Friday, February 25th, 1910, At one block p. m., all the following real

school p. m. all the following real bools:

e defendant's right, title, interest and for and to all that pleas or parcel of unit in the horough of West Reyner, county of Jefferson and state of leasts in Forcers and Warner's plan lost to said borough of West Reyners and manner's plan lost to said borough of West Reyners and planner's plan lost to said borough of West Reyners and planner's plan lost to said borough of West Reyners and planner's plan lost to said borough of West Reyners and planner's horough of West Reyners and planner's horough of West Reyner's planner's horough of West Reyner's planner's horough of the said county in deed book mare 47° horough and said book not be south by Brown of feet (150 feet) on the north by land at 150 feet; on the most hy land at 150 feet; on the north by land at 150 feet; on the north said county in deed hook mare de. Having e-rested thereon a ry frame dwelling house 23.28 feet, in 6 rooms, front porch 62.20 feet, also rechand pantry attached. Seized and nevecution and to be sold as the vold. It has suit of Reynoldsville Building of Association.

No. 22. DAVIS.

DAVIS.

1. The defendants 'tibt, title, all claim of, in and to all that certification of, in and to all that certification of ground, situate in the Reyndits title, county of Jefferate of Feamsylvania, bounded and as follows to-wit: Situate in cools's addition, to said borough and plotted by James Caldwell's and plotted by James Caldwell's and plotted by James Caldwell's and Jackson street sixty (60) feet, in of said Jackson street; on the salley one hundred and fifty [30] he north by Gordon alley sixty has west by lot number sixty-ous by M Geisler, one hundred and feet and known is said plan as lot say [60] and containing nine thousquare feet. Being the same lot regist, by deed dated the 37th day 10. 150 recording in deed back of 244 and having erected thereon weather thouse dwelling house 18x20 feet, two
gla, with L attached 16x20 feet, two
gla, with L attached 16x20 feet, conrooms, bath and folled and pantry
Also a frame dwelling house 16x21
four rooms; barn about 16x25 feet
outbulleduces. Sleegel and taken in
and to be sold as the property of
treight and William J. Mctreight
of the Reynoldsville Building and
station.

10 21. DAVIS t, 1905 recorded in deed book 24, and having erected thereon

Fig. No. 21. DAVIS.

Al-30. Al: the defendants' right, title interest and claim of, in and to all the following given their interest and claim of. In and to all the following given their interest and claim of. In and to all the following given their interest and claim of the following given the following their interest powers to with the bounded and described as follows to with On the south by Jackson attential stay one feet; on the north by Gordon attential stay one feet; on the north by Gordon attential to the hundred and fifty feet; in the west by Owen Cain to one hundred and fifty feet; in the west by Owen Cain to one hundred and fifty feet; in the west by Owen Cain to one hundred and fifty feet; in the west by Owen Cain to one hundred and fifty feet; in the west by Owen Cain to one hundred and fifty feet; in the work of the feet on the feet and wife to Anna f. Vartin, which doed is recorded in vol. 85, ago 147, deed book at Brookville, Pa., and evelow by Henry C. Feath and wife to Anna f. Vartin, which doed is recorded in the Recorder's office in Jefferson county, in deed horsen a brick cased dwelling house 20x24 eet containing six rooms with kitchen at accord livil feet, and other necessary outsiddings selzed and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Anna M. Lavin and Mike Martin at the suit of the levinologytile Building and Loan Assocition.

DAVIS.

ALSI A. No. 29.

ALSI - All the defendants right, title, interest and claim of, in and to all those certain pieces, narcels or lots of land situate
in the village of Prescottville, township of
Winslow, county of Jefferson and state of
Pennsylvania, bounded and described as
follows, to-wit:

Peonsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

First, On the north by the Waterford and Susquehanna Turnpike; on the south by C.

