

OUR HISTORICAL REVIEW

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away. A few months later he enlisted in William N. Irvin's company of light artillery under the name of Armstrong Lewis. This company went to Carlisle, where Lewis made an attempt through a lawyer to be relieved on the plea of being under age, but the effort proved unsuccessful. This affair led to an exposure of his previous conduct, and being tried by a court martial, David was found guilty of desertion and sentenced to be shot. His mother, to whom he had written, went to Carlisle, and through her importunities and the kind interposition of Gen. Wilkinson, his sentence was commuted to imprisonment in the guard house. From this he soon managed to escape, and having knowledge of a cave not far from Carlisle, he concealed himself in a part of it called "the devil's dining-room," until midnight, when he emerged from his hiding place and a stealthy journey to his mother's house in Centre county, where he remained for some time.

On one of his occasional visits to Bellefonte he formed the acquaintance of a tin peddler or "Yankee cartman," who persuaded him to go to Burlington, Vermont, and engage in a counterfeit money enterprise, in which he succeeded well. Having an ambition to extend this business, he started on a trip to New York and Pennsylvania. He was getting along swimmingly, as he expressed it, in the Empire state when, in an unguarded moment, he passed some spurious Burlington notes in payment for a horse which he had bought from General Root, who had invited him to crack a bottle of wine, and drink to the success of Governor Daniel D. Tompkins. The worthless character of the money being discovered, Lewis was arrested and confined in the Troy jail, from which he made his escape through the connivance of the jailor's daughter and another young woman, who he designated as "an intimate friend" of the other, but who had become enamored of Lewis and was frequently admitted to his cell.

Lewis now assumed the name of Peter Van Buren and his companion that of Melinda. They went in a few days to Albany, where the twin were married. The next that is heard of Lewis and his spouse is in New York city, where he joined an oath-bound gang of thieves who declared a dividend at their rendezvous every Sunday night "just as the cock gave his midnight crow." Having been severely beaten one evening by his companions, who accused him of concealing some valuable laces which he claimed he had abstracted in a store from the velvet bag of Mrs. John Jacob Astor, he left New York with his wife and journeyed to New Brunswick, where he rented a small house in which his wife a few weeks later gave birth to a daughter. From this place he proceeded to Princeton, where he made some money by gambling with the students, and thence to Philadelphia, where he indulged in pocket-picking and committing robberies.

A military movement against Canada being in progress at this time, Lewis conceived the idea of procuring a situation of some kind in the army under Gen. Alex. Smythe, but as the war on this occasion was little else than "a war of proclamations," the expedition achieved nothing, and Lewis started for Pennsylvania, where he again engaged in the counterfeit money trade in Cumberland, Bedford, Somerset and other border counties, until he was arrested one day and lodged in the Bedford prison. At the trial, which soon came on, he was found guilty of dealing in counterfeit money and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the western penitentiary, but after serving about a year he was pardoned by Gov. Findlay. Returning to Bedford he tried to recover some of the money which he had formerly deposited in a bank, but the bank officers refusing to honor his check he was again reduced to distress. It was on this occasion that Lewis first met Connelly, whose real name was Rumbaugh, and another man named Hanson. A Mr. McClelland happened at this juncture of time to stop in Bedford. He was on his way from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, and it was noted around that he had a large sum of money in his possession. Lewis and his two friends determined upon capturing the prize, and concealing themselves at a point where the road passed through a dense forest they surprised and robbed Mr. McClelland of his money, amounting to \$2,000. The party, after enjoining strict silence on their victim, took up their march for a rustic cabin they had built in an obscure and rugged gorge of "Siding Hill." The next thing that the highwaymen did was to get away with their plunder and guard against pursuit. Hanson and Connelly wanted to kill Mr. McClelland, contending that "dead men tell no tales," but Lewis interposed and prevented this heinous crime. He said he would never kill unless in self-defense, claiming that this feeling in him had been generated when a small boy by hearing his mother read the biblical account of Cain killing Abel. Having at length settled the matter in dispute, they compelled Mr. McClelland to drink freely of some whiskey they had with them, doubtless for the purpose of stupefying him, and threatened to shoot him if he attempted to leave the cabin without

