

Black Adventure.

LEAD BEAR MATCHES.

He was a venerable and intelligent man and had been a great traveler, and he kindly undertook to while away an idle hour by telling a reporter of the true hardships of California life in the foothills of the Sierra.

"As to your question about grizzlies," he said, "I'll tell you my first and rather remarkable experience with one of those varmints. I was a kid, not yet twenty, and new to the region of the Sierras, having come from the East but a few months before. On a moonlight night early in April I was gently meandering home on muleback. I was unarmed with the exception of a pocket knife, for I had foolishly lent my pistol to a friend early in the day. I had almost reached the ranch, having only a short stretch of ground to pass. I had heard the settlers allude respectfully to old Ephraim. They said he was the fiercest lion in the spring, after his winter's siesta. He's always an ugly customer, and after a man has had a wife or two from his talons there is seldom enough left of that man to tell the tale.

"On this evening I speak of I was dead tired, as I had been riding all day. I had almost fallen asleep on my mule, when my world howled that mule did jump! Standing ahead of me, large as life, on the bank of a little brook, was a big grizzly. He grinned at me and growled in a way calculated to agitate the nerves of Ajax, the fellow who defied the lightning, much more those of a tenderfoot, as I was then.

"I had heard enough to know that if I turned tail, that is, the mule's tail, I could leave Ephraim behind me; but on the other side of him was home, and I had my share of grit even then. I had heard of the notion entertained by some people that a man can master the most ferocious wild creature by looking him in the eyes and advancing straight upon him. Even a greenhorn would back out of such an experiment with Ephraim, the most ferocious of all wild creatures.

Suddenly I remembered I had in my pocket a large box filled with friction matches, those made with plenty of brimstone for use in a strong wind. An idea occurred to me, and I patted and encouraged the mule, who trembled so that I thought she would drop down under me, and urged her boldly right in the face of old Burin. When within a few feet I suddenly struck a dozen matches and threw them right into his open jaws. Never was there a more sudden change from malignant ferocity to the most abject cowardice. The huge brute actually covered and shook with terror equal to that of the mule herself.

"This was something altogether outside of his experience. I suppose he thought he had struck a prairie fire on muleback. Even the mule saw the situation and gained courage. She advanced, and I kept a continuous shower of burning matches. Luckily a rather strong wind blew from me and carried away the fumes. In fact, this is what brought the varmint to me. To cut things short, old Eph turned tail and ignominiously fled.

"Now, stranger, I might proceed to relate further how I stuck to the heels of that old grizzly, and kept setting fire to his fur until he was entirely burned up, but in this skeptical age it may be well to suppress some of the facts of the case, for fear of being doubted."

—Liverpool (Eng.) Mercury.

RETURN OF THE DESERTERS.

Back of the fact that nine enlisted men of the Fourteenth Cavalry have recently been proved not guilty of the charge of desertion, which involves dishonorable discharge and imprisonment, and have been found guilty of being "absent without leave," which involves a fine and a short term in the guard-house, there is an example of what an American soldier will endure for the sake of active service, and what he can't endure stationed in barracks. When the Fourteenth Cavalry was organized some two years ago, men rushed to enlist because they thought the regiment would be sent to the Philippines. Two years rolled by, and for those two years a battalion of the Fourteenth was stationed at Fort Duchesne, Utah, the most forsaken post on the army map—a station "ninety miles off the map and 200 miles from anywhere." While the men were eating their hearts out there word came last spring that if they wanted to re-enlist they could get their discharges at once and re-enter the army for another three years. The news flew like wildfire, and as it was generally understood that this meant the regiment was going to the islands, almost every man renewed his oath.

In August the long wished for but will-o'-the-wisp order came for the Fourteenth to start for the Philippines. They didn't stop for dinner that night, but began breaking camp that hour, and in a short time the battalion was started on its two days' "hike" to the railroad. But when it had covered a little more than half the journey a dusty, perspiring courier overtook it with a telegram stating that the regiment's sailing orders had been revoked and the battalion ordered to return to camp. That night two of the men bought horses and disappeared, and for days following man after man silently faded away. Some were caught, but others remained out of reach. Then, when the battalion seemed threatened with disintegration, from Washington there flashed across the wires the word that the War Depart-

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY.

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE BY THE REV. C. L. PALMER.

