

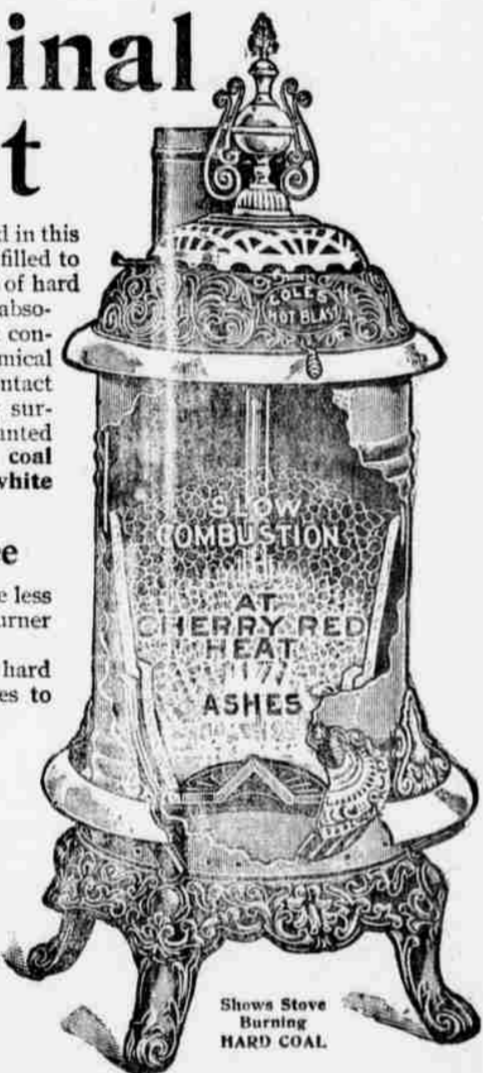
Saves All Wasted With Other Stoves For Hard Coal, Soft Coal or Lignite

The waste of gas in burning hard coal is shown by opening the magazine cover of an ordinary base burner, when the oxygen supplied fills the entire stove with flaming gas. Cole's Hot Blast stove burns this gas in hard coal which, in ordinary stoves, escapes, on account of their leaky construction, causing great waste and endangering health and life when it escapes into the rooms.

In the ordinary magazine hard coal stove, three-fourths of the coal is partially consumed in the magazine, where it gives off no heat, as it is not in contact with the radiating surface. The one-fourth of the coal in the fire pot must be kept at a white heat combustion to throw the heat into the rooms, thus causing great waste.

Cole's Original Hot Blast

The combustion chamber and the magazine are combined in this stove and the combustion is perfect. The stove is filled to the top of the inside cast iron lining. This large body of hard coal is burned under perfect control by means of the absolutely air-tight construction of the stove giving perfect control over the drafts. The coal is kept at a slow, economical cherry red combustion and as the heat is in direct contact with every square inch of the sensitive steel radiating surface, all the heat is radiated into the room where it is wanted and not blanketed in and sent up the chimney. Hard coal at Cherry Red Combustion burns 48 hours, while at white heat it is consumed in from 2 to 5 hours.



Shows Stove Burning HARD COAL

Sold Under a Positive Guarantee

We guarantee Cole's Original Hot Blast to use less hard coal for heating a given space than any base burner with the same heating surface.

Requires attention only morning and night with hard coal. Warm rooms day and night. No escaping gases to endanger life. The heat wasted up the chimney with other stoves is saved.

Burns Any Fuel—Saves Half

Cole's Hot Blast is not only a perfect hard coal stove, but is generally recognized as the most economical and cleanest soft coal stove made. Soft coal is half gas and a \$3.00 ton of soft coal or a \$2.00 ton of slack is made to do the work of \$9.00 worth of hard coal, as the gas half is utilized as a heat producer. It burns soft coal, hard coal or wood without any change of fixtures.

