

THE INDIANS' REVENGE.

A Most Brutal Lynching Leads to More Brutal Murder.

TWENTY-FIVE REPORTED KILLED

Band of Enraged Seminoles Reported to Be Marching Against White Settlers, Leaving a Trail of Blood Behind Them—Sex or Age Not Spared.

Oklahoma City, Jan. 12.—There is an uprising in the Seminole nation, and 200 armed Indians have killed 25 citizens of Pottawatomie county, this territory. The Indians are seeking to avenge the recent burning of Lincoln McGee and Palmer Simpson, two Indians of the Seminole tribe, who were accused of murdering and outraging Mrs. Leard, of Maud Postoffice. A special trainload of armed citizens has gone to Earlsboro, ten miles from Maud, and excitement is higher than ever before known in the territory.

A telegram received by the train dispatcher of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf railroad from the station agent at Earlsboro states that a band of 200 Seminole Indians is on the warpath, and is leaving behind it a trail of blood. The brief information conveyed was that the Seminoles were avenging the work of the mob of white men that burned two Seminole Indians at the stake on Friday last, and that the infuriated Seminoles had already massacred 25 men, women and children.

The station agent gave the additional information that the band started from a point six miles south of Earlsboro with the avowed intention of setting fire to Tecumseh and killing all whom they met; that the Indians were reported to have changed their course and were at the time of the sending of the message headed toward Earlsboro. The receipt of this starting information has created intense excitement in South McAlester, Federal Judge Townsend and Springer, who are in the city, are anxiously awaiting further news. Scores of people who have relatives and friends at Earlsboro and other points in that section are besieging the telegraph office for news, but the agent has left the Earlsboro station to gather further information, or perhaps was slain or driven to seek refuge. If the Earlsboro agent cannot be reached soon by wire a train will be dispatched from McAlester bound for the scene of the reported massacre.

A special from Shawnee, O. T., says: The train from the east last night brought to this city a car containing every woman and child at Earlsboro. The passengers confirm previous reports, and say that a pitched battle between the Indians and the settlers took place yesterday afternoon near Maud Postoffice, resulting in the wiping out of several families. A message calling for men and arms has just been received from Earlsboro, saying that nearly 300 Indians have sworn vengeance on the town and are moving toward the place, declaring that they will burn it.

CAUSE OF THE UPRISING.

Two Indians Were Burned In Chains For Killing a White Woman. Fort Smith, Ark., Jan. 10.—Justice in a more horrible form than that meted out to Henry Smith, at Paris, Tex., was administered by a mob on the Oklahoma border last Friday night to J. Markus McGee and Palmer Simpson, two Seminole Indians. They were charged with murder, their victim being Mrs. James Leard, a respectable farmer's wife, living in Oklahoma. The crime was a most revolting one, and the criminals were punished in a most revolting manner. Mrs. Leard was outraged and murdered. Her body was horribly mutilated. The entire populace turned out to hunt them down and punish the guilty parties, and they were found at the home of McGee, near Maud, a small town on the Seminole nation. After securing their prisoners the mob set fire to McGee's house and barn, and did not leave until they saw all of their earthly possessions reduced to ashes. The prisoners were then carried back across the line into Oklahoma Territory, and near the scene of their crime, heavily loaded with chains, they were burned to death. They met death with remarkable stoicism. Their manacled frames, charred and burned beyond all semblance of human beings were left reclining against the oak trees where they met death.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

Civil Service in the House and Hawaii in the Senate. Last Friday Senator Teller, of Colorado, made a silver speech in which he declared that the president and Secretary Gage were in accord on the money question, and attacked the Republican party because it advocated a gold standard. The Hawaiian annexation treaty was presented in the senate on Monday of this week, and an effort was made to have the document considered in open session. After a day spent in debate on the question the motion was overwhelmingly defeated. In the senate executive session on Tuesday Senator Davis, of Minnesota, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, made a strong speech in advocacy of the annexation of Hawaii. In the open session of the senate the pensions committee reported adversely a bill to grant a pension of \$100 a month each to the two daughters of the late General George Gordon Meade. The civil service debate which was begun in the lower house of congress on Tuesday of last week was continued until Tuesday of this week, and then the debate was suspended by a tie vote, it requiring the vote of Speaker Reed to determine the matter. There is no doubt that an effort to amend the law will be made in the near future, though the Democrats will support nothing short of absolute repeal of the measure.

