Logan, Friend of the Whites and Protector of Indians.

Was Driven to Vengennee by the Cruelty of Bloodthirsty Soldiers Who Killed Every Member of His Family.

> [Special Washington Letter.] N speaking of animals of Ameri-

ca, the theory of M. de Buffon, the Abbe Raynal and others, presented itself to consideration,' wrote Thomas Jefferson, "They have supposed that there is something in soil, climate and other circumstances in America, which occasions animal nature to degenerate, not excepting even man, native or adoptive, physical or moral. This theory, so unfounded, and degrading to one-third of the globe, was called to the bar of fact and reason."

That such a theory ever was advanced by civilized and educated persons was news to the writer, but it is contained in an old publication which was recently handed to the correspondent by a delver in library love, one who delights in studies of minute details of history. The pamphlet is worn and somewhat flided, manifesting antiquity, and it contains Jefferson's letter dated Philadelphia, December 31, 1797, with a great deal of interesting and valuable matter upon an historical

In the years 1781 and 1782 Jefferson compiled the "Notes on Virginia, for the information of the secretary of the legation of France to this country. A few copies were published in Paris in the year 1874 and given to particular friends. In the letter quoted Jefferson says: "Combating in these Notes the contumilous theory of certain European writers, whose celebrity gave cur- Logan? No one!" rency and weight to their opinions, that our country, from the combined effects of soil and climate, degengrated unimal nature in the general, and particularly the moral faculties of man, I considered the speech of Logan as an apt proof of the contrary, and used it as such; and I copied, verbatim, the narrative I had taken down in 1774, and the speech as it had been given us in a better translation by Lord Dunmore.

It seems that the genulneness and authenticity of a since celebrated speech by Logan, the bereaved Indian, which Mr. Jefferson had published with the purpose thus disclosed, had been questioned. The speech has been published in school books for more than a century; and here is Jefferson's account of its origin: "As soon as I found that the story of Logan could be doubted, I determined to inquire into it as accurately as the testimony remaining, after a lapse of 20 odd years, would permit, and that the result should be made known either in the first new edition which should be printed of the 'Notes on Virginia,' or by publishing an appendix.

had only concurred with thousands and thousands of others in believing a transaction on authority which merited respect. The story of Logan is only repeated in the 'Notes on Virginia.' precisely as it had been current for more than a dozen years

before they were published." Here is the brief history of Logan.



THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Pannsylvania. He lived in Pennsylvania and on the Virginia frontier from 1720 to 1770, when he removed to the shores of the Ohio with his family. He was a brave chief, of noble presence, always friendly to white people, and endeared himself to them by his many noble qualities and sturdy friendship He was favored (?) with unlimited quantities of liquor, and became very intemperate, but was always as harm less and gentle a vagabond as Rip Var Winkle. In 1774 marauding bands of white men assassinated every member of Logan's family. This cruel and villainous deed aroused Logan to deed of vengeance upon the entire white race. Hestimulated the tribes to make war upon the whites by telling them his story of bereavement, and became the successful leader of a savage warfare lasting six years. There were terrible cruelties, in all of which Logan was preeminent. He is reputed to have taken upwards of 30 scalps with his

The Indians were finally defeated, but Logan disdained to sue for peace with the other chiefs. Instead of any act of submission, he sent to Lord Dunmore, governor of Virginia, an ad- one!"

WAS A BRAVE CHIEF, dress of marvelons eloquence and pathos, as follows: "I appeal to any white man to say if he ever entered Logan's cabin hungry, and he gave him not meat; if ever he came cold and naked, he clothed him not. During the course of the last long and bloody war Logan remained fille in his cabin, an advocate for peace. Such was my love for the whites that my countrymen pointed as they passed, and said: 'Logan is the friend of the white men.' I had even thought to have lived with you, but for the injuries of one man. Col. Cresap, the last spring, in cold blood and unprovoked, murdered all the relations of Logan, not even sparing my women and children. There runs not a dron of my blood in the veins of any living creature. This called on me for re-



JEFFERSON'S MAP. (From an Old Print in Mr. Max Lans-burgh's Collection.)

