



THE PUMPKIN.
It is born beneath the shadow of a field of waving corn From a flower whose golden color outlines the glow of morn, Where the butchers are working, their rough backs all bright with gold, And we learn the wondrous secret their busy hum has told. They say this flower sometimes will take a different form And be the yellow pumpkin When autumn sunshines warm, When the skillful housewife turns it by some necromancy keen Into the pie so toothsome, with a color bright and clean As the yellow of the pumpkin as it lay the corn among, Has a flavor sweet whose richness by poet is unsung, So give to me the pumpkin With the good old-fashioned pie, All hail, all hail King Pumpkin, Live ye long and never die.



An English correspondent who went through the 1881 campaign wrote at that time of the fighting qualities of the Boers:
"We never are able to see the enemy. Except before the fight at Majuba Hill, I never saw but a handful of them at any time. And when they thought we noticed them they and their horses disappeared as if swallowed up by the earth. I think we all feel that they can shoot. Our losses at Hatley and Laing's Nek showed that. We were very much in the open, but not a blessed Boer was to be seen. But every once in a while there was the crack of a rifle, and then one of our poor boys would go over, the line would close up and we would begin chasing again for the enemy we could never find. I was taken prisoner just after General Colley was killed, and I can say that I could not have been treated better by any people. They were kind to our wounded, did not molest the dead nor insult us of the living. I think they are a very brave people, and, as for fighting, they seem to know just as much about it as we do."
The Boer loves his country with a passionate patriotism. He is not a miner, or an engineer, or a railroad constructor. He is pre-eminently an

THE BOER AS A FIGHTER.

The Boers are born fighters, a nation of sharpshooters, they never waste a bullet; each Boer selects his man and kills him and keeps on doing the same thing all day and every day until the war is over. It is a common boast with them which they have made good in more than one clash with the British, that one Boer is equal to ten Englishmen. They do not come out and fight in the open, but swarm all over a mountain side, hiding behind trees and rocks, and use the thin red line or hollow square that comes within range of their unerring Martinis and Manners. In fact, the Boer victories over the British soldiers are largely accountable for the British warfare against the nation the success of the Boers has been extraordinary. Fewer than 450 Boers resisted 12,000 of the fiercest Zulu warriors on December 16, 1838, and 3000 natives were left dead on the field, and this with old flint locks. President Kru-

gured in the sun, and called "dill-long," concentrate in the specified "dorp" or village, where they invariably meet in the market place—the church, iron gated, iron steeped, in the background. Arms are distributed



INSPECTION OF A "COMMANDO" OF BOERS IN THE MARKET PLACE OF A TOWN.

to those who are without them; and as for forage, the velt is trusted to supply it at need. The commandant, who is the Dutch equivalent of the English colonel, drills his forces as best he may; and a certain amount of military discipline is easily acquired, despite the rather slovenly appearance, due in part to the absence of uniforms, except in the case of the commandants, the other officers, and the "State Artillery."

The Boer resembles our American Apache in his ability to live on the shadow of things when in the field. A writer of South Africa, in a contribution to a London paper, calls attention to the ability of the Boer to live on rations which an ordinary trooper would not endure and his capacity to travel great distances with horse in incredibly short time.

The Boer knows every road and trail of the Transvaal; as a hunter he knows the devious ways of the wastes beyond. He is an agriculturist and a hunter. By the law of self-preservation he has learned the wily ways of the savage whom he displaced in the Transvaal. The secret recesses of the mountains are at his command. As a horseman he much resembles our American cowboy. He can ride on top of the saddle, or over his horse's neck, or Cossack fashion, with one foot in the stirrup, one leg on the saddle and his hand and shoulders on the ground. His horse is part of his family life. The beasts are very hardy, sure-footed and affectionate. Then, too, the Boer is inured to the hardships of the mountains, to long horseback journeys, scant allowances of food, treks on which the water supply is scarce.

In the campaign of 1881 against the English the Boer took good care that his forces never faced the enemy in the open field. He never offered open

agriculturist. In Cape Colony nearly the whole of the wheat growing is done by the Dutch farmers of the Western province. In the interior the bulk of the grain used is supplied by the Dutch farmer of the Transvaal. The whole of the fruit crop is produced by Boers. Even far up in Bechuanaland you will find Boer wagons from the Republic loaded up with fruit, oat forage and other products.

