

ANTHQUITY OF BEER.

This Beverage Was First Brewed by the Egyptians.

Beer is of great antiquity. It was manufactured first by the Egyptians and afterward by the Greeks, Romans and ancient Gauls. Beer was mentioned by the following ancient writers: Tacitus, Pliny, Xenophon and others. The Romans are supposed to have introduced the brewing of beer or ale, as it was then called, to the Britons, at the time of the latter's conquest by the former. The Britons continued the brewing of barley malt, calling it ale, until about 1524, when the Germans introduced the brewing of hops with the barley malt, calling it beer or, in English, beer.

The history of the New England colonies shows that the Puritans were great beer drinkers and that for a long time every innkeeper made his own beer. In those years beer was the general and popular drink. In the colony of Massachusetts its retail price was fixed by law at a penny a quart. Its sale to Indians was not forbidden. A law of 1649 ordered that every victualer or ordinary innkeeper should always be provided with good wholesome beer for the entertainment of strangers.

The laws of the colony always favored the manufacture of beer, and even as late as ten years after Massachusetts had become a state a law was passed entitled, "An act to encourage the manufacture and consumption of beer, ale and other malt liquors."

The act freed beer from all taxation, but it came too late after a series of fiscal laws which for revenue purposes had made beer dear and led to the importation of cheap rum from Jamaica. —Kansas City Independent.

CUTTLE BONE AND SEPIA.

Where They Come From and What They Are Used For.

Cuttle bone was once made use of as a medicine, but it is now used by goldsmiths as a polish and by bird fanciers as food for caged birds.

This cuttle bone, so called, is no bone at all, but a very wonderful structure consisting almost entirely of pure chalk and having been at one time loosely imbedded in the substance of some departed cuttlefish. It is an oval bone, white and hard on the outside, but soft and friable within, and is inclosed by a membranous sack within the body of the cuttle.

When the cuttle is living this structure runs through the entire length of the abdomen and occupies about one-third of its breadth. In weight cuttle bone is extremely light, and if it be cut across and examined through a lens the cause of the lightness will at once be apparent. It is not solid, but is formed of a succession of exceedingly thin floors of chalk, each connected with each by hundreds of the smallest imaginable chalky pillars.

Many persons attribute sepia, or Chinese ink, to the cuttlefish. They are, however, in error, for sepia is a manufacture of soot and fine gums. The error may be due to the fact that the cuttlefish has an internal sac under the throat, near the liver, that contains a very dark natural ink. When pursued by enemies the cuttle ejects this inky substance and thereby forms a cloud of darkened water all about it and hides in this water until out of danger.

Snow and Hall of Queer Colors.

Storms in which red, yellow and orange colored snows fell were recorded as long ago as the sixth century. Humboldt mentions a hailstorm which once occurred in Palermo in which every hailstone was as red as a globule of frozen blood. On March 14, 1813, there was a hailstorm in Tuscany in which the individual stones were each of a bright yellow color. In 1808 at Carniola, Germany, they had a fall of crimson snow which was nearly five feet in depth. Snow of a brick red hue fell in Italy in 1816 and in the Tyrol in 1847. In some sections of Iceland snow seldom falls to any considerable depth without being composed of alternate layers of frozen crystals of different colors. There are arctic banks of red snow which are so well known to explorers that they are called the "crimson cliffs."

"DO IT TO-DAY!"



"And to think that ten months ago I looked like this! I owe it to German Syrup."

The time-worn injunction, "Never put off 'til to-morrow what you can do to-day," is now generally presented in this form: "Do it to-day!" That is the terse advice we want to give you about that hacking cough or demoralizing cold with which you have been struggling for several days, perhaps weeks. Take some reliable remedy for it TO-DAY—and let that remedy be Dr. Boschee's German Syrup, which has been in use for over thirty-five years. A few doses of it will undoubtedly relieve your cough or cold, and its continued use for a few days will cure you completely. No matter how deep-seated your cough, even if dread consumption has attacked your lungs, German Syrup will surely effect a cure—as it has done before in thousands of apparently hopeless cases of lung trouble. New trial bottles, 25c; regular size, 75c. At all druggists.

For sale by Stokes & Peight Drug Co.

PINK LEMONADE.

The Story of Its Introduction to the Circus Public.

