

ATTACKED BY AN EAGLE

A Woman Risks her Life to Rescue a Child.

SHE BROKE THE EAGLE'S NECK

Afterwards she Escorts the Child to Its Home and Dragged the Huge Bird as a Proof of her mad Struggle—It Made many ugly Wounds—Measured Eight Feet.

Miss Bertha Moore, of near Jersey Shore, is the heroine of that neighborhood. At the risk of her own life she was successful in rescuing a child from the talons of a large bald eagle and killed the bird in the struggle, though not without receiving lacerations from the eagle's claws that may mark her for life.

MAD STRUGGLE WITH AN EAGLE.

When the huge bird espied the newcomer it released the child and with a swoop in the air descended on the head and shoulders of the former. Miss Moore tried to frighten the eagle away, but could not. Time and again it would rise a short distance, only to descend with terrific force, tearing the young woman's garments and clawing her face and body in a terrible manner.

Finally, with a courage born of desperation, Miss Moore secured a hold on the bird's head and held it so tightly that in its own fierce struggles to get free its neck was broken. Leading the child, who was not much hurt, herself bleeding profusely, Miss Moore walked a mile to her home, dragging the eagle as proof of her struggle. The bird measured eight feet from tip to tip of wings.

Four Pairs of Twins.

One of the most remarkable old women in Pennsylvania is Mrs. Mary Ann Cassidy, of Coalport, Clearfield county, who is now 105 years of age. She is the mother of 13 boys and 5 girls; nine are living and nine dead. She gave birth to four pairs of twins. Mrs. Cassidy was born in County Famar, Ireland, in 1792, emigrating with her husband and family to this country in 1845. Her husband was killed at Broad Top a few years after coming to America by being caught in a coal shaft. Mrs. Cassidy was never known to be sick, and never had a physician at the birth of her 18 children. She never went to a dance in her life. For the past 21 years she has had her "second sight," and now does not need to wear glasses. Though she is toothless as the day she was born, she can eat heartily of the common fare. She weighed 220 pounds when coming to this country, but during the past 15 years has dropped to about 200. About a year ago she kissed one of her twin boys as he lay in his coffin, having died at the age of 65 years.

Matters Family Reunion.

Two thousand people Thursday attended the second reunion of the Mattern family at Warrior's Mark. The reunion celebrates the one hundred and seventy-first year of the Mattern family in America. In the morning addresses were delivered by Professor Lewis W. Mattern, of Baltimore; John W. Mattern, of Philadelphia; and Rev. John A. Mattern, of Newton Hamilton. The principle speaker in the afternoon was Bishop John H. Vincent D. D., L. L. D., of the Methodist Episcopal church, who taught a country school forty-five years ago near the scene of the reunion, numbering among his pupils several of the Matterns.

Surrendered Their Churches.

The United Evangelicals who held possession of the Swamp and Green-grove churches, a few weeks ago surrendered them to the Eschert wing. The members of Swamp church have leased the coach shop of Wm. Weaver, near Farmer's Mills, and fixed it up for the United Evangelicals to worship in. The first preaching in this new home has been announced for next Sunday.

Aliens Going Back.

This week thirty-three foreigners left Coal township, near Shamokin, because the mines do not work steady enough, and because of the alien bill, taxing them three cents per day. Many more will leave this month, principally on account of the tax. The thirty-three are estimated to have taken fully \$50,000 along, having saved the money by means of living.

BIG DAY AT HECLA.

Demorests and South Williamsports at Undine Picnic.

The Undine Fire company of this place will hold its annual picnic this year at Hecla park, on Saturday, July 3. Heretofore their picnics have been highly entertaining, and met with great success. This year the boys are making exertions to have the coming one more enjoyable than any that have preceded it. There will be provision sufficient to supply 1,000 persons with dinner and supper at 25 cents a head. There is a good bicycle track on the grounds, and there will be bicycle races under the rules of the L. A. W. The prizes in the one mile races, open to novices, will be first prize \$6, second \$4, third \$2. One mile, open to all, \$7, \$5, \$3. One mile race, open to boys, \$3, \$2. All prizes full cash value. There will be a base ball game between the Demorests club and the South Williamsport club. There will be dancing all day, and in the evening a grand display of fireworks. The music for the picnics will be furnished by the Milesburg and Coleville Consolidated band of 40 pieces; the Lock Haven band of 28 pieces; the Pleasant Gap band of 20 pieces, and the Undine band. All applications for the bicycle races should be made to Mr. William P. Flack. The Committee of Arrangements is composed of Messrs William P. Flack, chairman; F. C. Waltz and A. Garman, which is a full guarantee that the program will be strictly carried out.

