### The \* Star.

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#### C A.STEPHENSON, Editor and Pub. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1999

BY THE WAY-

The people of Reynoldsville have usually got what they wanted in the long run, in the way of public improvements, despite the obstructions of fossilized molluscs and dilatory "powers that be."

Reynoldsville the Central Point of Proposed New Normal School District.

Two bills are now before the Pennsylvania Legislature which are of more than passing importance to the people of Reynoldsville and Jefferson county. The first provides for the creation of a new normal school district composed of Clearfield, Jefferson and Armstrong countles. The second asks for an appropriation of \$10,000 for the purpose of establishing a State Norman School at Dayton, Armstrong county. The selection of Dayton, a rural village of less than 500 inhabitants makes the measure look farcial. If there is any possibility of the new district being created, the school should be located in a central point and in a place easy of access by railroad and trolley. The geographical center of the three counties named is Reynoldsville and it is also surrounded by a rapidly growing system of trolleys and railroads which clinch the argument from a standpoint of convenience. There are numerous other advantages in the way of social, religious and educational influences hardly necessary to recount when mentioning Reynoldsville as the logical point for the location of such an institution. All this with a big "if" however. Full many a bill is introduced that is never heard of more.

#### Thousands of Acres Of Unproductive Land Might Be Made Yield A Profit.

There are thousands of acres of land in the section surrounding Reynoldsville practically unproductive which by a sane method of reforestation could be made yield heavy profits to the owners of the land within the next decade or two-profits absolutely certain without regard to local progress or stagnation. Most of this land was denuded of the virgin forest from twenty to thirty years ago and the barren acres of stumpage and undergrowth has since laid neglected. Had the land been systematically replanted and guarded there would now be a new forested area and the lumber product would command a price far greater than the original supply. The constantly increasing demand for wood, together with the overdrain already made upon these sources, indicates a world shortage of wood. Most of the countries of Europe have taken care to keep up the home wood product by looking after their forests before they were destroyed or hopelessly depleted, and managing them for a sustained annual yield about equal to the demand. The British Isles, however, are practically stripped of productive forests. If Great Britala is to grow her own wood, she will have to begin at the beginning. set out the seedlings on treeless ground, and wait for them to reach marketable size. The British Forestry Commission recommends that this work of starting future national forests from the seed be undertaken "as a sound and remunerative investment." If it is "a sound and remunerative investment to s art forests from the seed in England, (as actual experiment has demonstrated), how much more profitable it will be to Americans in view of the fact that the measures that are now being proposed in the United States are sc much simpler and less expensive. In this country remains of the original forests are already on the ground. All that is necessary is to bring them to a state of full productiveness. The present annual produc-duction of forests in the United States is scarcely more than twelve cubic feet per acre of all kinds of wood. The centuries of experience in Saxony, Switzerland and France show that the same kind of land will grow three to eight times as much wood under wise forest management with corresponding profit to the men who have the patience and foresight to take advantage of the present opportunities. It is a question well worth consideration by our Pennsylvania land owners.

#### LINCOLN, THE MARTYR PRESIDENT.

BORN FEBRUARY 12, 1809

T IS FITTING that the public schools should emphasize the birthday of this great man, whom the people so dearly love. Though he was of lowly parentage, the habit of his mind and soul was to high and noble asuirations. 'He kept, so far as he could, intellectual company with choice, lovable spirits because he was of their kin, and so he grew more and more like them, and more and more into the confidence and affections of a mighty people until they had taken him into their heart of hearts, as no man before in our national history."

Among the first books that LINCOLN read were the Bible, Pilgrim's Progress, nod Æ op's Fables. Here we find the basis of his literary taste and the chief characteristic of his literary style-simplicity. His "wonderful power of narration" might be explained in the same manner. The moral of the association is that any GOOD book merits thorough reading. Better know a few good books intimately than cover the whole range of literature.

In these days of multiplied books and of free schools, it will be well for the boys and girls to recall the fact that ABRAHAM LINCOLN had extremely limited opportunities in this line. No free textbooks were his ! No generous supply of tablets and pencils ! He BORROWED his books because he was often too poor to buy them. Of his yearning to know, his step-mother said: "He read everything he could lay his hands on, and when he came across a passage that struck him. he would write it down on boards and keep it by him until he could get paper. Then he would copy it, look at it, commit it to memory, and repeat it.

These facts from the life of this great man should be an example and a lesson to the pupils of the Reynoldsville schools. May the exercises of next Friday spur them on to greater application to their work, to greater punctuality in their school duties, and to a higher appreciation of the privileges which they enjoy in a land of FREE SCHOOLS

#### Many False Affidavits

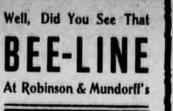
#### Concerning Age of Minors.

