

JOB WORK

of all kinds promptly done at THE STAR OFFICE.

A SENSE OF HUMOR.

IT IS A POTENT FACTOR IN KEEPING LIFE SWEET TO THE END.

One Need Not Be a Youngster in Mere Years to Have and Enjoy Fun. Age May Be Made as Green, as Jolly and as Gay as Giggling Youth.

"Take your fun while you may; you'll never be young but once," is a popular fallacy. It presupposes two things—the young, because of youth, must have fun and that as soon as it is passed the capacity for enjoying it is over.

Some never grow old, and some are never young. Age lies in the individual and is not a question of dates.

Because a person ceases to be able to giggle at every remark, to bubble over with gleefulness at the slightest provocation, is no criterion that real mirthfulness has fled. The delicate sense of humor that may take the place of this showy buoyancy is far more to be prized.

A sense of humor is a potent factor in keeping life sweet to the end. A green and jolly old age is as jolly as a gay youth.

A sense of humor can be cultivated, and it should be as assiduously as forbearance, kindness or any of the cardinal virtues.

With the slipping away of youth despair asserts itself only when it is thought joy and mirth must flee also.

Are we sure that youth is so positively happy as it is supposed to be? Is there not a restlessness, an uncertainty, in the steps of a young girl that causes anxiety to be mingled with every move? She is full of theories, is imbued with ideals, but how to obtain the desired ends is a mooted question. She can never be as securely happy as is the married woman, or unmarried, who has, as it were, found her feet surely and knows how to get what she wants or, at least, knows what she wants to get. There is a restless looking forward for pleasures each day, an unhappy killing of time before some promised joy arrives in the young that all who have passed it can painfully remember.

Girls are so imbued by the thoughtless, with the idea that all joy ceases with youth, that they have a feeling of commiseration for those who have bid farewell to this ephemeral period. Little do they realize how the study of all life, the enlarged power to feel, to see, to hear, to live, to enjoy, is the priceless gift of every added year.

There is something pitiful in watching the nervous grasp at joy in youth. We see constantly young girls literally afraid to loosen their hold on one day or one pleasure to fulfill an act of simple duty.

There is a not unfamiliar story of a young girl in a ballroom who was stopped as she walked about the floor on the arm of one of her partners by an old family friend, who inquired, with interest, for her mother.

"My dear, I'm glad I saw you," he repeated. "How's your mother?"

No reply. She only clinging to the arm in which she leaned and was hastening by when the old gentleman, seeing her fear lest her escort should slip away, laid his hand on the young man's coat collar.

"My dear, I'll hold him," he cried, twinkling his eye wickedly. "How's your mother?"

He was not a very nice old gentleman, perhaps, but that he got a full share of fun out of life none could doubt, and the attitude of the young girl, holding fast to her prize lest he should escape, is exactly the attitude of youth that looks to the early days for all its share of joy.

I was in a group of young unmarried women, some nearing thirty, others who had just overstepped this critical date. They were expressing in graphic language their sensitiveness about their age.

I have taken some pains to hunt up statistics about the attractions and accomplishments of women who were past this age which I commend to their perusal. In the first place novelists are taking women between thirty and forty for their heroines. It is the woman who dares to have thoughts and has cultivated herself to the point of expressing them who commands friends and lovers who are worth while.

Helen of Troy was over forty when she perpetrated the most famous elopement on record, and as the siege of Troy lasted twenty years she could not have been very juvenile when the ill fortune of Paris restored her to her husband, who, it is said, received her with love and gratitude.

Cleopatra was past thirty when Antony fell under her spell, and her fascinations for him had not lessened when she died ten years later.

Pericles wedded Aspasia at the age of thirty-six, and she wielded undisputed influence over men for thirty years afterward.

Iviva was thirty-three when she won the love of Augustus, over whom she maintained her ascendancy to the last.

Louis XIV. wedded Mme. Maintenon when she was forty-three years of age. Ninon, a celebrated beauty and wit of her day in France, captivated the love of the Abbe de Berias at the age of seventy-three.

Anna of Austria was thirty-eight when Buckingham and Richelieu were her devoted and jealous admirers.

There are women ready to die of senile debility at forty and women who first begin to taste the full perfection of womanhood's development at that age.

It may be noted in passing that old age must be full of mortification if the ghosts of wickedly spent time haunt the mind.—Susan W. Ball in Terre Haute Gazette.

