

The Man you Envy

There is no reason in the world why you should suffer the torments of rheumatism, envying the other fellow with his perfect health.

We guarantee

KEYSTONE LIQUID SULPHUR

to absolutely cure any case of rheumatism. This is a broad statement, but the thousands of cases we have cured warrant us in making it. We know by experience that this wonderful remedy cannot fail to cure you. Ask your druggist for a sample or write us.

Two sizes—50c and \$1.00.

Keystone Sulphur Co., Pitsburg, Pa.

WILL NOT BE CRIPPLED

TREATMENT SUCCESSFUL

The Maddening Disease, Rheumatism, Easily Cured With URIC-O.

It might interest Rheumatic sufferers of this country to learn the wonderful work that URIC-O is doing towards the relief and cure of this dreaded disease. Letters of praise are received daily from men and women who have used the remedy with the greatest success. The manufacturers of this wonderful Specific have never solicited a testimonial or a word of praise from people who have used the remedy. Yet, letters like the one given below are being received from both old and young.

Mr. Benben Whipple, grocery clerk, of Great Falls, N. Y., says: "I was laid up with severe form of Rheumatism, and was confined to my room for nine weeks. A sample bottle of URIC-O, and one regular bottle has worked a wonderful change in me. It has entirely cured my Rheumatism, and I am now able to go about my work again. I recommended the remedy to Mr. John Harris, of East Lake George, who was unable to walk. He had taken every possible treatment, had spent hundreds of dollars, and had found no relief. He is taking URIC-O, and is improving rapidly, and able to be out around. I will continue to recommend URIC-O, as it is certainly a merited remedy."

URIC-O is sold by Druggists generally at \$1.00 per bottle, or it will be sent by the SMITH DRUG COMPANY, of SYRACUSE, N. Y., upon receipt of price. Liberal size samples and circulars will be mailed free to all who apply for same.

URIC-O is sold in Reynoldsville by the Stoke & Feicht Drug Co.

Leech's Planing Mill

West Reynoldsville

WINDOW SASH, DOORS, FRAMES, FLOORING,

STAIR WORK

ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER, ETC., ETC.

Contract and repair work given prompt attention.

Give us your order. My prices are reasonable.

W. A. LEECH, PROPRIETOR

EVERY FARMER WANTS IT

Rust destroys more farm machinery than does wear. 6-5-4 kills rust, dissolves it, just as water does salt. Get a 25c can of 6-5-4 and save your farm machinery. Any child can apply it; no hard work goes on like paint, only easier, and dries in 10 minutes, leaving a fine black finish. 6-5-4 is not a paint; it does not cover the rust but, chemically dissolves it and then is absorbed by the iron which is thus made rust proof. 6-5-4 is very thin and runs into the cracks where the brush cannot go. Be sure and get 6-5-4. It is just as good for stoves, stove pipes and wire screens as it is for machinery.

If your dealer hasn't it, Bing-Stoke Co. has.

CHARTER NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the governor of Pennsylvania on Friday, November 9th, 1906, by John W. Dawson, H. Alex. Stokes and W. H. Moore, under the act of Assembly, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations" approved April 29th 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called the Reynoldsville Amusement Company the character and object of which is erecting and maintaining an Opera House and a place of entertainment and amusement, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of said act of assembly and supplements thereto.

G. M. McDONALD, Solicitor.

Subscribe for

The Star

If you want the News

FARM AND GARDEN

INTERESTING FOWLS.

Birds That Are Money Makers For Farmer or Fancier.

The Buff Plymouth Rocks, like their kinsfolk of the Rock family, are a hardy, useful fowl, good for any locality and a money maker for the farmer or fancier. They are about the same size as the Barred Rocks, the males weighing from nine to ten pounds and



BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

the females from seven to eight pounds. They dress nicely for market, and their yellow skin shows but little trace of pinfeathers.

They are good layers and good mothers and, taken all together, are ideal fowls for the American home, being even superior to the Barred variety, since they are more easily bred true to color.

We see no reason why the Buff Plymouth Rocks should not become one of our favorite breeds.—Home and Farm.

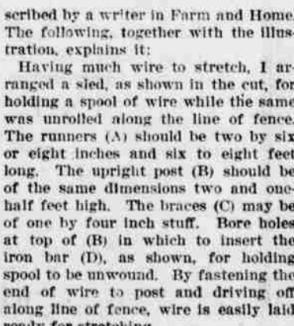
BARBED WIRE.

