

EXPO OPENS SOON

MANY NEW FEATURES MAKE THE GREAT PITTSBURG SHOW BETTER THAN EVER.

The eighteenth annual season of the Western Pennsylvania Exposition society opens on August 29 and closes October 20, the season being of the same length as last year's. But like all of its predecessors it is promised that this year's Exposition will be "better than ever" and judging from the announcements already made it is quite evident that there is sufficient in sight to justify this promise.

In the way of music, which has always been a feature of the "big show" at Pittsburg, the attractions will cause more wonderment than ever. They include Creatore, whose magnetic influence over his band of 50 artists has been the cause of much discussion both here and abroad; Theodore Thomas orchestra of Chicago, one of the finest musical organizations in the world; Sousa and his band, who have just finished the most successful tour of this country in band history, and Pittsburg's own favorite, Victor Herbert and his orchestra. Creatore opens the season, remaining for 10 days and the others follow in the order named, each remaining a week. The musical attractions that follow will be announced later.

One of the features of this season's Exposition will be furnished by the Hippodrome, which will be entirely new. This building is being erected in Machinery Hall, taking up almost half of it. It will be prettily decorated and brilliantly lighted and will have a seating capacity of 1,200. The stage will be 60 feet wide and the proscenium arch about 50 feet high. All seats will be on one floor, to which there are numerous broad entrances and exits. In the Hippodrome will be presented principally acts by trained animals and the highest class performers of an acrobatic nature. Several performances will be given each day.

In the gallery just over the main foyer there will be shown the "Destruction of San Francisco." It will be an electrical and scenic exhibition of the fearful catastrophe which this year almost entirely destroyed the Golden Gate city and which is now being reconstructed at an enormous cost. It will show the city as it was before the earthquake, the breaking of day just preceding the latter, then the earthquake and buildings toppling in every direction, which is followed by the breaking out at various points of the flames, the destruction of the city and then the ruins. It is promised that this will be one of the most realistic performances of its kind ever given and will be accompanied by a descriptive lecture delivered by a man who was in the city while the work of destruction was in progress.

In the theaterium the vitascope, the best of all moving picture machines, will present new and interesting sights, while all of the old favorites in the way of amusement, including the Ferris wheel, the "Trolley Trip Through New York," carousel, roller coaster, the ponies and steam launch, which will make trips on the three rivers, will all be found at their accustomed places.

An extraordinary attraction is announced that is certain to attract much attention from every direction. This is the engagement for one week of Roy Knabenshue and his wonderful airship. It was in this vessel that Mr. Knabenshue recently astounded New York and gave evidence that it was possible to navigate the air in any direction. Weather permitting he will make a number of trips to the clouds, starting from the Exposition, and endeavor to thoroughly demonstrate the worth of his ship.

An interesting exhibit at the Exposition will be that of the United States government. It will be in the shape of a complete outfit such as is used by the Meteorological department and will show in actual operation all of the instruments used at the various stations throughout the country as well as a number of those in less common use. The latter will include a balloon, which is sent up to a great height to determine principally atmospheric conditions. On reaching a certain height it bursts, releasing a parachute which carries very delicate instruments that record conditions as they descend. An enormous plate glass map, the duplicate of those sent out by the local stations, is also shown in operation. With the exhibit is an attendant for the purpose of explaining all apparatus, the purpose of the government in making the exhibit being that of education. The exhibit is the same as was shown at the St. Louis and Portland World's fairs and will occupy the same amount of space, facing the main aisle of the main building, as it did at these places.

One of the handsomest displays ever made at the Exposition will be that of a local concern. It will be in the shape of a miniature Italian garden with pergola, beneath which and in the center will be a beautiful fountain. It will be surrounded by a stone railing and will contain stone benches, tables and chairs, all of a Romanesque pattern. Throughout it will be brilliantly lighted and at intervals the railing will be broken by columns and statues, which will carry mosaic glass globes containing lights.

The passenger agents of all the railroads operating in this district have already held a meeting and practically agreed on the usual excursions for the coming season. The rates will be the same as heretofore, single fare for the round trip with 25 cents

THE GOORALS OF POLAND.

Honest, Hospitable and Brave, but Obstinate and Quarrelsome.

The character of the goorals has nothing in common with the humble peasants of the low country. In their good qualities and faults they rather resemble the proud noblemen of Poland. They are vivacious, honest, hospitable and full of pride, bravery and chivalry, on which one may always count. But their defects are grave. Obstinance and quarrels lead them often to bloody fights, the lack of thrift is frequent among them and superstitions haunt them at every step. They love nature and in their songs praise their gigantic peaks, spruce forests and the clouds and rain. They build their houses facing Tatra, which they constantly observe and consult about weather conditions. A gooral cannot live without his mountains, and if he sometimes leaves them homesickness will soon bring him back.

They are very religious, but their Christian faith is mixed with old superstitions, and the Roman Catholic rites are mingled with weird, often very picturesque, usages which have their origin in the old Slavonic paganism. So, for instance, on St. John's night Sobotka is celebrated by burning bonfires on fields and hills and by dancing, a festivity which in pagan times was held on the summer solstice in honor of Sviatovit, the god of sun, fire and love.