The Boers, in short, are a pastoral folk, stolidly content to be that and nothing else. They shun towns, shop



BOERS RECEIVING AMMUNITION.

keeping and gold mining. They ask only to live in a moderate degree of comfort, in a rude plenty; to provide for their children as they grow up and to be let alone.

German Viceroy in the Carolines.

A correspondent of the Berlin Tageblatt calls attention to the fact that a German was Viceroy of the Caroline Islands thirty-five years ago. His name was Telous, and he was captain of a ship which exported snails to China. In 1865 he married one of the daughters of the "King" of the Carolines and bought of him one of the islands.

Male Goats Among Sheep.

A correspondent of the Charleston News and Courier sends the following information, based on personal experience, to the farmers of South Carolina: "If you put among a flock of sheep from three to four male goats the dogs will rarely attack them. Sheep always run to the goats for protection."

Novel Sport in the Far East.

The effete Parisian has just taken up the sport of fish contests. Oriental sporting men in Siam, Cochin China and some parts of Japan have long taken great delight in the lively con-



SIAMESE FIGHTING FISH.

tests of the little fighting fish which are bred in the East for this particular purpose. The little fish belligerents are prettily colored red and blue fish, and when it comes to a matter of fighting always stick to it to the death.



FIELD CORNET'S MESSENGER HANDING OVER COMMANDO TO BOER FARMER TO BE READY FOR WAR.

ger, as a boy, helped the forty Dutchmen hold off 2000 of the men of Moseilitkase, then the most renowned native captain in South Africa. The bravery of the men is shown by the attack that 135 of them made on 10,000 Zulus on the Marico River, driving them out of the Transvaal.

These are simply better-known instances of the fighting abilities of the Boers. Every man has handled a gun from infancy. In the old days, when a Boer was not fighting the fierce natives he was defending himself from savage beasts. Every Boer has been trained in warfare. They discovered the method of laagering their wagons, placing them in a hollow square, which the British generals have adopted as the most successful way of fighting the natives. The Boers have shown themselves masters of strategy, the result of constant warfare with a cruel and treacherous foe.



TYPES OF BOER INFANTRY, CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY.

The Government of the South African Republic is empowered to call at any time the burghers for armed service. The Field Cornet of each district goes round and serves a notice on the conscripts, who, mounted and fortified against hunger for ten days by a supply of buck or beef,

engagement. He chose his syrie in the mountain gorges, and from that vantage point he picked off the foe at his will. Even when he assaulted Majuba Hill he came up rock by rock, squirming like a snake, twisting in and out and not firing until he had a mark to hit.

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

There is nothing makes a man suspect much more than to know little.—Bacon.

There is a remedy for every wrong and a satisfaction for every soul.—Emerson.

There is nothing truly valuable which can be purchased without pains or labor.—Addison.

To communicate oneself is Nature; to receive a communication as it is given is culture.—Goethe.

Whatever touches life with upward tendency is education.—Dr. Arnold Tompkins, Illinois State University.

Be content with doing with calmness the little which depends upon yourself, and let all else be to you as if it were not.—Fenelon.

Friendship which makes the least noise is very often most useful, for which I should prefer a prudent friend to a zealous one.—Burdell.

The woman who takes into her heart her own children may be a very ordinary woman, but the woman who takes into her heart the children of others, she is one of God's mothers.—George McDonald.

Consciously and unconsciously each intelligent being makes a choice at every turn, either fulfilling or outraging the higher law of his nature, either entering into or refusing fellowship with God.—John Watson, D. D.

The crown of patience cannot be received where there has been no suffering. If thou refuseth to suffer, thou refuseth to be crowned; but, if thou wishest to be crowned, thou must fight manfully and suffer patiently. Without labor none can obtain rest and without contending there can be no conquest.—Thomas a Kempis.

