Give the number, 4335, state size desired and write the full address plainly. The pattern will be forwarded promptly by mail.

their affliction to an inflammation of the conjunctive appearing a few days after birth; and

"Whereas, Experience has proved that the inflammation can be cured and the eyesight saved in the majority of cases if treatment be instituted at an early state of the disease; and

"Whereas, Destruction of the eyes and blindness are usually the result of delay of treatment.

"Section 1. Be it enacted, etc. That should one or both eyes of an infant become inflamed or swollen or reddened at any time within two weeks after birth, it shall be the duty of the midwife or nurse, or other person having the care of such infant, to report in writing, within six hours after the discovery thereof, to the health officer or legally qualified practitioner of the city, town or district in which the mother of the child resides, the fact that such inflammation or swelling or redness exists."

"Section 2. That it shall be the duty of said health officer, immediately upon receipt of said written report, to notify the parents or the person having charge of said infant of the danger to the eye or eyes of said infant by reason of said condition from neglect of proper treatment of the same, and he shall also enclose to them directions for the proper treatment thereof."

"Section 3. Every health officer shall furnish a copy of this act to each person who is known to him to act as midwife or nurse in the city or town for which such health officer is appointed, and the secretary of state shall cause a sufficient number of copies of this act to be printed and supply the same to such health officers on application."

"Section 4. Any failure to comply with the provisions of this act shall be punishable by fine not to exceed \$200, or imprisonment not to exceed thirty days, or both."

Dr. Fridjof Nansen predicts the fate of the earth in the far distant future, when the sun grows cold. The simple, low organisms, he says, will probably live longest, until even they disappear. Finally, he says, all water on the earth's surface will freeze and the oceans will be transformed into ice to the bottom. Some time later the carbonic acid of the atmosphere will begin to fall on the surface of the earth in the form of snow. Some time after that the temperature on the surface will have reached about 330 degrees below zero F. New oceans will then be formed by the atmosphere being turned into liquid, and the atmosphere of that future earth will be only hydrogen and helium. The sun will go through the same process. It will continue in its way as a dark star through space, accompanied by the planets.

AN ACCURATE CLOCK.

The Timepiece in the Observatory of Columbia University.

In the observatory of Columbia university is one of the most accurate clocks in the world. It has run for several months with a mean error of only fifteen-thousandths of a second and a maximum error of thirty-thousandths of a second per day. That means that it does not vary more than half a second a month, or six seconds a year.

Compare this with the first pocket timepiece, the "animated egg of Nuremberg," which required winding twice a day and varied an hour and a half in the same time! Compare it with some of the highest priced watches manufactured today, which often vary more than ten seconds a week, and you will have some idea of the refinements in the science of measuring time. Yet even this accuracy is surpassed by some famous timepieces. If the trade magazines are to be believed, there have been accounts in them of clocks or watches that have varied less than a second in periods as long as ten years.

The clock at the University of Columbia is an astronomical clock. It is surrounded by a glass case in which a partial vacuum is maintained, and in order that the case may not be opened or disturbed the winding is done automatically by electricity. The clock is set up in a room especially constructed to keep it free from jar or vibration. The temperature and barometric conditions are maintained practically constant, and every possible precaution is taken to minimize the errors of the running mate.—New York World.

Educated.

Mrs. S. was in a Richmond hospital, and she was lonely, so welcomed the advent of a very black and very languid maid who came in one morning to wipe up the floor. Some one new to talk to, so no time was lost.

"I have not seen you working around here before. Aren't you a new girl?"

Edmonia willingly let the cloth slip back into the bucket and sat flat upon the floor before answering.

"Yas'm, I's new. I's jest washin' up de floor. But I don't work. I's edjicated."

"And where were you educated?" was the next question.

"In a seminary." Then, with a burst of confidence: "There was me an' another girl workin' in a house. She was coo't, an' I was chambermaid, an' we had great times about who would get de prize, but I beat." Then, after a pause, "She was easy to beat, 'cause she got smothered to death with gas de night before de 'aminations come off."—Cleveland Leader.

