



CAPITOL NEWS

SOME ACTION TAKEN TO SPRING THE SILVER QUESTION.

The Financial Policy of the Administration Will be Endorsed by the Kentucky Dem. State Convention.

Secretary Carlisle brought news from Kentucky that was very gratifying to President Cleveland, and which will doubtless add much to the President's enjoyment of his delayed vacation. Unless Secretary Carlisle is badly mistaken, the financial policy of the administration will be endorsed by the Kentucky Democratic state convention which will assemble next week. It is well known that both President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle have been deeply interested in the financial campaign which has been carried on inside the Democratic party of Kentucky for some time, and it is perfectly natural that they should both be pleased with prospects of victory for the side they have championed.

It seems, as far as can be ascertained, that the fears which have been entertained by some Democrats, that the financial split in the party in Kentucky would be permanent, are groundless. Representative Kendall, of that state, who is at present at Washington, and who is a free silver Democrat, says on this subject: "The silver question is but one issue that is involved in the party. Beyond that are Democratic principles to which the financial question will be subordinated. Although the last election in Kentucky was a very close one, I feel confident that when the state votes for President we will have one of our old time majorities. No difference of opinion on a single issue can prevent the party holding together."

Attorney General Harmon left Washington yesterday for his old home, where he will as rapidly as possible arrange his private business preparatory to his residence at the national capital. He expects to return before the first of July and to remain here the greater part of the summer.

Captain Howgate's second trial for embezzling money from the Government while acting as disbursing officer of the Weather Bureau will close early this week, and public expectation is that if the jury reaches an agreement another verdict of "not guilty" will be found. This expectation is not based altogether upon the generally acknowledged difficulty of convicting in Washington courts thieves who steal from the Government, but largely upon the manner in which the prosecution in both of Howgate's trials has been conducted. The prosecuting attorney—a Republican hold over by the way—has probably done the best he could, but it has been clear from the first that he was out-classed by the lawyers employed by Howgate; and close observation of many important trials has convinced me that when a lawyer goes against another out of his class about the same result can be expected as from a race horse, prize fighter, or base ball club under similar circumstances.

The extension of the civil service rules to employees of the Government Printing Office, more than two thousand in number, which has been officially announced by President Cleveland, is, of course, highly pleasing to most of the employees of that establishment; but there are lots of people who have doubts about the satisfactory working of the change.

"I wish," said a Democrat closely and confidentially connected with the administration, "that every prominent Democrat was working as energetically and as unselfishly for harmony in the Democratic party of his state as Senator Hill is doing in New York. He knows that if the party is to win the Presidential election it must regain control of the empire state, and he is devoting his great organizing talent to getting the party in good fighting condition, regardless of the man who may head the national ticket. When one considers the proneness of all men to desire above all things to 'get even' with those who had in any way balked their ambition, Senator Hill cannot be given too much credit for his present attitude."

Those interested in the attempt of the Republicans to postpone or straddle the silver question will keep their eyes on Senator Dubois at the convention of the Republican national league, to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, this week. Mr. Dubois, who has been in Washington for some time has publicly given notice of his intention to spring the silver question on the convention and to demand that some action be taken upon it. Since then great pressure has been brought to bear upon him to content himself with merely stating his views in favor of silver to the convention. His attitude at the convention will show what effect the pressure had.

THEY ELOPED.

Mr. Charles D. Wolf Marries a Pretty Williamsport Heiress.

The following dispatch, dated Williamsport, June 9, appeared in the daily papers on Sunday:
"The talk of the town today was the elopement of Miss Margaret Fisher, daughter of Mrs. William S. Fisher, and Charles D. Wolfe, a young telegraph operator, formerly of Lewisburg. The bride is scarcely past sixteen, and is the grand-daughter of the late Mahlon Fisher, a millionaire lumberman, the great-grand-daughter of James A. Huling, and the great-great-grand-daughter of the founder of Williamsport, Michael Ross. She is both beautiful and accomplished. Mr. Wolfe is a fine looking young fellow, and has been for some time past a telegraph operator at a brokerage office in Pine street. He has known Miss Fisher several years, and his admiration has been shown in so many ways that their friends have long been cognizant of their mutual affection. On the plea of spending the afternoon with a school friend Miss Fisher left home Thursday afternoon. Hastening to the railroad station she was met by her sweetheart and a few minutes afterward they were being whirled toward Elmira. At 10 o'clock that night, just as Mrs. Fisher was about to seek aid from the authorities, the following telegram was received from Elmira, N. Y.:—"We are in Elmira. Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Wolfe." Mr. Wolfe, it is understood had asked for the hand of Margaret Fisher, but Mrs. Fisher refused her consent on the ground that her daughter was too young to wed. Mr. Wolfe's wife is pretty and has a fortune in her own right."

