

# AGONY

You can't successfully carry on life's battle without a clear head. The man who suffers the tortures of rheumatism never has a clear head. We absolutely guarantee

## Keystone Liquid Sulphur

To cure every form of rheumatism, Thompson's of people who have used this remedy at home have been permanently cured, and a trial will convince you of its wonderful power. It is simply a preparation of sulphur in liquid form, with all the impurities found in the crude drug left out. Dose and \$1.00.

KEYSTONE SULPHUR CO. PITTSBURGH, PA.

Stoke & Feicht Drug Co., Distributors.

# FARM GARDEN

## BEN DAVIS APPLES.

### Keeping Qualities of the Fruit—Its Market Value.

There is more or less unevenness, with complaints of bitter rot in parts of the west and of apples falling badly further east, although, as a whole, the apple crop of the United States will prove of liberal proportions. The cut suggests the activities of the picking season.

Say what one will about the quality of the Ben Davis apple, all must admit that it is a great market sort.

IN A MISSOURI ORCHARD.

## MANY SUDDEN DEATHS FROM POISONOUS RHEUMATISM

The Disease Has Its Dangers—Should Be Taken In Time.

Rheumatism has long been regarded as a trouble which, while it might be painful, was not necessarily dangerous. Very few persons, it was thought, ever died from Rheumatism. Pick up a paper to-day, and you will see that the majority of sudden deaths are due to some form of neglected Rheumatism. Rheumatism of the heart, neuralgia of the heart, paralysis and poisonous Rheumatic acid are among the most dangerous forms of the disease. If Rheumatic acid poison is allowed to stay in the system, sudden death can scarcely be averted. There is but one cure for Rheumatism, and that is Smith's Specific Uric-O. No other Rheumatic remedy can possibly do as much for the disease. Uric-O is a positive cure for Lumbago, Muscular and Articular Rheumatism. It will cure Sciatica and Rheumatic Kidney trouble in the most pleasing manner. Uric-O costs \$1.00 per bottle, and can be supplied by your Druggist. Samples and circulars will be cheerfully forwarded by the SMITH DRUG COMPANY, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

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.

## Try it on the Coal Range

It is the only self-shining stove polish for coal stoves, the best screen enamel and stove pipe enamel saves work and money; kills rust. 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. Stoke 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

and so long as it is profitable a large number of Ben Davis trees will be planted and great quantities of fruit handled.

American Agriculturist concludes the foregoing comments as follows: The fact of the matter is the Ben Davis is not so bad if properly handled. When placed where the apple tends to lose its moisture and shrink it becomes tough and spongy, but if kept in the right kind of a fruit house it holds its plumpness, is a reasonably good cooking apple and is not so bad eating out of hand.

A Kansas farmer writes in an exchange of this fruit: Ben Davis has broken into Scotland, and the people there are glad to receive him. Enemies of Ben have said that the hardy Scotchman who has been living on oatmeal perhaps does not mind the headlike taste. That's all right, so Ben gets there with both feet. The American producer of the Ben Davis apple is not going to inquire about that so long as they sell well.

### Gutters in Dairy Barns.

Nothing else so conducive to clean milk and clean cows under ordinary conditions as a platform of proper width and a gutter of sufficient width and depth. For large cows I prefer a platform four feet and eight to ten inches wide and a gutter from sixteen to twenty inches wide and eight to ten inches deep. If there is sufficient room a gutter of the larger dimensions will be found satisfactory and with no defects. I like gutters either entirely of cement or of four inch brick walls on each side, with inside of walls and bottom cemented, the latter directly on earth if the bottom is good. The wall next to the platform should be covered by a plank two by twelve, fastened so that it will not slide over the edge of the gutter.—J. W. P. in New England Homestead.

### Keeping Potatoes.

If you pour the potatoes pellin into the bin don't be surprised if they rot. Bruised potatoes are very apt to spoil. That means loss, and loss means hard times by and by.

Keep the potatoes from the light and air from the time they are dug. They should lie on the ground only just long enough to dry a little so that the moist dirt will rattle off when they are handled. Keep the bin covered with old blankets, bran sacks, etc., all the time, and keep the cellar windows closed after they are all in. Take a lesson from nature and see how the potatoes grow. If they grew exposed to the light they wouldn't be fit to eat.—Farm Journal.

### Heating Water Out of Doors.

Here is a set kettle that can be used for heating water for scalding hogs, cooking food for hogs or poultry and for any other purpose that a large kettle, with a chance for a fire under it, could be used. Any one can build this himself of the rough stones that are usually lying about.

Use cement and lay the stones up with even outside faces, setting an old oven door into the front, as shown in the cut. The posts that support the slanting roof are set in the cemented stone as that is put in place, as is also the piece of stove pipe. The kettle's lip will rest upon the four walls, and the corners will be covered over with cement and flat stones. Quantities of waste apples, inferior potatoes and vegetables can be worked up into splendid hog or poultry feed by means of such a set kettle.—Farm Journal.

