

A DREADFUL DISEASE

INFORMATION OF VALUE TO EVERYBODY ABOUT APPENDICITIS.

A Dangerous Superstition—Popular Errors on the Subject—How to Recognize the Danger Signs—Between the Ages of Ten and Thirty It Is Most to Be Feared.

There is a popular and false notion that appendicitis is caused by a grape seed, an orange seed or some other foreign substance getting into the vermiform appendix. The true cause is the setting up of inflammation and consequent gangrene in the tissue of the appendix, usually due to insufficient circulation of blood in the part itself. In thousands of operations which have taken place—many in time to save the life of the patient and many too late—there is not one authenticated case of a foreign substance, such as a seed, being found in the appendix. This will be more fully realized when one has in mind that the interior of the appendix is only big enough to admit a medium sized drawing needle. Its great liability to disease is due entirely to its low order of vital resistance—that is, it is an organ which appears to have no actual use in the present machinery of man, but in the earlier stages of man's development it is believed to have been a large pouch that played an important part in the digestive operations of the human system. By ages of disuse it has gradually shrunk to its present dimensions and is known to science as a vestigial organ, one which is only a remnant of its former self and possessing but a vestige of its original functions.

This becomes more clear if some other parts of the body which now seem to have no use are considered. The tonsils are in this class and also the wisdom teeth, and both are peculiarly subject to disease.

The appendix is in one of the most delicate and vital parts of the body, in the peritoneal cavity, usually to the right of the center of the abdomen.

But in rare instances it has been found on the left side, and still more rarely otherwise displaced. This discovery, made very recently, has caused the surgeons to be extremely careful to locate the trouble before using the knife.

But science never stands still. It always pushes its investigations beyond mere appearances, and out of the mysteries of nature develops facts which give it power and might. When it was once proved that the poison which produced septic peritonitis came from the breaking down or decay of the appendix, the very root of one of man's worst physical foes was laid bare. Further practice established beyond a doubt that in a large majority of cases the appendix could be removed by a simple surgical operation and the patient restored to vigorous health, if the disease was discovered in time and correctly diagnosed.

The surgeons now regard the operation itself as one of the most simple, but to obtain the best results it should take place within a few hours after the patient begins to suffer from the disease. In fact, the sooner the operation is had the better are the chances of recovery, while if the knife is not resorted to death is sure to ensue very promptly or after lingering miseries from the deadly poison permeating through the system and coming to the surface in abscesses.

The symptoms are so plain and unmistakable to the surgeon of today that any sufferer may know them for himself: First.—The attack is always sudden. It comes on when the person is apparently in the best of health and without the slightest warning.

Second.—A sharp pain is felt in the very center of the abdomen. This is always the case, whether the appendix be in its correct place on the right side or displaced to the left.

Third.—A sore and tender spot, very painful to the touch, is located exactly where the incision must be made to find the appendix.

These are the three plain symptoms which have been found in thousands of cases with scarcely a variation.

It is that many sudden deaths occur to persons in robust health. They are thought to have a colic or a vertigo, when the truth is that miserable and little organ, the appendix, has been with some kind of an accident and clogged the whole machine.

Appendicitis usually occurs between the ages of 10 and 30 years. It is extremely rare above or below those ages. Much more frequent among males than females, the proportion in all countries being 30 per cent females to 70 per cent males.

The cause for this difference is of recent discovery, and is not even generally among the medical profession. Dr. Clado, a French surgeon and investigator, sought an explanation of the comparative immunity of the female from the malady, and discovered that the appendix in woman has a blood vessel that does not exist in man. This discovery was hailed with delight by the surgical world. It was not only a bit of new knowledge of infinite value, but was an additional proof of the theory that the collapse of the appendix is always due to its want of resistance.—New York Journal.

Perhaps no country in the world is better suited for the cyclist than Holland, where you may run for miles without meeting with an incline that even suggests a hill. In The Hague cycling is a universal amusement, horse exercise for ladies being the occasional exception.

A strong microscope shows the single hairs of the head to be like coarse, round rasps, but with teeth extremely irregular and jagged.

According to an estimate in a work on building, three plasterers, with one helper, will put on 450 yards of two coat work in a day.

WAMPUM.

