

FREE ATTRACTION OLD HOME WEEK.



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The POINT VIEW LAND COMPANY

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD SIXTEEN-DAY EXCURSIONS

\$10 or \$12 to Atlantic City, Cape May, Angelsea, Wildwood, Holly Beach, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Avalon, Peermont, and Stone Harbor, N. J., Rehoboth, Del., and Ocean City, Md.

\$12 or \$14 to Asbury Park, Long Branch, West End, Elberon, Deal Beach, Allenhurst, North Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Bradley Beach, Avon, Belmar, Como, Spring Lake, Sea Girl, Manasquan, Brickle and Point Pleasant, N. J.

Tickets at the lower rate good only in coaches. Tickets at the higher rate good in Parlor or Sleeping Cars in connection with proper Pullman tickets.

August 15, and 29 and September 12, 1907. Train leaves Reynoldsville 4.25 p. m.

Tickets good for passage on trains leaving Pittsburg at 4.55 p. m. and 8.50 p. m., and their connections going, and all regular trains returning within sixteen days. For stop-over privileges and full information consult nearest ticket agent.

J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

THE PRISONS IN CHINA

Fearful State of the Criminals Confined in Them.

ALL PRISONERS FETTERED.

Some From Cruelty Become in Appearance as Wild as Beasts of the Forest. Punishment, For Purposes of Extortion, That Kills Many.

The first thing which impresses the European visitor to the Chinese prison is the absolutely flimsy character of the structure itself. If one gets permission to visit the prison in Canton, and shoals of globe trotters do wend their way thither after they have seen the execution ground, it will be found to be a ramshackle building of no pretense whatsoever.

The question will be asked, "By what means are the prisoners held in safety if the structures in which they are incarcerated are so flimsy and insecure?" The answer, says the East of Asia Magazine, is brief. Without exception the prisoners are fettered. Many have chains on the legs only. These are the less dangerous and have been guilty of the less important crimes. Others, in addition, have fetters on the arms, which make it impossible for them to escape.

Lastly, a few prisoners were not only manacled on the ankles, but wore a chain around their necks, at the dangling end of which was attached a block of granite. The prisoner would walk from place to place within the courtyard, but ere he could move beyond the length of his chain he must stop and lift the stone and, carrying it in his shackled arms, drop it again where he wished to stop.

In addition to the chains worn by day, all the male prisoners are further shackled at night. By means of two heavy beams, in which holes have been made for the ankles of the prisoners, a rude but effective method is discovered for detaining the prisoners in absolute security.

The prisoners, who during the day have been loafing in the courtyard, are in the evening driven into the wards and made to lie side by side on a raised platform. The upper of the two beams is then raised, and each man is compelled to place his ankle in the hole made to receive it, whereupon the upper beam is replaced, and the prisoners are held by the feet in these rude stocks. There is no possibility of escape. They are allowed bricks for pillows, and in this uncomfortable position they pass the hours.

In addition to this, however, special cruelties are perpetrated on certain prisoners who, for some reason or other, are exempted from capital punishment. Prisoners there are whose appearance becomes as wild as the beasts of the forest; who, with heavy canes on their shoulders, are incarcerated in a filthy dungeon for the term of their natural lives. I have seen them moving to and fro like caged hyenas in their dens at a menagerie. Their appearance is revolting.

Night and day, as far as I remember, both asleep and awake, this heavy burden rested on their shoulders, though how it was possible to sleep therein I was unable to understand. On the other hand, in a prison I visited a few weeks ago I was informed that the canes were removed at nights that the prisoners might sleep. A crowd in the prison quadrangle, with their unshaven heads, their unwashed faces, their clanking fetters, their hopeless looks, their diseased bodies and their brutish souls, can never be forgotten.

But, although under the recognized system of punishment Chinese prisoners must live a life which to us of the west would be unbearable, it would not be so to them if they were fairly treated and were saved from the exactions and barbarities to which they

are exposed at the hands of their rapacious keepers.

When a prisoner first goes into the wards the warders claim his clothes and his money, and he is left with the barest rags to cover his nakedness. He is robbed of all his cash, as a matter of course. Those who are condemned are compelled, under a threat of the whip, to write begging letters to their relatives requesting them to forward money.

