



Renewing the Lawn.
If you wish to renew the lawn this fall use Kentucky blue grass and white clover, as they seem to stand the dry seasons better than some kinds. If sown in the fall the grass will get a good start and be ready to grow rapidly in spring. Sow in August and September.

To Secure Good Cows.
Good cows can only be secured by keeping the good calves that are from animals which are known to be meritorious, but the farmers who buy their fresh cows and sell their calves when they are but a few days old destroy all opportunities for selection. A good calf, however, is one that is bred for a special purpose, and the farmer, therefore, knows in advance what it should be when matured, and the calf will, if it is from good stock, probably not disappoint him.

No Rule for Feeding.
There is no rule for feeding, as each individual must be considered separately from the others. It is not an uncommon error to suppose that the animals which eat but little are the most profitable. So long as an animal is capable of digesting and assimilating food the greater the amount of food it should consume, and the more profitable the returns, especially with producers, such as cows. The proportion of food required to support an animal and supply waste of tissue is less when a large amount of food is eaten than when a smaller quantity is consumed.

Hardening Off.
"Hardening off" is a term well understood by gardeners, but whether it is properly carried out in practice is another consideration. We see so many plants injured or irretrievably lost by hastily pitching them out of the houses and exposing them at once to the burning sun, that it appears only right to convey a few words of caution to those who adopt this method. It does not pay any one to get his plants burned up or injured, as the appearance of his flower beds or even pot plants thus treated would be very unsatisfactory for a long time afterwards. When the plants are removed from the greenhouse, they require to be gradually exposed to the full influence of the sun. Of course, where there are plenty of cold frames, this can be easily done, but such is not often the case.

Ray and Fertility.
A good way to run down the fertility of a farm is to raise successive crops of hay on the land without any special attention to improve methods of resting to the soil the elements which the hay takes from it. In many parts of the country, where hay was formerly very profitable, it is now a pretty poor sort of farming, simply on account of this robbing of the soil. The hay was raised continuously, and money was made thereby; but gradually the hay crop proved smaller and less profitable, and in time the land was good for nothing else. There are at present many such run-down farms, and the owners will tell you that there is no money in raising hay, nor in any other kind of farming. It is not that the price of hay is not satisfactory, but the land which formerly yielded such good crops falls now to respond.

Cauliflower on Sandy Soil.
The general impression is that cauliflower cannot be successfully grown on sandy soils, and for the best results it should be grown on a heavy loam. Experience has proven to the Long Island growers most conclusively that it is not the character of soil, but its condition, that insures success. The cauliflower, in common with all other plants, does not feed upon soil, but upon the elements of plant growth contained in the soil, and these can be furnished by the light as well as by the heavy soils. Then the question arises can it be grown without the aid of commercial fertilizer? Yes, but I should prefer, under some circumstances, its use. For instance the cauliflower has a decided thirst for salt, an element that can only be furnished by the use of chemicals. On saline coasts the atmosphere will furnish that to a considerable extent, but not sufficient for its needs, which on Long Island is furnished by the salts used in the commercial fertilizers.

Last season was one of vicissitudes with this crop, and showed in a few instances the value of salt. Let me state an instance. One of our best farmers had a field, in which he was growing cauliflower the past year, completely flooded by a remarkably high tide, the first in the history of the farm. When the time for setting the plants came they were set the same as in the other fields, which had been given the same proportion of fertilizer. When the harvest came the flooded field produced some of the heaviest crops ever seen, and it has been stated that the plants were more than \$1000 per acre, while most other fields were all failures.

If I were to grow a cauliflower on sandy soil, I should take a piece of and treat it liberally with well-rotted manure, which should be put the surface and plowed under

about June 1, then harrowed smoothly, and left until about time to set the plants. Then I should cultivate as finely as possible, without disturbing the soil, and at the same time work in 800 pounds common salt to the acre, and look with confidence for a satisfactory crop.—C. L. Allen, in New England Homestead.

