"GAB."

I recton if speed had been sprawl, He'd 'a' clim' to the very top notch. As it was, though, he made jest one crawl To a perch in a next-the ground crotch. As others went climbin', he balked In Industry's towerin' tree. He sot and he talked and he talked, "Says I and says he and says she!"

There was men didn't know half as much And hadn't the science o' gab, But they clim' like the very old Dutch, With their grit and their gumption and grab. But he, though he knowed it most all, Sot poundin' the trunk of the tree, Contented to argy and bigker and brawl: "Says I and says she and says he!"

His neighbors went gruntin' up past, A-diggin' their to-nails right in, To trunk and to limb clingin' fast, Jest bound and determined to win. He'd say as he'd see 'em go by, "T'll ketch ye all right up the tree!" And then his old tongue would unlimber and fly "Says I and says he and says she!"

For years his good wife kept him propped As he sot there astraddle that limb; He didn't take heed—would 'a' dropped If she hadn't clung holt of her Jim. So tarnal took up with his tongue That he hadn't no cycs for to see How she sp'iled while he'd sot there a pumpin' his lang: "Says I and says he and says she!"

His neighbors they propped him a spell When death had unloosened her holt, But at last they unclinched and he fell. And he fetched the poor-farm with a jolt. There he tells how it all might 'a' ben, Explains how the world ought to be; How he'd do it he only could try it again: "Says I and says she and says het" —Holman F. Day, in Youth's Companion

A FRIEND IN NEED.

By ROE L. HENDRICK.

When a mature horse "goes ugly." there is so little hope of reformation that experienced horsemen make few or no attempts to bring the animal back to a normal state of mind and temper. Indeed, it is probable that all the more dangerous for that reason. If of little value, the animal an expensive horse is killed only as meantime like a raging lion. As a matter of fact, of the two the lion is far more amenable to discipline.

The difficulty is to tell when a realfousness. He may appear mild-or, at least, not savage-for weeks at a time, and then, without warning, rush at the first living object within reach, displaying the ferocity of a carnivorous animal.

Prince Charley, a Clydesdale belonging to the Parker Stock Farm, cost \$3000 when imported. He was nervous and high spirited, but had been broken to harness, and for three years was driven about the adjacent country, attached to a sulky or dog cart, as freely as any other horse on the place. He was not even "skittish;" and although he showed some excitement when driven close to an automobile or locomotive, he made no attempt to run away.

Then he began to grow morose sometimes striking or biting at strangers who ventured near him. One day he was turned for exercise into paddock, when he instantly the rushed upon and killed two prize Southdown sheep that were feeding in one corner. The poor animals were bitten and trampled to death in few seconds, the horse squealing and leaping in a rage as ungovernable as it was unprovoked.

Four men were needed to get him back into a box stall, and they had to beat him severely to save their lives. From that moment no one him with the slight i approach

Mr. Parker winced at this, but simply reiterated his intention to guard against all accidents. He certainly did his best to see that

this promise was fulfilled, but a margin for human error must always be a creature so afflicted is insane, and allowed. One afternoon in the following August some one neglected to drop the latch securely in its slot; usually falls before a rifle bullet; but Prince Charlle, while exercising, bumped against the yard gate; it a last resort, being confined in the swung open, and he galloped into the road.

When a terrified stable hand hurried to tell Mr. Parker what had haply ugly horse will display all his vic- dust, had almost disappeared to the south

the woman, and ran straight for her. With her heart in her mouth, Mrs. Bradway recognized the horse. She seized Ruth's hand, and ran, over rocks and through briers, toward a patch of woodland at the right. The nearest tree was a hundred yards away, and there was no other shelter

> anywhere about. But for an unexpected Intervention it would have gone hard with the two, who probably would have been killed or maimed for life, for Prince Charlle ran five feet to their one. Hidden in their vicinity, however, was a humble friend, to whom they had given only the barest toleration till that moment.

pain or terror-called their attention

and part way down before an opening

in the bushes permitted them to see clearly what was happening. Billy by this time had broken his rope,

and, limping and bleeding, was flee-

ing toward them, pursued by a great

dappled horse that was biting him

savagely. So keen were flight and

hill and past them in a half minute.