Did you ever hear of a man who had striven all his life faithfully and singly toward an object and in no measure obtained it? If a man constantly aspires, is he not elevated? If a man constantly aspires is he not elevated? Did ever a man truly heroic, magnanimity, truth, sincerity, and find that there was no advantage in them—that it was a vain endeavor?—H. D. Thoreau.

SEEING HIS NAME IN PRINT.

But His Little Boer Didn't Result in an Eulogy, as Expected.

"Some people are so crazy to see their names in print," said an amateur cynic the other day, "that they would be willing to die if they could only read their death notices."

"Did you ever actually know of a case of that kind?" asked an old reporter to the group.

"I can't say I ever did," replied the amateur cynic.

"Well, I have," said the reporter. "The star actor in the little affair was a lumberman, and a pretty well known lumberman, too. He doesn't live hereabouts now, and I suppose it would be safe to tell the story. This lumberman conceived the idea that he was a very valuable and popular citizen in the community where he lived. The hallucination was unshared by any of his fellow beings, but it had such a firm hold on his mind that on one occasion, when he was in New York, he decided to wire home that he had been found dead, merely to get a chance to peruse the eulogies he felt certain would appear in the local papers. He intended, of course, to telegraph later on that it was all a mistake.

"Well, he sent the first message, signing some fictitious name, and awaited developments. In a couple of days the local papers came to hand, and when he read them he nearly had a fit. They had at once adopted the theory that he died from the result of a big spree, and printed a spicy resume of his past career to support the hypothesis. They also intimated that the community could struggle along very nicely without him. After he had digested these pleasing tributes he concluded not to send the other telegram, but to return in person and pay his respects to the editors. I forgot now which lieked, but the affair was the talk of the section for months, and effectually cured the lumberman of any lingering for newspaper notoriety. By the way, this yarn is letter true. The incident occurred in Texas."

Portuguese vs. Spaniards.

It is the custom of many Americans to think and speak of the Portuguese as if they were the same as Spanish. The two peoples come of the same stock, it is true, but their resemblance is only superficial. The Portuguese lacks the dignity of bearing of the Spaniard; he is of a more sunshiny disposition, more "good natured," we should say. He is more industrious and more willing to put his pride in his pocket. He is the Portuguese are a clean, thrifty, law-abiding people. Though Portugal and Spain are neighbors, they are the reverse of friends. The Spaniards affect to despise the Portuguese, and the Portuguese do not dissemble their hatred of the Spaniards, a hatred born of remembrances of the misrule Portugal suffered when dominated by Spain.—Boston Transcript.

An Automobile Catamaran.

An arrangement is said to have been perfected by means of which automobiles may be made to ride on the water. The floating portion of the apparatus consists of a catamaran, somewhat resembling a life-raft, and on which the vehicle is placed. The modus operandi then consists in throwing off a chain from a sprocket wheel that transmits the power to the wheels of the horseless carriage, and attaching it to another sprocket wheel that causes the propelling shaft between the two cylinders to revolve at any desired speed.

KEYSTONE STATE NEWS CONDENSED

HIS NECK BROKEN.

Five Hundred Tons of Iron Fall Upon a Workman Who Was Unloading Material for a Bridge.

John Eagler, foreman of the iron works of the Fenoy Iron Bridge Company at Freeport, instantly killed the other day while unloading the heavy bridge iron at the new crossing across the Kiskimihus river. Mr. Eagler tripped and fell, and a large piece of iron weighing 500 pounds fell upon his head, crushing it and breaking his neck. Mr. Eagler was 66 years old, and is from St. Louis. His wife and child were boarding in Freeport.

