And then-go o'er! One sigh-and then the lib'rant morn Of perfect day. When my free spirit, newly born,

Will soar away! One pang-and I shall rend the

thrall Where grief abides, And generous Death will show me all

That now he hides; And, lucid in that second birth, shall discern What all the sages of the earth Have died to learn.

III One motion-and the stream is crost, So dark, so deep! And I shall triumph, or be lost In endless sleep.

Then, onward! Whatso'er my fate, I shall not care! Nor Sin nor Sorrow, Love nor Hate

Can touch me there. From Putnam's Magazine.

# RED CLOUD One of the Fiercest of All

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FROM GEN. O. O. HOWARD'S "FA-MOUS INDIAN CHIEFS" IN ST. NICHOLAS.

Our Indian Warriors.

異學院學院學院學院學院學院學院學院學院學院學院學院學 Far away in Wyoming lived the Sioux Indians, a fierce and warlike tribe. They called themselves Dakotas; but their enemies said that when they fought they did everything in a mean, hidden way so it was hard to know what to expect, and they called them Sioux, which means snakelike-ones. To this tribe belonged a young brave who wanted very much to become a chief. His father was a fierce warrior and had taught him how to fight, but he was not satisfied to follow the leaders of his tribe, for he wanted to lead other Indians himself. When this young man was only eighteen years old he had already learned to use the bow, could ride Indian ponies and swim deep rivers, and was a great buffalo hunter: besides, he often danced in war dances with older braves. In some way he managed to get a rifle which fired several times without reloading, and after that he began to feel of much more importance than other young Indians.

At first the young braves were angry with him, but he soon showed them that he was a skillful warrior, and before long many young Indians chose him for their leader. Now he could wear an eagle feather in his war bonnet, and was a real chief.

At this time Uncle Sam had promised to give each Indian a good blanket, and they were glad to get them. The blankets were all bright red, and when this young Indian and his followers, each wearing a red blanket, rode rapidly past, some one said, "See the Red Cloud." From that time on the young leader was called "Red Cloud," and so far as I know was never after given any other name.

The Sioux Indians have a wonsun dance. At this time all the they can bear without flinching, and der-hearted. Certainly "Red Cloud" dians came to fear him, and little by little he was chosen war chief of all the wild Dakotas or Sloux. He hated did at every dinner party, he was in the white people, and when other (Indians tried to make peace Red Cloud always said: "No; war, war!" Perhaps he knew that just as soon as there was peace he would no longer be a chief; at any rate, he would not listen to any plan to stop

Fort Phil Kearney in Wyoming was in the middle of the Indians' country. One day word came to the major there that a party of soldiers who had gone to get firewood had been attacked, and some were killed, the rest in great danger. The major at once sent out a rescue party under Capt. Fetterman, but Red Cloud was waiting with two thousand warriors, and not one white man es-

Nobody could say now that Red Cloud was not a great leader, and even Uncle Sam, however, he feared him, had to confess that he was "Chief of all the living Sloux Indians." All the Sloux chiefs whose fathers had been chiefs before them were willing to give some indian lands to the white people and live on a reservation, but Red Cloud said: "No, no; I want war," and the young warriors followed him in spite of the chiefs. He had many battles

and simply would not stop fighting. At last, in 1874, the Indians came to one of Uncle Sam's army posts for a "big talk." The result was hat the Indians agreed to give up the land they had fought for, and went to live on what was called "Red Cloud Reservation." But still peace I'll-er-send 'em up to you!" did not come. They were always ready to break out, and every once did low to take 'em with me." in a while houses were burned. stages waylaid, and people killed. It he's a-dozin' on top o' the bar'l jest

At last, after many years, the war chief began to feel that he could not his towahawk and signed what he called "a peace paper." But he did not really love his white brothers, and when Uncle Sam wanted Indian Cloud was angry and sent some of and Indian scouts. Then Uncle Sam said that Red Cloud could not expect to be a chief if he did such things, for the officers found that he was always planning to make trouble; and they put Spotted Tail, a chief who was frank and honest, in Red Cloud's place. But what good did loved Red Cloud and did what he said? And he kept them from working with their hands, and said braves must only hunt and fight, and he would not try to keep peace or to help Spotted Tail control the young braves.

