

# The Centre Democrat.

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## HISTORICAL REVIEW

Incidents From the Early History of Centre Co. Republished.

### INTERESTING NEW FEATURE

To be Established in the Paper—Will be Continued as long as it is Appreciated—Contributions to this Department Earnestly Solicited.

(The following was compiled from various authorities and from reliable tradition for the columns of the Centre Democrat. An interesting chapter of rare historic value will be published weekly and will supply our readers with facts relating to the early history of Centre County.)

The large and costly histories were beyond the means of the masses. By this method all will be enabled to become conversant with the interesting history of Centre county, in its dark days, at little or no expense, save the great labor the writer will bestow upon it, for the "love of the cause.")

When the Europeans first came to this country, they found the western continent inhabited by numerous nations, to whom they applied the name, though erroneously, Indians. This name was given to the aborigines of this continent, under a mistaken notion, of having arrived, as Columbus supposed, at the eastern shore of India.

Touching the origin of the Indians, or by what means they got from the old world to the new, has never been satisfactorily answered, notwithstanding that voluminous disquisitions have been written on this subject.

A majority who have investigated this subject, seems to agree with Dr. Robertson, that Tartary, in Asia, is the native country of all the American Indians. But, as the region of country of which a history is briefly given in the sequel, was inhabited by the Delawares and Iroquois, or Six Nations, no notice will be taken of any others.

The Delawares, or as they called themselves, Lenni Lenape, or Linape, emphatically, "the original people," were divided into three tribes; viz: the Unami, the Wunalachtikos, and the Monsys.

The Iroquois, as they were named by the French, called themselves Aquanashchioni; that is, "United people." They were called Mengwe, by the Delawares; Maquas, by the Dutch; Mingoes, by the English and Americans. They were a confederate nation, consisting of Mohawks, Oneida, Onondago, Cayuga, Seneca and Tuscarora; the latter joined them about 1714.

"In common life," says Loskiel, who knew them well—"and conversation, the Indians observed great decency. They usually treated one another, and strangers, with kindness and civility, and without empty compliments. In the converse of both sexes, the greatest decency and propriety were observed. They were sociable and friendly—difference of rank, with all its consequences, was not to be found among the Indians. They were equally noble and free. The only difference consisted in wealth, age, dexterity, courage and office."

The Indians were hospitable to strangers. To refuse the act or kind office of hospitality was looked upon as a flagrant violation of a laudable practice in vogue among the tawny sons of the forest. Hospitality, they counted a most sacred duty, from which none was exempt. "Whoever," said they, "refuses relief to any one, commits a grievous offence, and not only makes himself detested and abhorred by all, but liable to revenge from the injured person."

In their conduct towards their enemies, as will be seen from the sequel, they were "bloody cruel," and when exasperated, nothing but the blood of their enemy could assuage or allay anger, which rankled concealed in their bosom, waiting only for a convenient opportunity to strike the fearful blow, inflicted with fury that knows no bounds. So determined in revenge upon their enemies were they, that they would solemnly enjoin it upon their friends and posterity to resent injuries done them. The longest space of time, the most remote place of refuge, afforded no security to an Indian's enemy.

Drunkenness, after the whites were dealing with them, was a common vice. It was not confined, as it is at this day, among the whites, principally to the "strong-minded," the male sex; but the Indian female, as well as the male, was infatuated alike with the love of strong drink; for neither of them knew bounds to their desire: Drunkenness was a vice, though attended with many serious consequences, nay, murder and death, that was not punishable among them. It was a fashionable vice. Fornication, adultery, stealing, lying and cheating, principally the offspring of drunkenness, were considered as heinous and scand-

lous offences, and were punished in various ways.

The Delawares and Iroquois married early in life; the men usually at eighteen, and the women at fourteen; but they never married near relations. If an Indian man wished to marry, he sent a present, consisting of blankets, cloth, linen, and occasionally a few belts of wampum, to the nearest relations of the person he had fixed upon. If he that made the present, and the present pleased, the matter was formally proposed to the girl, and if the answer was affirmatively given, the bride was conducted to the bridegroom's dwelling without any further ceremony; but if the other party chose to decline the proposal, they returned the present, by way of a friendly negative.

"After the marriage, the present made by the suitor, was divided among the friends of the young wife. These returned the civility by a present of Indian corn, beans, kettles, baskets, hatchets, &c., brought in solemn procession into the hut of the new married couple. The latter commonly lodged in a friend's house till they could erect a dwelling of their own."

