with implements too delicate for number eye
and deathless patience only master spirits know.

When numbows arched the sky or deep
the shadows fell.
The tireless soul etched on—
In faint or bolder strokes that grace and
humor blent
With stronger lines deep-cut by firm,
courageous will.

With adoration deep and faith the spirit
wought,
With hope and love whose touch
Such high transfiguration brings that half
it seemed

Such high transhguration brings that hair it seemed An angel's hand its fair illumination ient. And oft the soul did use the sharpened points of pain To tone the curves of joy, Or tender lines of pity drow whose softness gave The warmth of shadows blue o'er mountains cold and gray.

And reverent wonder left its tracery of awe

And reverent awe

awe
Upon the mobile face,
Where shone the rapture light of holy
vigils kept
Against the evil powers that pitch their
camps within.
So wrought the yearning soul with powers invisible. With aspiration high, with purity and truth, until its master-

Was done and mete for judgment halls of life and death. Oh, soul of mine! when I behold how vic-

tory crowns

A face with glory's ray,
Shall not my very pulses cry, ch, soul
repeat;
Repeat in me this radiant miracle in clay! -Ellen Burns Sherman, in Appleton's Magazine.

MARY.

The truant officer was young and new to her position, so she looked with interest down the unfamiliar street and up at the dingy houses.

Out of the second-story windows of the cottage flapped the clean white pillow slips and sheets and the feather mattresses "to air," while the mistresses of the houses sat on their doorsteps in the warm spring sun and gossiping with their neighbors. Children ran back and forth across the street, dodging cars and wagons. The smaller ones, just graduated from their mother's arms, fell up and down stairs and over the railings, their bumps and cries unnoticed.

The truant officer stopped before a house in the middle of the block. "Are you Mrs. Platek?" she asked

the woman seated before her. The woman turned around, pushed back the shawl from her face and stared at her.

"I want to enquire about Mary Platek," said the officer. "Is she ill?" "Mary?" quoted the woman, stolld-

"No, she no seck." She has been absent from schol three days now without an excuse. Why is that?"

"Mary, she work dees 'tree day. She no go back t' de school till one week." "Working?" exclaimed the truant officer, referring to her notebook. "She is only 13; she isn't allowed by law

to work at that age." "Oh, dat's all ride," answered Mrs. Platek with a complacent smile. "She no work at such works w'ere dey ha hev certificates. She no work in de store or de fac'ry; she waits on a bride."

"Waits on a bride?" echoed the puzzled officer. "What is that?"

The mother looked at her in astonishment. "You duno w'at hat is? Say, you live, huh? She help de W'en a girl goin' get married. Mary, she go wid dem t' get de furniture. She go wid lots ob bride, all de time; she know all 'bout de chair an' de stove an' de table. De man by de store, he no fool my Mary." Mary's mother smiled with pride. Mary she have nice w'it

wite slippers an' she smart girl. She ride in de hack wid de bride w'en dey go t' de church; she put on de wreath an' de wail better den any girl on Milwaukee avenue. Den she go wid dem t' hev dere picture taken; she help put dem in de right place-de man sittin' in de chair an' de bride standin' behin' him wid her han' on his shoulder an' de flowers in de oder han'. Den she go home wid dem an' she put de house in order. She go t' de erocery an' buy de tea an' coffee an' sugar an' all de t'ings w'at dey need. Mary, she know how much. Den she stay two, t'ree day, maybee a week, wid dem-ez long ez dev hev de company an' de dance an' de t'ings t' eat. It a gran' weddin' she at now Her cousin he marry Annie Bezan an' dey hed a band an' t'ree hack. Dey rent a hall an' dey dance an' hev good time for one week. De man, he got lots ob money."

"But you know, Mrs. Platek," said the trusht officer, "She has been absent from school for three days and this has happened before. She must be back in her schoolroom tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock."

"No, she no go back t'-morrow," said Mary's mother. "She stay 'way one week. She know 'nough by de school a'ready. She make de money now. Dere ain't no girl 'roun' here make more money off ob brides den

The officer's curiosity got the best of her. "How much does Mary get?" she asked.

"Oh, w'en she go two, t'ree days, maybe feefty cen', maybe one dollar; one time she get a new dress. Dis time she get two dollar an' feefty cen'. De man, he got lots ob money all

"Her principal has complained to me very often about Mary," said the "She says there aren't two weeks in which she doesn't miss two or three days without sufficient cause. he is 13 and only in fifth grade. You must see that she is more regular in attendance and that she goes to

school tomorrow." "No, she no come back t'morrow." turned Mary's mother, nonchalantly, She no go back till she get ready.

hear dat?" She was talking for you hear dat?" She was talking the benefit of the neighbors now. "She no go back till she get ready, you hear dat, 'gain?" she repeated in a rising voice. "I got no more time t' talk t' you, now. You go 'way from here." And she turned her back on the young woman.

