Train 901 (Sunday) leaves Pittsburg 9.0. a. m Red Bank 11.10 Brookyille-12.41, Reynoldsville

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STATIONS.	Nº 108 A. M.	No 106 A. M.	No 102 A. M.	No. 114 P. M.	No. 110
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Train 92 (Sunday) leaves Dullois 4.10 p. m. Falls Creek 4.17, Reynoldsviile 4.30, Brockville 5.00, Red Bank 6.30, Putsburg 9.30 p. m. Trains marked * run dully; § dully, except Sunday; † flag station, where signals must be shown.

Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division In effect May 25th, 1903. Trains leave Driftwood as follows:

EASTWARD

9:04 a m-Truin 12, weekdays, for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazieton, Pottsville, Scranton, Harrisburg, and the Internediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6:25 p.m., New York, 9:30 p.m.; Hallimare, 6:00 p.m.; Washington, 7:15 p.m. Pullman Parlor carfrom Williamsport to Philadelphia and passenger coaches from King to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore and Washington.

and Williamsport to Baltimore and Washington.

1:30 p. m.—Train 8, daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7:22 p. m., New York 10:23 p. m., Baltimore 7:20 p. m., Washington 8:35 p. m. Vestibuted parlor cars nand passenger coaches, Buffaio to Philadel-Liphia and Washington.

4:90 p. m.—Train 6, daily, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4:25 a. m.; Washington 3:30 a. m.; Baltimore 2:20 a. m.; Washington 3:30 a. M. Pullman Sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York, Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7:30 a. M.

sleeper andisturbed until 7:30 A. M.

11:05 p.m.—Train 4, daily for Sunbury "Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 7:22 A. M.; New York, 9:33 A. M. on weeksdays and 10:38 A. M. on Sunday; Baitimore, 7:15 A. M.; Washington, 8:30 A. M. Pullman sleepers from Eric, and Williamsport to Washington, Passenger conches from Eric to Philadelphia, and Williamsport to Baitimore.

12:27 p.m.—Train 14, daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations are

burg and principal intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7:22 a.m., New York 9:33 a.m., Weekdays, (0.53 a.m., Sunday) Rallimore 7:15 a.m., Washington, 8:33 a.m. Vestibuled buffet sleeping cars and passenger coaches, Buffalo to Philadelphia and Washington.

WESTWARD

m .- Train 7, daily for Buffalo via Emporium.
4:38 a. m.—Train 9, daily for Erie, Ridg-way, and week days for DuBois, Clermont and principal intermediate stations. 9:50 a.m.—Train 3, daily for Eric and inter-

mediate points. B:45 p. m.—Train 15, daily for Buffalo via 5:50p. m.-Train 61, weekdays for Kane and

-	JOHSONBURG RAILROAD.							
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BARS TO MATRIMONY

FEAR KEEPS MANY MEN FROM THE BLISS OF WEDDED LIFE.

Some Instances of a Lack of Suffelent Pluck to Take the Pateful Trip to the Altar-Various Reasons That All Spell "Afraid."

"There is a great deal of speculation," said a well known lawyer, "as to why men are so reluctant to marry, but one reason never seems to occur to the speculators, and that is that many of them are afraid to. No, I am not joking. It is a sober and well considered statement of fact, for which I can adduce as many proofs as you want, that many men would almost as soon think of patting a fierce bull on the head or facing the midnight burglar as taking a trip to the altar.

"I remember as a boy an amusing specimen of this kind of man in Iowa. He was a farmer and was as notorious for his amorous entanglements as for his ingenuity in getting out of them when marriage began to loom near. It was said he had been engaged a dozen times, and though he left all his finneces in the lurch be never found any difficulty in getting a successor. One day my father, who was his law-yer, asked him: 'Why don't you get married, John? It isn't for want of opportunities, you know, and it's quite time you thought of settling down.'