Then at last, when Red Cloud was a very old man, more than eighty years old, he was sick for the first time in his life. He had to stay in his lodge and be taken care of, for he was too weak to move. Now he began to notice how kind every one was to him when he could do nothing for himself, and his heart was softened. When he was able to be up again and go out into the woods he was very happy, and began to be sorry for people who were not strong and well. Though until he was ill himself, he had despised them.

He saw how Uncle Sam was trying to take care of everybody in this big country of ours, and he said. "Indians must take land like white men; they must work with a plow and hoe, and they must read books and study." Then there was peace in the north land, for the flercest of all our Indian warriors up to that time had really surrendered at last.

An Unnamed Country.

For years Canadians have protested against the appropriation by the people of the United States of the designation "American." They have held that it is presumptuous and improper for the people of a nation to take unto themselves the name of a continent. Canadians, Mexicans, Peruvians, Bolivians, Nicaraguans all have theoretically as much right to be called Americans as have the people of the United States. But all these are blessed with a country with a name. The people of our country. on the other hand, are handicapped in this respect, for the nation really has no name at all. It is merely a collection of confederate States, and accepts this as a makeshift designation. We may be Ohioans or Kentuckians or Virginians or Vermonters, but it is going too far to ask us to call ourselves United Statesers or United Stateslans. We have to take the title "American" because we have no other.

The Buffalo Express quotes a Canadian correspondent as stating that the annoyance of our northern neighbors because of our arrogation of the name "American" is becoming less and less. Canadians are proud to be called Canadians, and they are glad that they have a country with a real name. They ever sympathize with us because our own great nation was never conveniently christened.-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## Didn't Remember.

An amusing anecdote is told of a well known French general who derful festival which they call the played a conspicuous part in a cavalry charge at the battle of Solfebraves try to show how much pain rino. This gallant warrior had been severely wounded on that occasion, some people say it makes them ten- having received a sabre cut on the head and a bullet in his left thigh. always could bear more than any Such an allowance might have satisother warrior, and yet his heart was fied a man of quiet tastes, but was salesman in the Electrical Review. flerce and warlike. In time the In- far from sufficient for the fire-eat-

ing general. In relating the charge, which he the habit of throwing in half a dozen bayonet thrusts and a couple of stray splinters from a shell, and he invariably appealed for corroboration maybe.' of his narrative to an aide-de-camp who had ridden by his side.

On one occasion, at the table of bibed more than the usual allowance before. of '47 Chateau Yquem, he drew a more than usually startling picture of his riddled and perforated condition. A cannon ball had killed his horse, a dozen sabres had descended at once on his head a couple of lances had passed the bullets and bayonets of Austria commented on the lights said: through each of his arms, and al! seemed to have given each other a

rendezvous in his body. "You remember it well, De Plancy, don't you?" he added, turning to his aide-de-camp. The well trained subaltern had suffered long in silence The bayonets, bullets, lances, etc., he had got used to by long practice, but the cannon ball was the last straw that broke the camel's back.

"No. general, I don't remember it: how could you expect me to? You know as well as I do that the very cannon ball that killed your horse struck the breast plate of a cuiras sier behind us, and then bounded back and took my head off!"-Tit-Bits.

## Not To Be Disturbed.

"Well," replied Mrs. Medders.

"Yes'm, but, you see, Bill Bruser earth -- London Globe. was of no use to treat the tribe kind- now an' he ain't in the best o' humor ly so long as Red Cloud wanted war. | today."-Philadelphia Press.

#### THE REFORMED BRONCO.

win his fight, so very sadly he buried May Be Seen Any Day in the Bridle Paths of Central Park, New York. To the general public the word bronco suggests everything wild and vicious in horseflesh. One associates scouts to help him fight in 1876 Red the usefulness of the bronco almost entirely with the rugged West. That his warriors to waylay the soldiers this wiry little animal could ever develop the points of a good park horse would be received with much reser-

vation by most persons. Yet some ten years or more of cross-breeding, says Country Life in America, has accomplished this somewhat amazing result. Today one can see on the bridle paths of Central that do when the young Indains Park the well groomed bronco fraternizing as an equal with the Blue Grass thoroughbred, and his number

is constantly growing. To be sure, he is no longer the hammer-head with a pronounced ewe neck, almost as devoid of flesh as a skeleton. He has developed a fine crest in this upbreeding and can show as fine a neck as any Kentucky bred horse.

