

The Star.

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will do the cutting.

We respectfully ask the people of Reynoldsville to give us a call before ordering elsewhere.

Johns & Thompson.

ACTIVE SOLICITORS WANTED EVERYWHERE for "The Story of the Philippines" by Murat Halstead, commissioned by the Government as Official Historian to the War Department. The book was written in army camps at San Francisco, on the Pacific with General Merritt, in the hospitals at Honolulu, in Hong Kong, in the American trenches at Manila, in the insurgent camps with Aguinaldo, on the deck of the Olympia with Dewey, and in the roar of battle at the fall of Manila. Bonanza for agents. Brimful of original pictures taken by government photographers on the spot. Large book. Low price. Big profits. Freight paid. Credit given. Drop all trashy unofficial war books. Outfit free. Address, F. T. Barber, Sec'y, Star Insurance Bldg., Chicago.

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LETTER FROM HAVANA.

Conclusion of Capt. Beer's Letter, Begun in Our Last Issue.

CAMP COLUMBIA, HAVANA, CUBA.
Feb. 5, 1899.

MRS. R. D. BEER.

Reynoldsville, Pa.

You asked me about the land here. You remember that red limestone land of Clarion county; well, this is quite similar to that. Soil is very thin, but is exceedingly rich and but a few inches under ground there is a bed of lime rocks which covers the whole country around here. The water we get here is taken from the aqueduct which supplies the city and is as pure and sweet as our own spring water at home. We hauled water for about a month, but we now have it piped into our camp. It is hard to describe this country; these landscapes that greet your eye here are such as you will find nowhere else. The land is rough, but nearly all of it is under cultivation. The most beautiful valleys, made picturesque by numerous royal palm trees, towering a hundred feet above the earth, which is usually covered with thick growths of various kinds of plants. Coconut palms, banana trees, or where under cultivation the tropical luxuriance is such that it makes the country seem like one vast green garden, which it really is.

Their gardens and lawns here are something that could you folks drop in here now from your dreary wintry homes, you would scarcely believe your eyes. Flowers of every hue: fruit of all kinds; oranges, bananas, pineapples; some ripe, ready to be gathered, and you will see some trees with blossoms; fruit just commencing to bud and fruit matured, all on the same tree. One odd looking tree that grows here is a gourd tree. To look at the tree, without seeing the green fruit on it you would be almost certain that it was nothing but a dead trunk, but on closer inspection you will find growing right out from the body, without bloom or stem, the gourds from which the tree takes its name. The branches will strike each other and grow right around themselves, as you have seen a tree grow around a wire, intertwining among each other forming a network of branches through which it is most impossible for the sun to penetrate. Along the beach here the undergrowth of vegetation is so thick that it is impossible for a man to get through, except through narrow paths which have been cut out.

A crop here will mature in forty days. Vegetables of all kinds can be raised in an incredibly short period. If the people had modern means of cultivating the land, what they could grow on one acre of land in a few years would place them in comfortable circumstances, but their farm implements (except on the large sugar plantations) are of the crudest kind. Take down your old Bible dictionary and look at the old plows that were used in the time of Moses and you have a picture of their present mode of tilling the soil here.

It is curious, some of the scenes that meet our eyes here. For instance, we will see living in the same house, all under one roof, a family of four or five children, two or three calves, as many goats and sheep and chickens. You find gazing out on you from a door or window three or four children and a calf or goat, the latter looking at you with peaceful eyes, as much as to say: "I am one of the important members of this household and have to be looked after accordingly." At the end of the house, if the family is wealthy enough to afford them, you will find their oxen and horses. About the place you would expect to find their parlor door you will find a door to drive their carriage into the house, and it seems they consider their front porch just the finest kind of a place to keep their farming implements, as there is generally a plow or two leaning up against the house in a very conspicuous place.