Died With Heart Failure.

Mr. Samuel Tibbens, who has been living for some years with his son, Henry Tibbens, on East Howard street, died Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Mr. Tibbens' death was due to heart failure. Deceased was about 79 years, 4 months and 7 days.

The interment occurred on Sunday in the Lutheran Cemetery, at Pleasant Gap. Samuel Tibbens was born at Laurelton, Union county, Feb. 18, 1818. When a young man he came to Centre county. He married Elizabeth Gerberich, daughter of Joseph Gerberich. He settled on a farm four miles east of Belleville, where he remained until he retired from active work in 1869, when he moved to Boiling Springs. He lived there until 1884 when his wife having died he went to live among his children. He was one of the old land marks of Spring township, only one more (Jacob Gerberich) remaining in that section.

Deceased was the father of nine children, namely: William Francis, of Harrisburg, Va.; Mrs. John Noll, Mrs. Alice Showers, and Samuel L., of Peabody, Kan.; Mrs. Potter Tate, of Pleasant Gap; Dr. Joseph E., of Beech Creek, Clinton county; Mrs. L. E. Jordan and Henry J. of Belleville.—News.

Most Popular Marriage Months.

A popular idea prevails that June is the favorite month for weddings and that the young woman who loves romance and wishes fortune to smile on her nuptials in every way must choose this of all months. Cold and unromantic fact, however, shows that the three most popular marriage months are October, November and December. Fifty years' records show this to be true, and also demonstrate the fact that the most unpopular months for marriages are January, February and March. The prospective brides and grooms will do well to remember these facts.

The New Landlord.

Landlord Guy W. Reed, the new proprietor of the famous Irvin House, at Lock Haven, is proving an excellent host. Under his supervision the hotel maintains its former reputation for the entertainment of the traveling public. The meals are the very best, and other accommodations of the highest order. Mr. Reed is a pleasant man and knows how to cater to the comfort of his guests. When in Lock Haven, stop at the Irvin House.

Bucknell's Big Commencement.

The forty-seventh annual commencement of Bucknell university closed on Wednesday. It was one of the biggest and best in years. Thirty-six were graduated from the college, five in the post graduate department, twenty from the ladies institute and eleven from the school of music.

Bought a Timber Tract.

Lumberman A. S. Bierly purchased a tract of oak timber, in Sugar valley, known as the Isaac Frantz tract, on which there are some 200,000 feet of oak. When done on the tract he is operating on near Farmer's Mills, he will remove his sawmill to Sugar valley.

New Postmasters.

Last week M. M. Musser was appointed postmaster at Aaronsburg and H. H. Osmer postmaster at Port Matilda.

OUR BOROUGH SCHOOLS

A List of Teachers Elected for the Ensuing Year.

SAME INSTRUCTORS CHOSEN

The Organization of the School Board—The Millage same as heretofore—An Important Resolution Passed for the Selection of Teachers in the future.

The Belleville school board met Tuesday evening and organized for the ensuing year by electing D. F. Fortney president, W. B. Rankin, secretary, and John P. Harris, treasurer. Out of a long list of applicants the following teachers were selected to teach the coming school year: D. O. Eppers, principal; A. R. Rutt, principal of high school, with Roy B. Mattern and Miss Ella Levy as assistants; John F. Harrison and Miss Anna M. McBride, senior grammars; Misses Carrie Weaver and Kate Hewes, junior grammars; Misses Agnes B. Curry, Rose Fox, Fannie Elmore, M. Underwood, Anna McCafferty, intermediates, and Misses Millie Smith, Jennie Longacre, Bella K. Rankin and Bessie Dorworth, primaries. The salary list will continue the same as last year.

The board voted to levy a 4-mill tax for school purposes and 2 mills for building. John Clinger was elected janitor of the Stone building and John Derstine for the Brick building. They also decided to have the walls and ceiling of the brick building calcimined and finished. Prof. Eppers, principal, submitted his annual report at this meeting.