His middle piece is no longer distended from much eating of grass food, nor is he so loosely joined to his quarters as his prototype. Higher living has rounded him into a strikingly well proportioned saddle horse. In his new estate he subsists less on the flesh, juicy grasses, and the new order grows quite a different animal.

But through all this transformation he still retains the leg characteristics of his bronco ancestry, perfect in symmetry, rather light in muscle and slender in bone, but the muscles of strong quality and the sinews very firm.

His power of endurance has diminished somewhat, but even so he has few equals and no superiors. His toughness and grit have changed little in the cross-breeding, and doubtless if turned out to the freedom of the range he would give as good an account of himself as did his ancestors in the early days of the

## ARMY BALLOON STATION.

Aerial Headquarters at Omaha Will Cost \$1,000,000.

time this month work will begin on a new army station for the development and trial of war balloons at Fort Omaha. The government is spending \$1.000,000 upon the work. and the headquarters of the aerial department of the United States army will be established there.

A steel house for the storage of the balloons when not in use has just been completed at a cost of \$100,000, says Harper's Weekly. It is entirely of steel, and is indestructible. The building is 200 feet long. 90 feet wide, and 75 feet high. It

weighs three hundred tons. One of the features of this house is the size of the doors. These are seventy-five feet high and weigh fourteen tons apiece, yet they will slide open or shut by the pressure of the hand upon a lever. There are 120,-000 iron rivets in the building.

At the back of the balloon house is a building in which the hydrogen gas

will be manufactured. Col. W. A. Glossford, who is in command at Fort Omaha, spent a year recently investigating the balloon department of the French, English, German, and Italian war departments. A series of experiments with balloons and aeroplanes will be begun under his direction.

## A SCIENTIFIC RUBE.

Knew More Than the Expert When It Came to Local Conditions. "We were sitting around the stove in the bar of the little hotel in a

Maine town," writes an electrical "when the electric lights flickered and went out.

"From the darkness came a solemn voice that said:

"'Electric lights all out, b'gosh, and yet it ain't blowin' hard either. Somethin's happened to the dynamo. "I had been selling electrical sup-

plies to the little lighting companies for several months, but I had never the late Duc de Morny, having im- heard this particular idea expressed

"I laughed long and loud, and was all the more amused when no one joined me.

"After they had lighted a big kerosene lamp I proceeded to explain to the crowd that incandescent jamus can't be blown out by the wind. When I had finished, the old rube who had

"'Look here, young man, if you knew a little somethin' about local conditions and about your own business, you'd know that the wires in this township are hung up slack on the poles in some places and that they get to slatting in a good stiff breeze. When they do, there's a short circuit that puts the line out of business."

## Weather Signs.

In wet or stormy weather cats will wash behind their ears, dogs scratch the ground, moles build their little mounds of earth, bats fly about in a restless manner and penetrate into the houses. When the skylark sings and the cock crows earlier than usual it is a sign that a storm is "Sody crackers? Yes'm," said the brewing. At such a time, too, rooks country storekeeper. "I got 'em, and ravens utter their hoarse cries. geese and ducks are agitated, and swallows fly low because the insects on which they live are nearer the,

> Hungarian washing machine makes use of electrified water.

