

ROBBED A PARK TROLLEY

Band of Bandits in Philadelphia's Pleasure Ground.

SIX MEN BOUND AND GAGGED.

Then the Safe Was Broken Open and the Gang Escaped With Two Days' Receipts—Three Men Arrested and Held on Suspicion.

Philadelphia, June 20.—Shortly before 1 o'clock yesterday morning, when the safe of the Fairmount Park Transportation company, located in the receiving office at Belmont, was filled with the receipts of two days, amounting in exact figures to \$3,300.55, a gang of masked cracksmen, numbering about ten or twelve, swooped down upon the place and stole the money, after holding up the receiver and five other men, binding them hard and fast with picture cord. The mouths of the captured men were gagged with rags.

The time and place chosen by the bandits were both perfectly adapted for the desperate work in hand. The car barn of the trolley company is located at Glenside, midway between the river and Belmont mansion, in the ravine leading down from the plateau of Belmont to the Schuylkill. The building is embowered in heavy timber land, and at that early hour is as lonely and as far removed from the busy city near by as if that city was a thousand miles away.

Not only were members of the gang at the immediate scene of the robbery, but it is a fact that pickets were operating miles away, destroying telegraph and telephone wires at the terminus of the park trolley, so as to insure the defeat of any communication which the trolley employees would be likely to send to the detective bureau.

The employees overpowered by the bandits were Frank Levan, night receiver; Philip Eves, night electrician; Henry Whitehouse, assistant electrician; William Cademus, night watchman; and C. Harry Watson, a conductor.

One after another these men were bound by members of the gang, who stood over them with drawn revolvers, ready to fire at the first outcry that might be made. Nitro-glycerine was first tried on the safe, but that failing the trolley company's own tools were used to pry it open.

Throughout the commission of the crime it took more than an hour for the robbers to finish their work—they exhibited all the assurance and showed all the characteristics of experienced burglars. There is little doubt that some one in the employ of the company, who was either a member of the gang or in collusion with them, had given them full and complete information of the lay of the ground.

GENERAL GRANT AT MANILA.

General Wheaton Battling With Rebels Twenty Miles Away.

Manila, June 20.—The United States transport Sherman, which sailed from San Francisco May 24 with 1,800 men and 75 officers, under command of Brigadier General Fred D. Grant, has arrived here after a smooth voyage. General Bates, who arrived on the steamer, and General Grant will probably be assigned to the commands of the volunteer generals, some of whom will leave for home soon. Generals Hale and Funston desire to accompany their regiments home. The Tenth Pennsylvania will start for home on the transport Senator this week.

A battalion of the Fourth Infantry, which left Imus, where General Wheaton is in command, yesterday morning, to reconnoiter towards Peres Las Marinas, where it was believed most of the rebels who escaped from Paranaque and Bacoor had fled, was attacked in the rear by apparently friendly natives. This brought on a sharp engagement, lasting several hours, resulting in five Americans being killed and about twenty-five being wounded. The loss of the rebels was very heavy.

The scene of the fight is over 20 miles from Manila.

An Infant Desperado.

New York, June 20.—Jennie Fiero, the 5-year-old daughter of Marie and Joseph Fiero, was committed to the insane pavilion at Bellevue hospital yesterday to be examined as to her sanity. It is said by the police that she is the youngest person ever committed by a magistrate to the insane pavilion. Mrs. Fiero told the magistrate that the child has a murderous instinct. On Sunday she was discovered creeping upon the 10-month-old baby, Tony, who was seated in a high chair. She had a butcher knife in her hand and was about to plunge it into the baby's side when the mother seized her. The girl then endeavored to jump from the window. The child has made attempts on the lives of every member of the family.

New Richmond's Cyclone Damage.

New Richmond, Wis., June 19.—The official list of known dead from the recent cyclone contains 102 names; five unidentified bodies have been buried, beside some parts of bodies. A conservative estimate of the bodies still in the ruins of people not reported missing would be 15. This brings the loss of life to about 122. The best estimate on the loss of property in the city of New Richmond, compiled from the list of individual property owners who lost everything, reaches a total of \$550,000. To this may be added about \$200,000 for household goods.