Charlie's viciousness, but for the mo-

paid no heed to her; but on the sum-

mit, Billy succeeded in escaping down

a deep and narrow ravine, and then

his pursuer turned, caught sight of

ment did not identify him.

at the horses as they passed.

They ran to the brow of the hill

to the foot of the slope.

Grip was a homeless mongrel, cross between a collie mother and an English buildog father, whose owner had turned him adrift as soon as his peculiar qualities had become painfully apparent with advancing growth. He looked neither like & snub nosed collie nor a long haired bulldog, but was such an absurd caricature of the two breeds combined that the first glance at his ungainly form always excited a smile of deri-

He had sneaked up to the Bradway farm house two months before, and although driven away repeatedly, had always returned, having nowhere else to go. In pity, Mrs. Bradway had thrown him scraps of food, and had even occasionally patted his blockpened, the horse, amid a cloud of like head, perhaps the only caress he had received since he parted with his mother. The dog was grateful, for

WHY THE REDWOODS SURVIVE.

Nature Throws About Them Her Own Protection-If Man Could Have Marketed Them at a Cost Not Prohibitive These Relics of a Pre-Glacial Epoch Would

Mr. Muir says that no other sierra

Have Fallen Before the Lumberman's Axe. -:- _ -:-

'How did it happen that any of the trees have not been cut. They could big trees of California escaped the not be hauled to the valley, as heavy pursuit that the animals were up the axe of the lumberman?" is a question teaming on the Government road is Mrs. Bradway had heard of Prince frequently asked by those who are prohibited. not familiar with the topography of California. The question answers it-It is estimated there are 60,000 sequolas in the forest, the big trees She cried out, and shook her apron running about twenty to the acre. self when one has made a trip to the They giant forest in the Sterras. While nurseries have been estab-

Nature seems to have protected many of these trees from slaughter lished, no marked success in the growing of these trees has attended by providing a home for them in a the efforts of the Government. The mountain fortress. The big trees parable of the acorn and the oak is were discovered by the lumbermen famaliar to those who have been admonished that great achievements come from small beginnings. A more when the land on which they grew could be had for a song under the homestead act or the timber and striking example is the big tree and stone act, but the problem of transits seed. A single cone contains from porting the timber to the mill in-200 to 300 seeds, which are about one-fourth of an inch long by threevolved so great an expenditure that sixteenths wide. The seed of this giant of the forest is strikingly like the lumber companies hesitated to tackle the job. Some of the more audacious acquired ownership of the seed of the parsnip. those tracts nearest the market and conifer produces nearly so many seeds. Millions are ripened annually expended large sums of money in the construction of flumes. It has been a paying investment. The Humeby a single tree. "In a fruitful year," says Mr. Muir, "the product of one of Bennett Lumber Company purchased a tract containing \$00,000,000 feet the northern groves would be enough of standing timber, about 300,000,to plant all the mountain ranges of the world. But few of the millions 000 feet of which is big trees. To float this timber to the mill a flume of seed which fall to the ground germore than fifty miles long was conminate, and of those that do perhaps structed. But even this company did not one in 10,000 is suffered to live not have the hardibood to make the through the vicissitudes of storm, drought, fire and snow crushing that expenditure that would be necessary to cut and market the timber on the beset their youth." crest of the mountain range.

All the sequoias in the giant forest Before the glacial period the se are monster trees, but the greatest of quois flourished in the temperate them all is a tree known as the Genzones of Europe, Asia and America. eral Sherman. It is 280 feet high, The geologists say that when the and twelve feet shove the ground has ice receded just two species, the big a circumference of eighty-two and three-tenths feet. Its circumference tree and the redwood, survived. Both grew in California, the redwood in a at the ground is 103 feet. It is estinarrow strip of the coast ranges and mated this tree contains 300,000 feet the big tree in small groves along the of merchantable lumber. A timber cruiser who examined this tree as a west slope of the Sierra Nevada curiosity said there was enough tim-Mountains.

