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FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

AUSTRALIA.

Gray and Monotonous, but Vast, Patient and Fascinating.

Australia is in itself a monstrous continent. It is as large as the United States; its 4,000,000 of people are scattered in a narrow fringe along the streams and shores of the southern and eastern seaboard. The vast interior—"the dead heart of Australia"—a region as large as the Mississippi valley, is a trackless, rainless waste of sand and alkali, while the intervening hills, the bush and scrub, are scantily occupied by sheep stations and by mining camps. The vast north of Australia is in part a tropical jungle, in part a blistering Sahara. The fates deputed to Australia the gift of high mountains to catch the snow and hold the water; hence her rivers are few and precarious; hence at too frequent intervals the great drought comes, and the desert spreads its smothering arms, crowding man and his dependents backward toward the sea. It is a monotonous country in its physical aspects. The forests on hill, valley, rock and swamp are all of one pattern—eucalyptus, eucalyptus, the gray trunks of the gum trees of many species—as far as the eye can see. Without mountains and streams there is little room for variety. It is monotonous in its industries—cattle, sheep, horses—its one fine art the breeding of the perfect Merino sheep. It is monotonous in its towns. One story, light brown, with unpainted roof of corrugated iron, is the description of nine-tenths of the Australian homes. Corrugated iron means clean rain water, and Australia can afford to waste none of it. It is monotonous as to population. The Englishmen came first to Australia, and they are still holding it against all comers. The way is made rough for immigrants who do not speak English, and for well or ill—in many ways for each—the ruling minority, the labor vote, is sternly set on "white Australia," with all which it implies. The history of Australia is monotonous. It contains the story of hard struggles, of bitter sufferings, deserved and undeserved; of lawless courage and reckless bravery, but the causes served were individual. Australians never had a common enemy, and their records show no glorious war and no uprising of common feeling. The achievements of Australia belong to the category of individual deeds of peace.

With all this the color of Australia is gray; the land, the towns, the spirit of her people. Her literature has a sober touch, and this difference in tone shows itself in its way in the life of the universities. In America, as in Browning's verse, "the flower of life is red." The American student knows that "the world is his oyster." He knows that "he can get what is coming to him;" that in proportion to his talents, his training, his sobriety and persistency of purpose will be his success in any affair he undertakes. But though Australia may be gray and monotonous she is vast, patient, fascinating. The mightiness of the land to be conquered, the huge roominess of the continent, the vistas of future national greatness, all these grow on one, and all these find their reflex in the student life and in the rising literature of the commonwealth. That Australia will be the birthplace of great men in the future no one can doubt. Their coming will not be due to the lopsided political administration nor to state ownership nor to the exiling of the laborer, but to the persistence of her fine old English stock under man making and man inspiring conditions.—David Starr Jordan in Appleton's.

Sarcastic.

"No, sir," said the self made man, "I don't believe in hiding my light under a bushel."
 "I don't blame you," rejoined the home grown cynic, "it would be wasteful when a pint cup is more than ample."—Chicago News

HISTORY OF TAPESTRY.

The Art Was Known to the Ancient Greeks and Egyptians.

Flemish artists are believed to have been the first to make tapestry for use as a covering for walls. The art itself is certainly very ancient, many of the hangings used in Egypt and Greece being considered true tapestry. Its subsequent history is obscure, but it evidently maintained a lingering existence in the east until the Saracens revived it and brought it to Europe. Tapestry was used by the Saracens only as drapery or curtains for the courts of their houses. Embroidery appears to have served for this purpose in northern Europe until after the twelfth century, and much of the work of this period was really embroidery, such as the laciously named Bayeux tapestry. It was in the fourteenth century that tapestry began to be largely made in Flanders, where the weaving industry became very important. At that time twenty-seven streets were occupied by the weavers of Ghent. In 1382 there were 50,000 weavers in Louvain and more still at Ypres. Very few samples of fourteenth century tapestry remain, but those that have come down to the present day closely resemble contemporary wall painting. During the latter part of the fifteenth century the golden age of tapestry existed, especially in Bruges and Arras. The Flemish tapestries of that time are models of textile art. The color is rich, the decorative effect strong, the drawing and composition graceful, and the whole arrangement shows consummate skill in endeavoring to meet the exigencies of the loom and at the same time the aesthetic requirements of wall decoration.—Argonaut.

COOLNESS IN DANGER.

