No matter what your partner does, Remain urbane and bland. Don't even say his game is one You cannot understand. The more misplays that so may make The more you'll smile and say You often make a like mistake; Did it but yesterday.

If adversary should revoke,
Don't claim the penalty.
"A little slip like this is one
That every day we see."
And should be merit it or not
Pay compliments on skill.
Don't miss this opportunity
Of gaining his good will.

The others will not like it

The others will not like it If you win the game each day So, when guining, praise your par 'Tis his scientifle play. Showing joy or disappointment You must manage to reside! If you'd have the others love you And to popular at whist.

—Brookly: Eagle.

SHALL BOYS GO TO COLLEGE!

Some Are Fitted For Life, and Others Are Unfitted by College Training.

Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, D. D., in his paper to young men in The Ladies' Home Journal, discusses "Shail We Send Our Boy to College?" answering the query with the assertion, "That depends a great deal on the boy." He announces himself to be a thorough believer in the college, but holds that "it might not be best for him (our boy) to go to college; it might not be best for the community that he should. College can fit a man for life, and also it can unfit him. There are styles of education that dis-qualify the student for doing what he is competent to do, without qualifying him to do that which he might like to do, but for which he lacks and always will lack the prerequisites. As a general principle, the more a man knows the better, but so long as the present order of things continues a great amount of very ordinary work will require to be done, and ordinary people will do ordi-nary work better than extraordinary people will and be a great deal more comfortable while doing it. Hordes of both sexes are entering college for the reason that they do not enjoy doing commonplace things. The result is that commonplace things are left undone, and uncommonplace things fare still worse. Agriculture is the material basis of a nation's strength and prosperity. We could dispense with either lawyers, doctors or ministers better that we could with farmers.

'Probably we should not quarrel so much if there were fewer students of the law, should not be sick so much if there were fewer students of medicine, and should not be so wicked if there were fewer students of theology. All of these could contribute liberally to the ranks of the agriculturalists with advantage to the professions and to the grain and vegetable markets. I am not disparaging anybody, neither am I saying that it would not be a good thing, in itself considered, if every one, however ma-terial or menial his occupation, could receive all that the finest school or college training could confer, but that is not practicable at present and never will be till people get over thinking that there is a disgrace attaching to the doing of ordinary things."

Old Coaching Days.

The old coaching days, as far as convenience for travel was concerned, were the dawn of the great days of our present rapid means of communication. The 70 years or so in which mail coaches waxed and flourished and finally died out before the incursion of railways and steam engines have a decided flavor of romance attached to them, and no doubt the coming and going of stagecoaches lent a certain amount of color and interest and life to the country places and towns through which ran the great main coaching roads. The Bath road, the Dover road, the York road were highways of communication along which rolled the heavy private coaches and chariots of the country magnates, and the stagecoaches with their steaming horses passed the various stopping places with the regularity of clockwork.

These stagecoaches, with their com-plement of coachmen and guards, af-forded endless subjects of interest and illustration to the artist and the literary men of the day. Imagine Charles Dickens without stagecoaches and denuded ens without stagecoaches and denuded of all his vivid descriptions of the scenes such as those in the yard of the White Hart inn, High street, Borough, in "Pickwick," or of the mail coach on the Dover road in "A Tale of Two Cities". It is a March 15 and generation to realize the fatigue and the wintry cold of such long journeys, when frozen feet were enveloped in a little straw, and a "shawl" folded round the neck was thought to be a fit protection against the keen night along the control of the strong contrast to the luxurious cushioned carriages, hot water tins and fur lined rugs and greatcoats of the present day.—London Spectator.

A Boy's Composition on "Hens." "Hens is curious animals. They don't have no nose, nor no teeth, nor no ears. They swallow their vittles whole and chew it up in their crops inside of them.

The outside of hens is generally put into pillars and feather dusters. The inside of a hen is sometimes filled up with marbles and shirt buttons and sich. A hen is very much smaller than a good many other animals, but they will dig up more plants than anything that ain't a hen."—London Tit-Bits.

"How do you feel, Bill?" asked the sympathizing friend.
"Some better," answered the wounded cowboy. "I guess it won't be long 'fore I kin get round an get square."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

California has been named the Gold-en State, from the mines of precious metal discovered in 1848, which have since proved a source of enormous riche to that commonwealth.

Carriage drivers in France receive \$4.89 a week, in England \$5.15, in Ger-many \$8.21 and in Italy \$2.60.

Master of a Single Art.

Of one art the Boer is master-the management of oxen in wagons. It is an art which is little understood or is despised by most white men except Dutch-men, but, for all that, it is an art, and the Boers practice it to perfection and

I have seen a span of oxen hopelessly stuck in the middle of a rapid river, the oxen at right angles to the chain, the wagon apparently a fixture until the river should come down stronger and sweep it away. Two Boers appeared, and, as they usually will if civilly sked, gave their help. They walked up and down the span, and changed the places of nearly all the oxen. Such a one was evidently a wheeler, an after ox. Another, from his marks, was ac-customed to pull on the other side. Another must be put farther up or farther down the span.

