To create a little extraordinary selling interest in the millinery this week, we have ready an even 50 Handsome New Trimmed Hats to sell at \$5 and \$7.50 apiece.

Figured by the shapes and styles, the materials employed in their decoration, and the labor necessary to get them ready for you, they would be exceedingly good values at a half more; and for some of them you'd pay double in other stores.

## From \$2.75 to \$15 Saved on Tailored Suits.

We believe we are making no exaggerated statement when we say that no such suit values were ever offered by this estab- to 15.7, and in 1909 to 15.3. At first lishment-or any other-so early in a season. It is extraor- glauce this may not seem a remarkdinary. April is but the threshold of the season. You are just population of more than 7,000,000 even at the time when Spring Suits can be worn, and here we an- a fractional decrease is a substantial nounce a chance to save \$2.75 to \$15 on a single suit.

It's luck, that's all. Just pure luck. We might claim that drop means in the actual saving of good management had something to do with it; but when a human lives. Had the death rate of prominent Fifth Avenue manufacturer comes to us with a proposition that means for us some one hundred or more suits at a saving of fully one-third, we call it luck.

It's lucky for us and it's equally lucky for you, for it enables you to take your choice from as handsome a lot of suits as you'll see anywhere, and at 33 per cent. discount from their and presumably in good health and value, Every one of the garments offered in this selling is a spirits, would have rendered their distinctive Smart & Silberberg Suit. There's as much differ- words these matter of fact statistics, ence in the class of suits made by this Fifth Avenue concern when interpreted in their real relaand the garments turned out by the general run of suit manufacturers as there is between those found on our racks and those at other stores. These have style, fit, finish, workmanship and materials. \$9,75 for \$12 50 and \$15 Suits, \$12.50 for \$18 and \$20 Suits. \$25 for \$35 and \$40 Suits.

At these prices we are obliged to make a nominal charge tor alterations where any are required.

## The Smart & Silberberg Co. OIL CITY, PA.

## MONEY

Deposited with

Oil City Trust Company, Oil City, Pa.

Not only grows, but it makes you independent, gives you power, places you in a position to take advantage of a good business proposition when it pre-

Four Per Cent. on Time Deposits.

### No Better Investment for Five Hundred Dollars

is to be found than the Certificates of Deposit issued by the Pitteburgh Bank for Savings. The investor receives a clean cut return of 4s per annum, the interest being mailed to him every six months. The yield begins immediately on issue of the certificate, and there are no fees or expense attached to the collection of either principal or interest. A special booklet on this attractive form of investment will be mailed on request.

THIS BANK ACCEPTS THESE CERTIFICATES AS COLLATERAL ON TEMPORARY LOANS TO THEIR FULL FACE VALUE, THUS SUPPLYING UNEXPECTED CALLS FOR MONEY WHILE LEAVING THE INVESTMENT UNDISTURBED

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS 4th AVE and SMITHFIELD ST. PITTSBURGH PA. ASSETS OVER 16 MILLION DOLLARS

WRITE FOR BOOKLET C C.

FOREST COUNTY NATIONAL BANK.

TIONESTA, PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL STOCK. \$50.000. SURPLUS, \$100,000.

Time Deposits Solicited.

Will pay Four Per Cent. per Annum

A. WAYNE COOK. President. A. B. KELLY. Cashier.

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Collections remitted for on day of payment at low rates. We promise our custom ers all the benefits consistent with conservative banking. Interest paid on time deposits. Your patronage respectfully solicited.

