MILLER REINSTATED.

Civil Service Commission and Secre tary Cortelyou Overruled Public-

Printer. Washinton, July 21.-William A Miller on May 18th was removed by by a snowstorm and sought refuge in the public printer from his position a deserted mill. They lit a fire with of assistant foreman of the govern some wood they found in the place ment printing office, because he had and were warming themselves when been expelled from the local union a they saw a wolf emerge from a dark the International Brotherhood of Book | corner of the building. They jumped binders. Mr. Miller complained to the civil service commission, and on July saw several more wolves join the first. 6th it requested Mr. Miller's reas The animals rushed in their direction, signment to duty, his removal beins and the drummer, at a loss for a mode contrary to the civil service rules.

Complaint also had been made to the president and by his direction Sec played his pipe. The effect was marretary Cortelyou investigated the mat ter. The president in a letter to Sec. retary Cortelyou called attention to the award of the coal strike commission to began fighting, and several of them the effect that no person should be refused employment or discriminated eventually escaping through a hole in against because of membership or non | the wall. This incident is vouched for membership in a labor organization by the Government Gazette of Sivas. and said he heartily concurred it such an opinion for a government po sition. Miller was reinstated.

KILLED BY TRAIN.

John Shultz Jumped Off Empire State

Express Near Syracuse. Syracuse, July 21 .- A man, believer to be John Shultz of Buffalo, jumpet off the Empire State express six miles west of this city at 3:43 o'clock yesterday afternoon while the trait was going 60 miles an hour and was instantly killed. None of the railroad employes knew of the occurence until notified by a passenger.

The body was brought to this city and partially identified by a book is sued by Garment Workers' union No 157 and clippings from several Polisi papers bearing Buffalo addresses.

The dead man was apparently 21 or 30 years old, about 5 feet 8 inches in height and weighed from 175 to 180 pounds. His clothing was darl and somewhat worn. He wore i rather dark heavy brown moustache

MARKET REPORT.

New York Provision Market.

New York, July 20. WHEAT - No. 2 red, 82c f. o. b. affoat; No. 1 northern Duluth, 91%c. CORN-No. 2 corn, 564c f. o. b afloat; No. 2 white, 56%c

OATS-No. 2 oats, 401/2c; No. white, 42c; No. 3 white, 41c, PORK-Mess, \$16.50@17.00; family \$17.50@18.00. HAY - Shipping, 80@85c; good to

choice, \$1,00@1.15. BUTTER-Creamery, extras, 201/2c. factory, 151/2@16c; western imitation

creamery, 18c. CHEESE-New large white, 10c; light skims, 8 1/4 c. EGGS - State and Pennsylvania

fancy, selected, 19@20c. POTATOES-Southern, prime, pe bbl., \$1.25@2.25.

Buffalo Provision Market.

Buffalo, July 20. WHEAT - No. 1 northern, 88%c winter wheat, No. 2 red, 81c. CORN-No. 2 yellow, 54% c f. o. affoat; No. 3 yellow, 54%c.

OATS - No. 3 white, 381/2c f. o. b afloat; No. 4 white, 36c. FLOUR-Spring wheat, best patent per bbl., \$4.75@5.00; low grades, \$3.00

@ 3.25 BUTTER-Creamery western ex

tra tubs, 21c; state and Penn sylvania creamery, 2014@21c; dairy fair to good, 15@17c. CHEESE - Fancy full cream, 11c

good to choice, 10@101/2c; com mon to fair, 9@94c.

EGGS-State, fresh fancy, 18@19c POTATOES - Old, per bu., 90c@

East Buffalo Live Stock Market. CATTLE-Best steers on sale, \$5.10 @5.40; good to choice shipping steers \$4.80@5.00; fair to good steers, \$4.00 @4.25; common to fair helfers, \$3.00 @2.40; choice to extra fat helfers \$4.25@4.75; good butcher bulls, \$3.81 @4.00; choice to prime veals, \$6.00@ 6.25; handy fat calves, \$2.50@4.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS - Spring lambs, \$6.50@7.15; yearlings, fair re good, \$4.50@5.00; culls to common \$3.00@4.00; wether sheep, \$4.25@5.00 HOGS - Mixed packers' grades \$5.90@5.95; medium hogs, \$5.85@5.90; pigs, good to choice, \$6.50@6.60.