If the unfortunate man hesitates to accede to this demand, the warders, assisted by some of the oldest prisoners—for it appears that inmates of more than twenty years' residence have accorded them certain privileges—take the man in hand during the night. The hands of the prisoners are fastened by a rope, and the other end of the rope is then passed through a ring which hangs from the roof of the ward.

The warders then hoist the unhappy wretch, who is left hanging in midair by the hands. Should he attempt to cry out his mouth and throat are filled with ashes. When the breath has almost left his body and he is choking he is lowered, and under the terror of renewal of this torture he is eager to promise almost anything.

Many die under this ordeal. But as it is assumed among the mandarins that mortality must be high and as no official probing is ever dreamed of a general statement as to natural death is sufficient.

A LOST SWORD.

It Was Frederick the Great's and Was Confiscated by Napoleon.

While Prussia was at his feet after the battle of Jena, Bonaparte visited Potsdam, and there he saw the sword of Frederick the Great. He took possession of it, saying, "I value this sword more than all the treasures of Prussia." It was deposited at the Invalides on May 17, 1807, with military pomp and ceremony, to the immense gratification of the people of Paris.

But there came the black days of 1814, and with the allies on the point of entering the French capital the governor of the Invalides, Marshal Serurier, received orders to take steps for the preservation of the precious trophies there collected, especially the sword of Frederick the Great. Interpreting this instruction in a peculiar fashion, the governor took effective measures for preventing them from falling into the hands of the enemy by making a bonfire of them, and it was said that he threw Frederick's sword into the flames.

This statement was confirmed as late as 1857 by an eyewitness. Thus perished, as was attested in 1830, when an official inquiry was made into the matter, between 1,500 and 1,600 war flags and other memorials of victory. The ashes and remains were thrown into the Seine at the mouth of a sewer.

The sword could not, of course, have been destroyed in the conflagration, but it was never seen again. It happened that in 1815 an engineer, having ascertained the precise spot where the debris from the fire had been put into the river, made a search and recovered from the bottom a considerable number of bronze and copper articles which were returned to the Invalides. But the sword of Frederick was not found.

One would like to think that it was not the fate of this historic weapon to rust away in foul mud, but that it had undergone the noble transformation of being turned into some implement of peaceful industry. Of this, however, there is no evidence.—London News

The Dust.

They were celebrating their engagement by dining at a swell cafe.

"Do you believe," she queried as the conversation lagged, "that man is really made of dust?"

"Well," he rejoined, glancing at the dinner check, "he wouldn't be able to travel far in your company if he wasn't."—Chicago News.

THE CELEBRATED DIVING HORSES.



King and Queen, diving fifty feet into a tank of water each after noon and evening.

THE BLIND OF CAIRO.

To Be Found Everywhere in the Shops and on the Streets.

The first thing that impresses the stranger in Cairo is the number of blind—men, women and children—to be found everywhere in the shops and on the streets. Ophthalmia is very prevalent throughout Egypt. Because of superstition concerning "the evil eye" the native mothers of the middle or the lower class do not wash the eyes of their babies at all. Watching the flies buzzing unheeded around and upon these blind children, a stranger hastens to buy a fly whisk. These are for sale everywhere and are quite attractive with their ornaments of fancy beads and palm leaf fiber. Blind beggars greet one at every corner. Even in the high class Egyptian families there are many blind. The lower classes of Egyptians are given much to hashesh—that is, the lower classes in the large cities—and, although it is against the law to sell it, one will have the hashesh places pointed out, and the men who smoke the drug are seen everywhere. They are distinguished by the peculiar appearance of their eyes, which become red, swollen and buggy underneath, and by the peculiar color of the skin, which resembles somewhat the skin of a Chinese opium smoker.—Harriet Quimby in Leslie's

KIDNEY, LIVER AND BOWELS

Sickness is next to impossible if you keep the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels in perfect working order with an occasional dose of

Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

Mr. S. B. Holden, No. 284 1/2 Case Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich., says: "I have for years been subject to sluggishness of the liver and constipation, the kidneys were also inactive and caused me a great deal of pain across my loins. I got some of Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and they cured the inactivity of the organs rapidly and easily. I would not be without them." See a box at all dealers. Write for a free sample. Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

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NOTARY PUBLIC, STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER. Reynoldsville, Pa.

