

THE LEGEND OF WAHALLAK.

On the 9th, of August 1778, James Brady a brother of Captain Sam Brady was killed by the Indians at the farm of Peter Smith on Turkey Run not far from Williamsport. The summer before Smith had lost his wife and four children, they having been murdered near the Loyal Sock Creek, by the Indians. This was just before the "Big Runaway" of 1777. The following year the military having returned, the farmers under their protection, sought to harvest their crops. Eight soldiers and fourteen reapers among the latter being James Brady, went to the Smith farm. The first day they were not disturbed, but on the second day they were attacked by a large party of Indians under the celebrated chieftains of the Six Nations. The Bald Eagle who had his residence in the forests near where Milesburg now stands, and Wahallak who occasionally joined in a foray into the West Branch and Wyoming Valleys, but who claimed the Genesee Valley for his home. Of the twenty-two men present, James Brady was the only one who showed fight. He made a stand alone, the others cowardly deserting him. He was tomahawked and scalped and died the fifth day thereafter. Capt. Sam Brady took a solemn vow that both Wahallak and Bald Eagle should die. Several years after this he killed and scalped Bald Eagle on the Allegheny River. Wahallak was killed also by Capt. Brady in August 1779, on the divide between Muncy and Loyal Sock Creeks, near LaPorte, in Sullivan county. The exact place is not precisely known, but from the description of the place given by Peter Grove it is supposed to be the mound just east of the village and on the banks of Lake Mokoma.

In August 1779 a party of Seneca Indians under Wahallak entered the house of Henry Gillfillen above Northumberland and took into captivity his daughter Rebecca and a son aged about fourteen. The remainder of the family escaped. Gillfillen had himself been killed the month preceding in the defense of Fort Freedom. When word was brought of this outrage to Capt. Brady, he at once made up a small party to pursue the savages. Although composed of but five men the party contained several of the bravest Indian fighters the West Branch Valley held. It was led by Capt. Sam Brady and Robert Covenhoven, Moses Von Campen, Peter Groves and Waham Campbell were the other members. The usual course for the Indians was up the Loyal Sock Creek and thence across the mountains to Towanda Creek, and up the North Branch to Tioga Point (Athens). On the second day out Brady's party traced the party of Indians to the mouth of Muncy Creek, where it was discovered they had separated. The larger party had proceeded up the river, while a smaller party had gone up the Muncy Creek. The foot print of a shoe in the sand of the creek bank satisfied Brady the prisoners were with the smaller decision of the savages, and he led his party rapidly toward. That night they discovered the Indians in camp at the mouth of a small run which from Groves narrative must have been Rock Run. The party numbered fifteen and both children were with them. The Indians were on the alert and no suitable opportunity was found to surprise them that night. So following Brady's advice the whole party laid down and obtained a good sleep. At day break the Indians took up their march. At noon they had reached the head waters of Mill Creek, here we give Groves' narrative in his own language. Then we left the Muncy Waters and got on a small stream flowing into the Stone gauge (Loyal Sock). It was swampy and full of big sand springs, the Indians called it Mokoma, that is Spring Water. They followed along the bank and about noon stopped for dinner at the foot of a bank where there was a fine spring of water. We were on the other side of the swamp on a long point of dry land, that ran out into the swamp not more than three hundred feet across at this place, just below where they stopped and to our right was a hill quite high and covered with trees. The swamp had some big

