

Weak Lungs

may be inherited; not Consumption. Thin, narrow-chested children are the ones to look out for. Everybody with a tendency toward Weak Lungs should take

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil, with hypophosphites of lime and soda. It builds up the system. Cures Coughs, Colds and Wasting Diseases. Physicians, the world over, endorse it.

Hereditary Weakness

and all Blood Diseases are cured by SCOTT'S EMULSION. It is a food rich in nourishment.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. Druggists sell it.

"DIRT DEFIES THE KING." THEN

SAPOLIO

IS GREATER THAN ROYALTY ITSELF.



Lincoln Tea.

A Grapeless Cathartic

For diseases of the LIVER and KIDNEYS it is a CURE, not an experiment. Used by women it PREVENTS SUFFERING. Used by men it PROMOTES VIGOR. It cures Constipation, clears the Complexion and prevents Dyspepsia. Price, 25 cts., sample free. At your druggists or by mail of LINCOLN TEA CO., Ft. Wayne, Ind.



ASSISTANT TO SIGHT

Is a pair of Gold Spectacles, and the only place to have them correctly fitted is at 105 East Washington street. No one every sold glasses so cheaply in Greencastle. Don't trust your eyes to spectacle peddlers and jewelers.

G. W. BENCE, M. D.

THE BEST GROCERIES

and Provisions, Bread, Pies, Cigars, Tobacco, ETC., ETC., AT LOWEST PRICES, At Kiefer's.

Finest Lunch Counter in the City. Come and See.

Roast or Steak

Or boiling piece call at Stoner & Stoner's MEAT MARKET.

Fresh beef, veal, pork, mutton always on hand. Also a full line of cured meats, at lowest prices.



J. D. TORR, OAKALLA, IND., BREEDER OF THOROUGHBRED

Poland China Swine.

Light Brahma, Barred Plymouth Rock, Black Minorca, Mammoth Brown Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Pekin Ducks and and Guinea Fowls.

Stock and Eggs for Sale

WANTED SALESMEN to sell a line of Nursery Stock and Seed Potatoes. Liberal salary or commission paid weekly. Permanent and paying positions to good men. Special inducements to beginners. Exclusive territory given if desired. Write at once for terms to 4042

The Hawks Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y.

DENTISTRY. Artificial teeth. The best fillings neat and cheap; extracting by local anesthetic, at DR. KEIGHTLEY'S DENTAL OFFICE, Opposite STAR-PRESS Office, Greencastle, Ind.

For sale, a first-class piano. Call at office of Smiley & Neff. tf37

HUNGRY BEARS.

An Interesting Study in Their Way of Feeding.

The black bear and the grizzly must be closely alike in their manner of feeding, according to the descriptions given by Mr. Roosevelt in his book, "The Wilderness Hunter." He once watched a black bear for half an hour. At first, he says, the fellow was "shuffling along and rooting in the ground, so that he looked like a great pig. Then he began to turn over logs and stones to hunt for insects, small reptiles and the like. A moderate sized stone he would turn over with a single clap of his paw and then plunge his nose into the hollow to gobble up the small creatures beneath."

"Big logs and rocks he would tug and worry at with both paws. Once, over-exerting his clumsy strength, he lost his grip and rolled clean on his back. Under some of the logs he evidently found mice and chipmunks; then, as soon as the log was overturned, he would be seen jumping about with grotesque agility and making quick dashes here and there, as the scurrying little rodent turned and twisted, until at last he put his paw on it and scooped it into his mouth."

"Sometimes—probably when he smelt the mice underneath—he would cautiously turn the log over with one paw, holding the other lifted and ready to strike."

The grizzly, too, Mr. Roosevelt says, is at most times "a grubber in the ground, an eater of insects, roots, nuts and berries. Its dangerous fore claws are nominally used to overturn stones and knock rotten logs to pieces, that it may lap up the small tribes of darkness which swarm under the one and in the other."

"It digs up the camas roots, wild onions and an occasional luckless woodchuck or gopher. When food is plentiful bears are lazy, but commonly they are obliged to be very industrious, since it is no light task to gather enough ants, beetles, crickets, tumblebugs, roots and nuts to satisfy the cravings of so huge a bulk."