Huntingdon-Mifflin Judicial District.

The judicial apportionment bill passed the last stages of legislation Friday and will no doubt be signed by Governor Hastings. It provides for five additional judges, one each for Westmoreland, Washington, Green and Jefferson counties, and one for the new district composed of Mifflin and Huntingdon counties. Huntingdon had formerly been attached to Centre, but the latter is made a separate district and by the detaching of Mifflin county Judge McClure will hereafter preside over the district composed of Union and Snyder counties. The Governor will appoint a judge for this district to serve until January, which will necessitate the election of a judge this fall.

Suicide at Milton.

W. O. Snyder, a well known resident of Milton, committed suicide Tuesday, 11, in the afternoon, by drowning. He was a first-class carpenter, but had been out of employment for some time. This preyed upon his mind so much that he went to the canal and threw himself in. His hat and coat were found on the bank. In the coat was a note directed to his wife saying that she should not worry about him and that he would like to be buried alongside his mother. He was about 42 years old, and was married and owned his own home.

A New Way.

A means of forecasting the weather from a morning cup of coffee is given by the Leeds Mercury, which asserts that it has proven more trustworthy than the official guesses. Drop two lumps of sugar carefully into the middle of the cup; if the air bubbles remain in the center of the cup it will be fine; if they rise rapidly and go at once to the sides it will rain all day, if they gather in the center and then go in a cluster to one side, look out for showers.

Will Remove His Remains.

The remains of General Winfield Scott Hancock are to be removed from Norristown, Pa., and interred in Arlington National Cemetery. At a meeting of veterans of the Second Corps, Army of the Potomac, held in Washington, a committee was appointed to take charge of the removal and reinterment. The body of Mrs. Hancock is to be removed from its resting place in St. Louis and interred beside the remains of the hero of Gettysburg.

Decent Burial for the Soldier.

By a decision of the supreme court handed down recently, when a veteran, who is very poor, dies, his family may bury him and the county shall stand the expenses up to \$50. The custom has been in some counties to bury such unfortunates by contract, let to the lowest bidder, the same as in cases of ordinary paupers. The supreme court says that the law intended that old soldiers should have a decent burial, and that the county should pay a moderate expense.

360 pair Men's All Wool Pants, worth 3.00 and 4.00. Our price, 1.50. Lyon & Co.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

Foster Says It Will be a Good Year for Corn.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from 19th to 23d, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about the 24th, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 25th, the great central valleys 26th to 28th and eastern states 29th.

This storm wave will be preceded by a very warm period, excessive evaporation and drought, and following it will come very much cooler weather, with a large increase of rain and good crop growing weather in numerous and excessive parts of the United States. This and the preceding storm wave will be above the average in force and high winds may be expected.

The warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 24th, the great central valleys 26th, and eastern states 27th. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 27th, the great central valleys 29th and eastern states July 1. Indications favor sufficient rains in most parts of the corn belt to make a fair corn crop, and the only probable drawback is the expected low average of the temperature.

Indications are that the last part of June will be warmer than the first part, but altogether the temperature will average below in the great corn producing section. The same conditions of temperature are expected for July and August, averaging very cool in the Missouri, Ohio and upper Mississippi valleys, with a fair amount of rain.

The drouth and hot weather of April and May were correctly foretold, and an average of cool weather, though accompanied by some very hot days, and an average rainfall for the three principal corn months, may be relied on with a reasonable degree of certainty. Killing frosts will come early, not long after September 16, in large portions of the corn producing country, and farmers should finish their plowing early in order that the corn may mature early. Where replants were late the corn will probably get frosted unless cut early.

The above in reference to the corn crop applies only to the northern part of the country drained by the Mississippi.

Sunday Pigeons.