One place I have never described to you is one of the cemeteries I have visited here; one of the largest on the Island, too, by the way. The Maine victims are buried there under a mound of earth about 14x20, all that remains of our noble boys who met such an awful death at the hands of the blood-thirsty Spaniards. These bodies, as will all the rest of the bodies of American soldiers who die here, be exhumed and shipped to their respective homes.

To continue my description of the cemetery: I went go into details as there are portions of it that are simply horrible; for instance, the dead house which you have to pass through to get into the cemetery, where there are nude bodies of paupers piled two and three deep, awaiting burial, from which a stench arose the day we went over there that was simply awful. I made my stay around that place very short and passed on into the cemetery, where in one portion they were digging up the bodies of those who had been buried

five years and their friends had so nearly forgotten them that they had failed to pay their rent. These people here are like the Irish tenants; they never get past the point of paying rent, and if they don't pay rent they are thrown out. I tell you its a sight for Dante's Inferno to see these ghoulish looking beings digging up the bones from the different graves. In a number of instances I have seen them snatching and grubbing for a chance piece of jewelry, which had belonged to a being once animated with all the hopes of life and love of which the human mind is possessed, and these same little pieces of jewelry were carried to the last resting place with fond memories of the donors, only to fall into the hands of the almost inhuman beings whose duty it was to exhume the bones and throw them indiscriminately into one large mass which we looked at, where there were thousands and thousands of unfortunates' bones piled up in one inseparable mass. One comfort about it, if there is any sociability about skulls and shin bones, there is certainly plenty of company for the fellows that find themselves so badly mixed up in that great heap.

But there are portions of this cemetery which are just simply indescribably beautiful; monuments and tombs of the most costly construction, and all interspersed with flowers and plants of the grandest beauty. One thing that brings us to realize that these people are not entirely devoid of feeling toward their dead is a monument erected to some city firemen who lost their lives in a city fire here in Havana some few years ago, a monument carved from the purest of white marble and erected at a cost of thirty thousand dollars, which was donated by the city. On approaching the cemetery it appears to be one mass of crosses and, in fact, that is the main feature of the graveyard, plainly indicating that there is but one religion on the Island.

I visited yesterday the old cathedral where Columbus' bones were said to have rested, and was pointed out the place from which they were just recently taken. The building is an interesting old place, with the old style of architecture and finishings of mahogany. The mahogany used in the building alone is worth thousands of dollars.

If American capital can be interested here it will not be long until this old Island will be brought up to one of the most wealthy places possible to imagine. All the natural resources that could be desired; plenty of good native coal, all it requires is the mining; the streams here all have such a fall to them that they afford a natural water power for manufacturing almost unequalled. There is a stream here almost as great as our own Niagara, with scarcely a manufacturing institution on it. A city the size of Havana at home with a stream like this running so close to it would be lined with factories and different manufacturing establishments, and if the Island is kept under Uncle Sam's protection for a few years, I venture to say that it wont be long until those natural advantages are utilized.

Health of the men continues very good. Just at present we are all more or less "knocked out" with our sore arms, but outside of that and a few cases of measles there is but little sickness in the regiment. All of the men we left at home on sick furloughs have been discharged. They would not return them to us here. We were notified yesterday that there would be a number of the regiments of the corps mustered out and corps re-organized. We are not on the list to be mustered out.

ROBT.

Spain's Greatest Need.

Mr. R. P. Oliva, of Barcelona, Spain, spends his winters at Aiken, S. C. Weak nerves had caused severe pains in the back of his head. On using Electric Bitters, America's greatest Blood and Nerve Remedy, all pain soon left him. He says this grand medicine is what his country needs. All America knows that it cures liver and kidney trouble, purifies the blood, tones up the stomach, strengthens the nerves, puts vim, vigor and new life into every muscle, nerve and organ of the body. If weak tired or ailing you need it. Every bottle guaranteed, only 50 cents. Sold by H. A. Stoke, Druggist.

Headache for Forty Years.