EVERY RHEUMATIC INVITED TO-DAY

To Test Uric-O Free—Liberal Sample Bottle Given to All Who Apply.

Are there still any sufferers from rheumatism in this county or wherever this paper reaches who have not yet tried the wonderful Rheumatic Remedy Uric-O?

We firmly believe that there is not a case of rheumatism in the world that will not yield to the wonderful effects of Uric-O, and we can prove to you that your own particular case is not an exception, if you will use the remedy as we recommend. Uric-O is an internal blood remedy and it acts on the blood, muscles and kidneys. It is not a cathartic, or poison, and is recommended for one disease only, rheumatism, in all its forms.

Commence a Uric-O treatment to-day and start yourself upon the highway to perfect health and happiness.

Uric-O is sold at all druggists at 75c and \$1.00 the bottle. A liberal sample bottle may be procured by writing to the Smith Drug Co., 110 Smith Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

Uric-O is sold and personally recommended by Stoke & Feicht Drug Co.

LABEL IN DIVORCE.

Josephine Balseate vs. Joe Balseate. No. 14, April Term, 1908. (Pluries Subpoena in Divorce.) JEFFERSON COUNTY, SS: The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

To Joe Balseate, Greeting: We command you, as twice before you were commanded, that all matter of business and excuses being set aside, you be and appear in your proper person before our Judge at Brookville, at our Court of Common Pleas, there to be held on the second Monday of January next, to show cause, if any you have, why your wife, Josephine Balseate, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony which she hath contracted with you the said Joe Balseate, agreeable to the Petition and Label exhibited against you before our said Court, and this you shall in no case omit at your peril.

Witness The Hon. John W. Reed, President of our said Court at Brookville the 9th day of November, A. D. 1908.

Allowed by the Court. CYRUS H. BLOOD, Prothonotary.

You are hereby notified to appear before the Honorable Judges of the Court of Common Pleas at Brookville, Pa., on the second Monday of January next, to answer as set forth in the above subpoena.

GRANT SCHEAFNOCKER, Sheriff. Dec. 7, 1908.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

You are hereby informed that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Summerville Telephone Company will be held at the general office of the Company in Brookville, Pa., on Wednesday, the 13th day of January, A. D. 1909, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the Company for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

J. S. HAMMOND, Secretary. J. K. BROWN, President.

CLERK'S NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, Harry Arnold Martin, of Jefferson County, Pennsylvania, a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of July 1, 1898, having applied for a full discharge from all debts provable against his estate under said Act, notice is hereby given to all known creditors and other persons in interest, to appear before the said Court at Pittsburgh, in said District on the 9th day of January, 1909, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

WILLIAM T. LINDSEY, Clerk.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Estate of William Britton, Deceased, of Washington Township. Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of William Britton, late of Washington Township, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment to the executors, and those having claims against the estate will present them to the executors, properly authenticated, for payment.

W. V. BRITTON, W. S. STEINERT, Executors. Reynoldsville, Pa., Nov. 30, 1908.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

Estate of William Shoemaker, Deceased. Letters of administration on the above estate have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the deceased are requested to make payment and those having claims present the same without delay to the undersigned.

M. M. DAVIS, Administratrix. Reynoldsville, Pa.

WINDSOR HOTEL

W. T. Brubaker, Mgr. Midway between Broad St. Station and Reading Terminal on Filbert St. European \$1.00 per day and up. American \$1.50 per day and up. The only moderate priced hotel of reputation and consequence in PHILADELPHIA.

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No Danger

If you use the right gasoline. More auto troubles can be traced to inferior gasoline than from all other causes. Why not enjoy your machine, confident that the power is there just when you need it most.

Waverly Gasolines are manufactured expressly for automobile use. Try the Waverly brand.

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