There are but ten main groups of ber in it to fence and cross fence 160 blg trees. They are among the acres of land, build a seven room scarcest of known tree species and house, barn and out buildings, and have the extreme scientific value of leave enough refuse to supply fire-being the best living representatives wood for a year. From this tree of a former geologic age. The big alone, he said, there could be contres has come down to us through the structed fifteen frame houses, each two storles high. vicissitudes of many centuries solely because of its superb qualifications, The second largest tree is called says T. W. Brahany, in the Milwauthe Abe Lincoln. This tree has a diameter of thirty-two feet at its kee Sentinel. Its bark is often two feet thick and almost noncombustible. base. At the south edge of the giant The cldest specimens felled are still forest, near Moro rock, is a tree sound at the heart, and fungus is an known as the Theodore Roosevelt. enemy unknown to it. This tree is not as large as the other

Yet with all these means of maintwo, but is more symmetrical .-- New York Sun. tenance the big trees have not increased their range since the glacial period. They have only just managed to hold their own on the little strip of country where the climate is locally favorable. John Muir, the celebrated geologist, says he never doctor prescribed in the form of capsules. The old woman trusted her saw a big tree that had died a natural medical adviser, but for the medicine death. Barring accidents, he says, they seem to be immortal, being exempt from all the diseases that afflict and kill other trees. Unless destroyed by man they live on indefihow she felt. nitely until burned, smashed by lightning or east down by storms or by the giving away of the ground on which they stand.

Soon, however, the old woman The largest belt of big trees is in arose from her bed and took her seat the Sierras in Tulare County, some in a rocking chair. Thinking that forty miles northwest of Visalia. the attention would be gratefully re-These trees are scattered over the ceived, the son filled her pipe and slopes and on the valleys, but are taking a live coal from the hearth larger in the depressions where the carried both to his mother.

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very minute- voucevouce WHAT YOU CAN DO, or dream you can, begin it. ovovovovov COURAGE HAS GENIUS, POWER, and magic in it. nunununun

est assurance of safety.

When he was in a paroxysm of rage, no ordinary partition could hold him, so a stall of exceptional strength had to be built. About his exercise yard a ten toot fence was erected, the exterior gate being a panel of solid planks, held in place by a steel bar, or latch, a half-inch thick.

All this, however, did not protect the stock farm employes, who had to be constantly on their guard when near the horse. The usual moment of carelessness came, and David Baker, one of the helpers, was terribly bitten and bruised. He was dragged he might find along the way. out alive, but not till Prince Charlie had been temporarily disabled by a blow from an iron bar.

Copperknoll

"slashing."

had gathered fourteen quarts.

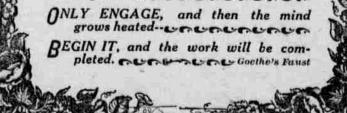
2

few days later the county agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals visited the farm, ing timber has been removed. accompanied by the district attorney. He told Mr. Parker flatly that the animal must not be beaten again in and travel was infrequent. such a manner; and advised that, since he was vicious and dangerous, the thing to do was to kill him at once in some humane manner.

To this proposition the proprietor demurred. "Kill him!" he exclatmed. ing. Why, that horse is worth \$5000! I'll pay all damages, of course; and daily. I'll see that he isn't abused. We never lay a finger on him, except to save life. See here, gentlemen; just notice the precautions taken to prevent him from escaping and doing any harm outside."

