But I poered from my easement cautiously, You went who might never entrance win, Love, my lord;
You stood at my door with henchmen three

Strange that I thought it little sin Z knew too well;

Doubt and Distrust stared up at me

And gaunt-faced, white-lipped Jealousy,

Love, my lord.

Oh, the house of my heart is over small, Love, my lord; An' if I let you in I must let in all, Oh, every one!

Oh, every one! And riot would reign in my quiet hall, And I fear me soon would my dwelling fall, Love, my lord.

Love, my lord; Strange that I thought it little sin To har my door; To har my door:
But a king comes ever with shout and din,
And not alone had you entered in,
Love, my 'ord.

- There's in Garrison, in Puck.

# FIGHTING TO THE DEATH

A BULGARIAN LEONIDAS AGAINST THE TURKS,

Thirty-eight Men Repel the Attack of Thousands -- A Gallant Defense of a Mountain Pass--The Robin Hood of Macedonia and His Exploits.

BY ALBERT SONNICHSEN

F reports that have come in from Macedonia from various chiefs of chetas, secret agents and other in-

dividual members of the organization, all regarding a certain incident which occurred some weeks ago down in Southern Macedonia, in the caza, or district of Tevgell. It was much teledetails have as yet remained secret. Putting together the dry official reports to the committee with the nar-These numbers are quoted in the Turkish reports.

Few people familiar with events here for the past few years have not were melting. Before them the rock; heard of Apostol Voyvoda, known to ground descended toward the village the Turks and gendarmerie officers as From a military point of view, it was Captain Apostol. There is a standing an Ideal position for defense-and price of 5000 liras, or Turkish pounds, on his head. He is a small, dark, keen-eved man of about thirty-five years, who can neither read nor write, and always signs his dispatches, written by his secretary, with a rubber stamp banging as a watch charm. Were he a man of education, he would be one of the general leaders, for he is intellectually keen. But he is the Robin Hood of Macedonia. It is about him that the story centres.

A week before Lent Apostol came Giavato Mountains. He wanted to fifteen men were stationed, and still get over into the Cherni-Dervent Moun- higher up were Apostol and twelve tains: between the two ranges runs men the River Vardar. During the day he had sent a courier across the river to the village of Spalivo, asking the villagers to send horses for the ammunition. As was afterwards known, the courier was stopped in the intercompany of soldiers were quartered. And this is the leason he was stopped.

A Greek shepherd boy, wandering about the mountains with his flock. came accidentally upon Apontol's band in hiding for the day. They took him prisoner. Now, every Greek, is an in the uniform of the Greek army, apenemy to every Bulgar, and for some moments the boy's life was in danger. Perhaps it was his youth which anpealed to the chief; at any rate, he released him. The boy at once went to the village of Steyak and reported Apostol's presence in the nearby mountains, and later pointed out the courier passing through the village for Spalivo. The latter was arrested. When night came and the horses from Spalivo did not appear, Apostol de ided that perhans the villagers had lost the war, so he and his men shouldered the ammunition bags among them, descended to the river, crossed it, and by moonlight had reached their destination, Spadvo. This village was several miles higher up the same bank of the river on which stood Stoyak, where side are high mountain bluffs, on the other the River Vardar.

But as the villagers had not received 'Apostol's message, they, not expecting him, had made no preparations. First, they had allowed their dogs free, who noisily announced the entrance of the tol's position. But in three hours the bandsmen into the village. Their bark- reinforcements from Salonica began to ings were heard by some Albanian arrive. By noon twenty-five carloads

shepherds a short distance outside. stored in an old, half-broken-down de- streamed steadily in from the surserted house, and two of the bandsmen rounding villages to the number of were detailed to sleep upon it. Apostol, five thousand, some reports say. That Michaeloff and their companions then is probably an exaggeration, and then divided themselves among a half dozen | too, as far as actual fighting was conhouses nearby. In half an hour all cerned, most of these fellows probwere asleep, save a few of the vii- ably took up the passive attitude of lagers, who remained awake to guard expectant spectators. egainst surprise. Meanwhile the sol- Upon the arrival of the general officer

OR the past few weeks I | diers in cogas had quietly marched have been studying bits of | up to Spallyo and surrounded it. Then a search party entered the village and began searching the houses. The Albanian shepherds, who had heard the barking of the dogs, joined them. The gained the position. The news was then soldiers were now doubly assured that they had Apostol and his band surrounded at last.