## COMMERCIAL COLUMN

## Weekly Review of Trade and Latest Market Reports.

Bradstreet's says:

'Although trade reports are somewhat irregular in character, owing largely to varying weather conditions in different sections of the country and uncertainties caused by impending elections, the general undertone is toward sustained improvement. Country trade has been comparatively quiet, because the farmers have been taking advantage of the ideal weather to complete their harvesting. However, the heavy marketing of crops has made for an increased railway tonnage and improved collections considerably, while exports of wheat are heavy. Iron and steel are quiet, impending elections being a deterrent influence, but production is increasing in anticipation of forthcoming good business, and there is more doing in other industrial lines. There is less industrial idleness, and in some instances business is developing for the first quarter of 1909, especially in shoes, lumber and pig iron. "Business failures in the United States for the week ended October 8, number 256, against 225 last week,

192 in the like week of 1907, 192 in 1906, 183 in 1905 and 196 in 1904. "Wheat, including flour, exports from the United States and Canada for the week aggregate 5,652,652 bushels, against 6,473.825 bushels last week and 5,295,292 bushels this week last year. Corn exports for the week are 17,759 bushels, against 18, 813 bushels last week and 343,694 bushels in 1907. For the 15 weeks ended October 8 the corn exports are 663.053 bushels, against 15.371.534

#### bushels in the same period last year.' Wholesala Markets

New York .- Flour -- Receipts, 33,-026 bbls.; exports, 7.065; market quiet, but firm. Buckwheat flour firm. Cornmeal easy; fine white and yellow, \$1.70; coarse, \$1.65. Rye dull.

Wheat-Receipts, 250,800 bush. exports, 186,330. Spot market strong; No. 2 red, 1.07 % @ 1.08 % elevator; No. 2 red, 1.08% f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 1.13 1/4 f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 hard winter, 1.09% f. o. b. afloat.

Corn-Receipts, 80,000 bush. Spot firm; No. 2, 84 1/2 c. nominal elevator and 85 nominal f. o. b. affoat to arrive.

Oats-Receipts, 78,000 bush. Spot steady; mixed, 26@32 lbs. 52@53c.; natural white, 26@31 lbs. 53@54; clipped white, 32@40 lbs. 54 1/2 @

Philadelphia .- Wheat - Firm, 1c. higher; contract grade, October, 1.02@1.02 1/2 c. Corn-Quiet, but steady; No. 2. for local trade, 86@86 1/2 c.

Oats-Dull, unchanged. Butter - Firm; extra Western creamery, 29c.; do., nearby prints,

Eggs-Firm; Pennsylvania and other nearby firsts, free cases, 25c. at mark; do., current receipts, in returnable cases, 24 at mark: Western firsts, free cases, 25 at mark: do., current receipts, free cases, 24

at mark. Cheese-Firm; New York, full creams, choice, 13 1/2 c.; do., fair to good, 12 1/2 @ 13.

Poultry-Alive, steady, fair demand; fowls, 12 1/2 @ 14 1/2 c.; old roosters, 10@101/2; spring chickens, 14@15; do., ducks, 11 1/2 @12; old ducks, 11@111/2.

Baltimore .- Flour -- Dull and unchanged; receipts, 19,739 bbls.; exports, 30,299 bbls.

Wheat-Firm; spot contract, 1.02 @1.02 1/4; spot No. 2 red Western, 1.04 1/4 @ 1.04 1/2; October, 1.02 @ 1.02 1/4; November, 1.02 1/4 @ 1.02 1/2; December, 1.03@1.03%; steamet No. 2 red. 99@99%; receipts, 37, 055 bush.; exports, 315,844 bush.; Southern, on grade, 98% @1.01% Corn-Dull: year, 67 @ 67 %: Jan uary, 67 % @ 67 %; receipts, 15,681 bush .: Southern white corn, 81 1/2 @ 86; Southern yellow corn, 82 1/2 @

Oats—Steady; No. 2 white, 53. No. 3 white, 52@521/2; No. 2 mix ed, 51@51½; receipts, 8,932 bush. Rye—Firm; No. 2 Western export, 83 1/2 @ 84; receipts, 5,227

Butter-Firm; fancy imitation, 22@23; fancy creamery, 29@30; fancy ladle, 20@21; store-packed. Eggs-Firm; 24@25.

Live Stock

Chicago.-Cattle - Receipts, estimated, about 5,000 head; market steady. Steers, \$4.40@7.50; cows, \$3.25@5.25; heifers, \$3@4.25; bulls, \$2.50@4.50; calves, \$3.50@ 8.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.60@

Hogs-Receipts, estimated, about 19,000 head; market strong to 5c. higher. Choice heavy shipping, \$6.50 @ 6.65; butchers, \$6.40 @ 6.65; light mixed, \$5.50@6; choice light, \$6.20 @ 6.35; packing, \$5.90 @ 6.25; pigs, \$3.50@5.50; bulk of sales, \$6@6.40.

