

# The Star.

VOLUME I.

REYNOLDSVILLE, PENN'A., WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 9, 1892.

NUMBER 27.

### Miscellaneous.

**C. MITCHELL,**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.  
Office on West Main street, opposite the Commercial Hotel, Reynoldsville, Pa.

**D. B. E. HOOVER,**  
REYNOLDSVILLE, PA.  
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FRANK J. BLACK, Proprietor.

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The short line between DuBois, Ridgway, Bradford, Salamanca, Rochester, Niagara Falls and points in the upper oil region.

On and after May 23d, 1892, passenger trains will arrive and depart from Falls Creek station, daily, except Sunday, as follows:

**7:10 A. M.**—Bradford Accommodation—For DuBois, Salamanca, Rochester, Niagara Falls and points in the upper oil region.

**10:55 A. M.**—Buffalo and Rochester mail—For Brockwayville, Ridgway, Johnsonburg, Mt. Jewett, Bradford, Salamanca, Buffalo and Rochester, connecting at Johnsonburg with P. & E. train 3, for Wilcox, Kane, Warren, Corry and Erie.

**1:20 P. M.**—Bradford Accommodation—For Brockwayville, Ridgway, Johnsonburg, Mt. Jewett and Bradford.

**4:50 P. M.**—Mail—For DuBois, Salamanca, Buffalo, Rochester and Rochester, connecting at Johnsonburg with P. & E. train 3, for Wilcox, Kane, Warren, Corry and Erie.

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### AGE OF THE EARTH.

A FASCINATING STUDY THAT IS ELUCIDATING A GREAT MYSTERY.

The Science of Geology Shows That the Age of the World Varies Between 73,000,000 and 680,000,000 Years—How These Computations Are Made.

At the recent meeting of the British association a discourse was delivered by the president, Sir Archibald Geikie, on one of the most interesting problems in modern science—the age of the world. Over a century has elapsed since James Hutton wrote his "Theory of the Earth," which was the first attempt to formulate a chronology of creation in accordance with the discoveries of science; since then knowledge has made vast strides, and his followers have access to a mass of information which he did not possess. Playfair and Kelvin improved upon his work, and now Geikie and the school to which he belongs have gone beyond them.

Geologists have ascertained that the rate at which erosion takes place can be measured; by applying their scale to the sedimentary rocks they have formed a hypothesis as to the time which has elapsed since erosion began. To put the proposition in similar language, the surface of the globe is constantly wearing away under the influence of water and wind. The portions which are worn off are carried down to the sea or into hollows, where they are deposited and form sedimentary rocks. If we can ascertain how long it takes to form a sedimentary rock, we can figure out when the progress of wearing away and redepositing began.

Sir Archibald states that on a reasonable computation the stratified rocks attain an average thickness of 100,000 feet. The material of which they consist was all washed down from high planes, deposited and left to stratify. By the inspection of river banks it is found that in places the surface of the land which has been carried down as sediment in rivers has been reduced at the rate of a foot in 730 years, while in other places, where the land was more stubborn or less flexible, it has taken 6,800 years to lower the surface one foot. The deposit must be equal to the denudation. Thus we find that while some of the sedimentary rocks have grown a foot in 730 years others have taken 6,800 years to rise that height. Thus the period of time that was required to build up 100,000 feet of sedimentary rock has varied according to locality from 73,000,000 years to 680,000,000 years. It follows that the active work of creation lasted for a cycle intermediate between these two figures. The cycle varied with endless succession of periods of disturbance by volcanic force and glacial action, and the frequent submergence of dry land, alternating with the emerging of continents out of the seas. These may have retarded the growth of sedimentary rocks, but they cannot have accelerated it.