After the reading of the report of the principal the board unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

RESOLVED: "That for the purpose of raising the standard of our schools and the securing and maintaining a higher standard of the teaching force. No teacher shall be hereafter employed in this district who shall not have at least two years of actual and successful experience in teaching, or who shall, after graduating at the High School, have taken a course of study for a period of at least one year, in some one of our Normal Schools, or other High grade school or college."

THE PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

To the School Board of Belleville, Pa.: GENTLEMEN:—I beg leave to submit the following report relative to the condition of the schools of our borough for the year ending June 30, 1897.

The general plan of operating our schools has not been changed, only such departures in the details of the work having been made as would bring conditions to harmonize more and more with modern ideas of educational progressiveness; and the better to meet the demands of an exacting age. But no experimenting for the mere sake of experimenting and thus appearing "progressive," has been done. Innovations may be interesting, sometimes they are highly beneficial; but they are not always indicative of a full measure of success in the management of a system of schools. To experiment with the possibilities of human souls is a moral crime so awful that one should shrink from it as from the stony stairs of the deadly cobra or the withering touch of the Uras.

Our teachers, as a class, have been faithful in the discharge of their duties and, with a few exceptions, have produced satisfactory results. As might naturally be expected, those teachers most limited in experience and those most limited in scholarship did weaker work than did those who were well equipped in training and experiences. It might be in place here to suggest to the board the advisability of establishing some regulation standard to govern in the case of new candidates. Say that in addition to their scholastic training, they must have had at least one year of professional training, or two or more years of successful experience in actual teaching. The apprentice who enters the smithy, experimenting, as he does, upon the material at hand often renders it useless by his unskillfulness, and very generally in the earlier period of his apprenticeship proves an expense to his employer. But it is comparatively easy to replace the iron, if destroyed. But the untrained teacher experiments upon immortal minds and by mistakes often misdirects human lives. The human life unlike the heated iron, cannot bend upon itself that a new fashioning by the touch of skill may remove the blemishes wrought by an untrained hand. Col. Parker has said that the most awful experiment that a board can make is to put a girl fresh from a secondary school, without a scintilla of the art of teaching, or of a faint suspicion of it in charge of fifty immortal souls. Let it be repeated, that better results would certainly follow, if the beginner possessed the advantages of at least one year of normal training in addition to a year spent as a trainer and supply in the school room under the direction of some skilled teacher. Your board receives applications every year

from persons who have never once thought of learning something of how to teach by making frequent visits to the school room there to make a study of conditions as they actually exist.

While recommendations might readily be made that, if carried out, would greatly help our school conditions; yet under the present stress of business depression it is deemed best to urge only such measures as are absolutely necessary. The course in languages should be made to cover one more year in Latin. This would mean that pupils entering the High School could have Latin as a first-year study instead of taking it up in the second year as at present. Considerable has been done during the past year in the way of having pupils commit and recite choice selections from standard authors. And this feature of our work should be pushed still more vigorously during the coming year. To enable this to be done the board should procure for each building, one set of what are known as modern classics. This would necessitate an expenditure of not more than twenty-five dollars, perhaps a little less than that. It is advancing no new idea, to say that this is surely one of the very best means of making certain of having pupils acquire a good vocabulary and of setting them right in a love for the beautiful and the good in literature.

The "A" division of the intermediate schools would, I think, make more rapid progress in number work, if provided with an elementary book on arithmetic instead of a number tablet as at present. Any good elementary work will answer, though I would suggest that it would be best to have the elementary book belonging to the same series as the work used in the grammar grade.

In conclusion I desire to thank the board for the liberal policy pursued and for the interest always shown in the work; the teachers for their hearty cooperation; the patrons for words of encouragement; and the press for their favorable commendation.

Respectfully submitted, BELLEVILLE, PA., DAVID O. EPPERS, June 29th, 1897.

A SUGAR TRUST SCHEME.

Trying to Get Cuba With Uncle Sam as Guarantor.

A dispatch from Washington says the Sugar trust, through Gen. John J. McCook, is figuring to get possession of Cuba. The idea is, according to the dispatch, to take up the whole debt of Cuba, with the war debt of Cuba charged to Spain. This war debt would be about \$50,000,000. Then there would be about \$50,000,000 for the Spanish rights in the forests and mines and in settling American and Cuban claims against Spain. The scheme is for the United States to guarantee bonds to the amount of \$100,000,000 at 3 per cent, and supervise and administer the customs of the ports of Cuba for the payment of the interest, the Government holding the bonds as security. The advantage of the Spaniards in this dispatch states, would be peace and the extinction of some hundred millions of hopeless debt, for the creditors of Spain would be glad to scale her obligations, and she could have a large sum of money in hand instead of a Cuba of blood and ashes on her hands. The gain to Cuba would be government by a corporation limited, instead of a crown absolute, and there could be a contract guaranteeing civil liberty to the people on United States models.