A Carrier That Is Convenient For Holding the Spool.

A convenient device for holding barbed wire when making a fence is described by a writer in Farm and Home.

The following, together with the illustration, explains it:

Having much wire to stretch, I arranged a sled, as shown in the cut, for holding a spool of wire while the same was unrolled along the line of fence. The runners (A) should be two by six or eight inches and six to eight feet long. The upright post (B) should be of the same dimensions two and one-half feet high. The braces (C) may be of one by four inch stuff. Bore holes at top of (B) in which to insert the iron bar (D), as shown, for holding spool to be unwound. By fastening the end of wire to post and driving off along line of fence, wire is easily laid ready for stretching.



BARBED WIRE CARRIER.

Modern hives with good brood chambers equal to the laying capacity of the queen are considered best for wintering; the stores are usually sufficient. When all breeding is over for the season the central combs are often deficient in stores. Here a good, practical feeder comes into requisition, one that can be used during the cold nights of October and that will work successfully with thick sirup. Nothing is gained by compelling the bees to evaporate a large amount of water so late in the season. For late feeding use about one quart of water to every fourteen pounds of the best granulated sugar. When early feeding is practiced this sirup may be used, but for late feeding we need the sirup very thick, just this enough so the bees can work it nicely.—American Agriculturist.

Age of Cement Posts.

Where live stock has access to the fence we would not advise putting them in too soon after they are made. The man who makes his own posts need have little fear if he puts them in the ground when they are a month or six weeks old. A line post four inches square at the bottom and three inches at the top is considered plenty strong enough for all practical purposes, provided it is properly strengthened by the use of an iron rod or wire. For corner posts of course much more material must be used.—Iowa Homestead.

The Shying Horse.

Shying is a dangerous habit. It cannot properly be termed a vice, as it is generally the result of defective vision. Gentle treatment, soothing words and patient persistence in accustoming the animal to the dreaded object will often effect a cure. To lash a horse because it shies or is frightened only aggravates the evil. The punishment is associated with the frightful object, and the horse will fear it more and more each time the object is encountered, and therefore this is the worst way shying can be treated.—Denver Field and Farm.

NEGLECTED LANDS.

Method of Clearing Them Used in Connecticut.

Professor Jarvis of the Connecticut experiment station presents in the New England Homestead a desirable way to clear lands:

In few sections of the country do we find such rapid transportation after neglect as in New England. It is not an uncommon occurrence while walking through a forest to find at regular distances apple trees, which a few years ago formed our commercial orchards.

There is no magic method whereby this growth of brush may be subdued and the land brought into workable condition. Two courses may be followed—a long one extending over three or four years and the other a shorter one requiring only one or two years. The former consists in cutting the brush and keeping the land mowed off or pastured. By preventing the growth of foliage in this way for about three years, and thus starving the roots, the land should be under control.

The second and more desirable method consists in the use of the plow and harrow and the sowing of some crops which will quickly take possession of the land. The common practice is to cut the brush in the fall or winter and in early spring get in with the plow and follow with the disk harrow.

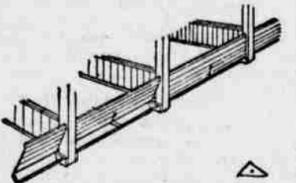
I would suggest that the brush be cut as soon as possible, for the longer the delay the more difficult will be the undertaking. If the owner of the land wishes to get possession as soon as possible, it would be well to get in with the plow this fall and follow with the cutaway harrow in the spring. If pasture is desired it would be well to sow rye and seed down. In Connecticut a great deal of such land is being used for orchard purposes. The trees are set out as soon as brush is cut. The subjugating process is essentially the same except that it is done in the young orchard. The trees have the benefit of the cultivation and are one year further advanced than if planting were delayed until the land is cleared of roots.

IN THE PIGGERY.

Movable Partitions That Protect Feeding Troughs.