Scientific Construction

Cole's Original Hot Blast has an absolutely air-tight and gas tight construction throughout, by reason of its numerous patented improvements. The patented Hot Blast draft saves the gas. A patented steel collar connects the elbow draft to the stove body and cannot be made to leak air by action of the fiercest heat. The patented compound hinge on the ash door cannot warp and the door closes air-tight by its own weight. The heavy fire box protects the joints, where other stoves burn out first. The guaranteed smoke-proof feed door prevents smoke, soot or dust from escaping into the room when fuel is put into the stove. Perfect cleanliness, therefore, from soft coal.

CAUTION. Like all original improvements, Cole's Original Hot Blast has many imitations. They are failures, because they do not have the above patented features. The words "Cole's Hot Blast from Chicago" will be found on the feed door of every Cole's Hot Blast. None genuine without it.

KEYSTONE HARDWARE CO.

SOLE AGENTS

Near Postoffice. Reynoldsville, Pa.

STOVES

Heating and Cook Stoves

Moore's Fire Keeper.

A high grade stove beautiful in appearance, practical in construction. Also Moore's Air Tight.

Carpets

2,000 yards Ingrain at a bargain.
1,000 yards Tapestry at a sacrifice.
1,000 yards Velvet cheaper than ever.

Furniture

A newer, better, larger stock than ever before.

ANYTHING TO FURNISH YOUR HOUSE

C. R. HALL.



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THE JEWELER,
keeps a full line of the famous

Elgin Watches

Next Door to Postoffice, REYNOLDSVILLE, PENN'A.

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



A Girl's Experience.

My daughter's nerves were terribly out of order. She was thin and weak; the least noise started her, and she was wretched at night. Before she had taken one package of Celery King the change in her was so great that she could hardly be taken for the same girl. She is rapidly growing well and strong, her complexion is perfect, and she sleeps well every night.—Mrs. Lucy McNeill, Brush Valley, Pa. Celery King not only strengthens the nerves, it makes perfect complexion.

For sale by Boyle-Woodward Drug Co.

DARING BURGLARIES

INGENUOUS DEVICES RESORTED TO BY BANK THIEVES.

The nerve, skill and patience displayed in the robbery of Hongkong Bank Vaults—Extensive and Successful Tunneling Operations.

In the whole catalogue of daring bank robberies there is no story more amazing than that of the robbery at the Hongkong branch of the Bank of Western India, for not only did the case display the most astonishing daring, skill and patience on the part of the robbers, but their success has never been equaled by other bank breakers.

It was generally understood that the safes and vaults of the Western bank were about the strongest ever built, and the robbers of course, knowing this, decided to attack the bank in a way they believed the builders had never anticipated, and therefore not provided for. They rented a house on the opposite side of the street and settled down to live like simple minded gentlemen.

Some three months later the manager of the bank had occasion to visit the vaults, and, to his utter amazement and consternation, he discovered that the principal safe, which a day or two before had contained upward of \$50,000 in bullion and other valuables, had been emptied of everything. It did not take long to throw the responsibility for this astonishing change on the simple minded gentlemen over the way, but when a visit was paid to their abode it was found that they, too, had disappeared.

While living quietly and respectably, evincing no inclination to hide themselves, but showing their faces frequently at the windows and walking in the streets like the most honest folk, the robbers constructed a tunnel connecting the basement of their domicile with the vaults of the bank. To accomplish this they dug a shaft down to a sufficient depth to enable them to tunnel under the road without being heard by passengers or risking a collapse of the earth, and they cut an upward shaft, giving them access to the vaults, where, one day when the safes were loaded with valuables, they quietly broke in and cleared away everything worth taking.

One can easily appreciate the courage and patience of these men. They had to cut a tunnel between eighty and ninety feet long, sufficiently high and wide to allow the passage of two men carrying a heavy chest; they had to dispose of the immense amount of earth displaced in cutting the tunnel without any one knowing, and after twelve weeks' incessant labor in cutting the tunnel they had yet to make a way through the concrete floor of the bank and break into a safe of exceptional strength. The cutting of the upward shaft under the bank particularly must have been an anxious task for the robbers, since at any moment they might have betrayed themselves to some one above, and it speaks volumes for the care with which they labored that no one suspected them or what was happening until they had made their escape with \$50,000 worth of valuables, the carrying away of which, apart from anything else, must have been far from a simple matter.