### Among the Poultry.

The year's experimenting seems to warrant the conclusion that the dry feeding method is as good as and no better than the wet mash when the latter is properly handled.

Dry feeding with a limited amount of meat scrap will likely give better results in the hands of inexperienced or overworked poultrymen than the regular method.

There is no special advantage in the dry mash in feeding apartment or yarded flocks.

With colony flocks dry feeding can be arranged to save labor and promises to make the colony method more profitable than any other for commercial poultrymen.

The dry feeding method as applied to the feeding of young chicks is a very different matter and will be discussed later.—National Stockman and Farmer.

### Corra in the Ear.

Corn in the ear also is the farmer's strongest guarantee against the fraudulent practices of unscrupulous seedsmen who often purchase entire fields or acres and shell it and ship it without care for selection or real merit.

### SILAGE FOR SHEEP.

Opinions of Feeders Do Not Agree. How It is Used.

A sheep grower of Indiana has the following to say in the Indiana Farmer in regard to the use of silage:

"Some sheep growers are enthusiastic in their praises of corn silage as a food for sheep. On the other hand, a large number do not think so well of it. All those who have tried it have agreed with reference to the wisdom of feeding a moderate quantity to the flock when the silage has been properly cured. On the other hand, quite a number have found trouble when feeding it in large quantities. On the whole, it is not to be considered as satisfactory food for sheep as field roots, since, more especially when there is much corn in the silage, it has a tendency to produce a heated condition of the system, which with breeding ewes is not desirable. It is not well perhaps to feed corn silage to a breeding flock more than once a day, and when so fed the aim should be to give them clover hay or alfalfa at least once a day in order to produce a proper balance in the ration. In cold weather it is probably wiser to feed the silage at noon than morning or night. When exposed to such weather for only a few minutes the temperature as cool as is frequently found in sheep sheds will freeze more or less, or if it does not freeze it becomes very cold. For this reason it is better to feed it in the middle of the day in cold weather, for at that time the temperature is usually many degrees warmer than in the morning or evening. It is not common to feed more than two to four pounds of silage per head per day to sheep, but some farmers who grow winter lambs feed as much as that twice a day, more especially after the lambs have been born. A great advantage of silage as a food for sheep consists in its cheapness. It furnishes the cheapest food that may be fed to them, and when properly fed there should be no fear of harmful results from feeding silage well made."

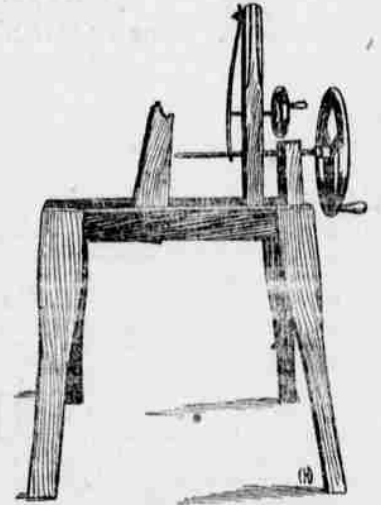
### FARM MECHANICS.

#### A Homemade Tool For Drilling Holes In Metal.

On our farm we have a shop for repairing machinery. It is an essential factor in farm management to be able to repair breakages and keep the machinery in good working condition, writes a contributor in Orange Judd Farmer.

The accompanying illustration shows a drill made to drill holes for repairing purposes. This machine will drill a hole through steel or wrought iron as quickly as a drill we have that cost several dollars. The main piece upon which the drill rests is a 4 by 4 two feet six inches long mounted upon four legs made of oak 2 by 4 materials. The legs are worked down to two inches square at the bottom to secure neatness and make the drill as light as possible.

The main standard is a 2 by 4 two feet high mortised into the main 4 by 4. The stub standard is also a 2 by 4 eight inches high and mortised in the same 4 by 4 an inch from the end and two and a half inches from the main standard. The shaft to which the large wheel is attached is a three-quarter inch bolt fifteen inches long. At the



HOMEMADE DRILL.

head a hole is drilled into the bolt, heated and then squared in order that the drill may be securely held. To feed the drill a steel spring sixteen inches long is bolted to the top of the main standard and attached to the drill bolt by a slot in the spring. The small wheel attached to a threaded bolt does the feeding. The piece upon which the pressure is put while drilling is a 4 by 4 mortised into the main 4 by 4 in the form of a sliding slot in order that any distance can be procured according to the size of the iron intended to be drilled. A bolt passes through this piece from underneath the 4 by 4. By loosening the bolt it can be moved to any required distance.

