

The Star.

VOLUME 4.

REYNOLDSVILLE, PENN'A., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1896.

NUMBER 40.

Railroad Time Tables.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

IN EFFECT MAY 19, 1895.

Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division Time Table. Trains leave Driftwood.

EASTWARD

9:04 a. m.—Train 4, daily except Sunday for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6:23 p. m., New York, 9:52 p. m.; Baltimore, 9:15 p. m.; Washington, 7:30 p. m. Pullman Parlor car from Williamsport and passenger coaches from Kane to Philadelphia.

9:27 p. m.—Train 4, daily except Sunday for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4:30 a. m.; New York, 7:53 a. m.; Philadelphia, sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7:30 a. m.

9:53 p. m.—Train 4, daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 6:52 a. m.; New York, 9:53 a. m.; on week days and 10:53 a. m. on Sunday; Baltimore, 9:28 a. m.; Washington, 7:30 a. m. Pullman cars from Erie and Williamsport to Philadelphia. Passengers in sleeper for Baltimore and Washington will be transferred into passenger coaches at Harrisburg. Passenger coaches from Erie to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Harrisburg.

WESTWARD

7:26 a. m.—Train 1, daily except Sunday for Ridgway, DuBois, Clermont and intermediate stations. Leaves Ridgway at 3:00 p. m. for Erie.

9:50 a. m.—Train 3, daily for Erie and intermediate points.

6:27 p. m.—Train 1, daily except Sunday for Kane and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR DRIFTWOOD FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

TRAIN 11 leaves Philadelphia 3:50 a. m.; Washington, 7:40 a. m.; Baltimore, 8:30 a. m.; Wilkesbarre, 10:15 a. m.; daily except Sunday, arriving at Driftwood at 6:27 p. m. with Pullman Parlor car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

TRAIN 12 leaves New York at 8 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11:20 p. m.; Washington, 10:40 a. m.; Baltimore, 11:50 p. m.; daily arriving at Driftwood at 6:40 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Philadelphia to Erie and from Washington and Baltimore to Williamsport and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Erie and Baltimore to Williamsport.

TRAIN 13 leaves Renovo at 6:55 a. m., daily except Sunday, arriving at Driftwood 7:55 a. m.

JOHNSBURG RAILROAD.

(Daily except Sunday.)

TRAIN 19 leaves Ridgway at 9:30 a. m.; Johnsonburg at 9:45 a. m., arriving at Clermont at 10:40 a. m.

TRAIN 20 leaves Clermont at 10:50 a. m., arriving at Johnsonburg at 11:44 a. m., and Ridgway at 12:00 a. m.

RIDGWAY & CLEARFIELD R. R.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

SOUTHWARD.		NORTHWARD.	
P. M. A. M.	STATIONS.	A. M. P. M.	STATIONS.
12:10	Ridgway	1:35	6:30
12:18	Idola Run	1:43	6:38
12:22	Mill Haven	1:47	6:42
12:31	Croyland	1:56	6:51
12:38	Short Mills	2:03	6:58
12:42	Hue Rock	2:07	7:02
12:44	Vineyard Run	2:09	7:04
12:46	Carrier	2:11	7:06
12:48	Brookwayville	2:13	7:08
1:10	McMinn Summit	2:35	7:30
1:14	Harveys Run	2:39	7:34
1:45	DuBois	3:10	8:05
1:45	DuBois	3:10	8:05

TRAINS LEAVE RIDGWAY.

Train 8, 7:17 a. m. Train 11, 11:34 a. m.
 Train 6, 1:45 p. m. Train 11, 3:00 p. m.
 Train 4, 7:30 p. m. Train 11, 8:35 p. m.

S. M. PREVOST, J. R. WOOD,
 Gen. Manager, Gen. Pass. Ag't.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH RAILWAY.

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

On and after June 17th, 1894, passenger trains will arrive and depart from Falls Creek station, daily, except Sunday, as follows:

1:30 p. m. and 5:30 p. m.—Accommodations from Punxsutawney and Big Run.