An equally surprising feat was performed by the thieves who stole \$40,000 worth of diamonds from a Kimberley bank some years ago. While the tunnel in this case was only about twenty feet long, owing to the fact that the thieves were able to avail themselves of a big main drain to approach the bank secretly, other difficulties that had to be overcome were much more formidable than in the Hongkong case.

The safe in which the diamonds were deposited was one of such remarkable strength that before entering on their enterprise the thieves evidently decided it would be hopeless to attempt to break into it at the sides or door, as the work might occupy too much time, and that it would be necessary for them to attack it at the back, which, being built into a wall, they could work upon at bank hours, perhaps for days together if necessary. And this decision was arrived at despite their knowledge that the wall into which the safe was built was three feet thick and built of solid granite.

They started operations from the drain running down below the street on which the bank fronted by digging a tunnel twenty feet long on a level with the bank's vaults. This tunnel, cut through exceedingly difficult ground, opened on the foundations of the building, which were, on the one hand, too deep to be passed under, and, on the other hand, so thick and solid—four feet of the strongest masonry—that ninety-nine men out of a hundred would have abandoned the enterprise if only because of the risk of cutting a passage through such a wall beneath the feet of an office full of clerks and ever passing pedestrians in the street. But the thieves had a fortune in diamonds in view and were men not easily frightened or disheartened, and they not only cut a way through the foundations, but through two other walls little less formidable, before they came upon the

final wall into which the safe was built, and they made a way through this latter and the massive steel back of the safe in such a quiet, workmanlike style that not a soul suspected anything was amiss until one of the bank officials went to the safe and found it cleared of \$10,000 worth of exquisite diamonds.

Against these two astonishingly successful enterprises stands the attempt on the Mexican branch of the National Bank of America, when failure attended the thieves not because they were any less daring or workmanlike, but owing to the sheers had luck. They constructed a tunnel from a house they rented to the vaults of the bank, but failed by a few hours to reach the valuables, worth an enormous sum of money, owing to an accident.

It chanced that when these men had tunneled a distance of some thirty yards and arrived just within the vault where the safe was some of the beams they had used to shore up the tunnel collapsed, causing a slight subsidence of the bank's foundations. At the same time the manager happened, quite contrary to his custom, to go to his office, and he was surprised to find a difficulty in opening the door of the room. A cursory examination was enough to show him that since closing time the wall of his room had sunk slightly, causing the door to press on the floor.

Probably this circumstance alone would not have shattered the thieves' scheme, since the manager would have waited till the morning to call a builder in, by which time the safe would have been emptied, but while he was considering the matter the thieves in the vault below were making frantic efforts to repair the damage to the tunnel sufficiently to enable them to complete their task before daybreak, and the manager heard them working beneath his feet. The consequence was he immediately took a light and a revolver and descended to the vault. Two men suddenly appeared before him. He shot one dead, but the other disappeared in a manner which utterly baffled his comprehension till he searched the vault and came on the mouth of the tunnel, which, of course, explained everything.—London Standard.

HALLE'S CAKE DANCE.

An Ancient Ceremony That is Sacred to the Salt Workers.

Halle, the little German salt making city, whose inhabitants are supposed to be descended from an early race of different blood from the modern Germans, has a curious fete of its own, which has been celebrated annually for many centuries. On that day the masters and the salt makers, clad in red mantles, follow to church the cake of the feast, borne aloft by a youth, accompanied by his sweetheart. After the religious rites follow a banquet and a dance to the music of instruments specially devoted to the purpose.

The fete originated in an incident that took place so long ago that the very date has been lost. A mill belonging to the commune was burned, and the family of the miller was saved by the salt workers. When the mill was rebuilt the commune voted to the salt boilers in perpetuity an annual cake of 100 pounds, to be blessed, carried in procession and then eaten solemnly to the music of drums and fifes.

