



Decatur, Ill., has devised a plan to raise the necessary \$25,000 to be donated to the Illinois Pythian home. The committee secured an option on eighty acres of land. Forty acres will be donated for the home and the other forty acres divided into building lots and sold and the \$25,000 raised in that manner.

The grand lodge of Arkansas appropriated \$400 for the use of the uniform rank.

Recent reports show a material increase and growth in the order in the Hawaiian Islands.

The grand domain of Maine has a membership in good standing of over 15,500.

The California grand domain at last reports had over 17,000 members in good standing.

ODD FELLOWS.

New Grand Sire of the Order—From Various Jurisdictions.

Edwin S. Conway, recently elected grand sire of the sovereign grand lodge, is well known to members of the order throughout the United States, as he has long been connected with the



EDWIN S. CONWAY.

triple link fraternity. Mr. Conway is a Canadian by birth and fifty-six years old, having been born in Ontario, Canada, in 1850. He is one of Chicago's most prominent business men and has resided there since 1875. Ever since his initiation in Odd Fellowship he has been an earnest worker for the order and is well qualified to fill the position of grand sire, the highest office in the fraternity. Mr. Conway served last year as deputy grand sire.

There are now over 18,000 members of the subordinate lodges of Minnesota, an increase of 430 during the past year. The largest Odd Fellow jurisdiction is Pennsylvania, with a membership of over 131,000.

Ohio Patriarchs made a net gain of 316 members during 1905. There are now 15,707 encampment members in the Buckeye State.

The largest lodge in Minnesota is Northern Light lodge of Minneapolis. It has 705 members, 105 of them having been initiated during the last six months of 1905.

In Texas a lodge may not charge less than \$6 a year dues unless it has invested funds amounting to \$50 a member.

RED MEN.

Rapid Progress Made by the Order.

At the recent session of the great council of the United States the report of the great income showed the institution of a number of new tribes in the canal zone of Panama and the institution of three new great councils during the year in Mississippi, Idaho and Vermont. The report of the great chief of records, Wilson Brooks, showed the membership on July 1 to be 435,000, an increase of 41,000 members for the year. The financial report showed that the receipts from all the tribes was \$2,000,000. Of this amount the sum of \$1,777,614 has been paid out for the relief of members, \$13,705 for the relief of widows and orphans and \$219,234.78 for the burial of the dead. The total amount of wealth in the wampum belt and invested is \$4,333,790.11.

The Red Men of Atlanta, Ga., are to have a union wigwam at a cost of 6,000 fathoms of wampum.

There are nearly a thousand members now in Red Cloud tribe of Indianapolls.

The oldest tribe of Red Men in New England is Manataug of Marblehead. It is thirty-four years of age.

The reservation of New Jersey now has 25,000 members in good standing.

A tribe in Indiana, Seneca of Elwood, made a gain of 219 last term.



D. D. Altken of Flint, Mich., is the new president of the National Fraternal congress. He is supreme counsel or of the Knights of the Maccabees.

The National Fraternal congress will meet next year in August in Duluth, Minn. The Associated Fraternities of America will meet at the same time and place.

The Knights of Eternal Pleasure is the name of the latest insurance society to enter the field.

The fraternal societies of the National Fraternal congress admitted 575,000 new members during the year 1905.

NOVEL ADVERTISING.

How a Firm of Architects Got Its Name on a Building.

Close observation on the part of a newspaper man in Boston several years ago revealed a striking device employed by the firm of McKim, Mead & White, the noted New York architects, of which Stanford White, who was murdered by Harry K. Thaw in New York recently, was a member. The device, says the Pittsburgh Gazette-Times, was an acoustic of names famous in history, literature and art by which the firm's name was to be engraved on the Boston Public Library. As may be observed, the arrangement defied literature, history and philology in arrangement, and this was the thing that attracted the newspaper man's attention. The names were conglomerated from all nations and ages into a seemingly neat ornamentation for the fine building. Beginning at the top of a space to be devoted to names famous in the world in various lines were the following:

Moses,
Cicero,
Kalidasa,
Isocrates,
Milton.

These names, through their initials, formed the first part of the acoustic, spelling plainly "McKim." A slight space appeared before the next list of names, which was:

Mozart,
Euclid,
Aeschylus,
Dante.

The initials of these names brought out the second name of the firm, "Mead." Another slight space, and the following names appeared:

Wren,
Herrick,
Irving,
Titian,
Erasmus.

