

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For the Week Beginning Jan. 26.
Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.

Torric—How and why we should testify for Christ.—I John iv, 2-15. (A meeting for special thought of the associate members.)

Testifying for Christ is one of the important duties of those who believe in Christ. It is one of the efficient ways by which the gospel was and still is spread among men. Christ told His disciples that they were to testify of Him. They had seen Him and His works, and their very important work was to go about telling what they knew and had seen that they might influence others to become His disciples. This testifying for Christ was the great business of their lives. They lived for this. They suffered for this, and they were even prepared to die for it. To assert it over and over again they gave up all that earth holds dear and time and again encountered the strongest opposition. Their lives should be a constant inspiration for us. If, under such circumstances, they so gladly testified for Christ, how much more readily would we testify for Christ today!

There are many ways of testifying for Christ. We may tell of our religious experiences, of what we have seen and do know. This the apostles did. They wrote and spoke of what they knew. "We have seen and do testify," says John, "that the Father sent the Son to be the Saviour of the world." Sincere, truthful, judicious testimony of our religious experiences is often very influential in leading others to Christ. Then, too, we testify for Christ when we publicly profess His name before the world. We are constantly testifying for or against Christ in this way. This is the thought that should impress itself particularly upon the associate members. If we believe in Christ to the extent of associate membership, why not accept Him fully and profess Him before the world as our Saviour?

There are different reasons for testifying for Christ. His command is one reason. He told His disciples that they should testify of Him. As His disciples today the same obligation is upon us. We should testify also to show our gratitude to Christ for what He has done for us. If an earthly friend would do us a great kindness, we would most likely tell of it to others to his praise and commendation. Should we neglect to do the same when the kindness has been done by our heavenly Friend and Brother? We should testify also for the benefit of others. Our testimony may lead another to testify for Christ, or it may lead some to see the beauty there is in Christ, so that they will desire Him as their Saviour. Let us always and everywhere be willing to testify for Christ.

Bible Readings.—Math. v, 16; x, 22, 23; xxviii, 19, 20; Luke xii, 8, 9; John i, 29-31; xii, 42, 43; xv, 26, 27; Acts i, 8; iv, 8-12; xxvi, 1-3; Rom. x, 9; II Thess. i, 7-10; II Tim. i, 8, 9; II, 12; Heb. xii, 1, 2; I John i, 1-4; ii, 23; Rev. i, 1, 2.

Christian Endeavor Platform.

Here is one plank in the platform of principles which the trustees adopted at the Boston convention:

"Sixth.—Christian Endeavor stands always and everywhere for Christian citizenship. It is forever opposed to the saloon, the gambling den, the brothel and every like iniquity. It stands for temperance, for law, for order, for Sabbath keeping, for a pure political atmosphere; in a word, for righteousness. And this it does, not by allying itself with a political party, but by attempting, through the quick conscience of its individual members, to permeate and influence all parties and all communities."

A Voice From Across the Seas.

The principles of Christian Endeavor go deeper down than race distinctions and national peculiarities. Some of the results of Christian Endeavor in China are increased activity and loyalty of the church members and quickened zeal on the part of the pastors; the promotion of a social, fraternal spirit, a more courageous and intelligent participation in meetings, and the development of a true missionary spirit. Not the least important of all the lesson is taught of the oneness in Christ of Christians of all denominations.—Chinese Recorder.

Significant Words From India.

The Dnyanodaya, a Bombay paper of which we can read only the few English columns, prints an enthusiastic article about the Boston convention, in which occur these significant words that we pray may be gloriously true: "That great meeting in Boston was a notice served upon India and Africa and China, and upon every other non-Christian country, that Christ's army expects sooner or later to conquer every one of them."—Exchange.

Endeavors Protect the Birds.

Some Endeavors of Anita, Ia., becoming concerned at the wholesale and wanton destruction of birds for ornamental purposes circulated a pledge among Anita young women Endeavorers, wherein they promised not to wear birds' plumage as ornaments. The young men took a pledge not to do any more pot hunting. This movement has spread and the county Christian Endeavor convention has indorsed it.

Truth Is Eternal.

