THE FOOD OF THE FUTURE.

Not Unlikely That It May All He Made

"Do you mean to predict that all our milk, eggs, meat and flour will in the future be made in factories?"

'Why not, if it proves cheaper and better to make the same materials than to grow them? The first steps, and you know that it is always the first step that costs, have already been taken. It is many years, you must remember, since I first succeeded in making fat direct from its elements. I do not say that we shall give you artificial beefsteaks at once, nor do I say that we shall ever give you the beefsteak as we now obtain and cook it. We shall give you the same identical food, however, chemical ly, digestively and nutritively speaking. Its form will differ, because it will probably be a tablet. But it will be a tablet of any color and shape that is desired, and will, I think, entirely satisfy the epicurean senses of the future, for you must remember that the beefsteak of today is not the most perfect of pic-

tures either in color or composition.

"Tea and coffee could now be made artificially," continued the professor, "If the necessity should arise, or the commercial opportunity, through the necessary supplementary mechanical inventions, had been reached." "And what about tobacco?"

"The essential principle of tobacco, as you know, is nicetine. We have obtained pure nicetine, whose chemical constitution is perfectly understood, by treating salomine, a natural glucoside, with hydrogen. Synthetic chemistry has not made nicotine directly as yet, but it has very nearly reached it, and the laboratory manufacture of nicotine may fairly be expected at any time. Conine, the poisonous principle of hemlock, has been made synthetically, and it is so close in its constitution to nicotine and so clearly of the same class that only its transformation into nicotine remains to be mastered, a problem which is not very difficult when compared with others which have been solved. The parent compound from which the nicotine of commerce will be made exists largely in coal tar."—From an Interview With Professor Berthelot, the French Chemist, in McClure's Magazine.

THE OX CART.

Some Facts Concerning That Lumbering but Picturesque Vehicle.

One would scarcely expect to find ox carts made in this city, but they are made here by one manufacturer as a part of a general wagon making business.

The sale of ox carts in this country is decreasing. Here the use of them has always in large measure been confined to the rough and hilly farms of the New England and middle states, and even in those states they are now giving way to carts and wagons drawn by horses. Old farmers brought up to use ox carts continue to use them, but their sons do not. The younger men buy not oxen, but horses, not on earts, but wagons and horse carts. How much of this change is due to the fact that the stony, hilly lands are now pretty well cleared and that oxen are less needed for plowing. how much is due to the spirit of the age with its quicker movement in all the fields of labor, how much to a greater inclination toward luxury, it might be difficult to say, but the ox cart is passing away. It is still used, however, to some extent. It may be met perhaps in the having field, perhaps under the spreading clms at the village black-smith's shop. The cart met amid such surroundings is quite as likely to have been made in the city as in the country, for they are all substantially alike.

The only important changes that have been made in ox carts in many years have been the substitution of iron for wooden axles and the broadening of the face of the wheel. All ox carts are now built with iron axles and 4 inch tires. New York city built ox carts are sold in western Connecticut, in western Massachusetts and in New York, and occasionally in remoter parts of this country. There is a steady demand for them from the planters of the West Indies and of Central and South America. An ox cart costs about \$100 .- New York Sun.

A Big Cypress Tree.

We started at 8:30 o'clock, determining to take on our way the big cypress of Tula, which is so large that it is worthy to be ranked above the big trees of California. We found it in the inclosure of the parish church. There is no doubt that the latter was built in that place because of the tree, for which the Indians feel great veneration. It is precisely of the same kind as the trees of Chapultepec, but the largest there is only 40 feet in circumference, while this one is, by recent measurement, 152 feet 4 inches. There is another difference, and a very marked one, and this is the tendency to a flattening of the lower and larger branches and of the peculiar es which the trunk throws out. In the latter they are almost as flat as boards, and in the branches the flatness is that of a wedge. The contrast between these and the upper ones, which are rounded, is very striking. The trunk is not like an ordinary one, but resembles a buttressed wall, so that the two diameters vary enormously. The height must be less than 200 feet, making the appearance in a photograph almost dwarfish. The spread of the branches from north to south is gigantic, and the effect of light and shade is entrancing to the artist. There are colonies of lizards and of various birds in the different departments of the trunk and branches, and upon the green dome of the top were a group of buzzards that croaked without intermission during our whole stay.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Reporter—There is a story just come to the office that your daughter has cloped with your footman. Is it true?

Banker—Yes, sir, it is true. And you may add that the rascal has taken with him a brand new snit of my livery.— New York Herald.

ONLY A SCRATCH NEEDED.

The Frequency of Blood Poisoning Among the Meat Packers.