I have sought it. I have killed many. I have fully glutted my vengeance. For my country 1 rejoice at the beams of peace. But do not barbor the thought that mine is the joy of fear. Logan never felt fear. He will not turn on his heel to save his life. Who is there to mourn for Mr. Jefferson says: "That any-

body questioned this speech was never suspected by me till I saw the letter of Mr. Martin in a Baltimore paper. I remembered that Gen. Gibson was still living, and knew that he had been the translator of the speech. I wrote him immediately. He in answer declares to me that he was the very person sent by Lord Dunmore to the Indian town; that, after he had delivered his message there, Logan took him out to a neighboring wood; sat down with him, and rehearsing with provement in pot and pearl ash tears the catastrophe of his family, manufacture. The last patent grantgave him that speech for Lord Dun- ed for the year 1889, at the close of more; that he carried it to Lord the first 100 years of patent issues, taken from the Notes of Virginia, typesetting machine. These two putand finds that it was his translation ents are suggestively symbolical of I had used, with only two or three the progress of the century in inthat being established, it is Logan the exacting demands of a highly orhimself who is author of all important facts."

It seems that Mr. Jefferson was accused of publishing an unwarranted attack upon Col. Cresap, by Concerning this Mr. Jefferson says that, if he can find that an error was made by Logan, he will disseminate that fact, but concludes: "If I find that Logan was right in Nomenclature for Birds in England His name was Tah-gah-jute. He was his charge I will vindicate, as far the son of a Cayuga chief and assumed | as my suffrage may go, the truth of the name of Logan to do honor to a chief whose talents and misforhis friend, the acting governor of tunes have attached to him the respect and commiseration of the

Mr. Jefferson then publishes letters and affidavits tending to completely substantiate the genuineness of the Bogan address. Hon. Judge England and the United States. "The Innes, of Frankfort, Ky., says: "I consequence," it remarks, "is that the recollect to have seen Logan's critical English schoolboy who reads speech in 1775. "He also saw the of robins pecking a wicked squirrel war club which announced the beginning of war. It was from Logan, and began; "Capt. Cresap; What less he is a reader of Wendell Holmes, did you kill my people on Yellow and remembers the allusion to the creek for?"

The affidavit of Gen, John Gibson, who received the Logan address and delivered it to Lord Dunmore, is sworn to April 4, 1800, at Pittsburg. Pa., before Jen Barker, a justice of the peace. Gen. Gibson avows that jerky, whooping thrush. Capt, Cresap endeavored, with him, to prevail upon a marauding party of white men to desist from their purpose to attack Indians on Yellow ereck. This exonerates Capt. Cresap from Logan's charge. He fixes the authorship of the Logan address in the following words:

"At the request of Lord Dunmore this deponent went in, and Logan, the Indian, came to where this deponent was sitting with Cornstalk and other chiefs of Shawnees, and asked him to walk out with him. That they went into a copse of wood and sat down, when Logan, after shedding abundance of tears, delivered him the speech nearly as related by Mr. Jeffersmin in his Notes on Virginia; that this deponent on his return to camp delivered the ent on his return to camp delivered the speech to Lord Dunmore.

An extract of a letter from Col. Eben Zane is printed. Col. Zane tells in detail of the disorders preceding the murders, and concludes: "I must do Cant. Cresap the justice to say that I do not believe that he was present at the killing of Indians at Yellow creek."

There are other letters and affidavire which all tend to incriminate Capk Cresap, showing that he was in the vicinity of the murders, which were committed by men under his command. But the authenticity of Logan's address is established, and that was Mr. Jefferson's principal desire. Accompanying the aged pamphlet containing these interesting facts is a crude map, indicating the locality of the atrocious crime which caused the deaths of so many innocent white people in a war which concluded with Logan's pathetically eloquent: "Who is there to mourn for Logan? No SMITH D. FRY.