Buffalo Hay Market. HAY - Timothy, per ton loose \$19.00@20.00; hay, prime on track, per ton, \$19.00@19.50; No. 1 do do, \$17.50

@18.50; No. 2 do do, \$15.00@16.00. Utica Dairy Market.

Utica, July 20. The following sales of cheese were made on the Utica dairy board on trade today:

Large white, I lot of 120 boxes at 9%c; large white, 1 lot of 867 boxes at 9%c; large colored, 3 lots of 215 boxes at 9c; large colored, 23 lots of 2,341 boxes at 914c; small white, 6 lots of 435 boxes at 9 %c; small colored, 26 lots of 2,750 boxes at 91/4c; conditional 20 lots of 2,000 boxes.

BUTTER-Creamery, 22 packages at 20%c; 13 packages at 22c.

Little Falls Cheese Market

Utica, July 20. On the Little Falis dairy market to day the sales of cheese were:

Large colored, 1 lot of 100 boxes at 914c; small white, 27 lots of 1.859 boxes at 91/2c; small white, 12 lots of 704 boxes at 9%c; small colored, 25 lots of 2,058 boxes at 91/2c; small colored, 10 lots of \$11 boxes at 9%c; twins, colored, 6 lots of 456 boxes at 3%c; twins, white, 19 lots of 1,112 boxes at 91/2c; twins, white, 4 lots of 257 boxes at 9% c.

Unmusical Wolves. An incident just reported from Sivas,

Turkey, seems to prove that the feeling which music awakens in wolves is fright. Two musicians-a drummer and piper-returning to their village from a wedding party were overtaken up on a shelf and, to their dismay, of defense, set to beating his drum, whereupon his companion instinctively velous. The music so terrified the wolves that they attempted to run away, and as the door was closed, they were torn to pieces, the survivors

A Pickled Traveler. A traveler in Tartary tells the following story of a corpulent Greek servant who accompanied him: "At the end of the third day the well seasoned kavass in attendance, whose whole life had been passed in the saddle, came, with a smile, to report that Gurg's was unable to proceed from abrasion, as the doctors called it, of the epidermis. 'He can't be left behind, sir, in the desert,' added the old beirakdar, 'so, with your leave, we will give him the Tartar bath.' A tub of the strongest brine was accordingly prepared, in which the unfortunate Gurgis was forthwith immersed, uttering the most appalling howls at the first plunge, but subsiding shortly afterward and eventually after | as the fire was about to be kindled a half an hour's tanning coming out so effectively case bardened that he rode a farther thousand miles to the Black sea in the course of the next week without showing a symptom of dis-

The Latin Quarter of Today.

The Latin quarter of today is as full of individual character as the same ground in the middle ages. One writer says Paris only possesses two really marked individualities, the student and the grisette. Not but that student life is always changing its outward semblance, just as the university structures themselves are changing theirs.

Since the days of Abelard Paris has grown from a town of 40,000 inhabitants clustering around a little island to one of 3,000,000, covering almost a whole province, but the students are still the soul of the city. When Paris makes merry or mourns, the students lead the way. It is the Latin quarter which sets the fashion in ideas, as the Champs Elysees in dress.—Scribner's Magazine.

Political Burglaries.

It was through a stolen document, openly seized by the British ambassador in Berlin, that the British government first learned of the recognition of the independence of America by France. The British minister was Hugh Elllot, and he had the desk of the French minister forced open to obtain the copy of the treaty he wanted. In 1855 a sensation was created secret documents were systematically abstracted from the Russian embassy in Berlin, being copied at night in the interests of another nation and replaced in the drawer at the embassy in the morning. The burglaries had been taking place for two years before they were discovered.