Defaulters' Bondsmen Compromise.

Nashua, N. H., Jan. 12.—The stockholders of the Indian Head National bank yesterday voted to accept the offer made by the bondsmen of Frank A. McKean, the defaulting cashier, to settle the case against them by the payment of \$25,000. The full amount of the bond was \$25,000. McKean left the city in December, 1895, leaving a shortage of \$70,000. He is now in the Argentine Republic.

A WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED.

Thursday, Jan. 6. The president named Francis C. Lowell as United States district judge for Massachusetts.

Samuel Fleming and Mrs. Sebastian Koch were killed by a Lebanon Valley railroad train near South Mountain, Pa. A gun trap loaded with salt was sprung by Joseph Dowd, of Orange, N. J., and he received the charge in his hand. Adolph Strofer, a hermit and miser, who died recently in a shanty near Superior, Wis., is supposed to have left \$100,000.

Friday, Jan. 7. A law to tax aliens has been introduced in the New York legislature.

The Temple cup, the baseball trophy, has been returned to its donor, W. C. Temple, of Pittsburg.

The Democrats of the Kentucky legislature have appointed a negro as assistant cloakroom keeper.

Sadie Sack, a young New York woman, drank carbolic acid and died because her lover deserted her.

Captain W. E. Hall fell 600 feet into the Great Lerol mine at Rossland, R. C., and was crushed to a jelly.

It is said that Minister Angell may be transferred from Constantinople to Pekin, and Charles Page Bryan sent to Turkey.

Saturday, Jan. 8. Ernest Hart, editor of the British Medical Journal, died in London yesterday, aged 62.

It is feared that the steamer Pelican has foundered in the Pacific with her 45 officers and men.

Martin Thora's counsel will apply for a new trial on the ground that the jury consulted too much wine.

Over 400 convicts—men, women and children (white and black)—were sold at auction at West Palm Beach, Fla.

John McCullagh, just appointed chief of police of New York, says the police force of that city is 20 years behind the times.

Monday, Jan. 10. Sydney Glendenning, the 21st victim of the London (Ont.) disaster, died Saturday.

The Ohio miners' convention at Columbus will demand an increase of 10 cents ton for mining.

The New York legislature is considering the plan to establish a farm colony for vagrants, to cost \$100,000.

Moses P. Handy, the eminent journalist and ex-commissioner to Paris, died at Atlanta, Ga., Saturday, aged 59.

Katie Marsh, a farmer's daughter, near Carthage, Mo., was blinded with vitriol and assaulted by a tramp at her home.

Rufus B. Stillman, aged 70, who was serving a life sentence for murder in Clinton (N. Y.) prison, has been pardoned.

Tuesday, Jan. 11. The postoffice department decides that postmasters cannot be required to cash pension checks.

Hadley A. Sutherland, a negro, was electrocuted at Sing Sing for the murder of his paramour.

The agricultural department is investigating the spread of the Mexican cotton boll weevil in Texas.

With his gold tied about his body, Patrick Kearney, a hermit, was found dead in his home at Pittston, Pa.

The spectators at a murder trial in Mt. Vernon, Ky., got into a fight outside the court house door, and two men were shot.

Francis D. Newton, his wife and 10-year-old daughter were murdered on their farm near Brookfield, Mass. Their hired man, who has disappeared, is suspected.

Wednesday, Jan. 12. The government has demanded the resignation of Emilio Ciara, United States consular agent at Piura, Peru.

Rev. Thomas Moore, one of the founders of the Salvation Army in London, dropped dead in his pulpit at Harper, Kan.

The coroner's jury in the London, Ont., city hall disaster, by which 21 lives were lost, decided the affair purely accidental.

A bill will be introduced in congress requiring all persons desiring to practice in pension cases to give proof of their good reputation.