H. Prescott; on the east by a forry foot street and on the west by Mrs. Montgomery, now Jerry Myers, containing ten thousand square feet, more or less, said piece of ground being one handred feet front and one hundred feet deep, and being the same premises deeded to Agnes. Handyside by Louise D. Beynol's, et. al., by deed dated July 2, 1807, recorded in the Recorder's office in and for the county of Jefferson in deed book vol. 79, page 117. Having erected thereon a store house 28x51 feet with wareroom 16x56 feet and annex 16x41 feet with wareroom 16x56 feet and annex 16x41 feet for dwelling, all on stone wall, good cellar, weather boarded and painted, glass front is store room, shelves and counters. Also haying erected thereon a barn 16x36 feet with shed 16x16 feet.

Sacond. Beginning at a post corner thirty.

and counters. Also having erected thereon a barn 16x30 feet with shed 16x16 feet.

Sacond. Beginning at a post corner thirty feet west of the northeast corner of thecellar wall of the store house, once occupied by Gibson, now owned by Mrs. Jerry Myers, deceased, thence south along line of said lot owned by Mrs. Jerry Myers, one bundred feet to a post corner on line of land of C. H. Prescott; thence west along line of said land of C. H. Prescott sixty feet to a post corner of lot now owned by Mrs. Jerry Myers; thence north along line of said lot now owned by Mrs. Jerry Myers one hundred feet to a post corner at the turnpike; thence east along said turnpike sixty feet to a post corner, the place of beginning, containing six thousand square feet, more or less, and being the same premises conveyed by Elizabeth J. Shaffer, et. al., to Agres Handwide, by deed dated July 31, 1891, recorded in the Recorder's office in and for the county of Jefferson in deed book vol. 91, page 465. Haying erected thereon a tive-room plastered house 16x28 feet, with stone wall and basement and being weather boarded and painted.

Third, Beginning at a post at the fence on the south side of the Turnpike at the north

Doarded and painted.

Third. Beginning at a post at the fence on the south side of the Turnpike at the north east corner of the lot sold to Mrs. Honora Shannor; theare in an easterly direction along the Turnpike fifty feet to a post; thence in a sutherly course one hundred feet to a post; thence in a westerly course fifty feet to a post; thence in a westerly course fifty feet to a post; thence in a westerly course fifty feet to a post at corner of Mrs. Shannon's lot, thence in a routherly course along line of Mrs. Shannon's lot, thence in a routherly course along line of Mrs. a post at corner of Mrs. Shannon's lot: thence in a vortherly course along line of Mrs. Shannon's lot one hondred feet to the turnplke, he place of beginning, containing five thousand square feet, and being the same premises conveved by Anna Feeney to Agres Hannys'de by deed dated December 2, 1820, rece ded to the Recorder's office in and for the county of Jefferson in deed book vol. So page 52. Having erected thereon a house 15x78 feet with basement. Being weather boarded and painted.

Selred and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Morton Anthony and A. Handy-dae at the suit of Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for use of Armstrong

County. Test, Fi. Fa., No. 9. J. C. CULBERTSON.

TERMS:

TERMS:

The following must be strictly complied with when property is stricken down:

1. When the plaintiff or other lien creditors become the purchaser, the cost on the write must be paid, and a list of liens, including mortrage searches on the property sold, together with such lein creditor's receipt for the amount of the proceeds of the sale or Such proportion thereof as he may claim must be fundished to the sheriff.

"See Purdon's divest, 2th, Ed., page 446.

"Simith's form, Page 334.

2. All bids must be paid in full.

All sales not settled immediatley will be continued until two o'clock p. m., of day of sale at which time all property not settled for will again be put up and sold at the expense and risk of the person to whom first sold. All writs staid after being advertised, the cost of advertising must be paid.

A. E. GALBRAITEL,
February 7, 1910.

Hy u have anything to sell, try our Want Column

CAUTION IN THE MINT.

They Almost Strain the Air to Save

Particles of Gold. It has been aptly said that no miser guards his treasure more religiously than Uncle Sam watches over the ucecious metabs that pass through his Then, too, the precautions against waste are almost innumerable

Every evening in each of the mints of the United States the floors of the melting rooms are swept cleaner than a New England housewife's kitchen. The dust is carefully put aside, and about once in two months the soot scraped from every flue is transferred to the same precious dust heap. This is then burned, and from its ashes the government derives no inconsiderable income. The earthenware crucibles used in melting are employed no more than three times. They are crushed beneath heavy rollers, and in their porous sides are found flakes of the precious metal.