Horseshoeing, Blacksmithing and General Repair Work

of all kinds. Horseshoeing a specialty. All work neatly done. Give me a trial. Shop on Willow alley.

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Here are some of the important things you want in your repair work of watch, clock and jewelry repairing:

Best of Workmanship
Best Material.
Right Prices.
Prompt Service.

All these you can get when you leave your work with

Gooder, the jeweler, in the Peoples National bank building.

OLD PEOPLE



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Because it contains the very elements needed to rebuild wasting tissues and replace feebleness with strength. We return money if it fails to benefit.

Stoke & Feicht Drug Co.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER.

In the Court of Common Pleas, for the County of Jefferson, of August term, No. 23.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the said court on the twelfth day of August, 1907, at 2 p. m. under the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 25, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called the First Baptist Church of Reynoldsville, Pa., the character and object whereof is for the worship of Almighty God, according to the teachings of the Bible and in accord with the faith, doctrine, creed, discipline and usage of the regular Baptist church of the United States, and especially of the state of Pennsylvania, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said Act of Assembly and its supplements.

The proposed charter is now on file in the prothonotary's office. M. M. DAVIS, solicitor.

Receiver's Sale of Bankrupt Property.

In the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

In the matter of Charles Phillip Koerner. No. 3650 in Bankruptcy.

NOTICE.

By virtue of the hereinafter, in part, recited order of the above named Court, made on the 23rd day of July, A. D. 1907, all the stock of merchandise, fixtures, etc., of the stock of Charles Phillip Koerner, the above named bankrupt, will be exposed for sale under the terms and conditions of said order and sold by Henry Herpel, Receiver in Bankruptcy, at the store lately occupied by the said Charles Phillip Koerner, of Reynoldsville, Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, at 10 o'clock, a. m., August 12th, 1907.

ORDER OF COURT, ordered that the said Receiver, Henry Herpel, is hereby authorized to dispose of in bulk or by the piece at public sale, at a sum not less than seventy-five per centum of appraised value, the merchandise, stock, fixtures, etc., belonging to said bankrupt, and

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, that notice of such sale be inserted in THE STAR, a local newspaper published at Reynoldsville, Pennsylvania, at least 10 days prior to date of said sale and that notice of said sale be forwarded to all known creditors of said bankrupt as aforesaid; that the inventory taken by said appraisers be exhibited in the law office of S. M. McGeehan, Esquire, in the borough of Reynoldsville, Pennsylvania, and that all persons interested be allowed to inspect said stock of merchandise, stock, fixtures, etc., now in possession of said Receiver, located in the room formerly occupied by said bankrupt in Reynoldsville, Pennsylvania, at least three days prior to the time fixed for said sale.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, that all bids be forwarded to the Receiver, Henry Herpel, at the address aforesaid, and that such bid must be accompanied by a certified check in the sum covering 10 per cent. of the amount bid.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, that said stock of merchandise, stock, fixtures, etc., now in possession of said Receiver, Henry Herpel, be disposed of at public sale in bulk or by the piece, to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock, a. m., on the 12th day of August, A. D. 1907, at the store room formerly occupied by said bankrupt in Reynoldsville, Pennsylvania. W. T. DARR, Referee.

Said above stock of merchandise, stock, fixtures, etc., consisting of a full line of groceries and food stuffs, shoe cases, show windows, desk, safe, stoves, household goods, sleds, wagons, and other vehicles, 1 horse, sets of harness, etc., including all the stock of merchandise, groceries, furniture, fixtures, and property of said bankrupt now in hands of said Receiver.

HENRY HERPEL, Receiver in Bankruptcy of Charles Phillip Koerner. July 23, 1907.

J. R. HILLIS & CO.

Will furnish your home complete with

Furniture and Floor Coverings

We have over 100 Rugs, room size, \$5.25 to \$35.00 and more than 6,000 yards of Carpet. Never before have we had such a line to select from.

CALL AND SEE OUR STOCK AND SAVE MONEY