A Brute.

Last October George A. Albright and Nettie A. Taylor, of Altoona, were married at Hollidaysburg. Sunday of last week Mrs. Albright became a mother. Thursday Albright entered the home in an intoxicated condition, and upon being taken to task about his condition by his mother-in-law the brute threw her across the prostrate form of his wife and unmercifully beat her and choked her. He then threw a dish at her and left. The young mother suffered from nervous prostration till Saturday morning when she died. She was only 16 years old in April last. The coroner held an inquest over the remains and the jury rendered a verdict to the effect that the mother's death was caused by nervous prostration, superinduced by the excitement incident to the abuse of the mother of the deceased at the hands of George Albright, the husband of the deceased. Albright is in jail at Hollidaysburg.

A Swindler on his Rounds.

All church members, and especially Baptists, should be on their guard against a fraud who is traveling about this part of the state. He is rather tall, smooth faced, and clothing quite seedy. He knows every Baptist minister and claims to have recommendations from all. In one place he represents himself as canvassing a book, at another is agent for religious newspapers, and again he is writing up Baptist history. He is always in need of just \$2 or \$2.50, having failed to receive a remittance from the firm.

LONG-BURRIED PLUNDER

A Farmer Digs up a Purse Containing Gold.

HE FOUND \$200 IN OLD COINS

Some Think it was Buried There Years ago by Lewis and Connelly, the Famous Robbers—Coins of 1820 and Earlier Dates—Is it True, or only a Story?

The following dispatch from Belleville appeared in the Record on Monday. The story is quite interesting, even if it should prove not correct:

"While Farmer Small, living in the narrows leading from Union into Centre County, was digging stumps out of a piece of new ground he uncovered a purse of gold beneath the roots of a pine stump. It contained but a little over \$200 in money, but the make of the purse and the date of the coin have caused comment.

The coins were of a date prior to 1820, while the purse, though badly decayed, could be made out to have been of cured buckskin, home-made, and of the kind carried three-quarters of a century ago. Farmer Small is reticent regarding his find, and for this reason some believe the purse larger than stated.

There is no doubt that this is some of the money hidden by the famous robbers, Lewis and Connelly, who roamed this section of country 70 years ago. The narrows was one of their favorite haunts, and the finding of this money has given cause to believe there is more hidden in this section.

It has been told by old men that a person standing in the Centre County Court House door and looking due west to the spur of the Muncy Mountain, can see the exact spot where there is a fortune in gold buried by Lewis and Connelly, but, though many here endeavored to locate it none have ever succeeded. The finding of this money last week will undoubtedly give a new impetus to searchers for the hidden treasure, not only in this county, but in Huntingdon, Bedford, Blair and Mifflin, in all of which the robbers had favorite camping grounds, and it has been alleged, buried money."

About the Chick.

Just about the season of the year, when many of our readers are engaged in caring for their first brood of young chickens, the following concerning the period of incubating may be of interest:

The development of a chick within the egg is one of the most wonderful things in nature. At the end of the fifty-eighth hour of incubation the heart begins to beat, two vesicles are seen and a few hours later the auricles also appear. On the fourth day the outlines of the wings may be perceived and sometimes of the head also; on the fifth day the liver is visible; on the sixth other internal organs appear. In 190 hours the beak is fully formed; in 200 hours the ribs are clearly developed; in 250 hours the feathers are visible; in 268 hours the eyes appear; in 288 the ribs are completed and the feathers on the breast; in 330 the lungs, stomach and breast have assumed natural appearance. On the eighteenth day the first faint piping of the chick is sometimes audible.

Meat Growing Scarce.

Meat is going up. It is discovered that the cattle and sheep on the ranges and farms are not sufficient to supply the demand. In 1892 there were in the United States 37,651,700 cattle, not including milch cows. Last year there were 32,085,000, a decrease of 5,600,000, although the population of the country in those five years had increased not less than 6,000,000. The swine of the country declined in the same time from 52,398,000, and the sheep from 44,938,000 to 38,298,000.

Troubles Never Come Singly.