What It Is and How the Indians Used to Make It.

When Columbus discovered America, he found the Indians carrying on trade from tribe to tribe with wampum. Anything that has value may be used as money. In ancient Syracuse and Britain tin was used as money, and we find that iron was so used at one time in Sparta. Pieces of silk in China, cattle in Rome and Germany, leather among the Carthaginians, nails in Scotland, lead in Burma, platinum in Russia, cubes of pressed tea in Tartary, slaves among the Anglo-Saxons, salt in Abyssinia, etc.

Wampum is from an Algonquin word meaning "white." The Indians have ever been fond of ornaments, particularly of beads. They used to make beads of seashells in the following way: A fragment of stone was with much care "worked down" to the size of a small nail, having one end quite pointed, and it was then fastened to a piece of cane or a reed. With this simple tool the Indian workman chipped off a bit of the inside of a conch shell or a part of the shell of a hard clam and rubbed it down to the size desired. This bit of shell he held in his hand, placed the sharp end of the stone against it and then turned the stone around and around until a hole was drilled entirely through the shell.

The shell beads thus tediously manufactured were called wampum. These beads were either white or of a purple color, the last being valued much higher than the first. It was the very laborious way of making wampum that gave it value. The wampum was artistically strung upon hempen threads and used as necklaces, bracelets and rings. Often it was woven into belts about 3 inches in width and 2 feet in length.

The wampum belt served many purposes. It was sent from tribe to tribe with solemn promises and messages, it was used in making peace, in asking for aid in time of war, for personal adornment and also as a "circulating medium." The coast tribe Indians were the wampum makers. The interior Indians spent their time hunting and exchanging game of all kinds for the wampum made by the coast tribes.

For a long time after white people had settled in the new world small coins were scarce and wampum was used as "change." Finally the "pale-faces" set up lathes by treadles for the purpose of making wampum quickly, and soon the Indian wampum makers were, as we say nowadays, "out of a job."—Philadelphia Times.

WAS IT FUNNY?

A Practical Joke of Whose Humor the Victim Was Doubtful.

"Would you mind telling me something?" he asked, with some hesitancy. "Certainly not," the reporter answered.

"You see a great many newspapers?" "I have to read considerably."

"And you ought to be able to tell whether a thing is funny or not?" "Can't you tell for yourself?"

"Ordinarily. But I have a case here that needs an expert opinion. Some time ago I was employed by a man to look after his stock in trade, which consisted mainly of beer. Some people came in, and in order to entertain them I showed them a few tricks that I had learned. One of them said to me that he knew a good trick, and that if I would help him out he would show it. I was willing to do anything I could to make it pleasant for the company, and when he asked me for an anger I handed him a small one that happened to be handy. He went over to a keg of beer and bored a hole in it. He told me to put my thumb over the hole. I did so, and he bored another hole in the keg. At his request I put my other thumb over the other hole."

"Then what did he do?"

"Then I began to treat the crowd to everything in sight. All I could do was to reason with them about their conduct. I didn't dare take either of my thumbs off, for the result would have been a geyser that would have ruined the new wall paper. When they had helped themselves to all they wanted they went away and left me. It was two hours before the proprietor came and plugged up the holes and released me."

"Does the owner hold you responsible?"

"I don't know whether he does or not. I haven't been back, and the next time I go to work it will be in a dry goods store or a grocery. All I want to ask you is this: Was that a good joke, or was it a case of false pretenses? Which ought I to do—laugh and be merry or have some people arrested?"—Washington Star.

Lincoln's Grave.

About 1½ miles north of Springfield, Ills., Abraham Lincoln lies buried under a towering pile of marble, granite and bronze. The height of his monument is 120 feet. The cost was \$250,000, the money being collected through popular contributions. Several attempts have been made to steal the body. Not until the leaden coffin was sunk deep in the crypt and covered with six feet of concrete did the robbers desist.—New York Press.

Lots of It.

"Yes," said Lungy as the clock hands neared the midnight hour, "I think I shall accept the presidency of that gas company."

"I should think you would be fitted for the position," she replied.—Philadelphia North American.

The Siberian railway will measure exactly 4,741 1-3 miles from Tobolsk, on the eastern side of the Urals, and at the gate of Siberia, to Vladivostok, the Russian port on the sea of Japan. The total cost is estimated at \$175,000,000.

