

GOOD NEWS

Many Perryburg Readers Have Heard It and Profited Thereby.

"Good news travels fast," and the thousands of bad back sufferers in Perryburg are glad to learn that prompt relief is within their reach.

Mrs. Caroline E. Walters, living on Cor. of Sixth and Cherry Sts., Perryburg, Ohio, says: "My trouble which centered in my back and kidneys bothered me about a year. I had entarrh and pneumonia of the stomach and this left my kidneys in a poor condition.

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

HASKINS

August 21, 1908.

Dave Russell and Frank Roe attended the ball game at Waterville Sunday.

Miss Pearl Worline of Custar, spent a few days last week with Mrs. Blanche Riegel.

Miss Essie Cox of Waterville, is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. Austin.

Miss Hazel and Helen Garrett were guests of Mrs. H. J. Johnston at Tontogany Friday.

Mrs. Jacob Hass spent Friday at Weston, the guest of her mother.

Quite a number from here attended the Farmers' picnic at Vollmer's club house Wednesday.

The Austin family held their family reunion at the home of Wm. Barnes last Thursday. Dinner was served to about one hundred guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Tommy Durbin of Toledo, were Haskins callers Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Selkirk spent Sunday at Bowling Green.

Frank and Lawrence Powell of Perryburg, were Haskins visitors this week.

Harvey Twining is entertaining his nephew from Bowling Green.

Albert Brand was a Toledo visitor Tuesday.

L. A. Challen and family have returned from Niagara Falls. They say the falls are beautiful, beyond description.

Editor Smith of the Tontogany Times, was seen on our streets Tuesday.

Miss Bash of Weston, is spending a few weeks with her grandmother, Mrs. Orick Robinson.

They Take The Kinks Out.

"I have used Dr. King's New Life Pills for many years, with increasing satisfaction. They take the kinks out of stomach, liver and bowels, without fuss or friction," says N. H. Brown, of Pittsfield, Vt. Guaranteed satisfactory at Wm. Comstock & Son's drug store, 25c.

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W. F. JOHNSTON, Roscommon, Mich., Or W. H. HOAGLAND Bowling Green, Ohio.

STORY OF FORT MEIGS

(Continued from First Page)

elevated ground, which was near the middle and running the whole length of the camp. It was from 10 to 15 feet high, and was completed early on the morning of the first of May, just as it was discovered that the enemy had finished three of his principal batteries, had his guns in, and was then loading and bringing them to battery. Orders were now given for all our tents in front to be instantly struck and carried to the rear of the traverse. It was done in almost a moment, and that prospect of being up our quarters, which but an instant before presented itself to the view of the eager artillerists had now entirely fled, and in its place suddenly appeared an immense shield of earth, obscuring from the sight of the enemy every tent, every horse, of which there were 200, and every creature belonging to the camp.

At 11 o'clock a. m., the British batteries were opened, and a most tremendous cannonading and bombardment was commenced and kept up, the former until dark and the latter until 11 o'clock at night, when all was again silent. Our loss was one or two men killed, and five or six wounded—the latter principally by the Indians. Our ammunition being inadequate to the necessity of a long siege, we fired very little, contenting ourselves in safety and listening to the music furnished by the enemy.

On the second at dawn, the cannonade commenced again with great vigor, and the batteries continued to play with much briskness through the day, and with about the same effect as on the preceding day. A 24-pound shot struck the roof of one of our magazines, but no damage of consequence was done. When firing ceased in the evening Captain Bradford, with a party of men, went to work and before morning had the magazine thoroughly repaired, making it impregnable to any shell that might strike it.

In order that we might be prepared to receive the enemy at all points, another traverse, parallel with the first, and distant about 100 yards, had been commenced—was soon finished, and the two connected by several short ones.

About 12 o'clock on the night of the fourth, Major Oliver, who had left camp on the 28th of April, brought word that General Clay was about eight miles above with 1,200 militia. General Harrison then planned to have the batteries across the river stormed, the guns spiked and the magazine destroyed. Colonel Dudley was furnished with spikes for the purpose. According to the orders received General Clay landed 800 of his men to storm the batteries, with Colonel Dudley in command. After the accomplishment of their work they were ordered to return at once to the Fort. With a great yell they stormed the batteries, the artillerists fled with great precipitation. Colonel Dudley was then in complete possession of the guns. Only a portion of them were spiked and the magazine was left untouched. The Kentuckians, elated with their victory, pursued the Indians into the woods, in defiance of the orders of General Harrison that they should destroy the battery and at once return to the Fort. While pursuing the Indians a column of British regulars marched up from Fort Miami, and attacked the rear of Colonel Dudley's badly demoralized force. Thus between two fires and surrounded by overwhelming numbers his fate and that of the brave men under him was inevitable. Of the 800 men thus entrapped only about 100 escaped—80 or more reached Fort Meigs, the balance escaped to Fort Wayne, some 60 or 70 were killed and the rest were taken prisoners. About 600 were marched under the escort of Indians to Fort Miami.