A study of fossils teaches the steady uniformity with which the work of creation proceeded. Since man began to observe there has been no change in the forms of animal and vegetable life. A few species have disappeared—not one new species has been evolved. Not only do we find the fauna and flora of ancient Egypt as depicted on monuments which are probably 8,000 or 10,000 years old identical with those which are found in that country today, but shells which inhabited our seas before the ice age and grew in an ocean whose bed overlies the Rocky mountains are precisely the same species that are found in the Bay of Monterey and the waters of the Chesapeake. It is evident that there has been no essential change in the conditions of life since these animals and these vegetables were first created, yet how vast the shortest period which we can assign to the gap that divides us from that remote epoch!

Little by little the geologist is lifting the veil which covers the prehistoric record of our planet. The era which preceded the age of civilized man, with its vast rivers carrying down diluvial floods to the ocean, and the bursting forth of mountain ranges from contractions of the earth's crust has been painted to the life. But no one has exercised his pencil on that preceding age, when the forests made way for clumps of stunted birch and willow, incessant snowfalls covered the plains, glaciers crept down from the north, and gradually a vast sheet of ice half a mile thick drove mankind, with the mammoth and the reindeer, to those fortunate regions which, like California, escaped the agony of the last ice age.

Nor have we any distinct perception of that subsequent age when the ice melted or receded to the pole, or dense tropical jungle grew up in the morasses it had left, swamps steaming with tropical heat swarmed with uncouth batrachian and reptile life, trees of monstrous growth shed their shade over shiny pools and black ooze, and in the distance long mountain ranges whose fontanel had not yet closed, poured a never ceasing flood of lava down their sides. This is a page of history which is yet to be written, but the materials are accumulating, and the historian will not be long wanting.—San Francisco Call.

Teaching Dancing.  
In some of the private schools of the city teaching the minutest is a part of the course of physical culture. Skirt dancing will be an easy translation from this, and it may be expected to be included in the course shortly.—New York Times.

### ARE MUSTACHES ORNAMENTS?

A Young Woman Writer Discourses on an Important Part of Man.

Why do young men take such pride in their mustaches? It is, I suppose, because they think a mustache is ornamental. Is it? Why do men have clean shaven lips when they could grow mustaches? And why do men wear half a dozen straggling hairs when they ought to have them shaved off? Why will men continue to spend hours every day in training the hair on their upper lip, when it doesn't make them look any more handsome, when it is annoying to their sweethearts by scratching their cheeks, when it prevents a cigar being smoked more than half through, and when it shows a horrid propensity for getting mixed up with the food?

I don't think mustaches are ornamental. The ideal mustache has yet to be invented. It must not draggle, nor be used as a shield to hide one's bad teeth, nor be fierce. And oh, it must not be waxed or leaded! What do men say of women who use grease? When you are enjoying a spoon don't you think it takes all the romance out of the thing by having a nasty, cosmetized piece of hair edge its way against your lips? And isn't it exasperating when your lover leads his mustache and never tells you? You go home with your face like a metropolitan extension map, and feel very uncomfortable when father and mother say there has been a lot of smits about, for your face has got quite dirty.

No, mustaches are neither useful nor ornamental. Were I a man and capable of growing a most luxuriant mustache I would cut it off. A clean shaven man looks much the nicest. Girls like a beardless face. They are content to know that whiskers and all the rest could be there if they were wanted. You see, a man with a mustache is generally a bit of a fop, and girls don't like fops. If a man doesn't keep it trimmed it gets straggling and ragged; if he does keep it trimmed then he appears conceited. He is eternally twisting it this way, giving it a curl that way, stroking it and patting it, until he loses all character for manliness.

Now, a clean shaven man seems to be dignified. Women love dignity. Why is it they are always so fond of curates—especially high church—and actors? Simply because they shave. Women want in men a smooth, clear cut face—not with a great bunch of hair stuck out under the nose. Whoever heard of the Greeks having mustaches? Whoever saw a statue of a Greek god with a mustache unless he were an old god and wore a beard as well?

Mustaches are not ornamental, because they rarely suit the face, because they are a protuberance and hide the outline of the mouth, and because, with a mustache, a man is frightened to laugh, as it disarranges it. Only a few women care for them. Men think all women do. That is a mistake.—"A Fair Critic" in London Tit-Bits.