An authority on such matters is quoted by an exchange as follows in giving a plan for swinging partitions in the pen: "This is no new invention, for the device, with many modifications, is used in numerous farmers' piggeries. The only wonder is that it is not more universally used. The top of this swinging partition consists of a two by four from which the three foot partition made of inch boards swing by hinges. This partition is held in place at all times by a half inch iron rod which slips up and down in staples, being received at the bottom in holes bored in a hardwood cleat nailed across the center of the trough. This fastening prevents the pigs from moving the partition at any time. If the pens are over ten feet in width the swinging partitions are too cumbersome to work well. They should not be made to swing into the pen past the edge of the trough when fastened, or the pigs will soon gnaw the edge of the bottom board off. These partitions are made to swing back until they stand straight up overhead, resting at the ends be-

tween the posts. This permits pigs to be driven out or in or the cleaning of the pens from the alley. In this case doors connecting the alley and pens were purposely omitted. The troughs were made of two inch hemlock, constructed in a V shape, one side being two by ten inch material and the other side and ends two by eight. These troughs are simply toe nailed in between the division posts, so that they can be removed easily and replaced when necessary. We like the V shaped troughs in preference to any flat bottomed sort in the piggery, because the pigs can clean them more readily and thoroughly, and there is practically no contact at the floor except for the short end pieces. As a result filth and moisture do not accumulate beneath them. On the underside of the V shaped trough next the alley the floor is always dry, and on the pen side it can be cleaned thoroughly and is always exposed to the air."



MOVABLE PARTITIONS.

A Storage Pit. In regard to storing apples when space is scarce American Cultivator says: Apples may be stored, like roots, in a pit, covering them with straw at first and afterward with earth when colder weather requires it. The bottom of the pit should be covered with boards or straw to keep the apples from touching the earth, which is apt to give them an earthy taste. This method is only advised as a makeshift in case no room can be found to store the apples more conveniently. Making a pit for storing produce is a simple matter, and yet roots stored thus are often lost by carelessness in putting them in too deeply, so that they heat, grow and rot. The pit for potatoes, beets and carrots should not be piled over two feet deep with roots, and for turnips and horseradish it is best not to have them over a foot deep. Cover lightly at first and increase the covering as cold weather comes on, bearing in mind that there is more danger from heat than from frost. Vegetables well stored in a pit come out very fresh and nice in the spring.

THE GRANGE

Conducted by J. W. DARROW, Chairman, N. Y., Press Correspondent New York State Grange

NATIONAL GRANGE.

PROPOSED CHANGE IN THE SYSTEM OF VOTING.

State Master Kegley of Washington Will Present the Question of Popular Representation at National Grange Meeting in Denver.

In his annual address before the Washington state grange Worthy Master C. B. Kegley spoke as follows concerning the voting system of the national grange:

The national grange is doing good work, but I am convinced its usefulness is somewhat marred by the present method of voting, which gives to the delegates of the weak states a few hundred membership equal voting power, and therefore control, with the delegates from the states whose membership is counted by the tens and even hundreds of thousands. Thus the principle of popular representation, which is, or should be, one of the fundamental principles on which our Order is founded, is violated.

I was strikingly impressed with the wrongfulness of the present method of voting in the national grange when the direct legislative resolutions were defeated, although the votes cast for it represented a large majority of the membership of the Order. The voting delegates of the national grange are composed of the state masters and their wives, or husbands, thus giving two votes to each state. Any state having fifteen subordinate granges of an average membership of twenty members is entitled to representation in the national grange and to have the expense of its delegates paid out of the national treasury.

The expenses of the national grange are borne, of course, by the different states in direct proportion to their membership. Thus it is that the states of large membership not only pay the expenses of their own delegates, but the major portion of the expenses of the delegates of the weaker states.

Yet the representatives of the states of numerous members, whose influence is all powerful in securing legislation, have no more influence in determining what the legislation shall be than those of the weaker states. That is to say, under the present system the will of the great majority of our Order can be, and often is, defeated by the votes of delegates who often are indifferent to the real interests of the Order and who seem to take no interest in building up the Order in their state and who represent states in which the grange is in a stagnant condition. I believe this evil could be remedied by giving to each state master, in addition to his state vote, a popular vote based on one vote for each 1,000 of membership. Thus, for example, would give New York state, with its 80,000 membership, eighty-two votes as against two votes for any state having a membership of only a few hundred. The power of a state in the national grange would thus be made directly proportional to the strength of the Order in each, and this is simply justice and is what I should like to see. This method of voting would act as a stimulus on every state master to extra effort in building up the Order in his own state, as that would be an absolutely necessary preliminary to increasing his influence in the national grange.

I intend at the next annual session of the national grange to try to secure this important amendment and hope that my proposed action will receive your unanimous indorsement and support.