#### [Continued from first page ]

enlightened commonwealth is to protect its people against them. Other states are gradually rising to this new conception, but Pennsylvania now clearly heads them all, for in no other state is the battle against the common enemy being waged on so large a scale as here. The experiment, therefore, is not only of extreme importance to Pennsylvanians, but as an example to the nation and

Does It Pay. Naturally the people are interested to learn precisely how the large sums the state is investing annually in good health is being spent; what are its dividends, as measured in the actual saving of human lives? Is Pennsylvania a richer, a more healthy commonwealth now than it was four years ago? Is the average citizen less likeby to acquire a mortal disease-less

In exchange for its generous appropriations Pennsylvania has received. first of all, a considerable reduction in its death rate. Not so many people die here now as died in 1906, the year when the new department began its organized work. The citizens of Pennsylvania, especially its little children, stand a better chance than they formerly did of reaching mature life and a green old age. Mortality statistics do not commonly furnish exciting reading, but, when considered from this point of view, they make an emphatic personal appeal. Thus, in 1906 and 1907, the death rate in Pennsylvania per thousand of population was 16.5; in 1908, it had dropped gain. This appears when one figures precisely what this slight numerical 1906 and 1907 prevailed in 1908, precisely 5519 more people would have died than actually succumbed. Had this same rate applied in 1909, instead of the decreased percentage recorded by the Bureau of Health, just 8388 men, women and children now living tion to the welfare and happiness of the state, mean the saving to the state

#### Human Lives as State Assets.

This fact has an immense personal neening for all people of the stateamong these rescued lives might have cen your own, your wife's, your child's; but they also have a value which is measurable in dollars and cents. The political economists now recognize that the most valuable kind f wealth is the human life-that human labor is worth at least five times that of all other forms of capital. Even the newly landed immigrant, according to these investigators, has a per capita value of \$875; that is, he adds just that much to the nation's capital. Professor Irving Fisher, of Yale, one of the foremost American economists, has painstakingly figured the financial value to the state of every citizen at particular ages. A new-born infant, says Professor Fisher, is actually worth \$90, while a fiveyear-old child is worth \$950. From this point on his value rapidly increases; at ten, could be be sold at auction, his market value would be at least \$2000; at twenty it would be \$4000, and at thirty, \$4100, From this point the average human being begins to lose value, in proportion to his decreasing productivity, until at fifty, Professor Fisher gives him a value of only \$700. This same authority places the worth of the average life lost by preventable diseases at \$1700. Taking this as a basis the decreased death rate in Pennsylvania for the last two vears represents a money saving of \$22,641,900. The state, in other words, is just that much richer-has just that much more available capital. For its actual expenditure to date of \$3,000,-000, including a large portion for permanent improvements, it has taken in more than \$23,000,000. The earnings of the new Department of Health, considered purely from the commercial standpoint, thus represent dividends of more than 766 per cent in four

What is the value placed by the average citizen upon his children's lives -not the financial value estimated by the unemotional economist, but the worth in affection, good citizenship and in all that holds the social organitation together? Is it good business policy to save the lives of children at \$7 apiece? Is it paternalistic and socialistic to protect them against dangerous infections at the rate of \$2 per head? That is what the state of Pennsylvania is doing now. This conservative old commonwealth has reached that stage of paternalism where the government will not sit quietly by and watch a little child choke to death with diphtheria when the expenditure of a few dollars from the public treasucy will relieve its sufferings and save

#### Saving the Little Ones.

For the last ten years the practical remedy for diphtheria has been available for the children of prosperous households, but it has not been availimmortal discovery that the blood serum of a horse which has recovered from diphtheria possessed wonderful curative properties, and when introduced into the human organism, would usually destroy the disease, this former scourge of childhood has lost nearly all its terrors. In the old days diphtheria destroyed nearly one-half of all the children it assailed. It would do the same today among the poor in Pennsylvania were it not for the anti-

toxin which the state provides free. That large numbers of unprotected children have died most shocking deaths in the past for the sole reason that their parents were too poor to afford them anti-toxin, is a melancholy reflection, but these things will not happen in the future. In every corner of Pennsylvania, usually at well known drug stores, there are now stations for free distribution of anti-toxin, numbering 650. Whenever any poor man's child falls ill with diphtheria, his physician, by making out a proper reservation of 5500 acres. It is high,

application, can secure free all the anti-toxin he needs to effect a cure.

