

# A Patent Medicine Talk

Readers of such leading magazines, as the "Ladies' Home Journal" and "Collier's Weekly" must have noticed recently many articles relative to patent medicines.

The editors of these magazines are seeking to bring about by legislation and agitation, what they choose to call a reform in the patent medicine business. They make the statement that it is not only unsafe, but unwise, and in many cases destructive of health, for people to purchase and consume patent medicines the ingredients of which they have no knowledge.

It is not our purpose to enter into a discussion of the merits or demerits of this agitation or crusade. Thousands of people have used patent medicines and have been benefited by them. At the same time there are undoubtedly evils existing in the ABUSE of some so-called patent medicines. Because you have a thief in your neighborhood you would not say the whole neighborhood is composed of thieves. We know that we have plenty of customers at our counters who tell our clerks what benefit they derive from this or that preparation.

Yet even with this knowledge it is hard for us to say what one among the patent medicines is the "neighborhood black-leg." The unfortunate part of our position is that we do not know the formulas of the patent medicines we sell. We do not believe that the proprietors of patent medicines are dishonest or that they are intentionally misrepresenting their products. If we did we would certainly refuse to sell their goods over our counter.

Our exact position in this patent medicine agitation is this: We are the servants of the public. We sell and will continue to sell patent medicines just the same as the grocer sells you canned corn or potatoes. We want our patrons to find in our stock just what they demand, only we can positively say that at any time we find a medicine is injurious we will throw it out of our store.

Several years ago, a thousand of the leading druggists throughout the United States organized themselves together in a co-operative company to produce remedies which they could back up with their own names and their own reputations.

The first object of this co-operative company was to produce a line of remedies that every druggist would know thoroughly. There were to be no secret formulas; the ingredients of every remedy would be known to every druggist.

Each of these thousand druggists contributed to the organization all that his knowledge and experience had brought to him in the way of advice as to different remedies. The formulas of something like 2,000 or more remedies were sent to the company. A committee of experts was appointed and this committee went over the various formulas conscientiously and earnestly for a long period of time and selected from the entire list about 200 standard remedies, the manufacture of which the company then undertook.

The company in the meantime had erected a perfect laboratory—large, well-appointed, with every appliance known to modern skill. The combined capital of a thousand druggists made it possible for the company to purchase in the largest quantities, the fundamental drugs and herbs, etc., that form the ingredients of the various remedies.

This meant not only the highest quality in manufacture, but the very greatest economy—the cutting out of every wasteful item and every unnecessary expense.

The remedies when manufactured were shipped directly from the laboratory to the retail druggists. This insured their freshness and made it impossible for their quality to deteriorate. Not only that, but it also did away with the jobbers' profit. Here again the co-operative system added not only quality but brought about economy.

Most of our patrons are familiar with these facts. Most of them are already acquainted with the formulas of Rexall Remedies which are manufactured by the United Drug Co., with laboratory and principal offices in Boston, Mass. These are the remedies and this is the co-operative company that we believe has done more to bring about a change in patent medicine conditions than any other element in existence.

Each of the Rexall druggists know absolutely what each Rexall remedy contains. He has the formula of each remedy on file in his safe. He will gladly give it to anyone who is interested. There is nothing secret about any of the Rexall formulas. On the contrary, we are thoroughly proud of them. We want you to know about them.

No one Rexall remedy is a "cure-all." It is not necessary for us to invent diseases and symptoms and then endeavor to convince you that one Rexall remedy will cure you of every ailment in the world. To our minds that has been one of the fundamental errors of patent medicine manufacturers, and that has been corrected by the Rexall people. One remedy for each ill, and that remedy the unquestioned best in the world, is the principle upon which Rexall success is founded.

We are proud of our connection with Rexall. We are proud to be able to offer to the people of this community, a line of remedies that we can back up with every bit of reputation we have earned by square dealing and honest, conscientious treatment of our trade.

Our confidence in Rexall is shown by the fact that we absolutely guarantee every Rexall remedy we sell. This is not an empty phrase with us, we mean just what we say. If you buy a Rexall remedy and are not entirely satisfied with it, all you need to do is to bring the empty bottle or package back to us and say "I was not satisfied, please give me my money" and we will return the money to you instantly and cheerfully.