On Easter holidays from every house various kinds of food are brought into the church to be blessed by the priest, or the priest, accompanied by a sexton, goes to the house, where on a long, white covered table cake, eggs and venison await his blessing. This is called swicoone. The table remains covered with food for a week to await all friends of the house that may come.

The Polish tongue among the mountaineers has pleasant, soft inflections, and their dialect resembles the old Polish of the fifteenth or sixteenth century. The picturesque and practical costume of the goorals consists of a coarse linen shirt fastened with a brass brooch; a serdak, which is a sleeveless sheepskin jacket of a reddish color, richly decorated with applique ornaments of colored leather and silk embroidery and lined with fur; tight fitting trousers of coarse, whitish, homemade woolen cloth, and a cloak called tsuha, worn usually over one shoulder. A black felt hat shaped like a mushroom and soft leather sandals (perpe) complete a costume that weighs from thirty-five to thirty-eight pounds, but is a good protection against cold and the rain which in these regions is frequent, for twenty days in a month are at least drizzly.—W. T. Benda in Century.

Fort Saratoga.
With the history of Old Saratoga the names of Schuyler and Livingston are closely associated. Fort Saratoga was built in 1690 by Major Peter Philip Schuyler, and around it grew up a small settlement which suffered many vicissitudes during the troublous times of the next hundred years. Lying on the thoroughfare from Canada to New York, this northern valley of the Hudson was always in dispute in the French and Indian war, and in the Revolution until the great battle of Saratoga—the first victory over which the American flag waved, and one of the fifteen decisive battles of the world. The actual battleground is several miles away from the settlement and is marked today by many stones recording the brave deeds of our American soldiers. The house still stands in which Arnold was confined as prisoner and from which he escaped in time to help turn the tide of battle toward victory.—Four Track News.

A Too Familiar Snake.
Seeing snakes is a common experience with the inhabitants of India and one unconnected with any suggestions of bibulousness. An English nurse tells of a little boy who lived in the next bungalow to hers and had his bread and milk every day on the veranda sitting in a child's high chair. One morning, hearing him talking and crowing to himself apparently, she was paralyzed on looking out to see him gently tapping the head of a cobra with his spoon, saying, "Naughty, naughty!" The snake was drinking the milk out of the bowl, paying no heed to the child. In that mysterious country the snakes may be heard rustling across the verandas and have an untidy habit of shedding their skins anywhere.

He Showed the Way.
On the 16th of August, 1807, Colonel Michel Ney, duke of Elchingen, having received orders to charge, turned to his men and shouted to them in a voice of thunder:
"My lads, I have an income of 300,000 francs, and you haven't a farthing. Keep your eye on your colonel as he charges, and do as he does."
So saying, he rode off as hard as he could tear in the direction of the enemy. The whole regiment followed him as though electrified.

Modern Cannon.
In modern high velocity cannon the pressure of the gases at the moment of firing generates tremendous heat. It is estimated that this heat runs as high as 8,000 degrees and even 9,000 degrees. The white hot gases eat away the steel lining of the guns in much the same way as streams of boiling water eat away a block of ice.

A Puzzler.
Johnnie—Pa, equine is a horse, isn't it? Father—Yes, Johnnie—And cow is a kind of an ox, isn't it? Father—Yes, a sort of an ox. Johnnie—Then what is an equinox?—Philadelphia Record.

Politeness is a coin destined to enrich those who give it away.

DESTRUCTION OF POMPEII.

Buried So Deep That It Was Lost For Sixteen Centuries.

When one hears of a buried city it is very difficult to realize what it can look like—still more so to realize how a city can be buried so deep as to be utterly lost and the place of it know it no more for sixteen centuries. Yet this is what happened to Pompeii and Herculaneum, Stabiae and Retina and thirteen other cities of the plain on the ninth day before the calends of September, in the first year of the reign of the Emperor Titus. Thus it was when Pompeii was buried. When next the sun shone into her streets George III. was king of England. Sixteen years before the burial of the city an earthquake had done so much mischief that the ruin was not yet quite restored, but Mount Vesuvius had been quiet ever since. The 24th of August was a terribly hot day.

Most of the people were in the amphitheater at a wild beast fight when they saw a strange cloud rise from Vesuvius. It seemed like a pine tree. The trunk rose up high into the heavens and then spread out in branches—some white, some dull and spotted—until, slowly detaching themselves from the parent trunk, they began to darken the sky. Pliny the elder, over at Misenum, was reading in his study when his sister came in to tell him of this strange cloud. He ordered a light galley to be got ready, and as he was coming out with his tablets in his hand ready to note down all he saw the mariners belonging to the galleys at Retina came up to implore of him to go to their help.