In the melting room when the casters raise their ladles from the melting pots a shower of sparks fly from the molten surface of the metal. For the most part they are bits of incandescent carbon, but clinging to the carbon is often a minute particle of metal. Lest such particles should escape, the ashes and clinkers below the furnaces are gathered up at night. This debris is ground into powder by means of a steam crusher and then is sold to a smelter, like ordinary ore, at a price warranted by the assayer.

The ladles that stir the precious metal, the big iron rods, the strainers and the dippers, all are tested in a most curious fashion. After considerable use they become covered with a thin layer of oxidized silver, closely resembling a brown rust. The implements are then laid in baths of a solution of sulphuric acid, which eats away the iron and steel and leaves the silver untouched.

Gradually the ladle, or whatever the implement is, will disappear, and in its place remains a hollow silver counterpart of the original, delicate as spung glass. These fragile casts reproduce the ladle with perfect accuracy in all its details, although their surfaces are perforated with innumerable little holes. Scarcely have they been molded, however, before they are cast into a crucible to become in time dollars, quarters and dimes.

In one corner of the melting room there is a large tank into which newly cast silver bars are dropped and left to cool. Infinitesimal flakes of silver scale off and rise to the surface of the water, which acquires the metallic luster of a stagoant pool. Here is silver that must not be lost, so beneath the pipe through which the tank is emptied is banked a thick layer of mud. As the water filters through it the mud retains the precious residuum. Four times a year this mud is removed, and each experiment discloses the fact that some \$50 has been saved .- Baltimore American.

The three-year-old son of a Metho dist minister was with his mother at a gathering of ladies. At the proper time he was given a cooky. He ate it in short order and asked for another. The hosters said:

"I'll give you another if you will sing for us."

"Can't sing," was his reply, "but I know something I can say.'

"That will do all right," the lady answered, expecting to hear "Twinkle, twinkle, little star," or some other nursery classic.

But the little fellow drew himself up in real Sunday school fashion and said

"God loveth a cheerful giver." The lady gave him the cooky, and the whole company seemed to be very

cheerful about it .- Harper's Magazine. He that plants thorns must never expect to gather roses.-Pilpay.

Worthy of Confidence

An Offer Backed by Or. Our Most Reputable Concerns

We pay for all the medicine used d ring the trial, if our remedy fails to completely relieve you of constipation. We take all the risk. You are not obligated to us in any way whatever, if you accept our offer. That's a mighty broad statement, but we mean every word of Could anything be more fair for you?

A most scientific, common-sense treatment is Rexall Orderlies, which are eaten like candy. Their active principle is a recent scientific discovery that is odorless, colorless and tasteless; very pronounced, gentle and pleasant in action, and particularly agreeable in every This ingredient does not cause diarrheea, nausea, flatulence, griping or any inconvenience what-Rexall Orderlies are particularly good for children, aged and delicate persons.

If you suffer from chronic or habitual constipation, or the associate or dependent chronic ailments, we urge you to try Rexall Orderlies at our risk. 12 tablets 10 cents; 36 tablets 25 cents.-The Rexall Store.

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American 81.00 per day and up.
Theonly mederate priced hotel of reputation and consequence in PHILADELPHIA

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THE CABMEN OF PARIS

Hailing One Is the Same as a Destaration of War.

THE! ALE INCOLENT ROQUES

Sneers and Caustle Advice Are Show ered Upon Those Who Engage Them. On Wet or Festal Days the Cabbies Spurn These Who Want to Ride.