The proposition has its advantages and disadvantages. Mr. Kegley does not say whether voting in accordance with membership should be the vote on all questions and propositions that come before the grange or whether certain questions should be adjudicated by the state vote and others by the popular vote, as we may term it. It is difficult to understand how there can be two systems of representation in force in the same body, for Mr. Kegley says that the popular vote is to be in addition to the state vote. There does seem to be justice in the proposition that the vote of the delegate should be representative of the members of the Order rather than of the state. Surely New York, with almost 80,000 members, should have greater voting power in the national grange than Minnesota, with only 2,000 or 3,000. Grange legislation affecting subordinate granges might be enacted or defeated by the two votes of the smaller grange state, which legislation would affect one way or the other thousands of members in the larger grange states. The question which the national grange will have to determine is simply this, Does the highest interest of the Order require state representation or popular representation in the national grange?

Grange Discusses Vital Questions.

One of the hopeful things for the future of the nation is the great organization which the farmers of the country are centralizing around the grange. Within recent years there has been a marvelous growth extending to nearly every state and territory in the Union, so that when it holds its national convention the attention of the whole country is attracted to its action. It has taken hold of all the vital questions before the country, and the discussion and action that are brought to bear upon them will exert a mighty influence.—Amesbury (Mass.) News.

Grange Banks.

In August last there was organized in Cambria county, Pa., the second grange national bank, with a capital of \$200,000. The deposits the first day were about \$50,000. Pennsylvania is showing her sister grange states what can be done in the matter of organizing and successfully conducting grange banks.

AN INTELLIGENT WITNESS.

A Farmer Who Knows the Advantage of Good Roads.

The following extract from a letter from Clayton Conrow of Cinnaminson, N. J., to State Highway Commissioner Sargent of Maine is the intelligent testimony of a farmer on the advantage of good roads, and based upon facts instead of theories, says Good Roads Magazine. And while local conditions vary, the principle involved—that is, the economy of easy transportation—is applicable everywhere:

"I live upon the line of an improved road leading from Philadelphia to New York, ten miles from the former place, and before the road was improved twenty-five baskets of promiscuous farm produce would make a big two horse load. After the road was improved the average load has not been less than 100 baskets, some farmers taking as many as 150 baskets to a load, but this last number is exceptional; also before improvement it would take a team all day to make the round trip of about twenty-three miles to the heart of the city; since improvement it requires an average of about seven hours. Now, assuming that a team and driver would be worth \$4 per day, the regular price here, it would cost 16 cents per basket for a farmer to haul his produce in the market in the first case and but 4 cents per basket in the latter, allowing the seven hours to make a day.

"It must be evident to every unprejudiced observer that the farmers in this section would have been out of business had not the road been improved.

"It must be evident also that the farmer does not get all the benefit, for the citizen consumer shares a part of it, for it often happens during the glut of the season that farm produce sells for less than 16 cents per basket. This is a sufficient justification, I think, for asking the cities to help pay for improving country roads. This is true of everything the resident of the city uses or consumes. It can be delivered to him much more cheaply over a good road than a bad road."

HOW TO USE A DRAG.

Some Points on Improving a Highway by the King Method.

An Illinois highway commission has issued a bulletin on the split log, or King drag, which contains these instructions for its manipulation:

Make a light drag, which is hauled over the road at an angle so that a small amount of earth is pushed to the center of the road.

Drive the team at a walk.

Ride on the drag; do not walk alongside.

Begin at one side of the road or wheel track, returning up the opposite side.

Drag the road as soon after every rain as possible, but not when the mud is in such a condition as to stick to the drag.

Do not drag a dry road. Drag whenever possible at all seasons of the year. If a road is dragged immediately before a cold spell it will freeze in a smooth condition.

The width of traveled way to be maintained by the drag should be from eighteen to twenty feet. First drag a little more than the width of a single wheel track, then gradually increase until the desired width is observed.

Always drag a little earth toward the center of the road until it is raised from ten to twelve inches above the edges of the traveled way.

The amount of earth that the drag will carry along can be very considerably controlled by the driver, accordingly as he stands near the cutting end or away from it.

When the roads are first dragged after a very muddy spell the wagons should drive, if possible, to one side until the roadway has a chance to freeze or partially dry out.

The best results from dragging are obtained only by repeated applications. Remember that constant attention is necessary to maintain an earth road in its best condition.

An Argument For State Aid.