Since October, 1905, the Health Department has in this way distributed 49,443 packages of anti-toxin. It has treated 19,929 sick people, mostly children, who, but for the state's interrention, would have been neglected. In the old days about 10,000 of these children would have died; as a matter of fact, only 1725 died. Nearly all those who died were children who did not receive the anti-toxin until the late stages of the disease. The detailed statistics of the department show that the earlier the sick child receives the anti-toxin, the greater his chances of recovery. These facts should emphasize the pressing need, in all cases, not only of anti-toxin treatment, but of this treatment at the earliest possible time. The department has also thoroughly tested the powers of antitoxin as an immunizing agent. Diphtheria, as every one knows, is one of the most virulently contagious diseases. It travels like lightning from the sick to the well. In the crowded homes of the poor, many of them ideal culture tubes for the growth of the microbes, its virulence is especially marked. The department in three years has immunized with anti-toxin 14,527 persons, nearly all children who had been exposed to the disease. Of these only 251 acquired it-a little more than one per cent. The State Department of Health's free distribution of antitoxin to the poor, therefore, has saved over \$000 lives at an average cost of seven dollars each and prevented contagion in several thousands of cases at on average cost of two dollars.

#### Battle Against Tuberculosis.

In its attitude towards the great problem of tuberculosis, the state government also shows this keen sense of responsibility for the safety of the people. The department of health regards all the tuberculosis poor as in a large sense the wards of the state. Its efforts, in the first place, are to prevent them from falling victims to this insidious disease, and in the second, to assist materially in curing those who have become infected.

The death rate from tuberculosis in this state has fallen from 134 to 120 per one thousand of population in four years. This means a saving of 1000 lives annually.

In the matter of tuberculosis, however, the death rate tells only a small part of the story. Any work in improving conditions must be fundamental, and it will necessarily take many years before extensive results are obtained. What the department has done has been to lay the foundation of comprehensive attack. From its laboratory investigations of the tubercle bacillus to its especially equipped sanatoria, there is no aspect of the disease that it does not study and combat. It aims to enter at every stage into the life of the tuberculous poor. To many citizens the state government is more or less of an indefinite idea; they seldom come into contact with it as a living, acting entity; if you are once stricken with tuberculosis, however, especially if you are poor, the commonwealth of Pennsylvania becomes physically manifest in your daily lives. In the medical inspection, in the physician and in the nurses the state ceases to be an economic abstraction and becomes a kind, helping, fostering personality.

The Dispensaries. If you are stricken down and cannot afford proper medical attendance there is always near at hand a free tuberculosis dispensary, established for precisely cases of this kind. There are many thousands of patients in the state who are still able to be about and to follow the daily routine, perhaps even to support their families. The 114 tuberculosis dispensaries are of especial assistance to this class, The dispensary physicians have treated 21,227 patients and actually cured 712, while the condition of 2649 has so greatly improved that the arrest of the disease is almost assured. Here the sick man or woman is received by a professional nurse, who makes a complete first-hand investigation of the case. By questioning the patient she learns all the details of his family history, his occupation, his financial resources, his surroundings, at home or at work-the latter particularly for the purpose of protecting his intimates and associates from infection. This infermation she records for the use of physician, and the department. She follows up this preliminary talk by an inspection at the patient's home. Here her administrations amount to a liberal education in the treatment of tuberculosis. She instructs the patient as to the proper handling of himselfhow he must dress, how he must eat and sleep, and tells him of the well known ways of building up the natural resistance of his body. She also advises all the other members of the household how to escape infectionfrequently discovers some members in the early stages of the disease and is thus able to ward it off. The nurse devotes particular attention to diet-nutrition being generally recognized as one of the predominating factors in strengthening the body's defenses. She tells the housewife what to cook and how to cook it. She inquires particularly whether there is a sufficient supply of fresh eggs and milk. Perhaps the family is too poor to supply the sick man with these necessities. In that event the state itself provides them. The dispensary nurses have able for the poor. Since Von Behring's | n ade 133,444 visits of the kind described above.

