

The Smart and Silberberg Co

Our Great

Annual White Sale

Began Tuesday Morning.

Featuring in a brilliant display of the most important offerings in Muslin Underwear, Embroideries, Waists, Laces, Wash Fabrics and other White Goods.

This big White Sale shows the richest results of careful planning and timely buying. The price of cotton is higher than it has reached in years, but the goods which are put out in this sale were bought early last year before the heaviest advances.

We therefore are in a position today to offer you fine muslins at prices which the wholesale market cannot duplicate at anywhere near these prices.

The goods here displayed are as fine as loom and needle have ever produced. The savings are liberal beyond precedent. The assortments are very complete.

There is in fact every inducement for early and generous buying. Be sure and come.

First Showing of New Spring Suits

The New Spring Suits for this season's showing will positively surpass in every way all our previous efforts. Pronounced novelties, the newest ideas and the cleverest creations are being daily received.

The Smart & Silberberg Co. OIL CITY, PA.

Steamship Department Oil City Trust Company.

Cunard Line, New York to London.

Third Class, \$17.50 and up Second Cabin, 31.25 and up Tickets and Travelers' Cheques.

Last Week Men's \$4 Shoes.

By paying a deposit you can have an Overcoat or Suit of clothing laid aside and reserved for you. Any necessary alterations will be made free of charge in our own tailor shop.

One-Fourth Off The former selling price of every article in this big store. Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing Hats, Caps, Tams, Toques, Furnishing Goods of every description, Underwear, Hosiery, Pajamas, Shirts, Neckwear, Gloves, Trunks, Bags, Suit Cases.

THE McCUEN CO. 25 AND 29 SENECA ST. OIL CITY, PA.

WHITE PINE Flooring, Siding, and material for Window Casings and Inside Work.

A good supply to select from always in stock Call on or address. JAS. J. LANDERS, TIONESTA, PA.

MEASLES KILLS MANY CHILDREN

Health Commissioner Dixon Sounds Warning to Mothers Who Do Not Appreciate the Serious Nature of This Disease.

MORE THAN SCARLET FEVER

Deaths From Measles Number Two and a Half Times Those From Scarlet Fever - Impaired Eyesight and Hearing Apt to Follow.

Measles killed 1,463 persons in Pennsylvania during the year 1906 according to the record kept by the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the State Department of Health. Of these, 1240 were under five years of age.

During the month of December alone of this past year, there were reported to the State Department of Health, 2307 cases of this disease which annually kills about two and one-half times more children than scarlet fever and yet continues to be regarded by so many people with comparatively little concern.

"How to make the public appreciate the really serious danger of measles and get them to observe precautions to prevent the spread of the disease is about the hardest problem in educational sanitary work that I have encountered," said State Health Commissioner Dixon recently.

"A scarlet fever case in a neighborhood seems to strike terror to every mother's heart. If quarantine regulations are broken by the members of the infected household our health officers receive immediate complaints from other parents in the vicinity who are fearful that the disease may be transmitted to their own little ones. This is natural and right, for scarlet fever is a dangerous disease, but if we could only get mothers to be equally concerned in keeping their children from the infection of measles, we might save many a home from the sorrow of an infant grave.

"If the child who has contracted measles because it has been carelessly exposed to the disease escapes death, too often a terrible affliction follows, as for instance, seriously impaired hearing, damaged eyesight or chronic respiratory affections that sadly interfere with the normal, mental and physical development. Is it not possible that mothers will wake up to these real dangers in measles before it is too late, as a life long sorrow and regret is the penalty of their carelessness."

The seven hundred and fifty township Health Officers of the State Department of Health when notified of a case of measles in their district post on the infected premises a placard stating that "all persons are notified of the presence of measles and are warned of the danger of visiting or coming in contact with the occupants of this house." The Health Officer also leaves at the house a circular containing the following instructions for managing the disease and preventing the spread of the infection.

"Measles is by no means the harmless disease it is thought to be by many people, since it is shown by the statistics of the Department of Health that in some epidemics more children die from measles than from Scarlet Fever.

"For this reason it is imperative that a physician be summoned and every possible effort made to check the spread of the disease.

"The patient should be confined to one room with windows screened, which room should be well lighted and ventilated and as remote as possible from other occupied rooms in the house.