The truent officer hadn't played her trump card, yet—the trump card that had kept many Marys in school.

"You understand, I suppose," she said in a calm voice, "that for each day over three days' absence without cause other than illness your husband will be fined \$1?"

The woman wheeled around. "My man, it cost him one dollar de day?' she exclaimed excitedly.

"Yes," said the officer; "that is the

"Sure, dat's right," affirmed a neighbor. "Dey mek' my man pay two dollar out w'en he keep my Olaf t' help him five day wunst."

Mrs. Platek sunk down on the steps, all her bravado gone. "One dollar de day Mary, she come back t' de school t'morrow; sure, she come. I go after her t'night. She no want t' come; she hev good time, but I beat her; I mek her come. One dollar de day! One dollar de day! I mek her come, all ride!"-Chicago News.

HOW INVENTIONS WERE STOLEN.

Precautions Taken Before Days of Pa tents to Preserve Trade Secrets. Before patents were granted for inventions, the inventor had but one

way to secure a return from his invention. That was to keep it secret. Secret inventions were the most valuable possessions of many familles and guilds. But in prooprtion to their value, they tempted the cupidity of competitors. The secret of making Venetian glass was greatly prized and was most jealously guarded. A Venetian named Paoli, who possessed the secret, left Venice and wandered northward, practising his art. He was stabbed in Normandy with a dagger marked "Traitor"-a measure taken to pre-

serve the secret. In 1710 the Elector of Saxony learn ed that a man named Bottger had discovered the secret of making porce lain. He accordingly confined him in the castle of Albrechtsburg until the discovery had been perfected. The workmen were sworn to secrecy, and the drawbridge was kept up except to admit those specially authorized. Thus was the manufacture of the famous Dresden ware begun. The secret was soon carried to Vienna, where a royal factory was established, and to France, where it was the foundation of the manufacture of the famous Sevres pot-

The stealing of the secret of making "cast steel" is an interesting example. A watchmaker named Huntsman was dissatisfied with the watch springs the market afforded, and in 1760 conceived that if he could cast steel into an ingot, springs made from it would be more homogeneous. His conception was successfully carried out, and a large market was established for "Huntsman's ingots." Large works with tall chimneys were soon

Every effort was made to keep the secret. No one was admitted to the works. The process was divided and persons working on each part were kept in ignorance of other parts of the work. One bitter winter night, a man, dressed as a farm laborer, came to the door apparently in an exhausted condition and asked admittance. The foreman, deceived by his appearance into thinking the man was would see, let him in.

The man dropped down in sight of the furnaces and seemed to sleep. Through furtively opened eyes he saw the workman cut bars of steel into bits and depositing them in crucibles, put the crucibles in furnaces and urge the fires to the highest pitch. The workmen had to protect themselves from the heat by wet cloths. Finally the steel melted, he saw the crucibles were withdrawn and the steel was cast into moulds-and the secret was a secret no longer.—American Industries.

Troubles of a Missouri Town.

Ash Grove, the second town in size in Greene county, with a population of about 2200, has prepared a petition to be presented to the County court asking that the town government be dissolved. The law makes it mandatory upon the County court to dissolve the corporation under such circumstances. Up to twenty years ago the city had a municipal form of govern ment. One night a woman, while walking along a dark street, tripped on the tongue of a cultivator which had been left standing on a sidewalk, and received dangerous injuries. She obtained judgment for \$6000. Rather than pay this the citizens permitted the municipal government to go by default. No elections were held for more than eighteen years, and the judgment is now outlawed. About six months ago the town government was revived after a bitter fight. Soon afterward the city marshal, while attempting to arrest a drunken man, was forced to kill the offender in selfdefence. The opponents of a town government took advantage of the occurrence to urge the dissolution of municipal government. If the corpora tion is dissolved a second time Ash Grove will have the distinction of be ing the only city of 2200 population in the world without some form of gov. to lightning than other storehouses ernment.-Kansas City Journal.

Rear Admiral Evans is an expert with knitting and crochet needles, parts of Australia. One flock owner and his embroidery is said to boasts of having killed be as wonderful and varied as is his and in eighteen months.



There is a star-Mardela-so far emoved from the earth that if the distance to the sun is represented as being one inch, the distance to this star would be 32 miles.