Unprofitable Fruit Trees.
In some cases it will be found that old fruit trees, though prolific at present, consist of good salable kinds, and the question is, By what means can such trees be brought into fruitful or profitable condition? A fruit tree of this kind need not necessarily be unprofitable because it is old, though if it is old and has been neglected it must be. We find that many of this class of trees are what they are through neglect. The heads have for years been allowed to become a tangled mass of growth. The head wood has become crowded, so that too many fruits set, and in the end do not come to a salable size, neither do they color up as they should do. In such cases the remedy is simple. The old, dead growth must be cut out thoroughly. The moss covered boughs must be cleaned. All branches that cross and rub against each other must be regulated by removal, and generally the pruning or thinning out process must be carried out in such a way that when finished the heads of the trees will be open and airy, which will insure a free crop of the best fruits.

If any one will look into the matters with which we deal they will find that the majority of the profitless fruit trees we refer to are planted in grass land. The fact is instructive, and it justifies in the most emphatic manner the denunciations that we launched against the system for years. It is utterly impossible to grow the best apples and pears in grass land—there can be no doubt about that. If we pay a visit in the fruiting season to the fruit trees set in grass we shall be struck with the small size of the fruits the trees usually bear. There may be plenty of apples or pears, but there will be few good sized fruits to be seen among them. Tillage is of the utmost importance to fruit trees, but this important operation cannot be carried out when the trees are surrounded with grass. Aeration, so necessary in the production of large sized fruits, becomes impossible, and the fine surface film that is so needful under good culture cannot be produced unless the land is open and uncrowded by grass or any crops growing right up to the stems of the trees.—London Globe.

Americans in Europe.
The Americans are invading Europe this summer in immense numbers. Some of our countrymen are going there for business, and some of them for pleasure. Europe has been acquainted with the latter these many years, and while the innkeepers, shopkeepers, hack-drivers, and other useful citizens of the monarchies, empires and republics of the Old World were always glad to see us, it cannot be said that they respected us. They were amiable, and were paid for their amiability. What they chiefly liked about the Americans was his easy good-nature in the presence of a large bill. An American would pay a charge that would have landed the innkeeper in jail if it had been presented to the chamberlain of a king. Perhaps this relation between the foreigner and the American will remain. There is a cafe in Paris which charges an American \$9 for a \$2 dinner, for which a Frenchman is charged five francs. It will be difficult for this restaurant keeper to break such an agreeable habit. Most Americans are rich, and those who are care little for the small items of a bill of fare. Americans who are poor, and who know the language, are not liked so much in Paris as the rich Americans, because they decline to pay more for a dinner or a drive than is charged for the same essentials of life to a Russian prince or a branchissime.—Harper's Weekly.

The Old-Fashioned Boy.
At a little dinner of a few old-timers the other night one of the speakers said:
"What has become of the old-fashioned boy? The one who looked like his father when his father carried the sort of pomposity which was like the divinity that hedged a king in its time when kingship was in its break o' day. The boy who wore a hat which threatened to come down over his ears. The boy whose trousers were made over from his father's by his mother, or aunt, or grandmother. The boy whose hair had a cowlick in it, before, and was sheared off the same length behind. The boy who walked with both hands in the pockets of his trousers and who ex-perted between his teeth when his teeth were clamped together. The boy who never wore knickerbockers or a round-about coat. The boy whose gymnastics of his tongue. The boy who believed his father was the greatest man in the world, and that he could have been president if he had wanted to be. The boy who was his mother's man when the man was away from home."—New York Sun.

She Learned Quickly.
Bridget was just over, and didn't understand the uses of the call bell, so her mistress explained that she was to come to her when she rang it. The next day mildly missed her bell. She called Bridget to inquire about it, and Bridget replied:
"Sure, mum, I have it, and when I want you I'll ring it."—New York Times.

Money makes the man, but man has to make the money first.

"SHORTY" AND HIS MACHINE.

How a Tall Telegraph Operator's Original Idea Caused a Mixup.