Experiences of an English Military Official in India.

When Lieutenant Henderson was captured by the natives of the Gold Coast hinterland they got into a wordy discussion as to how they would kill him. The victim listened awhile till he was weary of it. "Oh, well," he said, "I can't be bothered with your arguments! I'm very sleepy. Let me know when you have made up your minds." And off to sleep he went. The unexpected performance saved his life. His calm indifference persuaded Samory's men that they had to do with some one of immense importance. Unwilling to take on themselves the responsibility for his death, they sent him unharmed to Samory's court. In the Jimini country.

Once again Lieutenant Henderson saved himself by a little exhibition of courage. He found Samory on a throne, surrounded by 4,000 warriors, yet when motioned to the lounge on his hands and knees, he did nothing of the sort. He simply sat on the throne beside Samory, shaking that monarch warmly by the hand. Thanks to this, and to nothing else, he was accepted as the representative of a great sovereign instead of a captive doomed to death. He talked to Samory of the queen, and Samory talked to him. Thus a mission which might have ended, as so many African missions have ended, in a terrible silence and a suspicion of unspeakable horrors, did, in fact, end in a valuable basis of future relations between Great Britain and a Mohammedan power.—London Scraps.

Where He Gets His Orders.

"My friend Jinks says he can't catch up with his orders."
 "Is he a manufacturer?"
 "Oh, no; just a married man with five grown daughters."—Louisville Courier-Journal

The Feminine.

The Wife—Fancy, John, they are getting out a woman's dictionary! I wonder if it's any different from the others. The Husband—Probably has more words in it.—London Opinion.

WANTED REPRESENTATIVE IN THIS COUNTY

OUR Course of Insurance Education—Department for Furnishing Prospectus—New "Model Policy"
WILL ASSURE SUCCESS TO OUR REPRESENTATIVES—
 Write Home Office
PHOENIX MUTUAL LIFE HARTFORD, CONN.

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SPRING TERM
OPENS APRIL 7
 ADDRESS
DR. JAMES E. AMENT
 INDIANA, PA.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Martha Berry, Deceased, late of McAlmestown, Township, Pa.
 Notice is hereby given that letters of administration upon the estate of the above named decedent have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will make them known without delay to
 JAMES W. BRUNY, Administrator.
 Smith M. McCright, Attorney. Labelle, Fayette Co., Pa.

THE FUR SEAL.

A Sea Animal With Heart, Liver and Kidneys Like a Sheep.

The fur seal is a land animal of perverted tastes, who, living at sea, has had his paws changed into flippers very like the long black kid gloves of a woman. His heart, liver and kidneys are exactly the same as those of a sheep and just as good to eat, but his flesh, although just like fat mutton to look at, is rank and distasteful from his habit of eating fish. The whole package is put up in a parcel of thick white fat to keep the body warm, while from the skin grows a heavy crop of beautiful brown fur, protected with large flat oil bearing hairs, making a glossy surface which slides through the water without friction. Perfectly fearless, overflowing with fun, a perfect little athlete, marvellously strong, the fur seal is the most delightful of all wild creatures. But, although they live at sea, the seals, being heavily clothed in fat, skin and hair, find the temperate latitudes much too warm for comfort during the summer months. Since they cannot shed their garments like ourselves, they migrate to a subarctic climate, gathering in immense multitudes where there are fisheries to support them. Their ration is fifty pounds of cod every day, which for a creature the size of a sheep is considerable.—Exchange.

A STORY OF THE SEA.

The Man Who Braved the Storm and the Sailor He Rescued.

Off the coast of Ireland there was a terrible storm, and a crowd gathered on the shore to see a storm tossed vessel not far away being pounded on the rocks.

Sturdy men launched a boat and pulled away at the oars to rescue the imperiled ones.

As the boat came back the watchers on the shore cried, "Did you get them?" and they answered: "All but one. We had to leave him or risk the lives of all." And when they were landed a stalwart fellow stepped from the group and said, "Who will join me in the rescue of the remaining one?"

Then an aged woman cried out: "Oh, my son, don't go; don't go! You are all I have left. Your father was drowned at sea, and your brother William sailed away, and we never heard from him, and now if you are lost I will be left in sorrow alone."

But the man replied: "I must go, mother. Duty calls me." Then he and other brave hearts launched the boat and pulled for the wreck.