An Indian hut was built in the following manner: They peeled the trees abounding in sap; then cutting the bark into pieces of six or eight feet in length, they laid heavy stones upon them, that they became flat and even in drying. The frame of the hut was made by driving poles into the ground, and strengthening them by cross beams. This frame was covered both inside and outside with the pieces of bark that had been prepared for that purpose, and fastened tight with the bast of withes of hickory. The roof ran upon a ridge, and was covered the same way. An opening was left in the roof to let the smoke pass through; and one in the side as a door, which was fastened with neither lock nor bolt—a stick leaning against it on the outside, as a token that no one was at home, was the only bolt to prevent intruders. A lesson to whites! (Rupp. (To be continued in next issue.)

### A Fine Collection.

A royal deer park, comprising a number of acres, is that of John G. Uzzle, at Snow Shoe, and has been maintained by him these many years. The park is native forest supplied with all needed for the comfort of his deer, especially in winter. The number of deer now in the park is some forty. The animals are quite tame and Mr. Uzzle is very proud of his pets, and well he may be. The care he bestows upon them makes the animals sleek and fat. We question whether any of the royal parks in Europe excel Mr. Uzzle's display of deer; perhaps none match it. Mr. Uzzle's display of denizens of the forests, foxes, bears, and such, in captivity is fine, but the beautiful deer are his delight.

### Has Undergone Fourteen Operations.

Michael Kepler of Renovo, was taken to the Kane Summit Hospital to undergo his fourteenth operation within three years. Five years ago at Cross Fork he fell on an icy sidewalk and injured his back. Two years later it was discovered that some of his vertebrae had been fractured. He was taken to several hospitals in different parts of the State and by two was sent home to die, but, although a considerable portion of his backbone had been cut away, he has never given up hope.

### A Peculiar Incident.

At the grade crossing accident on Wednesday of last week in which the team driven by John Jordan was struck by fast mail and himself and two horses killed, a very peculiar incident occurred. The one horse was knocked to the side of the track while the other was carried to the end of Granville and when removed from the front of the engine it was discovered that both collars were around this horse's neck as well as part of the harness from the other horse.—Lewis town Sentinel.

### Against Free Delivery.

The postoffice department at Washington has decided against the establishment of the free mail delivery system at Philipsburg, for the present, though the receipts are ample, on account of some of the houses not being numbered and for the further reason "that no move has been made toward repairing the sidewalks or laying new ones where needed, and that the people apparently evince little or no interest in the matter."—Tyron Herald.

### Horrible Find.

Amos Ober, an aged widower of Fayette township, Juniata county, died of paralysis or heart failure, and his body was not discovered by the neighbors until about twenty-four hours thereafter. He lived alone, with a cat for his companion, and when found the cat had eaten his nose and part of his face and chin.

## ACTIVITY IN THE COAL FIELDS

Fancy Prices Being Paid on Coal Leases and Options.

### LARGE CAPITAL INTERESTED

Coal Causes the Boom—Central Pennsylvania Rapidly Being Developed—Railroads are Building New Lines Through this Region.

There is an industrial boom, unprecedented in the history of Central Pennsylvania. Recent purchases of coal land and options will aggregate something over \$1,000,000. Options for thousands of acres were being a month ago; but not a single acre in this section is on the market to-day.

Possibly the most important of the recent deals was consummated by Attorney A. H. Levy, of Hamilton, Canada, who represents John Hamilton, a Canadian capitalist. Levy appeared in the field a few days ago and secured options on 60 tracts. He has filed a bond for the purchase money, over \$500,000.

The New York Central Railroad is running a feeder into the undeveloped section. A 30-mile spur will be run from Hillside to Indiana, a distance of 30 miles, tapping a field of great richness. The Pennsylvania is running a new line through the Black Log section, where a field of equal richness is awaiting development.

The Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Railroad, a feeder for the New York Central, has arranged to open up nearly 100,000 acres of undeveloped territory in the Dubois region within six months. The big operating company in this field is the Rochester & Pittsburg Company, a concern which has been active in large purchases within the last two weeks. The new holdings of this company alone, secured in two weeks, are estimated at a little less than \$500,000 in value.