"The true time of plenty for bears is the berry season. Then they feast ravenously on huckleberries, blueberries, kinikinn berries, buffalo berries, wild plums, elderberries and scores of other fruits. They often smash all the bushes in a berry patch, gathering the fruit with half-luxurious, half-laborious greed, sitting on their haunches and sweeping the berries into their mouths with dexterous paws."

"So absorbed do they become in their feasts that they grow reckless and feed in broad daylight, while in some of the thickets, especially those of the mountain haws, they make so much noise in smashing the branches that it is a comparatively easy matter to approach them unheard."

KNOWN OF ALL OBSERVERS.

The Bride and Groom Unable to Say Why They Attracted So Much Attention.

One stormy day recently a handsome carriage came dashing down Fifth avenue, New York, with a yard of white ribbon lying at the pole, says a correspondent of the Pittsburgh Dispatch. Everybody paused long enough to take a second look at it, and everybody who did saw more white ribbon tied in the door handles. As it went by the cabmen congregated in front of the Fifth Avenue hotel turned and stared, and the gentlemen loungers within rubbed their noses against the plate glass at the curious sight. Behind the carriage and pendant from the axle swung a dainty white kid slipper by a white ribbon. And the wind blew and the snow and rain swept by in vicious gusts, and the mud and water splashed the white ribbon and flecked the delicate little slipper; but the bright young couple, snugly wrapped to the chin on the back seat, were blissfully unconscious of all. It is possible they may have wondered how everybody seemed to know that they were just married and on the way to the railway station for the happy wedding tour. Perhaps they marveled that one carriage on Fifth avenue among so many should attract so much attention and why everybody smiled and beckoned to his fellow and smiled again. "We're married," was thus flaunted in the face of all New York. The street urchins shouted a wild approval as the carriage passed, and some of them yelled: "Get on to the bride!" "Baby mine!" "Oh, my eyes!" "Good-by, darling!" and so on, after the fashion of the gamin world, while the big black coachman on the box grinned from behind his rich astrachan livery and was the envy of his kind. If that young couple entertained any doubts as to the reason for all these unexpected demonstrations they were probably duly enlightened when they reached the station. Their friends who sent them thus gayly heralded on their wedding journey possibly enjoyed the joke better than the newly made bride and groom.

Decorated French Women.

Among the persons upon whom the order of the Legion of Honor was conferred recently was Mme. Koehlin-Schwartz, president of the French Women's union. At the present time about twenty women are entitled to wear the red ribbon. Most of these are Sisters of Mercy or women who have been decorated in times of war. For services in "civil life," in addition to Mme. Koehlin-Schwartz, Rosa Bonheur, Mme. Furtado-Heine, and Mme. Marie Laurent, who founded the artist orphan asylum of Paris, have received the decoration.

A Timely Warning.

An innocent little fellow, to whom intoxication was an unknown evil, went out for a walk the other day and, as he was returning, saw before him a house a man whose curious lurches and staggering compelled an explanation from an accompanying nurse, and seeing at that moment a younger brother running to meet him, he waved him away into the hall door: "Go back, Harold," he cried excitedly, "go back. You might get drunk!"

WILLIAM LEADS A BAND.

The Kaiser Did Not Like the Way the March Was Going.

A Berlin letter says: There is, of course, nothing that Emperor William cannot do. He knows everything, and can give the most learned a good start and an easy beating in all branches of art, literature, music, soldiering, or, in fact, any other matter that mortal man knows anything about. The military band of the Foot guards, which is about one of the best in Europe, was playing a march in the court-yard of the Schloss a few days ago, but the time did not suit William. He thought he knew more about it than the conductor, so he straightway emerged from the palace, stopped the music and, taking the baton from the band-master's hand, conducted the piece himself to his beating. The musicians were in a state of terror, but he warmed them up to a galop time, and when he had finished returned the baton to the conductor with the remark: "Next time you play that march play it properly. I have given you the correct time. Now dismiss the band, go to the barracks and play nothing else for a week." This order was religiously carried into effect, and for a whole week the guards knew no other melody but that eccentric march, which no man could keep step to.

Another matter which has upset William's equilibrium is the fact that the people stare at him in church. He doesn't like it, and has now ordered that whenever he attends divine service all seats of which he can see the occupants, or from which he can be seen, shall be filled by soldiers, so that he may not be disturbed in his prayers. The soldiers are compelled to look straight before them, and any deviation of the head from the "eyes front" is punished by confinement to barracks and heavy pack drill.