8:40 a. m.—Buffalo and Rochester mail—For Brockwayville, Ridgway, Johnsonburg, Mt. Jewett, Bradford, Salamanca, Buffalo and Rochester, connecting at Johnsonburg with P. & E. Train 3, for Wilcox, Kane, Warren, Corry and Erie.

9:53 a. m.—Accommodation—For Sykes, Big Run and Punxsutawney.

2:40 p. m.—Bradford Accommodation—For Beechtree, Brockwayville, Elmton, Carmon, Ridgway, Johnsonburg, Mt. Jewett and Bradford.

5:10 p. m.—Mail—For DuBois, Sykes, Big Run, Punxsutawney and Walston.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before entering the cars. An excess charge of Ten Cents will be collected by conductors when fares are paid on trains from all stations where a ticket office is maintained.

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

J. H. MCINTYRE, Agent, Falls creek, Pa.
 R. G. MATHEWS, E. C. LAPEY,
 General Supt. Gen. Pass. Agent
 Buffalo N. Y. Rochester N. Y.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY commencing Sunday May 28, 1895, Low Grade Division.

EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 2	No. 9	101	109
Bed Bank	10:45	4:40			
Lawsman	10:57	4:52			
New Bethlehem	11:30	5:25	5:12		
Oak Ridge	11:38	5:33	5:20		
Marysville	11:46	5:41	5:28		
Sumnerville	11:54	5:49	5:36		
Brookville	12:25	6:20	6:07		
Bell	12:31	6:26	6:13		
Faller	12:40	6:35	6:22		
Reynoldsville	1:00	6:57	6:44		
Pancoat	1:08	7:05	6:52		
Falls Creek	1:25	7:22	7:09	10:55	1:26
DuBois	1:35	7:32	7:19	11:05	1:45
Hubbs	1:48	7:47	7:34		
Waterbury	1:58	7:57	7:44		
Panfield	2:07	8:06	7:53		
Tyler	2:15	8:16	8:03		
Glen Fisher	2:28	8:27	8:14		
Bennetts	2:35	8:34	8:21		
Grant	2:43	8:42	8:29		
Driftwood	3:30	9:25	9:12		

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	No. 3	No. 10	108	110
Driftwood	10:10	5:00	6:35	
Grant	10:42	5:32	7:06	
Bennetts	10:52	5:42	7:16	
Glen Fisher	11:09	5:59	7:33	
Tyler	11:20	6:10	7:44	
Panfield	11:30	6:20	7:54	
Hubbs	11:35	6:25	8:00	
Sabals	11:47	6:37	8:12	
DuBois	1:05	6:55	8:30	12:10
Falls Creek	1:15	7:05	8:40	12:20
Pancoat	1:44	7:34	9:10	
Reynoldsville	1:48	7:40	9:16	
Faller	2:00	8:00	9:30	
Brookville	2:10	8:10	9:40	
Sumnerville	2:18	8:18	9:48	
Marysville	2:28	8:28	10:00	
Oak Ridge	2:35	8:35	10:10	
New Bethlehem	2:45	8:45	10:20	
Lawsman	2:55	8:55	10:30	
Bed Bank	3:05	9:05	10:40	

Trains daily except Sunday.
 DAVID MCQUARRO, Gen'l. Supt.
 J. A. P. ANDERSON, Gen'l. Pass. Agt.

Hotels.

HOTEL MCCONNELL,
 REYNOLDSVILLE, PA.
FRANK J. BLACK, Proprietor.

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

HOTEL BELNAP,
 REYNOLDSVILLE, PA.
J. C. DILLMAN, Proprietor.

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

MOORE'S WINDSOR HOTEL,
 1217-23 FIFTH STREET,
 PHILADELPHIA, PENN'A.
PHENIX J. MOORE, Proprietor.

342 bed rooms. Rates \$2.50 per day. American Plan. Public block from P. & E. Depot and block from New P. & E. Depot.

Miscellaneous.