By the time Pliny got there with his galleys the ashes were falling thicker every instant. Then came broken and blackened stones and pumice. Vast fragments were rolling down the mountain, and the sea had suddenly retreated. The pilot was for putting back, but the undaunted old philosopher admiral would not go back. "Fortune," he said, "favors the brave." Everybody knows something about the rest and how the poor old gentleman, being weakly and asthmatic, was suffocated by a sudden outburst of flames and sulphur fumes. In that awful darkness, when the sudden rush of flames was the only light which pierced the dense smoke, the fields were full of terrified people fleeing they knew not whither. It is true that the destruction was not instantaneous, and a great number of the inhabitants saved their lives, and even took away a good deal of their treasure, but it is estimated that at least 200,000 persons were entombed in Pompeii, Herculaneum and the other cities of the plain.

Be very careful what you say to your enemies and be more careful what you write to your friends.

It doesn't pay to argue. Congratulate yourself on being so much more sensible than the other fellow and let it go at that.—Chicago News.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

It isn't a good thing to repeat half you hear.

There is only one way to raise a child—as if it belonged to some one else.

A fool doesn't envy you because you are smart; a fool never knows he is a fool.

A man who knows he does not deserve confidence has very little confidence in other people.

It is enough to make today act mean the manner in which every one slights it in looking forward to tomorrow.

There is one reward no man seems to be in a great hurry to get to, and that is the reward piled up for him in heaven.

It seems that to exaggerate your blessings is looking on the bright side, but that to exaggerate your troubles is plain lying.

Do You Get Up Early?

It is not healthy in any country, at any season of the year or at any time of life, to get up early habitually. The old are better rested by lying late, even if not asleep, while the young require all the sleep they can get. In all latitudes, in warm weather, the morning air, although feeling cool and fresh, is laden with the pestiferous miasma. In winter the atmosphere before breakfast is so cold and chilly and searhing that it fairly shrivels up man and beast, chilling to the very marrowbone sometimes; hence the average duration of human life would be increased and the amount of sickness largely diminished by late rather than early rising, as all the older nations full well know and practice.—Exchange.

Equal to the Occasion.

A lady entering her kitchen one morning saw a knife, fork and plate as well as the remains of a rabbit pie. Suspecting that a certain policeman had supped at her expense, she questioned the maid. "Jane," she said, "what has become of the cold rabbit pie?" "I gave it to the dog, mum," replied Jane. "Does the dog use a knife and fork, then?" demanded the mistress. "Not very well yet, mum," said Jane, quite unabashed, "but I'm teaching him to."—London Telegraph.

Pedestrian.

"Do you understand the meaning of the word 'pedestrian'?"

"Yes, sir. A pedestrian is a man who stands on the curb and watches the autos go by and wonders how he'll ever get across the street in time for his 6 o'clock dinner."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Fond of Cabbage.

"Where'd you get that half dollar?" "Papa gave it to me." "What for?" "I left my rabbit in the house all night and it ate that box of cigars mamma gave him."—Houston Post.

The Best Weight Guessers.

Butchers are the world's best weight guessers. The butcher's difficult trade gives him a skill in weight guessing that is almost incredible. It is a commonplace thing in a meat shop to see a butcher seize hold of a huge round of beef and slash off with a great knife four pounds just, or two and a half pounds just, or six pounds just, according to the order. The buyer of meat wants to get the weight he asked for, no more and no less, and he wants this weight in one piece, not in one big piece and two or three little ones. To satisfy the buyer the butcher has been compelled to acquire extraordinary skill in judging just how much a certain portion of a round of meat weighs and in cutting off that portion smoothly and accurately.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Most Nutritious Food.

Taking all the ordinary foodstuffs, the one which would best fulfill the requirements of life and strength would be substantial slices of whole meal wheaten bread, eaten with crust and spread with good butter. Practically all the constituents necessary for the support of life and the building up of tissue are contained in this food. It has the further advantage of being extremely satisfying. If fresh milk or buttermilk were drunk with it an almost complete diet would be obtained, so far as the mere sustaining of physical health and strength was concerned.

Undermined Streets.

A modern city's experiences with undermined streets are not unique. More than three centuries ago Bristol, England, had to face a situation somewhat similar. On his visit there Pepsy noticed that the only carts allowed in the streets were those that could be drawn by dogs, for Bristol had dug cellars beneath her streets and stored her wealth therein—rum, tobacco and Bristol milk, the sherry that is still mysteriously tapped.

The Love of Liberty.

That we should wish to see the people of other countries free is as natural and at least as justifiable as that one king should wish to see the kings of other countries maintained in their despotism.—Thomas Jefferson.

He'd Be a Winner.

Mrs. Benham—You'll surely win baby's love if you carry him around in your arms. Benham—Yes, I'll win it in a walk.—New York Press.

A man, accompanied by his wife, visited a merchant tailor to order a suit of clothes. The couple differed as to the material and the manner of making, and the wife lost her temper. "Oh, well," she said, turning away, "please yourself. I suppose you are the one who will wear the clothes." "Well," observed the husband meekly, "I didn't suppose you'd want to wear the coat and waistcoat."—Everybody's Magazine.

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