Last Sunday, we are informed, a party of young Lewistowners drove to the 7 Mts. for a day of fun, and hooked up somewhere near the romantic realm of the grave and sedate Pat Garrity, who never thinks a thought of wrong, and shocked his sensibilities on veneration of the Sabbath. The young bloods had brot lunch and lager and sich, and a live pig. After partaking a bite and a swallow, the pig was brot out, greased and let run, the young fellows giving chase, trying to catch the awfully scared greased pig; it was hop and jump and grab and tumble, and what the fellows would call big fun. But the One who keeps the book for the final judgment, has entered it therein as a shameful desecration of the Lord's day.

Being Rapidly Reduced.

You accepted our invitation to call upon us during our Centennial and it was highly appreciated. We are now preparing for the coming season on a grand scale—You shall have all the advantage of low prices—before the advance takes place. Our present stock of Clothing, Hats, etc., is being rapidly reduced to make more room. Belts and White Trousers a specialty.

MONTGOMERY & Co. Merchant Tailors, Bellefonte.

A New Industry.

A curious and profitable industry has sprung up in the large sawmill districts in the lumber regions of this state, in the utilization of the immense quantities of sawdust and shavings produced at the mills by compression. Thousands of tons are compressed into compact bales and in this form are finding a ready market for kindling and fuel in eastern sections.

"Many of the citizens of Rainville, Indiana are never without a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the house," says Jacob Brown, the leading merchant of the place. This remedy has proven of so much value for colds, croup and whooping cough in children that few mothers who know its worth are willing to be without it. For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville.

Clay Wosterd Suits, worth 12.00 and 15.00, our price, 7.00 and 8.00. Lyon & Co.

—Owing to the fact that Lyon & Co., of Bellefonte, must make room for a large stock of spring goods, they now offer their entire winter stock at such prices never before heard of in this county. See their advertisement in another column on page five.

CENTRE COUNTY

FACTS CONCERNING LOGAN THE MINGO CHIEF.

As Inseparably Connected With the Early History of Centre and Adjoining Counties.

The name of Logan is inseparably connected with the early history of Centre and adjoining counties, and has been perpetuated in applying it to a spring in Mifflin county, to a township and village in Clinton county, to a gap in Nittany mountain, through which he once had a path, and to a stream, a branch of Spruce Creek, in Centre county.

Logan was a son of the celebrated chief, Shikellimy, who dwelt for many years at Shamokin, now Sunbury, and was there converted to the Christian religion by the Moravian missionaries. He had his son also baptized, giving him the name by which he was ever afterward known, in honor of James Logan, at that time Secretary of the Province of Pennsylvania. After reaching manhood, Logan made his abode for a while in Kishacoquillas valley, in what is now Mifflin county. The place he selected for his wigwam is a few miles above Lewistown, at what is still known as "Logan's Spring." The following account of the great chief was given in 1842, by William Brown, Esq., one of the first actual settlers of the Kishacoquillas valleys, to Hon. R. P. McClay, then member of the State Senate:

"The first time I saw that spring," said the old gentleman, "my brother James Reed and myself had wandered out of the valley in search of land, and finding it very good, we were looking about for springs. About a mile from this we started a bear, and separated to get a shot at him. I was traveling along, looking about on the rising ground for the bear, when I suddenly came upon the spring; and being dry, and more rejoiced to see a fine spring than to have killed a dozen bears. I set my rifle against a bush and rushed down the bank and laid down to drink. Upon putting my head down I saw reflected in the water on the opposite side, the shadow of a tall Indian. I sprang to my rifle when the Indian gave a yell, whether for peace or war I was not just then sufficiently master of my faculties to determine; but upon seizing my rifle and facing him, he knocked up the pan of his gun, threw out the priming and extended his open palm toward me in token of friendship. After putting down our guns, we again met at the spring and shook hands. This was Logan, the best specimen of humanity I ever met with either white or red. He could speak a little English and told me there was another white hunter a little way down the stream, and offered to guide me to his camp. There I first met your father. We remained together in the valley a week, looking for springs and selecting lands, and laid the foundation of a friendship which never has had the slightest interruption.

