

Miscellaneous.
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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Office on West Main street, opposite the Commercial Hotel, Reynoldsville, Pa.

DR. B. E. HOOVER,
REYNOLDSVILLE, PA.

Resident dentist. In building near Methodist church, opposite Arnold block. Gentleness in operating.

Hotels.
HOTEL MCCONNELL,

REYNOLDSVILLE, PA.
FRANK J. BLACK, Proprietor.

The leading hotel of the town. Headquarters for commercial men. Steam heat. Free baths, both rooms and closets on every floor, sample rooms, billiard room, telephone connections, &c.

HOTEL BELNAP,
REYNOLDSVILLE, PA.

GREEN & CONSER, Proprietors.

First class in every particular. Located in the very center of the business part of town. Free buses to and from trains and commodious sample rooms for commercial travelers.

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Omnia in and from all trains. European restaurant. House heated and lighted by gas. Hot and cold water. Western Union Telegraph office in building. The hotel is fitted with all the modern conveniences.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG RAILWAY.

This short line between Dulbis, Ridgway, Bradford, Salamanca, Buffalo, Rochester, Niagara Falls and points in the upper oil region.

On and after November 23, 1891, passenger trains will arrive and depart from Falls Creek station, daily, except Sunday, as follows:

7:10 A. M.—Bradford Accommodation—For points North between Falls Creek and Bradford.

9:55 A. M.—Buffalo and Rochester mail—For Brockwayville, Ridgway, Johnsonburg, Mt. Jewett, Bradford, Salamanca, Buffalo and Rochester, connecting at Johnsonburg with P. & E. train 2, for Wilcox, Kane, Warren, Corry and Erie.

10:45 A. M.—Accommodation—For Dulbis, Sykes, Big Run and Punxsutawney.

1:20 P. M.—Bradford Accommodation—For Beechtree, Brockwayville, Elmont, Carmon, Ridgway, Johnsonburg, Mt. Jewett and Bradford.

4:55 P. M.—Mail—For Dulbis, Sykes, Big Run, Punxsutawney and Walton.

8:55 P. M.—Accommodation—For Dulbis, Big Run and Punxsutawney.

Trains Arrive—7:10 A. M. Accommodation Punxsutawney; 9:55 A. M. Mail from Walton and Punxsutawney; 10:45 A. M. Accommodation from Bradford; 1:20 P. M. Accommodation from Punxsutawney; 4:55 P. M. Mail from Buffalo and Rochester; 8:55 P. M. Accommodation from Bradford.

Thousand mile tickets at two cents per mile, good for passage between all stations.

J. H. McLESTER, Agent, Falls Creek, Pa.
Geo. W. BARTLETT, Jos. P. THOMPSON
General Supt. Gen. Pass. Agent
Bradford, Pa. Rochester, N. Y.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY commencing Sunday, June 30, 1891. Low Grade Division.

EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	No. 7.	No. 8.	No. 9.	No. 10.	No. 11.	No. 12.
Red Bank	10:40	4:30										
Lawsanham	10:54	4:44										
New Bethlehem	11:28	5:18										
Oak Ridge	11:37	5:23										
Millville	11:39	5:29										
Maysville	11:43	5:31										
Summersville	12:05	5:53										
Brockville	12:23	6:11	6:15									
Elmont	12:42	6:31	6:34									
Reynoldsville	1:00	6:50	6:52									
Pancoat	1:09	6:58	7:02									
Falls Creek	1:17	7:07	7:10	10:35	1:40							
Dulbis	1:30	7:13	7:16	11:00	1:50							
Subula	1:42		7:29									
Wintersburn	1:52		7:40									
Fenfield	1:57		7:45									
Tyler	2:06		7:53									
Glen Fisher	2:16		8:05									
Hemette	2:34		8:22									
Grant	2:44		8:32									
Driftwood	3:10		9:00									
	P. M. P. M. A. M. A. M. P. M. P. M.											