For forty years I suffered from sick headache. About a year ago I began using Celery King. The result was gratifying and surprising, my headaches leaving at once. The headaches used to return every seventh day, but thanks to Celery King, I have had but one headache in the last eleven months. I know that what cured me will help others.—Mrs. John D. VanKeuren, Saugerties, N. Y. Celery King for the Nerves, Stomach, Liver and Kidneys is sold in 50c. and 25c. packages by H. Alex. Stoke.

Silk Mill Notes.

Twenty-six looms have already been started in the new section, making the actual weaving machinery in operation 176 looms. The whole force of 200 looms may be running by March 5th or 10th at the latest.

Kalsominers, roof-fitters and steam-fitters are availing themselves of the fine bright days we have had of late to put the finishing touches to the second floor. Probably next week the partition separating the warping department from the wrecked place will be removed and all machinery set up in its original place as of old.

Loom-fixer George Preston was sick on Monday. Twister Dick Flaherty also was sick on the same day, probably from effects of the same cause.

Many young girls of the winding and quilting department had too much sleighing last week. Some of them caught colds and had to be excused from work, thereby losing a certain amount of wages which would have been theirs had they not been sleighing so late at night.

Activity continues to rule at the silk mill and almost every day huge trunks of woven material of every color and every description of weave are shipped to New York and then, after being finished, re-shipped to all the cities of our prosperous Union.

BLACK JOHN, Ex-Loom Fixer.

Look! Look!

Every Saturday we offer special sale prices. You can save money by spending it here. J. C. KING & CO.

Tell your neighbors if they want choice creamery butter to go to Robinson & Mundorf's.

Special Low-Rate Excursions via P. R. R. to Washington.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that on March 1 and 24 it will run special excursions from points on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, Erie to Lock Haven, inclusive, to Washington, for the benefit of all who may wish to visit the National Capitol. Round-trip tickets, good going on all regular trains March 1 or 24, and good returning on any regular train leaving Washington not later than March 11 or April 3, will be sold at greatly reduced rates. Special sleeping cars will be run through on train leaving Erie at 4:30 P. M.

Holders of special excursion tickets to Washington can purchase at the Pennsylvania Railroad Ticket Offices in Washington, excursion tickets to Richmond at rate of \$4.00 and to Old Point Comfort (all rail) at \$6.00; at the offices of the Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Company, (not including meals and staterooms on steamers) to Old Point Comfort or Norfolk, Va., at \$3.50, and to Virginia Beach, Princess Anne Hotel, at \$4.50; Washington to Mt. Vernon and return, via electric railway, 50 cents.

For full information consult small handbills, apply to ticket agents, or address E. S. Harrar, Division Ticket Agent, Williamsport, Pa.

(No. 54)

AN ORDINANCE changing the grade of side or footwalk, twelve feet wide on Main street (south side) from the west side of Fourth street, commencing at an iron peg, to the east side of Pine alley.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the town council of the borough of Reynoldsville, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, that the grade of present side or footwalk, six feet wide, on Main street, as now located (south side), from the west side of Fourth street, commencing at an iron peg, to the east side of Pine alley, be and the same is hereby changed as follows:

Beginning at the west side of Fourth street, at an iron peg, and on the south side of Main street, making the width of the present side or footwalk, twelve feet; thence descending at the rate of eighty-six one-hundredth (86/100) feet per hundred (100) feet for a distance of one hundred (100) feet; thence level for a distance of one hundred and twenty (120) feet; thence ascending at the rate of six one-hundredth (6/100) feet per hundred feet for a distance of seventy (70) feet to the east side of Pine alley, as shown by the accompanying chart or survey.

SEC. 2. That so much of any ordinance as may conflict with or be supplied by the foregoing be, and the same is, hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law in council this 1st day of Feb., A. D. 1899.

S. B. ELLIOTT,
Pres. of Council.

L. J. McENTIRE, Clerk.
Feb. 9th, 1899, the above ordinance examined and approved.

H. Alex. Stoke, Chief Burgess.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by H. Alex. Stoke.

CHARLES STEWART PARNELL

How the Great Irish Leader Came to Enter Politics.