Meanwhile, the pounding at the doors

graphed about at the time and men- the houses, alarmed the village. Fortioned in the European papers, but tunately, the search began from the some of the main facts and all the side opposite to that where the bandsmen were quartered. Now, it is a standing law of the committee that the bands must never fight in the villages, ratives of several participants or wit- unless absolutely cornered, so Apostol nesses who arrived here several days and his men, still half clothed, gathago, and excluding obvious individua! ered themselves together, and deterexaggerations, there still remains the mined to break through the ring. It story of an event which stands out as is probable that the traiter, who, as a remarkable, even in this country of Greek, hated the Turks only a little sensational events. It is just such a less than the Bulgars, had minimized one as you may find here and there the number of the band, and that the in the pages of Herodotus-a second Turks thought they had only a band Leonidas in another Thermopylae, It of ordinary size to deal with, of from is the story of how thirty-eight comi- fifteen to twenty men. At any rate tajis, well armed and well entrenched. Apostol and his men had no difficulty for a whole day stood off the repeated in walking through the circle. They attacks of 2000 regular Turkish retreated quickly up the pass through soldiers, a horne of several thousand which the river runs until they could bashi-bazouks, several hundred Alban-ians and a band of thirty Greeks. descended abruptly into the Vardar: on one side rose cliffs, on the other, below them, ran the river, a wide, swift stream just then, for the snows death, for no escape was possible.

Day was dawning then, as the bandsmen hastily threw up three lines of trenches with loose rocks and boulders that had once tumbled down from the heights above them. soon as the Turks were able to locate their positions by the growing light, they spread out in fan formation below, and began to fire. The bandsmen numbered just thirty-eight, for in the hurry there had not been time to gather in the two men who were in here to Kustendil, to recross the fron- the but with the ammunition. As tier some days later with several horse was found later, they continued sleeplonds of munitions. He was going to ing undisturbed, for the burks had take them to his cwn district, eache not considered the but worthy of them in the mountains to use them as search, and there the ammunition and a reserve for the summer's fighting. its two guards remained in safety dur-With him were Save Michaeloff, his ing the whole day. The first line of sub-chief, and thirty-eight men. On trenches in the pass was defended by the day before the beginning of Lent. Save Michaeloff and eleven men. Apostol and his band were in the Fifty yards beyond and higher up

Meanwhile the firing had begun to attract to the spot the vuitures of the Turkish army, the bashi-bazouks. These are a disorganized, irresponsible rabble, who seldom fight but are always on hand to share the plunder. mediate village of Stoyak, where a On occasions, they will sometimes support the troops in a charge, for they are well armed. These began to gather in great numbers now, and took up positions with the regulars. When the fight was two hours old a Greek band of thirty men, commanded by an officer

peared and joined the Turks, Evidently the Turkish officer in com mand had recognized the strength of Apostol's position, for hitherto he had ordered no attack. Meanwhile it had been telegraphed to Salonica, two hours away, by train, that Apostol was cornered and more troops were needed. But, auxious to gain the big reward on Apostol's head, the Turkish officer determined to get him before his superiors arrived. En forced by the bashi-bazouks, the Albanians and the Greeks, he ordered a general charge. The bandsmen allowed the charging throng to come half-way up. Then four hand grenades were thrown and as many volleys fired. They also rolled down huge the soldiers were quartered. On one boulders into the panic-stricken Turks. The destruction by the bombs was ter rific, for even the Turkish regulars, fierce fighters as they are, poured down

in scrambling retreat. Having lost heavily, the Turks made no further efforts then to storm Apos had come, two thousand soldiers in all However, the ammunition was Meanwhile the bashi-bazouks had

patiently ordered a general attack at The soldiers made a wild upward scramble, but again the bombs were blasting up the loose lava among them. That attack failed, as had the first. Two more equally desperate attacks had a similar result soon after. Then the Turks withdrew and began to open up a heavy fire on the rocks above, depending on rock splinters to destroy the insurgents behind their

command from Salonica, he im-

positions. These tactics, although costly-for Apostol and his men were slowly pot shooting individual officers wherever visible-were more successful. By seven that evening, at fifteen o'clock by Turkish time, the susurgents had been much reduced. Another attack was ordered, before dark should give the few survivors a possible chance to escape. In the first trench only Michaeloff and three men were alive, and they all wounded. In the other two lines of trenches were eight men unwounded.