"Old Peter Conklin, the clown," said a circus official, "was the first to give pink lemonade to the world." "It dates back to 1857, when Conklin was traveling in the south with Jere Mable's big show. Conklin had a dispute with Mable and jumped the show down in Texas. I've had the story right from his own lips. He bought a couple of mules and an old covered wagon, some tubs, tartaric acid, a lemon, a bushel or two of peanuts and started in the refreshment business. He followed the circus with his wagon, and every time the tents were pitched he would mount a box and harangue the crowd with:

"Here is your ice cold lemonade. Made in the shade. Stick your finger in the glass; it'll freeze fast."

"The lemonade sold splendidly, and he couldn't wait on the people fast enough. One day he was surrounded by a mob scrambling for 'the juice,' when his water supply ran out. There were no wells or springs at hand. He rushed into the big tent, but there was never a drop of water to be had. In his excitement he invaded the dressing tent. Fannie Jamieson, the bareback rider, was wringing out a pair of pink tights, the aniline dye coloring the water a very pretty shade. Conklin didn't stop to ask any questions. He grabbed up the tub and ran. Into the tub he threw some acid and the property lemon and called out:

"Come quickly. Buy some fine strawberry lemonade."

"His sales were doubled that day, and since then no well regulated circus is without pink lemonade. However, we do not make it the same way now, and sometimes strawberries are used as well as lemons."—Exchange.

BRUNSWICK STEW.

A Gastronomic Triumph With a National Reputation.

This celebrated stew originated in Brunswick county, Va., from which it takes its name—a county most famous in antebellum days for its perfect cuisine and gastronomic predilections. The originator was either Mr. Haskins or Mr. Stith, each claiming during a long life the distinction of having made the first stew and dying without a proper adjustment of the controversy. While made everywhere in the habitable globe, it is seldom made properly. It was introduced in Paris by Judge John T. Mason of Virginia. Only in Brunswick county is this stew so appetizing, so piquant in the seasoning to be found in all its perfection. To this remark of the writer made to a gentleman in the far south he replies, "The egotism of a Virginian suggests perfection in all things there, and the slow pace of the state ample time to arrive at it." The recipe is as follows: One of three kinds of meat is used—lamb, chicken or squirrel. If chicken, it is first parboiled, cut up as if to fry, the outer skin removed, then put on in hot water—a plenty to cover it—a large onion cut fine, a large slice of middling meat cut fine, black and red pepper in abundance and salt. After cooking until the bones can be extracted, and hot water added if not enough, corn cut off the cob and tomatoes chopped fine are added, with half a pound of butter, more pepper and salt. Before serving add stale light breadcrumbs. Never add Irish potatoes or butter beans or any vegetable save corn and tomatoes. Serve in a tureen. It should be the consistency of thick soup and very highly seasoned. It is considered one of the finest of stews and has a national reputation.—Richmond Times.

"Americanisms."

"Fired out," commonly supposed to be an "Americanism," has been traced home to Shakespeare. In one of his sonnets he says:

Yet this shall I ne'er know, but live in doubt
Till my bad angel fire my good one out.

"Say," as an exclamation to attract attention to the beginning of a remark, is common enough and not very elegant. At least so thought a school-teacher who resolved to break his pupils of the habit of using it. A bright one quoted, however, this from "The Star Spangled Banner":

Oh, say, can you see?

If the American people sing "say!" in the national hymn, say, why not say "Say?"

As to Bow Legs.

A bow legged man usually possesses more than ordinary strength. Why? Because his legs in supporting great weight can bend in one direction only, whereas the man with straight legs is inclined to be wobbly. Such being the case, why should not a knock kneed man be stronger than a bow legged one? His knees, being braced against each other, ought to be more steadfast than legs bending outward. Yet we all know that the knock kneed man generally goes into consumption and is at all times weaker than his bow legged brother.—New York Press.

Optimistic Sure.

Newberry—is Sanford of an optimistic temperament? Baldwin—I should say he is. I have known him to go into a restaurant without a cent in his pocket, order a dozen oysters and feel satisfied that he could pay his bill with a pearl.—Life.

Just Playing Possum.

"So you are going to retire from politics?"
"Yes," said the municipal boss, "I'm going to retire. But I'm not going to sleep so soundly that I can't be awakened."

Men ought not to investigate things from words, but words from things.—Myson.

The African Ostrich.