E. NEFF,
 JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
 And Real Estate Agent, Reynoldsville, Pa.

C. MITCHELL,
 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.

C. Z. GORDON, JOHN W. REED,
GORDON & REED,
 ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
 Brookville, Jefferson Co., Pa.
 Office in room formerly occupied by Gordon & Corbett, West Main Street.

W. L. MCCRACKEN, G. M. McDONALD,
 Brookville, Jefferson Co., Pa.
MCCRACKEN & McDONALD,
 Attorneys and Counsellors-at-Law,
 Offices at Reynoldsville and Brookville.

FRANCIS J. WEAKLEY,
 ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
 Offices in Mahoney building, Main Street, Reynoldsville, Pa.

REYNOLDSVILLE LAUNDRY,
WAH SING, Proprietor.
 Corner 4th street and Gordon alley. First-class work done at reasonable prices. Give the laundry a trial.

DR. R. E. HARBISON,
 SURGEON DENTIST,
 Reynoldsville, Pa.
 Office in rooms formerly occupied by I. S. McCleight.

Hard Times Prices

this week on some articles:

Arbuckles and Lion coffee	\$ 20
5 lbs. Carolina head rice	25
9 " rolled oats 25c., 40 lbs	1 00
7 " navy beans	25
5 " lima beans	25
5 " fine raisins	25
15 cans fine tomatoes	1 00
17 " " sweet corn	1 00
6 boxes sardines	25
Fine large pickles, per doz.	5
6 bars Lenox or Gloss soap	25
Ginger snaps per lb.	5
Loose soda " "	5
" starch, lump per lb.	5
Fine sweet coffee cakes	5
30 lb. pall fine jelly	85
Honey, fine large glass	10
California yellow table peaches	15
Fine pie peaches per can 9c., 3 cans	25
Very finest flour, cloth sack	1 00
Extra fine spring wheat, patent	95
Finest buckwheat flour 25 lbs	45

Large, full stock, best goods and lowest prices for CASH is our motto.

ROBINSON & MUNDORFF,
 Absolutely Cash Grocers.

THE New York World.

Trice-a-Week Edition.
 18 PAGES A WEEK. 156 PAPERS A YEAR.

Is larger than any weekly or semi-weekly paper published and is the only important Democratic "weekly" published in New York City. Three times as large as the leading Republican weekly of New York City. It will be of especial advantage to you during the Presidential Campaign, as it is published every other day, except Sunday, and has all the freshness and timeliness of a daily. It combines all the news with a long list of interesting departments, unique features, cartoons and graphic illustrations, the latter being a specialty.

All these improvements have been made without any increase in the cost, which remains at one dollar per year. We offer this unequalled newspaper and

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together one year for \$1.70. The regular subscription price of the two papers is \$2.50.

THE POTENT PEANUT.

ONE WOULD HARDLY THINK THE HUMBLE GOOSER SO IMPORTANT.

About Four Million Bushels Raised in This Country Every Year—The Most Nutritious and by Far the Cheapest of Foods—Substitute For Olive Oil.

But little is known of the peanut outside of localities in which it is grown, and even where it is most largely grown its possibilities are for the most part not at all realized, and it is not by any means made to yield the highest results it is capable of. Taking into account all its sources of value, the peanut ought to be one of the most profitable of the general farm crops in the south. The following facts about it are in the main condensed from a bulletin of the United States department of agriculture prepared by R. B. Handy of the office of experiment stations.

The yearly production of peanuts in this country is about 4,000,000 bushels of 22 pounds, the bulk of the crop being produced in Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee and North Carolina. These 4,000,000 bushels, while fully supplying the present demand of the United States, constitute but a small part of the peanut crop of the world, as the exportation from Africa and India in 1892 amounted to nearly 400,000,000 pounds, of which 292,000,000 pounds went to Marseilles for conversion into oil.