timber in it and at this season was not so wet as to prevent us from getting across. Brady knew of this spring and we had got ahead and waited for them. Brady waited no one to shoot Wahallak but himself he said he had killed James Brady and he believed he was one of the party that killed his father at Wolf Run. We all promised not to shoot the chief. As they came up Wahallak was ahead. Sam says? take them in order as they come fire as I give the word then drop and wait until I start, then follow me into the swamp loading as we run." He said he knew the party and they were good fighters. Just before we fired Wahallak stepped back and spoke to Rebecca. This brought her between him and our fire. Sam says that saves him this time, but I have the Black Bear, and he gave the word. We killed our men and dropped to our faces, in a few seconds the Indians fired a volley at the smoke but no one was hurt. Sam was up like a deer and into the swamp. The Indians jumped for the swamp too, and we had it there for a while very sharp and finally we were pressed back on to the ridge when we first fired only higher up. The Indians did not follow us but withdrew to the high point first spoken of. There was big timber there and they kept well hid. Sam and I lay together behind a hemlock. We could see across the swamp. Sam says "Hist I have him." I looked and saw Wahallak standing by the side of a small hemlock talking to another Indian. It was a very difficult shot to make because the branches were so thick. I said "Sam you can't do it." He said Peter I never missed one of my brothers murderers and I can't now. You take aim at the little fellow, and fire when I press your foot. In a second he gave the word. Wahallak sprang in the air and fell down the steep bank toward the swamp. The smaller Indian ran over the hill. We sprang in the swamp. We heard two cracks off to the left. Sam says "Peter that was Robert's rifle and Campbell's." We ran up to the steep bank and found Wahallak lying over a log not dead but vomiting blood from a bullet through his lungs. As we came up he said "Brady" Yes" says Sam "it is Brady" with that he took out his tomahawk and killed him and took off his scalp. "He scalped James before he killed him, I can't do that" said Sam. We heard more shots off to the spring and we ran down the hill to a little water course below the spring. There we caught sight of the Indians and caught two more. When they saw we were behind them they ran up the hill. It was very steep and covered with rocks. We followed them a short distance but did not go far. We found both children safe and sound and got them home all safely. We killed eight birds, Wahallak and did not lose a man ourselves.

This is taken from the narrative of Peter Grove who was himself a celebrated Indian slayer. Portions of his story may be found in Meginniss' "Otzinachson" or History of the West Branch Valley, and also Hazzards Register Vol. IX and in the Pennsylvania Archive. Where the history of the sufferings of the early settlers of the West Branch Valley is related. The places mentioned in this article can easily be found in the Mokoma Valley. The spring mentioned is now covered by water and is just at the foot of the mound on the shores of Lake Mokoma called Krause's Point, and is just South of the cabin occupied by William Moyer, Capt. of the Mokoma grounds. The hill on which Wahallak stood is properly designated as Mount Wahallak, and is a bold promontory a few rods North of Moyer's cottage and commands a fine view of the Lake. The high ground on which Brady and Grove were concealed is just across the Lake and has long been known as Brady's Point. The small hemlock spoken of on the narrative is still standing on Mount Wahallak. The march of improvement has changed the Mokoma swamp of the Senescent into a beautiful and picturesque sheet of water, and the shores on which these hardy scouts of the West Branch waged desperate strife with their savage and cruel enemies will soon be covered with green lawns and handsome cottages.

Thirty New States in a Century.

The original thirteen States represented by the first Congress held under our present Constitution were appropriately honored on the 4th inst, by conventions held in five new Territories applying for admission into the Union. The application of four of those Territories have been already granted, North and South Dakota, Washington, and Montana, by Congress and the people of Idaho held their convention to take the preliminary steps for the same purpose. When these five new States shall have been duly organized and represented in Congress it will make thirty States in addition to the original thirteen that elected George Washington President in 1789. This is a good showing for a century, but not better than that made in every avenue of civilization, freedom and progress. Some of England's political prophets took delight at the beginning in predicting that the thirteen would prove an unlucky number, and that America's free institutions would not prove sufficiently cohesive to stand the strain for any length of time. The century's experience, however has shown not only to England but to all other enemies that it was decidedly unlucky to attempt to block the progress of her triumphal car.

No Remedy for Laborer's Wrongs.

The labor riot that occurred the other day at Duluth is in every way a most unfortunate occurrence. Several persons were killed and many more wounded because the strikers had recourse to violence when a moment's reflection would have shown them that they could not attain their object in that way. The moment a body of workmen on strike appeal to force, that moment they set the laws at defiance and divert the public attention from the justice of their demands to the necessity of upholding the law.

If there is one thing that the history of the labor movement in this country teaches it is that labor cannot be benefited by the employment of the methods adopted by the strikers at Duluth. No doubt it is hard to put up with the injustice wage-workers are often called upon to submit to. But the lesson of self-control must be learnt if labor is to achieve anything. There are hot heads who are ever ready to advise a recourse to violence. But they are unsafe leaders, whose advice if followed is bound to injure the labor movement.

Another thing. This appeal to force in a land where every man has a vote and is at liberty to enter into combination with others for the bettering of his condition is a species of treason against American institutions. Whatever excuse labor may have for employing force in countries where it is disfranchised it can plead no excuse for having recourse to violence in a land where, if properly organized, it can mold public opinion in a way that it will make it possible for labor to obtain all its just demands without coming into collision with the law, which after all, is only the expression of the will of the people.