Subject: What the Creation Means—Only Almighty God Made Matter, and World-Theory Is No Riddle of the Universe—The Answer Is Immortality.

KINGSTON, N. Y.—In the Reformed Church of the Comforter, at this place, on Sunday morning, the Rev. C. L. Palmer preached the following sermon, entitled "What the Creation Means. He took text from Psalm 104:24, "O Lord, how manifold are Thy works, in wisdom hast Thou made them, all the earth is full of Thy riches."

On Humboldt says: "That this Psalm represents the image of the whole cosmos. It is astonishing to find in a lyrical poem of such limited compass the entire world of heaven and earth, sketched with a few bold touches. The calm and toilsome labor of man from the rising of the sun to the setting of the same, when the earth works, is here contrasted with the moving life of the elements of nature. This contrast and generalization is the conception of the poet. The material of an omnipotent and omnipresent invisible power which can renew the earth or crumble it to dust, constitute a solemn and awe-inspiring, moving and gentle form of poetic creation."

It is thus a hymn of creation, written by whom we know not. In the Sept. it is ascribed to David, but is anonymous in the Hebrew psalter. The phraseology and spirit are not unlike David, and the subject matter may have been arranged in his day or later. It is a fine specimen of the Hebrew psalter. The English and American editions of the Revised Version made no mention of it. The authorized edition of the English Bible the authorship is accredited to David. The English and American editions of the Revised Version made no mention of it. The authorized edition of the English Bible the authorship is accredited to David.

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SABBATH SCHOOL LESSON.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR OCTOBER 16.

Subject: Elisha and the Shunammite, II Kings, iv, 25-27—Golden Text, Rom. vi, 23—Memory Verses, 32-33—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

I. Kindness rewarded (vs. 8-17). Elisha in his work as a prophet and religious leader of the people, traveled from place to place over the valley, which his attendant, There seems to have been public religious services on the Sabbath and first days of the month (v. 23). Elisha and his attendant were invited to the house of one of the leading families for refreshment and food. The lady of the house seems to have been a most intelligent and religious than her husband, who was wise enough to know it and to trust her, while she showed due deference to him. This woman was childless, which was a great sorrow in her life. Elisha promised that within a year she should "embrace a son."

II. Death in the home (vs. 18-24). In due time the woman was born into the house. He grew up to be four or five years old. He could not have been much older if this part of the story took place during Jehu's reign, but run on to a later period. One morning the boy went out into the fields where his father was gathering wood for the fire. The richest wheat lands on the wide valley were his father's. One day, considering the symptoms and the fact that a year ago he had been taken suddenly sick, and she took him up to the hills, which she had followed by inflammation of the brain. The boy was sent home to his mother, who held him till noon, when she died. She took him up to the hills, which she had followed by inflammation of the brain. The boy was sent home to his mother, who held him till noon, when she died.

III. Meeting the prophet (vs. 25-28). "She went." The mother immediately fled to the prophet, who was on Mount Carmel, sixteen or seventeen miles distant, in search of Elisha. "Man of God," that is God's representative. So called, because he instructed the people in divine things. Ten times in this chapter is Elisha called by this title. "Saw her." From the hilltop looking down into the valley, he saw her. "Run now." This was a mark of respect, showing his great esteem. "Is it well?" "Is it peace?" "It is well," the Hebrew says in answer to Gehazi's question that she may avoid more words; she has no thought of deception.

IV. The extent of creation—"The earth is full of Thy riches or creatures," each kingdom being filled to overflowing with its own kind. No room for more animals for that reason. The Creator has provided for the vegetable kingdom, for its supplies the needs of all living creatures. The kingdom of God is also filled. Filled with those who once knew nothing of its love, but who are created by the grace and power of its founder. Its dimensions increase as more room is required. It is not a poorhouse, but a palace. The Creator has not created creatures where the necessities of life are wanting, but where plenty obtains. Behold, the provisions of the children of God are within our reach. "The earth is full of Thy riches," but with riches, dainties, luxuries, beauties and treasures. In the earth are hidden mines of wealth, and on her surface are teeming multitudes of animals. These are the Lord's. "The earth is full of Thy riches." We should not think of them as the property of nations, or the possessions of individuals, but as the creature of God. Not in one time are these to be had, but everywhere. The cold Arctic has its precious things, which it requires great hardship to obtain. The burning tropics have their treasures, which cannot be grown elsewhere. They all belong to God, but are given to use and enjoy for the giver's glory.