Here was the name "White" also engraved, the whole device bringing out the firm name of "McKim, Mead & White" in connection with the world's famed men. It was in 1890, just before the building was completed, that the discovery was made and published. The list of names was changed.

THE REAL LINCOLN.

He Was Not Homely, and He Was Not Slovenly in Dress.

For many years it has been the fashion to call Mr. Lincoln homely. He was very tall and very thin. His eyes were deep sunken, his skin of a sallow pallor, his hair coarse, black and unruly. Yet he was neither ungraceful nor awkward nor ugly. His large features fitted his large frame, and his large hands and feet were but right on a body that measured six feet four inches. His was a sad and thoughtful face, and from boyhood he had carried a load of care. It is small wonder that when alone or absorbed in thought the face should take on deep lines, the eyes appear as if seeing something beyond the vision of other men and the shoulders stoop as though they, too, were bearing a weight. But in a moment all would be changed. The deep eyes could flash or twinkle merrily with humor or look out from under overhanging brows as they did upon the Five Points children in kindest gentleness. So, too, in public speaking, when his tall body rose to its full height, with head thrown back and his face transfigured with the fire and earnestness of his thought, he would answer Douglass in the high, clear tenor that came to him in the heat of debate, carrying his tens so far out over listening crowds. And later, during the years of war, when he pronounced with noble gravity the words of his famous addresses, not one in the throngs that heard him could truly say that he was other than a handsome man.

It has been the fashion, too, to say that he was slovenly and careless in his dress. This also is a mistake. His clothes could not fit smoothly on his gaunt and bony frame. He was no tailor's figure of a man, but from the first he clothed himself as well as his means allowed and in the fashion of the time and place.

In reading the grotesque stories of his boyhood, of the tall strapping whose trousers left exposed a length of shin, it must be remembered not only how poor he was, but that he lived on the frontier, where other boys, less poor, were scarcely better clad. In Vandallia the blue jeans he wore were the dress of his companions as well, and later, from Springfield days on, clear through his presidency, his costume was the usual suit of black broadcloth, carefully made and scrupulously neat. He cared nothing for style. It did not matter to him whether the man with whom he talked wore a coat of the latest cut or owned no coat at all. It was the man inside the coat that interested him.—Helen Nicolay in St. Nicholas.

Manners.

Manners are of more importance than laws. Upon them, in a great measure, the laws depend. The law touches them but here and there, now and then, Manners are what vex or soothe, corrupt or purify, exalt or debase, barbarize or refine us, by a constant, steady, uniform, insensible operation like that of the air we breathe in. They give their whole form and color to our lives. According to their quality, they add morals, they supply them or they totally destroy them.—Burke.

Part of the Battle.

"A pleasant disposition goes a long way," said Uncle Eben. "I sympathize with the Indian, but I don't believe he'd have had near as much hard luck if he'd been good natured an' learned to play de banjo."—Washington Star.

There is no duty so much underrated as the duty of being happy.—Stevenson.



BOILING WATER.

The Process Said to Kill All Its Life Giving Qualities.

Charles H. Mason of Saratoga, discussing the typhoid fever situation, opposed the boiling of Potomac water as a preventive of the spread of this disease. To boil the water, he contends, is to take from it all its life giving qualities. "It appears that prior to the installation of your filtration plant," said Mr. Mason, "it was claimed by the authorities that filtration would reduce the danger of the fever to a minimum and guarantee to the people of Washington a clear and wholesome water at all times. The question of pure water and how to maintain it is a serious one for any city, and it probably is natural for the authorities to assert the belief that infection comes from some source other than the water now provided. Whatever may be the cause, it is a well known fact that all water loses two-thirds or more of its life giving properties when it is boiled. Still the authorities here are advocating the boiling of the water. Those who urge this remedy lose sight of the fact that water has life giving as well as life destroying germs. When you boil it you kill both germs and have a dead water. This applies to all bottled waters, mineral or otherwise, as every chemist knows the minute water is separated from earth it becomes stale. We drink water in bottles that has been corked up months at a time, and those who buy and use it think they are bettering themselves, but not one of them would think of drinking a glass of Potomac water that had stood over night. Yet the one is as good as the other so far as any life giving property is concerned. These bottled waters are charged with gas to make them sparkle, but nothing that can be done to them can keep them 'alive.' The typhoid fever germ may be in the Potomac water, and if it is boiled the germ probably will be killed, but drinking boiled water does the system absolutely no good, and what the system wants and craves is water that refreshes and revives."—Washington Post.