We feel that you are conferring an obligation upon us when you do this. We want to know every case that the Rexall remedies fail to cure. We want you to get your money back if the remedy has not done the work you expected it to do.

Can any principle of business be fairer than this? Is it not thoroughly in accord with President Roosevelt's doctrine of the square deal for every man?

From time to time in newspaper announcements, we shall say various things about various Rexall remedies. We want the people to understand thoroughly what the word Rexall means to every family in this entire community. If the real facts about Rexall were appreciated to-day, no other patent medicines would need to be offered to the people.

## TRAINING CROUPIERS

THE WAY THE EXPERTS AT MONTE CARLO ARE MADE.

Picked Men Undergo a Rigid Course of Instruction Until They Are Molded Into the Right Form to Preside Over the Gaming Tables.

The stereotyped words ring out in but slightly varying tones from the throats of those immaculate black coated functionaries. Indeed the most sensational coup of the season would, we believe, be powerless to move any of these suave officials into betraying even a momentary gleam of interest in the mere mortals he thus adjures to plunk down "their ready."

The casual frequenter of the salle de jeu pays but little heed to these things—indeed takes them as a matter of course—nevertheless the croupier is "made," not "born," though he may have inborn qualifications. He is a creature of selection, and, given a candidate of seeming promise, there follow months of training and trial-aye, little temptations which shall test his honesty—before the three chiefs who watch him and consider all his points decide upon his actual election, and he is carefully molded into the "right form," that of the quiet, courteous yet ever alert gentleman, whose well kept hand spins the marble ball and throws the coins so dextrously across the green cloth.

It may be interesting to those who do not already know to hear that no more than thirty-six men can go up at a time for election. Thirty-six—the number which exactly corresponds with the numerals on the board—and of these, again, only the very fittest are chosen for final training and appointments.

The "making of the croupier" takes place during the dead season—that is, from about August till the end of December, by which time it is calculated a smart man may be considered fit to try his paces in public. The training is indeed no play, but consists of regular attendance at the classes of the "ecole des croupiers" for six hours a day, the exact time being from 8 to 11 in the forenoon and from 2 to 5 in the afternoon. Before admittance to the "school," however, a medical examination has to be undergone as well as examinations in viva voce arithmetic and tests put with regard to correct and fluent French and refinement of accent. Yet would all these avail a man nothing should his antecedents and character not bear the strictest and most searching scrutiny. During this time of probation coins of the value of those they will have to handle at the tables are not used, notes being represented by squares of paper of much the same size and texture and the louis d'or being "understudied" by one franc pieces, while the smallest stake permissible, the clumsy five franc piece, remains the same.

As we have, however, already observed, tests of honesty are at times resorted to in order to make sure of the man's qualities in this respect. Yet in order not to strain this point too highly the management pays the probationer a sum of 150 francs a month salary during his period of training. The daily "lessons" consist naturally enough principally in the acquisition of a nice manipulation of the ball and the rake, in quick "head reckoning" and in dextrously pitching the coins across so that they seem to fall in an orderly golden row, each separate and distinct.

A distinction is made between candidates for the traite-et-quarante; yes and those devoted to the more easily grasped game of roulette. The men serving the former are, as may have struck any observant visitor, of a distinctly better class, a higher mental caliber. Their salaries, too, are proportionately higher, ranging from 400 to 600 francs a month, while the "chef" draws 725 and the inspectors and sub-directors from 750 to 1,000 a month, with a bonus also at the end of the season and the comforting prospect of a pension when old age or sickness comes along to lay them on the shelf. That these men are also well worth it goes without saying.

A lesser grade of intelligence is required at the rouge-et-noir board, yet here, too, the salaries are such as many a civil service clerk might well envy—earned, too, in a lovely climate and bearing in mind that, given fair health and a steady devotion to duty, the appointment may be considered good for all the man's working life—leading also to the ultimate pension in recognition of faithful services. The salary of the roulette croupier starts at 250 francs a month and may rise to 400 francs, and he also is the recipient of an annual bonus at the end of the "grand season." It should also be observed that while "on duty" the strain is continuous. Each man is "relieved" every two hours, when occurs that curious little ceremonial of turning the cushion on his chair, a "matter of form" to show he has hidden no coin beneath it.