The largest part of the American crop is sold by street vendors, but small amounts are used by confectioners, chocolate manufacturers and for the manufacture of oil. Peanut oil is used for lubricating and soapmaking and is a good substitute for olive oil for salads and other culinary purposes and as a substitute for lard and cottolene and butter in cooking. The residue from oil-making, known as "peanut cake," is a highly valued cattle food in the countries of Europe and is also ground into fine flour and used as human food. It makes good soup, griddle cakes, muffins, etc., and is one of the most nutritious of foods. The vines, when dried, become a very nutritive hay, readily eaten by stock, though requiring care in the feeding lest it produce colic.

The present uses of the peanut and its products are likely to be greatly extended and new channels of utility found for it, as has been the case with cotton seed. With better methods of tillage and a larger yield per acre the cost of production could be greatly lessened. According to the eleventh census, the average yield of peanuts in the United States in 1889 was 17.6 bushels per acre, the average in Virginia being about 20 and in Tennessee 32 bushels per acre. This appears to be a very low average, especially as official and semi-official figures give 50 or 60 bushels as an average crop, and 100 bushels are not an uncommon yield.

While the peanut has been cultivated in the United States to a limited extent for a number of years, it is only since 1866 that the crop has become of primary importance in the eastern section of this country, which seems peculiarly adapted to its production. Between 1865 and 1870 the rapid spread of the culture of peanuts was phenomenal. Each year doubled at times increased threefold its crop over that of the preceding year, so that this country, from being a large importer of west African nuts, was soon able to supply the domestic demand with the home raised article.

Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee produce a large part of the peanut crop of the United States. Within the last few years this crop has ceased to be as profitable as heretofore. The method of culture—the annual planting of nuts on the same land, the lack of proper rotation of crops, the complete removal of all vegetation from the land and the failure to replenish the soil by means of fertilizers—has been a great factor in reducing the profits of the crop by reducing the ability of the land to produce such crops as were previously secured in that section, so that now instead of an average of 50 bushels per acre, with frequent yields of over 100 bushels, the average in the peanut sections is not over 20 bushels, while the cost of cultivation has been but slightly reduced.

As regards food value, peanut kernels, with an average of 29 per cent of protein, 49 per cent of fat and 14 per cent of carbohydrates in the dry material, take a high rank and should be classed with such concentrated foods as soja beans, cotton seed, etc. The vines are shown by analysis to be superior to timothy hay as a feeding stuff and but slightly inferior to clover hay.

The ground hulls are used to a considerable extent as a coarse fodder in European countries. Peanut meal, the ground residue from oil extraction, is a valuable feeding stuff highly appreciated and extensively used in foreign countries. It contains, as the averages of over 2,000 analyses show, about 62 per cent of protein, 8 per cent of fat and 27 per cent of carbohydrates and is one of the most concentrated feeding stuffs with which we are familiar, ranking with cottonseed meal, linseed meal, etc., and in some cases ahead of them.

In describing the uses of peanuts it is scarcely necessary to more than refer to the use to which fully three-fourths of the American raised crop is devoted. The nut is sorted in the factory into four grades, the first, second and third

being sold to vendors of the roasted peanut either directly or through jobbers, while the fourth is sold to confectioners to be used in the making of "burnt almonds," peanut candy and the cheaper grades of chocolates. The extent of the use of the peanut by the American people will be more fully appreciated when it is remembered that they use 4,000,000 bushels of nuts yearly, at a cost to the consumers of \$10,000,000, which do not form a part of the regular articles of food, but are eaten at odd times.—Boston Herald.

Muscat.

The interior of Muscat is particularly gloomy, the bazaars are narrow and dirty, and roofed over with palm matting. They offer but little of interest, and if you are fond of the Arabian sweetmeat called halwa, it is just as well not to watch it being made there, for niggers' feet are usually employed to stir it, and the knowledge of this is apt to spoil the flavor. Most of Muscat is now in ruins. Fifty years ago the population must have been nearly three times greater than it is now. There is also wanting in the town the feature which makes most Moslem towns picturesque—namely, the minaret. The mosques of the Badshah see are squalid and uninteresting. At first it is difficult to recognize them from the courtyard of an ordinary house, but by degrading the eye gets trained to identify a mosque by the tiny minaret for a minute attached to each—namely, a sort of bell shaped cone about 4 feet high, which is placed above one corner of the inclosing wall.—Contemporary Review.