The two officials were shown all over the place, and were treated very courteously by Mr. Parker, who had find, and she resolved to be among a persuasive tongue. They left only the first to gather the berries. haif convinced, however; and before going away, the district attorney said. impressively:

"I appreciate your position, Mr Parker, and sympathize with you up to a certain point. That horse cost you \$3000; you think him worth even rope, to graze near the road, and as- quickly ended his career. more to-day, and you hate to lose so much money. But it may prove far more expensive to keep than to kill him. Besides the damages of which you speak, should be kill a person, as you are known to be fully aware that he is incurably vicious, you would be liable to indictment and trial for manslaughter."



Prince Charley had been more than | he could not appreciate how much unusually savage for a couple of the woman was ashamed of him-and days. It was a white faced, anxious new was the time to display his gratman who summoned his helpers and itude. set off in swift pursuit, dreading what

Grip had followed the buckboard unperceived, and was enjoying a live-The road south of the Parker ly hunt for an elusive woodchuck Stock Farm leads straight to the when he heard the squeaks of Billy, half followed by the pounding of feet and cleared woodland of several thousand the cries of Mrs. Bradway. acres, from which all the best stand-

Rushing across the slope, he saw a huge monster, with open mouth, On the three intervening miles there charging after mother and daughter, were less than half a dozen houses, and almost upon them.

Mrs. Bradway could almost feel the But at this season the slashing was hot breath of Prince Charlie on her beginning to be visited by the famicheek, when, like an arrow, a smalllies of neighboring farmers, in quest er body shot between her and the apof blackberries. The bushes covered proaching peril, as the dog launched many acres, and the fruit was ripenhimself straight at the horse's nose. By early September hundreds He caught it, and his teeth almost of bushels would be going to waste met; but when Prince Charlie flung down his head, prepared to strike

On the day before Prince Charlie's with his forefeet, Grip dropped back, escape, Dan Bradway, passing through only to spring and gash his huge anthe slashing, had noted that the tagonist's throat.

blackberries on the Hogsback, a bare, Trembling with fright, Mrs. Bradisolated hill with scanty soil more exway thrust Ruth into the branches of posed to the sun than that of the rean oak, and climbed after her. Armainder of the tract, were ripening rived at a place of safety, she turned freely. He told his mother of his and saw Grip running on three legs, his duty done, while the horse, ren-

dered still more savage by his wounds, was wheeling to rush upon Taking her ten-year-old daughter, Ruth, Mrs. Bradway barnessed Billy, a party of men who had just descendan undersized road horse, to a buck ed from a light spring wagon. They board, and with an assortment of tin avoided him, but as he whirled about pails, drove over to the Hogsback. to fall upon the team, a shot from a She left the pony, tethered to a long rifle brought him down, and another

cended the hill. While the berries Grip had a badly injured fore leg. were not so plentiful as they would but he also had earned a permanent be a fortnight later, they were of fine home, and seemed greatly to rejoice quality; and by two o'clock the two at the balance to his credit. Billy recovered, although he was painfully They had just filled the first milk hurt. Mr. Parker paid all the dampail, when a scream from Billy- ages, merely remarking that he felt the peculiar cry of distress that a pleased to get off so cheaply.horse never utters except in extreme Youth's Companion.

soil is more moist. The trees are not collected together in groves but old woman, in the atmost fright are scattered through the forests and "Don't you know better'n to come associated with sugar pine, fir and near me when I've got them cartother species usually occurring at ridges in me!"-Philadelphia Ledger this altitude. They are more abundant at from 6000 to 7000 feet elevation above sea level.

In 1885 some enterprising men la California hit upon a scheme whereby lumbering operations in the high Sierras could be conducted profitably. They organized a profit sharing society known as the Kaweah colony It. had the germ of the socialistic spirit, for each member contributed his pro rata of money or labor to the cause. A co-operative store was organized. a co-operative mill established, farm lands were apportioned and work was begun on the construction of a road to the mountain battlements where were growing the grand old trees that had stood since the days of Christ

The Kaweah colony had a member-Union being represented. Several methods. members of the colony worked on the road and fully two-third of a splendid wagon way up the steep slopes had been completed when, without warning, Congress exploded a bombshell that scattered the industrious Kaweahans to the four corners of the United States. Only a few hours before Congress adjourned in March, 1891, the President signed a bill containing not more than a dozen lines creating the Glant Forest National Park.