At the present rate of production over \$800,000,000 worth of fresh gold will come from the mines before another presidential election is held.

SCHUBERT'S SAD LIFE.

"I Shall Have to Sneak From Door to Door to Beg My Bread."

One of the bitterest disappointments in Schubert's life was Goethe's indifference. In 1818 he sent a selection of his compositions to the poet's songs to Weimar. What precious pearls of music were among the collection—the songs of "Mignon" and "The Harpist," those from "Faust," the sad melodies "Lening," "Night Song," "The Wanderer's Night Song," "The Earl King," "Haidroslein," "The Fisherman," "The Bard," "The King of Thule" and the music to "Claudine of Villa Bella." Goethe, who had an ear only for the stiff compositions of Zamsteg and Reinhardt, then in fashion in Weimar, took no notice of Schubert's music and left his letter unanswered. Not until 1830—after Schubert's death—did Goethe learn to appreciate the extraordinary value of the compositions that lay neglected in his drawer. It was then that Wilhelmine Schroder Devrient sang "The Earl King" to him.

It was Schubert's greatest delight to make some little excursion with his friends to the picturesquely situated villages in the Wilnerwald or on the Kahlenberg, and it was in the arbors of the small inns, with a glass of pure country wine before him, that inspiration came most easily. But even these modest delights were inhibited by the malice that pictured him as a drunkard who composed his songs when he was full of wine. It is an absolute fact that he did not lose the faculty of artistic work even under the saddest circumstances. He composed the greater part of the "Miller Songs" while he was lying ill in hospital in 1828. He was quite right when he wrote to his friend Kuppelwieser in March, 1824, "Those of my compositions which have been inspired by pain seem to please people best."

And in a letter to Bauerfeld he complained: "What will become of poor me? Like Goethe's harp player, I shall have to sneak from door to door and beg my bread." The only ray of light that fell into his dark life was when, through the kindness of Count Johann Esterhazy's manager, Unger, the father of the famous prima donna, Unger-Sabatier, he was appointed music master in the count's household in Zelecs, where he spent some happy summers, the happiest of his life. It was in Castle Zelecs that he is supposed to have fallen in love with Caroline, his patron's beautiful daughter, who was his pupil, and who probably never learned the secret of the musician's heart, though it is strange that one so gifted and so beautiful should not have married before she was well into the thirties. Bitter disappointment followed this short spell of a life free of care.—London Telegraph.

WANTED—FAITHFUL MEN OR WOMEN to travel for responsible established house in Pennsylvania. Salary \$750 and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National Star Insurance Bldg., Chicago.

Is Marriage a Failure?

Have you been trying to get the best out of existence without health in your family? Have you been wearing out your life from the effects of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and Indigestion? Are you sleepless at night? Do you awake in the morning feeling languid, with coated tongue and sallow, haggard looks? Don't do it. A shout in the camp tells how Bacon's Celery King has cured others: it will cure you. Trial package free. Large sizes 50c. and 25c. at Reynolds Drug Store.

Early English Bindings.

During the reign of Elizabeth the fashion in binding underwent a considerable change, the graceful simplicity of the early work, with its rather severe and restrained ornament, giving place to a heavy, overdecorated style, in which a superabundance of gilding hid poverty of design. This style reached its height in the bindings produced for James I, which were commonly dotted all over with flowers-de-luce or thistles, while the corners were filled with a heavy block of course design. During the reign of Charles the bindings were as a rule copied from French work and the designs carried out with very small tools; but, though foreign influence was strongly felt at first, the English binders soon struck out a line of their own, and Samuel Mearns, the binder to Charles II, produced some admirable work and seems to have introduced the quaintly shaped panel which gave the name of cottage binding to a certain class of work. At a little later date an Edinburgh binder whose name is unknown, but whose work is easily distinguishable, executed some marvelous pieces of work on very dark green morocco.—Athenaeum.

Why?

Why is it that a common poet, when he wishes to compose a beautiful poem on any subject, as Venice or youth, always instinctively begins, "O Venice," or "O youth," when it is well known that no line beginning in that way is worth a cent?