### An Old Rosebush.

As long ago as the year 822 Hildeheim is mentioned in history. In that year we are told Louis the Pious, Charlemagne's son and successor, made it the seat of the bishopric intended by his father to be established at the neighboring town of Elze. Less than a century before Charlemagne had brought the heathen Saxons into subjection and Christianity was yet new in the land. Christian, the first bishop, had been canon at the cathedral at Reims. Three years after his elevation to the new episcopal see he consecrated the first chapel, naming it in honor of the Virgin Mary. The chapel is supposed to have occupied the site under the present cathedral, where the crypt of the new church is built.

A pretty rosebush that now clings to the outer wall of the cathedral choir is said by tradition to have grown there since the days of Louis the Pious himself. In the Twelfth century, when the choir and crypt were being enlarged, a protecting hollow wall was built around the rosebush, in order that the vine might continue to grow about the building when the new wall had been completed. A bit of the old arching may be seen behind the altar in the crypt. This is the present voucher for the great age of the rosebush, and it must be admitted that many traditions repose upon a less solid foundation.—Architectural Record.

### Eating Shoe Hash.

In London a century ago it was no uncommon practice on the part of the "fast men" to drink bumpers to the health of a lady out of her shoe. The Earl of Cork, in an amusing paper in The Connoisseur, relates an incident of this kind, and to carry the compliment still further he states that the shoe was ordered to be dressed and served up for supper.

"The cook set himself seriously to work upon it. He pulled the upper part (which was of fine damask) into fine shreds and tossed it up into a ragout, minced the sole, cut the wooden heel into thin slices, fried them in batter and placed them round the dish for garnish. The company testified their affection for the lady by eating heartily of this exquisite impromptu."

### Ancient Wire.

Wire is no new thing; specimens of metallic shreds dating as far back as 1700 B. C. are stated to have been discovered, while a sample of wire made by the Ninevites some 1800 years B. C. is exhibited at the Kensington museum in London. Both Homer and Pliny allude to wire.—Chambers' Journal.

### QUEEN MARY'S HOUSE

AN HISTORIC OLD MANSION IN THE ANCIENT TOWN OF JEDBURG.

In This Old Fashioned Building the Queen of the Scots Held Court and for Three Weeks Lay Sick of a Fever—Her Near Approach to Death.

There is one house in Jedburg to which, above all others, strangers who visit the ancient town are sure to find their way, and that is the old and antique mansion known as Queen Mary's house. Many will therefore be pleased to learn that steps are about to be taken for the better preservation of this historic edifice, and for the improvement of its surroundings. On Oct. 8, 1886, Mary left Holyrood to hold assizes at Jedburg, the magistrates having been previously instructed to "prepare meat, drink and lodgings for men and horses," and she arrived next day. The queen was accompanied by her ministers of state, her law officers and by many of her nobles, among whom were the Earls of Moray, Huntly, Argyll, Rothes and Caithness, and the Lords Livingston, Seton, Yester, Borthwick, Arbroath, Hume and Somerville, besides a number of barons and bishops. What a stir there must have been in the old border burg on that occasion, and what anxiety it would cost the worthy provost and magistrates to keep up the good name of their town in the presence of so many great personages, and even royalty itself!

The assizes continued for six successive days, and terminated without a single execution. Mary presided at a privy council held on the 10th, and at another held on the following day. On the 16th, after the pressure of business was over, she rode to Hermitage castle to see Bothwell, who had been wounded by "Little Jock Elliott," of the park, a noted freebooter, and after conferring with her wounded lieutenant for two hours in presence of several of her nobles who accompanied her on the journey she returned to Jedburg the same evening, having ridden more than forty-eight miles. Next day Mary was attacked with an intermittent fever, which kept her prostrate for over a fortnight. On the same day she took ill the sum of six shillings was paid to "one boy passing from Jedburg with one mass of writings of our sovereign to the Earl of Bothwell."

