

Offers exceptional advantages for the location of new industries: Free factory sites, cheap and abundant fuel, direct shipping facilities and low freight rates and plentiful supply of laborers.

Has modern schools and churches, paved streets, water, gas and electric accommodations, convenient trolley service, high and healthful location, varied employment for labor and many other residential advantages.

William P. Dickey Instantly Killed Last Friday Morning

Broken Gear Wheel on Crane Hit Him on the Head—Funeral Sunday Afternoon was Very Large.

The citizens of Reynoldsville were shocked Friday morning of last week, April 8, 1910, when it was reported on the streets that William P. Dickey, a well known and highly respected citizen, had been instantly killed at the Blaw Collapsible Steel Works. His death was caused by a gear wheel on a crane breaking and part of the wheel striking him on the head, crushing his skull and killing him almost instantly. He only lived about three minutes after the piece of wheel struck him. The accident occurred about eight o'clock in the morning. The body was taken to his late home on Pleasant Avenue and prepared for burial. Funeral service was held at 3.30 p. m. Sunday, conducted by Rev. John F. Black, and interment was made in the Reynoldsville cemetery. It was one of the largest funerals ever held in Reynoldsville. The superintendent and employes of the steel plant and members of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, of which deceased was a member, attended the funeral in a body.

The floral tributes from the Fraternal Order of Eagles, Mr. and Mrs. J. Owen Edelblute and employes of the National Hotel, pupils of room No. 12 of public school and Mrs. David Sowers and daughter, Maude, were beautiful. There were also beautiful bouquets from other friends.

William Penn Dickey was the son of Mr. and Mrs. James Dickey, deceased. He was born in Winslow township, Jefferson Co., June 23, 1861, and was 48 years, 9 months and 15 days old at time of death. He spent most of life in Winslow township and Reynoldsville. He was on the Reynoldsville police force five years, retiring from police work about a year ago. He was a good policeman and became well known to the citizens of town and made many warm friends.

Deceased is survived by his widow and seven children, five daughters and two sons, as follows: Mrs. Gertrude Pierce, of Gypsy, Indiana Co., Pa.,

Mrs. Frank B. Ritzle and Maurice L. Dickey, of Erie, Pa., Chester C., Aldine C., Nellie May and Lillian Florence at home. Also survived by following brothers and sisters: Harvey Dickey, of Durbin, W. Va., Alex and Jeff Dickey, of Wislaw, Mrs. Amanda Brown, of Panic, Mrs. Charlotte Martin, of Sykesville, Miss Lizzie Dickey, of Wislaw.

The following out of town relatives and friends from a distance attended the funeral: Harvey Dickey and two sons, Charles and Elry, of Durbin, W. Va., Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Ritzle, Maurice L. Dickey, of Erie, Mrs. Gertrude Pierce, of Gypsy, Charles Ellenberger, of Echo, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ellenberger, of Big Run, Daniel Ellenberger and Mrs. Nora Bargerstock, of Punxsutawney.

School Notes.

Miss Ester Bell gave two very pleasing violin solos at the exercises in Assembly Hall Friday night.

COMMENCEMENT CALENDAR.

April 29—Reception to the class of 1910, given by the undergraduates of the high school.

April 30—Public exercises by the 8th grade.

May 1—Sermon to the graduates by Rev. A. J. Bonsall, of Pittsburgh.

May 2—Class Day exercises.

May 3—Annual business meeting of the Alumni Association (in the afternoon.)

May 3—Commencement address by Deputy State Superintendent Reed B. Teitrick, of Harrisburg.

May 4—Alumni banquet.

Miss Vera Hotchkiss, of DuBois high school, visited school Monday with Miss Lillian Ewing.

The record for punctuality in all the schools continues first-class.

Prof. E. H. Scheaffer, of the Brockport schools, spent Saturday in Reynoldsville.

Johnny's Last Speech.

You'd scarcely expect one of my age in merchandising to engage and hope to get a paying trade without the local paper's aid. And yet I did that very thing: I opened up a store last spring—the sheriff took my stock and sold it at the auction block. Don't view me with a scornful eye, but simply say as I pass by: "There goes a fool who seems to think he had no use for printer's ink." There is a truth as broad as earth and business men should know its worth, 'tis simply this: The public buys its goods from those who advertise.—DuBois Express.

Card of Thanks.

We hereby express our heartfelt and sincere thanks to our neighbors and friends for their extreme kindness after the death of our husband and father. MRS. W. P. DICKEY AND CHILDREN.

Lace Curtains and Portiers

Are our specialty, but we carry the Kirsch lace curtain and over drape rods, both single and double; also portier and sash curtain rods.

C. R. HALL.

Pia-Mate shoes for the children in gun metal, patent and tan. Price \$1.50 and \$1.75. Adam's Boot Shop.