There is a vast difference in spirit between the man who is trying to bolster up the truth and the man who wants to bolster himself by means of the truth. Those who are so afraid that the truth will suffer and be destroyed cannot more than half believe in the truth.—Presbyterian Banner.

Cannot Be Recalled.

No wave on the great ocean of time, when once it has floated past us, can be recalled. All we can do is to watch the new form and motion of the next and launch upon it, to try in the manner our best judgment may suggest, our strength and skill.—Gladstone.

BROKEN BONES.

These of a Horse Will Knit if They Are Properly Treated.

It is a common opinion that a horse's bones, once broken, never unite. This is a standard error. A man who talks of curing fracture in a horse is pretty sure of a rebuke or sneer. The attempt to cure is seldom made, because the horse is rarely worth the cost. He may, after all, remain permanently stiff and lame, and for that reason fall of compensating for the outlay of keep and treatment. The horse, because of his environment and duties, is exposed to so many accidents, resulting in broken bones, although it is not to be denied that many such untoward happenings are directly due to carelessness in the construction of insecure stalls and permitting them to mingle with one another as in pasture, without first removing the hind shoes, so that the force of a kick, playfully or intentionally administered, may be rendered harmless. Fractures of the limbs are by far the most frequent and often necessitate sacrifice of the unfortunate creature. While in general the symptoms of a broken leg are evident enough, occasions will present themselves when it will be difficult, perhaps impossible, to decide upon the exact nature of the injury. The most impressive feature about a broken limb is the more or less complete inability to use the injured member, this suspicion being further strengthened by the history of its sudden occurrence and following the receipt of some injury. Motion at a part of the limb usually devoid of mobility is fairly positive proof of fracture and is expressed by the term "dangling of the leg." If the leg should be shorter than the opposite one, fracture, of course, would be the first opinion to entertain. But no testimony is comparable to that known as crepitation, which is the sound produced by rubbing together of pieces of broken bone. To elicit this sound without inflicting unnecessary pain it is requisite to manipulate the parts gently and carefully.

The repair of broken bone is one of nature's many interesting processes, which art merely aims to assist by adjusting the fragments in as nearly a normal position as can be obtained and maintaining it until firm union is established. It is in this connection that the greatest obstacle presents itself. Subjects with severe bone injuries are difficult to restrain and often manage to disarrange the dressings, however ingeniously devised, in spite of the best directed precautions. Whenever a break is complete and involves a long bone of the limb, efforts should not be made to cure, except in the case of valuable breeding mares or stallions, unless it be some favorite pet in whose behalf an indulgent owner is willing to devote time and money. Fractures of the bones entering into the formation of the hip are quite common and generally follow as the result of severe falls. In these particular cases treatment is often the means of restoring an animal, after several months, to a condition almost as good and serviceable as before the accident. All that can usually be done is to suspend the patient in a sling, so as to prevent lying down, allowing nature, in her own way, to mend the damaged bone. Successful management in all cases of fracture calls for sound judgment and nice adjustment of whatever dressing or bandaging is employed, and offers an excellent opportunity for veterinarians to display their tact and skill. The period has not long elapsed when to have received such a hurt was quite equivalent to undergoing a sentence of death for the suffering animal, and perhaps today a similar verdict is pronounced in many cases in which the exercise of a little mechanical ingenuity, with a due amount of careful nursing, might secure a contrary result and insure the return of the patient to his former condition of usefulness. A fracture in a horse is, in fact, no less amenable to treatment than the same description of injury in any other creature. But the question of propriety and expediency of treatment is dependent upon certain specific collateral considerations.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Encounter With a Yak.

The yak, or wild ox, of Tibet has sufficient spirit to turn and attack a hunter. It might prove a formidable antagonist if it had more perseverance. Colonel Prejevalsky, in his account of travels in the Tibetan mountains, describes an adventure which illustrates the yak disposition. Though he hunted yaks often, this was the only time that the matter threatened to become serious for him.

"I was returning to my camp," he writes, "when I saw several old yaks grazing on a little plateau. I fired on them, and one fell and slipped down the snowy slope. Stunned by his fall, he lay motionless at the bottom of the ravine. I ran to him. As soon as he saw me, some hundred feet from him, he rose and tried to flee. I fired, but the ball did not touch him.