There is a telegraph operator in Kansas City so tall that every one calls him "Shorty." Some time ago he brought a new typewriter, and thereby hangs a tale.
The common everyday machine wasn't quite up-to-date enough for him, so he had one made to order. The keyboard is along different lines from the ordinary machine and even the type has a peculiarity unto itself. He realized that he needed a word-counting attachment, but the counters on the market were ordinary affairs, so he bought a bicycle cyclometer, and for three months has been putting in all of his spare time in an effort to convert it into a word counter.
Another of "Shorty's" up-to-date improvements is a "secret sounder." A "secret sounder" is an instrument which fits over the head and brings close to the ear the delicate instrument used in receiving messages from the wire. There is no sound audible to any one excepting the operator who is wearing the device, hence the name "secret sounder." The sounder is connected by a flexible cord, long enough to allow the operator to have a little freedom. A stranger dropped into the newspaper office where "Shorty" was employed one evening and, seeing the man on the end of a rope, asked why they "didn't take that feller outside if they had to keep him tethered up that way."

"Shorty" was at a newspaper office a few nights ago and had occasion to use his typewriter on a long story. To say that the copy he turned out was artistic would be putting it mildly—it was a work of art. It pleased him so much that after exulting over it for 15 or 20 minutes and showing it to "the gang," he laid it down on the table, took his typewriter in and placed it on the telegraph editor's desk. Then he returned to the telegraph room well satisfied with himself and every one else.

The typewriter took up too much room on the editor's desk, and he finally came out and asked "Shorty" what he should do with it. It was then discovered that he had delivered his machine to the telegraph editor instead of the story.

In the excitement that followed there was a wild mixup of operators, telegraph editors and beer bottles, and the office devil who came in to see what the row was about got so tangled up in the wires of the secret sounder that they both had to be laid up for repairs.—Kansas City Journal.

A Small Watch.

The Dowager Duchess of Sutherland, who is credited with possessing the only crystal watch in existence having transparent works, made for the most part of rock crystal, had the works removed from a miniature watch and placed inside a magnificent diamond having a diameter not exceeding the depth of four lines of ordinary type. Small as this timepiece was, it is surpassed in diminutiveness by what was justly described as the "smallest watch in the world," which was exhibited at the watch exhibition in Berlin recently. Made of fine gold, this microscopic watch had the dimensions of a pea; that is to say, its diameter of 6 1/2 millimeters, which is practically a quarter of an inch, would equal in depth three lines of type; 480 of these watches would weigh about one pound avoirdupois. If there existed any one possessing a heart sufficiently adamant to permit so brutal a weight as avoirdupois to be applied to so delicate a mechanism. Made of gold and valued at \$400, this dainty watch boasts a minute hand as long as an ordinary-sized letter "I" and a half, an hour hand less than an "n" and a half in length, and a second hand one-sixteenth of an inch long that would demand an incursion into the nonpariel font to supply a suitable illustration.—Good Words.

Concrete Street Surfaces.

Canal street, New Orleans, is about 135 feet wide between the sidewalks. On each side of the pavement there is a roadway 37 feet wide, on which is all the traffic. In the centre of the street, there is a section 60 feet wide, which has been known as neutral ground, on which the local street railways have laid their tracks. Recently an effort has been made to improve the condition of the street and after considerable study it was determined to pave this central section with concrete. Accordingly a regular concrete pavement, such as that used in sidewalks was laid down, the bottom of which extends to the bottom of the ties upon which the rails are laid. Instead of being a solid mass, it is laid down in blocks with sand joints. Eight inch sand joints are provided between the paving and the rails to prevent spreading of fractures which may develop after a time. This also permits of the ready repairing of the rails, or renewing of bonding without great expense. The experiment of using a concrete surfaceway in streets will be watched with much interest by municipal engineers.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

A writer in the Engineer points out that coal exposed to the air and weather deteriorates measurably. A slow combustion takes place in the oxidation of the coal by the air, and where the heat is confined it may rise to such a degree as to ignite the coal.

In 1899 the area of reserved government forests in the different British provinces of India aggregated 84,148 square miles, or 54,030,000 acres, more than the total area of England and Ireland together. The state forests of the German Empire only aggregate 16,400 square miles.

A Zurich photographer claims to have perfected an apparatus by which he has taken photographs of small objects at a great distance. Some of his pictures were taken at a distance of 120 miles. The improved art is called telephotography, "photographing at a distance," as telegraphy is "writing at a distance."