The following pensions were issued last week: Seneca W. Coffey, Altoona, \$5; Thomas Daugherty, Altoona, \$5; William Varian, Titusville, \$5; George W. Lee, Tazewell, \$5 to \$8; James H. Cornell, Georgetown, \$5 to \$8; George Magee, Union City, \$5 to \$8; Preoley H. Shipley, Carnegie, \$5 to \$12; John Pettit, Ned, \$5 to \$12; Sam Crumb, Fred, \$5 to \$12; Mary M. Mitchell, Tantrabe, \$5; James H. Carter, Washington, \$5; William Shane, McKeesport, \$12; James F. Quinn, Reno, \$5; Geo. H. Jewart, Dayton, \$5 to \$8; Daniel W. Sullars, Harvey, \$5 to \$8; William Yo, Dunsmuir, \$12 to \$17; William H. Conner, Elkhart, \$10 to \$12; Mary Baker, Coon, \$5 to \$12; Harrison B. Piers, Johnston, \$5 to \$8; Jonas Wiley, Sharon Center, \$12 to \$17; Rebecca J. Vath, Sandy Lake, \$5; Maggie Pearce, Allegheny, \$5; Grayson Carter, Williamsport, \$12; William H. Kirkmeyer, Connelville, \$5; Samuel C. Work, Buffalo, \$5; John C. Moore, Huntington, \$5; Freeman H. Dietrich, Washington, \$5; Othell C. Wilkins, Corry, \$5; George F. Baxter, Elkland, \$12 to \$14; Jefferson Lewis, Irwin, \$12 to \$15; Daniel Hill, Jeannette, \$5 to \$10; George Crispin, Oil City, \$12 to \$14; Mary E. Proudfit, Florence, \$5; Sadie J. Hayburn, Ingleside, \$5; Clarissa Repp, Penn Lane, \$5; Eunice A. Brockwayville, \$5; Mary Welsh, New Brighton, \$5; Josephine Baltimore, Pittsburg, \$5.

At last week's session at Dubois, of the Pittsburgh synod of the Reformed church Evans City, Pa., was selected as the next place of meeting, and October 3, 1899, as the time of the next meeting. Dr. D. S. Fouse, D. D., of Lisbon, Io., general superintendent of home missions, addressed the synod during the afternoon. He said: "Four new missions were enrolled in the Pittsburgh synod during the past year, and nearly \$6,000 is invested in missions in Western Pennsylvania." An effort will be made to raise \$30,000 for a memorial church at Washington, D. C.

Recreater had two street car accidents last Friday night in about an hour, at the same place and by the same crew. The first one occurred when a car jumped the track going down a steep grade with a short curve. Mrs. M. Morgan, a passenger, was seriously injured. An hour later another car, manned by the same crew, jumped the track at the same place and dashed into another car. The passengers all jumped from the car and were uninjured.

One man was killed in the freight wreck on the Kinzua branch of the Western New York & Pennsylvania railroad one mile above Corry Friday night. A brake beam on a car attached to a freight train broke, throwing the car, together with the seven following, from the rails. R. O. Locky, a brakeman on the train, was buried beneath the wreck and instantly killed. The other trainmen escaped with never bruises.

"Potato Day," a new institution in the Greensburg public schools, was celebrated last week. The 1,200 pupils took to the school rooms potatoes as offerings for the children's home. Each of the pupils collected from three to six bushels, the total reaching probably 100 bushels.

Patrolman Cherry of Altoona arrested Harry Felber, charged with being one of the burglars who entered the Pennsylvania railroad freight station at Hollidaysburg Wednesday night, and who shot at Railroad officer Tiercy during the attempt at robbery.

David Ballentine was struck and probably fatally injured in New Castle by a 500-pound casting, which fell upon him from a height of 18 feet. The piece of steel struck him a glancing blow upon the head and chest, else he would have been instantly killed.

Four masked men overpowered the night watchman and dynamited and robbed the safe in the Hollidaysburg station of the Pennsylvania railroad a few days ago. A bullet from one of their revolvers struck Officer Thomas Tiercy before they escaped.

Fred Walker, who murdered his housekeeper, Ella Haviland, at Brockport, Elk county, on April 30, was found guilty of manslaughter at Ridgway the other day. Walker is almost 70 years of age, and lost a leg in the civil war.

Thomas Smith, an employe of the traction company, at New Castle, went on top of a 60-foot derrick at Cascade Park to fix a pulley, when the entire structure fell, crushing his skull and killing him.

While workmen were digging a trench in the alley in the rear of the U. F. Church at Mt. Pleasant recently, a human skeleton was found that had evidently been buried a quarter of a century.

Steven Knowitch blew out the gas in Lafayette hotel, Johnstown, Thursday night, thinking that was the proper thing to do. Hotel people had hard work to restore him to consciousness.