their permission. They then passed out, saying they would be back in a short time, but Mr. McClelland, feeling convinced that this was only a ruse to make good their own escape, waited until they were out of sight, when he cautiously slipped through the door and passed around to the rear of the cabin. Espying his horse concealed in the thick underbrush but a short distance away, he promptly mounted the animal, and following a ravine so as to avoid the robbers, was fortunate enough, after riding a few hours, to reach Reamer's tavern, in that day a famous stopping place, on the eastern slope of the mountain. Here he found six or eight hunters enjoying themselves in a rather hilarious manner considering the fact that it was Sunday, but as soon as they were informed of what had befallen the newcomer, the hunters started in pursuit, and not many hours later intercepted the fleeing highwaymen. When the latter tried to get away by running, the hunters fired upon them, killing Hanson and wounding Lewis, who was captured with Connelly and conveyed to the jail in Bedford borough. Connelly and Lewis soon made their escape, releasing at the same time several other prisoners, and then took a course through Adams and York counties into Cumberland. While attempting to burglarize the house of a Mr. Besore, Lewis was again arrested and taken to the Carlisle jail, but this not being deemed secure he was transferred to the one in Chambersburg. From this prison he made his escape, and he and others hid themselves in a cave in Doubling Gap until they found it safe to go elsewhere.

The McClelland affair was only one of many daring adventures in which Lewis and Connelly were engaged. To narrate them in detail, would take more space than can well be spared by a newspaper of the present day. Their last exploit was in 1820 on the Seven Mountains, where, aided by McGuire, they robbed the wagons of Hammond & Page, merchants, then doing a large business in Bellefonte. Steps were at once taken to hunt up the marauders, who were supposed to be making their way to the domicile of Lewis' mother on the Sinnemahoning in Elk county. The fugitives, according to Lewis' own statement, went down the Bald Eagle creek in a canoe and landed a short distance below its mouth. While engaged at burning some of the stolen goods at that place, they were surprised by persons, drawn thither by the smoke, and McGuire arrested, but Lewis and Connelly managed to escape. They followed the Susquehanna to Driftwood branch, which they ascended until they arrived at the house of Samuel Smith, where they halted to witness a mark-shooting contest in which a number of men were taking part.

In the meantime James McGhee, John Hammond, Wm. Armor, Paul Lebo, Peter Dysel and Joseph Butler, citizens of Bellefonte, had started in pursuit of the robbers, taking the most feasible and direct route across the country. At Karthaus they obtained as a guide Andy Walker, the great hunter of Bald Eagle. William Hanna, John Koons, Samuel Karnell and Peter Body also joined the party. On July 29th McGhee and his companions lost their way and during the night had to camp, or rather roost, on trees in the woods. Next day they followed a run, probably Medick's to its intersection with the Sinnemahoning. Finding that Lewis had not been at his mother's house, they resumed the pursuit to Shepherds, where two men answering the description of Lewis and Connelly had breakfasted. Leaving this place they met a man named Brooks, who informed them that Lewis and another man had passed that way. Brooks took the pursuers to an eminence from which, unperceived themselves, they could see the persons who were shooting mark. Among them were Lewis and Connelly. McGhee and his party at once made for the fugitives, who threatened to shoot if they were fired upon. A conflict ensued in which Lewis, after being shot twice, was brought to the ground and captured. Connelly reached the brink of the stream, and when in the act of plunging in was struck in the abdomen, the wound being so large that the entrails protruded and caused his death on the 2d day of August, before the party arrived at their destination. Lewis was conveyed to the Bellefonte jail, where, refusing to have his arm amputated, he died on the 12th of August, 1820. His remains were buried in the Baptist cemetery at Milesburg. Before his death he made a confession, from a printed copy of which a portion of the foregoing information was gleaned.