The African ostrich, from which the best white feathers are obtained, stands six or seven feet high and weighs from 80 to 100 pounds. Its egg is equal to about two dozen hens' eggs. Its feathers sell in Africa for about \$200 a pound at wholesale. While walking quietly its step is about twenty-six inches, but when frightened the stride increases to about twelve feet, and at this gait it can run something like twenty-five miles an hour. When pursued it sometimes turns and deals the pursuer a blow with the foot that makes him think of the kick of a mule. The African ostrich is the largest bird now existing on earth. The American ostrich is only about half the size of the African and has three toes, while the African bird has only two. The plumage of the American ostrich is gray.

The Discovery of Electro Gilding.

The experiments which led to the discovery of the method of electro gilding were made in a cell at the citadel of Magdeburg, in which place, on account of his participation in a duel, young Siemens was at the time a prisoner. The chemicals and apparatus employed being procured and smuggled into the fortress by a friendly chemist of the town. In the second place, it was the sale of the patent rights in this invention in England which supplied the brothers Werner and William with the necessary funds to carry on their experiments and so helped to lay the foundation of the important firms of Siemens & Halske in Germany and Siemens Bros. in England.

The Tyrant Doctor.

Human nature is beginning to revolt at what it calls "that modern tyrant" the doctor, for it is a fact, and rather a sad one, that doctors have got the upper hand of us in these days; that when we are ill we go through medicinal tortures and when we are well we endure a preventive system hardly less wearisome and painful. The truth of it is we are all become fadists, and the doctors are the very worst ones.—Lady Phyllis in the London Lytander.

Book Learning.

Book learning is the curse of our whole educational system. The average mechanic is far better educated in the real sense of the term not only than the average clerk, but than the average clerk's average employer, and I should say most gardeners have more real knowledge than most schoolmasters.—Rambler in London Dispatch.

Vivid Description.

Mrs. Hornhand—What does Cousin V's husband look like, Silas? Farmer Hornhand—Well, he ain't no blushin' beauty. His mouth looks like a wall pocket, and his face looks like it had wore out fourteen bodies.—Chicago News.

Burned at the Stake.

As late as the end of the eighteenth century counterfeiters were publicly burned at the stake in London. On March 18, 1780, Christiane Murphy was executed at Newgate tower, London, for the crime of "coinage." She was bound to the stake seated on a stool, the main tie being a cord around the neck. The funeral pyre was then lighted by the executioner and his deputies, one of the latter of whom finally jerked the stool from under the wretched creature, allowing the weight to fall on her neck. Within forty-eight minutes the body was entirely reduced to ashes and buried in a hole on the spot where the execution took place.

The Unit of Heat.

We cannot, of course, measure heat by yards, pints or pounds, but the unit of heat, the standard measure of that phenomenon, has been agreed upon by those whose business it is to philosophize on that subject to be that quantity which can raise a pound of water one degree. Now, to turn a pound of water into a pound of steam it requires 967 of these units of heat—that is to say, if we boil a pound of water until it all goes away in steam we shall have used in doing so a quantity of heat which would have raised 967 pounds of water one degree higher in temperature.

The Evil Eye.

Antiquity hath held that certain women of Scythia, being provoked and vexed against some men, had the power to kill them only with their looks. The tortoises and estriges hatch their eggs with their looks only, a sign that they have some ejaculative virtue. And concerning witches, they are said to have offensive and harmworking eyes.—Montaigne.

A Deadly Poisonous Beeswax.

Wax is a substance secreted by bees that is said to be analogous to the fat of the higher animals. In Patagonia, Tierra del Fuego and other portions of southern South America honey is never eaten. In the countries mentioned all beeswax is a livid, whitish, blue color and more poisonous than either strychnine or arsenic.

Rewarded Him.

"Excuse me, man. I was goin' to try to get you interested in a face lotion that 'ud make the ugliest skin beautiful, but I see you don't need nothin' like that!"
"Well—er—I think I'll buy a box of it for a friend of mine."—Houston Post.

Dilecent.

Mrs. Brown—She seems to have got over the death of her first husband.
Mr. Brown—Yes, but her second husband hasn't.

Wise men, though all laws were abolished, would lead the same lives.—

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SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JAN. 1, 1906.
TRAINS LEAVE REYNOLDSVILLE:
For New Bethlehem, Red Bank, and principal intermediate stations, Oil City and Pittsburg, 6:30, 8:08 a. m., 1:29, 5:07, 7:58 (New Bethlehem only) p. m. week-days. Sundays 6:30 a. m., 4:20 p. m.
For DuBois, Brifwood, and principal intermediate stations, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, 6:30 a. m., 12:52, 6:25 p. m. week-days. Sundays 12:50 p. m.
For DuBois only 11:42 a. m. week-days, 9:15 p. m. daily.
W. W. ATTERBURY, Gen. Manager.
J. B. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Mgr.
Geo. W. Boyd, General Passenger Agent.