" 'Well, sir,' John answered, 'it's this way: You see, I like coorting well enough, but I can nivver summon up pluck to go any further. To tell you the truth, I'm afeard of getting tied for life to one of 'em.'

"If you have heard many breach of promise suits you will have observed that this wholesome dread of matrimony is the cause of a good proportion of them, though all the defendants have not the courage to say so,

"One client of mine had allowed matters to proceed right to the eve of the wedding day, when he disappeared mysteriously and was not discovered for some months. The young lady promptly sued him for damages for breach, and at the hearing the reason for his conduct came out. He admitted that he was fend of the girl, but sundry exhibitions of her temper and jealousy which he had witnessed had so scared him that he simply hadn't the courage to marry her. marry her right enough,' he said, 'but when it came to the point my courage failed me, and I thought it safer to bolt.

"In another case in which a widow sued a widower for playing her false the defendant put in a singular plea. It seems that the widow's family strongly objected to the match, and as passive opposition was useless to prevent it one of the sons, a stalwart young fellow, called on the middle aged wooer and told him that if he persisted in his suit he (the son) would give him such a thrashing as would effectually cure him of any further sentiment. 'So what could I do? the defendant pathetichlly asked.

"The more one sees behind the scenes the more one realizes that there is often a great deal to be said for the man who loves and runs away. One of my clients a few years ago found himself in an awkward quandary. He had engaged himself to three girls at different times and, having canceled his engagements with two, was on the eve of marrying No. 3. No sooner was his intention known than the two jilted ladies threatened him with legal proceedings if he persisted in his proposed marriage, and

similar fate if he didn't. "Here was a dilemma, for whatever he did would end unpleasantly. However, like a prudent man, he decided to run the smaller risk. He pacified his two former fiancees by canceling his engagement and prepared to face the

music of the third lady. "The mother-in-law is often a fatal disturber of love's young dream. One breach of promise defendant declared that he would willingly have married the plaintiff only he couldn't stand her mother at any price, and the prospect of having his married happiness disturbed by her interference so scared him that he decided it was more prudent to break off the engagement, while another frail lover actually stated in court that he was afraid to marry the plaintiff lest she should 'grow up like her mother,' whose 'tongue and tem-per' had shown him some of the less desirable possibilities of married life.

"One man whom I defended last year seems to have had a constitutional dread of matrimony. He had been engaged to the plaintiff no less than nine years. Four times the wedding day had been fixed, and as many times it was adjourned by his wish.. Finally he cried off altogether, and in court he declared that, although he loved the girl, he felt he could never screw up the courage to marry her. When he was asked the reason for his diffidence he said that he had seen so much of the unhappy side of married life and the difference between wooing and wedding that he didn't feel equal to

running the risk. "These are but a few from scores of similar cases which have come within my own knowledge. One man feared to face matrimony on account of his fiancee's extravagance, another quaintly confessed a horror of his wife's cooking and domestic gifts generally, a third defendant was afraid to wed cause a distant relative of his ladylove had died in an asylum, and so on But, whatever the cause, you may take my word for it that the men who are downright afraid to take wives are le-gion."—Chicago Tribune.

ORIENTAL LANTERNS.

They Are Made and Uses to

Which They Are Put. The lantern of the east is as old as civilization. Its primary object is to protect the flame from sudden drafts. Beyond this is the concentration of light for the convenience of a reader and, last and least, the regard for beau-The oldest form is a perforated cylinder or rectangular box. Of this type there are numberless varieties old and new. The ancient ones which have been preserved are of Iron, copper and brass, nearly all simple in construction and finish, but a few richly decorated. Occasionally one runs across lanterns made of silver or ivory. These come from palaces or temples and in most instances are richly carved. Not infrequently the perforations are fitted with pieces of colored glass, rock erystal, amethyst and garnet.