#### Things Near Home.

State Lecturer Gardner of Massachusetts says that some portion of grange lecture hours may well be spent in the discussion of topics strictly local, as town and social questions, which enter directly into the lives of the members. This makes the grange a practical organization and oftentimes puts it at the lead in securing needed community improvements.

#### Almost Eighty Thousand Members.

Over 60,000 members have been added to the grange in New York state since Jan. 1. There are now about 615 granges in the state, with a total membership of about 70,000. Surely New York retains the head of the line in a notable manner.

# THE GRANGE

Conducted by J. W. DARRROW, Chatham, N. Y., Press Correspondent New York State Grange

## AS POLICEMAN.

### ONE OF THE DUTIES OF THE GRANGE SUGGESTED.

It Should See That Laws Affecting Farmers' Interests Are Enforced. Instances Cited in Michigan.

Every well informed member of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry is aware of the fact that among its earliest achievements was the enforcement of laws in the central western states against sharpers who claimed royalties on silage gates and driven wells. These royalties amounted to about \$10 on each gate or well, and while the claims were believed to be unjust and without foundation most farmers would pay the \$10 rather than fight the matter in the courts. At this point the grange stepped in and took the farmer's part and with grange funds prosecuted a test case, won the suit and stopped the blackmail. It was an instance of what the grange could do as a policeman, and it did it because it had the interests of the farmer at heart.

A Michigan grange paper thinks that there are still opportunities for the grange to do police work and cites two or three instances. In one county in Michigan a peculiar state of affairs is disclosed. The county treasurer has a large amount of funds in hand which the law requires him to apportion every three months among the townships, but instead of doing so he puts it in a bank in which he is financially interested. He tells the farmer supervisors when they ask him why he does not comply with the law that they are a lot of blockheads and when they ask him to examine his books says that he does not keep any and that he will apportion the money when he gets ready. Now, as mandamus proceedings would cost about \$100 and as there are not many farmers who care to pay \$100 to vindicate a principle nothing is done to bring this public servant to justice. Our contemporary suggests that the state grange might very well act as a policeman in this case.

Another instance in Ohio relates to a two cent fare between stations in that state. Michigan has the same law, but the railroad running from Adrian to Toledo charges 3 cents per mile, claiming that the two stations "are not within the state," but are in two different states. A complaint to the interstate commission might induce some action in the matter, but no private individual seems to have interest enough to do it. Here again the grange policeman might step in and endeavor to secure justice.

There is no doubt that the grange has certain duties along this line and to take the aggressive in enforcing laws which bear upon the farmer's interests, but in those cases where farmers are not directly interested it would be quite as well to let others perform the police act.

### A COMMENDABLE POSITION.

#### Grange Officials Should Not Accept Political Office, Says State Master Fuller.

State Master George A. Fuller has set a good example for all grange officials in the emphatic statement which he issued when it was reported in the daily press that he had been selected by the Hoarst managers for the position of state treasurer on their ticket. Mr. Fuller said, "I wish it to be distinctly understood by everybody that I am not a candidate for any political office of any nature, nor will I accept any political office from any party while I hold the position of master of the state grange." There is no other defensible position for any important officer in the state or national grange to take concerning political office. Never can one who does accept such political recognition hope to avoid criticism, just or unjust. It is wisest to avoid every possibility of an entangling alliance. While it may be true and has been true that high officers in the state grange have filled high offices, politically, with honor to themselves and to the grange, they have not been without criticism as to using the grange for political purposes. The chasm between the grange and partisan politics would better be left unbridged.

#### Keep This In Mind.

The prosperous grange not only gets new members, but keeps the old. The most successful grange is not the one that has enrolled the largest number, but that which keeps the largest percentage of its enrollment on the list of active workers. People do not join the grange for the sake of joining, but for the good to be obtained after they become members.

#### The Enormous Mud Tax.

In the course of a speech Congressman John H. Bankhead of Alabama declared that "the amount of money it takes to haul a ton five miles on our dirt roads will pay the freight for 250 miles on a railroad or 500 miles on a river and 1,000 miles on the lakes. These figures prove conclusively the enormous tax levied by the bad roads on the farmers and how much of their legitimate profit is consumed in hauling from the farms to the railroad stations, river landing and to the towns and cities. Not only have the farmers suffered great loss on account of poor roads, but the people in the towns and cities who depend upon them for their supplies have suffered also."