The quantity of sulphuric acid in mine water varies according to the district and condition of the mine. Some mine water has been found to contain only a few grains, while the water in other workings ogten contains over 100 grains a gallon.

Aluminum is now compounded with magnesium to form magnalium, a new alloy, which is almost unaffected by damp air, water, gaseous ammonia, carbonic acid and most organic acids. It can be cast in the liquid condition, like pure aluminum, and the castings can be machined, acquiring a smooth, mirror-like surface.

The tantalum lamp is very desirable from the fact that it is of high efficiency, but it is not adapted for many of the fixtures at present in use, for the reason that it must hang vertically, whereas more often than not, the lamps in the existing fixtures hang at an angle. An adapter has been recently invented by which this discrepancy is overcome.

A German inventor has just discovered in the metal wolfram a much superior filament to that of carbon, used in the type of electric incandescent lamp now in vogue. He claims that the light obtained from the wolfram filament is three or four times as bril-Hant as that given by the ordinary carbon filament with the same consumption of electricity. What is equally important, the life of the new lamp exceeds that of the old one by many hundreds of hours. The development of this latest discovery seems likely to have a wide influence on the electrie lighting world.

Recent reports indicate that the use of sodium peroxide for producing fusion of substances in a closed chamber presents great advantages over former methods of analysis. Ores or galena, chrome iron and manganese are completely desomposed when mixed with sodium peroxide and me tallic sulphids and ignited in a nickel crucible. In analysis of plants by ashing, loss of sulphur and other ele ments through volatilization is prevented by the peroxide method. It is especially useful in the analysis of sulphur in pyrites, and in rubber, and of sulphur and arsenic in organic compounds.

WHIPPING POST AND STOCKS. Stood in Raleigh Until the End of the

Civil War. Up until the end of the war and a little while after the whipping post and stocks stood not far from the northwest corner of the courthouse and between that building and the present postoffice, and there the last whipping took place, though as it began it was sought to be stopped by a federal officer. The sheriff was, however, simply carrying out the mandate of the old court of pleas and quarter sessions.

In those days the stocks and the whipping post, too, were special attractions, notably to boys. The latter were allowed to ridicule people who sat in the stocks, which held their hands and their feet, but not to throw anything at them.

Of course this deprived the boys of some degree of pleasure, yet they contrived to get a good deal of fun out of the thing anyway. It seems odd now even to think of such scenes as these must have been. Figure to yourself, passing by the courthouse green at Charlotte or Raleigh and seeing a gentleman held by the ankles and wrists by wooden bars, sitting there in the sunshine for all the world to look at.

Those were the days of the branding iron, too. A set of gyves of iron, in use for holding the ankles or wrists, are on exhibition here, but of branding irons there are none. These were used here in January, 1805, for the last time.-Raleigh Cor. Charlotte Observer.

Lightning Strokes. Fire insurance men estimate that 40 percent of barn fires are due to lightning, 10 to 15 percent to carelessenss, 8 to 12 percent to overheated flue, the balance to other causes, including incendiarism. According to the report of the weather bureau of the Department of Agriculture for 1900, the to tal number of strokes of lightning in 1899 which caused damage way 5527, the number of buildings injure 6256, value of property lost \$3,016,526 number of deaths by lightning 563, number of persons injured 820, num ber of live stock killed in the field 4251.

Tall chimneys emitting smoke that carries moisture with it are more of ten struck than other objects, barns containing hay that gives off moisture by evaporation, and porous tree barks are frequently struck. For the same reason icehouses are more attractive -Suburban Life.

Kangaroos are still prentiful in some boasts of having killed several thous-

WEATHER SIGNS.

For the purpose of separating the j by starting more than ordinary and true from the untrue weather sayings, appearing in other respects restless and the United States government officials have recently made a comprehensive investigation of English weather lore, and have published the traditions which may be of truthful guidance to an American. They have raked over the whole language and separated the wheat from the chaff. In addition they have printed laws which they themselves have enacted to govern their predictions. The work has been done under the supervision of Edward B: Garriott, professor of meteorology, and Willis L. Moore, chief of the United States weather bureau.

The following proverbs, for example, are given to show how one may predict a change in weather by the action of the atmosphere on various things: When walls are unusually damp rain

is expected. Horses sweating in the stable is a sign of rain.

Doors and windows are hard to shut in damp weather.

Flies sting and are more troublesome than usual when the humidity increases before rain.

Sailors note the tightening of the cordage on ships as a sign of coming rain.

Sensitive plants contract leaves and blossoms when the humidity increases.