George IV's Queer Clock.

The timepiece ordered by Bouchier by the Duc d'Annamale's grandfather, Egalite, for George, prince of Wales, afterward fourth king of England along with other curios of the late M. Leopold Double. Bauchaumont, in his memoirs, devotes a paragraph to this timepiece.

"Every one," he says, "goes to see an odd clock at Furet's, of the Palais Royal. It is a negro's head, modeled admirably; jewels are incrustated in the bronze round the neck to form a necklace in the woolly hair, and in the bust as a clasp for the handkerchief. A pair of openwork gold earrings, long and delicately carved, hang from the ears. On pulling one of them, the hour is shown on the right eye and the minute on the left. If the other earring is drawn, a set of musical bells, lodged where the brains should be, chimes out the time of day."—Pall Mall Gazette.

Domine and Domine.

Differences that seem very slight in foreign or provincial words may be very real, and it is important to know and to note them. An eminent New York scholar calls attention, in this line, to an erroneous use of the word "domine" for "domine" by a recent contributor to The Sunday School Times. He says:

"The terms 'domine' and 'domine' both are plainly derived from the Latin, but do not mean the same thing. The former is a Scottish usage for schoolmaster only, and is universally known because of 'Domine Sampson' in one of the Waverley novels. The latter is a Hollandish, respectful designation for a minister of the gospel only. It is used very generally in the Dutch churches in this country, but always as a reverent and, indeed, affectionate sense. It appears to me that the two terms should not be confounded, but invariably confined to that application which is required by their historic origin."

This distinction is not generally known, although the dictionaries point it out.—Sunday School Times.

The Cursed Tower of the Rhone.

The cursed tower is an architectural curiosity. It is almost as far out from the perpendicular as is the tower at Pisa and is far more impressive, because it stands upon an isolated crag which drops below it sheer to the river in a vast precipice. Anciently, before it went wrong and its curse came upon it, the tower was the keep of the Benedictine nunnery of Soyons. Most ungalantly, in the year 1569, the Huguenots captured the abbey by assault, and thereupon the abbess, Louise d'Amance (poor frightened soul!) hurriedly embraced the reformed religion, in dread lest, without this concession to the rather decided opinions of the conquerors, still worse might come. Several of her nuns followed her hastily heterodox example, but the mass of them stood stoutly by their faith and ended by taking of it with it intact to Valence.—Thomas A. Janvier in Century.

Opposed to Dangerous Innovations.

The other day a proposal was made at a parish meeting for the lighting of the village of Godahill, Isle of Wight, with eight lamps, which, it seemed, could be maintained at the modest cost of a half-penny rate once every three years. Up rose a farmer named Hollis to oppose the revolutionary scheme. To the mind of this worthy man its authors were "wanting to turn night into day." "It would set a bad example to the young," he continued, "keeping them out all hours of the night. What they ought to do was to set a good example by going to bed early and getting up early, and he would like to hear the curfew rung again."—London Truth.

Marshall pass, on the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, is the highest point yet attained by a railroad in the United States. Elevation, 10,855 feet.

HER FIRST PATIENT.

A Beautiful Incident in the Childhood of Florence Nightingale.

There is a beautiful incident related of Florence Nightingale, when she was a child. It shows that God had already planted within her the germ which was to develop so beautifully in after days.

Her first wounded patient was a Scotch shepherd dog. Some boys had hurt and apparently broken its leg by throwing stones, and it had been decided to hang it to put it out of its misery.

The little girl went fearlessly up to where he lay, saying, in a soft, caressing tone, "Poor Cap, poor Cap." It was enough. He looked up with his speaking brown eyes, now bloodshot and full of pain, into her face, and did not resent it when, kneeling down beside him, she stroked with her little ungloved hand the large, intelligent head.