JERSEY'S PURCHASE PRICE.

Historic Document Which Shows That the Stale Was Sold by Indians for Rum, Gues, Etc.

Carefully locked away in one of the fireproof safes of the New Jersey Historical society there now are two valuble documents that tell of the early colonization of the state, says the New

The first is a deed on parchment from Charles II. to his brother James, duke of York, afterward king of Eugland, giving him a grant of all lands from the St. Lawrence river to Chesapeake bay. The only two names on the grant that Americans of to-day would recognize are Nantucket and Cape Cod. which are spelled as they are to-day The St. Lawrence river is designated as "The Great River in Canada."

The deed is beautifully written in Gothle lettering, and the document is in excellent condition. Under each ment is over two feet in length, and to the bottom is attached what was once

a large seal of wax. Gold and silver cords are fastened to the seal. In an upper left-hand corner is an engraving of Charles II., and the borders of the deed are filled with pen and ink designs, delicate and beautiful. The document is dated from Westminster in the seventeenth year of King Charles' reign. While the deed is apparently the original, for the amount of work expended on it would not be given to a copy, no signatures appear, and apparently none was ever placed on it.

## CENTURY OF PATENT ISSUES.

Beginning July 31, 1790, the Number Granted in This Country Has Been 428,621.

The census bureau lately issued a report dealing with the cooperative relation of patented inventions to manufactures, which shows that New York, though third in population and patent rank for the first decade of the 100 years has since been first in both, as well as manufactures. It is an interesting fact, in considering the list of states presented in the report, that the manufacturing rank of a state as a rule approximates its patent rank, says the New York

Sun. The report says: The first patent granted by the general government was to Samuel Hopkins, July 31, 1700, for an im-Dunmore, translated it for him, has was to Wilhelm Dreyer, December furned to it in the encyclopaedia as 31, 1889, for an electro-magnetic verbal variations of no importance, vention and manufactures—the first This establishes unquestionably that akin to the primitive industries of the speech of Logan is gennine, and a new country and the last serving ganized industrial system. The total number of patents issued during this century of invention was 428,621."

A feature of the report is the steady growth shown in the number publishing the speech of Logan, of patents granted to citizens of for-

## NOT THE SAME NAMES.

and America Is Not at All

In reviewing a book about "Beasts and Birds in America," the London Spectator warns English readers against the confusion that may arise in their minds by the application of the same name to different birds in ('Meeko') to death will perhaps toss the book away as untrustworthy-unday when young Americans were misled by the English books with local color not fitting the new country. In the books that came from England the robin was a little domestic bird that fed at table instead of a great fidgety.

But the whooping thrush (Tardus migratorious) of North America hada red breast like the robin of England, and so the name was given to him, and it was a meb of whooping thrushes, and not robin redbreasts, that did "Meeko," the mischief maker to death, And so, it may be added, the ancient misunderstanding and controversy between English and American tourists at the Atlantic liners' tables as to what is a partridge, a pheasant, a grouse, etc., will go on to the end of time.

Excessive Kindness.

A singular case is that of Patrick Logue, of Altoona, Pa., who has been prosecuted for cruelty to animals, his offense consisting of excessive kindness. Logue is so fond of an intelligent horse owned by him that he will not allow the horse to work or even be exercised. For four years the horse has not been out of the stable. Logue feeds it and cares for it tenderly, but he has steadfastly refused to take it out. Consequently the Humane society has brought suit to force him to give the horse some work or exercise it daily at least.

Fine Tribute to Mackay.

John W. Mackay, the Irish-Amer-Ican multi-millionaire, who died recently in London, had a fine tribute paid to him once by a friend. "Macksy," said he, "is one of the few rich men I should like to know if he were poor."