A piece of seaweed hung up will become damp previous to rain. A lump of hemp acts as a good hy-

grometer and prognosticates rain when it is damp.

Tobacco becomes moist preceding rain. When rheumatic people complain of

nore than ordinary pains it will probably rain. When the locks turn damp in the

scalphouse surely it will rain.-American Indians. If corns, wounds and sores itch or

ache more than usual rain is likely to fall shortly. When matting on the floor is shrinking dry weather may be expected.

When matting expands expect wet weather. Ropes shorten with an increase of

humidity. Three foggy or misty mornings in-

dicate rain. Charries of stone and slate indicate rain by a moist exudation from the

gtones. Salt increases in weight before rain. A farmer's wife says when her cheese salt is soft it will rain; when getting dry fair weather may be expected.

If metal plates and dishes sweat it is a sign of bad weather.-Plinny. Three foggy or misty morning in-

dicate rain.-Oregon, A rising fog indicates fair weather; if the fog settles down expect rain.

Fog from seaward, fair weather; fog from land, rain.-New England. Hoarfrost indicates rain.

Heavy frosts bring heavy rain; no frosts, no rain.-California.

The larger the halo about the moon the nearer the rain clouds and the sooner the rain may be expected. When the perfume of flowers is un-

usually perceptible rain may be expected. When the mountain moss is dry and

brittle expect clear weather. Sunflower raising its head indicates rain.

Rainbow in morning, shepherds take warning; Rainbow at night, shepherds' delight;

Rainbow at night, sallors' delight; Rainbow in morning, sailors' warp ing. Rainbow in morning shows that

shower is west of us, and that we will probably get it. Rainbow in the evening shows that shower is east of us as indication of approaching heavy and is passing off.

Snakes expose themselves on the approach of rain.

In dry weather, when creeks and springs that have gone dry, become moist, or, as we say, begin to sweat, it indicates approaching rain. Many springs that have gone dry will give a good flow of water just before rain. -J. E. Walker, Kansas,

Drains, ditches and dunabilis are more offensive before rain. Floors saturated with oil become

very damp just before rain. Guitar strings shorten before rain, Human hair (1ed) curls and kinks

at the approach of a storm, and re straightens after the storm. Lamp wicks crackle, candles burn dim, soot falls down, smoke descends, walls and pavements are damp, and

disagrecable odors arise from ditches and gutters before rain. Pipes for smoking tobacco become indicative of the state of the air. When the seent is longer retained than usual and seems denser and more powerful

it often forebodes a storm. Soap covered moisture indicates bad weather.

It has well been known that animals are able to foretell storm or fair weather with an instinct practically unknown to man. Many sayings are based on the actions of beasts, birds, fish and instincts, and here are a few which the Washington weather prophets regard as true:

Dogs making holes in the ground, eating grass in the morning or refusing meat are said to indicate rain .-Colonel Dunwoody.

All shepherds agree in saying that before a storm comes sheep become frisky, leap and butt or "box" each other.-Fo'klore Journal, When horses and cattle stretch out

their necks and sniff the air it will rain. Horses as well as other comestic animals feretell the coming of rain

uneasy. Hogs crying and ranning unquietly up and down with hay or litter in their mouths foreshadow a storm to be

near at hand.—Thomas Willsford. Kine, when they assemble at one

end of a field with their talls to windward often indicate rain or wind. When birds of long flight hang about home expect a storm.

Migratory birds fly south from cold and north from warm weather. When a severe cyclon is near they become puzzled and fly in circles, dart into the air, and can easily be decoyed .-

North Carolina. When birds cease to slag rain and thunder will probably occur.

Birds and fowls oiling feathers its dicate rain. If fowls roll in the dust or sand

rain is near at hand. Bats slying late in the evening indicate fair weather. Bats who squeak

flying tell of rain tomorrow. If cocks crow late and early, clapping their wings occasionally, rain is expected.

If the cock goes crowing to bed, He'll certainly rise with a watery

Chickens, when they pick up small stones and pebbles and are more noisy than usual, afford, according to Aratus, a sign of rain.

When chimney swallows circle ar call, they speak of rain.

When cranes make a great noise scream, expect rain. One crow flying alone is a sign of foul weather, but if crows fly in pair

expect fine weather. If the geese gang out to sea,

Good weather there will surely be. If crows made much noise and fig ound and round, expect rain,

Wild geese flying past large bodie of water indicate a change of weatl Guinea fowls squall more than usua

efore rain. Clamorous as a parrot against rain Shakespeare.