As this last general attack began the ammunit on of the bandsmen gave out in a few last volleys. Then Michaeloff and his three men in the first trench rose, deliberatel; smashed their rifles over the rocks, destroyed their watches in a similar manner and drank the poison, which is part of every bandsman's equipment, to save him from torture, if wounded. The eight men above killed their wounded comrades with their knives, and then made a break for the river. The Turks were successful. They had telegraphed that Apostol had been killed. From one of the bodies were taken personal latters addressed to him, a rifle with his name engraved upon it as the Turks demanded entrance to was found, and various villagers identified the corpse. Later it was found that this was the body of Apostol's secretary. So well was the Sultan pleased with the 1 ews that he immediately telegraphed his personal thanks to the troops, and sent £350 to be divided among them. The gendarmes, the creatures established by the reforms, who had taken part in the

fight, were all promoted Next day Georgis Pasha, the Italian gendarmerie officer, commissioned there by the Powers, arrived and be gan an investigation. It seems he was the first to question Apostol's death. At any rate, he sent for Apostol's wife, who lives in a village near by, and the dead having already been buried, he ordered them disinterred that she might identify her husband among them. She failed to do so,

But several days after all doubts were settled when the kaimakam, or governor of the caza, received a letter bearing Apostol's rubber stamped seal, announcing himself in good health, save for a sprained ankle. Of the whole hand of forty men, six escaped, two being the guards who watched over the ammunition and took no part in the fight. They remained with it until another band came a week later and carried it safely off. Of the eight who broke for the river, three were drawned while attempting to swim neross, and one, realizing that he could not even attempt it, drank poison, One reached the opposite bank and escaped, and is now here in Kustendil. Apostol and his three comrades uched among some rushes in shallow water, and escaped later in the night when the search was over. He is now recovering from his sprained ankle in a secret hospital in the

mountains, What the Turkish losses were in the fight is hard to estimate truly. Turkish reports only mention two Greeks and sixteen Albanians killed. lagers of Spallvo say 1200 in all fell, but that is perhaps an exaggeration, Still, the casualities must have been heavy, otherwise such a large force could not have been checked for a whole day by thirty-eight men .- New York Post.

## Rachel's Sister Still Lives.

Comparatively few persons are aware that the once great actress of the Comedie Francaise, Rachel, who dled so far back as 1858, has a sister still living in Paris. This sister, Mile, Lea Felix, was hurt in a carriage accident recently, but is now getting better. Mile, Felix retired from the stage fifteen years age, her last appearance being as Joan of Are, in parbler's drama, at the Porte Saint Martin. She always retrined her famlly name of Felix. Mile, Rachel, the great tragedienne, had four sisters and one brother. All her sisters were actresses, like herself, and had considerable sucess in the profesion, Lea Fellx is, in all probability, the only one of the sisters now living .- Lon-

## don Telegraph. Noble Revenge.

It was a hot day, and the dray horse and the thoroughbred carriage horse nappened to be drinking at the same

rough. "You're a perfect fright," said the thoroughbred, indulging in a horse laugh, "with that hideous old straw hat on your head."

The dray horse looked at him, but

said nothing. Then, with a brush of his ample tail, he brunned a fly from the quivering hide of the carriage horse, which the latter, with his poor little stump of a tail, was unable to reach, and dipped his nose in the trough again -Chicago Tribune.

## A Curious Cinb.

One of the most curious clubs on rec ord has recently been formed by society ladies in Berlin. The principal condition of membership is that the applicant must be deaf. The club has over a hundred members, who meet regularly on e a week in handsomely furnished rooms in the Wilhelm Strasse, where they converse by means of ear-trumpets aul the sign language and drink tea.

# SOME PRIMITIVE PLANT FOODS SCIENCE

to think that his food consisted wholly of flesh, and box elder tree.-Forest and Stream. that he lived purely on the products of the chase. This impression is very far from true. The

Indian-like man everywhere except in the Arctic regions-is an omnivorou creature, and while he may subsist chiefly on flesh, he also greatly relishes vegetable food. As a matter of fact the great unjority of the aboriginal tribes of North America were cultiva tors of the ground. The popular idea that the Indian was a nomad wander ing from place to place and never camping twice in the same spot arises from an entire misconception of facts We have been told for years by the newspapers and other capally ill-informed authorities that the Indians were wanderers, and we have come to believe that this was true. It was not. The Indians lived in very large measure in permanent villages, near which they had their cultivated fields, and which they occupied for the great er part of each year. At certain seasons special absences-more or less protracted-were necessary for the purpose of hunting some particular game or of gathering some special sort of wild roots or fruits.

