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The U. S. Burial League has been tested and found all right. Cheapest form of insurance. Secure a contract. Near Public Fountain, Reynoldsville Pa.

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WINDSOR HOTEL,
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Between 12th and 13th Sts., on Filbert St.
Three minutes walk from the Reading Terminal. Five minutes walk from the Penna. & R. Depot. European plan \$1.00 per day and upward. American plan \$2.00 per day.

DR. GREWER
Medical and Surgical Institute, Rooms 7 and 8, Postoffice Building,
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DR. E. GREWER, Consulting Physician and Surgeon.
Dr. E. Grewer, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and one of the leading specialists of this State, is now permanently located at the above address, where he treats all chronic diseases of Men, Women and Children.
He makes a specialty of all forms of Nervous diseases, Blood Poison, Secret Diseases, Epileptic Fits, Convulsions, Hysteria, St. Vitus Dance. Wakefulness cured under guarantee.

Lost Manhood Restored. Weaknesses of Young Men Cured and All Private Diseases.
Varicocele, Hydrocele and Rupture promptly cured without pain and no detention from business.
He cures the worst cases of Nervous Prostration, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Old Sores, Blood Poison and all diseases of the Skin, Ear, Nose, Throat, Heart, Lungs, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder.
Itching Piles, Fistula, Stricture, Tumors, Glanders and Gonnorrhea cured without cutting. Special attention paid to the treatment of Nasal Catarrh.

He will forfeit the sum of \$5,000 for any case of Fits or Epileptic Convulsions that he cannot cure.
Consultation free in English and German and strictly confidential. Write if you cannot call.
Office hours: From 9 a. m. to 9.30 p. m. On Sundays 9 to 12 a. m. only.
Recent revelations at Paris, in the consideration of the Baltimore Sun, will no doubt help to discourage the tendency of American physicians to buy titles with monkeys on the end of them.

Leech's Planing Mill
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WINDOW SASH, DOORS, FRAMES, FLOORING, STAIR WORK
ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER, ETC., ETC.
Contract and repair work given prompt attention.
Give us your order. My prices are reasonable.
W. A. LEECH, PROPRIETOR.

LABOR WORLD.

A lockout of 6000 journeymen bakers occurred in St. Petersburg, Belleville (Canada) carpenters are asking for an increase in wages.
The average daily wage of Norwegian printers is ninety-three cents.
Secretary Taft adjusted the salaries of skilled labor on the Panama Canal.
Ice handlers at Columbus, Ohio, got fifteen cents a day increase and called off their strike.
Nine thousand cigarmakers have been locked out in Havana, Cuba, by the independent convens.
The members of the Pittsburgh Orchestra will invoke the Contract Labor law against any soloists that Herr Faur might engage abroad.
The entire working force of all the packing houses in South Omaha, Neb., comprising about 8000 men, were notified of an advance in wages of from five to fifteen per cent.
Fifty thousand socialists and labor men paraded in New York City in a demonstration to express sympathy with Moyer, Heywood and Pettibone and rebuke President Roosevelt.
Some of the Washington (D. C.) labor leaders are much interested in forming women's trades unions and in establishing auxiliaries to their locals, which are to be composed of members of the fair sex.
A strike has been declared at the Portland (Ore.) lumber mills owing to the refusal of the employers to grant a raise in wages and to shorten the hours. The men demanded \$2.50 for a nine-hour day. They have been receiving \$1.75 for ten hours.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

The South is predicting fifteen to eighteen cent cotton.
General Joseph K. Hudson died at his home in Topeka, Kan.
Prince Fushimi arrived in London and had an audience with King Edward.
About 10,000 persons took part in a Moyer-Heywood-Pettibone parade in Boston.
William T. Stead outlined a plan for an endless chain of peacemakers throughout the world.
Two Japanese cruisers and one Chilean cruiser joined the fleet of warships in Hampton Roads.
The Southern Pacific Railroad Company cancelled its traffic agreement with the San Pedro line.
Americans are flocking to London both from the United States and from Europe on their return from foreign tours.
The Turkish Government conceded all the American demands, chief of which was that concerning the treatment of schools.
Conservative interests in France are troubled over the spread of socialism and the Cabinet's attitude toward the labor unions.
It was said that there were 10,000 professional criminals in New York City, and that the police and courts were unable to contend with them.
Bishop Burgess in a sermon at St. George's Church, Hempstead, N. Y., put the blame for Rector Cooke's elopement on the laxity of the times.
The Interstate Commerce Commission, acting under the new law, ordered a reduction in the United States Express Company's rates on cut flowers.
Southern business men returned to New Orleans from a trip to Panama, where, they say, the Government representatives agreed to purchase more supplies from the Southern States.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL STOCK.

