



CITTLE BODD!







DASH' DIXON

THE SPACE SHIP PLUNGED
INTO THE WATERS OF XLO'
WITH DOT, DASH AND THE
DOCTOR UNCONSCIOUS! A
NEARBY BAND OF XLOITES
HEAR THE SPLASH!

THERE IT IS!
IT'S A SPACE
SHIP!











By Richard Lee

FACTS YOU NEVER KNEW!!!

By H. T. Elmo N ANCIENT TIMES THE FIRST WAS NEITHER A GREEK NOR A ROMAN WOULD PASS A WINE CUP TO HIS FRIEND WITHOUT HAVING TASTED OF IT TO PROVE WHEN THE DUKE OF BURGUNDY THE GREEKS, ROMANS AND EGYPTIANS, CONSIDERED LOST HIS HAIR FROM A SEVERE ILLNESS IN 1461, MORE THAN 500 NOBLES SACRIFICED THEIR THE SNEEZE A KIND OF ORACLE WHICH WARNED THEM IN TIMES OF DANGER HAIR SO THAT THE DUKE MIGHT AND FORETOLD FUTURE FEEL CONSPICUOUS! EVIL !!!

OF LUZERNE COUNTY
By H. C. BRADSBY

(Readers will enjoy Mr. Bradshu's quant

EXCERPTS FROM

THE HISTORY

(Readers will enjoy Mr. Bradsby's quaint, paranthetical remarks more if they keep in mind that he was writing this history of Luzerne County forty-five years ago, and refers to conditions as he knew them, not as they are in 1938.)

—EDITOR

The first Connecticut settlers arrived in 1762. The first real immigrants who came to make homes and till the soil, just who they were, how many and where in points in that state they came from is not fully known.

They made small clearings, sowed and planted grain and returned for their families and came here the next spring, bringing probably their worldly possessions. They settled near the Indian village of Maughwawame (Wyoming), in the flats below Wilkes-Barre, but nearer the river than the Indians.

The season had been favorable, and the wheat sown the previous fall had grown well. October 15, following the settlement was attacked without warning by the savages. About twenty of the men were killed and scalped; the residue, men, women and children, fled to the mountains.

The Pennsylvania Gazette of November, 1763, published the following extract from a letter sent from Lancaster County dated October 23. "Our party, under Capt. Clayton, has returned from Wyoming, where they met with no Indians, but found the New Englanders who had been killed and scalped a day or two before they got there. They buried the dead, nine men and a woman, who had been cruelly butchered—the woman was roasted... They burnt what houses the Indians had left and destroyed a quantity of Indian corn. The enemy's tracks were up the river toward Wighaloasing." (Wyalusing).

As the Indians started up the river after the massacre, they came upon John and Emmanuel Hoover, building a chimney to a cabin on the flats, and made prisoners of them. They already had another white man prisoner. The prisoners were taken to where is Geneva, where John Hoover and the other prisoners (names not known), attempted to escape. The latter, it is said, succeeded in making his way to Shamokin. John Hoover's remains were afterward found in the woods where he had perished.

Col. Stone, in his history of Wyoming, gives a graphic account of the narrow escape and suffering of Noah Hopkins, a wealthy man from Dutchess County, N. Y., who had come to the valley as a purchaser of lands of the Susquehanna Company. After capturing the Hoovers the Indians pursued him, but he hid in a hollow log, the account says, and after remaining there as long as nature could endure and darkness had come he carefully ventured out and began his wandering in the wilder ness.

Five days after the massacre he carefully stole to the place of the settlement, and says: "All was desolation there; crops destroyed, cattle gone, and the smouldering ruins of cabins were the only things visible........The stillness of death prevailed."

The man was nearly famished. He found, he says, the carcass of a turkey that had been killed and left. This he devoured raw. After wandering many days and surviving incredible hardships he found his way at last to the white settlement.

This visitation of horrors upon the first settlers, it was said and for a time believed but is not now, was inflicted by the Delaware Indians upon the whites, as revenge for the killing of Chief Teedeuscung. The truth seems to be that it was the work of the Six Nations and not the Delawares at all, and was a part of their policy to exterminate or drive off the whites from the Susquehanna.

It is stated above on the authority of Charles Miner that it is not known who the settlers were, that is their names, who had returned here in the year 1763, and were the settlement when the massacre occured. However, Stewart Pearce, in his "Annals of Luzerne County," published in 1866, gives fifty-eight names of the 117 persons who settled in Wyoming in 1763.

(Continued Next Week)

REYNOLDS GUERNSEY BULL SOLD

A purebred Guernsey bull, Goodleigh Commander Ludie 255157, was sold recently by Col. Dorrance Reynolds of Dallas to John E. Morley, Willoughby, O., according to the American Guernsey Cattle Club, Peterborough, N. H. The club also reports the sale of a purebred Guernsey cow, Goodleigh's Hulda of Lucile 399613, by Colonel Reynolds to A. J. Sordoni of Alderson.