Small purchases of coal and timber lands are innumerable. Farmers are disposing of pasture fields hitherto rated at \$1 an acre for hundreds. Mining experts are swarming over the fields, discovering coal where it was not even suspected. Jabez Fair, a poor Cambria County farmer, was paid \$7000 last week for a tract of mountain land he accepted last year in payment of a claim of \$400. Mrs. Amelia Sallton, of Yellow Creek, who had a small dug-out mine on her land for home consumption, a few days ago received an offer from a New York concern of \$5500 for property which she had been trying to sell for \$800.

Coal men are looking at a 3000-acre tract over near Cherry Hill, Indiana County. A bid of \$200,000 has been made for it.

Towns are springing up which were not on the map when the census of 1900 was taken. The activity in seizing coal options has left only a few thousand acres in this section not taken.

### Potters Mills Hunting News.

The hunting clubs of this place returned on Saturday last, from a two-weeks' camp. The Juniors, or "R.A.M." club is in the lead and highest glee. There are three clubs in our village, viz: "Regulars," "R. A. M." and "Boers." The "R. A. M." club is an organization with constitution, by-laws and officers, and is composed of twelve members, to-wit: J. F. McCoy, F. A. Carson, Wm. McKinney, Frank Moyer, Wm. Workinger, J. H. Bitner, C. A. McKinney, Chas. Lucas, Samuel Johnson, P. W. Sweetwood, Ed. Foreman and Jacob Auman.

The above club is in the lead for the season, thus far reported. They exhibited cabinet pictures of the club, taken in camp, by J. H. Bitner, photographer, showing the club and all game which consisted of four fine deer, one of which was a 5-prong buck and is the second largest deer ever brought to this place, weighing nearly 400 pounds. The camp is also well decorated with pheasants and other fowl. The club was camped within 400 yards of another club which came out with nothing but empties. This shows the skill of the boys.

The Regulars came out with one deer and several empties.

The third or "Boer" club composed of some of our best huntsmen, were not in camp, but have two deer to their tally, killed by J. R. Smetzer and Thos. Palmer. The score stands as follows: R. A. M., 4 deer; Boers, 2 deer; Regulars, 2 deer.

### Band for State College.

Andrew Carnegie, of Pittsburg, has donated \$500 to State College to purchase instruments for the band recently organized by the cadets of that institution. Arrangements are also being made to take the entire battalion, including the band to Washington in March to participate in the inauguration of President McKinley.

### ROOM FOR ANOTHER MARKER.

Massacre of the Standford Family in Penns Valley.

It was 122 years last July that the soldiers, VanDoran and Shadacre, were massacred in an encounter with five Indians near Old Fort, and only a week ago a becoming monument was placed over the grave that holds their remains, an account of the dedication of this monument was given at length in last week's Centre Democrat. We had frequently called attention to this neglect in the past few years. Since this duty has now been performed, we would call attention to another incident that would call for a marker. The Standford family which lived near McBride's Gap, was foully massacred by the red skins, and they lay scalped about their home until someone happening along there, finding all quiet about the premises, on examination, found the bodies of the murdered family.

This massacre took place in May, 1778. The Standfords lived at McBride's Gap, about three miles west of Potter's Fort. The bodies were buried in a corner of one of the fields of Ephraim Keller's farm. Henry Dale, grandfather of the Dales now among us, assisted in the burial of the Standfords. No stone marks the grave. The Standford family came from Germany and resided there as early settlers. The Democrat thinks an effort should be made to ascertain where the grave of the massacred Standfords is and that a marker be placed there with a proper inscription.

Col. Potter, July 25th, writes from the Upper Fort, Penns valley, to Maj. Gen. Armstrong:

"On May 8, 1778, the Indians killed one man on the Bald Eagle settlement—Simon Vaughn, a private in Captain Bell's company. He was killed at the house of Jonas Davis, a short distance below Andrew Bogg's, opposite Milesburg. Robert Moore, the express driver, who took the news, stopped at the house of Jacob Standford to feed his horse, where he found Standford dead, who, with his wife and daughter, were killed and scalped, and his son, a lad of 10 or 11 years, missing. Standford was killed on what was lately Ephraim Keller's farm, three miles west of Potter's Fort. Henry Dale, father of Christian Dale, who helped bury them, said that Standford and four of his family were killed. They were buried in a corner of one of the fields on the place, where their graves may be seen."

The following was obtained from another authority:

"Arthur Buchanan, in a letter, 1778: 'One of the boys the Indians took with them, but after some years he escaped and returned to the settlements. In 1840 I became acquainted with two of that boy's children in Clarion county, Pa. The nearest neighbor to the Standfords was John Wilcott, (Earlstown), and the body of the daughter who was killed, was found on the path to Wilcott's to which place she was trying to make her way.'"