The Indians were then permitted by General Proctor to assemble upon the surrounding rampart, and there at their leisure amuse themselves by firing at the prisoners until at length they preferred slaughtering their wretched victims in a manner more suitable to their savage hatred. They laid aside their rifles, went into the slaughter pen, seized those they pleased, and leading them to the gateway tomahawked and scalped them without mercy and without restraint. Nine bodies were found lying in one pile near the gate of the Fort after General Proctor left the Maumee. Many were found in other places tomahawked and scalped, and their bodies mangled in the most inhuman and barbarous manner. Colonel Dudley was found on the field scalped, his breast cut open and his heart taken out.

While this was going on the balance of General Clay's command met with considerable opposition from the Indians. But with sharp firing the Kentuckians pushed on, aided by 200 dragoons and a battalion of infantry sent from the Fort. They completely repulsed the Indians before they reached the Fort, with the loss of 15 or 20 killed. The guns which Colonel

Dudley failed to spike were played upon our camp, and the rear of our troops during the skirmish with the Indians, with much vigor and considerable effect.

Colonel Miller of the 19th Regulars, with 350 men, stormed the batteries in the ravine at our left in the most gallant manner, soon had complete possession, and the guns were dismounted, the enemy being pursued some distance. In this assault our loss was 30 killed and three times that number wounded. Captain, (afterwards Colonel) Croghan was particularly distinguished in this action, while the volunteers from Petersburg (Va.) were highly commended for their cool and intrepid conduct while approaching the batteries under a heavy fire of musketry.

During the siege General Proctor had the audacity to summon General Harrison to surrender, and was very properly told that if he ever got possession of Fort Meigs it would be under such circumstances that would give him greater claims upon the gratitude of his country than he possibly could have by the Fort being surrendered—or words to that effect.

General Proctor, without troubling us further, on the morning of the ninth, raised the siege and left for Malden. The prisoners he had taken were carried down to Huron and there landed.

Second Siege of Fort Meigs.

On the 20th of July, at the solicitation of Tecumseh, General Proctor returned with a larger force, while General Harrison was at Lower Sandusky. It was to be attempted, according to Tecumseh's plan, to draw the garrison from the fort by a ruse, as it proved too strong and well equipped to be taken by assault.

The force of the enemy that ascended the Maumee under the command of General Proctor and Tecumseh, was 5,000 men, while the number of Indians was greater than ever before assembled on any occasion during the war, while the defenders of Fort Meigs amounted to only a few hundred under command of General Green Clay.

Capt. McCune's Narrow Escape.

General Harrison was at Lower Sandusky, now Fremont, and Captain McCune was sent to apprise Gen. Harrison of the situation. He did so and was ordered by Gen. Harrison to return and inform Gen. Clay to be particularly cautious against surprise, and every effort would be made to relieve the fort. Captain McCune arrived near the fort about day break on the morning of the 26th, accompanied by James Doonan, a French Canadian. As they left the woods they were intercepted by a party of Indians. Immediately they retreated at full gallop on the high bank of the river for several miles, pursued by the Indians also mounted. Coming to a deep ravine they put up from the river in a southerly direction, when they turned to the river bottom, but soon found themselves confronted by an impassable swamp. The Indians seeing their dilemma galloped to the ravine to hear them off and McCune and his companion turned upon their own track for the fort, gaining several hundred yards from pursuers. The Indians followed with all speed. Just as they neared the fort McCune dashed into a thicket across his course, on the opposite side of which other Indians were huddled awaiting their prey. When this party of Indians had thought them to be their prisoners, McCune suddenly wheeled his horse, followed by Doonan, escaped from the thicket by the passage he had entered, and galloped around into the open space between them and the river, where the pursuers were checked by the fire from the blockhouse at the western angle of the fort. After their arrival their horses dropped from fatigue.

The arrival of McCune, who brought the intelligence that Harrison would not come with any troops unless the enemy lay regular siege to Fort Meigs, undoubtedly saved them from the ingeniously devised stratagem of Tecumseh, as that scheme was at once entered into by the enemy.

Failure of Tecumseh's Plot.

In the afternoon of the same day the British infantry were secreted in the ravine below the fort, and the cavalry in the woods above, while the Indians were stationed in the forest, on the Sandusky road, not far from the fort. About an hour before dark they began a sham battle among themselves, to deceive the Americans into the belief that a battle was going on between them and reinforcements for the fort, in the hope of enticing the garrison to the aid of their comrades. It was managed with so much skill that the garrison instantly flew to arms, impressed by the Indian yell, intermingled with the roar of musketry, that a severe battle was being fought and the lives of the reinforcement were in danger. Some of the officers insisted on being suffered to march out to the rescue. General Clay satisfied the officers that no troops were to be sent to Fort Meigs until there would be further necessity for it. But the men were highly indignant that they were prevented from going out to share the dangers, as they believed, of their commander-in-chief and their brother soldiers. A shower of rain ended this sham battle. The enemy remained around the fort but one day after this, when on the 28th they embarked with their stores and proceeded down the lake, and on to Fort Stephenson where they met with such a terrible repulse. That fort was defended by one gun and 160 young men, commanded by Major George Croghan, a boy of less than 22 years of age. Proctor's force comprised 3,300 British and Indians and six pieces of artillery.