HEALTH FORCES DEFEAT DEATH

Thirteen Thousand Five Hundred Lives Saved in Two Years.

SHOWS ENORMOUS GAIN

Three Million Dollars Spent in Conservation of Public Health Shows a Saving of Twenty-Three Million Dollars to the Commonwealth—Diphtheria, Typhoid and Tuberculosis Give Way Before the Steady Advance of State's Health Officers.

The precious lives of thousands of little children have been spared because the state in its wise beneficence has furnished diphtheria antitoxin to the poor.

Typhoid fever is killing 2500 less people per year in Pennsylvania than it did four years ago. Tuberculosis now claims 1000 lives less a year in this state.

Education and co-operation of the people in health matters, backed by vigorous support of the public press, is helping Commissioner Dixon to win out in war against disease.

Industries seek states where health records show low death rate.

In the last five years the state of Pennsylvania has been engaged in conservation work of an extremely important and fundamental kind. With President Roosevelt it believes that the preservation of the people's natural resources should begin with the preservation of the people themselves. The public cannot conscientiously permit the wasteful sacrifice of its forests and its other forms of natural wealth, but even less conscientiously can it permit the wanton sacrifice of its children's lives.

In maintaining a fully equipped state health department and engaging on a large scale in this great warfare against disease, Pennsylvania has taken a foremost stand for real modern civilization. The creation of governmental agencies for the preservation of the public health marks a new conception of governmental responsibility. The work thus far marks only the beginning—merely suggests the good which this department, under the direction of Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, the commissioner, has in view.

In the last thirty years the attitude of the public towards ill health has radically changed. Until the researches of that resourceful genius, Louis Pasteur, disclosed the real cause of contagious diseases, the average man's conception was practically that which had prevailed in the middle ages. The infections were merely manifestations of the inscrutable wisdom of Providence, expressions of divine wrath; punishments for sinful human kind. Even the scientist regarded them as fundamental facts of nature, like death itself, which everyone must uncomplainingly accept. Pasteur, however, in a few masterly experiments, brushed aside all this ignorance and superstition. He showed that all contagious diseases had a clearly defined and obvious origin. They were not mysterious visitations, without tangible cause and insusceptible to tangible control. They were caused by an infinitely large universe of infinitely small forms of vegetable and animal life. He demonstrated that the connection between these malevolent micro-organisms and the ensuing disease was as close as that between sunlight and heat. And he also immediately drew the inevitable conclusion. If the world were once rid of these organisms, he declared, it would be rid of contagious diseases. "It is now within the power of the world"—such was the deduction which he drew from his experiments, "to rid itself of all contagious diseases."

Setting Pace in Health Work.

This was the goal at which Pasteur aimed; that has been the goal at which all movements for improving the people's health have necessarily aimed since. And this was the ultimate ambition which led, five years ago, to the organization of the Pennsylvania State Department of Health, a Pennsylvania in which there shall be no young men and women languishing away with tuberculosis; a Pennsylvania in which no children shall die of diphtheria; a Pennsylvania in which there shall be no typhoid, no scarlet fever, no smallpox, no meningitis, no dysentery, no malaria—this is the kind of Pennsylvania which the State Department of Health hopes ultimately to create. It does not expect to reach this goal in a

year, or ten years, perhaps not in a single generation, but this is the ideal that it has constantly in mind. It recognizes the fact that, so long as any of these diseases exist, their prevalence is a distinct reproach to the state. It is a reproach simply because the method eliminating them is known. The old theory of government as a power which protects its citizens only from foreign foes and native marauders is giving way to new standards of civilization. The greatest enemies to the state are those which are unseen, and the first duty of an 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 the world.

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 likely to acquire a mortal disease—less likely to die if he does acquire one?

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 did 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 to 15.7, and in 1909 to 15.3. At first glance this may not seem a remarkable diminution, but in a state with a population of more than 7,000,000 even a fractional decrease is a substantial gain.

This appears when one figures precisely what this slight numerical drop means in the actual saving of human lives. Had the death rate of 1906 and 1907 prevailed in 1908, precisely 6519 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 3388 men, women and children now living and presumably in good health and spirits, would have rendered their final tribute to nature. In other words these matter of fact statistics, when interpreted in their real relation to the welfare and happiness of the state, mean the saving to the state of 13,907 lives.

Human Lives as State Assets.

This fact has an immense personal meaning for all people of the state—among these rescued lives might have been 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 of 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 five-year-old child is worth \$950. From this point on his value rapidly increases; at ten, could he 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 years represents a money saving of \$23,641,900. 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 years.

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 organization together? Is it good business policy to save the lives of children at

New Adelphi Theater Opened With a Fine Play Thursday

"The Gentleman From Mississippi" Delighted the Audience and Arrangements Were Perfect.