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	No. 7.	No. 8.	No. 9.	No. 10.	No. 11.	No. 12.
Driftwood	10:05											
Grant	10:25											
Bonocotte	10:45											
Glen Fisher	11:05											
Tyler	11:18											
Fenfield	11:35											
Wintersburn	11:51											
Subula	11:59											
Dulbis	12:07	7:00	8:43	11:30	4:00							
Falls Creek	1:17	7:10	8:51	11:45	4:10							
Pancoat	1:34	7:18	8:59									
Reynoldsville	1:42	7:26	9:06									
Elmont	1:56	7:31	9:25									
Brockville	2:21	8:08	9:45									
Summersville	2:39	8:28										
Maysville	2:52	8:51										
Millville	3:02	8:55										
Oak Ridge	3:06	8:59										
New Bethlehem	3:15	9:10										
Lawsanham	3:47	9:35										
Red Bank	4:01	10:00										
	A. M. A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M.											

Trains daily except Sunday.
DANID McCARGO, GEN'L. Supt.,
Pittsburg, Pa.
JAS. P. ANDERSON, GEN'L. Pass. Agt.,
Pittsburg, Pa.

DO YOU NEED A NEW ATTIRE?

If so, and you want a good fitting and well made suit at a reasonable figure you will receive same by placing your order with

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THE ARTISTIC TAILOR,
Next door to Hotel McConnell, REYNOLDSVILLE, PA.

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Fine DRESS GOODS, WRAPS AND CLOTHING.

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Good Goods AT LOW PRICES.

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Dry Goods, Notions AND Underwear,

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WRAPS.

Clothing! Clothing!

HATS AND MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Fine Shoes.

REYNOLDSVILLE, PA.

Grocery Boomers

BUY WHERE YOU CAN GET ANYTHING YOU WANT.

FLOUR, Salt Meats, Smoked Meats, CANNED GOODS, TEAS, COFFEES

AND ALL KINDS OF Country Produce.

FRUITS, CONFECTIONERY, TOBACCO, AND CIGARS.

Everything in the line of Fresh Groceries, Feed, Etc.

Goods delivered free any place in town.

Call on us and get prices.

W. C. Schultz & Son.

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Wishes to announce to the readers of this paper that he carries a full and complete line of

Watches - and - Jewelry.

REPAIRING OF

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry

A SPECIALTY.

ENGRAVING ON ALL GOODS SOLD FREE OF CHARGE.

GIVE ME A CALL BEFORE GOING ELSEWHERE.

Satisfaction Guaranteed. Opposite Stoke's Drug Store.

and OUR PRICES

OUR GOODS are OUR PRICES

OUR ADVERTISERS.

WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY

WE HANDLE THE FINEST LINE OF

Ladies', Gentlemen's AND Children's Shoes in Town.

Fine Goods a Specialty

REED'S Shoe Store

Ladies Who Wear Oxford Ties

We have the largest stock ever brought to town; and all the latest ties on the market; prices away down. Call and see same.

EVERYTHING MARKED IN

PLAIN FIGURES.

REED'S Shoe Store,

REYNOLDSVILLE, PA.

J. S. MORROW

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Fresh Groceries Flour and Feed.

GOODS DELIVERED FREE.

OPERA HOUSE BLOCK, Reynoldsville, Pa.

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THREE DESIGNATIONS

HEBREW, ISRAELITE, JEW; THEIR MEANING AND THEIR USE.

The Etymology and Historical Significance of the Names Applied to the Descendants of Abraham—A Rabbi's Explanation That is Interesting.

It is not an unfrequent occurrence that I am asked which of the three appellations given to our people, Hebrew, Israelite or Jew, be the more correct or acceptable. I have no doubt that one or the other among you have had similar questions to answer, nor that you experienced some difficulty in shaping your reply. In books, periodicals and daily papers, in public meetings and private conversations, these words are used either indiscriminately or with an apparent doubt as to whether or not one or the other would be preferable, or perhaps objectionable. In order to form a correct opinion it would appear necessary to have some knowledge of the etymology, origin and former usage of these terms.

