THE LEAD MINES OF I.O.

TRADITIONS CONCERNING THEM IN PENNSYLVANIA.

A Blacksmith of Former Days Who Has Bullets Made Supplied by Indians. Finding That They Do Not Develop—Red Men's Pipes and Weapons.

Where, if anywhere, are the lead mines in northwestern Pennsylvania? In connection with attempts to answer this question the writer learned, in boyhood, harvested many stone bruises by day and treasure dreams by night, together with numerous traditions of the days of practically unbroken forests, bears grease and primeval economy.

This section, comprising parts of northern Venango and northern Crawford counties, is about forty miles north of Oil City, ten miles west of Titusville and eighteen miles east of Meadville. There is to doubt in the minds of plenty of entirely rational people that somewhere within or contiguously without, the region of country which these towns bound, there is a locality where an exceptionally good quality of lead ore may be obtained, or, at least, the locality where one of such quality was obtained formerly by the Indians, both for their own use and to sell or trade to the white settlers. As the source of this supply was carefully kept a secret by the Indians—mainly of Chief Cornplanter's tribe—and has never been discovered, it is regarded as reasonable to infer that it may yet be a source of profit, so to believe that it was estimated.

A PIONEER'S REFERENCE.

At what is now Bradleystown, a village three miles northwest of here, on one of the branches of Sugar Creek, a pioneer named Jacob Jennings lived forty years ago and had seen his previous home a small blacksmith shop. From Mrs. Samuel Matson, of Chapmanville, and John Jennings, of Sunville, some interesting reminiscences were obtained as related by their father, who was a son of Jacob Jennings. The latter, at his blacksmith shop, frequently smelted and ran into bullets such lead ore supplied by the Indians. They made periodical trips to fill place for that purpose. Coming up from the Allegheny river they made it a point to reach his home in the evening, there being usually several in his party. They would be allowed to stay and would sleep around the fireplace in the house and shop. At daybreak they would strike northward up the creek and would return a few hours later with a stock of the lead product to be molded. No amount of persuasion, of barter or of purchase price would cause them to disclose the whereabouts of the lead deposits.

Fifty years ago, according to a member of the family, Mrs. Robert Gulliver, then a daughter, then a little girl, were lost in the woods, and during their wanderings found along a ravine an outcropping of lead-filled rock, a piece of which they took with them. After finding their way home they were unable to find their way back with older members of the family to the point where they had found the lead. Various and contradictory entries have been made along the ravines in that section, one enthusiast devoting a considerable portion of a year to the search; but aside from a fragment weighing about four pounds, and found in a field in Randolph township, Crawford county, where it had apparently been dropped, no lead ore has been discovered.

MATERIAL FOR PROSPECTORS.

The prospector able to develop potatoes from Indian relics may find considerable material to test line in this section. At Wallaceville, three miles southeast of here, he may find a whole field of red well defined mounds and excavations. A mile north of here, just across the line in Crawford county, he may find remnants of several large stone piles constructed of stones having notable uniformity in size and piled up by the Indians for some unknown purpose before the time of the earliest settlers. If he will follow the plow for a season in the southwestern part of this township—Pine township, Venango county—or the northwestern adjoining township of Troy, in Crawford county, his labors will probably be rewarded with a fresh stock of pipes, weapons and other relics of the noble and ignoble Lo.

If he will further follow the plow in a field along the Sugar Creek flats, about two miles north of the Jacob Jennings homestead, and will fail to lift the point of his plow when he reaches a certain point in that tableau, his plow handles will smite him hip and thigh and put him to rout. The cause thereof will be that the plow point will strike the edge of a circular bed of burned and pounded stone. It is about ten feet in diameter, projects to the top of the ground where efforts have not been made to get down to the bottom of it, and is known to have been there fully the years—how much longer no man knows, as it was then according to pioneer tradition, as much a matter of mystery and antiquity as at present.

If the lead prospector chances to consider it of no value to him, he may regard it as one of the pleasant surprises Nature is fond of putting out this way from Newport and the vicinity of Boston, paused to bake loaves. If he is inclined to be less skeptical he may do as tradition says the early settlers did—regard it as the foundation of a sort of Indian crucible or furnace which served in part as a smelter for lead previous to the introduction of firearms on this continent, and for years thereafter.—Pittsburg (Pa.) Cor. Philadelphia Press.

He Had Change.

Tramp—Have you change for half a dollar?

Gentleman—Yes. Where's the half dollar?

Tramp—I haven't any, but I thought you had change for a half dollar you might have a dime or two for a poor man who's seen better days. All the gents I have asked for help said they hadn't any change.—Good News.

Three Boots to a Century and a Half.

Morgan Mory, of Upper Saucon, Pa., has had his tears rewarded with the. The structure was built in 1732, when it was roofed with cedar. A number of years later pine shingles took the place of the cedar. It has been roofed only three times during its existence. The bars is still in a good state of preservation, and will outlast a few more roofs.—Excange.

SINGING SHAD.

Queer Fish That Are Said to Serenade Residents of Cape May.