Although he does not imitate his great-grandfather in criticizing a sermon in the pulpit during the progress of its delivery, William nevertheless follows in his footsteps with regard to limiting its length, and shortly after his accession issued strict commands to the effect that none of the court chaplains should preach more than ten-minute sermons. The Kaiser says by enforcing this rule he has contributed in no small degree to the extraordinary revival of religious sentiment throughout Prussia that has signalized his occupancy of the throne. Certain it is, he asserts, that a ten-minute sermon is far more effective and beneficial than one of twenty, thirty, forty or even sixty minutes. It forces the preacher to be concise and to concentrate all that is best and strongest of his argument in that brief span instead of scattering it over a longer period of time—a process that naturally diminishes its vigor and its force.

FAMILY TRADITION COUNTS.

A Dominant Force in the Politics and Society of Little Delaware.

No resident of a great state can easily guess the feeling of local loyalty and of almost clanish pride common throughout the commonwealth of Delaware, says the New York Sun. When Wilmington is left out of account the remainder of the state is peopled chiefly by a rural community, native to the soil and descended from ancestors often settled for two centuries within the bounds of the state. There are many families still holding lands under seventeenth century patents, lands that have descended from father to son all those years without the passage of title deeds. It is only a few years since a Delawarean about to remove to the west sold a piece of land that his ancestors had purchased from an Indian chief as the representative of his tribe. Long descent in Delaware is confined to no self-constituted upper class, but is the boast of all sorts of people. There are many ancient churches in Delaware, and probably every one includes within its congregation some families descended from those that took part in organizing the church. Rural communities throughout the state are curiously immobile. Surnames are few, and the region from which a man comes is easily guessed from his name.

Family traditions are jealously treasured, and family traits reappear generation after generation. There is a numerous family in the northern county famous from the fact that nearly all its male members have red heads and heavy red beards. The character is said to belong even to distant branches of the family in the west. Long descent, though so common, is highly prized, and even where a family has sunk into disrepute the fact of a respectable ancestry is held to make its members a little better than just everyday newcomers whose conduct is no worse. Neighbors in Delaware have tenacious memories, and old family scandals are whispered about for generations. An old gentleman of blameless life and excellent name never dared to become a candidate for public office because it was recalled that he had been born out of wedlock. Genealogies are carried in the heads of hundreds and old ladies often know the intricate family relationships of half the community. According to tradition, the Du Ponts, who have been making powder for a century, used to remember with satisfaction that an early Bayard had been a hatter. Every community has local traditions of this sort and every man lives with the knowledge that his family history is known to all who have good memories.

The Tallow Tree of China.

The tallow tree, one of the most useful plants in China, has two or three representatives in our southern states. The latter, however, are shrubs, while the former is a true tree. The tree is valuable to the Chinese for several purposes. Its seeds are thickly covered with a fatty substance, which, when steamed, produces a fat resembling tallow, greatly esteemed for candle making. The seeds themselves yield, by pressing, a fine liquid oil. The tree produces a hard wood which the natives use for printing blocks, while its leaves make a fine black dye.

CHEMICAL ACTION OF THE SEA.

Nature Performs Wonders Which Science Cannot Fathom.

A little consideration will show that all the known chemical elements—and even the unknown ones, too—must be contained in solution in the waters of the ocean. Rivers flowing over the land are continually taking up mineral matter in solution, and these substances are all added to the mass of materials dissolved in the oceanic waters. The Thames every day carries to the North sea some two thousand tons of dissolved material, and if all the rivers of the globe work at something like the same rate, twenty million tons of mineral matter must day by day be added to the store of materials held in solution by the ocean.

Now, says the Fortnightly Review, all the chemical elements are capable of entering into compounds which are to a greater or less extent soluble in water, and hence we cannot doubt that in the enormous mass of materials dissolved in the vast body of sea water on our globe all the elementary bodies must be represented.

It is true that the chemist, by his most refined methods of analysis, is unable to detect the proportion, even if he is able to determine the presence, of the rarer elementary substances which occur only as "minute traces" in sea water. When a large quantity of sea water is evaporated we get a mass of chlorides and sulphates that can be separated by analysis; but even the very delicate tests of spectral analysis fail to make manifest many of the rarer metals and other elementary bodies that must certainly be present in the mass. In a well-known case, the copper sheathing of a vessel has been proved to have taken up silver from the sea water by electro-chemical action, though it is probable that all our ordinary analytical processes would have failed to reveal the existence of the metal in the water itself.