If it be urged that laws are framed by and in the interest of the few the answer suggests itself that this could not be possible in a land of universal suffrage if the voters were intelligent and honest enough to elect legislators that would represent the views of those electing them. Consequently political education and perfected organization are the two things needed by labor. In the meantime the employment of brute force cannot advance the interests of workingmen.

THE MEANS BUSINESS. No Footing With Mississippi's Governor. AFTER THE RAILROADERS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 15.—A Purvis, Mississippi, special says: To-day has been a busy one with District Attorney Neville. First this morning came the cases against C. W. Rich, of this county, and J. T. Jamison, of Lauderdale County, who were brought to this place by the sheriff's of the respective counties last night, they having been arrested on warrants charging them with aiding and abetting the Sullivan-Kilrain fight. These parties waived examination and were placed under bonds of \$1,000 each for their

appearance at the next term of court.

Rumor has it that affidavits have been made against R. C. Carroll and L. C. Tyler, Superintendents of the New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad, and that the Governor has been expected to issue extradition papers for them.

Thus begins the fight against the railroad. Nearly everybody is with the Governor in this fight, and knowing the District Attorney to be a conscientious and determined official, it can be safely said that the guilty parties may expect a vigorous prosecution.

John Fitzpatrick, of New Orleans, referee in the Sullivan-Kilrain fight, arrived here last night. He went to the Governor's office this morning as soon as it was opened, and informed the Governor that he had come to answer whatever charge there might be lodged against him for alleged violation of the laws of Mississippi. Preliminaries were waived, and Mr. Fitzpatrick gave bond in the sum of \$1,000 to appear at Purvis, Marion County, on Thursday the 18th. This bond was promptly signed by citizens of this place.

SONESTOWN ITEMS.

CHESTNUTS.

MR. EDITOR: If you will find space for my "Chestnuts" in your valuable paper I will be pleased to furnish the county with some of the news from our popular little village. Hoping I may furnish the truth to its many subscribers if they are not so lengthy.

Harry Magargle and James Sones the plastering contractors have just finished a large contract with Jacob Loraq esq., and are now ready to give estimates &c to any one who wishes a good and cheap job done at short notice.

D. H. Loraq has several men employed tearing down his old barn between the W. & N. B. R. R. and his large and commodious hotel.

M. M. Feister has returned from a visit to Johnstown and Philadelphia. He reports Johnstown in bad shape.

Jacob Loraq County Treasurer, is shipping quite a number of cars of choice ash and maple lumber, to the Montgomery Table Works. Lumber as fine as that should demand a good price.

Ticket agent M. L. Keller, has an assistant now, it arrived July 3d. A boy.

The Lyon Lumber dam at this place has been torn out so now the citizens need not be afraid of high water in town, at the next flood.

Married at the residence of Rev. W. H. Lilley Hughesville Pa. on July 14th 1889, by Rev. W. H. Lilley, John Converse to Miss Bertha Cook of this place. We wish them all the happiness and joy that man alone can wish and hope that their love for one another grow stronger as the days go by.

We notice the Laporte stage makes its regular daily trip to meet the Philadelphia train arriving at Sonestown at 3:43 p. m.

J. C. Steck, one of our popular Democratic friends is canvassing the county for the office of High Sheriff. Should he be favored with the election, he will no doubt make one of the best Sheriff's our county has had for many years. If he would only subscribe for the REPUBLICAN, his election would be sure.

For sale cheap—Herring. In use every day—Laurel. PETERFAMILIAS.

DUSHORE AND NORDMONT STAGE LINE.

F. M. CROSSLEY, Proprietor. UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE STAGES WILL RUN ON FOLLOWING SCHEDULE Leave Laporte at 6 a. m. for Nordmont Leave Laporte at 8 a. m. for Dushore Leave Nordmont at 11 a. m. for Laporte Leave Laporte at 1 p. m. for Sonestown Leave Dushore at 2 p. m. for LaPorte Leave Sonestown at 2:30 p. m. for Laporte

NOTICE Eagles Mere, Pa., Oct. 1 1889. The firm of E. V. Ingham & Co is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said firm will present them to the successor Ingham and Breed and all persons owing said firm will please settle. E. V. INGHAM & J. BREED. E. V. Ingham & W. A. Breed have formed a co-partnership under the firm of Ingham & Breed, and will continue the business of the late firm and will be pleased to see their friends at Hotel Eagles Mere.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that I have taken out administration upon the estate of Geo. Grover late of Davidson (sup. dec'd). All persons who have claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated & for settlement and those who know themselves indebted will please make payment without delay. SARAH S. GOWER. Sonestown June 16th 1889. Admrx.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that I have taken out administration upon the estate of August Geeshley late of Cherry township, dec'd. All persons who have claims against said deceased

will present them duly authenticated for settlement and those who know themselves indebted will please make payment without delay. NICHOLAS KARGE, Administrator. Ringville, Pa., July 3d, 1889.