HINDOO SUPERSTITIONS.

Sneezing is a Bad Omen and Keeps Men From Business.

A resident of Dharmapur, writing on the subject of Hindoo superstitions, says that a married woman, a dancing girl, a mirror and an ass—the most neglected of the Indian domestic animals—are also among the first objects of good omen which a Hindoo should meet as soon as he wakes from his sleep. A Hindoo does not stir out of his house on any errand, not only during the Rakshakam—an hour and a half a day—but also some time before it. Some do not do any work during Tulakalam as well—another one hour and a half a day. The correspondent does not mention that in more advanced countries some people make Rakshakam and Tulakalam last a great deal longer. Besides these there are Natchathrams (stars), of which there are twenty-six, each of which occurs every day. A particular Natchathram on a particular day is either good or bad. At times an orthodox Hindoo will not have a "good" day even in a fortnight. Even sneezing is inauspicious. Instances are not rare in which men are prevented from attending their office by sham sneezing. The sneezing of a male and a female crew together means the approaching death of the observer. His fate may be averted by writing a letter to some of his relatives at a distance saying that he is dead. The appearance of a rat snake at the right hand side of a journey is considered most lucky. A Hindoo will never feed a guest for the first time on Sundays, Tuesdays or Thursdays—these days are supposed to bring enmity between the host and the guest. A Hindoo doctor will never administer medicines to his patient, even if he is very dangerously ill, for the first time on any day other than Sunday or Thursday. It is also laid down that a Hindoo should never sleep with his head toward the south—the direction in which Yama, the god of death, is supposed to live. East and west are always preferred.—Madras Mail.

In most cases an elephant driver, or mahout, is required for each elephant, but human labor is so cheap as not to be a factor in the expense. The elephant furnishes the labor which is paid for, and the driver is looked upon as a necessary, though not altogether desirable, concomitant, as the native helper is not so much to be relied upon as his big charge. Optimum and the strong brews of native roots work on human frailty, but the elephant has no desire for these. In many big lumbering operations the elephants are seemingly "told" what they are to do in the morning, and in some degree left to carry on the work during the day according to their own devices. Very remarkable are the stories told of their sagacity. One of these stories, vouched for as true, concerns lumbering, and tells of an elephant that was about to pick up a log just as the great gong which signaled the close of the day's work was sounded. To the surprise of the mahout, the log, only a little larger than others which had been carried, proved too heavy for the elephant to lift from the ground. Another elephant was requisitioned, but the two together failed to make any headway with the heavy timber, and the attempt was given up. In the morning the first elephant went immediately to the timber, lifted it with apparent ease, and carried it to the required resting place.—Forestry and Irrigation.

FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

Most kinds of fruit trees thrive best in rolling lands.

If mildew appear on the rosebushes, dust with sulphur.

The garden must be mellow, rich and kept clean. This is the inside secret of successful gardening.

An application of hard wood ashes will supply the soil with the potash so necessary in growing small fruits.

One meal is an excellent garden fertilizer, but it does not give immediate results unless dissolved with acid.

The longer an orchard is kept in cultivation and a crop taken off the greater becomes the necessity of liberal manuring.

The greater portion of the roots of the grapevine grows near the surface. For this reason the cultivation should be shallow.

In the garden especially one of the drawbacks to the germination of seeds is that they are often covered with too much earth when planted. Usually the smaller the seed the less covering is required.

A Self Denying Offering.

Some young girls were giving a vaudeville performance for a local charity. A young man who thought himself facetious tossed upon the stage after one of the "turns" a bouquet whose chief ingredient was a head of cabbage.

The girl who received this offering of appreciation read the card that accompanied it, and advanced to the footlights.

"It gives me great pleasure," she said, "to know that Mr. Edward Morgan has enjoyed my performance. I hoped that the audience might like it, but I never expected for a moment that Mr. Morgan would so far lose his head as to throw it upon the stage!"—New York Tribune.

A Henpecked Astrologer.

Lilly, the astrologer and alchemist, could not see for himself sufficiently far into that future which he professed to be able to scan so clearly for others to guard him against making a fool of himself by marrying. He caught a vixen, "of the temper of Mars," to use his own words, and the fact that she brought him £500 as dowry did not count for much in the way of compensation seeing that "she and her relations cost him £1,000."