Hebrew—in our sacred tongue called "Ibri"—is derived from "avar" "to cross," "come over." It was first applied by the ancient inhabitants of Palestine to the family of our ancestor Abraham, who, migrating from Mesopotamia to Palestine, had to cross or pass over the river Euphrates. It was the name by which the Jews were known to foreigners in ancient days. Thus Joseph is spoken of by the Egyptians, and introduced himself to them as an "Ibri" or "Hebrew." Miriam asks Pharaoh's daughter whether she should go and call a "Hebrew" woman. Moses speaks to Pharaoh of the "God of the Hebrews," and the Prophet Jonah tells the heathen mariners, "I am a Hebrew."

The second term, "Israel," "Israelite," is to be traced to the story of Jacob wrestling with a mysterious being at "Peniel," when he was told, "Thy name shall be called no more Jacob, but Israel," that is, "striving with God, victorious in God," or, as Gesenius translates, "soldier (or champion) of God."

Thus the term Israel or Israelite points to the mission of the children of our race—to wrestle with or battle against any forces hostile to their sacred trust, at the same time foreshadowing their final triumph and victory.

The name "Israel" became the national name of the twelve tribes collectively. Later, after the division of the kingdom under Jeroboam, the name applied only to the ten seceding tribes forming the northern kingdom, known as the kingdom of Israel, in contradistinction to the southern kingdom, consisting chiefly of the tribes of Judah, Benjamin and Levi. After the destruction of the ten tribe kingdom we find the old name Israel again used to designate the people of the kingdom of Judah, and the name "Israel" collectively, and "Israelite" individually, has to this day remained in common usage.

The third appellation, "Jehudi" or "Jew," originates in the name given by Jacob's wife, Leah, to her fourth son, "Judah" or "Jehudah," meaning praise or thanks to God. For at his birth the mother exclaimed, "This time I will give thanks unto the Lord!" The name was worthily borne by the noble and sturdy son of Jacob, whose record throughout is without stain or blemish. The tribe of Judah, named after him, was the most numerous, enterprising and valiant among all the tribes of Israel. During the march through the desert Judah's place was in the van of the host.

The traditional standard of the tribe was a lion's whelp, with the words, "Arise, O Lord, and let thine enemies be scattered." Later the name "Jehudi," or "Jew," was applied to a member of the kingdom of Judah (after the separation of the kingdom of Israel), even to those not of the tribe of Judah, proof of which we find in the fact that in the book of Esther Mordecai, though of the tribe of Benjamin, is called "Jehudi," a "Jehudi" or "Jew." After the return from the Babylonian captivity all the members of the new state were called Jehudim, Jews or Judeans, the name being extended to the remnants of the people scattered throughout the nations.

So much as to the etymology and historical significance of the names "Hebrew," "Israelite" and "Jew." From it it appears that among the three the first, "Hebrew," is the most ancient and remote. And as in ancient days, by it the Jew was distinguished from foreigners, so today it would appear that in order to point out anything distinctively Jewish the word Hebrew is more properly applied. Thus we speak of a Hebrew language, Hebrew literature, Hebrew melodies, etc. Otherwise the appellations Israelite and Jew, or Israelitish and Jewish, are more frequently employed as more expressive and characteristic in their meaning and important in history.

Of the two the former is a name of honorable distinction, referring to the divine calling of Israel, the spiritual combat of truth against falsehood, of light against darkness, in which our people were enlisted as a nation, in which they were still engaged when, with the fall of Jerusalem and the destruction of the temple, they ceased to be a nation, and which will not terminate until, in the fullness of time, God's light and truth will finally triumph.

And with the name "Israelite" that of "Jew" the children of our race will ever proudly bear and cherish. They trace

its origin to the noble ancestor, and brave and distinguished tribe, whose name was perpetuated in the kingdom of Judah, loyal and true to its ancestral faith and traditions.