The span rearranged, the Boers, with a mighty clap from their whips, whoops, yunk, Atland, Blomveldt, Jacoopnorous yells to the leading oxen-with many a backhanded wrist cut, and then a flick in front, steering the wheelers with the butts of their whips, guiding the leaders with the unerring lash, started the span, kept it pulling straight, and in two minutes the wagon was standing on the other side of the river, the owners and the oxen equally puz-zled to know how it got there.—Pall Mall Gazette

How Long Cut Flowers Last. The thin stemmed roses are the most perishable of all flowers. To this class belong the Bridesmaid (pink), Mermet (very delicate pink), the Bride (white) and the Perle (yellow). Even with care they will seldom retain their beauty over the second day. The Cusine (deli-cate pink) and Mrs. Pierpont Morgan roses are more enduring, and will often keep three, and even four, days. The American Beauty will last three and four days, but after the second day changes color, the rich red assuming a purplish hue. Violets will often retain an appearance of freshness for four and five days, but after the second day all perfume is gone. Hyacinths and fuchsias look well for three or four days, and sometimes even longer, while mignonette and carnations can, with a little care, be kept for almost a week. Daffodils have even greater staying powers and have been known to look fresh at the advanced age of eight and ni days. Gaslight and furnace heat are poisonous to flowers, and they should be kept as much as possible away from the latter. At night they should be put in a cool— not freezing—place, with the stems in water and the tops well covered with wet tissue paper.—Chicago Tribune.

A Modern Political Boon

"You must have a good deal to worry you just now," said the presidential candidate's friend. "I suppose you are bothered a good deal by interviewers for opinions?"

"Oh, no. My press agent attends to

"But the expense of the campaign is something pretty heavy." "My financial backer attends to the

expenses."
"But you have lots of little details to think about—like getting the brass bands to play 'Hail to the Chief' at just the proper point in the proceedings and having the American flag hung where you can point to it at an effective junc-

"No. The stage manager and prop-

erty man attend to those things."
"Well—excuse me—but would you mind telling me where you come in?"
"I—oh, I just do the running for office."—Washington Star,

Pawning Their Posterity.

General Booth discovered in India that unborn babies are sometimes used as security for debt. When the father of a family is obliged to borrow money to defray the expenses of his daughter's wedding he sometimes pledges her first-born son as collateral. General Booth doubted the existence of such a custom until one of his officers in the Madras Salvation Army informed him that among his cadets were young men who had been mortgaged by their grandfa-thers in payment for the festivities at their mothers' weddings. General Booth found upon investiga-

tion that India is a great pawnshop.
The people put in pledge their lands,
oxen, jewelry, themselves, their children and their grandchildren. Their

It has been suggested that many of the failures to achieve satisfactory re-sults in chemical work have been owing to the high temperature in which the experiments were conducted. A chemist who has been working on this idea affirms that while experimenting in extremely low temperature one obtains results which are not only satisfactory, but supprising some of them producing but surprising, some of them producing entirely new combinations and making possible investigations hitherto un-dreamed of. Absolutely new elements may be developed under such condi-tions.—New York Ledger.

Lillian Whiting, visiting the "Latin uarter" of Boston, tells of asking a quarter" of Boston, tells of asking a daintily gowned young woman sitting in a club parlor if she believed in thought transference. "Oh, I am far beyond that," she replied airily. "I am in the sphere of intense vibrations." Every boy who has stolen the pie and has afterward served as buffer for the maternal slipper will appreciate the meaning of the sphere of intense vibrations.

—Minneapolis Journal.

Experi ace enables me to depose to the comfort and blessing that literature can prove in seasons of sickness; how powerfully intellectual pursuits can help in keeping the head from crazing and the heart from breaking.—Thomas

Waist - Sale!

Do not miss this chance. All our Ladies' Waists to go at Cost! Call and see them.

BING & CO.

A flash of lightning

coming from a clear sky

is a very rare occurrence, but one day last week a lady and gentleman received a welcome shock. Yes, they had gone to the Reynoldsville · Hardware Co.

Carpets, Furniture and General Hardware

and the great values shown them caused a noticable expression of joy and gladness to shine upon their faces. They purchased a complete furnishing for their home and departed, saying:

"The immense stock, at such low prices! We'll call again."

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Is here and BELL & LEWIS are prepared to sell you suitable goods for the season. Their stock of

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Call and see the best stock in town.

JAMES IRVING, Manager. Centennial Hall Building.

Price List!

est	flour, in cotton,	81 00
ine	Cal. apricots 13c., or 2 cans.	25
H	Tomatoes 7c. a can, 15 cans,	1.00
94.	Syrup, per gallon,	30
n	Head rice, per lb.,	05
**	Raisins, "	05
11	Pure taploca, per lb.,	05
9.	Tea, extra quality, per lb.,	20
44	Lima beans, "	05
w	Navy beans 8 lbs. 25c., 35 lbs	1 00
11	Coffee cakes, 5 lbs.,	25
:64	Peas, 10 lbs.	25
. Tree	olutely pure pepper, per ib.,	18
	" baking powder.	20

The above is price on a few articles in our immense stock. We have the goods and our prices are right all along the line. We can save you money on GROCERIES, FLOUR and FEED.

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