

Cuts the Fuel Bill in Half For Soft Coal, Lignite or Hard Coal

As you know fully one-half the carbon available for heat in soft coal is gas, the entire gas supply used for fuel and illumination in many cities and towns being made from common soft coal. The ordinary stove in burning soft coal allows this gas half of the fuel to pass up the chimney unburned, thus wasting it as a heat producer.

Cole's Original Hot Blast Stove, by means of the patented Hot Blast draft and other patented features, distills this gas from the upper surface of the coal, utilizing it as a heat producer along with the fixed carbon or coke in the coal, thus burning all the coal. This is why

Cole's Original Hot Blast

Saves the Dollars and makes a ton of common \$3.00 soft coal or lignite do the work of \$9.00 worth of hard coal.



Your old stove and imitation Hot Blast are not air tight, do not save the escaping gases and do not give you a warm house at night. You cannot afford to say to yourself "My old stove will have to do this winter." The old stove is eating up the price of a new stove every year. Not only that, but on top of the cost is the unsatisfactory result it gives. It is always out the coldest morning.

Even Heat Day and Night—Fire Never Out

Cole's Hot Blast is so perfect in construction that fire keeps all night, and when the draft is opened in the morning will burn two or three hours with the fuel put in the night before. No other stove does this. Fire, therefore, never goes out, and the rooms are kept at an even temperature all the time.

OUR GUARANTEE

- 1—We guarantee a saving of one-third in fuel over any lower draft stove of the same size, with soft coal or lignite.
- 2—We guarantee Cole's Hot Blast to use less hard coal for heating a given space than any base burner made with same heating surface.
- 3—We guarantee that the rooms can be heated from one to two hours each morning, with the soft coal or lignite put in the stove the evening before.
- 4—We guarantee that the stove will hold fire with soft coal 36 hours without attention.
- 5—We guarantee a uniform heat day and night, with soft coal, hard coal or lignite.
- 6—We guarantee every stove to remain absolutely air tight as long as used.
- 7—We guarantee the feed door to be smoke and dust proof.

For Hard Coal—Saves Half

The perfect control over the drafts, the slow economical combustion and the large positive radiating surface make Cole's Original Hot Blast the most economical and the best Hard Coal stove made.

Cole's Hot Blast is the modern heater and will save its cost in fuel every winter. Buy one for your home now.

Would You Lose \$50.00 in Fuel to Save \$1.00 on the Cost of Your Stove?

That is what you do when you buy a cheaply constructed, putty jointed, showy made imitation stove. Like all successful inventions, Cole's Original Hot Blast has many inferior imitations, avoid them. They all lack the patented features and careful construction, which make the Original Hot Blast a great success. They do not stay tight and soon open seams and cracks which render them worthless as fire keepers. See the name "Cole's Hot Blast from Chicago" on the feed door. None genuine without it.

KEYSTONE HARDWARE CO.

Sole Agents.

Reynoldsville, Pa.

FIGHTING THE FLAMES AT THE EXPO.



The close of the seventeenth season of the Pittsburg Exposition is nigh. On Saturday evening, October 21, Sousa and his band, who will return to Pittsburg for the last week, will bring one of the most successful seasons of the memorable seventeen to a brilliant conclusion. Every day at the Point witnesses something new, and there is already a feeling of regret that the eight weeks of pleasure could not have been extended well into November. But for the remaining days of the Expo there will be found a fund of amusement and entertainment, even eclipsing that of the first weeks of the show.

Sorrentino will be the musical attraction during the week of October 9. The Banda Rosa is so well known to Pittsburg as that it needs but little introduction. For several years these Italian musicians, headed by the handsome, powerful conductor, have thrilled thousands in the immense auditorium of the Expo, and Sorrentino's return engenders much interest in the success of his previous visits. Following Sorrentino will come Sousa, the "March King." To elaborate on Sousa and his band would be a waste of words. His name is synonymous with everything that is pleasing to the ear. He spent one week at the Exposition this season and packed Music Hall to suffocation at every concert. For his second week he has arranged a number of programs for the special enjoyment of the hundreds of out-of-town visitors who are wont to take in the Expo in the afternoon.

Each day brings enlarged crowds to the Point this year. While six weeks have passed since the opening night, almost as many people have registered so far at the turnstiles as in the entire season last year. Over \$200,000 was spent in rejuvenating the seven acres of amusement and instruction buildings, and the Western Pennsylvania Exposition Society feels that it has been amply repaid for this vast expenditure in the returns of enjoyment manifest by every visitor.