LAPORTE BORO SCHOOL ACCOUNT.

Statement of acct of Russel Karns treasurer, for the year ending June 1889.

Table with columns: To, Cr. To state appropriation 58 50 Received from R M Stormont col 505 19 do W M Cheney col 281 16 do D Reynolds 43 57 By orders paid 462 51 2 per cent com on \$462 51 9 25 balance in hands of treas 416 66

Statement of acct of R M Stormont collector of school tax for the year ending June 1889.

Table with columns: Dr, Cr. To amt of duplicate for school tax 359 34 Building tax 349 34 By receipts of treasurer 505 19 exonerations allowed school tax 13 00 Building tax 1 75 lands returned 32 50 balance due 174 33

STATEMENT OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF LAPORTE BORO SCHOOL DISTRICT JUNE 8 1889.

Table with columns: Dr, Cr. RESOURCES Due from E M Dusham former treas 12 05 do W M Stewart former col 25 21 do D Reynolds former col 21 56 do R M Stormont col 1888 174 93 In hands of treas R Karns 416 66 650 61 LIABILITIES Orders outstanding 81 11 To building funds 632 50 713 61 Excess of liabilities Building tax account: from tax of 1887-8 308 21 do 1888-9 324 29 632 50

STATEMENT OF LAPORTE BORO FOR THE YEAR ENDING APRIL 7 1889. In account with R M Stormont collector.

Table with columns: Dr, Cr. To amount of duplicate 359 34 By amt of treas receipts 259 12 Rebate for \$77 81 at 5 per cent 8 89 By com for col 73 92 at 5 per cent 3 69 com for col 270 29 at 5 per cent 15 51 Amt of exonerations 5 50 Taxes returned 5 46 281 16 Amt due from R M Stormont col 73 42

RESOURCES

Table with columns: Dr, Cr. Due from R M Stormont col 1888 54 42 do J Reynolds col 1888-9 43 85 do J McFarlane former treas 15 28 In hands of E P Ingham 39 00 do treas Spencer 84 73 Liabilities in excess of resources 367 86

LIABILITIES

Table with columns: Dr, Cr. Judgment in favor of P Karge No. 73 T 50 75 do J R Flynn without interest 129 28 do Walter Spencer 75 10 Orders outstanding 374 91 629 15

STATEMENT OF LAPORTE BORO POOR FUNDS APRIL 10th 1889.

Table with columns: Dr, Cr. Liabilities: Orders outstanding in favor of E P Ingham 13 06 Resources in excess 6 10 Resources: Due from Robert Stormont overseer of poor 4 90 Barnett note paid for 8 years 14 20

We the undersigned auditors for the boro of Laporte, certify that the foregoing accounts are true and correct to the best of our knowledge and belief. WALTER SPENCER, W M CHENEY, Auditors. April 29th 1889.

DON'T OVERLOOK THAT

T. J. Keeler, Has just received a new line of spring goods at prices which will astonish the purchaser in quality and styles.

Consisting of Dry Goods, Notions, Ready made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Hardware, and in fact, everything that is kept in a general store. Calicoes from 5 to 8 cents per yd. Boy's suits of clothes \$1.25 to \$6.00. Men's suits of clothes from \$5.00 up. Three cents of corn 25c. Call and convince yourself of the variety of goods and low prices. T. J. KEELER. LaPorte, Pa., May 8th, 1889.

Campbell & Son.

General merchants of Shunk, wish to call the attention of the many citizens of the Western portion of the county to the fine selection of goods just received, consisting of: Summer Prints, Dress Suitings, Gingham and all kind of Dry Goods and Notions, Jerseys, Gloves and Mitts, Ladies and Gents Furnishing Goods; Men's Boy's and Children's clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Straw Goods, Crockery and Glassware, Hardware and Haying tools, and a Fresh line of Groceries, Tobacco and Cigars, and every thing usually kept in a General Store, also Agents for

BOWKER'S FERTILIZERS.