Probably one of the most popular and imposing demonstrations in the

history of the United States took place at Fort Meigs in June, 1840. No more enthusiastic and impressive pageant has ever occurred in the history of this country. There were assembled on these grounds at that time thousands of visitors from almost every quarter of the Union. The great gathering was variously estimated at from thirty-five to forty thousand. All classes and conditions, rich and poor, young and aged were involved in the enthusiasm of that day. General Harrison with his veterans, many of the country's leading statesmen, orators and humorists were there to honor the hero who had so skillfully defended this broad land from savage brutality and British oppression.

General Harrison was the Whig nominee for the presidency and to do him honor, the merchant left his store, the farmer his fields, the mechanic his tools, to join in the shouts of applause and exultation, while cannon, musketry, church bells and martial music gave vent to the joyful occasion. All nature smiled her prettiest, her loveliest garb, the rippling waters of the beautiful river, gleaming flags and streamers waving over the fort and the site of the British batteries—all conspired to give the celebration a vividness that would impress the visitor for all time. Some came on foot, some on horseback, some in wagons, in every kind of conveyance, and the surrounding hills and plains were dotted with tents of every description, in which they slept and ate, and did ample justice to the appetizing food that the good women of the household had prepared in abundance for the occasion.

Aside from General Harrison many orators graced the occasion, among them Hon. E. Cook, Hon. Robert C. Schenck, John R. Osborn and others. General Harrison's address was more than usually impressive as he dwelt on some of the incidents of 1813, Hon. Thomas Ewing, Gen. Woodbridge, Gen. Ford, Hon. Oliver Johnson, Dr. Smith, George C. Bates of Michigan, and many others honored the occasion. Mr. Saxton, an old revolutionary soldier from Connecticut, was present. Among other names recorded among the speakers were Colonel Todd and Clarkson of Kentucky, who were officers under General Harrison during the siege. Rev. Joseph Badger, the Chaplain in 1813, 85 years of age in 1840, offered the opening prayer.

Among the military commands present were a battalion from Buffalo, embracing the Buffalo Flying Artillery; the Buffalo City Guards, La Fayette Guards, Washington Guards; the Toledo Guards, under the command of Capt. C. W. Hill; the Cleveland Greys, under Capt. Ingraham; the Summit Guards from Akron; Log Cabin boys in primitive uniform from Geauga county, and an Indian company.

The steamboats conveying a large portion of the great crowds assembled on this memorable day were the Commodore Perry, General Wayne, General Scott, United States, Rochester, Star, Huron, Macomb, Jefferson, Sandusky, Commerce, Lady of the Lakes, Vance and Chesapeake.

The occasion proved to be one to be long remembered by those who were present, a number of whom are still living in this vicinity.

Buried Inside the Fort.

Lieutenant McCullough, Lieutenant Walker, Company Petersburg Volunteers.

Corporal George T. Clough, Private George Booker, Private John Shore, Private David Williams, Private Nicholas Masunburg.

Colonel Dudley's Command.

List killed, as far as can be obtained: Colonel Wm. Dudley, Thomas Burrough, Jesse Polly, George Clark, Nicholas Moran, Daniel Sloan, Ewel Wallace, Edward Dyhouse, Joseph Statin, Henry White, James Pebles, Benjamin Helberson, Robert Helberson, Sergeant Joseph George, Corporal Anthony Samul, Joseph Clark, James Elliott, John Stevenson, Capt. Thomas Lewis, Private Silas Fitzgerald, Capt. John C. Morrison, Private William Martin, Private Joshua Weathers, Private John Daugherty, Private John Johnson, Private Walter Gregory, Private Theodore Mass, Private James Simpson, Sergeant Scott, Lieutenant McClintock, Private Winfield Bamm.



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LEGAL NOTICE.

William G. Daughterman, whose place of residence is unknown, will take notice that, on the 24th day of July, 1908, in the Court of Common Pleas, Wood County, Ohio, where the action is now pending, leave was granted to the undersigned, Sadie A. Daughterman, filed her petition against said William G. Daughterman, praying for a divorce from him, and restoration to her former name of Sadie A. Nelson.

LEGAL NOTICE.

William B. Sanford, residing at Goodrich, Genesee County in the State of Michigan, will take notice that on the 28th day of August, A. D. 1908, Mendie Sanford filed her petition in the Court of Common Pleas, Wood County, Ohio, being case No. 15788, praying a divorce from said William B. Sanford on the grounds of gross neglect of duty and extreme cruelty, and for the custody of their two minor children, and alimony, and that said case will be for hearing on and after October 15th, 1908.

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The Toledo & Maumee Valley Ry. Co. Toledo, Bowling Green & Southern Traction Co. Time Card. South Bound—First car leaves Maumee at 7:11 a. m., Eagle Junction at 7:17 a. m., arriving at Bowling Green at 7:42 a. m., and every two hours thereafter.

Table with 5 columns: Toledo East, Toledo West, Bowling Green East, Bowling Green West, Maumee North. Rows show departure times for various routes.

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