Ole Peterson, one of the most ardent advocates of good roads in Minnesota, is making a strenuous effort to arouse the people to support the proposed constitutional amendment, to be voted on in November, empowering the state legislature to make a direct tax levy for road purposes, says the Good Roads Magazine. In discussing state aid he recently said: "You will find that from 40 to 45 per cent of the taxable property of the state is in city and village property, and I think it no more than just and proper that this portion of wealth should be taxed in connection with other property in the state for the benefit of better country roads. The citizens of rural districts should be thoroughly conversant with these facts, in order that they may fully realize the benefit of state aid and that they may better appreciate the importance of the proposed amendment. If it is adopted the legislature can levy one-fourth of a mill, and that quarter of a mill will build some nice stretches of highway."

Motorists to Improve Roads.

Road improvement with the motorists themselves as the chief contributors to the road building fund is under consideration in Great Britain. The London chamber of commerce has taken the initiative in a movement to establish a general governmental highway department. This department would have jurisdiction over the trunk highways. Automobile users in England already contribute nearly \$500,000 yearly in taxes, and it is desired by the chamber of commerce that this sum should be directly applied to the use of the highway department.

Kemp's Balsam

Will stop any cough that can be stopped by any medicine and cure coughs that cannot be cured by any other medicine.

It is always the best cough cure. You cannot afford to take chances on any other kind.

KEMP'S BALSAM cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, grip, asthma and consumption in first stages.

It does not contain alcohol, opium, morphine, or any other narcotic, poisonous or harmful drug.

GREEN BONE

An excellent feed

For Your Chickens

during winter. It saves grain, produces results where grain fails, helps the hens to moult and makes them winter layers. Try it.

We grind green bone and keep it constantly on hand at

Hunter & Milliren's

MEAT MARKET

REYNOLDSVILLE, PA.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 27, 1906.

TRAINS LEAVE REYNOLDSVILLE:

For New Bethlehem, Red Bank, and principal intermediate stations, Oil City and Pittsburg, 6:30 a. m., 1:20, 5:07, 7:58 (New Bethlehem only) p. m., week-days. Sundays 6:30 a. m., 4:20 p. m.

For DuBois, Driftwood, and principal intermediate stations, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, 6:30 a. m., 12:52, 6:25 p. m., week-days. Sundays 12:52 p. m.

For DuBois only 11:42 a. m., week-days, 9:15 p. m., daily.

W. W. ATTERBURY, Gen. Manager. R. Wood, Passenger Traffic Mgr. Geo. W. Boyd, General Passenger Agent.

BUSINESS CARDS.

E. NEFF

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, Pension Attorney and Real Estate Agent.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW, BROOKVILLE, PA.

G. M. McDONALD,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Notary public, real estate agent, patents secured, collections made promptly. Office in Syndicate building, Reynoldsville, Pa.

W. C. SMITH,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Justice of the peace, real estate agent, collections made promptly. Office in Syndicate building, Reynoldsville, Pa.

SMITH M. MCGREIGHT,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Notary public and real estate agent. Collections will receive prompt attention. Office in the Reynoldsville Hardware Co. building, Main street, Reynoldsville, Pa. ☎ 28.

DR. B. E. HOOVER,

DENTIST, Resident dentist. In the Hoover building Main street. Gentleness in operating.

DR. L. L. MEANS,

DENTIST, Office on second floor of the First National bank building, Main street.

DR. R. DEVERE KING,

DENTIST, office on second floor of the Syndicate building, Main street, Reynoldsville, Pa.

PRIESTER BROS.,

UNDERTAKERS, Black and white funeral cars. Main street, Reynoldsville, Pa.

J. H. HUGHES,

UNDERTAKING AND PICTURE FRAMING, The U. S. Bural League has been tested and found all right. Cheapest form of insurance. Secure a contract. Near Public Fountain, Reynoldsville Pa.

D. H. YOUNG,

ARCHITECT, Corner Grant and Fifth sts., Reynoldsville, Pa.

JOHN C. HIRST,

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEER, Surveyor and Draughtsman. Office in Syndicate building, Main street.

WINDSOR HOTEL,

PHILADELPHIA, PA. Between 12th and 13th Sts., on Filbert St. Three minutes walk from the Reading Terminal. Five minutes walk from the Penna. R. R. Depot. European plan \$1.00 per day and upward. American plan \$2.00 per day. Frank M. Schelley, Manager.

If you have anything to sell, try our Want Column.