The ages at which men may enlist in Fortuna's ranks lie between twenty-five and thirty, the adventurer, in the general and derogatory acceptance of that term, having no chance whatever, there being no place for such under the red and black flag of M. Blanc. A few of the older men one still meets—and there are now less of them every year—have "won their spurs" on other fields before the fickle goddess was driven into exile on the fair shores of the Mediterranean. Such who have grown gray in her service remember Homburg and Baden-Baden, have lively memories even of those halcyon days when the chink of the gold was borne out through the open windows of the now decorous Kurhaus in Wiesbaden.—London Fall Mail Gazette.

## A FAMOUS REMEDY



"I cured MY cough with German Syrup!" He wrote to Dr. G. G. Green: "As true as I tell you, doctor dear, I'm feelin' finer than ever I've been!"

The poor consumptive should not be the victim of experiment, as he often is, but the moment the dread disease manifests its presence he should be given Boscchee's German Syrup—a pure, non-alcoholic medicine that is made specially for the cure of consumption, and has a worldwide fame as a certain remedy for catarrh, colds, coughs, croup, sore throat and all bronchial affections in old and young. It is sold in all civilized countries, and has been famous as a consumption cure for almost half a century.

Trial bottle, 25c. Big bottle, 75c. At all druggists throughout the world.

For sale by Stokes & Feicht, Drug Co.

## PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JAN. 1, 1906.

TRAINS LEAVE REYNOLDSVILLE:

For New Bethlehem, Red Bank, and principal intermediate stations, Oil City and Pittsburg, 6:30, 8:08 a. m., 1:29, 3:07, 7:56 (New Bethlehem only) p. m., week-days, Sundays 6:30 a. m., 4:30 p. m.

For DuBois, Duffwood, and principal intermediate stations, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, 6:30 a. m., 12:22, 12:25 p. m., week-days, Sundays 12:25 p. m.

For DuBois only 11:44 a. m., week-days, 9:30 p. m., daily.

J. E. WOOD, Gen. Manager, Passenger Traffic Mgr.

GEO. W. HOVEY, General Passenger Agent.



Wedding Invitations and Visiting Cards neatly and promptly printed at The Star office.



## PURE FOODS

Many states have passed laws prohibiting the sale of sea foods that have been treated by preservatives, unless so labeled.



The above trade mark is a guarantee that the oysters or other sea foods bearing it are absolutely pure and free from preservatives of any kind. Seal Ship Oysters are free from water, from ice, from germs, from dirt. They are sealed in air-tight cases at the beds and opened at the dealer's. The ice is packed around the case.

FRESH SHIPMENTS DAILY AT

## Frank's Restaurant.

ALL GOODS REDUCED from 15 to 35 per cent.

Special on WINTER OVERCOATS and Suits for Men and Boys. DRESS GOODS which sold for \$1.00 now goes at 75c.

Dress Goods, was 75c, now 50c. Meltons, were \$1.00, now 75c.

LADIES' COATS which were sold for \$10, \$12 and \$15, you get for \$5, \$6 and 7.00.

FURS—I have a few yet, not many. One-third and one-half off. \$4.50 Furs now \$2.50.

LEGGINGS—50c kind now 39c.

FASCINATORS—In black and white, were 50c, will go at 39c.

10c Ladies' Hose for 9c or 3 for 25c. 25c Ladies' Hose for 21c.

Boys' Fleece Undershirt and Drawers 25c, none better at 40c. Fleisher Yarn 98c a pound.

Come and see for yourself.

## N. HANAU

\$30,000.00

## STEEL PLANT GOLD BONDS

First Mortgage. Six Per Cent Bonds. Payable in Gold. Dated Dec. 1, 1905. Interest payable June 1, Dec. 1.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Reynoldsville, Pa. PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK, Reynoldsville, Pa. —AND— C. F. DICKINSON, Westinghouse Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

We own and offer (in amounts to suit purchasers) the best industrial security ever offered to the investors of this community.