And when the autonomy of Israel as a nation was destroyed its fragments—though scattered broadcast over the earth—were still closely united by the strange spell of that ancient name Jehudi or Jew, by which, individually, we were and still are wont to call each other, and by which we are chiefly recognized by the world.—A Rabbi in Washington Star.

How It Feels to Have a Lion Bite You.

Mr. Inverarity, a member of the Bombay bar, says: "So large an animal as a lion coming at full speed against you of course knocks you off your legs. The claws and teeth entering the flesh do not hurt so much as you would think. The only really painful part of the business is the squeeze given by the jaws on the bone. I felt none of the dreamy stupor Livingstone describes, but on the contrary felt as usual. I adopted the course of lying quite still, which I believe is the best thing one can do, as you are quite helpless with a heavy animal on you, and they are inclined to make grabs at everything that moves, and the fewer bites you can get off with the better.

"All the wounds are centers of inflammation and blood poisoning, and the more you get the less chance you have. The power of the lion's jaws may be inferred from the fact that the fioness that seized me, although it had a broken jaw, scored deep grooves in the barrels of my rifle with her teeth. Some claw wounds were mere scratches, which I attribute to the fact that they clutched at the surface of your coat, thinking it is all solid underneath, and so reach the flesh pretty late. In fact, my coat was torn in some places without any corresponding wound beneath.

"I never felt the slightest shock. Tigers and panthers, as a rule, immediately leave any one they seize in a charge, but this lioness, having left me, went a few yards to roar at my men, returned, and stood over me growling, and then bit my arm. I got no bite the first go off, as she was occupied in biting the rifle."

—London Times.

Fifty Kinds of Electric Fishes.

According to the statements of the English naturalist, Professor Stirling, there are in existence today upward of fifty species of fishes having more or less specialized organs, the function of which is the generation of electric discharges. The fishes differ widely, sometimes strikingly, from each other, belonging mostly to different families, and occasionally even to different orders of the "Pisces." In structure they closely resemble the other species of the genera to which they severally belong, differing from them, with an occasional exception, mainly in the possession of organs for electric generation.

The well known "electric rays," for example, of which Nicholson mentions three and Gunther six, are the most prominent. These rays are found in the Atlantic and Indian oceans and the Mediterranean sea, and are seen in the English channel, or even farther north; while other electric fishes are still more cosmopolitan, though most of them inhabit limited areas and warm waters.—Electricity.

A Phrase That Is Not English.

"I will give a prize of \$100 to any one who can prove that the expression 'don't you know,' or, as it is often rendered, 'doncherknow,' was ever used in England by a real Englishman," declared a person of the British persuasion the other day.

"The phrase had its origin in Philadelphia, where it is much in vogue, because certain dandies there believe it is English. No Englishman ever says 'Don't you know.' The expression he does use is 'You know,' such as 'I'm going up to London, you know, to get me new trousers, you know.'

"This may be a startler for certain young men about town, who by dint of great practice are able to interject 'doncherknow' at about every ten words in their conversation. I'm sorry to hurt their feelings."—New York Herald.

It Needs No Guards.

The smallest, simplest and best protected postoffice in the world is in the Straits of Magellan and has been there for many years. It consists of a small painted keg or cask, and is chained to the rocks of the extreme cape in a manner so that it floats free, opposite Terra del Fuego. Each passing ship sends a boat to take letters out and put others in. This curious postoffice is unprovided with a postmaster, and is therefore under the protection of all the navies of the world. Never in the history of this unique "office" has its privilege been abused.—Philadelphia Press.

His Election Cost Him Four Cents.

Mr. H. R. Williams may be complimented upon the economy he exercised in seeking re-election to the Middlesex county council, his expenses being set down at twopence. This fairly beats the "record." Mr. Deputy Bedford's election expenses were said to be but ninepence on one occasion, but he must pale his ineffectual fires before the superior financial prowess of Mr. Williams.—London City Press.

Depth of the Mediterranean.

The Austrian government has made a