"Then he turned and rushed at me. I had only two cartridges. I fired one at a distance of 70 feet and one at a distance of 50 feet from him. He stopped when he was quite near me, holding his head down and lashing his sides with his tail. I was near enough to see his little eyes and the blood which ran from his nostrils. If he had had a little more decision and energy, I should have been lost. I could not get away, and I had no weapon but my empty gun.

"We stood looking at each other. Presently he raised his head and stopped lashing his sides with his tail. Evidently he was getting over his anger. I threw myself on the ground, and without taking my eyes off him, crawled backward some 60 feet. Then I jumped up and walked away as fast as possible. I did not breathe freely until some 300 feet lay between us."

Unmolested, the yak is an inoffensive animal. It is to be hoped that this one is still alive to reflect with proper satisfaction on his victory over Colonel Prejevalsky.

IMPURE FOODS.

Some of the Many Things We Eat That Are Adulterated.

A recent report of the dairy food commissioner of Pennsylvania names so many food products which are adulterated as to raise a query as to what is not adulterated. Among the many impure things sold are allspice, which often is mainly composed of ground and roasted coconut shells; baking powder; beef, wine and iron prepared as a tonic; butter, buckwheat flour, candy, catchup, cider, cheese, cinnamon, cloves—the latter made almost entirely from ground coconut shells, the odor and taste of cloves being scarcely perceptible; coffee—consisting chiefly of coffee screenings or damaged coffee, but sold at a high price as a pure article; fresh "Java," made from wheat and barley hulls, roasted with sugar and containing no coffee; codfish not codfish at all—merely cheap dried fish; cream of tartar adulterated with flour; flaxseed adulterated with starch; fruit "butters," such as apple butter, peach butter, etc., very seldom pure, being adulterated with starch waste and salicylic acid; the same is true of grated pineapples; ginger adulterated with ash, rice hulls, rice flour and cayenne pepper; hard maple sirup, made from commercial glucose thinned with about 20 per cent of water; mixed spices; orange juice, lemon oil, lemon phosphate, molasses, mustard, olive oil, pepper, vinegar, vanilla extract, all kinds of preserves, extract of strawberries and tea.

To add to the deception a few apple seeds are scattered through the so called fruit jams, or timothy or other seeds are added to the mixture to represent raspberry, strawberry, etc. The production of artificial colors is particularly common in confections. Indigo, tumeric, annatto, logwood and cochineal are used in great quantities, and are probably not harmful; arsenic, copper and lead are very deleterious, but are not now used as much as in former times, before sanitary officials made such persistent attacks on them. Milk and milk products are often colored. Annatto is very commonly used by dairymen to give a rich yellow color. In itself annatto is probably harmless, but it produces deceptive results.—New York Post.

ODD BILLIARD FACTS.

Making a Table in a Day—The Balls Seasoned in Incubators.

A billiard table can be built in 24 hours if carte blanche is given to the manufacturer, but he prefers to have time to get the right effects from one month to six. The wood needs to be seasoned for a period of nearly seven years. Rich, deep Spanish mahogany is used, pollard oak, ebony and satin wood.

Tables are not always covered in green. Blue is sometimes used and a pure olive green. The late Prince Leopold was the first to make use of the latter color, and olive green is known today in the billiard world as Prince Leopold's color.

The balls must be well seasoned before they are used for play. Manufacturers have incubators in which to store them that they may undergo the drying process. Some incubators will hold fully 3,000 balls. When they are first made, they are "green." Solid ivory is the only satisfactory material of which to make them; "artificial balls" (those made of composition) are much heavier and do not wear well. English makers, to give the red balls a perfect color, steep them in a decoction that is sometimes described as the "guardsman's bath." This is extracted from the old coats of Tommy Atkins, and for billiard balls it is the finest scarlet dye known.—New York World.

A Brave Chinese Officer.