Quail Getting Scarce.

Quail starved to death by thousands in the winter of 1904-05, but last winter they had an easy time except in February and March. From Massachusetts to Indiana the quail are so scarce that restocking has become necessary. The birds for this purpose are hard to find. More than 100,000 have been captured in Alabama and the southwest, where they still occur in abundance, and have been shipped north for breeding. The quail is perhaps our most popular game bird, and a market will be found for all that can be produced. Complete success has been had in raising them on a small scale. Why should not some one go into the business on such a scale that he could turn out 100,000 quail per year?—Country Life in America.

The Pigtail in China.

The Chinese are advancing, but not too fast. The latest native papers from China say that the dowager empress was much enraged at the suggestion of the Duke Tsaitseh that the pigtail should be abolished. "Why should it be?" "Because it is inconvenient for military men." "But there are civilians as well as military, and besides even military men can coil the pigtails on the back of the head when on active service." As the duke persisted in advising the abolition of the pigtail the empress grew very angry, and all the efforts of Prince King were necessary in order to mollify her.

Saving Tamagno's Voice.

Recently Tamagno, the Italian tenor and the greatest singer of the age, desiring to leave for his children some record of his genius, had made upon specially prepared plates for reproduction in the phonograph several records of his songs. Two of these records have been preserved in a museum in Paris. The plates were made with great care and are sealed in metal boxes, containing also chemical compounds for their preservation. The boxes are labeled and dated. One will be opened fifty years from now and the other at the end of a century.

Eggs.

Five million eggs are used by New Yorkers in one month. And New York, after all, is only one corner of the country in spite of what the people who live in New York may think. If New York uses 5,000,000 eggs every thirty days some idea may be obtained of the number that is consumed by the entire world in this period. The chicken business is an important industry. How important is seldom realized until statistics like the above are thrown at one.—Brockton Times.

Matter and Electricity.

Dr. Henry C. Jones, professor of physical chemistry at Johns Hopkins university, in a new book on the alleged electrical nature of matter says that the line separating matter from electricity is on the point of disappearing. The corpuscle, he says, is nothing but a disembodied electrical charge and contains nothing material. Instead of speaking of the corpuscle we should speak of the electron.

Where Poverty Is Unknown.

There is only one lunatic asylum in the Gold Coast colony, and there are no poorhouses or reformatories. The colony's blue book, just issued, states that poverty in the strict sense of the term is hardly known.—London Express.

WATERLOO.

Gronchy Was Solely to Blame For the Downfall of Napoleon.

Napoleon would have won the battle of Waterloo had Gronchy prevented the junction of the Prussians with the English army, because he would not have had to fight two battles at once. Few persons realize that the so called battle of Waterloo was in reality a double battle, somewhat like Jena and Auerstadt. Napoleon fought one battle at Waterloo against the English. On the arrival of the Prussians he was forced to go in person toward Planchenoit and there fight another battle against the Prussian army, leaving to Ney the conduct of the troops at Waterloo. It is a well known maxim in war that a very great or decisive victory cannot be gained unless one commander makes a serious blunder of which the other takes immediate advantage. It is very evident that the fact of the emperor having to fight two battles at once instead of concentrating his attention on one alone enormously increased the possibility of a mistake. Moreover, Napoleon did not have the able lieutenants of his former campaigns. Desaix, Kleber, Lannes and Bessieres were dead, Massena and Maedonald had taken the oath of allegiance to the Bourbons, and Murat had split with the emperor. Napoleon's personal attention was therefore imperative. To Gronchy alone all blame must be attributed, for had he prevented the union of the Prussians with the English the emperor would have had to fight only one battle at a time and could have given his entire personal attention to that one battle.

In the second place, Napoleon would not have been forced to fight with 71,947 men against two armies numbering about 125,000—nearly two to one against him. He would have had 71,947 good soldiers pitted against a raw, undisciplined army of 67,000 men under the Duke of Wellington, which was not only inferior in mere numbers, but far inferior in morale and experience. The chances would have been greatly in favor of the French. Then, too, the French army was commanded by the acknowledged master of modern warfare, whose brilliant successes at Rivoli, Marengo, Austerlitz, Jena, Friedland, Wagram, the Borodino and Dresden had dazzled the whole world. Until then Napoleon had never been defeated in any great decisive battle except Leipzig, and the French were strong in their confidence of the emperor's success. Two of the best writers on the Waterloo campaign, Shaw-Kennedy and Sibourne, both Englishmen, concur in saying that had Gronchy kept the Prussians away the English army would have been badly beaten. This view is also held by the ablest writer of all, Mr. Ropes.—United Service Review.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

A man should have sense and woman taste.