"Fighting the Flames," the wondrous fire show which has astonished all of Western Pennsylvania, is well worth a visit in itself to Pittsburg. Never in the history of the spectacular has such a production been attempted in the Smoky City. The Pittsburg newspapers have been filled with thrilling accounts of the half-square of burning buildings; the realistic street scene preceding the show, in which 125 people take part; the jumps of the hotel inmates from the windows, and last of all the daring rescue of the imprisoned dangling from the windows of the doomed buildings. During every performance the crowds have become so enthused that on a number of occasions the audience stood up en masse and shouted with excitement.

Thousands from the rural districts have gleaned valuable information at the Canadian agricultural exhibit during the past few weeks. This display of fruit, maple sugar, grain, honey, vegetables, etc., showing the productive capabilities of the Canadian soil, has been of particular interest to the ruralites, and has brought vast returns to the Old Dominion in the way of inquiries as to immigration to the Northwest territory. All of the other new features are being thoroughly enjoyed these days—the Chamber of Commerce relief map of Greater Pittsburg, the model of the Pennsylvania railroad terminals in New York and Philadelphia, the gallery of notable, the Theatrum, the immense Ferris wheel, the "About New York" travel pictures, and the innumerable other wonders. The miracle painting, "In the Shadow of the Cross," and the electrical sensation, "Creation," please immensely.

The Suburban days, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at the Expo are more than popular ones. On Thursday, October 12 and October 19, will be the last general excursions, all roads entering Pittsburg granting one fare for the round trip on those days.

CHINESE CARVINGS.

Artistic Ornaments Cut Out of Nuts and Tiny Fruit Stones.

The most curious objects which are made subjects of the carver's art in China are the various nuts and fruit stones. Among the latter class may be named the stones of the olive, plum, peach, cherry, and of the former the most common are made upon the shells of walnuts and coconuts. These seeds and nuts are collected with great care and carefully cleaned and dried before being taken to the carver, who has an invariable standard of size, proportion, weight, hardness, etc. When every detail has been carried out to the satisfaction of the artist a nut or seed is selected by the designer, who roughly traces upon its surface an outline of the future picture. This is handed over to apprentices, who block out the design by cutting through the lignous tissue along the lines drawn. The crude carving is again passed to the designer, who sketches a second and more intricate series of outlines, when it again goes forward to the subordinates, who cut out the indicated channels. After this the designer gives the object its finishing touches, and the assistants prepare it for market by polishing, oiling and waxing the carvings. These nut and fruit stone carvings are shown in the shape of buttons, watch charms, sleeve links, earrings and brooches. Collections of them strung on silver, copper or gold wire are also used as bracelets, anklets, necklaces, rosaries and official ornaments.

The carvings represented upon these seed and nut ornaments are frequently of a very high order of conception and display much of the carver's cleverness and dexterity. The writer has seen single cherry seeds upon which were plainly and artistically outlined a dragon, two crickets, a cornflower and a bunch of grapes. On the larger seeds

and nuts are represented entire trees and their fruits and leaves, vines with leaves, flowers and vegetables attached as well as buildings, bridges, towers, temples and fences. Among the second group, which are usually composed principally of animal figures, the horse, lion, tiger, elephant, camel and bull are most generally represented.—Exchange.

TO WIN POPULARITY.

Have a good time, but never let fun degenerate into license. Rejoice as genuinely in another's success as in your own. Learn to control yourself under the most trying circumstances. Have a kind word and a cheery, encouraging smile for every one. Meet trouble like a man, and cheerfully endure what you can't cure. Believe in the brotherhood of man and recognize no class distinctions. Do not be self-opinionated, but listen with deference to the opinions of others. Never utter witticisms at the risk of giving pain or hurting some one's feelings. Be ambitious and energetic, but never benefit yourself at the expense of another. Be as courteous and agreeable to your inferiors as you are to your equals and superiors.—Success.

Enamels Share Carriages.
A curious custom exists in Genoa. Many of the well to do people as well as those in moderate circumstances do not own other horses or carriages. They own only an interest in them. "Aur or five or half a dozen great families club together and buy a carriage and horses; then they arrange among themselves the days the different families will use it.