"We visited Logan at his camp at Logan's Spring, and he and your father shot at a mark at a dollar a shot. Logan lost four or five rounds and acknowledged himself beaten. When we were about to leave him he went into his hut and brought out as many deerskins as he had lost dollars, and handed them to Mr. McClay, who refused to receive them, alleging that we had been his guests, and did not come to rob him; that the shooting had only been a trial of skill, and the bet merely nominal. Logan drew himself up with great dignity and said: "Me bet to make you shoot your best; me gentleman, and me take your dollar if I beat." So he was obliged to take the skins or affront our friend, whose nice sense of honor would not permit him to receive even a horn of powder in return.

"The next year," said the old gentleman, "I brought my wife and camped under a big walnut tree on the bank of Tea Creek, until I had built a cabin near where the mill now stands. Poor Logan (and the big tears coursed each other down his cheeks) soon after went into the Allegheny and I never saw him again.

The above was confirmed by a daughter of Mr. Brown, and the following added:

"Logan supported his family by killing deer, dressing the skins and selling them to the whites. He had sold quite a parcel to a tailor, who dealt extensively in buckskin breeches, receiving his pay in wheat. When this was taken to the mill it was found so worthless that the miller refused to grind it. Logan attempted in vain to obtain redress from the tailor. Failing in this he took the matter before his friend Brown, then a magistrate, who heard the case and awarded a decision in favor of the chief. A writ was given to Logan to hand to the constable, with the assurance that that would bring the money for the

skins. But the untutored Indian could not comprehend by what magic the little paper would force the tailor against his will to pay the debt. The magistrate took down his own commission, with the arms of the king upon it, and explained to him the principles and operations of civil law. Logan listened attentively and exclaimed, "Law good! Make rogues pay."

The following incidents in the life of Logan are gathered from various sources:

"When another and a younger daughter of Judge Brown (afterward Gen. Potter's wife) was just beginning to walk, her mother happened to express her regret that she could not get a pair of shoes to give more firmness to her little step. Logan stood by and said nothing. He soon after asked Mrs. Brown to let the little girl go up and spend the day at his cabin. The heart of the mother was alarmed at the proposition; but she knew the delicacy of an Indian's feelings—and she knew Logan, too—and with secret reluctance, but apparent cheerfulness, she complied with his request. The hours of the day wore very slowly away; it was nearly night, and her little one had not returned. But just as the sun was going down the trusty chief was seen coming down the path with his charge; and in a moment more the little one trotted into her mother's arms, proudly exhibiting a beautiful pair of moccasins on her little feet—the product of Logan's skill.

"Logan left Kishacoquillas valley in 1771, because of the number of whites who had settled in it, and the consequent scarcity of game. He no longer could obtain subsistence for himself and family with his rifle, and determined to remove to a country where white settlers were few and game plenty. He located on the Ohio river, at the mouth of Yellow creek, about thirty miles above Wheeling, and was there joined by his relatives and some Cayugas from Fort Augusta, who recognized him as their chief, and over whom, and other Indians in the vicinity, he obtained a remarkable influence. A village was built by his followers, and here Heckewelder, the Indian missionary, met and conversed with him in 1772. The massacre of his family—an event which probably caused more discussion and comment than any other in the history of the Ohio Indians—occurred at the commencement of what is known as the Shawnee war in 1773. While Logan was absent with most of the men of his tribe hunting, a party of armed scouts without provocation, attacked the Indians in the village, murdered twelve of them, men, women and children, and wounded six or eight more. Logan returned to find the mangled bodies of the slain and wounded, and his cabins in smoking ruins. The heart of the man was broken, and if it called for revenge, can the call be wondered at? He buried his dead, cared for the wounded, and then gathered around him the men of his tribe, joined the Shawnees in the war they were commencing on the whites. His revenge was terrible. How many victims were sacrificed to it no earthly record shows."

The vigor with which the war was prosecuted by the whites, under Lord Dunmore, Governor of Virginia, brought the Indians to terms, and they made overtures of peace. To secure this Lord Dunmore appointed a council on the Sciota in 1774 and invited all the hostile chiefs to be present, Logan among the number. He refused to attend the council, but sent by the messenger the following speech, preserved in Jefferson's "Notes on Virginia."