The theory upon which the Japanese work to produce their famous artificially dwarfed trees is to limit the root system and to reduce the number of leaves so that practically only sufficient food is assimilated to maintain the plant in health, without there being any surplus to provide material for added growth. This counter-checking of the natural growth ledone so to such a nicety that a tree more than 200 years old may not attain a height of more than two or three feet.

It is pointed out by physicians that transmission of contagious diseases is easily possible through the common toilet pin, and persons who make a practice of putting pins in the mouth are warned of the danger incurred. Pins are used by patients suffering from tuberculosis have been found to bear the germs of the disease. Even pins fresh from paper or box are not safe, as these are often collected from the streets by children and sold to pin manufacturers, this latter practice being specially common in Europe.

Sable Island, off the coast of Nova Scotia, where so many ships have been wrecked, is gradually washing away, and, strange to say, the Canadian Government is doing its best to find a way to save it. It might be thought, at first blush, that its washing away would be the best thing that could happen, but the trouble is that it will wash down just below the surface of the water, and then lie there concealed, an infinitely greater danger to navigation than ever. So an effort is to be made to keep it above water, and this is to be done by planting on it certain trees whose roots have peculiar binding qualities. The roots branch out widely and interlace, clinging to the sand in such a way that it becomes a strong wall. The French Government has used the trees effectively for this purpose, and they have also been used along the sandy banks of the Suez Canal.

Prof. Byron W. King.

book-keeping are taught. King's School of Oratory has gained quite a reputation as a first class school.
The person receiving the third highest number of votes will be given a \$35.00 course in the International Correspondence Schools, of Scranton, Pa. A complete commercial course, stenographic course, book keeping, complete teachers' course, coal mining, mechanical drawing, telegraphy and 60 other courses are taught by this school. The winner of this prize can take up a \$35.00 course or can have the \$35.00 applied as part pay on any course the winner may select.
The person getting the second highest number of votes can have their choice of the scholarship in Kings' School of Oratory or the International Correspondence Schools.
PREMIUM COUPONS—Persons paying their back subscription, or in advance one year or more, will be given a premium coupon which will entitle them to 36 votes for each dollar of subscrip-

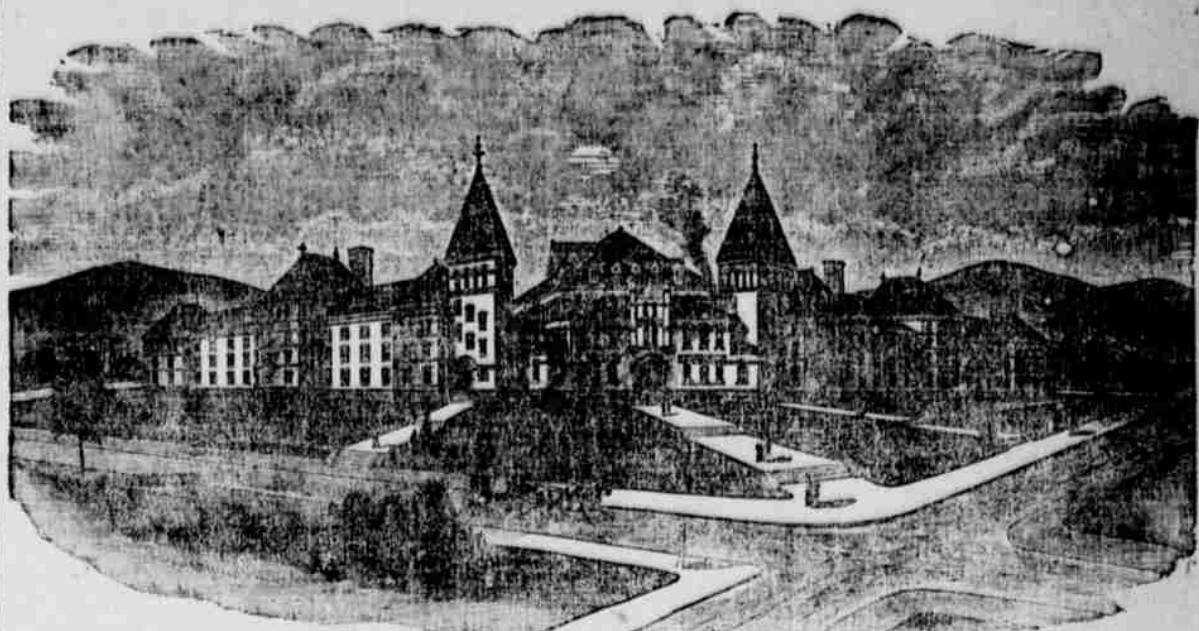
Stretching an Injunction.