In the Centre Democrat, of May, (1831,) it was stated:

"Standford was a German who lived on the farm now owned (1831) by Peter Ruble. On the path leading to the spring Mr. Moore saw the body of Mrs. Standford, scalped, and blood oozing yet from the wounds. A few rods distant lay the bodies of two children. Life was hardly extinct in the body of Mrs. Standford."

The Democrat would repeat, here is an incident for a monument. Nothing can add more to the interest of our county's history, than to dot it with monuments that will indicate to the visitor and passer-by the spots where pioneers had their encounters with the red man, and where the remains of the massacred lie in their final resting place. These monuments would do honor to the patriotic spirit of our people.

### State and County Census.

The complete census returns for the State of Pennsylvania were made public this week, showing that the population of the State is 6,302,115, an increase of 1,044,101, or 19.8 per cent, over the population in 1890 when the total was 5,258,014. Ten years previous, in 1880, the population was returned at 4,282,891, the percentage of increase during the decade from 1880 to 1890 being 22.7 per cent.

Centre county, the new census shows, has a population of 42,894, whereas in 1890 it was 34,269, a decrease in ten years of 375. There was no prosperity for old Centre.

Sixteen counties of the state show a decrease in population.

### Furnace Will Start.

The iron furnaces, known as the Powelson furnaces, at Saxton, Bedford county, which have been idle for the past ten years, as a result of the fluctuating condition of the iron market, have been rebuilt and put in first class condition and sold to a company of capitalists and will be put in operation under the name of the Saxton Furnace company. Charles H. Scott, of Philadelphia, is president of the new organization, and William Lauder, of Riddellsburg, has been chosen general manager.

You can always depend upon the sincerity of a dog when he wags his tail.

## KARTHAUS TO CLEARFIELD

Another New Railroad Being Constructed.

### ARE AFTER THE COAL TRADE

Many New Towns are Springing up in the Central Portion of the State—Demand for Coal Causes the Boom this Season.

The portion of the West Branch Valley railroad between Clearfield and Karthaus seems to be a sure thing as work has been started in earnest, and a crew of about one thousand men will be at work in a few days. The line will be about fifty miles long, and will cost about \$20,000, as there are four tunnels on that section. It is stated now that at Karthaus the road will connect with a twenty-mile line of road which runs to Keating, and there connects with the Philadelphia and Erie railroad.

The officials of the company hope to complete the line within fifteen months. A Renovo special says: Since the Pennsylvania railroad company acquired control of the Western New York and Pennsylvania and Allegheny valley system rumors have been circulated here in reference to future transactions and additional passenger service. The grading of the West Branch valley road, near Clearfield, gave rise to the rumor that the West Branch was ready a certainty. An official said that there is no danger of the Pennsylvania company leasing this branch while great quantities of valuable coal land lie in that vicinity.

An authority said that many changes are contemplated along this line for the next few months and while he did not plainly say it, he implied that the Pennsylvania system would be extended beyond Karthaus within the next six months. Since the new adjuncts have been added it will be found necessary to make this one of the Pennsylvania's prominent lines. Many improvements will be made before long. If the Pennsylvania company extends the Susquehanna and Clearfield branch beyond Karthaus, the prospects for building the West Branch valley railroad are slim.

### TOWNS SPRING UP.

Towns are springing up like magic all over the bituminous coal fields wherever new territory is being developed. One of the newest of the new places is Arcadia, situated along Cush creek, on the Clearfield and Indiana branch of the New York Central Railroad.

Houses are going up by the score, yards and railroad branches have been established and a gravity water system secured from a half-dozen mountain springs, is being installed.

The deal by which the Clearfield and Indian Coal Company came into possession of the 1500 acres of coal territory, on a part of which Arcadia is situated, has just been closed. The land adjoins 1021 acres previously secured by the company. The D and B, or Moshannon veins, underlie the tract, and it is estimated that they will produce 100,000,000 tons of coal.

Three openings are now in operation, and they will each have an output of 1000 ton daily within six months. All tonnage east will be controlled by the Pennsylvania division of the New York Central.

### INDIANS NOT DECREASING

The total expenditure by the government on account of the Indian service from March 4, 1789, up to and including July 30, 1900, has been \$168,458,217, according to the annual report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs William A. Jones.