Testimonials to Dreyfus and Friends.

Chicago, June 21.—Jews in Chicago and all the large cities of America are contributing funds for the purchase of testimonials to be presented to Captain Dreyfus, Emile Zola and Colonel Picquart. It is planned to honor the returned soldier-convict from Devil's Island with a gold mounted, diamond set and richly engraved sword. To Zola, whose defense of the army officer led to his exile from his native country, will be given a solid gold pen, neatly engraved. To Colonel Picquart, staunch friend of Dreyfus, will be presented a gold loving cup.

TO LIVE A HUNDRED YEARS.

Capt. Baker Swims in Winter and Is Healthy at Nearly Four-Score.

Capt. Abram Baker, the well-known winter swimmer at Asbury Park, says that he hopes to live long enough to be 100. The captain is 76, is hale and hearty and something of an athlete. His daily life is planned on the theory that temperate living and proper attention to hygiene will bring him safely over the century mark.

It is not often that a man who has already passed his three score and ten starts out to double on nature, but Capt. Baker says he has a surer foundation for his expectation than most enthusiasts because he belonged to the old "forty-niners," and gained in the wilds of California a rugged constitution that not even the infirmity of years can impair appreciably.

"There is no reason why I should not live to be 100 years old," said the captain recently. "The average human existence is much higher now than it was 100 years ago, a fact due in a great measure to improved sewage and a more general attention to the laws of hygiene. The principal thing for an old man to consider is the baneful results of an irregular life. Having made up my mind to live as long as I can, I refrain from food that disagrees with me, take only so much exercise as I require, abstain from stimulants and keep my heart beating with normal regularity. If nothing ever happened to disturb the heart a man might go on and live forever, barring accidents. It is a rule of my daily life, therefore, to permit nothing to disturb my serenity of mind.

"I never allow myself to become excited or worried. You can examine my pulse any hour of the day or night and find that its beats are always practically the same. Another essential practice for the man who expects to live 100 years is the cold water plunge. I take this plunge every morning of my life. Formerly and until a few months ago I was an ocean bather. When I discovered that this form of cold plunge was too great a shock for my nervous system I abandoned it. My diet is simple, plain food, and plenty of it. I read two hours in the morning and walk until the dinner hour. The afternoon period is divided in much the same way. At nine o'clock promptly every night I retire.

"These laws are simple, and a rigid compliance with them has given me an unbroken period of health from many years. I feel now that my youth is being renewed. You will notice that the gray in my whiskers is gradually becoming darker. I contend that any man who takes care of himself and avoids all excitement can live 100 years unless nature is thwarted by unforeseen accident or the ravages of an epidemic. Life to an old man, if he is healthy and vigorous, is just as enjoyable as it is to the young. It is a violation of the laws of nature that brings disease and corruption to the body. If nature is respected and her demands recognized no man ought to get old."

Capt. Baker wears no underclothing in the winter and may be seen any day on the board walk, attired in a flannel shirt, open at the chest, and a pair of linen trousers. He has had wide experience in the gold fields, and as a traveler, and is well-to-do. His nature is kindly and his habits studious.—N. Y. Times.

THE CITY OF NEWSPAPERS.

Paris Now Has Over Twenty-Five Hundred of Them and More Are Coming to the Front.

Paris publishes a new newspaper at every fresh sensation. The population of the city of Paris at the last census was 2,500,000, and according to the recently published Presse Annuaire for 1899, the newspapers of the city now number 2,587.

There are in Paris at present 140 daily political newspapers, but how many there will be next week or how many the week after is practically impossible to state. If public opinion demanded there might be another dozen. Of the political organs in existence 97 come under the category of republicanism, 30 are conservative and 13 are socialist.

The maintenance of so many socialist newspapers in one city is strongly indicative of the extent to which French papers take up and consider politics.

The price of French newspapers is high, and the reading matter is small in amount. French newspaper readers do not require much news, and are perfectly satisfied to depend upon the post office as an ordinary channel of communication whenever the telegraph fails.