"There should be neither carpets, curtains or upholstered furniture in the room. In order to confine the infection to this room a sheet kept constantly moist with a solution of Bichloride of Mercury should be hung over the doorway.

"To prepare this solution, dissolve eight (8) Bichloride of Mercury tablets in one gallon of hot water.

"An abundance of fresh air should be admitted to the room, but the patient should be protected from direct draughts and strong light.

"The air of the sick room cannot be disinfected during its occupancy by the patient.

"The practice of hanging up cloths saturated with carbolic acid or placing saucers of Chlorinated Lime or preparatory disinfectants in the sick room is not only annoying to the patient, but utterly useless if not injurious.

"All bed and body clothing, including handkerchiefs, towels, napkins, cloths, etc., used for the collection of discharges from the mouth and nose should be disinfected before leaving the sick room.

"For this purpose, use a solution made by dissolving one-quarter (1/4) of a pound of Chlorinated Lime (bleaching powder) in eight gallons of water, allowing such articles to remain in the solution at least three hours before being washed.

"Eating utensils should be scalded and remnants of food destroyed by burning.

"None but those actually in attendance upon the patient should be permitted to enter the sick room or come in contact with the patient.

removal of the patient, the sick room and its contents should be disinfected with formaldehyde gas. This gas may be liberated by the addition of an official (U. S. P.) solution of formaldehyde to potassium permanganate. Six and one-half (6 1/2) ounces, by weight, of commercial potassium permanganate crystals is required for each pint of the formaldehyde solution. This amount of chemicals is sufficient to disinfect a room ten feet square. In using formaldehyde gas disinfection, the air of the room should be both warm and moist. The latter may be accomplished by sprinkling the floor or by suspending wet sheets around the room.

"Place the crystals in a tin, agate or iron pail, the capacity of which is over eight times the quantity of disinfectant to be used. This is necessary to prevent over-flow of the solution due to effervescence.

"The pail containing the crystals should be placed at the center of the room in a tub or dish pan with a non-conductor, such as a stove lid or bricks under it, since considerable heat is given off in the mixing of the chemicals.

"Caution—It has been recently determined that the gas so liberated is slightly inflammable. The room should be warm and moist, but, under no circumstances should the chemicals be mixed and this form of disinfection performed in the presence of fire or flame in the room. A separate container should be used for every pint of formaldehyde solution and proportionate amount of potassium permanganate required. It would be well to surround the vessel within which the fumes are used for every pint used three feet with some absorbent material to receive any stray bubbles, thereby protecting the floor or carpet from any possibility of resulting stains.

"In the preparation of the room for such disinfection, it should be sealed with strips of gummed paper or surgeons' plaster, closing all ventilators, chimney places and all visible cracks and crevices about walls, doors and windows. Open up beds, stand mattresses on end, open closets, bureau drawers, trunks, etc., and spread their contents about the room.

"Furber, especially carpets, bed and body clothing fully unfolded, should be suspended upon chairs, clothes-lines, bedsteads, etc., exposing all to the fumes of the gas.

"When the room is properly sealed, quickly pour the formaldehyde solution upon the crystals from a wide mouthed vessel that it may be done quickly and make a hasty retreat.

"Carefully seal the door of exit, including the key-hole and crevices about the door knob and allow the room to remain closed at least six hours.

"After disinfection soak bed and body clothing, etc., in a solution made by dissolving four (4) ounces of Chlorinated Lime (chloride of lime or bleaching powder) in eight (8) gallons of water.

"After remaining in this solution for three hours they should be removed and boiled at least one hour.

"After the necessary cleaning the windows should be opened and the room thoroughly aired for two days before it is again occupied.

"As disinfectant agents are poisonous when taken internally, such drugs and solutions should always be plainly labeled and kept out of the reach of children.

"Those suffering from this disease will not be permitted to attend school prior to the receipt of a certificate of disinfection issued by the Health Officer.

"Other children in the household not contracting the disease at the end of twenty-one (21) days from the date of the first appearance of the disease in the house may return to school provided they have not been exposed to the sick room for that length of time.

"The use of the word school, wherever it occurs in the regulations of the Department shall mean, public, private, parochial, Sunday or other school."