The state poor directors and county commissioners met in joint session and A. E. Sison, of Erie, was selected president. Reports from counties were considered.

Arthur Crossland, foreman of the Arnold mine, has been bound over to court at Fayette City, charged with neglect in allowing gas to accumulate in the mine.

William Kennedy of Oil City committed suicide by hanging while visiting his former home in Slippery Rock township. He was afflicted with a nervous trouble.

Four children belonging to the family of John B. Cole, of Altoona, have been poisoned by eating new cheese. Physicians have slight hope of their recovery.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

| | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|-------|
| WHEAT—No. 2 red..... | 65 1/2 | 68 |
| WHEAT—No. 1 new..... | 68 | 68 |
| CORN—No. 2 yellow, sta..... | 41 | 43 |
| No. 2 yellow, shelled..... | 37 | 40 |
| Mixed ear..... | 37 | 39 |
| OATS—No. 2 white..... | 30 | 31 |
| No. 1 white..... | 33 | 30 |
| FLOUR—Winter patent..... | 9 1/2 | 4 1/2 |
| Flour—straight winter..... | 5 1/2 | 3 1/2 |
| Eye—No. 2..... | 66 | 67 |
| HAY—No. 1 timothy..... | 13 7/8 | 18 00 |
| Clver, No. 1..... | 11 00 | 12 00 |
| FEED—No. 1 white, mil, ton..... | 17 | 19 |
| Brown middlings..... | 13 7/8 | 16 00 |
| Brn, bulk..... | 14 10 | 15 00 |
| STRAW—Wheat..... | 6 00 | 6 25 |
| Out..... | 6 00 | 6 25 |
| BEEDS—Fancy Blue Grass..... | 1 25 | 1 50 |
| Timothy, prime..... | 1 25 | 1 50 |

Dairy Products.

| | | |
|----------------------------|--------|----|
| BUTTER—Eight creamery..... | 25 1/2 | 27 |
| Ohio creamery..... | 23 | 24 |
| Fancy country roll..... | 17 | 19 |
| CHEESE—Ohio, new..... | 13 | 14 |
| New York, now..... | 13 | 14 |

Fruits and Vegetables.

| | | |
|---------------------------|------|------|
| BEANS—Green P bu..... | 1 50 | 1 75 |
| POTATOES—Fancy White 9 bu | 43 | 45 |
| CABBAGE—Per barrel of 100 | 1 00 | 1 50 |
| GONIOS—per 100..... | 49 | 45 |

Fruit, Etc.

| | | |
|-------------------------------|----|----|
| HENS—per pair..... | 50 | 60 |
| CHICKENS—dressed..... | 12 | 13 |
| TURKEYS—dressed..... | 14 | 15 |
| EGGS—Pa. and Ohio, fresh..... | 17 | 18 |

BALTIMORE.

| | | |
|---------------------------|----|----|
| WHEAT—No. 2 red..... | 71 | 72 |
| CORN—Mixed..... | 29 | 30 |
| OATS..... | 29 | 30 |
| EGGS..... | 17 | 18 |
| BUTTER—Ohio creamery..... | 21 | 25 |

PHILADELPHIA.

| | | |
|------------------------------|----|----|
| WHEAT—No. 2 red..... | 72 | 75 |
| CORN—Mixed..... | 29 | 30 |
| OATS—No. 2 white..... | 31 | 32 |
| BUTTER—Creamery, extra..... | 23 | 24 |
| EGGS—Pennsylvania first..... | 19 | 23 |

NEW YORK.

| | | |
|-------------------------|------|------|
| FLOUR—Patents..... | 3 05 | 4 25 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 red..... | 76 | 79 |
| CORN—Mixed..... | 29 | 30 |
| OATS—White Western..... | 31 | 32 |
| BUTTER—Creamery..... | 17 | 24 |
| EGGS—State of Penn..... | 20 | 21 |

LIVE STOCK.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty, Pa.