Emigration of Jews. During the last year 80,000 Jews emigrated from Roumania.

October Weather Ira Hick's.

October will begin with reactionary storms of rain, and possibly snow to the north, passing eastwardly over the country. New moon on the 1st will cause higher temperature, with electrical storms, high tides and probably seismic disturbances on and touching that date but cold gales from the The undersigned will sell at public sale upon north west with rising barometer will follow quickly. During the Vulcan storm period, 4th, to 9th, the weather will grow decidedly warmer, being in western parts and moving eastward, the barometer will fall at the same time, and cloudiness and rain will tollow, touching most parts of the country in their eastward progress about Sunday the 5th to Wednesday the 8th. Storms of this period promise to be general and severe, with great probability of wintry aspects in line of writing is a ruling of red, evi- all northerly directions, so with dently done with a quill. The parch- heavy sleets are entirely probable, followed by high barometer and cold. The Mercury period is central on the 10th and continues to the 16th, and cause unsettled stormy weather, perhaps, outside of the regular periods. Much cloudiness with drizzle and sleet are results to be expected during much of the Mercury period. A rue in the temperature and rain and snow storms of increased extent and energy will be natural on and touching the 12th and 13th.

The Vulcan storm period central on the 17th and covering the 15th to 20th, and a big October cold wave and a very high barometer wind up the period. Such are the probabilities, not the absolute certainties. All concerned should be on the lookout for indications, as no violent atmospheric or other disturbances come as a rule without plain and timely warnings. If an excess of storms and rough weather fail to materialize at this time look for seasonable warm weather.

Reaction to much warmer, with falling barometer and more rain, turning the snow northward, will be natural results on and touching the 23rd and 24. The last five days of the month are covered by a regular storm period. The indications are that storms tropical in kind, with thunder and rain southward, will come during the first developments of this period. But as the rising barometer area from the northwest impinges on the low barometer to the southward, rains will quickly merge into sleet and snow, and boral blasts will spread southward and eastward quite over the country.

Acknowledgements.

It seems that the printers of law blanks have not observed that the legislature of 1901, P. L. 67, passed an act relating to acknowledgements stream thence northwardly along and Poplar of married women, abrogating the necessity of a separate and private examination of the wife, so that now, husband and wife can acknowledge No. Sin the general plan of gast Bloomsburg. the deed or other instrument with the same force and effect as if taken separate and apart from each other. All deeds and other instruments are still printed with the double acknowledgement, and dealers buy them.

Under the present Act of Assembly I think a proper form would be the following: to wit.

State of Pennsylvania County of Columbia, s. s.

Know all men by these presents, that on the tenth day of June anno Domini, one thousand nine hundred and two, before me the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, personally came John Jones and Mary his wife, in the foregoing ndenture named, and in due form of law, severally acknowledged the same to be their and each of their act and deed, to the end that the same might be recorded as such.

Witness my hand and official seal. TAMES JONES [SEAL] Justice of the Peace.

The word Indenture has lost its original signification, and in its stead the word instrument could as readily be used. In the changed usage of words, I would insert the proper name | in crops reserved. of the paper, as "Deed of Conveyance," "Mortgage," "Letter of Attorney," etc., etc., thus specially designating the paper. I would print the words "anno Domini" in full, with a lower case "a" and a capital "D," as

In a deed of conveyance, in case the property belonged to a married woman, at the end of the description, or chain of title, I would say: "The same being the property of Mary Jones party hereto." The same words could be added in a mortgage, or letter of attorney to sell the married woman's estate. J. G. F.

Hiring Out at 50 Cents a Day.

Farm laborers in some parts of the country say that foreign speaking mine workers who are now on strike are going into the country districts and hiring themselves to the farmers for 50 cents a day and their board. The farm laborers say it is impossible for the regular hands to secure work and they do not think it was right for striking mine workers to come into their field and work for low wages.