In China and Japan the traveler's or street lantern is a feature. This is a sphere or ellipsoid ranging from six inches to two and even three feet in diameter, made of eiled paper, cloth or In Cathay this lantern is used to silk. show the rank of its owner by the coloring or inscriptions on its exterior. The humble citizen uses a small affair in white or red, the official of low rank a sphere a foot in diameter hanging in front of his sedan chair, while the high mandarin employs a huge lantern, resplendent with his titles in colors, earried by an ablebodied cooly who walks a yard in advance.

It is in house lanterns that the greatest variety is found. Of these the general type is a four, five, six, seven, eight or ten sided box, whose length is usually twice its width. Each side is a pane of glass, plain, ground, frosted or decorated. From the angles hang pendants of many sorts. The framework is usually of teak, but ebony, rosewood, mahegany and other woods are employed. Often the sides of the lanterns are alternately wood and glass, the latter being covered with ground designs and the former richly carved in relief or inset with Ivory, mother-of-pearl or silver.

Upon the pendants the artificers put their hardest work. Some are made of colored beads, strung and massed with fantastic shapes and knots. Others are strings of little bells, which ring with every passing breeze. Lines of glittering tinted glass balls betray the origin of a favorite mode of decorating Christmas trees. Quaint objects in gaudy enamel or colored porcelain, connected by threads, chains or wires, constitute a fourth and very pleasing Floral festoons made of artificial flowers are popular, especially with the fair sex.—New York Post.

ANCIENT CITIES.

Jerusalem in the days of Solomon probably did not contain 20,000 people. Constantinople at the time of its greatest splendor as capital of the eastern empire had a population of about

Babylon, whose name has come to be synonymous with dense population, never had over 1,200,000 inhabitants in its palmiest days, so the archæologists declare.

Athens, when she led the Greek states in repelling the invasion of Xerxes, had only 30,000 inhabitants, but Herodotus speaks of this number as if it was something to boast of.

Rome, the mistress of the world, the great city to which all roads led, "Rome the Eternal," did not exceed 2,000,000 in population. Gibbon, indeed, believes that it had only 1,200,000, and in this estimate be and Milman agree.

A Unique Command.

At Boulogne, during a royal reception, a number of English ladies in their anxiety to see everything pressed with such force against the soldiers who were keeping the line that the latter were forced to give way and generally were—to use the expression of policemen—"hindered in the execution of their duty." 'The officer in command, observing the state of affairs, called out:

"One roll of the drum-if they don't

stand back kiss them all." After the first sound of the drum

the ladies took to flight. "If they hal been French," said a Parisian journal, "they would have remained to a woman."—Hiustrated

Policeman's Caution Wasted.

Just now the companions of a recent recruit to the police force are poking fun at him because of a remark he made a few nights ago when he found it necessary to arrest a very old offender. Arrived at the police station, he ushered the culprit in with the injunction to "mind the steps,"

"G'lang with you!" said the prisoner scornfully. "I knowed these steps afore you was born!"-New York Press.

Harmony Was In Danger. "I have here," began the chairman of the political caucus, "some charges

against this organization which"-His voice was overwhelmed by the rumble of rising indignation. When the noise subsided he continued:

"which I will refer to the treasurer. They're for hall rent and light." And harmony continued to reign,-Baltimore American.

His Mark In the World. "I reckon Josh 'll make his mark in the world one of these days," said the

fond mother. "Mebbe he will," answered Farmer Corntossel, "but I can't belp wishin' I could git him to take hold of a boe an' put a few dints into it by way of prac-

He is richest who is content with the east, for content is the wealth of na-

THE FISHER MARTEN.

Concelled, Cunning and Intelligent and Without Fear.

The fisher marten deserves to be much better known than he generally is, if only on account of his own good opinion of himself, his wonderful cunning and shrewd intelligence. One of the largest and bandsomest

of the martens, he has also agility, strength and endurance for any two of his kind put together. Mensuring about three feet in length, with a slim, vigorous body, the fisher will travel enormous distances in a single night, bounding lightly up into the air, with his nose turned up in order to catch every whiff of scent, outwitting other animals and the eleverest trappers and making himself at home wherever be happens to find himself.