This permanency of habitation was true even of some of the tribes inhabiting the semi-arid plains who depended for support on the buffalo, and to day, one who visits one of the plains tribes and asks the old men how their fathers used to live will everywhere receive the same answer. They will say that they used to grow corn, beans, squashes or pumpkins, and tobacco and besides this they gathered as abundance of wild crops which gave them a certain amount of vegetable food all through the year.

Of the Iroquois we are told that the crops they harvested were so large that they frequently had in their storehouses two or three years' supply of corn, beans and squashes. The Pawnees, occupying the arid West, like the Delawares of the moist sea coast, stored their crops in great pits dug in the ground, which they lined with mats, and in which their corn was perfeetly preserved all through the winter, or until the supply was exhausted Very different was the situation of the Cocopalis inhabiting the desert away to the Southwest. They scraped aside the rocks that covered the dry moun tainside and, uncovering a little soil planted there a few hills of corn and squashes, carrying on their backs from the distant spring the water which should moisten the ground to cause the seeds to sprout and to refresh the plants until the crop matured, and when it was gathered they at once con

sumed it. Within the memory of Hving men, and while there were yet buffalo in abundance, the Western Indians of many tribes continued their primitive culture of the stubborn soil. The Paw see women used to bee their corn with noes made from the shoulderblade of the buffalo lashed to a wooden handle, and about the same time the warlike Cheyennes were planting their little cornfields on the Little Missouri River.

We know that in early days, when wooded Minnesota was much farther from the centre of things than Alaska s to-day, the Indians of that territory planted little crops of corn, loosening he soil, either with hoes purchased from the traders or with the hardened sharpened branch of a tree. Their were small, from a quarter of an acre to an acre in extent, and produced a small corn the ears of which were from three to eight inches long, and which was chiefly consumed green as roasting ears. A part of the crop. however, was boiled on the ear while green, cut from the cob and dried in the sun to be kept for winter use. Bolled with meat it made a nourishing and palatble dish. There was no food more delicious, and none better to work on than dried corn and buffalo meat.

Over the whole of North America, wherever the climate permitted it to ripen, corn was cultivated by the Indians and constituted an important part of their subsistence. Loskiel, who In the eighteenth century wrote interestingly and at great length of the Indians among whom the United Brethren worked, enumerates no less than twelve methods employed by the Indians in preparing their corn for food. A concentrated form of nourishment much employed when traveling on the warpath, or where it was necessary to go swiftly or with light loads, was citamon, an interesting analogue of the pemmican used in old prairie Pemmican consisted of pultravel. fat, but, as those will remember who have read the old works of travel in the Pathfinders," which have recently was another sort of pemmican made of the pulverized flesh of fish also mixed with fat. Citamon, on the other hand, was finely pounded cornmeal the air could not enter it. While pemmican was purely a flesh food, citamon was wholly regetable.

It is well understood that the Indlans had discovered the art of making maple' sugar long before the coming of the whites, and that they taught first the French in Canada and later other white people how to manufacture sugar and syrup from the sap of the

E are accustomed to speak of sugar. In the Western country of the Indian as a hunter, even out on the plains, sugar was made by Indians from the sap of the common

### THE ORIGIN OF RADIUM. It is Believed to Be Derived From Som Parent Element.

Professor F. Soddy has made recently some interesting contributions to our knowledge of radium, about whose probable origin there has been so much speculation. Radium is now believed to be derived from some parent ele ment which is decomposing at a very slow rate, and Professor Soddy not only supports this view, but states that from the disintegration of radius must follow other and better-known elements. On the assumption that there is such a parent element and the quantity of radium is minute, this parent element must exist in large amounts, and it must have a large atomic weight in order to give radium on its disintegration, a process that is known to be very slow.

The only two elements answering these requirements are uranium and thorium, and as the former is practically always found in company with radium it must be the substance sought. Professor Soddy has been able o demonstrate this fact experimentally by obtaining from uranium, which originally was free from radium, an unmistakable emanating power. The original uranium, it was proved, did not possess the power of emitting an emanation, and as the emanation thus obtained seemed to be in all respects identical with that of radium seemed a proper inference that the uranium in the course of its decompo sition was producing radium.