Lewis' mother, who was known by the early settlers as "Granny Leathers," previous to going to Sinnemahoning, had found her way to Clearfield and occupied a small building on the east bank of the Susquehanna, which was afterwards used by A. B. Reed, Esq., as a spring house, but was destroyed by fire in 1850. She was represented as a mild and kind old lady, and it was a matter of regret that the closing years of her life were clouded by the sad end of her wayward son.

In the summer of 1893 it was rumored around that David Lewis, during the latter part of his life, had concealed \$62,000 of his ill-gotten gains in a cave near "Wolf Rocks," in a wild glen six or eight miles east of Phillipsburg. Many persons went thither, some openly, others stealthily, in search of the money, but

none was found. This result might have been anticipated, for it is evident that Lewis never visited that locality, and the story about the great treasure being hidden there has no more foundation in fact than there is in "the baseless fabric of a vision." S. B. ROW, Phillipsburg, Pa.

TO THE FARMERS.

UPPER AUGUSTA, Pa. I fed "Diehl's Condition Powder" to my chickens according to directions and found it the best I ever used. When I began to feed it my chickens were sick with the croup. I have seventy-five chickens now, and you never saw a finer lot. They have fine red combs and lay lots of eggs all through this cold weather. I also fed some to my hogs; it kept them healthy and gave them a good appetite, helping them to fatten. I say upon honor that it is the best powder in the market. Yours Truly, ISAAC SHIPE.

STILLWATER, Pa. "Diehl's Horse, Cattle and Poultry Powder" is far superior to anything of the kind I have ever used, and can recommend it to all. Am confident that using a reliable powder and keeping stock in good health is a most profitable and economical investment to the owner, and I want no better powder than yours. T. H. EDGAR. For sale by all Dealers.

Millionaires are generally men of few words because they talk in money-syllables.

Having a Run on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

Between the hours of eleven o'clock a. m. and closing time at night on Jan. 25th, 1901, A. F. Clark, druggist, Glade Springs, Va., sold twelve bottles of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He says, "I never handled a medicine that sold better or gave better satisfaction to my customers." This Remedy has been in general use in Virginia for many years, and the people there are well acquainted with its excellent qualities. Many of them have testified to the remarkable cures which it has effected. When you need a good, reliable medicine for a cough or cold or attack of the grip, use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and you are certain to be more than pleased with the quick cure which it affords. For sale by Green's Pharmacy.



Buys the Pan-American Exposition.

The Chicago House Wrecking Company purchases the complete Buffalo Show. Few people appreciate the colossal undertaking connected with the purchasing and dismantling of an Exposition. It is about as big an enterprise as the ordinary person could comprehend, even in imagination, and yet there is located in Chicago, at West 8th and Iron streets, a Company that devotes oceans of time and thousands of dollars in contemplating the wrecking of such institutions after they are closed. It would be a pity indeed if all of the vast quantity of material usually the very best kind as to quality were to lose its intrinsic value after it had completed but a short period of usefulness. We are all more or less interested in an excellent thing during its life, and it might not be amiss to give a few minutes thought as to what becomes of an exposition after the lights have gone and the glory has departed.

The features of the Pan-American Exposition will live in the memory of all who were fortunate enough to see it. The highest quality of construction has been employed in making an exposition fully worthy of this era of progress and invention. The illumination was unquestionably the finest ever before seen. It was as grand a sight as mortal eye had ever beheld. The color effects of the buildings and the beauty of the architecture were the result of more than ten years of careful thought and study. It was in fact in every way such an institution as we were all proud of. The enterprising people of Buffalo and the state of New York had spared no expense in making an exposition fully worthy of the great commonwealth that it represented.