Members of the colony had neglected to file on the land on which the big trees stood. The creation of a national park meant the withdrawal of the land from entry. All the road building had been in vain, for not one of the sequoias in this forest of the world's most magnificent trees could be cut. About \$63,000 was expended in road construction by the colony. The colony disbanded when the park was created and no claim ever has been made against the Gov- Warwickshire, England, has created ernment for the money spent in road building. The road to the interior of the forest was completed by the Government, and now it is a public high- He began cuiting at 1.30 a. m. and way. About 1500 acres of the for-est is in private ownership, but the the grass was turned.

"Take that away, son!" yelled th

A Loaded Woman.

An elderly patient in the Tennessee

nountain region was suffering from a

malady the remedy for which the

Some time after she had taken the

capsules she was asked by her son

"Don't you want nuthin' to eat?"

she evinced much suspicion.

"Porely."

"No."

An Industrial Symposium.

A feature of the current issue the Manufacturers' Record, of Baltimore, is a collection of telegrapic reports from the Carnegie Steel Company, Illinois Steel Company, Republic Iron and Steel Company, Pennsylvania Steel Company, and about 100 other leaders in every line of manufacture in the country, dealing with the business situation. These manufacturing concerns also give their opinions on the business prospects of the immediate future. The Manufacturers' Record, begun as an exponent of the New South, industrially, has grown to be "the most national of American business pa-

pers," and this valuable symposium is ship of 352, nearly every State in the characteristic of its enterprising

The Gloom of Hight.

The gloom cast over New York by the hight of its buildings has been the subject of an investigation by Dr. John E. Hill, just made public in connection with the report of the committee on the congestion of population. He finds that along Broadway most offices have to be artificially lighted, except for about five hours in the middle of the day; that along Exchange place very little direct sunlight falls, except for two hours in the forenoon, and that the New York

oculists testify to greatly increased business in the region of nearly complete dependence upon artificial illumination .- Boston Transcript.

Works All Day.

Here is one man who does not limit himself to eight hours of work a A farmer in Bedsworth, day. a local record in connection with the hay harvest by working in one field for twenty-one hours in a single day ceased at 10 o'clock at night, when

1 .	Prime wethers	400 (8 4 1)
	Good mixed	3 57 68 3 85
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t	Veal calves	503 (477)
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THE LABOR WORLD.

A Central Labor union has been organized at Augusta, Ga.

San Francisco Barbers' Union has a membership of more than 700.

Albany labor unions have erected and opened a tuberculosis pavilion.

The various central bodies of Orange County, New York, have joined a county labor union.

A reorganization of the building trades unions has been brought about in Buffalo, N. Y., after many years of warfare.

It has been decided by the leather workers to make a universal demand the eight-hour day within the next two years.

In Liverpool, England, 10,000 longshoremen are idle, and the docks are filled with idle sallors and officers looking for berths.

The accident report of the Illinois Bureau of Labor shows a list of 100 miners killed and 287 injured in Illincis from July 1, 1907, to July 1, 1908.

The strike of the operatives in the textile industries of India has ended. Low wages and had conditions of employment were the cause of the strike.

International Cotton Spinners' Union has presented Samuel Ross, of New Bedford, Mass., its veteran ecretary, with a silver service of fifty pleces.

The paper mills of the Interna-tional Paper Company in Franklin, N. H., started on full time, all the men having voted to accept the five per cent. cut down.

The spinners and cardroom work ers in Manchester, England, adjusted their differences with the manufac-turers, agreeing, temporarily, to accept a five per cent. reduction.

People who have little knowledge, sneers the Chicago Record-Herald are always willing to scatter that little as far as they can.