The controlling interest in Reynoldsville's new "STEEL PLANT" has recently been purchased by Pittsburg people who are old in the successful management of large iron and steel properties.

Necessary additions are being made to the equipment, and new and heavy machinery is being added. Upon completion of these improvements a full line of Alligator Shears, Cold Saws, Rolling-Mill and Contractors' Machinery will be extensively manufactured at the Company's works, and sold from their Pittsburg offices.

The assets of the Company as re-equipped will stand at \$120,000.00 in round figures, against which the \$30,000.00 of First Mortgage bonds are the first and prior lien.

The Company has issued \$30,000.00 six per cent First Mortgage Gold Bonds in denomination of \$100.00, \$200.00, \$500.00 and \$1,000.00 each and we, the undersigned, have purchased a very large proportion of the entire issue.

The semi-annual interest, at the rate of six per centum, is payable on June 1st and December 1st of each year, at The Peoples National Bank, Reynoldsville, Pa.

These bonds are a first and prior lien on all of the real estate, buildings, machinery, equipments, franchises, property and revenues of the American Production Company, and a special condition in the mortgage provides that bonds to the amount of \$2,500.00 shall be retired every year, after the first two years.

### LEGALITY

These bonds have been issued under the supervision and advice of the following attorneys, viz: Messrs. Charles Corbett, of Brookville, Pa., Weil & Thorp, of Pittsburg, Pa., and G. M. McDonald, of Reynoldsville, Pa.; any of whom can vouch for the binding validity of these securities.

The undersigned being personally acquainted with the "STEEL PLANT" property, consider these bonds as the best of the kind ever offered in this community, and recommend them as a safe investment.

Prompt subscriptions for bonds in amounts from \$100.00 up will be received by the undersigned at the price of par and accrued interest. Allotments will be made as subscriptions are received, the right being reserved to cease the allotment at any time.

— ADDRESS —

The Peoples National Bank, Reynoldsville, Pa. By W. B. ALEXANDER, President.  
The First National Bank, Reynoldsville, Pa. By JOHN H. KAUCHER, President.

—OR—

C. F. Dickinson, 1218-19-20 Westinghouse Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

## Stoke & Feicht Drug Co., Druggists

The **Rexall** Store

MINNIE N. KECK, NOTARY PUBLIC, Reynoldsville, Pa.

PRIESTER BROS., UNDERTAKERS, Black and white funerals. Main street, Reynoldsville, Pa.

J. H. HUGHES, UNDERTAKING AND PICTURE FRAMING. The U. S. Burial League has been tested and found all right. Cheapest form of insurance. Secured contract. Near Public Fountain, Reynoldsville, Pa.

WINDSOR HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, PA. Between 12th and 13th Sts., on Filbert St. Three minutes walk from the Reading Terminal. Five minutes walk from the Penn's R. R. Depot. European plan \$1.00 per day and upward. American plan \$0.50 per day. Frank H. Scheibley, Manager.

Not What He Meant. Judge—You are accused of having beaten this person cruelly. The Accused—Well, I had to beat him to make him do his work. He is an idiot. Judge (severely)—You should remember that an idiot is a man like you or me.

One Phase of Life. "So they live in the same hotel, eh?" "Yes; he has a room on the second story." "And she?" "Oh, that's another story."—Chicago News.

The Meek Man. The late Max O'Rell gave this advice to bachelors: "Marry a woman smaller than yourself." Many a man couldn't find one.—Milwaukee Journal.



It Makes Restful Sleep.

Sleeplessness almost invariably accompanies constipation and its manifold attendant evils—nervous disorders, indigestion, headache, loss of appetite, etc. To attempt to induce sleep by opium is a serious mistake, for the brain is only benumbed and the body suffers. Celery King removes the cause of wakefulness by its soothing effect on the nerves and on the stomach and bowels. Celery King cures Constipation and Nerve, Stomach, Liver and Kidney Diseases.

For sale by Stokes & Feicht Drug Co.