A new bill to regulate child labor in Pennsylvania has been introduced in the state legislature. It makes little change in present requirements but aims to prevent fraudulent certification as to to age by parents and guardians. The State Child Labor Association is behind the bill and a representative says the bill is the result of months of study both as to what has proved practicable in other states and may be reasonably expected to pass. It is the first comprehensive Child Labor bill ever presented in Pennsylvania, so far as we are aware. Other 'child's labor bills' have been limited to factories, stores, etc., or have been solely mining child labor bills. The chief aim of the Salus bill is to stop the great abuses that are possible under the present laws because of the false oaths which parents make as to their children's ages. The members of our association believe that the responsibillty for child labor here is mainly and usually on the shortsighted father or mother of the child laborer himself. Manufacturers and coal operators are responsible only to a most limited extent. There are 52,000 children at work in our state whose parents have sworn that they are fourteen years old. We estimate that from 3,000 to 10,000 of the affidavits on which these chi'dren are really 10, 11, 12 and 13 years old. Nineteen states, including every one of the other great industrial states of the country, have set affidavits aside as proof of age and require parents, where it is possible, to produce birth records, baptismal records or some other reliable records as proofs of their children's ages. The Pennsylvania Educational Com-

mission has recognized this evil and has put into its bill, now pending, a requirement that parents must bring proof of age of this sort before their children may leave school to work.

#### Lumbering in Washington As Seen By a Former Resident of Reynoldsville.

Ostrander, Wash., Jan. 30, 1909. DEAR EDITOR STAR:-As time is a ittle heavy with me to-day, being far from my native state and among strangers, I thot I would drop a few lines to you to let you know what kind of a country this is. It is a grand country in many respects, but I will only try to give you a small sketch of what I have seen, and I have seen but a small portion of Washington state. I am in one of the lumbering districts. I worked in the Pennsylvania lumber woods the greater part of my early life and I thot knew just about all there was to know about lumbering, but I find that a man 'never gets too uld to learn." The way they do things out here beats my time, as the timber is so much larger and is handled so differently. The trees grow to a height of 250 to 300 feet and are from 3 to 9 feet in diameter at the stump. Woodsmen have their different parts of the work to do and have names for the work, such as undercutters, sawyers, buckers, &c. The undercutters chop notches on each side of the tree for what they call a spring board that is fixed in the notch for the sawyers to stand on while sawing the tree down. The tree is cut so as to leave the stump from 8 to 12 feet high, and some times men stand from 12 to 20 feet from the ground on the spring boards while sawing their trees and when the tree begins to crack they jerk the saw, jump down and run for life. It looks dangerous and it is dangerous for there are a good many burt and quite a number killed. Then they have what they call steam donkeys to haul the logs to their railroad. They don't cut roads, but run wire ropes away back in the woods over logs, over hills and down into deep gulches, hitch onto a log 7 or 8 feet in diameter and 50 to 100 feet long and snall it right along to where they want it. I went out to one of the camps just to see for myself, as I could not believe what I was told, but I found it to be all true, and more wonderful than had been told me. To take a look at these forests one would think they were never to be cut away. Mr. Collins, a Pennsylvania man, has a large mill here and cuts a large amount of bill stuff, much of which is from 36 to 100 feet in length. This is quite a broken country where I am; deep canons, high mountains capped with snow, but it is warm down here in the valley. The Cowlitz river is a large stream swarming with fine salmon and other fine fish; the forests have plenty of game such as elk, deer, bear, wolves, mountain cougar, lynx, kintes, and small game. It is healthy out here, pure air, good water and plenty of fruit. Business is brisk and money pleaty, but not much of that seems to come my way. The money in circulation out here is gold and silver, no paper used only as it comes from the east and then it is soon sent back and you see no more of it until some easterner comes this way. They count money by + bits, bits, 2, 3 4, 5, 6, 8 bits, then dollars. C. P. HARDING. Ostrander, Cowlitz Co., Wash.

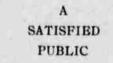


Well, if you have not, it will not cost you any. thing to have a look, so just step in and look around. Of course, we sell bee supplies and try to keep a complete line of "Root's" goods on hand. This month we are going to give our customers the benefit of a SPECIAL DISCOUNT, so we would appreciate your order at as early a date as possi-

## Rea Bee & Honey Co.

ble.





Is the best advertisement. :::; 1908 was a successful year in my optical work and I will try to make 1909 even better.

> G. C. GIBSON, Optician.

> > Or

## Come, Mr. Renter, Let us reason together

HE majority of the imperial fortunes of to-day were made through judicious realty investments. Never before were the possibilities for fortune building so pregnant with opportunities as they are at the present time. Russell Sage said:

"Young man, buy real estate and then work hard at your avocation. Your realestate will make your old age comfortable."