Parrots whistling indicate rain. Gulls will soar aloft, and, circlin around, utter shrill cries before

When the peacock loudly bawls, Soon we'll have both rain and squalls,

When herons fly up and down, as if n doubt where to rest, expect rain. Martins fly low before and during

When fish bite readily and swim near the surface, rain may be expected.

Fishes in general, both in salt and fresh waters, are observed to sport and bite more eagerly before rain than

at any other time. Blackfish in schools indicate an approaching gale.

Air bubbles over clam beds indicate rain. When pike lie on the bed of a stream

quietly expect rain or wind. Trout jump and herring schools move rapirly before rain. The appearance of a great number of fish on the west coast of the Gulf

of Mexico indicates bad weather and easterly winds, A bee was never caught in a show

When bees to distance wing their flight,

Days are warm and skies are bright; But when their flight ends near at home,

Stormy weather is sure to come low When ants at situated on grounds their migration may be taken

rains. Expect stormy weather when ants travel in lines, and fair weather when they scatter.

Ants are very busy, gnats bite, crickets are lively, spiders come out of their nests and flies gather in houses just before rain. If spiders are indolent, rain general-

ly soon follows. Their activity during rain is proof of its short duration. When flies congregate in swarms,

rain follows soon. When flies bite greedily, expect rain. Spiders strengthening their webs indicates rain.

If garden spiders forsake their cobwebs, rain is at hand. Plants are also better weather prophets than men. In the following vari-

ous ways they show their wisdom. The odor of flowers is more apparent just before a shower (when the air is moist) than at any other time. Cottonwood and quaking asp trees

turn up their leaves before rain. When the leaves of the sugar maple tree are turned upside down expect rain.

The convolvulus folds up its petals at the annual appoach of rain.

Before rain the leaves of the lime, sycamore, plane and poplar trees how a great deal more of their under surface when trembling in the wind. Clover leaves turned up so as to show light under side indicate ap-

proaching rain. Corn fodder dry and crisp indicates fair weather, but damp and limp, rain. It is very sensitive to hygromatric changges.

When the pink-eyed pimpernel closes in the daytime it is a sign of rain, Milkweed closing at night indicates

Mushroms and toadstools are numer ous before rain. The pitcher plant opens its mouth

before rain. -New York Tribune. BUSINESS CHRDS.

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LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE Extra, 1450 to 1500 pounds. 575 \$ 5 0.0

Prime, 1200 to 1409 pounds. 540 \$ 575 Good, 1200 to 1409 pounds. 510 \$ 575 Tidy, 1950 to 1300 pounds. 445 \$ 385 Fair, 900 to 1100 pounds. 445 \$ 385 Fair, 900 to 1100 pounds. 400 \$ 4 75 Common, 700 to 900 pounds. 300 \$ 4 00 Bulls. 300 \$ 4 50 Cows. 1500 \$ 500 Cows.

Good mixed
Fair mixed ewes and wethers.
Culls and common
Spring lambs
Veal culva

The Dixle II, won the International Cup for motor boats. Arrests of bookmakers were made

wimming championship at Sheepshead Bay. Fair Play was defeated by Angelus the Oriental Handicap at the

The chances are slim for Arthur rides, Yale's all-around football star, wearing a uniform this season. Members of the Manhasset Bay

Invader, 2:10, and Tempus Fugit, 2:07½, met for the first time in brushes on the New York City Speed-

sign class for use during the season

ter-Columbus Stake for trotters at the Columbus Grand Circuit meeting, gaining a record of 2:06 1/2. Harvey S. Ladew's road four-in-

ence H. Mackay and Herbert L. Pratt at the Mineola Horse Show. At the eighty-first games of the New York A. C., J. J. Eller, of the Irish-American A. C., made the best

S. K. Lockett and David Honey-

Fall rowing practice at Yale has begun on the harbor for both Varsity and Freshmen candidates. The cross-country squad also began work with ught practice at Yale Field track.

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Vheat—No. 2 red. 1 04
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Union Stock Yards, Pittsburg.

HOOS

SHEEP

SPORTING BREVITIES.

at the Gravesend race track. C. M. Daniels won the mile A. A. U.

Gravesend track. Yacht Club will build a new one de

way, the former winning Ruth Dillon won the \$10,000 Hos-

hand won from the entries of Clar-

performance by winning both hurdle Paul A. Sorg's four-in-hand team trotted a mile to a coach at the Og-densburg (N. Y.) Horse Show in 3:21%, beating the best time on rec-ord by 26% seconds.

man, of Ardsdale, N. J., with a score of 145, won the best ball foursome competition at the Baltusrol Golf Club links, Short Hills, N. J.

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