"It would surprise you to know," re-cently remarked an officer of one of our large packing houses, "how frequent cases of blood poisoning are among our employees, and the cause in most of these instances would doubtless surprise you more. A scratch on the hand from a bone of a calf's head or a pig's foot often disables a man for a week, and, strangely enough, in almost every case that has come under my notice the scratch has been so slight as to be almost imperceptible.

"The first intimation the man has of his injury is a swelling of the forearm, accompanied by a smarting pain. Both swelling and pain generally extend to the shoulder, under which a large lung sometimes forms. Even after the pres ence of the scratch has been in this manner demonstrated it is often impossible to detect it. It is usually caused, in the case of the calf's head, by the sharp edge on the bone of the neck, due to the carelessness of the butcher who severs the head from the careass. If he does his work well and his cleaver has severed the joint perfectly, all is well, for there is no sharp edge to cut, but if he has missed the joint by even a hair's breadth, which happens in five cases out of ten, there is an edge on the bone that

will probably work mischief. "Of course none of these cases bas ever resulted seriously, as prompt measures are always taken and as we always insist that a man so injured immediately consult a physician. This rule we never vary, for we feel bound to retain a man on the pay roll while suffering from such an accident, even though be be unfitted for work, and the unskillful treatment of an apotheeary, on which many of them would like to rely, or the even less satisfactory methods of home surgery would only prolong the term of idleness."-New York Sun.

COINS OF LITTLE PRACTICAL USE.

The Gold Dollar Had No Utility, While the

Three Cent Piece Served a Purpose. To one who has not given the subject thought it would seem that the most useless coins ever issued by the United States were the silver 3 cent pieces. were small, as thin as a sheet of manilla paper, and before they finally disappeared from circulation they came regarded as nuisances.

Although there is much to be said against the annoying little coins, they were, as a matter of fact, of far greater utility, as far as circulation is concerned, than another coin. This is the gold dollar, which, experts at the subtreasury say, has never served any useful purpose. Said Maurice Muhleman, cashier of the subtreasury, recently:

"From the mutilated condition of the gold dollars sent here for redemption it is positively shown that the public do not regard them as coins. Their only use appears to be for bangles, necklaces, watch charms, scarfpins and the like. It is doubtful if one in a thousand ever

really passed in circulation.
"With the 3 cent silver piece it was different. When first coined, the country had nothing in the shape of a coin between the huge copper cents and half cents and the silver half dime. The small coin was hailed as a blessing and became popular at once. There was an excellent reason for its issue also.

"Strange as it may seem, it was not provided for by a coinage act, but by an act revising the postal rates. This law lowered the cost for transmitting the unit of weight for letters from 5 to 3 cents. It was deemed advisable by congress thereupon to issue a coin of corresponding denomination. The coin was of great utility and circulated freely until the advent of the nickel."—New York Herald

Injuries to the Eyes.

An oculist of long experience in this city, who was recently asked to state the most common causes of accidental injuries to the eye, replied: "Among children, throwing stones and playing 'shinny'—a most dangerous game. An-other not infrequent cause of accident is allowing children to stand about the kitchen range when the cook is frying fat that sputters and flies about the room. Among adults, the umbrella (its point when carried open in a crowd and tip when carried closed over the shoulder) is a quite common cause of injury and flying cinders another. But most of the cases we treat are not due to accident, but rather to the prolonged misme of the eyes by close application either in dim or glaring light, and of-ten injuries arise from strictly constitu-tional disorders."—Philadelphia Rec-

Irish Superstitions

Mr. le Fanu, writing on Irish super-stitions, says: "The so called battles of the Derins (buryings) originated in the superstition that the last person buried has, in addition to his other troubles, to allay the thirst of all previously laid in the churchyard. Where the water carried is procured I have never heard, but as much is wanted, the atmosphere being very hot, the labor involved is incessant and the carrier not relieved till the next funeral takes place. Peasants have been known to put shoes or boots into coffins to save the feet of their relatives on these weary water carrying walks. Our neighbor, John Ryan, pro-vided two pairs of shoes in his wife's coffin—a light pair for ordinary wear and a strong pair for bad weather."

Looking It Up. Mother-Why, Aennehen, whatever are you doing with papa's big diction-

Aennchen (5 years old)—I am only looking for my dolly's lost slipper. Papa said yesterday you could find everything in the dictionary.—Leschalle.

Goldfish are of Chinese origin. They were originally found in a large lake near Mount Tsientsing and were first brought to Europe in the seventeenth century. The first in France came as a present to Mme. de Pompadour.

THE ORIGIN OF OMENS.