The singing shad has been seen and heard in lower Delaware bay this year. It hasn't been seen in large quantities, of course, for the appearance of this odd fish in these waters is a rare occurrence. But few of the singing shad have enchanted the fishermen. They come from the south, and only when the wind has died down and the water is quiet. They come in schools, emitting musical notes as they swim along. The sounds they make are soft and something like those of an aeolian harp. It is hard to express, or rather imitate, on paper, the melody they sing. It is more something like that "Wee ba, hi ki do do; wee ba, do ki do do."

This sound cannot be made with any effect, except when the shad travel in schools. The singing of a single shad is too feeble to be heard above the ripple of the water. Captain Arnold, one of the oldest and most truthful of South Jersey fishermen, said the other day that he had heard the singing shad a number of times in his piscatorial career. They are rare, of course, so far north as this. Even when they do come only old fishermen are up to them and distinguish them. We know about them and see more or less on the look out for their occasional arrival. They really belong off the coast of Bolivia and Chili. There they are quite common. All sorts of fairy tales are current about them by South American fishermen. The singing shad also feed in Japanese waters. The fishermen of Japan are delighted when they strike a school of singing shad. They follow them up eventually, because they believe the fish are hoaxed. They throw them food and never catch or eat them.

The singing shad is different from the common back or sea shad. It is not as large and there is a slight difference in the formation of the mouth. Only an expert fisherman can tell when he has caught one of the fine songsters. Old fishermen regard the common shad as pests and do not send them to market unless they are paid a very high price for them. It is estimated that they travel in schools of about 300. Their singing is pleasant at first, but soon grows monotonous, owing to the fact that it is a constant repetition of the same few sounds. Whether many of these peculiar fish ever go on up the Delaware or move on to New York and mingle with the plain every day Hudson river shad is not known. They lose their identity when they go in with other fish, and it is doubtful if they ever sing alone.—Baltimore American.

A Duty to Children.

The body may be looked on as a living machine, delicate and complicated in structure, made to run a hundred years or so, but liable, by bad management, to be disarranged and brought to untimely destruction.

All continuous physical transgression, however innocent it may seem, is followed by a like retribution. Such is the punishment which overtakes multitudes who overwork their brains and weakened their muscles; of not a few who waste vital energy with anxiety, fret and unstinted care; of many who overtask the great law of their physical being that makes daily recuperation depend on the interchange of work and rest. Even admirers of the gospel not unfrequently allow well meant faithfulness to end in a fatal mental strain.

One of the signal facts connected with many forms of physical transgression is its tendency to weaken the vital stamina of the transgressor's offspring. The loan a child can ask of its progenitor is a fair chance of life. To squander this inheritance of power in offspring is vastly worse than to squander its large ancestral estate.—Youth's Companion.

The Famous Stonehenge.

Stonehenge is a famous ruin of great but uncertain antiquity, situated in the center of a plain near Amesbury in Wiltshire, England. At present it is merely a confused mass of monumental stones, which must be closely inspected in order to trace out the original form, which was two concentric circles of huge upright stones, inclosing two ellipses, the whole surrounded by a circular ditch and embankment, the vast being fifteen feet high and 1,640 in circumference.

There is much difference of opinion among antiquarians as to what the original building, monument or dike was used for. Many eminent scientists believe it to be the remains of a Druidic temple, erected long before the Roman invasion of Britain.—St. Louis Republic.

Electricity and Business.

The extent to which electricity is being used in legitimate medical practice is rapidly on the increase, and many of the new devices for applying it have distinct merit. An apparatus for the cure of deafness comprises a battery, a belt, an electrode supported on the belt and clasped to rest on the ear, an opening on one side to receive the ear and connections between the electrode and the battery. This provides a convenient and efficient mode of rendering the current, which can be applied in currents of finely graduated strength.

A Confident Literateur.

Emma—Such an odd combination is Captain Bullseye! A writer and a crack shot!

Edward—Yes, but he is confident. He never uses anything but a magazine rifle.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

People Who Ruin Lake Mountain.

The Cuffs esteem themselves to be the true descendants of the ancient Egyptians, as distinguished from the conquering race of Arabians who have now overrun their land. It is a sound idea, but they call upon us to make their tree resuscitation to the sometimes.—Constance F. Woolson in Harper's.

"German Syrup"

The majority of well-read physicians now believe that Consumption is a germ disease. In other words, instead of being in the constitution itself it is caused by innumerable small creatures living in the lungs having no business there and eating them away as caterpillars do the leaves of trees.

A Germ Disease.

The phlegm that is coughed up is those parts of the lungs which have been gnawed off and destroyed. These little health, as the germs are called, are too small to be seen with the naked eye, but they are very much alive just the same, and enter the body in our food, in the air we breathe, and through the pores of the skin. Thence they get into the blood and finally arrive at the lungs where they fatten and increase with frightful rapidity. Then German Syrup comes in, loosens them, kills them, expels them, heals the places they leave, and so nourish and soothe that, in a short time consumptives become germ-proof and well.

DELINQUENT NOTICE.

In the Probate Court, in and for the Third Judicial District of Utah Territory, County of Salt Lake.

In the matter of the Estate of Jane Francis, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the following named stockholders in the Utah Fire Clay Manufacturing Company, a corporation, organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Utah, and doing business in said Territory, on the 3rd day of November, A. D. 1890, and on the 3rd day of November, A. D. 1891, and on the 3rd day of November, A. D. 1892, and on the 3rd day of November, A. D. 1893, and on the 3rd day of November, A. D.