He generally chooses as his hunting grounds the thickly covered hills and ridges where the hemlock and spruce grow in abundance, but he is as much at home on the tree tops as on the ground and can sleep as soundly in a low bollow of a tree as on a branch of a fir tree, where he will lie stretched out in the sunshine like any old cat. As for fear, he does not know what

He will not only face but actually kill a Canadian porcupine and does not even appear to mind the quills which penetrate his body. He is not particularly fond of meeting an old bear with cubs, but is generally clever enough to steal her cubs while she goes off on some little expedition of her own, while instances have been related of the fishers in the Rocky mountains even killing young grizzlies

As for man, he appears to laugh at him and his designs for trapping wild animals. He will pull a marten trap open and take out the balt, whether alive or dead; he will tear a pine marten or mink to pieces in no time and carry it off or drag the trap over some rough projection in order to spring it and make off more often than not without having received as much as a serateh.

But perhaps his cleverest trick, when he finds a trapper is following his trail, is to get behind the trapper and follow his, so that while the unconscious trapper is walking after the fisher the fisher is keeping completely out of danger by following the trap-Many a useless mile has the trapper walked in this manner, and many good balts has be lost by the very same shrewd, cunning animal be is trying to trace and catch.-Collier's

A Lucky Game of Chess. story is told of the Moorish prince Abul Helex, who was thrown into prison for sedition by his brother Mohammed, king of Granada. There be remained for several years until the king, fearing he might escape, placed himself at the head of a fresh revolt and seized the crown, ordering one of his pashus to see to his linmediate execution. Abul Hejex was playing at chess when the pasha came and bade him prepare for death. The prince asked for two hours' respite, which was refused. After earnest entreaty he obtained permission to finish his game. He was in no hurry about the moves, we are told, and well for him he was not, for before an hour had clapsed a messenger brought the news that Mohammed had been struck dead by apoplexy, and Abul was forthwith proclaimed king of Granada. It was indeed a small favor for the pasha to grant, but it altered the whole current of the king's career.

Work and Leisure Should Be Mated. Work is good. No one seriously doubts this truth. Adam may have doubted it when he first took spade in hand and Eve when she scoured ber first pots and kettles, but in the course of a few thousand years we have learned to know and value this honest, troublesome, faithful and extremely exacting friend. But work is not the only good thing in the world. It is not a fetich to be adorned, neither is it to be judged, like a sum in addition, by its outward and immediate results. The god of labor does not abide exclusively in the rolling mill, the law courts or the cornfield. He has a twin sister whose name is leisure, and in her society he lingers now and then to the lasting gain of both .- Scribner's.

The Bishop and the Widow. According to a contemporary, a bishop who is widely known for his sympathetic and kindly nature having occasion recently to call upon a widow on some church matter, and finding ber deeply distressed at her loneliness, ventured, as he was quite entitled to do, to offer a few words of fatherly consola tion. "You must not," he said, "be cast down by your sorrow and lonely position. Remember the maxim, 'Man proposes, but"- "Ab, my lord," inter rupted the lady, "if man only would." It is not mentioned whether the bishop was a bachelor of not.-London Stand-

Etymological.

"Well, there's one consolation," ob-served Mr. Suburbs philosophically, as he shooed his neighbor's hens over the fence for the some hundredth time. "At last I have discovered why chickens have crops in their anatomy."

"Why?" asked his wife curiously. "Why not, with all the seeds they plant in themselves?" queried Mr. Suburbs.-New York Times.

Precisely That. Braggsby-I tell you I'm overworking. I am turning out an awful lot of

work just now. Nocker-That's just exactly the word your employer used in describing your present work.—Baltimore American.

People seldom improve when they have no other model but themselves to pattern after.-Goldsmith.

OUR INSTINCT TO CHEW.

It Manifests Itself in Numerous and Curious Ways.