#### Life at Mont Alto.

This, however, is only one department of this life-saving work. Any one who wishes a graphic idea of the state's sanatorium work should visit the tuberculosis colony at Mont Alto. Here, at an elevation of 1600 feet above the sea, amid the breeze swept mountain pines, he will find nearly 800 men, women and children, under the care of physicians and nurses. bravely seeking to combat the disease in the fresh air and sunshine. Laboratory investigations have many times proved that the tubercle bacillus, once exposed to the light and air, shrivels up like a guilty thing and perishes; and the state, in this unique sanator lum, is giving its tuberculous poor their one great chance of overcoming the disease. This Mont Alto site is sit nated in the midst of a state forest

cool, dry, with an abundance of fresh | @@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@ spring water, tillable soil upon which many of the household supplies can be raised, and all the attractions of nature to make pleasant and peaceful the lives of the patients. There is a village of specially constructed cottages in which the incipient cases live, and a large, well equipped hospital building for the advanced cases. At this sanatorium Pennsylvania has treated up to Dec. 31, 1909, 2365 pa tients, a large number of whom have been permanently cured and a still larger number so effectually strengthened that they are in far better condition than formerly to fight the dis

Ground is now being cleared for a second state sanatorium on the beautiful site at Cresson, which Mr. Car negie has so generously given to the been selected in the foot hills of the Blue mountains, near Hamburg, in the eastern end of the state.

#### For Pure Water.

In fighting such a widely prevalent

disease as typhoid fever, the useful ness of a central state health organi zation is especially demonstrated Against typhoid a local board is practically helpless. This is because the chief sources of infection are the wa ter courses. Our rivers unfortunately do not recognize state or county lines A municipality may prevent water pol lution from the banks within its own jurisdiction, but cannot prevent it in other sections. Pittsburg may stop its own citizens from sewering into the streams, but she cannot stop other communities from polluting the waters from which she draws her own supply. And the discouraging fact is that, while one town may refrain from polluting the stream so that another further down may not have to drink its filth, its own water supply may be polluted by less conscientious neighbors living up-stream. Up to the year 1905 man in Pennsylvania appeared to have lost the natural instincts of the lower animals and seemed indifferent to the danger of loading his system with that which nature has once thrown off as poison. Man, unlike the beasts of the field, had taken on the habit of discharging his offal into the streams from which he took his drinking water. Only some central body, which has absolute control over all water courses, can accomplish a general purification of the streams.

The legislature recognized this ne-

cessity for central control when, in 1905, it placed all water courses, so far as public sanitation was concerned, under the jurisdiction of the governor, attorney general and commissioner of health. But there are also other private sources of pollution-especially the old-fashioned privies and wells which still are found in large numhers, overflowing into streams. These the department of health has now the power to abolish. The department has in file complete and detailed maps showing all the state's water courses. large and small. Whenever a case of typhoid fever is reported it can immediately put its finger on the watershed where the disease originated and investigate accordingly. No municipality can now construct water works without first obtaining the state's approval of its plans. It cannot build sewerage plants without similar consent. Acting through these broad powers, the health department, through its army of inspectors, has penetrated the remotest recesses of the state, inspecting premises, noting palpable nuisances investigating water and sewerage systems. A wholesome clean-up has ensued. In most cases the individuals and municipalities affected have realized the necessity of reme dial measures and have accepted the work in a proper spirit. Up to date it has inspected 256,628 premises in rural districts and caused the abatement of 18,945 pollutions. It has issued 204 decrees requiring changes in public water works. Under its advice and suggestion, all over the state, cities and municipal bodies have awakened and voluntarily begun to improve their water supplies. Under the supervision of the department sixty-seven sewage disposal plants and thirty-five water filter plants have been built or are now under construction.

#### Typhoid Cut Down,

The purification of the state's drinking water is a large task and will take many years, but already the improvements have cut the typhold death rate in half. In 1906, 56.5 out of every 100,-600 people died from this disease; in 1907 50.3: in 1908 34.4 and in 1969. f3.9. That is there are now living 2363 people who, had the death rate of 1906 prevailed in 1909, would have

I believe enough has been said to convince you that Pennsylvania's citigens have been made richer in health. happiness and industrial vigor and the state rendered more attractive, both for residential and manufacturing purposes and for the mere joy of life, by the application of the grand health laws of 1905.