The ceremony had been going on thus for generations when in 1376 there was a new fire in the city which destroyed the city hall, but spared the salt works and the dwellings. Then the commune adopted a resolution thanking God for what he had spared and declaring that thereafter the cake bearer and the salt masters and their men should make the procession clad not in black, as formerly, but in tunics of ardent red, with plumes of the same color in their caps. The date of the fete was also changed from St. Peter's and St. Paul's day to St. John's day, the longest day in the year. Since 1376 this order has been faithfully observed. The cut of the tunic has varied somewhat with the fashion prevailing, but the style of Louis XV. predominates. Thus appear the carrier of the cake and his sweetheart, and thus is clad the hall-warder. After the banquet the men and maids of honor, being those who in years before have carried the cake, decorate with red poppies the crowd that presses in the public square. Then in the midst of a spot protected by barriers the men and maids of honor execute not a cake walk, but a cake dance, a grave function in which one must neither speak nor smile. The dance is not complicated, but the music is of a special character, and this gives the whole a peculiar distinction. In the evening there is a dance of a gayer character at an inn. The waltz here begins really at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and is continued until dawn. The red hats are put away at the end of the fete, to be brought out again for a year. They descend from father to son and are preserved with the utmost care.

Husband (during the spat)—I wish you were some place where I would never see you again. Wife (calmly)—In other words, you wish I were in heaven. I suppose.

Gibraltar may fairly be called the land of tunnels, there being over seventy miles of burrowed rock.

Modern Householders

are installing in their sleeping apartments and dressing chambers, dainty one-piece Lavatories. If you do likewise, you will be provided with the comforts of a modern home.

We would like to help make your home as comfortable as possible by installing in your bedroom a beautiful "Standard" Porcelain Enameled Lavatory, provided with an abundant flow of hot and cold water, as desired.

The snowy whiteness of the enamel and the beautiful original designs, are features which make "Standard" Ware the preferred equipment of all discriminating householders.

Perhaps you think the price will be too high. We will gladly tell you the cost and know that you will be agreeably surprised. Write or call and we will give you the booklet entitled "Modern Lavatories."

The Union Plumbing Co., Reynoldsville, Pa.
R. D. ALBRIGHT, Manager. Next door to Corwin's Gallery.



Some men will buy a suit or overcoat of shoddy at eight ninety-eight, rather than pay ten dollars for an all-wool Clothcraft.

They think more of the dollar and two cents than they do of the months of longer wear, the style, and the shape retaining qualities to be had in the better garments.

Clothcraft Clothes are absolutely all-wool. There is not a thread of anything but wool in any fabric ever used in Clothcraft. Clothcraft styles are the very best product of the most expert designers. These designers are more skillful and up-to-date than any local tailors can possibly be, for they are constantly in touch with the styles of London and New York.

We positively assert that we can give you a better fitting, more stylish suit, in Clothcraft Clothes, than you can possibly get elsewhere for the same money.

The styles illustrated are the London and Paddock raincoats, in gun-metal greys, oxfords, tans and blacks—the very height of fashion—priced from \$12 to \$30.

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REYNOLDSVILLE, PA.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF REYNOLDSVILLE.

Capital \$75,000
Surplus \$75,000
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ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER, ETC., ETC.

Give us your order. Our prices are reasonable.

LEECH BROS., PROPRIETORS.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR A CHARTER.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania on the 27th day of October, 1905, by J. O. Edilbatic, Henry P. Addins, W. F. Copp, John O'Hare and Henry Isomson, under the act of assembly entitled "an act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations" approved April 28th, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an industrial corporation to be called The Imperial Oil Company, the character and object of which is the mining and boring for petroleum, buying, selling, producing, storing, transporting and shipping the same, with the right of purchasing, leasing and otherwise acquiring, developing, holding, sub-leasing and selling oil lands and other real estate and property which may be necessary or convenient for the purposes of its reorganization and business, with the right of constructing such tanks and other structures as may be necessary for the storage and transportation of the oil produced by said company, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of said act of assembly and supplements thereto.
CLEMENS W. FLAHER, Solicitor.