It is asserted in Berlin that Germany will not oppose the return of ex-King Matakafa to Samoa if England and the United States consent.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

As Reflected by Dealings in Philadelphia and Baltimore. Philadelphia, Jan. 11.—Flour steady; winter superfine, \$2.90; do, extra, \$3.15; do, straight, \$4.20; do, western winter, clear, \$4.00; do, straight, \$4.00; do, city mills, extra, \$3.95; do, barrel, Wheat weaker; No. 2 red, \$0.95; No. 2 Pennsylvania and No. 2 Delaware red, spot, 97 1/2%; Corn quiet, but firm; No. 2 yellow, for local trade, 3c.; No. 2 mixed, in export elevator, 33 1/2%; Oats quiet, but firm; No. 2 white, 30c.; No. 2 white, clipped, 29 1/2%; No. 1 white, clipped, 30 1/2%; Hay rather quiet; choice timothy, \$12.10 for large bales; Beef firm; beef hams, \$23.25; Pork steady; mess, \$0.50; short clear, \$2.75; family, \$1.12; do, large, \$1.15; May, \$1.15. Butter quiet; western creamery, 14 1/2%; do, factory, 12 1/2%; Eggs, 20c.; imitation creamery, 13 1/2%; New York dairy, 13 1/2%; do, creamery, 13 1/2%; Cheese steady; large, white and colored, September, \$4.90; small do, do, September, \$4.69 1/2; light skims, 6 1/2%; Eggs steady; New York and Pennsylvania, 20 1/2%; western, fresh, 19 1/2c.

Baltimore, Jan. 11.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; spot and month, 97 1/2%; February, 97 1/2%; May, 98c.; steamer No. 2 red, 92 1/2%; southern, by sample, 93 1/2%; do, on grade, 93 1/2%; Corn firm; spot, month and February, 23 1/2%; steamer mixed, 30 1/2%; southern white, 29 1/2%; do, yellow, 28 1/2%; Oats firm; No. 2 white, 24 1/2%; No. 2 mixed, 27 1/2%; Rye firm; No. 2 nearby, 52 1/2%; No. 2 western, 53 1/2%; Hay firm; choice timothy, \$12. Grain active; inclined to be easy; steam to Liverpool, per bushel, 4d., January; Cork, for orders, per quarter, January, 2s. 7d.; February, 2s. 6d. Sugar strong and unchanged. Butter quiet; fancy creamery, 21 1/2%; do, imitation, 19 1/2%; do, ladle, 15c.; good ladle, 14 1/2%; store packed, 12 1/2%; Eggs quiet; fresh, 18c. Cheese steady and unchanged. Whisky unchanged.

East Liberty, Pa., Jan. 11.—Cattle about steady; prime, \$4.90; common, \$3.60; 5.00; bulls, stags and cows, \$2.25. Hogs active; prime medium weights and heavy Yorkers, \$3.75; heavy hogs, \$3.60; common to fair Yorkers and pigs, \$3.60; good roughs, \$3.25; common roughs, \$2.50; sheep, slow; choice, \$4.00; common, \$2.50; choice lambs, \$5.50; good, \$4.00; common to good lambs, \$4.50; Veal calves, \$6.00.

NEW LAND OF GOLD.

HARDSHIPS THAT ATTEND FORTUNE-HUNTING IN KLONDIKE.

The Journey to This Alaskan El Dorado, Where Nuggets Are More Plentiful Than Pearls. Measles, Is Long, Expensive and Perilous—No Ordinary Man Can Endure the Rigors and Privations—Story of a Returned Prospector.

The stories of fabulous finds of gold in Alaska are attracting the attention of the world to that section just now. It so happens that the richest gold deposits thus far found are on British soil. There is no question about that and the Klondike placer mines are over the line on the British side and not really in Alaska.

The journey to the new gold fields is long and expensive, and perilous. No one ought to start on less than \$500 to pay for transportation and the outfit which is required to get to the gold district, and then one must live after getting to the diggings. The present excitement mildly reminds old-timers of the California fever back in the days of forty-nine. The best way to reach the gold fields is to go first to Seattle, then take a steamer up to Juneau. This part of the trip is pleasant. From Juneau the best route is by a small steamer to Chitcot Pass. Leaving that point the journey has to be made on foot across country to Lake Bennett. The outfit must be packed. This is done by Indians, who charge a good figure for the work. At Lake Bennett the traveler makes himself a rough boat or buys one if he can reach Lewis River. Several portages have to be made and it is laborious dragging the boat overland. The Lewis River is followed down to the Yukon and then it is still several days' journey to Klondike and Sixty Mile Creek. The principal place for buying more supplies is Circle City or Forty Mile Creek. This trip is made by going across the country and sailing down the Yukon. That is altogether a distance of 1,000 miles. There is another route around by the mouth of the Yukon and thence up the river, but that is 2,000 miles from Seattle and would take all summer to make the trip.