Huang Tsu-Lien, who was a returned American student, was killed before the surrender of Wei-Hai-Wei. He was first lieutenant of the Peiyang cruiser Tai-Yuen, having succeeded the late Shen Shou Ch'ang, another returned American student, who was killed while commanding the Tai-Yuen in the first naval action of the late war at the mouth of the Yashan river, Korea, July 25, 1894, owing to the cowardice of his subsequently decapitated captain, Fong Peh-Kien. During the fighting at Wei-Hai-Wei Lieutenant Huang Tsu-Lien was badly wounded and was therefore advised to leave his ship and go to Chefoo for treatment. This he resolutely refused to do, declaring that "his duty to the emperor demanded his remaining at his post." After having had his wounds hastily dressed, the late lieutenant went on with his duties on board, although he had to be supported by an attendant in doing so. Shortly afterward a shot struck his thigh, but he still refused to retire, remaining with his guns. A few minutes afterward a shell from the enemy's batteries almost annihilated the gallant officer.—Blackwood's Magazine.

Mr. Gratebar on Fishing.

"I think," said Mr. Gratebar, "that the talent for fishing, like many other talents, is a gift. No doubt the true fisherman, like the poet, is born, not made. Fishing is a faculty that can be cultivated, like many others; one can learn by rote about tackle and baits and tides and so on, but when it comes to actual contact with the fish there comes in the art of the fisherman. The fact is that some men can catch fish and some can't. I am one of those who cannot; time and again I have sat in a boat alongside of men catching lots of fish and caught none or next to none. But I love to go fishing, all the same."—New York Sun.

Oddities of Sight.

The two eyes really see two objects. If the two forefingers be held, one at the distance of one foot, the other two feet in front of the eyes, and the former be looked at, two phantoms of the latter will be observed, one on each side. If the latter be regarded, two phantoms of the nearer finger will be observed mounting guard, one on each side.

EXIT THE BLUEJACKET.

In Modern Steam Battleships Athletic Sailors Play a Minor Part.

A proportion of the bluejackets of any fully rigged ship were necessarily athletes. The "upper yardmen" in a line of battle ship or a frigate were exceptional men in this way, and much more so perhaps just about the time that sail power was receiving its death warrant than ever before. These young men had to race aloft to nearly the highest points, at top speed, eight or ten times a week when the ship was in harbor, to keep their heads and maintain their breath while "holding on by their eyelids," as the phrase went, and manipulating with a careful and measured order of motion the various and intricate arrangements for "crossing" or "sailing down" the royal and topgallant yards. It was all done at full speed, for it was universally held that the upper yardmen gave a character to the whole ship and that one which was foremost in this exercise was ever considered "the smartest ship in the fleet." The upper yardmen were always the coming men. They had most opportunities for distinguishing themselves, were the best known, and were most under the eye of the authorities. They developed great muscular power in chest, shoulders and arms. Their lower extremities suffered, and one always knew the men who had been upper yardmen by their tadpolelike appearance when they were bathing.

But in the modern steam line of battle ship and frigate these extremely athletic specimens formed a very small minority of the "ship's company," and none of them could lose his turn at being upper yardman so long as the ship's reputation depended on the speed with which the upper yards were crossed and sent down. In harbor the rest of the bluejackets had the handling of yards and sails for exercise once or twice a week, but at sea the use of sails for propulsion grew less and less important, and most of the work aloft was more of an exercise and less of a necessity.—North American Review.

CRACKERS FOUND ALL OVER.

Wanderers of the Tribe In the West and North as Well as the South.

"You'll find crackers in other parts of the country than the south," said the tall, grizzled sea captain like man at the inn. "I've seen them in every land—yes, and on Long Island. I take it the cracker belongs to a class by himself. The crackers, all the way from the foothills of the Alleghenies in Lancaster county, Pa., to the mountains of Georgia, are, as I take it, the descendants of men from the north of Ireland. Some of them reached this state from Canada and went south by way of the old Cherry Valley turnpike into Pennsylvania, and thence into Maryland and Virginia. They are the best of the cracker tribe. They still have some of the religion they started with and a remnant of energy."