"Your Honor," said the lawyer, "my client has reason to believe that the police are about to interfere arbitrarily with his business, and he would like to have an injunction restraining them from looking at him while he is at work or touching the tools of his profession."
"I do not see," said the learned judge, "why we should go so far as to restrain the police from looking at your client."
"He is of a very nervous temperament, your honor, and to be watched while at work seriously disturbs him."
"In that case," the judge admitted, "the demand seems reasonable. What is your client's business?"
"He is a burglar, your honor."

His Money Was Missing.

The Kansas City Journal tells this story: "Frank Anderson was for years a well-known commercial traveler, who made Galena. He was passionately fond of honey, and the proprietor of the hotel at Galena, at which he always stopped, always had some on hand for him. On one trip Anderson took his wife along, and as they approached Galena he mentioned to her that he was getting to a place where they could have some honey. When the pair were sitting at the supper table that night no honey appeared, and Anderson said sharply to the head waiter: 'Where is my honey?' The waiter smiled and said: 'You man the little black-haired one? Oh, she don't work here now.'

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SECOND PRIZE—One term in King's School of Oratory, Pittsburg.
THIRD PRIZE—A \$35 course in the International Correspondence Schools, of Scranton, Pa.

The young lady or gentleman getting the highest number of votes will be given one full year at the Lock Haven State Normal School free, including tuition, light, heat, furnished room and boarding. This is one of the best Normal schools in the State.

The contestant receiving second highest number of votes will be given one term—12 weeks—at King's School of Oratory, Pittsburg, where oratory, elocution, dramatic culture, literature, Shakespeare study, music, drawing, detsarte

tion paid. Any one sending or bringing in a new yearly cash subscriber will be given a coupon equal to 60 votes.

Persons desiring to enter the contest should begin as early as possible. As soon as the names are sent or handed in to THE STAR office they will be published, but the number of votes will not be published until June 19th, when that vote each contestant has at that time will be published opposite name, and from that to close of contest the vote will be published as counted and returned by the judges from week to week.

On Monday of each week (after June 19th) the ballot box will be opened and the coupons counted by judges.

THE STAR.
Scholarship Coupon.
NAME.....
ADDRESS.....

Write in the above lines the name and address of the person for whom you wish to vote and send or take the coupons to the secretary, J. P. Haskins, the music dealer, where they will be placed in the ballot box. Contest closes at 12 M., August 8th, 1901. All business communications and inquiries should be mailed to THE STAR office. Receipts and coupons will be promptly mailed from THE STAR office to patrons.

RULES OF CONTEST.

Contestants must register their names at THE STAR office.
All coupons must be sent to the secretary of the committee, J. P. Haskins.
All money collected for new subscribers or on subscription due must be sent to this office weekly.
Each contestant will be furnished with printed cards certifying that he or she is a contestant.

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HORSE CLIPPING.
Have just received a complete set of machine horse clippers of latest style '98 pattern and am prepared to do clipping in the best possible manner at reasonable rates.
Jackson St. near Fifth, Reynoldsville, Pa.

G. A. McDonald has been appointed receiver for the West Lebanon Coal Company, on petition of Daniel Hanna, president of the company, and George Young, of Cleveland.

Twelve citizens of Rockwood have been prosecuted by Baltimore & Ohio special agents for interfering with officers in the discharge of their duty.

Many cattle are acting queerly at Steubenville since a dog went mad. One farmer has lost a dozen hogs and a half dozen cattle with rabies.
The Mill Creek icehouse plant, at Youngstown, was struck by lightning and totally destroyed. Loss, \$10,000.

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