The smartest bass finally runs across a bait that fools him.

Every man thinks he could trot some pace if he wasn't hobbled.

People are compelled to smother resentments at least a dozen times a day.

A man who has a falling out with more than two of his neighbors ought to look himself over.

A clever mimic would be good company were it not for the feeling that he is also a clever mimic behind your back.

When a man catches a big string of fish, how he loves to carry it along the main street of the town in which he lives! All of us like to display our big catches in other lines.—Aitchison Globe.

LIBEL IN DIVORCE.

MARY E. DONDERS vs. Peter Donders. No. 9 April term, 1906. Pluries Subpoena in Divorce.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, SS: The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. To Peter Donders, Greeting: We command you, as twice before you were commanded, that all matter of business and excuses being set aside, you be and appear in your proper person before our Judge at Brookville, at our Court of Common Pleas, there to be held on the second Monday of November next, to show cause, if any you have, why your wife, Mary E. Donders, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony which she hath contracted with you, the said Peter Donders, agreeable to the Petition and Libel exhibited against you before our said Court, and this you shall in no case omit at your peril.

Witness the Hon. John W. Reed, President of our said Court, at Brookville, the 16th day of August, A. D. 1906.

Allowed by the Court.
Cyrus H. Blood, Prothonotary.

To Peter Donders, Greeting: You are hereby notified to appear before the Honorable Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, at Brookville, Pa., on the second Monday of November next, to answer as set forth in the above subpoena.

GRANT SCHEAFNOCKER, Sheriff.
September 29, 1906.

LIBEL IN DIVORCE.

MALCOLM G. MCGIFFIN vs. Alice H. McGiffin. No. 108, November term, 1905. Pluries subpoena in divorce.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, SS: The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. To Alice H. McGiffin, Greeting: We command you, as twice before you were commanded, that all matter of business and excuses being set aside, you be and appear in your proper person before our Judge at Brookville, at our Court of Common Pleas, there to be held on the second Monday of November next, to show cause, if any you have, why your husband, Malcolm G. McGiffin, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony which he hath contracted with you, the said Alice H. McGiffin, agreeable to the Petition and Libel exhibited against you before our said Court, and this you shall in no case omit at your peril.

Witness the Hon. John W. Reed, President of our said Court, at Brookville, the 16th day of August, A. D. 1906.

Allowed by the Court.
Cyrus H. Blood, Prothonotary.

To Alice H. McGiffin, Greeting: You are hereby notified to appear before the Honorable Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, at Brookville, Pa., on the second Monday of November next, to answer as set forth in the above subpoena.

GRANT SCHEAFNOCKER, Sheriff.
September 29, 1906.

Strongest in the World

THE great strength, liberality and promptness with which it settles every insurance contract commends THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY to the most conservative people—A point worthy the consideration of men and women who desire to earn a liberal income in a profession in which practically no capital is required except PUSH, PURPOSE and INTEGRITY.

The Pittsburg Agency of The Equitable—the largest Life Agency in the world—invites correspondence from those wishing to engage in Life Insurance as a profession.

EDWARD A. WOODS, Manager
Equitable Floor, Frick Building, Pittsburg

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 SIDEWALK.

Commencing at rail of R. & F. C. 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 4.89 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, 202 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 SIDEWALK.

Commencing at rail of R. & F. C. 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 2.06 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 foot walks is to 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 or West side of Fifth 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.

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 foot walks on both sides of Fifth street, from Borough Line at Sandy Lick Creek to the South side of Mabel street, where said Mabel street crosses said Fifth street, on the South. Also fixing the material to be used in the construction of said side or foot walks 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 foot walks 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 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 2.61 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 1554 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 1.53 per cent; to side walk grade of Main street; thence across Main street 80 feet at a rising grade of 1.04 per cent, thence to North side of Willow alley 170 feet, at a rising grade of 1.34 per cent; thence from North side of Milliren alley at a rising grade of 2.29 per cent; thence from South side of Milliren alley 300 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 in 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 be five (5) feet wide, and to be 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.

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.

The Star's Want Column never fails to bring results