Among Anglo-Saxons there is a general and instinctive desire to do business on the basis of an entente cordiale. In Paris the balling of a cabman is looked on by both parties to the transaction as an implied declaration of war. The cabman takes your measure, and you take his number if you are wise. At once he will give you a reason to remark that he has a rooted and premeditated objection to drive you where you wish to go. Perhaps he prefers the opera quarter be cause it is central, or should the wentleer be fine his heart is probably set upon driving in the Bols, while you may have business at the bourse. He explains his views on the subject selfishly and rudely.

A foreigner alighted recently from the Calais train at the Northern rallway station in Paris and ordered a typical Parisian cabman, bloated, spale and absinth soaked, to drive him to the Rue Blomet, which is a street in the relatively distant Vaugirard quarter, "Peut on habiter la Rue Blomet?" Cls it possible to inhabit the Rue Blomet?" exclaimed the ragged rufflan in an epitrammatic note of disdain which would have done honor to Beau Brummei.

But it is when the Paris cabman has once started on his "course," a warpath in the strict sense of the term. that he proves to what a limitless extent he is the enemy of mankind. His hatred of the "bourgeois," the "man in the street," in spite of and indeed because of his being a potential ellent. is expressed at every yard. He constantly tries to run him down, which makes strangers to Paris accuse the Paris cabman of driving badly, while in point of fact he is not driving at all, but playing with miraculous skill a game of his own which suggests cannon billiards in the hands of a world's champion.

But it is not with the public alone that he is at war. On all other cabmen whose path he crosses, on omnibus drivers, metercar men, bicyclists, private coachmen, costermongers with barrows and (sotto voce) the police he heaps deadly insuits, the least outrageous of which are "Ours!" ("Bear!") and "Fourneau?" ("Oven!"), the latter containing a subtle double meaning. intelligible only to those who have Paris "argot" or slang at their finger ends and too long to explain.

The cabman's wild career through the streets, the constant wavering and slashing of his pitiless whip, his madcap hurtlements and collisions, the frenzied gesticulations which he exchanges with his "fare," the panic stricken flight of the agonized women whose lives he has endangered, the ugly rushes which the public occasionally makes at him with a view to lynching him, the sprawlings and fallings of his maddened, hysterical, starving horse, contribute as much as anything to the spasmodic intensity, the electric blue fire diablerie, which are characteristic of the general moveent of Paris.

All that can be said in mitigation of the Paris cabman's method is that "he has them in the blood." Parisian (and the cabman is no exception) has the soul of a dictator and the spirit of an artist. To exercise autocratic power and, failing this, to enjoy the maximum of personal freedom from all restraint, moral or social, is the goal at which he is ever aiming. openly or secretly.

Watch a Paris cabman, for instance, on a wet day or on some festival occasion, such as the New Year, when there is a big demand for his services. With what haughty disdain does he drive along the streets, deaf to every appeal, refusing every fare, rejoicing in the discomfort and inconvenience he is causing, triumphant in the thought that at last he has "the bourgeois" at his feet; that the clientele which he detests and which detests him is now a humiliated, bemuddled or bedraggled mob of supplicants waiting on his will, whom he can enrage to boiling point with his sneers and his silence or lash with his sarcasms as cruelly as he beats his horse. Cheerfully does he sacrifice half a day's earnings to the enjoyment of this exquisite revenge, for at least be

can say to his hungry wife and children when he gets home, "J'ai vecu." They may not have dined, but he has lived.

It is because the Parisian recognizes in himself a certain community of sentiment with the cabman in this attitude toward life that he tolerates him, though he does not forgive him. -Harper's Weekly.

Her Only Course.

Lady Anne Lindsay, the author of the old poem "Auld Robin Gray," was not only a delightful conversationalist, but she was a great story teller.

This gift made her not only a welcome guest abroad, but a valuable member of the home circle, for it is related in "A Group of Scottish Women" that at a dinner party which she was giving to some friends an old manservant caused some amusement by saying in a perfectly audible undertone:

"My lady, you must tel' another story. The second course won't be ready for five minutes."

DIDN'T KNOW HIM.