It is strange, too, that when a beginner at story writing wishes to make a sad scene, he always brings in "bitter tears" and "breaking hearts," when it has long been known to the trade that the reading public can read about bitter tears and breaking hearts all day and never miss a meal.—Detroit Free Press.

Replaced.

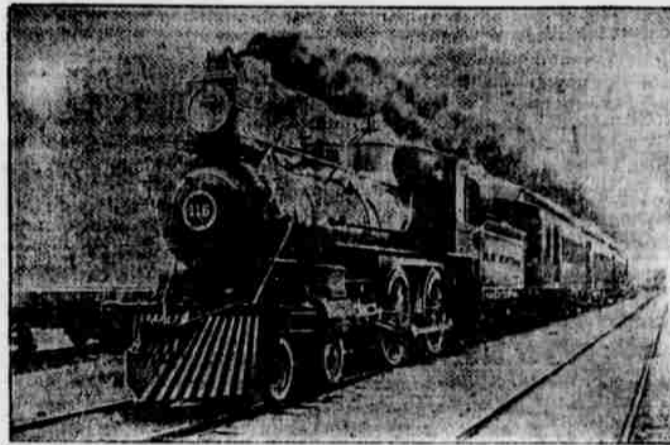
Mistress—Why, Bridget, what on earth are you doing with all the broken dishes on the shelf?

Bridget—Sure, mum, yez towld me Oi wur to replace every one Oi broke.—London Answers.

When a dentist in China is pulling a tooth for a patron, an assistant hammers on a gong to drown the cries of the victim.

It is just as well to know that ophelia, a new color, is a pale mauve.

Free Trip to * * *
* * * Niagara Falls!



WE will furnish transportation from Reynoldsville to Niagara Falls and return over the B., R. & P. R'y. and two days' board at Hotel Imperial, one of the leading hotels at Niagara Falls, to the person who will secure the largest number of

Cash Subscribers

to THE STAR before June 15th, 1897. Subscription price to be \$1.00, strictly cash in advance. See particulars of this offer elsewhere in this issue of THE STAR.

C. A. STEPHENSON,

Ed. and Publisher.

N. HANAU'S

Clearing - Sale!

Ladies' Capes and Jackets.

Children's Coats.

Ladies' Capes, regular price \$4.00 and 5.00, at \$2.50.

Ladies' Capes, regular price \$5.00, 6.00 and 7.00, at \$3.00 and 3.50.

Ladies' Capes, regular price \$6.00 to 10.00, at \$5.00 and 6.00.

Jackets, the same reduction.

Child's Coats, regular price \$2.00, 3.00 and 4.00, at \$1.25 and 2.00.

Great Reduction in Men's, Youths and Boys'

OVERGOATS.

Also in Men's and Boys' Woolen Underwear.

Boys' Knee pants, regular price 50c., at 25c.

Snyder & Johns,
FASHIONABLE TAILORS.
WE have just received a large line of Piece Goods and samples, embracing the very latest styles of Foreign and Domestic Suitings for Fall and Winter wear, which we are prepared to make at Hard-time Prices. We cordially invite the public to call, examine our goods and get prices. Special attention to Cleaning and Repairing.
Main Street.
Next Door to Hotel McConnell.

L. M. SNYDER,
Practical Horse-shoer and General Blacksmith.

Horse-shoeing done in the neatest manner and by the latest improved methods. Over 100 different kinds of shoes made for correction of faulty action and diseased feet. Only the best make of shoes and nails used. Repairing of all kinds carefully and promptly done. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Lumbermen's supplies on hand.
Jackson St. near Fifth, Reynoldsville, Pa.

GET AN EDUCATION
EDUCATION and fortune go hand in hand. Get an education at the Central State Normal School, Lock Haven, Pa. First-class accommodations and low rates. State aid to students. For circulars and blue, cat., address JAMES ELDON, Ph. D., Principal, State Normal School, Lock Haven, Pa.

WANTED—FAITHFUL MEN OR WOMEN to travel for responsible established house in Pennsylvania. Salary \$300 and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National Star Insurance Bldg., Chicago.

Special Sale!

Lace Curtains,
Curtain Swisses,
Scrims, Embroideries,
Laces and
White Goods,

Thursday,
Friday and
Saturday.

A. D. Deemer & Co.