Frank Moss, an old-time miner, who four years ago was one of a party of Americans to visit the Klondike country, has returned to his home in Great Falls, Montana, and tells a story of great suffering. He describes Klondike as a placer camp seven miles long and thirteen miles wide, located in a sink, walled in by boulders of rock 3,000 feet high. Gold, he says, abounds, but no ordinary man can stand the hardships of the uncivilized region. When he left here four years ago he was a sturdy fellow; now, from hardships and privations, he is a cripple for life and badly broken in health. In three years he saw more than two hundred graves made in the Klondike basin, a large majority of the victims dying from starvation. The steaming companies bring in food and allow no private importation, consequently it is not uncommon to go for weeks with but a scant supply and for days entirely without food.

The richest strike, he says, has been made by a twenty-one-year-old boy named George Hornblower, of Indianapolis. In the heart of a barren waste, known as Boulder Field, he found a nugget for which the transportation company gave him \$5,700. He located his claim at the end, and in four months had taken out more than \$1,000,000.

The richest section, Moss says, is yet undeveloped. It is 100 miles from Klondike and known as the Black Hole of Calcutta. It is inhabited by ex-convicts of Bohemia and murderers and riots take the place of law and order. A few months ago Klondike organized a justice committee and its laws prevail there now.

With the great crowds preparing to go to the scene now, Moss says, hunger and suffering will be great when

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CHEWING GUM.

Bicyclists May Read How Their Great Friend Is Made.

Four million pounds of gum chicle, the product of the Mexican sapota tree, entered the United States during 1895. This entire product, valued at nearly \$1,500,000, became the basis of chewing gum. A walk through a leading chewing-gum factory is interesting. Here over 1,000,000,000 pieces of gum are annually produced and shipped to every portion of the world. Three hundred employes are engaged in the manufacture of the gum, the first step of which is the importation of the raw chicle, which is gathered by the peons in Mexico and exported in bales containing about 150 pounds each.

The gum is taken from the bales and chopped into small pieces. These are freed from tree bark and chips by steaming and picking; then it is ground in mills making 3,400 revolutions a minute. The ground gum is subjected to a continuous heat of 140 degrees Fahrenheit in drying rooms. From here the gum is sent to the "white aproned cook," who adds the purest sugar and the freshest cream, granulated pepin, powdered guru or kola or other desired ingredient to it, and cooks it in a steam-jacketed cauldron where it is turned and mixed by an ingenious double-acting heater or rotating paddle, until it has assumed the consistency of bread dough.

Now the "dough boys" take hold of it and knead it in finely powdered sugar, passing it to the "rollers," where it is rolled between steam rollers until it is of the proper thickness, when it is whisked away to the "markers." The markers are steel-knived rollers, which leave their impress upon the long sheets of appetizing gum before it goes to the "seasoning room," after which it is broken on the lines left by the markers. Now the gum finds its way to the "wrapping room." The nimble fingers of 150 dainty maidens are here at play. Under their deft country waxed paper, tin foil and pretty wrappers envelop the gum quick as a wink, and in another moment the "packers" have the gum to place in jars or boxes, wherein it is shipped for sale to the general public.

Dog-Like Hong Kong Goose. O. B. Grimes, who lives on Clifton Heights, Lexington, Ky., is the possessor of a remarkable Hong Kong goose. Within a week after she had come into his possession she would follow him around the yard like a dog, and now it is almost impossible for him to leave home without the goose following him. She is as watchful around the premises as a dog. She will not allow a stranger to enter the yard unless some of the family comes out and indicates that the stranger is welcome. Mr. Grimes has several cows, and while they are being milked the goose keeps the other stock away from them. If a horse or hog or sheep attempts to go near the cows the goose will rush at it with outstretched wings, and by her hissing indicate plainly that she does not want it near. If the animal persists in going close to the cows the goose will fly at its face and thump it over the eyes with her wings. She has kept this up so regularly that Grimes can milk his cows in peace.