Notice to Taxpayers.

Save Ten Per Cent.

Pursuant to an Act of Assembly I will attend at the following times and places to receive county, poor, bond, state and dog taxes for the year 1906, to-wit:

Eldred, Health and Harrost townships, Thursday, May 31st, at Hotel, Sigel, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Corsica borough and Union township, Friday, June 1st, at Hotel Glenn, Corsica, 9 a. m. to 12 m.

Summersville borough and Clover township, Friday, June 1st, at Commercial Hotel, Summersville, 1 to 5 p. m.

Knox township, Saturday, June 2d, at Hopkins store, 9 a. m. to 12 m.

Pinecreek township, Saturday, June 2d, at store of E. Wisser, Emericville, 2 to 4 p. m.

Warsaw township, Monday, June 4th, at Hotel La Richardsville, 8 to 10 a. m.

Polk township, Monday, June 4th, at house of Fulton Schaffner, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Warsaw township, Monday, June 4th, at store of John Mays, Hazen, 2 to 5 p. m.

Beaver township, Tuesday, June 5th, at Pansy, 8 to 10 a. m.

Ringold township, Tuesday, June 5th, at Hotel Ringold, 11 a. m. to 12:30 p. m.

Oliver township, Tuesday, June 5th, at Post Office, Sprankle's Mills, 4:30 to 6 p. m.

Wayville borough, Wednesday, June 6th, at Hotel, 7 to 10 a. m.

Oliver township, Wednesday, June 6th, at Hotel Ringold, Friday, 11 a. m. to 3:30 p. m.

Rose township, Saturday, June 9th, at the Treasurer's office.

Brookville borough, Tuesday, June 12th, at the Treasurer's office.

Snyder township and Brockwayville borough, Wednesday, June 13th, at Logan House, Brockwayville.

Washington township, Thursday, June 14th, at Hotel Barclay, Westville, 8 a. m. to 12 m. and at store, Rockdale Mills, 1:30 to 3:30 p. m.

Falls Creek borough, Friday, June 15th, at Emery Hotel.

Henderson and McCalmont townships, Monday, June 18th, at Hotel Wayne, Deaire, 9 a. m. to 12 m., and at Miller's Hotel, Eleanora, 1 to 5 p. m.

Porter township, Tuesday, June 19th, at McDivitt's store, 8 to 10:30 a. m.

Perry township, Tuesday, June 19th, at Hotel Perryville, 12 m. to 2:30 p. m., and at Post Office, Valler, 4 to 5 p. m.

Oliver township, Wednesday, June 20th, at Post Office, Frostburg, 11:30 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Perry township, Wednesday, June 20th, at Post Office, Frostburg, 11:30 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Young township, Wednesday, June 20th, at Squire Lamson's office, Horatio, 3 to 5 p. m.

McCalmont township, Thursday, June 21st, at Hotel Anita, 8 a. m. to 12 m.

Punxsutawney, Thursday, June 21st, 1 to 4 p. m., and Friday, June 22d, at Squire N. D. Corey's office.

Young township, Saturday, June 23d, at Squire N. D. Corey's office, Punxsutawney, 7 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.

Bell township, Monday, June 25th, at Post Office, Cloe, 9 a. m. to 12 m.

Gasfill township, Monday, June 25th, at Post Office, Winslow, 1 to 4 p. m.

Big Run borough and Henderson township, Tuesday, June 26th, at Hotel McClure, Big Run, 1 to 5 p. m.

Clayville borough, Wednesday, June 27th, at Hotel Haley.

Reynoldsville borough, Thursday, June 28 at Imperial Hotel.

Winslow township, Friday, June 29th, 9 to 11 a. m. at Hotel Sykes, Sykesville, and in the afternoon, Imperial Hotel, Reynoldsville.

Ten per cent will be added to all taxes not paid County Treasurer before duplicates are placed in the hands of borough and township collectors. Mercantile, restaurant and milliard licenses will be received at all places visited and all licenses remaining unpaid after the first day of July will be placed in the hands of the proper officers for collection as per Act of Assembly.

IRA J. CAMPBELL,
County Treasurer.
May 3, 1906.

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