"I appeal to any white man to say if ever he entered Logan's cabin hungry, and he gave him not meat? If ever he came cold and naked and he clothed him not? During course of the last long and bloody war Logan remained idle in his cabin, an advocate of peace. Such was my love for the whites, that my countrymen pointed as they passed, and said, "Logan is the friend of the white man!" I had even thought to have lived with you but for the injuries of one man, the last spring who, in cold blood and unprovoked, murdered all the relations of Logan, not even sparing my women and children. There runs not a drop of my blood in the veins of any living creature. This called on me for revenge. I have sought it. I have killed many. I have fully glutted my vengeance. For my country I rejoice at the beams of peace. But do not harbor a thought that mine is the joy of fear. He will not turn on his heel to save his life. Who is there to mourn for Logan? Not one."

"Some time after this war [the Shawnees] Logan, who had married a Shawnee woman, removed to near Detroit. A habit of intemperance—that curse of the red man—grew upon him, and he became quarrelsome, frequently giving way to ungovernable fits of passion. He realized his degradation, and to a missionary spoke feelingly of

the curse which had come upon him—declaring that he felt as if he was on the brink of eternal fire. In one of his frenzies he struck his wife down, in the presence of her tribe. Fearing he had killed her, and knowing the Indian law of retributive justice, he fled from the camp. While on his flight he met, according to tradition, his wife's nephew and some other Indians, and thinking that this relative was about to avenge the murder, he prepared to defend himself, declaring he would kill all who opposed him. The nephew, in self-defense, shot him dead as he was dismounting from his horse."

It is recorded in Howe's "Ohio Collections," that "he was murdered between Detroit and his own home, in October, 1781. He was sitting at the time with his blanket over his head, before a camp fire, his elbows resting upon his knees, when an Indian, who had taken some offense, stole behind him and buried his tomahawk in his brains." He is described as a man who, though savage as he was, possessed some of the noblest traits of humanity, and who unquestionably was endowed with natural abilities of the highest order. He was several inches over six feet high; straight as an arrow; lithe, athletic and symmetrical in frame; firm, resolute and commanding in features. His Indian name, it is said, was Tah-gah-jute, signifying "short dress."

A SUMMER HOLIDAY.

Delightful Tours to the North via Pennsylvania R. R.

To provide the most attractive method of spending a summer holiday, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged to run two delightful tours to the north. The points included in the itinerary and the country traversed abound in nature's beauties. Magnificent scenery begins with the journey and ends only with its completion.

The names of the places to be visited are familiar to all and suggestive of wonderland. No matter how much may be expected, one cannot be disappointed in Watkin's Glen, Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Quebec, Montreal, Au Sable Chasm, Lakes Champlain and George, Saratoga, or the Highlands of the Hudson. The dates fixed for the departures of these two tours are July 16 and August 20, and the round trip rate of \$100 from New York, Brooklyn, Newark, Trenton, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Baltimore and Washington will cover all necessary expenses during the time absent. A beautiful descriptive itinerary can be procured from the tourist department of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 1196, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

WOMEN WHO SUFFER

With any Form of Female Complaint Should Read What Dr. Hartman Says.

It would be impossible to present an exhaustive array of the symptoms caused by these troubles, for their name is legion; but prominent among them are to be mentioned smarting, throbbing, scalding, beating, burning, quivering, aching, trembling, bloating, flashes of heat, tremors of cold, prickly sensations, sinking feelings, faintness, numbness, indescribable puncturing, piercing pains flying from part to part with provoking uncertainty, mocking the victim with momentary relief, to begin its tortures elsewhere. No two cases are exactly alike in number and severity of symptoms, some being only slightly annoyed, others being actually confined to the bed.

In all these perverted functions of the female organs take a tablespoonful of Pe-ru-na before each meal and between meals, and enough Man-a-lin at bedtime to keep the bowels continually in a natural condition. Vaginal injections of hot water should be taken three times a day.

Book on female diseases sent free by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, Ohio. For free book on cancer address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.

I have two little grand children who are teething this hot summer weather and are troubled with bowel complaint. I give them Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and it acts like a charm. I earnestly recommend it for children with bowel troubles. I was myself taken with a severe attack of bloody flux, with cramps and pains in my stomach, one-third of a bottle of this remedy cured me. With-in twenty-four hours I was out of bed and doing my house work. Mrs. W. L. Dunagan, Bon-aqua, Hickman Co., Tenn. For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville.

—You can save \$5 on every \$10 purchase you make at our store. We have received a big stock of spring goods, and they are exceptionally cheap.—Lewins, Bellefonte.