Cooling a Hot Iron.

The small girl had been told not to put her toy flatiron on the stove, as it would become too hot. She insisted that she must have a hot iron, however; for how else could she make her doll's clothes look nice? But when the iron was given to her she found its warmth more than she bargained for. She said nothing to her mother, but quietly taking up the iron she toddled out to the refrigerator and deposited it there, and when her mother asked for an explanation she said:

"I tought I'd cool it off."

The Greenroom. The term greenroom, which is as old as the days of the Elizabethan drama, was derived originally from the green rushes strewed upon the floor of the retiring rooms of the actors and actresses in place of a carpet in the early theaters. Afterward paper of a green color was used on the walls and green baize took the place of the rushes, so that the name came to be retained to the present day.

The Whole Thing.

Old Pedagogue-When you teach your pupils that two apples added to two apples make four apples you believe in demonstrating the proposition by giving them the apples, do you? Kindergarten Teacher-Certainly, sir. By that means they get both the sum and the substance.-Chicago Tribune.

Not Superstitious.

Mr. Hopeford-The date you have set for our wedding comes on Friday. Friday is supposed to be an unlucky day. Mrs. Lakeside (from the west)-So I've heard; but it can't be any more unlucky than the other days. I've fried all the rest.-New York Weekly.

No Use For It Himself. "Do you take this internally?" asked the customer, as he put the bottle in

his pocket and took his change, "Me!" said the druggist's new assistant. "Great Scott, no! I sell it."-Stray Stories.

A wheelbarrow is an excellent vehirle in its way, but it won't push itself.

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AN OHIO POCAHONTAS.

Victim Saved from Torture by Dusky

Belle of the Forest. Captain John Smith, of Virginia fame, was not the only American pioneer who won the heart of an Indian maiden and was by her saved from a horrible death. The same thing happened to a young man on the Ohlo frontier in 1791, but he never wrote an account of his adventures, and so the story is found only by an occasional delver into the musty records of the old frontier.

In the year mentioned General Arthur St. Clair set out from Fort Washington, now Cincinnati, to retrieve the fortunes of the Americans after Harmar's terrible defeat of the previous year. Though cautioned repeatedly by Washington to avoid certain fatal blunders, somehow this army succeeded in committing some of them, and suffered a disastrous rout. Two of St. Clair's soldiers, young men from the Ohio frontier, were captured and carried by the Indians clear from the southwest corner of Ohio to the northeast corner, to the spot where afterwards was founded the settlement now known as Conneaut. There they were compelled to run the gauntlet, receiving severe punishment. This cruelty did not satisfy the savagery of their captors. A council was held, which decided that the captive named Fitz Gibbon should be adopted into the tribe, while the other unfortunate, whose name the legends do not preserve, should be burned to death. The reason for this distinction does not now appear in any record, but it seemed good to the redskins. They set up a stake, tied the victim to it, and piled the wood about him. Just young squaw, in whose eyes the white prisoner had found favor, interposed in his behalf. Her love made her bold to face the decision of the solemn tribal council. She pleaded her cause with such eloquence that she obtained a respectful hearing. She pressed her advantage, and offered as a ransom several valuable packages of furs and a sum of money. After many expostulations this brave girl won her point, paid the ransom and carried off her captive in noble triumph. Sad it is that her name, and that of the object of her affections, are lost to history. And equally so that the last acts of the drama have never been recorded. One can at least hope that such sacri ficing devotion as hers was properly appreciated, and that this nameless Pocahontas was never made to suffer the pangs of ingratitude. She is worthy of as great fame as her Vir-C. L. SMITH. ginia sister.