Excitedly the mother waited in tears and prayers. At last they saw the lifeboat coming nearer and nearer, and when it was in hailing distance they cried, "Have you got your man?"

And the answer rang out clear above the storm, "Yes, and tell mother it's brother William!"

Nests of the Golden Eagle.

Every pair of eagles whose habits I have had an opportunity of watching over a period of a few years would seem to have invariably at least two successive sites for their nests. Some have three, and I know of one with four sites. In fact, I only know of one pair out of many which habitually resort to but one place and only one. The reason for this is, however, apparent, for owing to its situation it has never been disturbed. The nest is in a small cavern on the face of an absolute wall of limestone rock some 200 feet high, at about 400 feet from the summit. Above the cliff is a talus of loose stone at an angle of forty-five degrees or so, above which are a few precipitous. To reach the nest a path above the cliff would be a long day's work.—London Saturday Review.

University of Paris.

The doctor's degree in the University of Paris is so entitled as to designate the faculty under which the work was done, as those who do literary work would receive the degree doctor of letters, etc. To obtain the doctor's degree the candidate must possess the lower degree of the corresponding division of work, submit two theses on different questions, reply to questions or objections concerning them, pay a fee of 140 francs and present 100 printed copies of one of his theses to the university. The candidate for the degree doctor of letters must write one thesis in Latin, the other in French. If in the scientific department, the thesis must be on some original investigation; if in theology, the examinations are both oral and written.

Kidney Troubles FROM THE LIVER.

In his study of kidney disease, Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous Receipt Book author, found that 90 per cent. of the cases arose as a direct result of liver and bowel disorders, and working on this idea led to the discovery of his celebrated Kidney and Liver Pills, the only Kidney medicine having a combined action on liver and bowels as well.

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

By this unique action, cure the most complicated diseases of the kidneys when ordinary medicines fail. They also prevent kidney disease by curing liver complaint, biliousness and constipation. Try them when the back aches or there are rheumatic pains, or deposits in the urine. One pill a dose, 25 cts. a box, at all dealers or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Mrs. Mary Jones, 831 East 2nd St., Mt. Vernon, Ind., states: "I formerly suffered from kidney trouble and severe pains in the back. Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills effected a thorough and lasting cure, and I consider them a splendid medicine."
 For Sale by Stoke & Feicht Drug Co.

COOLED THE ADMIRAL.

An Answer For Which the High Official Was Unprepared.

Going into a port where the water was very deep—Rio Janeiro, I believe—relates Captain A. T. Mahan, the chain cables "got away," as the expression is, control was lost, and shackle after shackle tore out of the hawse holes, leaping and thumping, rattling and roaring. The admiral was on deck at the moment, and when the chain had been at last stopped and secured he said to the captain: "Alfred, send for the young man in charge of the chains and give him a good setting down. Ask him what he means by letting such things happen." The officer was sent for, and soon his questioning blue eyes appeared over the hatch coaming. Alfred was a mild person and clearly did not like his job. He could not have come up to the admiral's standard. The latter saw it and intervened: "Perhaps you had better leave it to me. I'll settle him." Fixing his eyes on the offender, he said sternly: "What do you mean by this, sir? Why in blazes did you not stop that chain?" The culprit, looking quietly at him, replied simply, "How in blazes could I?" This was a shift of wind for which the admiral was unprepared. He was taken flat back. After a moment's hesitation he turned to the captain and said meekly, yet with evident consciousness of a checkmate: "That's true, Alfred. How the blazes could he?"

OBSERVANCE OF EASTER.

Discrepancy in Computing the Date Not Corrected Until 1752.

The observance of Easter dates back to about the year 68, at which time there was much contention among the eastern and western churches as to what day the festival should be observed. It was finally ordained at the council of Nice in the year 325 that it must be observed throughout the Christian world on the same day. This decision settled that Easter should be kept upon the Sunday first after the fourteenth day of the first Jewish month, but no general conclusion was arrived at as to the cycle by which the festival was to be regulated, and some churches adopted one rule and some another. This diversity of usage was put an end to, and the Roman rule making Easter the first Sunday after the fourteenth day of the calendar moon was established in England in 660. After nine centuries a discrepancy in the keeping of Easter was caused by the authorities of the English church declining to adopt the reformation of the Gregorian calendar in 1582. The difference was settled in 1752 by the adoption of the rule which makes Easter day always the first Sunday after the full moon which appears on or next after the twenty-first day of March. If the full moon happens upon a Sunday, Easter is the Sunday after.