Survival of Some Celestial Superstitions In Modern Times,

Something of the influence of ancient astrology is shown in the popular belief that the rising and setting of Sirius, the dog star, infuses madness into the canine race. In our medical prescriptions, too, the old superstition appears. The ornamental part of the apothecary's R is none other than the sign of Jupiter, under whose special care medicines were supposed to have been placed, and our nostrums are still compounded un-der the symbol of Jove's protection. The letter itself-recipe, take-and its flour-ish mean substantially this: "Under the good auspices of Jove, the patron of medicine, take the following goods in the proportions set down." Some try to throw the responsibility for the symbol R back to Raphael, but the sum of evidence points to Jupiter as its patron.

In America Friday is traditionally in good repute. Columbus sailed on Frilay and first discovered land on Friday, the Pilgrims landed on Friday, and on Friday Washington was born. Yet even in America, notwithstanding all these "best accidents," a flavor of misfortune attends the day, and the statistics of travel and mercantile transactions for Friday show how widespread is the prejudice against it.

Other days less generally maligned are Cain's birtheay, the first Monday in April; the 3d of May, called the "dismal day" in the highlands of Scotland. and Dec. 21, when Judas hanged himself. Apropos of Judas, the superstition of unlucky 13 probably has its origin with that unworthy disciple. The ill omen dates from the last supper, when 13 sat at table. One denied his Master and went out and hanged himself, and since that time "twelve grouped together fear another one." A deep seated prejudice obtains against any given 18 dipping together in the dish, lest one fall a victim to misfortune before the end of the year. The existence of the defiant "Thirteen club" in New York, which makes that luckless number the on which all its doings turn, should do something to dispel this time stained superstition. -Chautanquan.

A CHILD'S DAY'S JOURNEY.

Little Feet Which All Day Long Mark the Passing Moments.

How many miles a day the little feet of young children will travel is often a source of wonderment to parents who lovingly watch them. This restless ac-tivity was never better illustrated than by a very old story, which may interest readers of this column.

A grandfather who had little to do except to watch the curious antics of his grandchildren as they played around the house resolved that for one day he would follow one little fellow who seemed especially restless, prying into everything from morning till night. .

It proved much more of a job than he had expected. Noon came, and if the child was not wearied the man was, but he had set out to go wherever the child led, and he persevered. Toward night there came a sudden end to the experiment, when the child crept through between the rounds of a chair where the space was entirely too narrow for a grown man to follow. He had to acknowledge himself beaten at last.

Whether the baby turned back and winked one eye at its grandfather the story does not tell. No doubt, however, the baby's mother thought he did .-

The Dog In British Poetry.

In the mediaval metrical romances are found the first noteworthy references in our language to the dog. Thomas the Rhymer of Ercildoune wrote "Sir Trissome time in the thirteenth The story is familiar, of course, but the pathos of it is here augmented by the knight's dog also being brought under the spell of the fatal love potion:

An hounde ther was biside
That was y-clept Hodain.
The coupe he licked that tide,
Though down it sett Brengwain. Tristram and the beautiful Isolde of

When Tristram was banished to Wales and fought for Trianour ,

The king a welp he brought Bifor Tristrem the trewe. His name was Peticrewe. Of him was michel prus. -Gentleman's Magazine.

Kentucky's Champion Horse Trader.

Talk about your horse traders, but Washington county has a few that can't be beat. Last Monday one of them came to town, and when he left home he barely had money enough to pay his toll one way. After arriving here it was not long until he struck some one for a horse trade. He continued swapping horses all day. How many different trades he made would be hard to tell, but late in the afternoon, when he made an estimate of the day's business, he covered that he had the same h that he started with, a 2-year-old filly, standard and registered, a cow and a calf, a good team of work mules, a sow and 11 pigs, together with two yearling steers and \$11.65 in money. Can any one beat it?—Springfield (Ky.) News-

Shell Sounds.

The peculiar murmuring sound, not unlike the ripple of the waves on a still evening, which we hear on placing a shell or other hollow object to the ear, is due to the fact that the concave surface concentrates and multiplies all different sounds around us, so as to render them audible. The many sounds always present in the air are augmented by the resonant cavity of the shell.—Science

"You are nothing but a big bluff." remarked the river to the bank.
"Is that so?" retorted the bank. "If I take a notion to come down on you, your name will be mud."—Indianapo-lis Journal.

MAXIMUS.

I hold him great who, for love's sake, Can give, with generous, entriest will, Yet he who takes for love's sweet sake I think I hold more generous still.

I bow before the noble mind That freely some great wrong forgives, Yet nobler is the one forgiven Who bears that burden well and lives.

It may be hard to gain and still To keep a lowly, steadfast heart, Yet he who loses has to fill A harder and a truer part.