The expenditures for the fiscal year ended last July amounted to \$10,177,107. Of this amount at least \$3,330,000 was devoted to the cause of Indian education. The report reviews the change in the system of transporting supplies by which supplies are shipped in open market by common carrier at tariff or better rates and estimates that this saves twenty per cent. in cost.

Under the head of obstacles to self-support of the Indians the report deprecates the ration system, annuity payments and the leasing of allotments. The ration system.

The Indian population of the United States is about 267,800, of which 45,970 receive a daily ration. The ration issued and its value vary according to the tribe.

### Wreck on the Bald Eagle.

An east bound freight was wrecked Thursday night on the Bald Eagle Valley road about two miles east of Julian. Thirteen cars were derailed and the track was torn up for a considerable distance. No one was injured.

Poets take in the beauties of nature. Their wives usually take in washing.

### FACT, FUN AND FANCY.

Bright Sparkling Paragraphs—Selected and Original.

Uneasy lies the female head that wears no new bonnet.

Kissing is unhealthy—if her father catches you at it.

Many a beautiful hat represents an unpaid milliner's bill.

Pitchers and tumblers may be classed as household acrobats.

It isn't always the perfectly square man who is easily cornered.

What time of year do most people fall in love? Why, in the "fall."

The fish that escaped from the hook always seem to be the largest.

Talk about strong butter, we cannot beat the ancient battering-ram.

A man is usually beyond working up when he begins to go down hill.

A man's accusations of himself are always believed; his praises, never.

The next day after a man weds an angel she begins to shed her wings.

But very few girls enjoying walking around the parlor with a new broom.

Probably it is because the earth is round that so few people act on the square.

The poor man is made to feel very important before the election and very small after it.

Executive ability consists of knowing how to get the most work out of others without doing any yourself.

To fully realize the folly of superstition you have only to sleep on a piece of wedding cake and dream of snakes.

Many a girl will weep over the imaginary woes of a heroine in a cheap novel while her mother is encountering actual woe in scrubbing the kitchen floor.

### BLUSTER BLUFFED A BEAR.

He Walked Up to the Brute and Cut Him Deep.

While out hunting deer in the eastern part of Mifflin County John Cluster noticed a peculiar noise in the bushes at some distance from him. Believing it to be a fawn frolicking about, and leaving his gun behind he stealthily approached the object, when to his surprise a bear stood upon his haunches and assumed an attitude of fight.

There was no time to be lost, and it was dangerous to retreat, so Mr. Cluster, being an experienced hunter, drew his dirk knife, and walking squarely for the bear, with a well-timed plunge the knife into his heart, killing the bear before he had time to get hold of him.

### This is The Estate of Man.

This is an age of hustle, and sweat. A man hustles from early dawn until the katydids sing in twilight for three meals a day and a place in which to lie awake at night and worry about it. If he doesn't overwork he is called lazy, and if he does overwork he goes crazy. He toils and saves through the days of his youth so that when he grows old he can wear a silk hat and sit on the knees of luxury, but when his hair turns to snow and his whiskers grow thin and grav in life's late afternoon he finds he has been victimized and grievously buncoed by his own calculations, and that rheumatism and poor relations have shattered all his dreams and punctured his long hopes.

### Mistaken for a Deer.

While Simon Ailee, of State Run, was guiding M. J. Pindexter and W. W. Miller, of Reading, on a hunting trip on 17, he was mistaken for a deer by Robert Mulhern, of Hyner. Mulhern fired at first sight and the ball from his Winchester rifle passed through Ailee's body, missing the heart by about an inch.

The forest was full of hunters and Ailee, who wore a brown suit, was taken for a deer as he dodged in and out behind the trees. He may recover.

### Furious Tornado.

A terrible tornado yesterday spread death and destruction through Tennessee and Mississippi. Ninety lives were lost and 18 towns devastated.

### Latest Gossip.

The talk of the town is the great price reduction sale of clothing, at Faubus. A dollar can be made do almost double duty during this great sale. Any one who cares to save money should take advantage of this opportunity.

### Killed a Big Deer.

Jacob Test, of Philipsburg, while hunting for deer last week, shot and killed a buck that weighed 195 pounds.

The latter part of October the Altoona Iron company gave notice that on the 1st of November the price for puddling would be reduced from \$4.25 to \$3.00 per ton, and when that date arrived the iron workers refused to go to work. Saturday a compromise between the company and the iron workers was effected, the price per ton being \$3.40. Reduction of wages don't help to keep the dinner pail full.