### GOOD ROADS IN FRANCE.

#### How They Are Constructed and Maintained.

Consul Brunot of St. Etienne writes of the excellent roads in France and the government method of maintaining them. He says:

"France had wretched roads in former times, and this notwithstanding the good example left by the Roman occupation. Indeed, highroad accidents were a favorite stock in trade of the old romancers. Now the roads are not only nearly perfect and good at all seasons, but are beautified by artistic stone bridges and frequently lined with fruit and shade trees. Spasmodic efforts were made to better the roads, mostly around Paris, under Louis XIV. (1643-1715), but it was not until about 1775 that the serious work of building great roads of national extent was undertaken, and Napoleon I. carried it forward vigorously as a part of his military schemes, uniting frontier points with the capital. Never has the work ceased, except during periods of war, and the more difficult sections, at first left to a more convenient season, are steadily being built, while new cutoffs and connecting links are continually being declared open for service. The roads are divided into six classes, as follows:

- "First.—National roads, built and maintained by the government, 21,800 miles.
  - "Second.—Departmental (state) roads, built and maintained by the political divisions traversed by them, 15,700 miles.
  - "Third.—Principal local roads, traversing two or more townships (communes), are maintained by them with government aid, 124,000 miles.
  - "Fourth.—Secondary local roads, the same as the preceding, except that they are of less importance and are maintained by the townships under supervision by the government, 150,000 miles.
  - "Fifth.—Minor local roads, still less important than the foregoing and maintained by the townships under the supervision of government engineers.
  - "Sixth.—Rural roads, lanes of small importance entirely maintained by the townships without any intervention or supervision by the government.
- "The rules for grades are—national roads, 3 per cent; departmental roads, 4 per cent; principal and secondary local roads, 5 per cent, which is the maximum allowed, except in extremely mountainous regions or on the most difficult sections of the less important roads, where there is too little traffic to warrant the expense of reducing the grade to within the rule. The method of construction formerly was to grade the bed level and lay a stone dressing of a depth of 17½ inches in the middle, diminishing to 14 inches at the sides, but experience proved that a better plan was to give the earth bed the same rounded form intended for the surface, and the thickness of the stone layer was reduced to 11½ inches. This is the method now generally followed, and about 8,700 miles of the most recent construction have been built on this plan, the others being macadam roads, built of material found on the spot, and some minor roads of gravel and earth."

### King Drag Work on Roads.

The influence of the D. Ward King road meeting March 31 at Erie, Kan., has already extended to every township in Neosho county, says the Thames City Times. Taxes for road purposes in all the townships were made payable in cash this year, and the township boards are appropriating the funds for the building and operation of split log drags. Fifteen drags are now at work in Erie township under the direction of the trustee, and, in addition to this number, many farmers have built drags for private use. The street commissioner of the city has been using several split log drags on the unpaved streets of the town, and these streets are now quite as smooth and hard as those that were paved. Farmers are enthusiastic over the results obtained on the country roads, and plans are being made for dragging every mile of dirt road in the county this spring.

### Philippine Roads.

Reports from the Philippines inform us that the conversion of impassable trails into good highways is proceeding rapidly, and the work is being done by native convicts in charge of white officers, says Motor News. The lack of ordinarily decent roads has been one of the most serious drawbacks to development of our island possessions in that it was impossible to transport products from the interior at anywhere near a figure which left a fair profit to those who handled the stuff at the coast. Present information leads us to believe that the farsighted policy now being followed is to be continued, with the result, perhaps, that the Philippines will possess a network of splendid highways long before such results are reached in the United States.

## When your Watch Stops

You cannot make it go by shaking it. When the bowels are constipated you can disturb them with cathartics but, like the watch, they will not be able to do their allotted work until they are put into proper condition to do it.

One cannot mend a delicate piece of mechanism by violent methods, and as the human body.

The use of pills, salts, castor-oil and strong cathartic medicines is the violent method. The use of the herb tonic laxative,

## Lane's Family Medicine

is the method adopted by intelligent people.

Headache, backache, indigestion, constipation, skin diseases—all are benefited immediately by the use of this medicine.

Druggists sell it at 25c. and 50c.

## 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 Pittsburgh, 6:30, 8:08 a. m., 1:28, 3:57, 7:38 (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 12:50 p. m., 9:55 p. m. daily.

W. W. ATTARBURY, J. B. WOOD, Gen. Manager, & Passenger Traffic Mgr. GEO. W. ROYD, General Passenger Agent.

### BUSINESS CARDS.

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JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,  
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Resident dentist. In the Hoover building Main street. Gentleness in operating.
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Office on second floor of the Frs 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 funerals. Main street, Reynoldsville, Pa.
- J. H. HUGHES,  
UNDERTAKING AND PICTURE FRAMING,  
The U. S. Burial League has been tested and found all right. Cheapest form of insurance. Secure a contract. Near Public Fountain, Reynoldsville, Pa.
- D. H. YOUNG,  
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CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEER,  
Surveyor and Draughtsman. Office in Syndicate building, Main street.
- WINDSOR HOTEL,  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.  
Between 17th and 18th Sts., on Filbert St. Three minutes walk from the Reading Terminal. Five minutes walk from the Penn's R. R. Depot. European plan \$1.00 per day and upward. American plan \$2.00 per day. Frank M. Scholley, Manager.