Canadian Woods Free of Snakes. A curious thing about Canadian forests is that there are no snakes, and even from a description the Indian guides did not seem to understand what a snake would be like.

Fishing all through Canada is as good as the hunting, and should one fall to bag a moose he is fully recompensed for the trip by the abundance of other game, including bear and deer. There is a weird melancholy about Canadian forests, with their hundreds of small lakes and rivers scattered here and there, and although the scenery never rises to the magnificent, there is something haunting, aside from the sport in it, that draws the hunter back season after season. Canada is filled with legends mostly of Indian origin, and all of them interesting to a degree, especially when related by one of the Indian guides who can be induced to talk.—Leslie's Weekly.

Didn't Affect Him. Stella—Mrs. Jones wants a new coat because Mrs. Smith looks so well in one. Jack—Yes, but Jones won't sign a check merely because Smith looks so pretty when he is writing one.—Harper's Bazar.

It is sometimes advisable to employ a night watchman to look after men who are as honest as the day is long.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Just a Hint. Chapleigh—I say, druggist, can you—aw—give me something to—aw—brighten me up, docher know? Druggist—You're in the wrong place, young man. This is a drug store, not a night school.—Chicago News.

One Advantage. "What do you think of this idea of having dogs for caddies?" asked the old golfer.

"It's a good idea," replied the beginner. "The dogs can't laugh at you!"—London Standard.

An Old Timer. "I guess that Tom over there is pretty old," remarked the young Tomcat.

"I should say," replied the other. "Why, he claims that once in his youth he actually saw a bootjack."—Philadelphia Press.

RAILROADS WIN.

Supreme Court Decides Against Independent Oil Refiners of Western Pennsylvania.

Washington, Jan. 28.—In an opinion by Justice Peckham the supreme court of the United States decided the case of the Pennsylvania Refining company of Oil City, Pa., versus the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railway road company and the Lehigh Valley Railroad company, favorable to the railroad companies.

The case grew out of the rivalry between the Standard Oil company and the independent oil refiners of Western Pennsylvania, and involved a charge of discrimination by the railroad companies against the independent operators, it being alleged among other things that the privilege of shipping in tank cars permitted to the Standard was denied the other companies.

The matter at first was brought to the attention of the interstate commerce commission and that body issued an order of reparation requiring the railroad companies to pay damages with interest, the entire sum amounting to about \$12,000.

The railroad companies took the case into the United States circuit court for the Western district of Pennsylvania, by which the order was upheld. That court, however, was reversed by the circuit court of appeals for the Third circuit and thereupon the independent refiners brought the case to the supreme court, which affirmed the decision of the court of appeals.

MR. BRYAN'S RECEPTION

In Rooms of House Committee on Ways and Means.

Washington, Jan. 28.—William J. Bryan held an impromptu reception in the rooms of the house committee on ways and means, where a number of Democratic representatives and many outsiders shook hands with him and chatted with him.

Asked by some one to name his choice for a running mate, in the event of his nomination at Denver, Mr. Bryan laughingly replied: "I shan't tell. That is too bold a question."

He added: "My commission to Washington was not to consult any men or set of men as to whether or not I ought to be a candidate for the nomination. I am not here to solicit support for myself as a possible presidential candidate. I never solicit individual support, I never ask any man to vote for me."

Mr. Bryan spent three-quarters of an hour closeted with Speaker Cannon in the speaker's room. Afterwards he said that they had not seriously discussed politics.

Death of Franklin D. Lord.

New York, Jan. 28.—Franklin D. Lord, senior member of the law firm of Lord, Day & Lord, who brought an unsuccessful suit as stockholder against the Equitable Life Assurance society of New York to prevent its transformation into a mutual company, died at his home in Park avenue yesterday after a brief illness. He was secretary and treasurer of Barnard college, a director of the Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust company of New York and member of several well-known clubs.

MARKET REPORT.

New York Provision Market.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, \$1.04 1/2 f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 northern Duluth, \$1.19 1/2; CORN—No. 2 corn, 66 3/4 c. f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 white, 67 3/4 c.

OATS—Mixed oats, 26 to 32 lbs, 53 1/2 c; clipped white, 32 to 40 lbs, 55 1/2 to 62 c.