How French Creek Was Christened. The earliest explorers in what is now Northwestern Pennsylvania discovered a full-flowing and very pretty stream with its headwaters near Lake Erie, but running down the southern slope of a height of land and finding its way into a large and beautiful river. It was an Indian waterway of considerable importance, and was adopted as a highway by the white pioneers. The Indian names for it were soon cast aside by the invading race and have been lost memory. About 1750 the French came by the discovery of a plan by which down along Lake Erie in pursuance of their audacious scheme of running a line of forts from Canada to Louisiana down the Ohio valley, thus penning the English colonies within the wall of 'he Allegheny mountains. They landed at Presque Isle, now Erie cut a road across to this stream and built there a fort. Then they began the use of this stream and the river into which it flows as a highway to

the Ohio country.

The presence of herds of buffalo in the vicinity led them to give it the name of Riviere aux Boeufs, the River of Beeves, or Beef river. So it remained in their tongue, and so it is found marked on all their old maps and in all their colonial records. But in the winter of 1753-4 there came on the scene a young man who gave the Riviere aux Boeufs a new name, which turned out to be only the first of a great number of changes which he wrought in the world. This young man was George Washington, just of age, a major in the military service of Virginia, only recently made a Master Mason. He came, with his guide, interpreters and Indians, from Virginia to demand of the French in truders an explanation of their armed settlements in English territory. As the youthful ambassador journeyed through the wintry forests he kept a daily journal. When he came to the Beef river he set it down in his journal as Freuch creek, and satisfied with this christening, let it go at that just as if such had been its name for all time. On Washington's return to Virginia Governor Dinwiddie sent the Journal to London. It was there published as an important document, as Indeed it was, and from that day to this the name Riviere aux Boeufs has been forgotten and the stream known only as French creek. Were this creek, which is really a goodly river, able to think, it might well overflow its banks in the swellings of its pride because Washington was its god-C. L. SMITH.

The Band Played.

General Custer believed in having martial music on all possible occasions. He would have the band out at 5 o'clock in the morning and the last thing in the evening. One day when a regiment had just come into camp General Custer ordered the band out. The men were tired and reported that they had lost the mouthpieces of their instruments.

"Very well," said the general, "you may take pickaxes and shovels and help repair the roads. You may find the missing mouthpieces while you are working." It is unnecessary to state that the band played soon after.

Through the Cracks.

When the celebrated divine, Edward Irving, was on a preaching tour in Scotland two Dumfries men of decided opinions went to hear him. When they left the hall one said to the other; "Well, Willie, what do you think?" "Oh." said the other contemptuously,

"the man's cracked!"

The first speaker laid a quiet hand on his shoulder. "Will," said he, "you'll often see a light peeping through a crack."

im Dumps asserted, "Too much meat In summer causes too much heat. What shall we eat all summer long That, without meat, shall keep us strong, And in the best of summer trim? Why, 'Force,' of course," laughed "Sunny Forc the strength of meat without the heat.

W-13 THE PITTSBURG TORIES

the old standard.

Excludes Chops and Steaks.

4: Force' is a regular breakfast food in family to the exclusion of steaks or chops, old standard. A. GHANGER."

All Were Not Patriots in Eary History of Western Pennsylvania.

NUMBER STILL LOYAL TO KING

Secret Meeting Place at House of Captain McKee, Where McKees Rocks Now Stand-Three Notorious Tories Called Pittsburg Home.

Western Pennsylvania gave men freely to the cause of liberty in Revolutionary days, especially in the ranks of the Eighth Pennsylvania infantry In later times of public danger freemen from the forks of the Ohio were never wanting when called for, so that the patriotism of Pittsburg and vicinity has become proverbial in the nation. This being true, it is all the more startling to know that Pittsburg furnished in 1778 three of the most noted Tories and renegades ever known, and that these were the leaders of others less famous, but not less infamous, who under cover of night fled to the western frontier and be came even more desperately cruel against their own flesh and blood than