Sheep-Receipts, about 22,000 head; market for sheep steady. Lambs weak. Sheep, \$4.25@5; lambs. \$4.75@6.25; yearlings, \$3.85

Pittsburg, Pa. — Cattle — Supply ght; steady. Choice, \$6@6.25; light; steady. Ch prime, \$5.65@5.90.

Sheep-Supply fair; steady; lower on lambs. Prime wethers, \$4.35@4.50; culls and common, \$1.50@2; lambs, \$4@6.60; veal calves, \$9@

Kansas City, Mo. — Cattle — Receipts, 8,000 head, including 600 Southerns. Market steady to 10c. higher. Choice export and dressed beef steers, \$5.75@7; fair to good, \$4,60@5.75; Western steers, \$3.30 @5.05; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 @4.75; Southern steers, \$2.90@4.10; Southern cows, \$2@3.25; native cows, \$1.75@4; native heifers, \$2.75@5; bulls, \$2.70@4.25; calves,

The United States Navv included

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Once upon a time there was a man who, having gambled in the Street, played the races, gone up in a balloon, traveled to the Yukon, and done other adventurous things, decided that he would raise a family.

"I wish," he said, "to hear the patter of little feet on the stairway, to tell fairy stories in the gloaming, to have chubby hands in mine, and all the other accessories. Before doing so, however, I will examine a specimen American family, which, I believe, is the latest and best example of the art of civilization."

So he called on a friend who had

"The latest idea," said the father, proudly, "is to bring up your children on an equality. We conceal nothing from them, and give them the benefit of all the latest information. This is Bessie, my fourteen-year-old."

"Have you read this article on sex?" asked Bessie, languidly, after shaking hands. "Really, it is very crude. I could write a better one myself. Its pathology is lamentable."

"This is Bobbie, my ten-year-old," volunteered the happy father, bringing forward number two. "Bobbie, shake hands."

"The old gentleman there," he said, "insists on introducing me to every one. Sorry I can't stay and give you my views on the conduct of the administration, but I have a date with a vaudeville queen. Get to bed Barly," he said, warningly, to his father as he went off. "When you sit up late you're irritable at breakfast, and your manners are simply unbearable. At your time of life there ought to be nothing doing at all."

"This," said the father once more, 'is my little four-year old, the apple of my eye. Here, Mildred, dear."

"Go 'way," said Mildred, shaking her curls. "You're a bounder-any man with a waistcoat like that is. Now, papa," she added, "don't scold, 'cause I have a right to say just what you and mamma say-isn't it taught now in my primary?"

But the man waited to hear no more. Two hours later he was seen by our private detective in a real estate office, signing a ten-year lease for a bachelor apartment.-Harper's

TAMING A MOTORIST IN MAINE. A Phillips gentleman who has been passing the summer in the Dead River region relates a pat story of the contested rights in a highway as between automobile and a wagon and their respective owners. The wagon was leisurely wending its way over a very narrow road, only wide enough in that particular section for an ordinary vehicle, and behind the horse sat a well known guide of the region. Up puffed a big auto, the driver nervously sounding his horn. At the first "honk honk" the guide's horse leaped into the air, nearly upsetting the team. The auto, trailing a few yards in the rear, emitted a series of honks which threw the horse into a fit of bronco buckings and the guide asked the man to desist tooting, saying he would turn out when the road widened.

The tooting continued, however, much to the disgust of guide and horse. Unable to stand it longer, the guide stopped his horse, reached under the seat and drawing up a Winchester and pointing it in the direction of the auto, said calmly:

"I've asked you to stop that noise. A gentleman would have done so under the conditions. Now you toot that horn again, and I'll fill your tires full of holes. I guess that'll widen this road enough for you."

The tooting stopped and the wagon slowly proceeded, followed by a silent auto till the roadway became wider. -Maine Woods.

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