IN COLONIAL DAYS.

The First Iron Mines and Flour Mills in Virginia.

In 1619 the London company, the proprietors of the colony of Virginia, sent over a Mr. King and 150 skilled ironworkers to erect furnaces on Falling creek. These men came chiefly from Warwickshire and Staffordshire and when once in Virginia named the village that grew up about their iron works Warwick.

Mr. King soon dropped out of the enterprise, and a Captain Bluet superintended the erection of the works. But his career was a short one, after which John Berkeley, son of Sir John Berkeley, a nobleman of much distinction, succeeded to the superintendency of the establishment and conducted it ably until one day—March 22, 1622—the Indians, under Oplachpan, a brother of Powhatan, surprised the village and murdered Berkeley and 150 men and women.

In 1700 mills were built upon the ruins of the iron furnace. In those mills was ground the first flour exported from America, much of it going to South America. From that time on Warwick grew rapidly until it became an important manufacturing and shipping village, as it was at the head of navigation.

Shortly before the outbreak of the Revolutionary war Colonel Archibald Cary acquired possession of the vast estate known as Amthill, that lay on the James river and inland along Falling creek for a distance. The estate was named after one in England.

Colonel Cary was chairman of the committee that drafted the first bill of rights and state constitution in America, that of Virginia. When the war broke out he took an active part in the military operations of his country in the south.

Tarleton, the British general, sailed up the James river and burned Warwick and Colonel Cary's mills on Falling creek.

The old Amthill house occupied by Colonel Cary at the time is still standing, and the present owners are descendants of the Cary family.—Scientific American.

A LOST TREASURE.

The Funny Old Circus Clown of the Days That Are Gone.

I feel kind of sorry for the poor little young ones that grow up and never know what a clown is like. Oh, yes, they have them today after a fashion. They stub their toes and fall down the same as ever, but there is a whole mob of them, and you can't take the interest in them that you could in the one, the only, the inimitable clown there used to be, a character of such importance that he got his name on the bills.

The ringmaster was a kind of stuck up fellow, very important in his own estimation, but he didn't have a spark of humor—not a spark. And he'd be swelling around there, all so grand, and the clown, just to take him down a peg or two, would ask him a conundrum. And do you think he could ever guess one? Never. Not a one. And when the clown would tell him what the answer was he'd be so vexed at himself that he'd try to take it out on the poor clown and cut him with his long whip.

Yes, sir; there are heads of families today, I'll bet you, that have grown up without ever having heard a clown sing a comic song and ask the audience to join in the chorus. And if you say to such people, "Here we are again, Mr. Merryman," or "Bring on another horse," or "What will the little lady have now?" The banners, my lord?" they look at you so funny. They don't know what you mean, and they don't know whether to get huffy or not.

Well, I suppose it had to be that the funny old clown, with all his songs and quips and conundrums and comical remarks, should disappear. Perhaps he didn't pay.—Eugene Wood in McClure's.

A Stone With a History.

A stone with a remarkable history is kept at the British naval offices in Portsmouth. In the fifties of the last century it saved a vessel of the queen's navy. The frigate Pique ran ashore on the Japanese coast, but was refloated in what was thought to be an undamaged condition. It proceeded to Portsmouth and was docked, when it was found that the stone had imbedded itself firmly in the planks of the ship's bottom. The stone prevented leakage, and had it dropped from its position during the homeward run there is little doubt that the Pique would have been lost.

Something Like Benjamin.

In a Philadelphia kindergarten school a teacher was telling the little children all she knew about a clock. "Now, this," she said, "is the pendulum—this thing that swings back and forth. Did any of you ever hear the word pendulum before?" A child put up her hand. "Yes, teacher," she said. "Pendulum Franklin. I've heard it often."

A Man of His Word.

"Here! This horse is blind. Why did you tell me its sight was good?" "I didn't. I said its sight was never better, and it's gospel truth. The beast was born blind."

THE BAROMETER.

Incident That Led to Its Invention by Torricelli.