CATTLE.

| | | |
|------------------------------------|------|------|
| Prime, 1200 to 1400 lbs..... | 5 50 | 5 70 |
| Good, 1200 to 1300 lbs..... | 5 15 | 5 40 |
| Tidy, 1000 to 1100 lbs..... | 4 85 | 5 10 |
| Fair light steers, 900 to 1000 lbs | 4 10 | 4 80 |
| Common, 700 to 900 lbs..... | 3 25 | 4 00 |

HOGS.

| | | |
|----------------------|------|------|
| Medium..... | 4 60 | 4 85 |
| Heavy..... | 4 40 | 4 75 |
| Rough and stags..... | 4 10 | 4 50 |

SHEEP.

| | | |
|---------------------------|------|------|
| Prime, 50 to 100 lbs..... | 4 15 | 4 80 |
| Good, 50 to 100 lbs..... | 4 00 | 4 25 |
| Fair, 70 to 80 lbs..... | 3 25 | 3 75 |
| Common..... | 3 31 | 4 00 |
| Ven. Calves..... | 4 50 | 7 00 |

LAMBS.

| | | |
|-------------------------------|------|------|
| Springer, extra..... | 5 00 | 5 25 |
| Springer, good to choice..... | 4 50 | 5 00 |
| Common to fair..... | 4 50 | 4 90 |
| Extra yearlings, light..... | 4 35 | 4 50 |
| Good to choice yearlings..... | 4 04 | 4 25 |
| Medium..... | 3 85 | 4 11 |
| Common..... | 3 04 | 3 75 |

REVIEW OF TRADE.

Orders for Next Year Held Back by Prevailing High Prices.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade reports as follows for last week: Industrial conditions could hardly be better. After many months of such extraordinary buying that its continuance seemed impossible, even larger buying still crowds producing works in most lines beyond their capacity. The iron furnaces are producing 12,500 tons weekly more than ever before, 278,615 tons October 1, and yet the actual consumption in manufacture reduced unsold stocks in September by 7,280 tons, while the demand runs far ahead into next year for many products. After the great buying last week bessemer pig rises to \$24 at Pittsburgh, with No. 1 anthracite at Philadelphia and No. 1 coking coke at Chicago both quoted at \$25.50 and buyers paying premiums for early delivery, according to their needs. The finished products still advance, eastern bar to \$2.15 and tank plates to \$3.10, and the average of percentages to prices of January 1, 1897, is now 60.64 for finished products and 108.6 for pig. In some lines, however, production has so far gained that works are beginning to look for orders to cover next year.

The boot and shoe shops are getting a little better prices for making boots and women's grain and buff shoes, and shipments for the first half of October are the largest ever reported, though orders for next season are retarded by prices. Leather is a shade higher, but buying of sole has been checked by the recent advance, as manufacturers appear to have rather large supplies and the Chicago market for hides, though quoted a little higher, seems uncertain.

The demand for woolen goods is fairly large and prices are well sustained though not further advanced. In goods of the better grades there is some uncertainty. Sales of wool are smaller, only 7,473,000 pounds for the week at the three markets, without further advance. Silks are firm and lines tending upward, with good demand.

The cotton manufacture meets so great a demand that prices advance every week, and supplies for early delivery are in many lines restricted. More business is turned down than is done in brown sheetings and drills, and coarse colored cottons are rising. Big sales have moved a great part of the surplus print cloths, and prices have been advanced for grades not until recently controlled by the selling committee.

Wheat exports are still larger than from the great crop of last year. Atlantic flour included, having been 7,851,990 bushels in two weeks, against 6,116,689 bushels last year, and Pacific 730,448 bushels against 1,375,034 bushels last year. The western receipts have been only 14,518,825 bushels, against 20,790,495 bushels last year, but the course of prices is not calculated to encourage a big movement for after starting at 75.75 and falling .75c, the market closed at 75.00, with December options unchanged. The government deferred any estimate of yield, and its figures are as usually variously interpreted, but not influential. Corn receipts 13,789,749 bushels, against 11,047,258 bushels in the first week of last year, with exports of 1,177,148 bushels, against 4,378,598 bushels last year, show a supply and a foreign demand which might well affect the wheat market to some extent.

Failures in the first week of October were \$1,657,068 in amount, manufacturing \$367,914 and trading \$408,599. Failures for the week have been 104 in the United States, against 205 last year, and 27 in Canada, against 35 last year.