Reynoldsville, Pa., March 11, 1907.
I hereby certify that the following resolutions were adopted by a majority of the entire board of directors of the Reynoldsville Brick and Tile Company at a special meeting held at the principal office of the company, on the eleventh day of March, 1907:
Resolved, That the capital stock of this company be increased from \$25,000 to \$50,000, to accomplish and carry on and enlarge the business purposes of the Reynoldsville Brick and Tile Company; and it was further resolved, That a special meeting of the stockholders be called to convene at the general office of the Reynoldsville Brick and Tile Company, at its works in Winslow township, Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, on Wednesday, May 15, 1907, at 2.00 p. m. of said day to take action on the approval or disapproval of the proposed increase of the capital of this company, and it was further resolved that the secretary be and is hereby directed to give notice of the same as required by law.
Attest: CHARLES S. LORD, CLYDE C. MURRAY, Secretary.

The Story of Malaria.

By H. L. YATES.

The Story of Malaria, as told by Major Ronald Ross, F. R. S., first to an audience of the Royal Colonial Institute of Great Britain, and later in the pages of the National Review, is full of most interesting facts that are apt to pass the memory, unless recalled from time to time. Our present knowledge, as he reminds us, is the result of more than two thousand years of patient study, and it forms what might be called a gigantic epic of science. It tells of a long and hard-fought battle between man and nature, and it is only to-day that we even begin to see the promise of victory.
If we go back to the writings of Hippocrates and his successors, some 400 years B. C., we learn that the Greeks and Romans were then studying the character of malaria, and had distinguished its class by two important points; the first was that malarial fevers are not continuous in type, but occur in periodical attacks, and these attacks they classified as quotidian, tertian, and quartan; that is, occurring every day, every alternate day and every third day. Although we now understand that attacks may, by overlapping, present the appearance of a continuous fever, this does not contradict the ancient classification. The second point found out by them, and attested by succeeding experience, is that there is direct connection between marshes and swampy pools or soil and the prevalence of this kind of disease. They even went so far as to point to a probability of the disease being disseminated by a species of germ or microbe to living man, thus approaching remarkably near to our nineteenth century "discoveries!" In view of the theories of the ancients, but rather to have enlarged upon them, added to their number, and established their certainty. After the ancients—a very long time afterward—the next step forward was taken in South America. To a villager of Malacotos, in Ecuador, we owe the discovery of the efficiency of Peruvian bark as a cure for malarial fever—or as we should more correctly term it, an antidote. This became known in Europe about 1640, and acquired fame after it had been used to alleviate the agues of Louis XIV. In 1820 two French chemists separated from Peruvian bark its essential alkaloid, quinine. Still, after the lapse of two and a half centuries, the bark or its alkaloid are the accepted specifics against malarial fevers. By experimenting with the use of these drugs, it was found possible to separate with greater precision the different types of fever and determine the periods of attack.
To the story of malaria another chapter was soon after this contributed by the British military and naval surgeons, at a time when British ships were exploiting all waters. These found malarial fever to be common in all tropical and sub-tropical countries—that it was an enemy likely to be encountered almost anywhere. They added their affirmation to the theory that soil as well as water held the fever poison. About the middle of last century, however, when biology became a favorite study and the microscope a more perfected instrument, the granules of what is now called malarial pigment were found in the blood, and these pigment granules were found to be the refuse matter of innumerable little parasites, which, living within the blood, caused disease. Almost at the same time this discovery was made, Pasteur, Koch, Lister and others were discovering that bacteria were the cause of anthrax, tuberculosis, cholera, typhoid and leprosy. The two great discoveries mark together an epoch in history. The essential difference between them, briefly stated, is that malarial germs are protozoa, or the lowest form of animal life, while the bacteria represent the lowest form of vegetable life. By close study of the processes followed by the parasites of malaria, it was found that their capacity to reproduce themselves was almost unending, but that it kept to the order of successive generations; and just as all the stalks of corn in a field which was sown at one time reach maturity together, so did the members of the same generation of malaria parasites. The shell of the blood corpuscle which has held the growing parasite bursts when it reaches maturity, and allows its spores to fall into the fluid of the blood, and these again fasten themselves on other corpuscles and begin to germinate in their turn. Millions of parasites will liberate their spores at the same time, and it will be precisely at this time that the patient will be attacked with the ague fit, followed by fever. As some of the spores take seventy-two hours, to reach full development, the next attack of fever will not take place until the third day; as another type develops within forty-eight hours, the attacks occur every other day; and those which sporulate every twenty-four hours produce the quotidian fever. It is possible, though perhaps not usual, for one patient to harbor all three varieties at one and the same time.
At the time that the malarial parasites scatter their spores in the blood, the patient is seized with chill, nausea, shivering and fever; very soon, however, the wonderful antitoxic mechanism of the body begins to assert itself, the poison is acted upon, neutralized, and in a large measure eliminated by the sweating which ensues, and the patient is relieved. But another generation is developing meanwhile, and when it reaches maturity another attack is caused, and not until their power of reproduction is weakened, and finally overcome, will recovery be permanent. Even then, undue fatigue, chill or great heat may cause a relapse by favoring the parasites and their development. The battle must be incessantly waged between the conflicting parties, poison on the one hand, anti-toxin on the other. A startling discovery, made in quite recent times, is that native children in tropical countries, although apparently healthy, often carry these parasites almost constantly in their blood. As the children reach maturity, if they have not succumbed to the poison before then, this early inoculation seems to procure them immunity as adults, for very few adult natives are subject to malarial fevers in the way that Europeans are. While they are young, however, the disease decimates them in large numbers.
The next chapter in the story of malaria had to reveal where these protozoan parasites live in external nature, and how and by what agency they effect their entrance into the human body. The older theories assumed that stagnant water made a home for them, and that they were inhaled in the mists and vapors which rose from the marsh, and possibly by the drinking of foul water. But experiments made in trying to develop the parasites from stagnant water failed to give the supposed results. Then the mosquito theory, existent and in vogue for some centuries, was revived, and trials which were made, independently of each other, added strength to the belief that infection came from the bites of the insect. In 1894 Major Ross was told by Dr. Manson (now Sir Patrick Manson) of his own theory concerning the ability of parasites to transfer themselves from one species of animal to another, and he commenced to make critical examination for himself. When, after two and a half years of experimenting, he was on the point of giving up in despair, he was startled on examining a new species of mosquito to discover in its tissues the very bodies he was in search of. Before he could obtain formal proof his researches were interfered with by his being ordered to a place where there were little or no malaria. The following year the Government of India placed him on special duty for the continuance of his study, and then in a few months he was able to establish his conclusions, which were to the effect that when mosquitoes of a particular species suck the blood of infected men, animals or birds, they draw in with it the parasites of malaria, and these, living and growing in them, produce spores which find their way down the proboscis into the blood of their next victim, infecting him. Thus the mosquito takes the parasite from one infected person, and after a week or more conveys it into the blood of another, probably quite healthy, individual.
After this discovery had been made public, schools of tropical medicine and societies took it up, books and pamphlets innumerable were written upon the subject, and healthy persons volunteered themselves to be acted upon by the experimentalists, so the new study was prosecuted with all vigor. One of the things it is most curious to note is that the results of all this combined working merely developed and added to the conjectures and theories of the ancients. For example, the mosquitoes which carry human malaria belong to a species called the Anophelines, which breed mostly in terrestrial waters, that is, in marshes, which explains the connection between marshes and malarial fever. But it is not the parasite causing the fever which lives and breeds in the marsh, but the gnat or mosquito which is the carrier of the parasitic poison. Where appropriate marshes exist, these insects abound and infect everyone within their reach by inoculating them with the poison they carry from one to the other. It is argued that mosquitoes also exist and abound where there is no malaria, and this is true, the difference being that they are not Anopheline mosquitoes. Happily for us, the Anopheline is a comparatively rare kind.
The remedy which Major Ross advocates most strongly is the tracking and drainage of waters and swamps which favor the breeding of the malarial type; to carry out sanitation in this way is not merely to get rid of the mosquito itself, but of pests of flies and other insects.
His plans are now being included in all the schemes of tropical sanitation, and with the improvement in land, air and water, cleanliness and better housing come as a natural result, so that the local authority followed upon the heels of the imperial officer, and the efforts of both are fast making habitable for man the long untenanted regions of the globe, giving him, in fine, through the destruction of unwholesome conditions, the gift of a new world.—Scientific American.