The barometer was invented by Torricelli, a pupil of Galileo, in 1643. In attempting to pump water from a very deep well near Florence he found that in spite of all his efforts the liquid would not rise higher in the pump stock than thirty-two feet. This set the young scientist to thinking, and as he could not account for the phenomenon in any other way he was not slow in attributing it to atmospheric pressure. He argued that water would rise in a vacuum only to such a height as would render the downward pressure or weight of the column of water just equal to the atmospheric pressure, and, further, that should a heavier fluid be used the height of the column could be much reduced. To prove this he selected a glass tube four feet long and after sealing one end filled it with mercury and then inverted it in a basin containing a quantity of the same peculiar liquid. The column in the tube quickly fell to a height of nearly thirty inches above the mercury in the basin, leaving in the top of the tube a vacuum which is the most perfect that has ever been obtained and which is to this day called the Torricelli vacuum in honor of its discoverer. The name of the instrument means "air measure," and its fundamental principles cannot be better illustrated than by the above described experiment.

GAMBLING.

Why It Was Forbidden in Ancient Rome and England.

Games "depending partly on skill and partly on hazard, with a view to the pecuniary gain," were forbidden by the Romans both under republic and empire. This was not done because these games tended to demoralize the populace, but because it tended to render them effeminate and unmanly. During the saturnalia, which was a period of license, these games were permitted. Rome was "wide open" then. And a like indulgence at other seasons was extended to the old men both among the Greeks and the Romans. It was one of the privileges of age. Tacitus mentions the existence of the vice of gambling among the ancient Germans.

In England, as in Rome, gambling was prohibited, not because it demoralized, but because it rendered its devotees effeminate. An act passed in 1541 had in view the double object of "maintaining the artillery and debaring unlawful games." An act passed during the reign of Queen Anne declared that all bonds or other securities given for money won at play or money lent at the time to play with should be utterly void, and all mortgages or incumbrances on lands made on the same consideration should be made over to the use of the mortgagee. This continued to be the law until 1845.

The Yak.

Yaks, which are the beasts of burden in Tibet, are very sure footed, and a good one will carry a load of over 200 pounds safely along the steepest hillside. They can exist on the scantiest grass, but grain food suits them for a few days only. Eight miles a day is good average work. A recent traveler tried leather boots for his yaks without success. Tame-yaks are white, black, gray and brown and all intermediate gradations of these colors. The wild yak is invariably black, and in early spring his winter coat almost sweeps the ground. At such seasons wild and tame are almost indistinguishable, and a story is told of a big game hunter in Tibet who shot his own baggage animals by mistake.

The Horse Chestnut.

Why "horse" chestnut? Ninety-nine out of a hundred will answer, "Don't know; never thought about it." All over the small branches you may find the minute horsehoes that give it the name. Where a bygone leaf has been the shoe, curve downward, with nail marks complete, is printed on the bark. And it is said that among the twigs may be found some with an odd and lifelike resemblance to a horse's foot and fetlock.

The Opening in the Tomb.

The perforation of the tomb was almost certainly intended as a door of exit for spirits. Even in later times, when the dead were burned, holes were often bored or knocked in the urns that contained the ashes for the same purpose. Some cinerary urns have been found with little windows, as it were, made in them and a piece of glass placed over the hole.

Gratitude.

Gratitude is the fairest blossom that springs from the soul, and the heart of man knoweth none so fragrant, while its opponent, ingratitude, is a deadly weed, not only poisonous in itself, but impregnating the very atmosphere in which it grows with fetid vapors.

The Man of It.

He—There are some girls I'd give the world to kiss and some I don't want to kiss at all. She—What kind do you kiss? He—Any kind I get a chance to.—

Who among us doesn't like to be well-dressed? Plenty of men would like to, but imagine that it necessitates a tailor and a price which they can't afford.

They have gone on from year to year buying the ordinary over-the-counter clothes—suits made in sweat shops, and designed by some inexperienced cutter at fifteen dollars a week.

Why not change all that. Why not at least take the trouble to try on a Clothcraft suit, and see for yourself if it isn't better?

When we tell you positively that Clothcraft Clothes are designed by high-priced designers, cut and handled by the most expert workmen that high wages and a model factory can procure, and moreover made absolutely and exclusively from all-wool fabrics, remember that we are simply stating facts. These things are true, and it is because they are true, that Clothcraft Clothes are superior to other ready-made clothes, and equal to custom-made garments—yet cost less. Try on a suit and see. You needn't buy if you don't want to.

The Standard and Euclid, Clothcraft sack suits shown here, are offered in a great variety of patterns—all wool—at \$10 to \$25.



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Wedding Invitations and Visiting Cards neatly and promptly printed at The Star office.