To give you an idea as to the enormous quantity of material necessary in the construction of such an exposition we briefly mention the fact that there were 25,000,000 lbs. of lumber used in the construction, 125,000 sq. feet of windows, 40,000 sq. feet of doors, 2,000,000 lbs. of iron pipe, 200,000 lbs. structural iron, 200,000 lbs. of brick, 9,000 flag poles, 15,000 flags, 1,500 sculptural groups and countless of other items were used in building the exposition. As November 1st drew near the question of disposing of the material and of restoring the grounds to their former condition naturally came to the fore. What to do with the material and who could successfully undertake the gigantic task? As a matter of fact there were but few contractors in position to undertake the job. The Chicago House Wrecking Co. was practically the only one in the city, and the contract was awarded to them. It is understood that something like \$125,000 was the purchase price. At the company's extensive plant in Chicago there is a scene of hustle and bustle. Buildings are being cleared that they may receive the enormous contents. The yards are swept of leaped up goods and the tracks that run through their yards are being strengthened to take care of this enormous traffic. A thousand freight cars will be needed in moving the material. This is the same company that purchased the World's Fair of 1893. They are also the purchasers of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition of Omaha, Neb., 1898, and dismantled the Chicago Postoffice and Sub-Treasury Building. They are the only concern of their kind on earth who make a scientific study of their business. They are not wreckers in the ordinary sense of the word, because they preserve and do not destroy. The wrecked material that comes into their possession is carefully gone over, and wherever possible restored to its original condition. At the time of the purchase of the World's Fair a very important one to this company. Chicago, however, was too limited a field in which to dispose of all of the material. A systematic and complete catalogue was issued containing carefully detailed description of the material, and was mailed broadcast throughout the country. The reception accorded it was a very encouraging one to its promoters, and showed there was an enormous demand for building material at low prices. It is now a regular business with the company to issue such catalogues. The material that it acquires in the dismantling of buildings is scattered over the face of the earth. The statues are used as object lessons in colleges and art institutes. They are of great value when properly taken care of, and the company knows it. The lumber is carefully removed from the buildings and the nails are drawn, and it is so arranged that the material can be used as well as new material. The pipe is rejuvenated, the steel roofing is preserved. This same also applies to the various other materials that enter into the construction of buildings.

Exercise and Health.



Exercise is a splendid thing for a healthy person. But when the body is weakened by disease, exercise strains rather than strengthens. Exercise will not cure a "weak" stomach. It may increase the appetite, but it won't cure dyspepsia, and an increased appetite is a curse not a blessing to the sufferer from dyspepsia.

Take exercise by all means, but also take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery if there is a deranged or diseased condition of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. This medicine is not a cure-all but a specific for diseases of the stomach and digestive system. It strengthens the stomach, purifies the blood, and increases physical vigor.

It increases the body's supply of good blood by increasing the activity of the blood-making glands. It forces out of the body the waste and poisonous accumulations which invite disease, and cleanses the clogged and sluggish liver. Its tonic action is marked, restoring as it does, to weak and jaded men and women the clear skin, bright eyes and buoyant step which are the marks of sound health.

There is no alcohol contained in "Golden Medical Discovery" and it is absolutely free from opium, cocaine and every other narcotic. It is strictly a temperance medicine.

"I wish to say that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has proved a great blessing to me," writes Mrs. Ellen E. Bacon, of Shutesbury, Franklin County, Mass. "Prior to years ago, going through a course of treatment without any real benefit. In September, 1896, I had very sick spells and grew worse; could eat but little. I commenced in September, 1897, to take Dr. Pierce's medicine, and in a short time I could eat and work. I have gained twenty pounds in two months."

"I was very sick indeed," writes Mrs. Mollie Jacobs, of Felton, Kent Co., Delaware, "and our family doctor said I had consumption. I thought I must die soon for I felt so awful bad. Had a bad cough, spit blood, was very short of breath. Had pains in my chest and right lung, also had dyspepsia. Before I took your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pleasant Pellets' I was so weak I could not sweep a room, and now I can do a small washing. I feel like a new person. I was sick over two years. I took thirteen bottles of the 'Discovery,' and four vials of Dr. Pierce's Pellets."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, are the best medicine to use with "Golden Medical Discovery" when the use of a laxative is indicated. They keep the bowels healthy and are delicately adjusted to the requirements of the weakest system so that women and children may use them without fear of reaction.



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