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FINANCE AND TRADE REVIEW.

TRADE OUTLOOK BRIGHTER.

Best Feature of the Situation Is Disposition to Stock Up for Future.

With the crops almost beyond danger, prices of securities at the highest point since May, 1903, and idle machinery resuming at many factories and mills that have been closed for months, the business outlook grows steadily brighter. By far the best feature of the situation is the confidence manifested by an increased disposition to provide for future requirements. This is by no means general, but it is noticed at pig iron furnaces, woolen mills and among dealers at widely separated points, particularly those located in the agricultural sections.

Merchandise collections also are more prompt and railway earnings for September were 3.8 per cent larger than in the same month last year, while foreign commerce at this port for the last week shows imports of \$1,051,208 in imports and \$416,748 in exports, as compared with a year ago. Dispatches from the leading cities are almost unanimous in telling of improved conditions.

For the first time in many months it is possible to report that sellers of pig iron appear to have a slight advantage. They have been able to dictate terms as to delivery in some cases, and at the South, where the miners' strike is still in progress, only part of the orders were filled. It is more difficult to find evidence of increased movement of steel, although a fair tonnage was taken by the railways. Wire mills will not accept contracts for distant delivery on account of a growing belief that better terms will be secured in the near future. Pipe is quiet and structural merchant steel is eagerly sought, but the tonnage of plates is encouraging. Actual business in finished steel is still restricted, but the improvement in sentiment is unmistakable and must be followed very soon by something more tangible. Export trade is also promising.

Coke orders are resuming and current movement is heavy, but prices are too low to make long-term contracts attractive to producers. Soft coal also feels the stimulus of increased activity at manufacturing plants. A little better demand appeared in primary markets for cotton goods, but it was checked later in the week when manufacturers failed to make copious orders. Duplicate orders for men's wear, woollens and worsteds are also coming to mills which are busy making deliveries on old contracts.

MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH.	
Grain, Flour and Feed.	
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	81 05 1 08
Rye—No. 2.....	66 10
Corn—No. 2 yellow, shelled.....	61 06
Mixed ear.....	59 40
Oats—No. 3 white.....	41 45
No. 3 white.....	41 45
Flour—Winter patent.....	6 10 30
Straight winter.....	5 00 25
Hay—No. 1 timothy.....	12 50 15 00
Clay.....	11 00 12 00
Feed—No. 1 white mid. ton.....	24 50 25 00
at 100 lbs.....	24 50 25 00
Bran, bulk.....	20 00 30 00
Straw—Wheat.....	7 00 7 50
Oat.....	6 00 7 00

BALTIMORE.	
Dairy Products.	
Butter—Eggs creamery.....	22 25 18
Ohio creamery.....	18 18
Pastry country roll.....	18 18
Cheese—Ohio, new.....	12 00
New York, new.....	9 10

PHILADELPHIA.	
Fruits and Vegetables.	
Potatoes—New per bu.....	40 50
Cabbage—per bu.....	1 50 1 50
Carrots—per barrel.....	1 75 1 80
Apples—per barrel.....	1 50 1 50

NEW YORK.	
LIVE STOCK.	
Flour—Winter Patent.....	5 11 5 75
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	1 07 1 08
Corn—No. 2 mixed.....	68 50
Oats—No. 2 white.....	37 75
Butter—Creamery, extra.....	19 25
Eggs—Pennsylvania firsts.....	21 25

UNITED STOCK YARDS, PITTSBURGH.	
Cattle.	
Prime heavy, 1400 to 1600 lbs.....	5 25 5 50
Prime, 1200 to 1400 lbs.....	5 00 5 15
Medium, 1200 to 1300 lbs.....	4 50 4 85
Low, 1000 to 1200 lbs.....	4 00 4 50
Common to fat.....	3 00 4 25
Oxen, common to fat.....	2 00 3 00
Common to good fat, bulls and cows.....	2 50 3 00
Milk cows, each.....	10 00 12 00

Must Give Bond. The postoffice department has issued a general order requiring every railway postal clerk to give a bond or \$1000 to the United States as security for the faithful discharge of all duties imposed upon him. Each clerk will pay the premium chargeable to himself. The order affects nearly 10,000 employees and has caused some objections.