Professor Soddy believes that re dium, actinium and polonium are intermediate products in the disintegration of radium, and that the ultimate product must be an element of lighter stomic weight and should be a known substance. The logical candidates for such a position are bismuth and lead. and inasmuch as the latter occurs it the pranium-radium minerals the proponderance of opinion is in its favor This seems in a fair way soon to b settled, as polonium not only is easily obtained, but also changes very rapid ly, and the question of deciding definitely on this final product is apparent ly only one of cost and experiment. harper's Weekly.

## U, V and W.

"Spell It with a We, Sammy, spell It with a We!" the elder Mr. Weller shouted from the gallery of the cour oom to his son when the judge desired to learn the correct initial of his name Doubtless, in a délightful anecdote re cently related of Mr. Laurence Hutton and two of his friends, it was a recol lection of this famous injunction that moved a perplexed parent to adopt, when the propriety of a W was ques tioned, the simple rule, "When in doubt choose '

Laurence Hutton and the actor, Law rence Barrett, were both intimate friends of the artist, Frank Millet; so when, one summer in London, a baby son was born to Millet, they both ac companied him to the vestry-house of St. Mary's, Kensington, in which parish his residence lay, to have its birth duly registered.

The usual questions were asked and answered, Mr. Hutton relates, and finally the name of the child. "Lawrence," said the father.

"L-a-w-r-e-n-c-e," said Barrett, in his formidable high-tragedy and with a strong accent on the w. "Pardon me," said Hutton, "L-a-u

on the u. "Lea-W!" shouted Barrett.

poor little official laid down his pen in amazement. "The clerk was on the point of faint

ing or calling the police," added Mr. Hutton, "when Mr. Millet, in his quiet way, came to the rescue."

"'It appears to me,' he exclaimed, that in a case of this kind the father of the child should have something to Fullerion, in the World To-day. say! I never interfered with the nam ing of any of your babies, did I? Ther turning to the clerk, he said, 'Spell him with a v. "And Layrence Millet he is by law to

this day."-Youth's Companion.

A School of Glove Making. Mainly because of objection on the part of skilled employes to having an unlimited force of green hands engaged, and also owing to chronic scare ity of competent help, the Master Glov ers' Association, principally composed verized dried meat mixed with meited of wholesale firms in the metropolis, opened a free school of instruction at Cloversville, N. Y., last week. It is inthe Northwest, or even those "Trails of tended to make this institution permanent, with the purpose of supplying His own actions have defeated the appeared in Forest and Stream, there present and future shortage in the kid glove labor market. The various styles in stitching are taught, among other branches of the business, under the general direction of a corps of expert mixed with powdered maple sugar, and male and female tutors. As the apthen packed in a sack so tightly that prentices become proficient operatives they are at liberty to seek employment in any factory operated by a member of the organization. A uniform wage jutionists, therefore, as Mr. Francis schedule prevalls. Many applications have been received from both men and women.-New York Press.

## Destroying Germs.

The inspector of the disinfection office of Turin, Italy, has instituted an treater control over nature by means maple tree. They used not only the innovation in destroying germs in of a deep study of science. And in the sap of the hard or sugar maple, but dwellings. He uses a one per cent, so- reformed education advocated by also that of the soft or white maple, lution of sal soda for cleansing the Prof. Lankester Latin and Greek are though of the latter much more sap floors, whereby the bacilli of diphtheria to be eliminated as injurious.-London was required to make a given quantity and typhus are killed in one minute,

If a ton of coal is placed on the ground and left there, and another ton is placed under a shed, the latter loses about twenty-five per cent, of its heating power, the former about forty-seven, per cent.

According to the Scientific American, the power generated in a modern steamship in a single voyage across the Atlantic is enough to raise from the Nile and set in place every stone of one of the great pyramids.

A French journal describes an at tempt to produce a sufficiently thin sheet of alumiunm to serve as a substitute for tinfoil as a wrapper for articles of merchandise that might be injured by moisture. Paper coated with tin is also emloyed for the same purpose.

It has long been known that ozone is a powerful germicide, and a number of different methods of using it to purify city water supplies have been levised. A well known plant for that purpose is situated at Wiesbaden, Germany. Another has been installed at Philadelphia.

Enormous swarms of butterfiles move along the Amazon and other South American rivers. M. Goeldi, of Para, Brazil, finds that detached masses make detours to visit trees in bloom, but does not explain the general migration. One suggestion is that the great flights are made up of fe males seeking mimosas as a place of egg laying.