Glorious it is to wear the crown
Of a deserved and pure success.
He who knows how to fail has won
A crown whose luster is not less.

Great may be be who can command And rule with just and tender sway, Yet is diviner wisdom taught Better by him who can obey. Blessed are they who die for God And earn the martyr's crown of light, Yet he who lives for God may be

A greater conqueror in his sight.

—Adetaide Proeter. A NEGLECTED WONDER.

The Spanish Escurial a Marvelous Specimen of Ancient Architecture.

The Escurial, the palace of the Spanish king, an architectural marvel, formerly described as the "eighth wonder of the world," is now seldom spoken of, even by those who are ready to go wild over much less pretentions structures. The cornerstone of this "Spanish St. Peter's" was laid by Philip II in 1508, but it was 302 years (1865) before the monstrous building was pronounced finished. It was built by Philip in fulfillment of a vow to "erect the finest monastery in the world" should his forces be successful in their great battle with the French. That battle was fought at St. Quentin on Aug. 10, 1557, St. Lawrence day, and in order to honor that saint as well as to fulfill his vow the king had the foundation of his great memorial laid off in the shape of a gridiron, the implement of torture upon which the goodly Lawrence is reputed to have suffered martyrdom. To those who have never visited the

Escurial the size of the gigantic structure is beyond comprehension. It is 740 feet from north to south and 58014 feet from east to west, the square towers at each corner rising to a height of over 200 feet. Within this monstrous building is the king's palace, a cathedral, a monastery of 200 cells, two colleges, three chapter houses, three library buildings, five large halls, six dormitories, three hospitals and over 3,000 other rooms. In order to make St. Lawrence's gridiron complete, the building is built in quadrangular form, with 17 rows or ranges of monstrous stone structures crossing each other at right angles, these forming the gridiron's ribs, the handle being a wing 470 feet in length. The church, which is a part of this vast pile of masonry, is 364 feet long, 230 feet wide, with a dome 330 feet in height. It is estimated that the building cost \$50,000,000.—St. Louis Republic.

The Wonders of the Sky.

The Professor (enthusiastically)-Ah, Miss Nomer, astronomy is a grand study! Look now, for instance, at Orion. Yonder is Mars, over there is Jupiter, and that beautiful blue star is Sirius. Miss Nomer (deeply interested)—Oh,

professor! How wonderful! But tell me, now did you astronomers ever find out the names of all those stars?—Answers.

Great Britain and Ireland is full of thirsty citizens if the quantity of cork used in a year is to be taken as a criterion. It takes 70,000 tons to stopper the ale and beer bottles on the tight little isle in 12 months.

The ancients took great pains to orna- GORDON & REED, ment their favorite volumes. Propertius speaks of tablets with gold borders. Ovid mentions manuscripts with red titles, and other authors mention presentation of copies of which the cover was overlaid with precious stones.



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REAL ESTATE!

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, to me di-pected, in the partition of the real estate of Sarah A. Wayland, late of Winslow township, in said county, dee'd, No. I. February Term, 1881, O. C. P. D., I will expose to public sale or

Thursday, November 15, 1894,

Thursday, November 15, 1894. At two o'clock P. M., the following described real estate, the property of the estate of said Sarah A. Wayland, dee'd, to-wit:

Bounded on the north by lands of John Smith and Junes M. Deemer, on the east by lands of C. Milchell, on the south by lands of E. B. Douthet and M. Harman, and on the west by lands of E. Bouthet and Seciety & Alexander, committing one hundred and staty-two acres and one hundred and forty-one perches; about eightly acres cleared, forced and in a good state of cultivation, the balance timbered with have wood good ordered of apolls panch and other fulls; good orchards of apolls panch and other fulls; good extensions for any deep lands of the panch and the panch of the panch of

and other necessary outbacklings.

Structure on the public roof leading from Revindardite to functionary, about two miles from Reynoldsville, and townset he the Hegynoldsville contined, and near to continuities now aperated.

Also, it the same time and phase one other pleas of land containing fifty neces, bounded on the ment by lands of assept Stronger on the vest by lands of D. Gyoferst and Broombanth, on the earth by the two ners fruct elements is Jessia E. Deemer, went by lands of Mary A. Wayland, well thubered with hard wegot no theory-contra. Food: no improvements.

Terms of Safe: Fer per cent, of the whole mount of parthese money at time of sole, and the indicate, equal to one-third of the shole ensuit of sale, on configuration thereof, not the other two thirds in two equal annual payments with interest from date of configuration for the with interest from date of configuration of sale, to be seemed by bond and margare on the premises, or paid in cash at the option of the purchaser.

B. C. GOURLEY, Trustee. October 19, 1894.

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