

ODD FELLOWS

Columbia is the capital city of South Carolina. It has three Odd Fellow lodges, and they seem to contain about all the functionaries of the state, the county and the city. Here is a list of them as given by the Tri-State Odd Fellow: Go error, secretary of state, assistant adjutant general, two railroad commissioners, a member of the house of representatives, county treasurer, sheriff, county magistrate, clerk of court, judge of probate, county auditor, superintendent of education, mayor, city clerk, city magistrate, four aldermen, chief of police and the fire commissioner.

There are at present twenty-two aged men, sixteen women, thirty-one boys and thirty-four girls being well cared for at the Missouri Odd Fellows' home at Chillicothe.

W. L. Ryan, grand representative from Wyoming, is the oldest representative in point of service in the seven grand lodges and the only one now in service who was such when James L. Ridgely was grand secretary. The grand lodge of South Dakota at its recent session adopted a resolution requiring the presentation of a three link pin to all candidates immediately after receiving the initiatory degree.

The new grand master of South Dakota, John McLaughlin, is in his eighty-first year. Indiana is now the only jurisdiction which has semiannual sessions of the grand lodge. Some jurisdictions hold special sessions for the purpose of conferring the grand lodge degree.

At the annual session of the grand lodge of Ontario the reports presented showed 320 lodges in the jurisdiction and 32,272 members, an increase in membership of 1,770.

Colorado has a fund of \$24,000, drawing about \$300 per year in interest, but has no home, and a committee at the last session of the grand lodge in that state declared there was "no present need for a home."

The membership of the order has reached the enormous number of 1,000,712, a net gain for the past year in the various branches of 95,675.

RED MEN.

New Great Inebriance of the Order, Along the Trail.

The order's new great inebriance is W. A. S. Bird, who served so ably last year as great senior saganore of the great council of the United States, Mr.



W. A. S. BIRD.

Bird has been prominent in Redmanship for many years and is well known to the members of the fraternity in every reservation. He joined the order in Topeka, Kan., taking the degrees in Shawnee tribe of that city, and has filled the various chairs in the great council of Kansas. He is a lawyer by profession and resides in Topeka.

Good progress is being made by the Red Men of Illinois. The reservation now has over 12,000 members in good standing.

The reservation of Kentucky made a net gain last term of 1,165 members and now has a membership of over 7,700.

Nantuxet tribe of Naugatuck, Conn., is erecting a wigwam which, it is claimed, will be the finest society home in the reservation.

Good work is being done in Idaho, where a great council was recently instituted. The reservation has nineteen tribes and 1,000 members.

The tribes of Maryland now number more than 7,000 members.

FRATERNAL NOTES

The Grand United Order of Odd Fellows is erecting a building in Philadelphia to cost \$100,000. The order is composed of negroes, and Philadelphia is to be the national headquarters of the order.

The fraternal societies of the National Fraternal congress paid benefits amounting to \$57,150,531.68 during 1905.

The Protected Home Circle celebrated its twentieth anniversary recently. The order has 58,000 members, with \$56,000,000 protection in force, and has paid \$3,500,000 in benefits.

M. W. Sackett has resigned as secretary-treasurer of the National Fraternal congress. He has held the office twelve years.

The Ideal Fraternity is a new secret society in Maine which pays funeral and disability benefits, confining its membership to church members and total abstainers.

WASHINGTON'S DEATH.

There Was Not Very Much of a "Mystery" About It.

Clement K. Shorter, an English writer of more or less distinction, surprised everybody recently by printing in a London newspaper an article in which he asserted there was a mystery surrounding the death of General George Washington about which Americans hesitated to talk. If there be a mystery we should like to know what it is.

George Washington caught cold when riding over his plantation at Mount Vernon on the afternoon of Dec. 12, 1799. Forty-eight hours later he died.

He was attended by three of the best physicians of that part of the country. He was bled no less than three times to relieve a sore throat, and he was dosed with calomel enough to deprive a healthy man of his life. But what is the mystery?