The room in which Queen Mary lay during her serious illness is, according to tradition, a small two windowed apartment in the turret, but Miss Strickland, in her "Lives of the Queens of Scotland," says in reference to this point that "the spacious suite of apartments on the opposite side of the staircase, one of which still bears the name of the guardroom, is more likely to have been occupied by royalty as an interior, privy chamber and bedroom." It is, however, the small back apartment that is pointed out to visitors as Queen Mary's bedroom, and it was there, if we are to credit tradition, where she lay night unto death, attended by her French physician—Charles Nau.

On the 28th she "lay for dead" three hours—her limbs cold and rigid, her eyes closed, her mouth compressed, her feet and arms stiff, every one supposing that the vital spark had fled. Master Nau, who was "a perfect man of his craft," would not, however, give the matter up, but resorted to friction and manipulation, which he continued for some hours, until the queen recovered again her sight and speech and got a great sweating. When her illness had assumed a mortal tendency she expressed her willingness to resign her spirit to God. She wished to impress on her nobles the necessity of living in unity, and that they should do all in their power to protect the infant prince—her only tie to life. To Du Croix, the French ambassador, she made a request that he would ask his royal master to protect her dear son, and she also recommended his protection to Queen Elizabeth, as her nearest kinswoman.

On the 28th Darnley arrived in Jedburg, but left again the next day, and it is not certain that he was ever allowed to see Mary. When she was recovering the wearisome hours were beguiled by one John Hume playing to her on the lute and John Heron playing on the pipe and "quills," the former receiving forty shillings for his services, the latter four pounds for his. As a thank offering to God for her recovery she caused twenty pounds to be given to the poor of the burg, and the same day she wrote a letter ordering materials for a new dress, which letter was to be sent to Edinburgh "in all possible haste."

What a curious Old World picture! But the scene again changes. On Nov. 9—exactly a month after her arrival—Queen Mary left Jedburg, accompanied by her nobles, among whom was Bothwell, and with an escort of a thousand horsemen. She arrived on the 20th at Craigmillar castle, with sorrow, suffering and captivity in the near future, and in the distance the bloody scaffold of Fotheringay. "Four months after her departure from our ancient burg," says a local chronicler, "her husband, Lord Darnley, was murdered; three months more and she was the wife of Bothwell; yet twelve months, and she was lodged as a prisoner in the Castle of Carlisle. As time rolled on and the clouds of misfortune were rolling dark and thick around her, she was often heard to exclaim, in the anguish of a wounded spirit, 'Would that I had died in Jedburg!'"—Scotman.

### FALSE TEETH ARE COMMON.

Artificial Teeth Are So Cheap That Nobody Need Be Toothless.

"We sold 1,000,000 more false teeth last year than we ever disposed of before in a twelvemonth," said the manager of the greatest dental supply establishment in the world to a reporter yesterday. "I don't imagine that it was because people are losing their teeth more rapidly now than heretofore, although it is unquestionably the case that the enduring quality of the human chewing apparatus has become progressively less from generation to generation in this country."

"It is more the fashion now than it has ever been in the past to wear false teeth, partly for the reason that the public has come to realize what excellent substitutes they are for real ones, and partly owing to the fact that toothlessness excites much more disgust than it did in old times, when such an affliction was commonly observed and was regarded as unavoidable."

"It is very rare to see a person nowadays, whether a man or a woman, visibly disfigured by the absence of teeth. Anybody whose grinders fall out will in nearly every case go to a dental surgeon and procure artificial ones. They don't cost much. You can get a complete double set from sixteen dollars to seventy-five dollars. Probably a fashionable dentist will charge you the latter price. His margin of profit is considerable, inasmuch as the teeth themselves cost only from fifteen to eighteen cents apiece. They are made of porcelain, of kaolin usually, baked in an oven."