You cannot capitalize human tears and mental anguish.

You cannot estimate in dollars the world's loss through the pessimism engendered by premature death, disease or the despair of poverty, which may follow both.

You cannot compute even the principal of the debt laid upon individuals, communities or states by the moral delinquencies that result absolutely from physical suffering alone.

But we can rejoice when we know beyond all doubt that in every year untimely death has been shut out of more than 8000 of our homes and that at least 50,000 of our people are annually spared the ravages of acute dis enses.

And with a pride blended with thankfulness we can rejoice in the spirit of Pennsylvania's fostering care for her people which made these re- day use. sults possible

DR. August Monck

OFTICIAN. Office 1 & 7% National Bank Building, OIL CITY, PA.

Exclusively optical Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, Never fails. Buy it now. It may save life.

## Some Fancy and Tailored Waists Reduced.

To say "reduced" is putting it mildly-they're to be very nearly

Not in absolutely perfect condition, that's why they're to be sold at so great a cut in price. Waists hurt a little by being displayed, so we sell them now 'stead of waiting to the end of the waist season as is the usual custom of stores.

Five \$1.19 Tailored Waists, 65c. Five \$1.50 Tailored Waists, 85c. Three \$1.75 Tailored Waists, \$1 Seven \$2 50 Tailored Waists, \$1 45. Some of these Tailored Waists are all linen-some lawn-some

One \$1.75 Fancy Waist, \$1.

One \$2 50 Fancy Waist, \$1 65. Seven \$2.75 Fancy Waists, \$1.85 One \$5 Fancy Waist, \$3.

OIL CITY, PA. WILLIAM B. JAMES.

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You Can Get

the style of

Oxford, Pump or Sandal

You are looking for at our store. All the new things for

season 1910. Largest assortment.

Prices reasonable.

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WAVERLY GASOLINES

never fail-guaranteed best for all Auto purposes. Three brands: 76°-MOTOR-STOVE

Made from Pennsylvania Crude Oil. Cost no more than the ordinary kind. Your dealer knows-ask him.

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Keeley Institute. 30 years Cure of successful cures. Write for particulars

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Fine carriages for all occasions, with first class equipment. We can fit you out at any time for either a pleasure or business trip, and always Keeley with the drug or at reasonable rates. Prompt service and courteous treatment. Come and see us.

Rear of Hotel Weaver TIONESTA, PA. Telephone No. 20.

Moore & Stevenson Stores

Here Are New Wash Materials for Inexpensive Frocks. Grouped on main aisle tables this morning where you can select them quickly are some of the prettiest wash fabrics out this season Irish Dimities, popular every spring as regular as violets, unequaled for

service, 25c yard. Figured Organdy and Mercerized Foulards as pretty as silks, 25c yard. Cotton Foulards and American Corded Dimities, 15c yard.

Printed Lawns and Batiste, light and dark figure and floral designs, 10c Curard Madras, black and white, 10c yard.

Poplins and Mercerized Suitings, bright spring shades, silk finish, 25c yd. White Serge Among the New Arrivals in Tailored Suits No woman who likes the comfort of knowing that her white suit is hanging ready in her closet need wait any longer; a fresh shipment is just You can choose from plain white or hair line black stripe serge suits at

Grey Suits have been replenished to sell at \$17.50 and \$25.00.

For Showery April - Umbrellas \$1.00. Ladies' fast black silk gloria covers—strong tape edge—all steel paragon rustless frames—plain mission handles—the kind of umbrellas for every

Sale 27-inch Flouncings,

\$1.00 values at 75c, \$1.50 values at \$1.00. Two items of flouncings at unusually good savings.

A purchase from one of the best manufacturers of fine embroidery-one whose goods are on our counters the year round-au overlot of 25 pieces, about 350 yards, that were sent to us at special prices and offered while they last at real savings. With these came some exceptional good allovers in dainty new patterns at 50c, 60c, 75c, \$1 00 and \$! 50.

MOORE & STEVENSON Oil City, Pa.