Enlightened physicians frequently assert that General Washington was killed—that he was bled to death and poisoned with calomel. Tobias Lear, his secretary, says that after the doctor had bled him to the extent of half a pint Washington interrupted with the remark: "The rash is not big enough. Make it colder." And the highly trained professional idiot proceeded to do so. "Does your throat feel any better?" asked the learned leech. "It's very sore," murmured Washington. When the second physician arrived Mrs. Washington tried to stay his murderous hand by protesting that "the general was too old a man to stand much bleeding." "Yes, yes," said the mighty doctor No. 2. "I'll be cautious in blood letting."

And then he proceeded straight to rob his country's father of a full pint of life's most precious fluid. When the third physician had come he rolled his eyes solemnly and said, "I will bleed him." "We both tried that," said the other doctors. "Yes, I know," announced the consulting sage, "but if blood letting does not relieve him I must increase the dose of calomel." After the third bleeding—in which we are not surprised to learn that Washington's arm yielded its life fluid more slowly than it had before—the sore throat continued in spite of the last consulting doctor, and when his wearied body failed to respond to a heroic overdose of calomel the two consulting physicians retired and left Washington to die. Is there any mystery in his death?—Utica Observer.

One Kitchen to a Block.

A co-operative kitchen in the middle of every block to serve all the residents of that block is the latest solution offered for the eternal problem that faces every housekeeper. The plan seems feasible in view of the fact that the new Art club studios have a kitchen in common for the use of a small army of students who occupy bachelor apartments. It has been suggested by economists that a large kitchen be established in every block and that the place be under the direction of a chef, with several assistants. The housewife could take her food there to be cooked, thus saving the price of fuel and keeping the house free from the odor of cookery and besides in many cases dispensing with the cost of dyspepsia tablets and pepsin.—New York Cor. Pittsburg Dispatch.

Reprocessing.

"Reprocessing" is one of the many gentle arts practiced by the people who supply the American nation with food. When canned stuffs spoil they are subjected to treatment that destroys the outward appearance of decay, but makes the food no more fit for consumption than it was before. The process is applied chiefly to fruits, which are sold after renovation to bakeries and such places, to be made into pies and similar articles. Spoiled fruits are also made into soda fountain syrups. "Reprocessing" plants sometimes constitute a separate department of a factory, and sometimes they are run as an independent institution, which buys up spoiled foods and converts them into marketable products.—New York Tribune.

Wood Coloring.

A considerable industry has recently been developed in Sweden on the basis of an invention made by Joseph Phister, an Austrian, whereby coloring matter is forced into fresh cut wood. It takes the place of the sap and gives to the wood a brilliant color, which does not fade after the wood has become seasoned. Birch, beech, alder, maple, elm and basswood are the varieties most successfully treated. The dye can be forced through lengths of wood as great as thirteen feet. When seasoned and polished the colored wood presents a beautiful appearance and is used for making furniture and also for the fittings of ships and street cars.

Royalty Made No Difference.

King Haakon when he first joined the Danish navy was treated exactly like any other boy. The chief purser issued his mess gear, consisting of an iron knife and fork, a tin spoon, two tin plates and a zinc mug. On his way back to quarters the lad stumbled while going up a ladder, and all these things went flying over the deck, winking the chief gunner from a nap and bringing down on himself a volley of abuse. He then acted as mess boy for the other apprentices and had to fetch their soup, wash the plates and clean up generally.—Philadelphia Record.

Look Out For 1907.

A lama living at Lassa has issued a series of predictions for 1907. "The king of the year," he says, "is Saturn, under whose malign influence meritorious people will suffer and thieves will prosper. Great disorder will prevail. The rich will satisfy their hunger at the expense of the poor, and the earth will quake thrice."

The Necessity of Skillful, Honest Plumbing in the Modern Home

More sickness is due to inferior plumbing than is generally supposed, and for that reason there can be no more important oversight exercised by the city than that which pertains to the sewage, gas and water pipes in the houses and stores.

There are plumbers in this city and in every town whose work needs no supervision, but there are others who underbid the best contractors, then seek to obtain a profit by inferior materials and workmanship. They are the men against whom the indictment of disease breeders can be justly framed. They are the men the city needs to watch. It should not be a matter of the price a plumber gets for a contract—he should not be permitted to slight his work.