The Grandeur of Him!

An impecunious dressed gentleman the other day, when walking along Piccadilly, felt a movement in his pocket, and clapping his hand thereto seized the wrist of the thief. He drew forth the erring member, and looking at it with supreme disgust, he released it, saying with a grudge of disgust, "For heaven's sake, my good man, go and wash your hands before you put them in a gentleman's pocket again!"—London Tatler.

The Pain of Silence.

"We women," she was saying again, "suffer in silence,"

"I can readily believe that you do suffer in silence," the man replied, "You take so much pleasure in talk."

A Nice Distinction.

"If you were a woman," said the bachelor girl, who was entertaining a caller, "I'd show you my new frock, but as you are a man I'll show the slippers that go with it."

ELEPHANTS IN BURMA.

The Great Beasts Sometimes Work Without Immediate Oversight.

In Burma the animal generally used in lumbering operations is the elephant. While "my lord the elephant" solves in a unique way the transportation problem—always a vexatious one in lumbering operations—he does more than that. The stolid and slow moving ox can haul a load from one place to another, but the load has to be made ready for him in the first place, and after it has arrived at its destination it has to be unloaded. The elephant takes care of all these operations. Not only he is a draft animal, but in some instances, at a word from his driver, he picks up a timber, carries it to the designated point, and then not only deposits it where it belongs, but does so with precision and comparative ease, accomplishing a result almost impossible by hand labor, and with less expenditure of time than would be required by a steam crane.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Of Winslow Township School District for Fiscal Year Ending June 1, 1903.

O. H. BROADHEAD, Treasurer Winslow Township School District.

DR.	CR.
June 28—Two C. K.'s.....	\$ 20 28
Sept. 27—Cash.....	14 00
Sept. 27—State.....	4,750 84
Sept. 27—From Strouse.....	3,000 00
Nov. 28—From Strouse.....	915 00
Dec. 8—From Co. Treas.....	137 20
Jan. 31—From Strouse.....	949 50
Feb. 28—From Co. Treas.....	488 00
March 28—.....	1,000 00
June 2—.....	2,945 00
Teachers' wages.....	\$9,711 75
Coal and fuel.....	323 97
Purchasing of land.....	75 00
Miscellaneous expenses.....	1,208 83
Building Expenses.....	3,950 08
Reynoldsville in West.....	157 50
Books and supplies.....	912 41
Treasurer's per cent.....	305 83
Amount paid auditors.....	6 00
Balance due Treasurer.....	\$15,651 25
	\$15,651 25

AMOS STROUSE, Collector of School Tax.

DR.	CR.
Balance form last year.....	\$ 1,558 99
School duplicate.....	5,011 65
Building duplicate.....	2,381 73
Per cent added after January 1st, 1903.....	52 25
Paid O. H. Broadhead, treasurer—six orders, total.....	8,461 76
Col. 75% on \$4,864.50, collected before Sept. 1, 1902.....	340 51
Col. 85% on \$2,554.25, collected before Jan. 1st, 1903.....	127 71
Col. 85% on \$1,945.00, collected after Jan. 1, 1903.....	52 35
Returned to Commissioner.....	31 25
Exonerations.....	494 00
Bal. in Collector's hands.....	\$10,304 62
	\$9,509 49
	795 13

Audited the 1st day of June, 1903.

J. B. SYKES, W. T. GATHERS, LEVI SCHUCKERS, Auditors.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Of the School District of West Reynolds for the Fiscal Year Ending June 1, 1903.

G. W. DEMPSEY, Collector School Tax.

DR.	CR.
To balance 1900 & 1901 taxes.....	\$ 109 55
To am't exonerations collect.....	1 18
To am't overpaid Treas.....	16 30
	\$ 127 03
By am't exonerations.....	3 24
By am't Treasurer's receipts.....	123 88
	\$ 127 12

P. J. WARD, Collector School Tax.

DR.	CR.
To am't duplicate.....	\$ 531 51
To am't 5% added on \$43 74.....	7 19
	\$ 540 70
By am't exonerations.....	51 16
5% col. 5% on \$284.01.....	14 52
5% col. 5% on \$28.55.....	6 93
Treasurer's receipts.....	465 68
	\$ 540 70

SCHOOL BUILDING TAX.