We have the finest and largest assortment of goods ever offered to the people of Shunk and vicinity, and sell as cheap as any firm in the county. Give us a trial and be convinced. Thanking our old customers for their patronage in past, and trusting that they may continue, we remain yours etc. J. H. CAMPBELL & SON. June, 1889. Shunk, Pa.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Sullivan County, Pa., and to me directed there will be exposed to public sale on the premises of W. H. Denslow in Eaglesmere Shrewsbury twp., Sullivan County, Pa., on Saturday the 31st day of August 1889, at 11 o'clock a. m. The following property, viz: all that piece parcel or lot of land situated in Eaglesmere, Shrewsbury twp., Sullivan County Pa., bounded and described as follows viz., at the easterly side of Pennsylvania Avenue at the corner of Clay Street, thence Northwardly along the easterly side of Pennsylvania Avenue 41 feet to line of lot to 5 of section No. 6, thence along lot No. 5 on a line at right angles with said Pennsylvania Avenue 200 feet to a point in the Northernly boundary line of lot No. 7, of section No. 6, thence North ten degrees West along ends of lots No. 5, 4 and 3, 150 feet to corner in line of lot of Mrs. Elliott, thence along said Elliott lot North 80 degrees East 160 feet to a post, thence South 10 degrees East 105 feet 6 inches to line of Clay street, thence along said street south 21 degrees west 200 feet to angle in Clay street, thence along Clay street westwardly 260 feet to place of beginning. Containing about one and one half acres. Being lots Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. Being all improved, and containing thereon erected a two story frame or plank dwelling house with kitchen part attached, a plank Cottage one story used as sleeping apartments, an ice house, woodshed, out outhouse, being lots Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. Seized and taken in execution as the property of W. H. Denslow. At the suit of First National Bank of Philadelphia. HENRY TRIPP, High Sheriff Sheriff's Office, LaPorte, Pa., July 1st, 1889.

B. HILL, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Office on the corner of Main & Beech LAPORTE, PA.

WILLIAMSPORT AND NORTH BRANCH RAILROAD. In effect Monday, Nov. 13 '88

Table with columns: A. M., P. M., STATIONS, A. M., P. M. 9 00 4 10 Williamsport 9 35 5 57 9 10 4 20 Montoursville 9 24 5 47 9 25 5 30 Halls 9 11 5 36 9 35 5 41 Pennsville 8 54 4 15 9 39 5 49 Muncy Valley 8 46 4 06 9 53 6 03 Pictorocks 8 30 3 50 10 09 6 10 Lyon's Mill 8 24 3 44 10 12 6 12 Tivoli 8 22 3 42 10 18 6 20 Glen Mawr 8 14 3 34 10 18 6 28 Edkins 8 05 3 25 10 22 6 32 Strawbridge 8 01 3 21 10 27 6 37 Beech Grove 7 56 3 16 10 30 6 40 Muncy Valley 7 54 3 14 10 39 6 49 Sonestown 7 45 3 05 10 48 6 58 Glidewell 7 36 2 56 10 55 7 07 Long Brook 7 27 2 47 11 05 7 14 Nordmont 7 15 2 40

At Muncy Valley stages connect to and from Eagles Mere and Forkville. At Nordmont stages connect to and from LaPorte, Dushore, Towanda and Conant. BENJ. G. WELCH, General Manager, Hughesville, Pa.

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A NEW STORE AT FORKSVILLE

The undersigned has opened an agricultural store at Forksville, and carries in stock a full line of Seed-cers. (The celebrated "Warner") Plows, Harrows, Mowing Machines, Binders, Reapers, Farm Wagons, Spring Wagons, Buggies, Sleighs, Cutters, &c. In fact all lines of farm utensils and agricultural implements. Come and examine my stock and prices. F. C. SCHAENACKER. April 11th, 1888.

HENRY T. DOWNS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Ex-Prothonotary, Register & Recorder of Sullivan County. Office at Residence on Muncy street LAPORTE, PA.

T. J. & F. H. INGHAM, Attorneys at Law,

Dushore, Penna. Legal Business attended to in this and adjoining Counties. Telephone communication direct with County Offices at Laporte. January, 1888.

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