Charles Stewart Parnell was 28 years old before he made his entry into the political arena. How the step was taken is thus described by Mr. R. Barry O'Brien in his biography of the great Irish leader.

"One night during the general election of 1874 Parnell dined with his sister, Mrs. Dickinson, in Dublin. After dinner Captain Dickinson said: 'Well, Charles, why don't you go into parliament? Why don't you stand for your native county?'

"To the surprise of every one at the table, Parnell said quickly: 'I will Whom ought I to see?'

"Oh," said Dickinson, 'we will see about that tomorrow. The great thing is you have decided to stand.'

"I will see about it at once," said Parnell. 'I have made up my mind, and I won't wait Whom ought I to see?'

"I think Gray of The Freeman's Journal," said John, who was also present.

"Very well," said Parnell, rising from the table. 'I shall go to him at once. Do you come with me, John.'

"The two brothers then went away together. It was now 11 o'clock, and they found Gray at The Freeman's office. He was amazed when Parnell entered and said, 'I have come to say, Mr. Gray, that I mean to stand for Wicklow as a Home Ruler.'

It was only the year after that, on the death of John Mitchell, Parnell was returned for Meath. At first it is plain that Parnell had few if any followers. The ability of the representative from Meath was questioned. Butt was then the controlling power. It was only in 1880 that Parnell became the leader.

Bruges.

The chronicles of 1456 speak of 150 vessels in its basins and of German merchants carrying away over 2,000 pieces of cloth to the distant lands of Russia and Poland. It was the exchange of Europe, possessing in the fourteenth century 82 guilds and 150,000 inhabitants, more than three times as many as it now contains. Among its wares we read of leather from Spain, wool from England, silk from Italy and Persia, linen and cloth from Brabant, hemp and flax from Holland, wine from Portugal, Greece and France and hardware from Germany, which included every variety of object in ivory, bone, wood, glass, tin, copper, lead, iron, silver and gold. It had its factories, its carriers, its dyers, and its taxation considerably exceeded that of Ghent. But at the commencement of the fourteenth century its troubles began—troubles from within and from without.

The Seine was rendered useless by the invasion of sand as far as Sluis (Ecluse), treachery, slaughter and political jealousies and rivalries completed the fall, and in 1544 its inhabitants had diminished to 7,696. Then came the religious wars and persecutions from 1567 to 1584, the fanatics and the Gueneux destroying what remained, leaving little for the French revolutionists.—Good Words.

The Swiss Parliament.

Switzerland differs from other countries in many things, and one of the most remarkable is the way in which its parliamentary debates are conducted. A Swiss member of parliament can express himself in French, German or Italian, and the privilege is freely used. When the president of the federal assembly speaks in German, his remarks are translated by a secretary in close proximity to him. All the laws and resolutions, before being voted upon are drawn up in French, German and Italian, and every official report is published in these three languages.—Birmingham Post.

Making It Clear.

Somebody has discovered that a Bermuda onion eaten raw will clear the head. A Bermuda onion eaten raw will do more than that. It will clear an entire room. An active Bermuda onion is a complete clearing house all by itself. Take one Bermuda onion—only one—and let the lips of beauty close upon it, and love will turn to hatred and honey to gall and bitterness.

Clear the head? Why, a Bermuda onion in fairly good health will clear the head of navigation!—Exchange.

The Germans have introduced what amounts to slave labor in their east African colonies. Each native village must furnish a certain number of inhabitants to labor for the imperial government on plantations or elsewhere without pay.

A man who is overshrewd in his business relations is pretty sure to learn in the course of time that the world is shrewd enough to protect itself against him.—Somerville Journal.

A Wonderful Creature.

The polyg is the most remarkable creature on earth. If cut transversely or longitudinally into several parts, each will become a perfect animal. Trembling turned them inside out and they ate and enjoyed themselves as much as ever. He slit two longitudinally, placed the halves together, and united them into two animals. He divided two transversely and created one with two heads. He pushed one down the throat of another, a third down the throat of the second, and thus formed a creature with three heads.