"For the plates the material best approved is rubber. The handsomest plates are made of celluloid, and they have the advantage of lightness in weight, but the celluloid does not resist well the acids with which it comes into contact in the mouth. Aluminum has been tried, but it is affected by vinegar and salt as well as by other substances that are eaten, the result being the development of a salt of aluminum which is thought to be injurious to the system."

"The enamel of artificial teeth is composed of metallic oxides, and the finishing processes to which they are subjected are so delicate that no two teeth produced can be made exactly alike in point of coloring. Among all the hundreds of thousands of teeth which we keep in stock probably no two would match to absolute perfection. But those that are most nearly alike are put together so that the eye of nobody but an expert would detect any difference. After all natural teeth exhibit marked dissimilarities in any individual."

"It does not do to make false teeth look too handsome, lest they appear unnatural, and dental surgeons commonly carry their imitation of nature so far as to make teeth in many instances look more or less defective, the better to carry out the deception."—Washington Star.

### Forest Fires and Mosquitoes in Alaska.

Miles and miles of blackened stumps marked the ravages of forest fires. The Indian, when resting on his journey and suffering from mosquitoes, sets fire to the twigs and leaves around him, creating a smoke which keeps the pest at a distance, and when refreshed he straps on his pack and moves along the trail, of course without extinguishing his fire. In announcing his approach to friends at a distance, he sets fire to a half dead spruce or tamarack tree, and the column of thick, black smoke is the signal, to be acknowledged in the same manner by those who see it, so as to direct the traveler to their camping grounds. In the summer everything is crisp and dry, and the timber is saturated with turpentine. The trees left to smolder are fanned into flame by the slightest breeze; the flames creep among the resinous trees and spread till whole forests are destroyed.

These forest fires and the mosquitoes account for the scarcity of game. Over the vast untraveled region that we visited there was a remarkable scarcity of wild animals. We saw only a few ground squirrels and some grouse and ptarmigan. The Indians say that all the larger animals retreat in summer to the hillsides, where, exposed to a constant breeze, they are free from the torments of insects.—E. J. Glave in Century.

### Belled His Looks.

I remember being at table in the Astor House, New York, when a gentleman entered who was an almost exact counterpart, so far as personal appearance went, of Daniel Webster. The shape of the head and face were the same, the expression much alike. I was profoundly impressed and resolved to make his acquaintance. I did so and found that he had for years conducted a dark alley saloon in the oil districts until a lucky strike made him a man of wealth, but left him mentally where it found him—just a little better than a fool. No, you cannot judge a book by the cover, but you will generally find that the showiest covers are put on the most worthless books.—Interview in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

### A Chance for a Sore Tongue.

Mrs. Poots—What are you looking so glum about?  
Poots—Oh, there's a confoundedly tender spot on my tongue from resting against a broken tooth.  
"Humph!—You're always grunting about something. Funny I never have anything like that the matter with my tongue."  
"Nothing funny about it. Your tongue is never at rest."—Texas Siftings.

## SWAB BROS.,

(Successors to McKee & Warnick.)

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FEED,  
CANNED  
GOODS,  
TEAS,  
COFFEES,  
\* AND ALL KINDS OF \*

We carry a complete and fresh line of Groceries.  
Goods delivered free any place in town.  
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FLOUR,  
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Fresh Groceries, Feed,  
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I buy the best of cattle and keep the choicest kinds of meats, such as

MUTTON, PORK  
VEAL AND  
BEEF, SAUSAGE.

Everything kept neat and clean. Your patronage solicited.

E. J. Schultze, Prop'r.

## CHANGEABLE WEATHER!

Nature has seen fit to have changeable weather and why not have your person garmented with a neat and nobby suit made of heavy-weight material to suit the weather that is now creeping upon us. You need a new winter suit and as the cold waves are very uncertain you will be wise if you place your order now for winter wearing apparel, so as to have it to don when "bustering" weather is ushered in. Such an immense line of winter patterns was never displayed in town as can be seen at

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