"You find a southern or western cracker now and then with a good New England name. There was an early New England emigration to the south. I met out in the mountains of Missouri a cracker who was a direct descendant of the old provincial governor of Massachusetts, Endicott. He bore the family name and had a trace of the New Englander in his face, though he could neither read nor write. He had, however, his grandfather's diploma from Harvard college. The grandfather had removed to North Carolina, and part or perhaps all of the family had drifted west and finally reached Missouri. The crackers had a way of traveling along the mountain valleys from state to state, and a good many went into Tennessee and Georgia."—New York Sun.

Brave Sepoys and Sikhs.

The siege had lasted altogether 46 days, and there had been 39 men killed and 62 wounded. The sepoys had suffered greatly from want of food, as to eat horseflesh like the officers would have been against their creed, and the ghl had long run out. They had only half rations of flour, and when the relief came, they were weak and emaciated from want of food and sleep, but their endurance and pluck were most admirable. The sikhs especially showed extraordinary nerve. The worse the outlook the cheerier they grew. They would sit all day cleaning their rifles, with a quiet smile, as though the anticipation of defeat had never entered their mind. They felt sure, they said, that the government would not desert them and that in due time help would come. As one of them tersely put it, "The arm of the government is slow, but it reaches very far." Indeed, no praise can be too great for the Sikhs, who were the very backbone of the defense. They not only endured hardship and privation without a murmur, but they fought with a quiet, dignified courage that in itself inspired confidence.—"The Chitral Campaign," by Thompson.

Worth Knowing.

Many thousand people have found a friend in Bacon's Celery King. If you have never used this great specific for the prevailing maladies of the age, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Costiveness, Nervous Exhaustion, Nervous Prostration, Sleeplessness and all diseases arising from derangement of the stomach, liver and kidneys, we would be pleased to give you a package of this great nerve tonic free of charge.

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Easy Way Out of It.

"How do you decide if a bill which you have is counterfeit?"
"I never try to find out."
"You don't?"
"No; I just pass it!"—Chicago Tribune.

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation, 25cts., 50cts., \$1.00. Sold by J. C. King & Co.

Sir Henry Ponsonby.
The London Globe tells a story illustrating the happy way in which the late Sir Henry Ponsonby parried indiscreet questions. "Is it true," asked a German journalist, who was being shown over the Indian room at Osborne, "that Princess — is to be married to Prince —?" "Sir Henry eyed the correspondent curiously, and, with a quiet smile replied, 'I have not seen the engagement announced.' "But," urged the Tonten, "I have heard it on excellent authority." "In that case," replied Sir Henry, with crushing civility, "you have no need of further information on the subject."

Fleeting For Englishmen—and Others.
How much brighter and more gay the English who have eaten "biftecks" in Paris will be for the knowledge that since 1880 they have contributed toward the consumption of 380,975 horses, 10,543 donkeys and 946 mules. The consumption of these luxuries has grown steadily but surely, and it seems that they now figure in the production of sausages, which will surprise no one, and also in salad oils, which will surprise many.—Galvani Messenger.

An Acquired Gift.
"I'm a victim of kleptomania, your honor," pleaded the prisoner. "I can't help stealing."
"Indeed," said the justice with interest, "I've heard of such cases. Is your kleptomania a natural or acquired gift?"
"Acquired, your honor," replied the prisoner thoughtlessly.
"I thought so. Ten dollars and costs. Call the next case."—Chicago Post.

Save the Blood.
"If I am killed," exclaimed the bird tragically, "my blood will be upon your head."
But the woman laughed scornfully. "I should say not," she rejoined. She was willing to admit that the fowl's wings and tail feathers would be upon her head, but it was perfectly absurd to talk about blood.—Detroit Tribune.

How to Cure a Cold.
Simply take Otto's Cure. We know of its astonishing cures and that it will stop a cough quicker than any known remedy. If you have Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption or any disease of the throat and lungs, a few doses of this great guaranteed remedy will surprise you. If you wish to try call at our store, Main street, and we will be pleased to furnish you a bottle free of cost, and that will prove our assertion.
W. B. ALEXANDER.

Solitude relieves us when we are sick of company, and conversation when we are weary of being alone, so that the one cures the other. There is no man so miserable as he that is at a loss to use his time.—Seneca.

No married subject in Austria can procure a passport to go beyond the frontier unless he can produce a written consent from his wife.

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