A comparatively young man whose mustache remained jet black while the hair on his head turned white explained the phenomenon by saying it was because his lips enjoyed all the good things of life and his head had to suffer all the troubles.—New York Sun.

EVERY RHEUMATIC INVITED TODAY

TO TEST URIC-O FREE!
75-Cent Bottle Given Free To All Who Apply

If there are still any sufferers from rheumatism in this county or wherever this paper reaches, that have not yet tried the wonderful Rheumatic Remedy, Uric-O, we want them to try it now at our expense. We firmly believe that there is not a case of Rheumatism in the world that will not yield to the wonderful effects of Uric-O, and we want to prove it to every doubter beyond all possibility. The best way to do this is to give a large trial bottle of this remedy outright to every sufferer and let him test and try it to his own satisfaction. If you or any of your family suffer from Rheumatism, no matter what form, just cut this notice out of the paper and send it together with your name and address, also the name of your druggist, to the Smith Drug Co., Syracuse, N. Y., and they will send you by return mail a liberal trial package free of all charges. There is no reservation to this offer. You take the remedy home and use it according to directions until thoroughly satisfied.

We could not afford to do this if we did not know that after you are freed from this dreaded disease that you will recommend it to all your friends who have rheumatism. We know from experience that personal recommendation from one person to another is the most valuable advertising, and that is the way we intend to acquaint the world with Uric-O. Don't put off writing because this offer will soon expire, and then it will be too late. Do it to-day and start yourself upon the highway to perfect health and happiness. Send for Uric-O, no matter where you live. It is sold by Druggists all over this country, and we want you to have a bottle free.

Uric-O is sold and personally recommended in Reynoldsville by Stoke & Feicht.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania on Monday, the 23rd day of March, 1908, by G. W. SPEARS, D. WHEELER and W. E. REED, under the Act of Assembly entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 23rd, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called the "Syracuse Wooten Mill Company," the character and object of which is for the purpose of manufacture, barter and sale of goods, articles, fabrics and things of all kinds and descriptions, both spun, woven and knit of wool, cotton, linen and other materials, or mixtures thereof; dyeing of all kinds and the manufacture or making of all kinds of trousers, shirts, overalls and other articles of clothing or fabrics and cloths of all kinds adapted therefore, and for these purposes to have possession and control of all rights, benefits and privileges of said Act of Assembly and the supplements thereto.
 CLEMENT W. FLETCHER, Solicitor.

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AS SUCCESSFUL EAST AS IN THE WEST

Cooper's Theories Are Being Rapidly Accepted by Eastern People.

L. T. Cooper, whose theory that the human stomach is the cause of most ill health and who created a furore in Chicago, St. Louis and other western cities, is meeting with the same remarkable success with his medicine throughout the east. Cooper has convinced an immense number of people that his theory is sound and his medicine will do what he claims. Perhaps the most interesting features of the discussion this young man is causing, are the statements made by responsible people who have taken his medicines and have become enthusiastic converts to his beliefs. Among statements of this character, the following, by Mr. August Wittmer, 1049 Rockwell Court, Chicago, is characteristic of the widespread faith in Cooper, which has grown up in a comparatively short time. Mr. Wittmer says: "I wouldn't take \$1,000 and be in the condition I was three weeks ago. I was practically an invalid for fourteen years and think I had about all of the disease known. My stomach was weak, and at times I would have an enormous appetite, and then again none at all. Pie and cake made me sick, and I almost always had a sickening feeling in my stomach. I was nervous, and for weeks at a time could not sleep, and then again could sleep eighteen hours at a stretch. Sleep, however, seemed to do me no good, and I would awake tired and more exhausted than when I went to bed. "I was constipated, had pains in my back, and flutterings and pains in my heart. I was unable to work with any regularity, and took no interest in anything. I tried all kinds of medicines and doctors, but none benefited me. I had no energy and no ambition, and had about concluded to give up when the Cooper medicine was recommended. Thanks to it, my health seems completely restored and I feel like a new man." Cooper medicines have created the greatest sensation of anything of the kind ever before introduced. We sell them, and will be glad to explain the nature of them to our callers. —Stoke & Feicht Drug Co.

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 Less trouble
 No smoky chimneys
 No charred wicks

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 Costs same as tank wagon oil but infinitely better.
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