POWERFUL BEASTS OF BURDEN.

Indian Oxen That Are Rated Next to the Elephant in Usefulness.

The elephant must still be considered to hold the first place as a beast of burden. His normal load is eight hundred pounds, so that in India he is reckoned equal to eight ponies, to five pack mules or stout bullocks, and to three and one-third of a camel. Next to the elephant in general usefulness, says the London Spectator, we should be inclined to place the "trotting ox" of India. "All Indian oxen can be trained to trot," says Mr. Lockwood Kipling. "The sloping quarter and the straight hock may possibly account for something in their more horse-like gait. One of the first things to strike a stranger is the hurrying ox." The reida, a light two-wheeled cart, drawn by a pair of oxen, cheap, speedy and convenient, is the hansom cab of the natives of Bombay. All through the Maharratta country the ox is the common draft animal, differing in speed and size according to the work for which he is required. Cattle of the Nagore breed, used by rich men to draw their state carriages, used to be kept near Delhi for carrying dispatches. Mr. Youatt was informed that they would travel with a soldier on their back fifteen or sixteen miles in the day, at the rate of six miles an hour. The Nagore cattle have none of the awkward swinging motion of the legs of the English cow. They bring their hind legs under them in as straight a line as the horse. "They are very active," continued Mr. Youatt, "and can clear a five-barred gate with the greatest ease." One owner possessed a calf which would jump an iron railing higher than a gate, and a bull which would leap the same railing and go to water and, having drunk, leap back again.

A STRANGE ISLAND.

An Alaskan Land with Its Queer and Badly Mixed Population.

The strange island of the Prince of Wales, on which Mr. Millar has elected to make his home, lies at the mouth of Dixon's entrance and only about three miles from the northern line of British Columbia. The island is about two hundred miles long and from ten to thirty or forty miles wide. It is singular in its make-up, having a fringe of lowland all around. Toward the center are ridges of mountains, some of them reaching lofty heights and covered with perpetual snow. There is magnificent timber in great quantities. It consists of spruce, fir, hemlock, splendid yellow cedar, and a very superior red cedar.

The island has never been surveyed nor explored, and some day it must prove a most inviting field for exploration. The Indians, of whom there are probably some three thousand, are scattered around the island shores in little villages, usually of about one hundred inhabitants each. They consist of many different tribes, most of these seeming to be Hydahs. There are between three hundred and four hundred of them at Hunter's bay, and they are quite industrious as fishermen and salters of the salmon. The Hydah Indians came up from the Queen Charlotte islands many years ago and made conquest, driving the native tribe out. The former are very superior Indians. They are intelligent, and pick up anything very quickly. It was thought they originally came from Mexico, as they much resemble the Mexican race. Some of them have as fine faces as any white man, and as full and fine beards.

Beauties of a Fog.

Fog is to most people depressing, but if it is not too thick it affords one beauty that is unique. This appears only at night and in places that are well furnished with are lights. These lamps spread a white radiance through the moisture-laden air above and around them, and as they sputter and flicker, the nebulae seen over the roofs and awnings appear like the reflection of a great fire, except that the light is white instead of red and yellow. When forms are blurred in the mist, and distance is obliterated, this playing and flashing of pallid lights is magical and uncanny as well as beautiful.

HAD PREACHERS ENOUGH.

Stories That Are Funny, But a Little Doubtful.

The story is related of a bishop who came to one of our state prisons and was told: "No need of you here, sir. We have eight preachers safely locked up who are brought out each Sabbath to minister to their fellow-prisoners." If this appear a doubtful tale, it can be varied with the following about a young lady Sunday-school teacher who has a class of rather bright boys, averaging between seven and nine years. Recently she requested each pupil to come on the following Sunday with some passage of Scripture bearing upon love. The lads heeded the request and in turn recited their verses bearing upon that popular subject, such as "Love your enemies," "Little children love one another," etc. The teacher said to the boy whose turn came last: "Well, Robbie, what is your verse?" Raising himself up, he responded: "Song of Solomon, second chapter, fifth verse: 'Stay me with flagons, comfort me with apples, for I am sick of love.'"