There is but one opinion expressed of the initial production at the Adelphi Theater in Reynoldsville Thursday evening, and that is one of frank approval and satisfaction. The satisfaction moreover extends to the house and management as well as the play presented.

"The Gentleman from Mississippi" is a clean cut, up-to-date, robust American drama, dealing with vital moral and political questions now engaging the attention of the people and was presented by a caste of players headed by Robert A. Fischer and Hans Robert in almost faultless style. All things considered it was probably the best theatrical production ever witnessed in Reynoldsville. Running through the plot of the story is a vein of sentiment and humor that served to hold the interest of the audience as keenly as a chapter from real life. As "Senator Langdon" Mr. Fischer drew the heartiest plaudits of the house, while his co-star, Roberts, as "Bud Haines," shared with him the honor of repeated encores.

The Adelphi Theater has been very fully described in recent issues of THE STAR and full justice done to the architectural beauty and plan of the house. It only remains to add that the people who saw the interior Thurs-

day night for the first time found the advance reports in no wise exaggerated. Under the glow of numerous electric bulbs the house, filled to the last row, presented a scene that will be long remembered. At the close of the second act flashlight photos of the audience were made by Photographer I. D. Kelz from both front and rear.

The music was furnished by the Adelphi Theater orchestra, with Prof. A. H. Haskins as director and pianist. The other members were: Richard Ramsey, George L. Geisler, Adam Miller and Charles Robertson. The selections preceding and between acts were highly appreciated by the audience.

That the people of Reynoldsville appreciate the enterprise of Mr. Fisher in furnishing the town with such a modern playhouse was shown by Thursday's crowd, which filled the parquette, balcony and boxes. Two special trolley cars waited to take the people from nearby towns home after the show. The new theater will undoubtedly be the means of bringing many more persons to Reynoldsville than have heretofore been in the habit of visiting the town and in this light the opening has a significance and importance quite apart from its mission of entertainment.

Arrangements for the Banquet Under Way

April 28th Date Selected and Imperial Hotel the Place.

Arrangements for the banquet of the Business Men's Association are rapidly being completed. It will be held in the banquet room of Hotel Imperial Thursday evening, April 28th, and the price per plate will be \$1.50. The banquet committee has been empowered to make all necessary preparations, secure decorations for the hall, prepare program and toasts, and issue invitations. These will go to all heads of industries in Reynoldsville and prominent men of the town and county, whether members of the Association or not. It is the expectation that Judge John W. Reed, Hon. W. O. Smith and a large number of of county political leaders will be present and the affair will be one of the largest events of the kind ever held in Jefferson county. The program has not yet been completed but will be published later.

Next to securing new industries the mission of the Association is to secure harmonious co-operation among the business men of Reynoldsville to the end that by standing united they may make their power respected in business and political life alike. The banquet will serve well to attain this purpose and should receive enthusiastic support from every Reynoldsville business man.

Hyomei is the best remedy in the world for sore throat, coughs, catarrh, colds, croup and bronchitis. It gives wonderful relief in two minutes. For sale by Stoke & Felcht Drug Co. on money back plan. Complete outfit \$1.00; extra bottles, 50 cents.

Discredits Health Department.

Either the Pasteur treatment is a grand success, or the citizens of Reynoldsville were unduly excited when the killing of a dozen valuable dogs, and the quarantining of a number of others was ordered following the caperings of a cur supposedly mad.

Austin Shannon, the boy who was bitten by the dog has been taken to his home in Reynoldsville, after undergoing a six weeks' Pasteur treatment at Pittsburgh.

One week after he had been bitten by the canine the State Department of Health pronounced as having been suffering from rabies, young Shannon was taken to Pittsburgh for the Pasteur treatment.

With the rabies germs running rampant in his system for seven days before treatment was started it is highly improbable that the boy's life could have been saved by treatment of any kind, and the natural conclusion is that the dog which bit him was not suffering from rabies.—Punxsutawney Spirit.

The Spirit, evidently, does not believe the Health Department of the State knows anything about rabies, and discredits the statement that the dog which raised the excitement in Reynoldsville was mad.

Forced to Leave Home.

Every year a large number of poor sufferers whose lungs are sore and racked with coughs are urged to go to another climate. But this is costly and not always sure. There's a better way. Let Dr. King's New Discovery cure you at home. "It cured me of lung trouble," writes W. R. Nelson, of Calomine, Ark., "when all else failed and I gained 47 pounds in weight. Its surely the king of all cough and lung cures." Thousands owe their lives and health to it. Its positively guaranteed for coughs, colds, lagrippe, asthma, croup—all throat and lung troubles. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free at H. L. WeEntire's.

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