Seeing that the maxillary apparatus of man has for long ages past been put to vigorous use, it is not surprising that the need to exercise it should express fiself as a powerful instinct. This in stinct manifests itself in many and curious ways. During the early months of life the natural function of feeding at the breast provides the infant's jaws, tongue and lips with all the needful exercise. This bottle feeding falls to do, and we frequently find bottle fed children seeking to satisfy the natural instinct by sucking their thumbs, fingers or any convenient object at hand. The teeth are a provision for biting

hard foods, but even before they actu ally appear we find the child seeking to exercise his toothless gums on any hard substance he can lay hold of, and there can be no doubt that exercise of this kind tends to facilitate the eruption of the teeth, a truth indeed recognized universally, whether by the prim tive mother who strings the tooth of some wild animal round the neck of her infant or the up to date parent who provides her child with a bejeweled ivory or coral bauble.

When the teeth have erupted, the masticatory instinct finds among primitive peoples abundant satisfaction in the chewing of the coarse, hard foods which constitute their dietary; but among us moderns, subsisting, as we do, mainly on soft foods, affording but little exercise for the masticatory apparatus, it does not find its proper expression, and thus tends to die out. Nevertheless it dies a hard death and long continues to assert itself. Witness the tendency of children to bite their pencils and penholders. I have known a child to gnaw through a bone penholder much in the same way as a carnivorous animal gnaws at a bone.

This instinct to chew for chewing's sake manifests itself all over the world. In our own country not only do children bite pencils and penholders, but they will chew small pieces of india rubber for hours together. The practice of gum chewing, so common among our American cousins, evidently comes down from faroff times, for the primitive Australians chew several kinds of gum, attributing to them nutrient qualities, and the Patagonians are said to keep their teeth white and clean by chewing matri, a gum which exude from the incense bush.-Lancet.

CHINESE PROVERBS.

If the roots be left, the grass will grow again. One lash to a good horse; one word

to a wise man. The gods cannot help a man who loses opportunities.

Riches come better after poverty than poverty after riches. Dig a well before you are thirty. Be

prepared for contingencies. The error of one moment becomes the sorrow of a whole lifetime. Borrowed money makes time short;

working for others makes it long. The gem cannot be polished without friction por the man perfected without trials.

Large fowls will not eat small grain. Great mandarins are not content with little bribes

A wise man adapts himself to circumstances as water shapes itself to the vessel that contains it.

The best thing is to be respected and the next is to be loved. It is bad to be hated, but worse still to be despised.

Mirrors. The first record concerning mirrors dates back to the days of the venerable Moses, and they were made of brass, When the Spaniards landed in South America they found mirrors of polished black stone in use among the natives. In the fifteenth century the first glass mirrors were made in Germany by a blowpipe, and were convex. The first manufactory of glass mirrors for sale was established in Venice early in the sixteenth century. In the reign of James I. men, women and children wore looking glasses publicly, the men as brooches or ornaments in their hats and the women at their girdles or on

The First Skyscraper. "The confusion of tongues in the tower of Babel must have been dread-

fully annoying."
"Yes, indeed. Think of not being able

to make the elevator boy understand what floor you wanted to get off at."-Kansas City Journal.

A New Arrival. Newed—I say, old chap, you ought to

see the nine pound addition to our family that arrived last night. He's a peach.

Oldwed (the father of twins)-Well, you ought to be thankful he isn't a pair.-St. Louis Star.

Somewhat Ambiguous. Parke-I wish you would drop in to dinner on us any night.

Lane-But how do I know your wife would like to have me? Parke-But she would feel exactly the same about it if it was any one else.-Brooklyn Life.

Time's Slower Stages. Muggins-Men live faster than won

Buggins-That's right. My wife and I were the same age when we were married. I'm forty-five now and she has only turned thirty.-Philadelphia Record.

"Do your neighbors sing the latest songs of the day?" asked the landlord. "I shouldn't object to that," answered the sad eyed tenant; "their specialty is the latest songs of the night."—Wash-Ington Star.



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