were their naturally savage allies. The winter of 1777-8 was a dark time for the American cause. Reverses were many and encourage ments few. Numbers of men who had ne heart in the revolutionary struggle began to feel that there was small hope of patriot victory and to look with more and more of open favor on the king's cause. On the frontier at Pittsburg there were numbers of such Tories, both in the fort and in the town. In the early spring of 1778 a British spy from Detroit ventured into the town and worked successfully for some time fomenting treason and scattering offers of reward for defection. There was in Pittsburg at that time a park known as the King's Orchard, or the King's Artillery Gardens. Its name was more pretentious than the park itself, but it was used by the forces as a place for flying for p little while a British flag, their boldest act. These gardens lay along the Allegheny river front for some distance above Fort Pitt, where now is Duquesne Way. The work of propagating Torvism was also carried on at Redstone Old Fort, now Brownsville, the royal flag flying there un- The Old Venentian Idea is Adapted by

molested all through the winter of which we now write. As there were a goodly number of Tories about Pittsburg they selected the house of Captain Alexander Mc-Kec, deputy Indian agent, a man of ability and prominence, as their secret meeting place. This was situated on the farm of fourteen hundred acres which Colonel Bouquet had given him in 1764 at the mouth of Chartier's creek, the place now known as Mc Kees Rocks. It has stood until the present day. Here by twos and threes, or in full company at night, the men who thought to trim their course to the more favoring wind met and plot ted. The three leaders in this movement were Alexander McKee, Matthew Elliott and Simon Girty, names which soon became the synonyms for cruelty, strife, trouble and worse than the bitterness of death to the suffering frontier which they ravaged till in 1794 Wayne's victory at Fallen Timas scourges of the back settlements.

bers ended their long and bloody reign At this time McKee was on parole not to hinder the patriot cause. Gen eral Hand, at Fort Pitt, finally became exasperated and ordered him to report to the American authorities at York This he avoided doing for some time, pleading sickness. At length the gen cral sent soldiers to his house to arrest him on Sunday morning, March 29, but they could not find him. The previous night, he, Elliott, Girty and four others nad fled. Thus from Pitts burg went out the men whose very names became a hissing in the mouths of their own people. They made their way to the Delaware Indian towns, and finally under escort reached the British post at Detroit, where Governor Hamilton gave the three leaders commissions in the British ser vice. Girty's brother, James, Joined the party in the Shawanese country and took a full share in the deviltries

of the awful years which followed. When this party went away the trouble was not yet all over. McKee and his conspirators had found a number of sympathizers among the soldiers of the Thirteenth Virginia regiment, in garrison at Fort Pitt, On the night of April 20 a party of about 20 of them deserted the fort and fled in a boat down the Ohio after finding themselves unable to execute their plan for blowing up the works. They were pursued and overtaken near the present city of Marietta. Eight got to shore and plunged into the forest and were never heard of again. Several were killed. The others were brought

back to Fort Pitt and courtmartialed Two ringleaders were shot and one was hanged, and two others of the party were given a hundred lashes well laid on. The executions took place on the parade ground of the fort, about where now is that portion of Penn avenue opposite the mouth of County Phone 22. Fort street. Amid the dingy surroundings of this spot to-day there is little to suggest the tragle grimness of that other day when those unhappy men gave their lives as forfeits in the game of treason and desertion.

A letter written "Apr. ye 26th, 1778," by Colonel John Proctor to the president of the Pennsylvania council. gives a more than usually interesting contemporary view of the events narrated in this sketch. He writes as one who loved his country better than he knew his spelling book: "Sir, I am able to inform you that Capt. Alexander McKee with sevin other vilons is gon to the Indians, and since there ir a Serj't and twenty od men gon from Pittsburg of the Soldiers. What may be the fate of this country God only knows, but at Prisent it wears a most Dismal aspect." Had Colonel Proctor been able to foresee the next 16 years of border desolation to be caused by the Girtys and the rest of this precious crowd, he would scarcely have been content with calling them C. L. SMITH.

George-I see nothing for us but to clope. Do you think your father would forgive us?

Ethel-I'm sure he would. George-How can you be sure? Ethel-I felt a little nervous on that



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