Clothcraft Features

Everyone and everything is distinguished by certain features which separate them from others of the same class. Men are known by their habits and achievements, merchandise by its qualities. Clothcraft Clothes are distinguished by features of marked excellence.
Examine a Clothcraft suit closely. Look at the close clinging collar; the broad, well tailored shoulders and the shapely back. Note how intelligently the Clothcraft tailors have mastered these points and how well the garment fits and holds its shape. This is tailoring.
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Will furnish your home complete with
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We have over 100 Rugs, room size, \$5.25 to \$35.00 and more than 6,000 yards of Carpet. Never before have we had such a line to select from.

CALL AND SEE OUR STOCK AND SAVE MONEY

Knew It by Heart.
"Do you think you could learn to love me?" the young man inquired.
"Learn to love you?" exclaimed the rapturous maid. "Harold, I could give lessons at it."—Louisville Courier-Journal.
New York City has added 23,100 families to its population in the last three years.
It is a fact, declares the New York Herald, that when the mind is intensely occupied minor bodily ailments cease to trouble us. If the pupil held attention as closely as does the stage there would undoubtedly be less coughing and less drowsiness in church.
Shipbuilding in Japan employs 10,000 men at Nagasaki, 8,000 at Kobe and 4,000 at Osaka. All the Japanese yards are full of orders.
"An Ohio man," according to the Chicago Tribune, "after playing the piano twenty-five hours became unconscious."

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