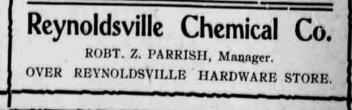
Here is the advice of one of the most successful financiers of the age-a man who accamulated a fabulous fortune. The first thing towards getting a start in life is to save money. The next thing, to invest it profitably. Now, at the beginning of the year is a good time to glance over the past and see what you have done toward owning a home of your own. That house you live in might have been yours. You paid for it, but the title still remains with the land-lord. Once in a lifetime is enough for a mistake of this kind. See us for prevention. Can't you look back over the past few years and see where you missed it in not investing in lots? Others bought them while they were chesp and made fortunes. You can't get rich working for wages. It's the savings well invested that bring fortunes. There is one safe, conservative investment that should appeal to every person trying to get a start in life. It is real estate. If you are a married man you should have a home; if single, you should count at least one good building lot among your possessions. We will help you to make a good choice and make it easy for you to figance the proposition. It's your move. Here are a few of the bargains we can offer you now:

ONE LOT on south side Main street; 32 x 150. Suitable for house or store building; fine location for some order to build them a permanent home.

ONE LOT on south side Jackson street; 50 x 150 feet with two good frame houses thereon, one 6-room and one 7 room. Good barn on lot. Will sell together or separate. These are on the payed street and are bargains. Investigate soon.

ALSO, One good building lot in DaBois, on Tabe Avenue, and one large brick building in Falls Creek containing four store rooms on first floor and a nice suite of living rooms on second floor. Building is 73 x 58 x 68 x 30. It is advantageously located and would be very suitable for small manufacturing business, such as shirts, overalls, mittens, etc. A bargain.

These are only a few of the good things we have. We can offer you timber, coal and business propositions, and best of all, SEWER CLEAN and SEWER CLEAN DOUBLE XX. Do not forget these. Come in and see us, and as we said before, "Let us reason together."



# GILLESPIES **Good Buy Shoe Sale**

To close out all our broken lots, odd sizes,

The way to build up the public school standard is to co-operate with the teachers in their work. Show your interest and sincerity by a visit to the Reynoldsville public schools on Patrons' Days, next Monday and Tuesday.

The operation of the "steel plant" under new management is another sign of the returning business confidence throughout the land.

**Reynoldsville Has:** A tannery. A silk mill. Summer park A glass factory. Two grist mills Parochial school Two brick plants. Two woolen mills. A sewage system. Two planing milis. Three newspapers. Two express offices Healthful location. Abundance of labor A macaroni factory. Two cigar factories. Good trolley service. Three fire companies. Two candy factories. Two telegraph offices Up to-date merchants. nense coal deposits Principal streets paved. modern public school. Large beds of limestone Cheapest fuel in the state. Innumerable social clubs Forty lodges, more or less. Sanitary compound factory. Seven well conducted hotels. Five modern church edifices Excellent city water supply. An up-to-date machin Free sites for new industries Abundant coal, coke and gas. Reasonable rents for tenants. Numerous amuser Numerous amusement resorts. Police protection for property. Well trained professional men. Well trained professional men. Live Business Men's Association Surrounding population of 70,000. Large wholesale establishments. Best people on earth for citizens. Telephone service over three lines. An electric light and power plant. Four club rooms for social re

- Biggest honey producing concern in the state. Finest clay and shale deposits in

- Finest clay and shale deposits in <u>Pennsylvania</u>. Shipping facilities over two great railroad systems. Largest coal mine in the world within three miles. Some of the largest and finest stores in the county. Three solid national banks with a combined capital of \$225,000.00 and surplus of approximately \$150,000.00.

Owing the Illness of the editor of THE STAR during the past week, there may not be the usual amount of personal and local news in this issue. Attending to the editorial, reportorial and office work at the same time is a rather strenuous job for the "committee of one" in charge.

Development of the lower yein of coal spells prosperity for Reynoldsville.

#### Ever There?

"When your heals hit hard And your head feels queer, And your thoughts rise up Like the froth on beer; And your legs are weak, And your voice is strong, And you laugh like—at so —fool song, You're drunk— B' Gosh, you're drunk." h, you're drank." St. Louis Re we continue this Good Buy sale, for you, and Good Bye, for us, of Shoes and Rubbers. We've cut prices lower than the lowest notch.

## SHOES

	\$3.20 and \$4.00 Shoes. Good Buy Price		2.69
	2.50 and 3.00 Shoes, Good Buy Price		2.19
	2.50 Shoes, Good Buy Price		1.98
	2.00 Shoes, Good Buy Price		1.69
	1.50 Shoes, Good Buy Price		1.19
n	our 39, 49 and 69 cent counters you'll fi	nd extra go	od values

## RUBBERS

3.00 Hi Top Rubbers, Good Buy Price	\$2.49
3.25 Hi Leather Hi Top, Good Buy Price	2.49
2.75 and 2.50 Heavy Rubbers, Good Buy Price	2.19
2.25 and 2.00 Heavy Rubbers, Good Buy Price	1.69
3.75 Gum Boots, Good Buy Price,	3.19
.75 Lo-Cut Rubbers, Good Buy Price	1.39
adies,' Misses' and Children's Arctics	69c
5c size White Cross Foot Powder, Good Buy Price	15c
Oc size " " " " "	70

## STOCK TAKING WEEK.

This week you can still buy Ladies,' Misses' and Children's Coats at one-half price. We're giving Furs another cut. Not many left. Cut prices still hold good on a great many lines. Money in your purse to attend this Good Buy Sale at