DR.	CR.
To am't duplicate.....	\$ 74 68
5% added on \$20.27.....	1 01
	\$ 75 69
By am't exonerations.....	5 75
5% col. 5% on \$49.66.....	2 43
5% col. 5% on \$18.41.....	97 50
Treasurer's receipts.....	57 29
	\$ 66 44
Balance due school district.....	9 25

Whole number of schools..... 5

Number of teachers employed..... 5

Number of pupils enrolled..... 128

Average attendance..... 111

Am't taxes levied for school purposes..... \$1,462 66

Total school tax levied..... \$1,575 14

TREAS. ACCOUNT—MONEY RECEIVED.

Amount from state appropriation.....	\$ 822 64
balance from last year.....	35 69
fees of Col. and Treasurer.....	1,797 71
all other sources.....	7 57
Total money received.....	\$2,663 61

TREAS. ACCOUNT—MONEY PAID OUT.

Repairing, etc.....	\$ 36 54
Teachers' wages.....	1,500 00
Am't paid teachers for attending Ins.....	46 25
school text books.....	73 56
supplies.....	21 30
fuel and contingencies.....	30 14
salary of secretary.....	25 00
fees of Col. and Treasurer.....	75 50
all other expenses.....	94 51
Total money paid out.....	\$2,121 68
Cash on hand.....	541 84

Am't cash on hand..... \$ 541 84

Am't due from Col. Ward..... 9 25

Window township..... 7 50

County Treasurer..... 7 70

Total..... \$ 566 28

Audited June 1, 1903 and found correct.

O. H. JOHNSON, Auditors. E. L. JOHNSON.

After It.

A.—Let me see! Somewhere I read of a book entitled "A Young Girl's Heart." Do you know anything of it?

B.—Yes; it came out just after "A Young Man's Purse."

The Fool's Way. The Barber—The fools are not all dead yet.

The Broker—No, but there are a lot who dye every day, aren't there?—Yonkers Statesman.

Quite a Difference. "What is the difference between a gown and a crenation?" "I can't give you the exact figures, but it's a small fortune."—Chicago Post.

A Novice. Photographer—Did you ever sit for a photograph before? Little Girl—No, sir. I've always

WANTED—FAITHFUL PERSON TO TRAVEL for well-established house in a few counties calling on retail merchants and agents. Local territory. Salary \$1024 a year and expenses, payable \$10 a week in cash and expense account. Position permanent. Business successful and pushing. Standard House, 334 Dearborn St., Chicago.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE. Letters testamentary upon the estate of Mrs. Anna Burtop, late of Washington township, Jefferson county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to R. F. Morrison and Geo. Burtop, of Allegheny Mills, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment to the administrators, and those having claims against the same, will present them, properly authenticated, for payment. R. F. MORRISON, Adm'r. GEO. BURTOP, Adm'r. Allegheny Mills, Pa., May 15, 1903.

J. H. HUGHES, UNDERTAKING AND EMBALMING. A full line of supplies constantly on hand. Picture framing a specialty. Office and work room in rear of Mrs. Morrison's Business store. Residence near Grant and 5th sts.

GERMANIA SAVINGS BANK

Write for literature explaining how easy it is. Assets Over \$7,300,000.00. WOOD AND DIAMOND STS. PITTSBURG, PA.

CARPETS

Body Brussels, Tapestries, Velvets, Ingrains, Axminster, Granite, Room Sized Rugs and Art Squares. Dandy Patterns. Good Goods.

Furniture, Kitchen Utensils, Bedding, Gas Ranges, Go-Carts, Iron Beds, Lamps, Cradles. Anything Needed to Furnish a House.

C. R. HALL

OFF. P. O. REYNOLDSVILLE, PA.

Big Bargains

At Kaufman's!

To close out our stock of Trimmed Hats and Millinery Goods, to quit that line of business, we will sell ladies' trimmed hats and trimmings at

50 per cent less than cost

We have some rare bargains in Ladies' Suits which we are selling at

25 per cent less than cost

We are selling at cost the biggest line of Ladies' Shoes and Oxfords ever brought to Reynoldsville.

Kaufman's Bargain Store

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

BUFFALO & ALLEGHENY VALLEY DIVISION.

Low Grade Division.

In Effect May 24, 1903. (Eastern Standard Time.)

STATIONS.	No. 106	No. 107	No. 108	No. 109
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