He Was Not In the Colored Porter's

Hall of Fame. A southerner noted for the liberality of his tips stopped at a Baltimore hotel where negro porters predominated. His name-was speedily known to every member of the serving fraternity and his every wish anticipated. Soon after his arrival he sent his card to a friend who made his home in the hotel, but whose temperament happened to be quite the opposite of that of his open handed caller-retiring, not given to "tipping" or any other form of sociability and who therefore lived almost unknown to those about him.

The old darky who received the card

studied it for a full minute,
"'Scuse me, colonel," he said, "but I don't b'leebe nobody by dat name come

here dis mawning." "This morning!" returned the other. "Of course not! Mr. Blank has lived here for mouths. You know my name well enough, and I haven't been here a day. Do you mean to say you can't remember a man who has made his home

here since some time last winter?" "Scuse me, colonel, sah," began the old man deferentially, "but you must know, sah"-as if uttering the subtlest compliment-"dat dere's gemmans what enn make demsels more notorious in one day, sah, dan odder gemmans does In a year, sah?"-Youth's Companion.

THE SETTING SUN.

When Vulcan Sailed It Round the Ocean So It Could Rise Again.

The ancients had some queer theories whereby they sought to explain the tising and setting of the sun. They thought the earth to be flat and were greatly puzzled to know how the same sun which plunged into the ocean at a fabulous distance in the west could reappear the next morning at an equally great distance in the east. A number of remarkable theories were advanced, and every one of them was wrong.

Mythologists of old asserted that after the sun had dipped in the western ocean at sunset (the Iberians and other ancient nations actually imagined that they could hear the hissing of the waters when the glowing globe was plunged therein) he was selzed by Vulcan and placed in a golden gobiet, This strange craft, with its astonishing cargo, navigated the ocean by a northerly course so as to reach the east again in time for sunrise the follow ing morning.

Among the more sober physicists of old, as related by Aristotle, it was believed that in some manner the sun was conveyed by night across the northern regions and that darkness was due to mountains which screened off the sunbeams during the voyage.

Anticipation.

Lieutenant Shackleton tells how when in the antarctic wastes he and his companions sustained their spirits and their bodies as well when supplies had to be cut down to a minimum by dwelling upon the glorious eating they would have on returning to headquarters. The value of such mental sustenance has long been recognized by up to date commanders. There was the German officer in the war of 1870 who sustained the flagging spirits and weary legs of his men by shouting: "There is a brewery inside that town! Let us get there before anybody else!" History relates that the men did get there with remarkable speed. Equally shrewd was that Japanese commander in the Manchurian war who, seeing his men exhausted with thirst and knowing full well the wonderful properties of pickted plums, cried out, "Two miles from here there is a forest of plums." The anticipated plums went far to relieve their parched mouths.

What West Point Does For Its Cadets. What West Point does for its cadets is precisely this: It takes its youth at the critical period of growth; it isolates them completely for nearly four years from the vicious influences that corrupt young manhood and from the atmosphere of commercialism; it provides absorbing employment for both mental and physical activities; it surrounds them with exacting responsibilities, high standards and exalted traditions of honor and integrity, and it demands a rigid accountability for every moment of their time and for every voluntary action. It offers them the inducements of an honorable career and a sufficient competence as a reward of success, and it has imperative authority for the enforcement of its conditions and restraints,-Colonel Charles W. Larned in National Maga-

Silver Service.

"Can I get the silver service for the fire department?" inquired a young man at the free library.

"The what?" asked the girl at the

"The silver service for the fire department-the questions they ask you when you take the silver service examinations, you know."-Newark News

Knew What She Was Doing. Pastor-I was sorry for your wife during the sermon this morning, doc-She had such a dreadful fit of coughing that the eyes of the whole congregation were fixed upon her. Doctor-Don't you be unduly alarmed

She was wearing her new hat for the first time.

His Stroke of State

She-I'll wager you have told lots of other girls that you loved them. He-Well, if such has been my reisguided career it is now in your hands to put a stop to It.

Without foresight judgment fails by

"ANOTHER'S SHOES."

A Phrase That Had Its Origin In an Ancient Gustom.