Nearly all of the pipes that carry sewage is hidden between the walls, or is beneath the ground, and because of that, much carelessness is shown in the plumbing done by a certain class of contractors. In it one's health, themselves, and serious sickness, that entails much suffering, financial loss or even death results; but ordinarily the

last man upon whom to lay the blame is the plumber.

Leaky joints that connect with kitchen sinks are responsible for more doctor's bills than is dreamt of in some people's philosophy, while the same sort of plumbing keeps some houses scented with the sickening and deleterious odor of gas. The deaths that ensue from these causes are usually ascribed to the dispensation of inscrutable providence. The cheap-grade plumber is alone responsible.

The honest and competent men in the plumbing business will welcome an inspection of their work—the man who does the botched job will be against the proposition. It is highly important to have only the best work in all pipe connections in the house and in seeing that this sort of work is given, the competent plumbers will be protected against the other class, and the people will get the benefit. Modern methods of home construction make it imperative that the utmost care be given to the construction of all drains, as well as service pipes.—Chester Times.

Reynoldsville Borough Ordinances

Establishing Sidewalk Grades on Both Sides of Fourth and Fifth Streets.

(No. 100.)

AN ORDINANCE establishing the grade of the side or footwalks on both sides of Fourth street from the borough line on the North to the Reynoldsville and Falls Creek Railroad on the South. Also fixing the materials for the construction of said side or footwalks when laid, relaid or repaired, and establishing the width of same at five (5) feet.

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 for side or footwalks on the East and West sides of Fourth street, from the Borough Line on the North to the Reynoldsville and Falls Creek Railroad on the South, be, and the same is hereby established as follows:

WEST SIDE WALK.

Commencing at rail of R. & F. C. R. R. at an elevation of 86.22 feet; thence North along Fourth street 300 feet, to South side of Deltz Alley, at a rising grade of 1.82 per cent; thence to South side of Jackson street, 170 feet, at a rising grade of 3.42 per cent; thence to South side of Main street, 370 feet, at a rising grade of 0.66 per cent; thence across Main street 80 feet, LEVEL; thence to South side of Grant street, 320 feet, at a falling grade of 0.48 per cent; thence across Grant street, 40 feet, LEVEL; thence to South side of Hill street, 321.5 feet, at a rising grade of 2.61 per cent; thence to North side of Mabel street, 396.5 feet, at a rising grade of 1.21 per cent; thence to North side of Second Alley, 443 feet, at a rising grade of 2.78 per cent; thence continuing 189 feet at a rising grade of 4.86 per cent; thence to North side of Third Alley, 133 feet, at a rising grade of 2.87 per cent; thence to North side of Fourth Alley, 269 feet, at a rising grade of 1.78 per cent; thence to Borough line 250.3 feet at a rising grade of 4.48 per cent.

EAST SIDE WALK.

Commencing at rail of R. & F. C. R. R. at an elevation of 86.22 feet; thence North along Fourth street 300 feet, to South side of Deltz Alley, at a rising grade of 1.82 per cent; thence to South side of Jackson Street, 170 feet, at a rising grade of 3.42 per cent; thence to South side of Main street, 370 feet, at a rising grade of 0.66 per cent; thence across Main street, 80 feet, level; thence to South side of Grant street, 320 feet, at a falling grade of 0.48 per cent; thence across Grant street, 40 feet, level; thence to South side of Hill street, 321.5 feet, at a rising grade of 2.61 per cent; thence to North side of Mabel street, 396.5 feet, at a rising grade of 1.21 per cent; thence to North side of First Alley, 167 feet, at a rising grade of 2.15 per cent; thence to North side of Second Alley, 276 feet, at a rising grade of 2.75 per cent; thence continuing along Fourth street 139 feet, at a rising grade of 4.89 per cent; thence 350 feet at a rising grade of 2.09 per cent, thence to North side of Fourth Alley, 101.7 feet, at a rising grade of 3.00 per cent; thence to borough line 250.3 feet, at a rising grade of 4.40 per cent, as shown by grade map which is made part hereof.