PORK—Mess, \$14.50 @ 15.25; family, \$16.50 @ 17.00.

HAY—Good to choice, \$1.00 @ 1.05.

BUTTER—Creamery specials, 22 1/2 c; extras, 22 c; western factory, 17 @ 20 1/2 c; state dairy, 21 @ 20 1/2 c.

CHEESE—State full cream, fancy, 15 1/2 c.

EGGS—State and Pennsylvania, 28 @ 30 c.

POTATOES—State and Western, \$2.00 @ 2.20 per sack; Maine, \$2.20 @ 2.35 per sack.

Buffalo Provision Market. Buffalo, Jan. 27.

WHEAT—No. 1 northern, carloads, \$1.13 1/2; No. 2 red, \$1.03.

CORN—No. 2 yellow, 59 1/2 c; No. 3 yellow, 57 1/2 c.

OATS—No. 2 white, 55 c f. o. b. afloat; No. 3 white 53 1/2 @ 54 c.

FLOUR—Fancy blended patent, per bbl, \$6.00 @ 6.75; winter family, 5 @ 6.00 @ 6.20.

BUTTER—Creamery, prints, fancy, 22 @ 22 1/2 c; state and Penn. creamery, 21 c; dairy, choice to fancy, 25 @ 28 c.

James Oil City, Pa. Friday, January 31st, We Finish 1908 Stock Taking. When that task is finished, and it's no small one, we want to feel that every item and piece of merchandise "taken into stock" is worth 100 cents on the dollar. You know we take inventory on an actual cash basis. In going through the boxes, counting articles and in measuring up yard goods, we have found some merchandise not worth, to us, 100 cents on the dollar. Such merchandise will not be taken into stock. Some of it will be marked to sell at cost, some at a great deal less than cost. And that should make brisk retailing here these last few days of January. DOWN STAIRS have reserved two center aisle tables for display of it, and there's Hosiery, Curtain Goods, Stocking Caps, Kimonos, Dress Goods, Children's Muslin Gowns, Shirt Waists, Stock Collars, Men's Union Suits, Dressing Sacks, Belts, and from day to day any other unexciting merchandise that stock taking discloses. UP STAIRS—a lot of Coats that will never get inside this 1908 inventory book if "away less than cost" will sell them. WILLIAM B. JAMES, OIL CITY, PA.

Why Jimmy Didn't Sit Down. The woman who had shopped until the closing gong had stood at the transfer station and awaited the suburban trolley. "What," she wearily asked herself, "does it profit a woman if she gain the elusive bargain and lose every trace of physical freshness?" Presently the car came along. It had the usual crowd of humanity, and the woman resignedly prepared to stand, when a grumpy youth arose and tendered her his place. Protesting faintly, she sank into it guiltily and registered a vow never to shop overtime again. In due time several seats were vacated, and the woman looked hopefully toward her knight. "Jimmy," a friend of his was saying, "there's room inside now. Why don't you sit down?" And the last drop of discouragement was added to the woman's cup of humiliation when Jimmy responded: "Aw, what's the use! No sooner I'll get me legs stretched when another tired old hen will get on and I'll have to hop up!"—New York Times.

Safe Deposit Boxes as low as \$2 a year. You only have the keys. THE Franklin Trust Company FRANKLIN, PA. What if you should lose them! Have them where you can put your hands right on them—where they're safe in one of our Safe Deposit Boxes. Dr. Watson, regius professor of divinity, had at one time been tutor of Trinity, and when he was made bishop of Landaff an honest publican in Cambridge, who kept an inn called the Bishop Blake, out of respect to Dr. Watson changed his sign and replaced the head of Bishop Blake by that of Bishop Watson. This transfer drew from Mansel, who probably had some grudge against the late tutor, the following epigram: The fishes, beginning to sweat, Cried, "Hang it, how hot we shall be!"

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Fred. Grettenberger GENERAL BLACKSMITH & MACHINIST. All work pertaining to Machinery, Engines, Oil Well Tools, Gas or Water Pumps and General Blacksmithing promptly done at Low Rates. Repairing Mill Machinery given special attention, and satisfaction guaranteed. Shop in rear of and just west of the "Shaw House, Tidionte, Pa. Your patronage solicited. FRED. GRETTEBERGER

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