To the vicar, he was rather less amenable, but by dint of coaxing he at last allowed him to touch and examine the wounded leg. Florence persuasively telling him that it was "all right." Indeed, she was on the floor beside him, with his head on her lap, keeping up a continuous murmur, much as a mother does over a sick child. "Well," said the vicar, rising from his examination, "as far as I can tell, there are no bones broken; the leg is badly bruised. It ought to be fomented to take the inflammation and swelling down." "How do you foment?" asked Florence. "With hot cloths dipped in boiling water," answered the vicar. "Then that's quite easy. I'll stay and do it. Now, Jimmy, get stielts and make the kettle boil."

There was no hesitation in the child's manner. She was told what ought to be done, and she set about doing it as a simple matter of course. "But they will be expecting you at home," said the vicar. "Not if you tell them I'm here," answered Florence, "and my sister and one of the maids can come and take me home in time for tea, and," she hesitated, "they had better bring some old flannel and cloths; there does not seem to be much here. But you will wait and show me how to foment, won't you?" "Well, yes," said the vicar, carried away by the quick energy of the little girl. And soon the fire was lit and the water boiling. An old smock frock of the shepherd's had been discovered in a corner, which Florence had deliberately torn in pieces, and to the vicar's remark, "What will Roger say?" she answered, "We'll get him another." And so Florence Nightingale made her first patient—the shepherd's dog.—Everywhere.

USES OF OZONE.

Valuable For Artificially Aging Liqueur or Seasoning Wood.

Ozone is now practically applied for several purposes. Experiments with it have shown that it will artificially age brandy, whisky, sweet and hard wines and liquors. Ozone will also improve coffee by rendering harmless oily beans. The aroma of tobacco is also considerably improved by the application of ozone. The latest application of it is for rapid seasoning of wood for sounding boards of musical instruments, which for the purpose is left in a hermetically closed, heated room from 12 to 24 hours, ozonized air being freely introduced into the room. It seems that this process will harden the wood, increase its resistance against the influence of temperature and moisture and give it considerably more acoustic or resonating quality.

Another recent application of ozonized air is that of the thickening of linseed oil for the manufacture of linoleum, which by the old process took several months. By the liberal use of ozone linseed oil is now thickened to the required consistency within a few days. Most remarkable, however, is the advantage of employing ozone for bleaching linen, since the time employed is less than one-third of the bleaching process by sunlight, not considering that this latter is dependent both upon the season and the weather. The ozone process of bleaching renders the work absolutely independent of outside influences. Ozone has also been found very valuable in chemical and technical processes, particularly in the production of pure derivatives of starch, for instance, soluble starch, dextrin, crystal gum, etc. Here the ozone is instrumental in taking away all the matter which causes the dark color, bad odor and taste.—Philadelphia Record.

Hotel Kleptomaniacs.

I was talking to a hotel clerk, and he said: "I'm talking to kleptomaniacs at dry goods stores, they are scarcely a circumstance to those at a first class hotel. People who cheerfully pay \$5 a day for board will steal a 10 cent cake of soap and put themselves to a great deal of trouble to do it. But the principal things guests take are towels, and the collection of those articles has become a regular fad. They are taken as souvenirs of the hotel, and a lady who has traveled a great deal will have a whole trunkful with the names of the hotels on them. This is conclusive proof that they have stopped at those houses, and a person whose towels bear the marks of hotels throughout the civilized world is to be envied as possessing a most interesting collection of mementos. A few napkins are taken and occasionally spoons. Door keys and checks used to disappear in great numbers, but none of these equals towels in the eyes of collectors of hotel souvenirs."—Washington Star.

BAREFOOT BABIES.

I know a spot, a sunny nook,
 Where barefoot babies come to play,
 Where nature's best unfolded book
 Reveals its teachings all the day.

There where the tiger lily lifts
 Its laughing face to greet the smile
 Of sky like heaven's snowy drift