Sec. 2. The width for the grade for said side or footwalks is to begin at property line and be five (5) feet wide, and to be in conformity with the grade as established in section (1) of this ordinance, by John C. Hirst.

Sec. 3. The width of the said side or footwalks on the East and West sides of Fourth street is established at five (5) feet.

Sec. 4. That whenever hereafter any sidewalk shall be laid, relaid or repaired on the East and West sides of Fourth street described in section (1) of this ordinance, the same shall be constructed only of brick, concrete or sawed flag stone.

Sec. 5. 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 2nd day of October, A. D., 1906.

Attest: J. B. NEALE, Pres. of Council.
L. J. McENTIRE, Clerk of Council.
Oct. 12th, 1906, the above ordinance examined and approved.
L. L. GOURLEY, Chief Burgess.

No. (118)

AN ORDINANCE establishing the grade of the side or footwalks on both sides of Fifth street, from Borough Line at Sandy Lick Creek to the South side of Mabel street, where Mabel street crosses said Fifth street, on the South. Also fixing the material to be used in the construction of said side or footwalks when laid, relaid or repaired.

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 for the side or footwalks on the east and west sides of Fifth street from the Borough Line at Sandy Lick creek to the south side of Mabel street, be and the same is hereby established as follows:

WEST SIDE WALK

Commencing at the North-west corner of Fifth street bridge over Sandy Lick creek at an elevation of 88.69 feet, same being elevation of top of bridge floor; thence along west side of Fifth street 33 feet to R. & F. C. R. R., at a falling grade of 2.20 per cent; thence to center of Deltz alley 303 feet at a rising grade of 0.33 per cent; thence 155 1/2 feet at a rising grade of 1.53 per cent; thence to curb grade of South side of Jackson street by five steps with eight inch risers, and ten inch treads; thence across Jackson street 50 feet, at a rising grade of 1.66 per cent; thence to East side of Main street 320 feet at a rising grade of 1.44 per cent to side walk grade of Main street; thence across Main street 80 feet, at a rising grade of 0.92 per cent; thence from North side Main street 170 feet to North side Willow alley at a rising grade of 0.54 per cent; thence from North side Willow alley 515 feet to south side of Hill street, at a rising grade of 1.94 per cent; thence across Hill street 40 feet, at a rising grade of 1.12 per cent; thence from North side of Hill street 317 feet to South side of Mabel street at a rising grade of 2.51 per cent.

EAST SIDE WALK.

Commencing at North-east corner of Fifth street Bridge over Sandy Lick Creek, at an elevation of 88.69 feet, same being elevation of top of Bridge floor; thence along East side of Fifth street 33 feet to R. & F. C. R. R., at a falling grade of 2.20 per cent, thence to center of Deltz alley 303 feet at a rising grade of 0.33 per cent; thence 155 1/2 feet at a rising grade of 1.53 per cent; thence to curb grade of South side of Jackson street by five steps with eight inch risers and ten inch treads; thence across Jackson street 50 feet, at a rising grade of 1.66 per cent; thence from North side of Willow alley, 343 feet to South side of Millireen alley at a rising grade of 2.39 per cent; thence from South side of Millireen alley 360 feet to South side of Mill alley, at a rising grade of 2.79 per cent; thence from South side of Mill alley 169 feet to South side of Mabel street, at a rising grade of 1.55 per cent, as shown by grade map of John C. Hirst, which is made part thereof.

Sec. 2. The width of the grade for said side, or footwalks, is to begin at property line and be five (5) feet wide, and in conformity with the grade as established in section one (1) of this ordinance, by John C. Hirst.

Sec. 3. That whenever hereafter any sidewalk shall be laid, relaid or repaired on the East or West side of Fifth street described in section one (1) of this ordinance, the same shall be constructed only of brick, concrete or sawed flag stone.

Sec. 4. 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 2nd day of October, A. D., 1906.

Attest: J. B. NEALE, Pres. of Council.
L. J. McENTIRE, Clerk of Council.
Oct. 12th, 1906, the above ordinance examined and approved.
L. L. GOURLEY, Chief Burgess.



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