Handling Powder in the Navy.

It has long been the custom of ships lying at the Brooklyn navy yard to discharge their powder as precaution against accident, and the regulations as to entering a man-of-war's powder magazine are of the most stringent character. It sometimes happens that a single catastrophe is responsible for extra precautions that become permanently imbedded in naval regulations, and doubtless the destruction of the frigate Fulton at the Brooklyn navy yard sixty-six years ago was responsible for the stringency as to discharging powder. The Fulton was a temporary receiving ship, and one day while the officers were at dinner a gunner entered the magazine without proper precautions. The result was an explosion that blew up the ship and killed forty out of one hundred persons on board.

Nearly 40,000,000 babies are born each year.

The Cunard line of steamships employs 10,000 men.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is absolutely unequalled as blood purifier and strengthening medicine. It is the ideal spring in a bottle. Try it.

Four Big Successes.

Having the needed merit to more than make good all the advertising claimed for them, the following four remedies have reached a phenomenal sale. Dr. King's New Discovery, for consumption, Coughs and Colds, each bottle guaranteed—Electric Bitters, the great remedy for Liver, Stomach and Kidneys, Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, and Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are a perfect pill. All these remedies are guaranteed to do just what is claimed for them and the dealer whose name is attached herewith will be glad to tell you more of them. Sold at Albert Allen's Drug Store.

Fruit culture is more profitable to the farmer now than his other crops. Brown Bros. Co. the most extensive nursery house in the U. S., have a vacancy in this section. Write them at Chicago, Ill., for their terms. 51tf

Abraham Lincoln Stories.

An illustrated book, unmarred by advertising, containing stories and anecdotes told by Abraham Lincoln, many heretofore unpublished, will be sent free to every person sending his or her address to the Lincoln Tea Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind. 8t44

See the advertisement of Vaughn's Seed Store in the columns of the STAR-PRESS to-day, and note the great offers made therein. t475

Four-C is the only sure specific for La Grippe

LA GRIPPE VANQUISHED.

In no single instance so far as tried has Phelps' Four-C failed to give almost instant relief and final cure of this dread disease.

Genuine Case of La Grippe. I was attacked November 20 by a genuine case of La Grippe. The cough was so severe and cold so persistent that after enduring the torture for two or three days I retired to bed. I kept my rooms for two weeks with no relief whatever. It seemed as if each coughing spasm would be my "last." My wife, at the request of a friend, purchased a bottle of Four-C. The rapidity of its good work was wonderful. I was virtually well in four days and able to attend to usual business. I am now completely recovered. Geo. C. Kan. Dec. 23, 1891. With Matlock Dry Goods Co.

Remember if 4-C fails to give perfect satisfaction in La Grippe, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Chronic Cough or Cold, I will refund your money.

Allen's Drug Store,

ALBERT ALLEN, Prop. 2nd-4-3

Notice of Final Settlement of Estate.

In the matter of the estate of Andrew Ramsey, deceased.

In the Putnam Circuit Court, April Term, 1894. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as Executor of the estate of Andrew Ramsey, deceased, has presented and filed his account and vouchers in final settlement of said estate, and that the same will come up for the examination and action of said Circuit Court on the 21st day of May, 1894, at which time all persons interested in said estate are required to appear in said court, and show cause, if any there be, why said account and vouchers should not be approved, and all others interested therein, are also hereby required, at the time and place aforesaid, to appear and make proof of their heirship or claim to any part of said estate.

CHARLES SPENCER, Executor.

Geo. Hathaway, Atty. 200

Notice of Final Settlement of Estate.

In the matter of the estate of Patrick McKinney, deceased.

In the Putnam Circuit Court, April Term, 1894. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as Administrator of the estate of Patrick McKinney, deceased, has presented and filed his account and vouchers in final settlement of said estate, and that the same will come up for the examination and action of said Circuit Court on the 21st day of April, 1894, at which time all persons interested in said estate are required to appear in said court, and show cause, if any there be, why said account and vouchers should not be approved, and all others interested therein, are also hereby required, at the time and place aforesaid, to appear and make proof of their heirship or claim to any part of said estate.

JAMES L. RANDEL, Administrator.

P. O. Collier, Atty. 250

P. H. Lammers,

Physician and Surgeon

Office in Central National Bank Building