A. J. Bloom, Bloomsburg, near Carwensville, visited Phillipsburg the other day with a horse and buggy. He put up his horse at Condo & Sharp's stable, and after it had been in a while Mr. Bloom discovered that his horse had hung itself, and rushing in with a knife to cut loose the halter, slipped, cutting a gash in his leg, and was taken to the hospital for treatment. The horse had broken its neck.

The Old Story.

Mrs. J. Will Mayes, of Howard, put kerosene on the fire Wednesday of last week, to enliven the blaze, when the oil ignited, which resulted in her having her hands and face singed considerably, and narrowly escaping from what might have ended seriously.

They're Looking for Him.

H. L. Webb, who organized theatrical companies at Renovo, has fled the town, leaving a number of unpaid bills behind.

TRAIN ROBBERS.

According to figures recently given out there have been 183 train hold-ups in this country during the last seven years, which resulted in the death of seventy-three persons and the wounding of fifty-eight more. Train hold-ups and robberies became alarmingly frequent for a time, and in 1895 no less than forty-nine were committed in different parts of the country. The cause for the prevalence of the crime was undoubtedly the comparative ease with which it could be committed. Terror seemed to control the train hands and the passengers to such an extent that, as a rule, the train robbers encountered little or no danger in their enterprise, while the booty was often large. It is no wonder then that for a time train hold-ups became relatively numerous. The general failure to make resistance was commented on so widely and severely that finally non-resistance became the exception rather than the rule. Instead of finding terror stricken passengers and train hands, whose only thoughts were to hide themselves or valuables, train robbers met men of bold front and fusillades of pistol and rifle bullets. The men who hid themselves behind masks and held up trains were no braver than any other thieves, and the moment their persons were threatened with danger and their calling became perilous they began to abandon it. As a consequence the annual number of train robberies has fallen perceptibly. Last year there were but twenty-three, and it is doubtful whether the figures this year will be as large.

It was time that something should be done to check the evil. The frequency with which trains were held up in 1893-94-95 gave a bad reputation to American railroad traveling abroad, as well as at home. To quote the words of an esteemed contemporary, the Cincinnati Times-Star, the idea became popular in Europe that railway travel in the United States was about as dangerous as was travel by private conveyance in the brigand sections of Italy and Sicily.

Express and railroad companies were to a great extent responsible for the rise and temporary flourishing of the train robber. They thought nothing of transporting many thousands of dollars at a time from one point to another by railroad, without taking any precautions whatever for the protection of the treasure other than providing one or perhaps two express messengers, inadequately armed or with no arms at all, and a small iron safe, which could easily be opened with a stick or two of dynamite. The loss of several large sums by this sort of carelessness has taught these corporations a severe and expensive lesson, and now, on most of the lines where large sums are frequently transported and train robbery is possible, the treasury is practically an arsenal on wheels. With these wise precautions, the habit of resistance which has been developed among train hands and passengers, and the laws of much greater severity which have been enacted recently by many states, the crime may be effectually stamped out, though it threatened at one time to become more prevalent than any other.

Young Woman's Heroic Struggle.

Jennie McSteen, of Lawrenceville, Pa., while along the street, was attacked by a dog, which was frothing at the mouth. The brute fastened its fangs in her hand. Miss McSteen, who is somewhat of an athlete, grasped the dog by the throat with her right hand, but could not choke him off. Almost dead with pain from the teeth, which had gone clear through her hand, the plucky girl grabbed the mad dog by the scruff of the neck and swung him clear around, dashing him 15 feet away into the middle of the street. The crazed animal sprang at her again, fastening his teeth in her dress. Again the sinewy hands grasped the dog's neck and once more the dog was hurled almost across the street. By this time the crowd had grown, and on the second fall of the dog some one hit it with a brick. The animal dashed through the crowd and escaped, while Miss McSteen walked in to a doctor's office to have her hand cauterized. The mad dog made things lively up the street, biting Mamie Murphy a little child, through the ankle. Joseph Martins, on McCandless avenue, was next torn and two women on Hatfield street were bitten before the dog finally disappeared.

Harvest Will Be Late.

The harvest this year in this county will be one of the largest ever gathered. Grain never looked more promising than it does now and the hay crop will be immense. Farmers say that owing to so much cool weather this month harvesting will be a week or ten days later than usual. The cutting of clover hay will commence on most farms next week.

—This week, the price on all summer clothing goes down—Phila. Branch