The other day Mr. Grimes went to the house of a neighbor, and before going shut the goose in the yard, thinking to leave her behind. Just before he reached the neighbor's house he heard a commotion in the air, and looking up saw the goose circling around him about forty feet from the ground, and a few seconds later she alighted at his feet. Her latest escapade occurred when she caught a cow by the ear and led her out of the compound. The cow squealed lustily, but the goose would not relinquish her hold until she got her outside the pen.

A Large Undertaking. The manager of a telegraph office in Maine tells this:

"I suppose the most comical thing I ever saw in a telegraph office happened the other day. It was warm and I was standing near the desk when a woman entered. She was sweet and twenty, or possibly a year or two older, and I picked her out for a young wife, just in the exultant flush of her first success as housekeeper. She wanted to know if our line made connections with Boston—most all women ask that question when they use the wire for the first time," explained the manager parenthetically.

"I gravely assured her that our line did connect with the Hub and allayed her fears that it might take half a day to send the message. Somewhat reassured, she opened her reticule, took out a bunch of samples and then went to writing. After some difficulty she squeezed her thoughts into ten words and approached the sending table. She laid down the written blank, two samples, one marked 'A,' the other 'B,' and a quarter. The message read: "Sellum and Sellum, Boston: Send, express, five yards sample 'A' and six yards 'B.'"

A Royal Cross.

The King of Greece is said to be the possessor of vast wealth. He has a magnificent palace at Copenhagen, where all his treasures are stored. He arrived at Athens with scarcely a coin to bless himself with, but he went in for speculation—so the rumor runs—in American wheat with General Meredith Read, at the time when the Russo-Russian war of 1876-77 had the effect of closing the port and the grain markets of Odessa, and made a pot of money. If, therefore, the worst comes to the worst he will be able to live comfortably.

Great Combination.

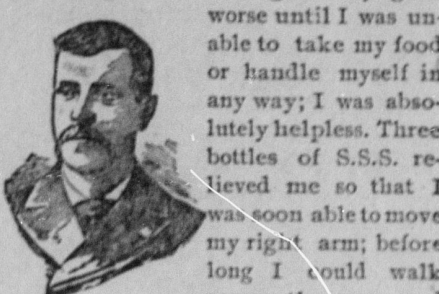
John B. Cremmins, of Charlotte, N. C., has a combination of a dog, a cat and a rat which dwell together in harmony, to the amazement of all his neighbors. They may be seen any day asleep in his window, with the cat's head reposing on the dog's back and the rat taking a sun bath nestled in the fur of the traditional enemy.

Cruel Gibe.

Belle (to cadet)—How you do resemble my old aunt in appearance. All you need to make the appearance perfect is a mustache.—Plegende Blatter.

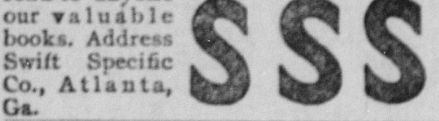
Rheumatism B. & B.

Is a blood disease and only a blood remedy can cure it. So many people make the mistake of taking remedies which at best are only tonics and cannot possibly reach their trouble. Mr. Asa Smith, Greencastle, Indiana, says: "For years I have suffered with Sciatic Rheumatism, which the best physicians were unable to relieve. I took many patent medicines but they did not seem to reach my trouble. I gradually grew worse until I was unable to take my food or handle myself in any way; I was absolutely helpless. Three bottles of S.S.S. relieved me so that I was soon able to move my right arm; before long I could walk across the room, and when I had finished one dozen bottles was cured completely and am as well as ever. I now weigh 170."



A Real Blood Remedy.

S.S.S. cures Scrofula, Cancer, Eczema, and any form of blood troubles. If you have a blood disease, take a blood medicine—S.S.S. (guaranteed purely vegetable) is exclusively for the blood and is recommended for nothing else. It forces out the poison matter permanently. We will send to anyone our valuable books. Address Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.



COALS ED. K RHOADS

SHIPPING COMMISSION MERCHANT

DEALER IN ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS COALS

Corn Ears, Shelled Corn, Oats and other Grains, Baled Hay and Straw, KINDLING WOOD

By the Bush or Cord, in quantities to suit Purchasers.

Clean Washed Sand, Re-sifted so fits the patronage of his friends and the public at his coal yard NEAR "R R STATION"

BELLEFONTE

ED. K RHOADS COALS

CENTRAL STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

LOCK HAVEN, CLINTON CO. PA