OMAR KHAYYAM.

Deep in the spring their empty pitcher dips, Dips whose of old a thousand sorrows fell. Forget not, while the gurgling water slips, Lightly from earthen throats, the silent well. —Arthur J. Stringer in Bookman.

ISOTHERMS.

Facts About Isothermic Maps That Are Rarely Learned at School.

Here are some definitions of isotherms that appear in American textbooks of geography.

"Those lines which are drawn through places with an equal average of temperature are called isotherms."

"Isotherms are lines connecting places having the same mean temperature for particular periods, as the whole of the year, the winter or summer months, etc.

"If upon a map all places having the same mean temperature are connected by lines, such lines are called isothermal lines or simple isotherms."

These definitions are part of the truth, but not the whole of it. It may not be a great calamity, but the fact is that most boys and girls leave school with a misconception as to what an isotherm is, and they rarely find out in later years.

They all know that two elements, latitude and altitude, are the main factors in determining the mean temperature of a place; that the farther a place is from the equator and the higher it stands above sea level the cooler its climate is. But they do not know that isothermic maps take into account only one of these elements, and that is latitude. They eliminate the influence of altitude. The isotherm passing over the top of Pike's peak does not show the mean temperature at the summit of the mountain, but what the mean temperature would be in that immediate neighborhood if the land, instead of rising high above the sea, stood at the level of Coney Island.

Do you see the reason for this? It may be easily explained. Most of the land does not rise so high above the sea that the temperature is greatly affected by altitude. To the majority of mankind altitude is a far more important climatic element than latitude. Now, the effects on temperature of both latitude and altitude cannot well be shown on one map, and isothermic maps were devised to show the effects of latitude and some other element, such as position near the sea or in the far interior.

An isothermic line, therefore, does not show the actual mean temperature of a place on it unless that place is at sea level. But it is easy to deduce from the isotherm the actual mean temperature of a place, if we know its elevation above the sea. How this is done is very clearly explained by Dr. H. R. Mill, the British geographer, as follows:

"The air grows cooler by 1 degree F. for every 270 feet of elevation above sea level, but isothermic lines show the sea level temperature. In using isothermic maps we must therefore remember that places 600 feet above the sea level have a temperature 2 degrees lower than the isotherms indicate; places 6,000 feet above the sea, 22 degrees lower; those 12,000 feet above the sea, 45 degrees lower, and the mountain slopes 18,000 feet above the sea no less than 66 degrees lower than the sea level temperature shown by the isotherms. This accounts for the fact that none of the important towns in the temperate zones is situated more than 2,000 feet above the sea, while in the tropics they are built at as great elevations as 8,000 or 10,000 feet."

Weather charts are an exception to this rule. They record the actual thermometrical readings at the points of observation.—New York Sun.

He Wasn't a German.

That wary old fellow, Bailie Macduff, was enticed into a friend's house the other night, and his host managed to win 50 shillings from him at "nap." What is more remarkable, when the bailie had parted with his last shilling he rose, full of wrath.

"Won't you stay to supper?" pressed his host. "We have a fine bit of ham waiting."

"No, not I. Due ye think I eat 50 shillings' worth of ham?" —London Answerers.

A Trifling Change.

"I guess I'm willing to go," said the farmer, when they told him his hours would be but few. "It is just a change from havin my nose to the grindstone to havin it to the tombstone." —Indianapolis Journal.

In ancient Egypt when a cat died in a private house the inmates shaved their eyebrows. The killing of a cat, even accidentally, was considered a capital offense.

The psalter of Spain is supposed to have been introduced into that country by the Moors. It is still in common use among the peasants.

Can't Hold America Down.

"Why, sir," said the geologist, "the ground you walk on was once under water."

"Well," replied the friend, who is nothing if not patriotic, "it simply goes to show you can't hold America down." —Washington Star.

A southern man says that the difference between yellow fever and dengue fever is that when one has the former he is afraid he will die and when the latter attacks him he is fearful that he will not.