PUBLIC SALE

## 140 Acres Limestone Farm Land.

the premises in Scott township near the town of Espy in Columbia County on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1902, at 2 p. m. the following described real estate.

bounded and described as follows to with Deginning at stone corner, in the public road. hading from Espy to Light Street; thence south In said road nine degrees east fifty-six perches to a atone corner in said road; thence by land of Sarah Sayder south twenty-nine and one fourth degrees east, forty-nine and nine tenths perches to a stone corner; thence south sixty and three fourth degrees west, six percues to a stone corner; thence south twenty-sine and one fourth degrees east, thirty-three perches to a stone corner; thence by land of C. W. Kilne south seventy-seven and one-palf degrees east, seventy-six and six tenths rods to a stone formerly pine corner; thence north seventy-six degrees east, eighty-one and five tenth rods to a some corner in the public road, leading from Espy to residence of Edia Ringrose; themse by this fact, blended with others will centre of said road and land of said Ellis litingrese, north twenty-nine and three fourth degrees were, one hundred and sixty-toor and m-enths rods to a stone corner; thence north sevenly-ax degrees east, forty ohree and bluetenths rods to a stone corner thence porth twelve and one-fourth degrees west, nine and nine tenths rods to a stone corner in the public road leading from the residence of Joseph Hockman to Wm, J. Hidlay's; thence in centre of said road and land of Wm. J. Hidlay, south seventy-seven and one-fourth degrees west one hundred and sixty and eight tem ha perches to a stone corner in the public road, the place of beginning, containing

> 140 ACRES OF LAND ppon which is erected a

BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, frame bank barn and out bulldings. "A timestop

augery is also upon the premises and there I, a large fine body of lime atone developed. This turn formerly was the Jone Rousson homestend and is one of the florat in the county, specially adapted to grass and grain it has no rods north of the electric palway and Espy Hotel. Flag water, main public roads onch it monn three sides.

TERMS: - Ten per cent, at the striking down of the property, 20 per cent. April 1, 1963, and the balance one year thereafter with Interest from April 1st, 1903,

W. C. ROBISON, LAURA ROBISON, Bloomsture

EXECUTOR'S SALE -OF VALUABLE-REAL ESTATE.

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans Court o Columbia County, Pennsylvania. There will be sold at public sale on the premises in Eloomsourg, in said county at 10 a. m.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1902 the following described real estate, late of Joseph Decker, deceased, to wit:

Tract No. 1.—Beginning at a point on Poptar street in the Town of Bloomsburg, concludthence westwardly one husares and ninety eight feet to an alley, thence son awardly along and alley fitty feet; thence conversely one hundred and minery eight feet in Postar street fifty feet to the place of beginning,

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, and out buildings. The lot being designated as Conditions made known on day of sate by

> EXECUTOR'S SALE -OF-

Best Farm Land

on Susquehanna River.

About 88 Acres.

The undersigned will sell at the Court House FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1902, at two o'clock p. m. to the highest and best

bidder the following described real estate: (Being the unsold part of tract No. 7), known as the McClure farm, on the bank of the bus quehanna River in the town of Bloomsburg, Pa Bounded south by said river, east by lands of estate of D. J. Waller, Bloomsburg and Sullivan R. R. Co., and H1 omsburg Carpet Works; north by said Carpet Works, Samuel Giger and others; west by lands of Citizens Land Association, Bryfogle and Hughes, whereon are erected a

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

Frame barn and outbuildings. The eighty-eight acres is over and above the right of way of the D. L. & W. R. R., the Rupert & Bloomsburg R. R., the Bloomsburg & Sullivan R. R. and the Pennsylvania Canal, subject to which the sale is made. The tenants interest Terms made known on application.

I. W. McKELvY, Executor of Wm. McKelvy, deceased, D. J. WALLER, JR. L. E. WALLER,

Executors of D. J. Waller, deceased

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