The expression 'stepping into another's shoes," like many another common phrase, had its origin in an an-

clent custom. The old Norse law required that a person to be adopted must step into a previously prepared shoe. This shoe was made from the skin taken from the right hind leg of a "three-winters old bull.

The skin was flayed from above the hock, and out of this the shoe was made. The person to be adopted stepped into this shoe, taking into his arms one at a time, it is presumed, the younger sons of the man making the adoption. If there were also sous who were of age they stepped into the shoe afterward, by this sign showing their

consent to the adoption. A man in this way could adopt an illegitimate son, making him his lawful beir, but in that case the father was obliged to step into the shoe first, If there were any full grown sons, they stepped into the shoe afterward; if there were no full grown sons, then the next of kin did the stepping, and without his consent, by the way, this

special adoption could not be mude. Witnesses to the ceremony in the use of the shoe were required to establish Its legality.

It will be seen that this was considered an important ceremony, and since so much "shoe stepping" was done it is not strange that the expression as now used passed into common speech.-Chicago Record-Herald.

OSTRICH BATTLES.

The Great Birds, as Strong as Horses, Box With Their Feet.

Ostriches battle for supremacy with as much ferocity as stags, bulls, buffaloes and other animals. An ostrich fight is amusing, inasmuch as it amounts practically to a boxing match with the feet, wherein the combatants lightly dance around each other.

There is, however, this difference-if any human boxer could hit as hard with his hands as can an ostrich with its feet the championship would be decided by a single blow. In sparring the ostrich stands on one foot, with the other foot and the wings raised, the bill wide open and the neck distended. He strikes with the force of a trip hammer.

Sometimes on an ostrich farm a keeper will become involved in such a mixup, in which event it is not infrequently the case that the buman emerges from the scrap with a broken leg, arm or head.

Under modern training an ostrich equals a horse in power and indeed can perform many of the "stunts" whereof his equine colleague is capa-In one respect, however, he excels the horse, for by the aid of its wings the ostrich can leave behind the swiftest running thoroughbred. In harness an ostrich has at Hot Springs, Ark., paced in about a horse's time .-Harper's Weekly.

His Unlucky Day. Even the least superstitious are often struck by the misfortunes which attend some persons on certain dates. A. large firm in the city has in its em-ploy a living instance of the fact. On June 12 an employee lost his left arm by coming in contact with machinery. The accident disabled him for his ther

employment, and he was given that of a messenger. On another June 12 he was run over in the Strand while on an errand. Result, a broken leg The next accident was a fall on the stairs in the firm's buildings-again June 12-the right arm broken this The fourth mishap on another anniversary broke three ribs. The firm took the case into consideration and issued an order that in future the employee was to take a holiday on that date, an order with which he has now complied for several years.-London Chronicle.

His Escond Thought.

A politician named Blank got a place for a clerk during one of the sessions of the legislature of his state. The clerk was very grateful, says the Saturday Evening Post. At the end of the session he came around to Blank and said: "Mr. Blank, I want to tellyou how much I am indebted to you for your kindness in getting me the place I have had. It meant more to me, Mr. Blank, than you may think. I thank you from the bottom of my heart. Also I want to say, Mr. Blank, that if there ever comes a time when I can do anything for you-anything at all-you are to command me. I will do anything you may ask me to do. I am at your service."

Blank thanked the man, and he started to go. As he reached the door he turned and said, "Of course, Mr. Blank, I would prefer that it should be something honorable."

Could Fill the Bill.

Superintendent-What we want is a night watchman that'll watch, alers and on the qui vive for the slightest noise or indications of burgiars, somebody who can sleep with one eye and both ears open and is not afraid to tackle anything. See? Applicant-1 see, boss. I'll send my wife around.-Lippincott's.

Took It Back.

"I give you my word, the next person who interrupts the proceedings," said the judge sternly, "will be expelled from the courtroom and ordered

"Hooray!" cried the prisoner. Then the judge pondered,-Judge.

More than we use is more than we need and only a burden to the bearer. -Seneca.