Electric waves and sensitive receivers offer a means of performing a variety of operations at a distance, Pro fessor E. D. Branly has been trying to attain such results, and has shown the Paris Academy an apparatus by which he can start an electric motor cause incandescent lamps to glow, and cause an explosion. These effects may he produced or discontinued in any desired order, one after another,

Veterinary surgeons know, but the general public probably does not, that some animals are as liable to meningitis as are human beings. Geats and porses are the principal sufferers i the dumb creation, and from them the infection may be transmitted to man In horses the disease is known as "h; dracephalus acutus." Of horses affect ed with the disease, seventy-eight no cent, die, and the remainder have a bronic tendency to relapse.-Londo Globe.

## CANADA'S NORTHWEST POLICE. innship in the World.

Readiness for duty in any form has ade the Royal Northwest mounted olice what they are, the trusted guarlians of life and property in Western lanada. Their field is from the Unied States boundary to the Arctic east, and in this vast territory, 1000 miles from south to north, 800 scarletcoated men keep peace and order. Through any part of it, prairie, willerness or woods, a defenseless woman may go alone and have no fear. To make thus easy the traveler's way meant years of vigilant policing and even of fighting. Those were stirring imes, when mounted police service had zest and giory. To-day there is less glory and more hard work; for as the country is settling farther north the police too, are moving up and widening their beats. Smugglers on the order, thieves on the ranche als in the settlements, fires in the forests, to guard against these and to repe-n-c-e if you please," with the accent resent the law in a land that would easily be lawless are their duties to day, and to these have now been added "Lau" insisted Hutton, and the the carriage of the mails in the extreme north and the protection of the whale fisheries on the Arctic coast.

The Royal Northwest mounted police are unique. There is no other such system of public guardianship in the world, nor are there now in any other country quite the same conditions which called it into being, - Aubrey

nature's rebel." Natural selection having, as supposed, lifted him from so low-the monad-to his present high estate, is now believed by many of its advocates to be a fallure as regards raising him any higher. Having done so much in the past, it is thought to he incapable of doing "the little more" which is of such great importance. While in the case of other crea tures their actions are supposed to play into the hands of natural selection, so that this beneficient force becomes the alma mater of new races, in the case of man it has been otherwise. aims of natural selection for his welfare. Darwin held similarly pessi mistic views. "In one of my latest conversations with Darwin," writes Dr. A. R. Wailace, "he expressed himself very gloomily on the future of humanity." And this was on the grounds that under present conditions the fittest did not survive. Many evo Gelton and Dr. A. R. Wallace, have suggested ways in which natural selection may be assisted rather than thwarted in producing a more perfect race. The remedy proposed by Prof. Lankester is that men should acquire Globe.

## No Other Such System of Public Guard-

ly forty-eight times. "Man," says Professor Lankaster in his Romanes Iccture at Oxford, "is Tacoma, and outfielder Frank Dele-

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THE NATIONAL GAME.

Calves.

Mathewson certainly is the mainstay " the Glants. Wagner in fifty-three games hit safe-

Fultz still leads the base running in the American League. Pitteburg has allowed Carlsch to go home for the rest of 1005,

Lajole's men maintain their supremncy at long distance hitting, There is a great scarcity of catchers

in the hig leagues this year, Thomas, of the Phillies, is doing the best butting of his career this senson. The Chicago American Club has secured Pitcher Flene from the Toledo

Seven home raus were made in the Boston-Cincinnati double-header of August 16.

Dick Padden, commissioned by the St. Louis Browns to dig up a live one, returned with a Starr.

The Brooklyn Club has purchased Infielder Hummell and Pitcher Hartley, of the Holyoke Club.

The Detroit Club has bought pitcher Tyrus Cobb from the Augusta Club. of the South Atlantic League. Young "Cy" Young led the National

League in shut-outs for a good while, but Mathewson has supplanted him. Clymer and Howard are the only fledglings in the National League that are batting better than .300 per cent.

The Cincinnati Club has secured outfielder Thomas Fegarty, of the Poughkeepsie (Hudson River Lengue) Club The New York American Club has purchased pitcher Robert Keefe from

banty from Birmingham, Pitcher Falkenberg and outfielder James Murray have left the Harris-burg outlaw club, the former joining Washington and the last named to Buffalo.