More importance is attached to literary style than to exact details in local newsgathering, and it is, therefore, possible to publish with entire pecuniary success a Paris newspaper from the columns of which all items of expensive news are omitted.—Chicago Chronicle.

Droll Dwarfs.

Another freak beast which will excite curiosity in our zoological gardens is the tamarau, a dwarf buffalo found in the forests of Mindoro, of the Philippine group. It is a stunted form of the old-world buffalo, not of the American bison. It sometimes occurs high up in the mountains. It tunnels pathways through the thick bamboo undergrowth covering the mountain sides above 6,000 feet. Hunters must go upon hands and knees to follow these trails. The aborigines never hunt this little beast, being deathly afraid of it.—N. Y. Tribune.

Dogs That Never Bark.

There are three varieties of the dog that never barks—the Australian dog, the Egyptian shepherd dog and the "lion-headed" dog of Tibet.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The insurance upon St. Paul's cathedral is about £95,000.

Laplanners think nothing of covering 150 miles a day on their skates.

The clay pipes of England, France and Holland are mostly made by the labor of children.

Four hundredweight of sealing wax per month is used by the great seal, of which the lord chancellor is the official custodian.

There are more wrecks in the Baltic sea than in any other place in the world. The average is one wreck a day throughout the year.

There are more medical men in London than in all Scotland and Ireland together, and in those two countries the number has actually decreased during the past year.

The total value of fish landed on the English and Welsh coasts during 1898 amounted to £6,123,744, an increase of nearly a quarter of a million over the total for the preceding year.

There are some 60,000 costermongers who carry on business in the streets of London. Their capital is supposed to be £50,000, whilst they are said to do a trade during the year of three millions. The profits of this turnover are about a million.

To detect oleomargarine from genuine butter a small portion of each is melted in proper receptacles, in which common cotton wicks are inserted and lighted. These will burn freely. The odor of the smoke arising from the oleomargarine is repulsive and nauseating, while that from the butter is faint and inoffensive.

There was a sensational performance at Phillips' circus in Cape Town not long ago. The infant daughter of Capt. Taylor was christened in the lions' den. After Taylor had gone through the usual performance the party entered the cage, and the christening was duly proceeded with, the name bestowed on the infant being Alfrida Phillips Taylor.

NOTES OF ALL NATIONS.

One Russian Bill Bears All the Colors of the Rainbow—Curious Currency.

The Bank of England note is about 5 1/2 inches in dimensions, and is printed in black ink on Irish linen water-marked paper, plain white, with ragged edges.

The notes of the Bank of France are made of white, water-marked, printed in blue and black, with numerous mythological and allegorical pictures, and run in dimensions from the 20-franc note to the 1,000 franc.

South American currency is about the size and general appearance of American notes, except that cinnamon brown and slate blue are the prevailing colors.

The German currency is rather artistic. The notes are printed in green and black.

The Chinese paper currency is in red, white and yellow paper, with gilt lettering and gorgeous little hand-drawn devices. The notes, to the ordinary financier, might pass for washing bills.

Italian notes are of all shapes, sizes and colors. The smaller bills—five and ten-lire notes—are printed on white paper in pink, blue and carmine inks, and are ornamented with a finely-engraved vignette of King Humbert.

The 100-ruble note of Russia is barred from top to bottom with all the colors of the rainbow, blended as when shown through a prism. In the center, in bold relief, stands a large finely executed vignette of Empress Catherine I. This is in black. The other engraving is done in dark and light brown black inks.

The Norwegians have a curious currency, but it is rarely seen out of its own country, for the reason it circulates very little among the common people and the class that emigrate. These stick to their copper and silver coins and shun the little cinnamon brown bills of their government.

The Austrian note is printed on light-colored thick paper, which shows none of the silk fiber marks or geometric lines used as a protection against counterfeiting.—Tit-Bits.

Lack of Knowledge.

The want of acquaintance with different foods, their chemical elements, uses and value in the body, together with the false impressions acquired through lack of knowledge of one's self, has much to do with early breakdowns.

More than half of the diseases which embitter the middle and latter portions of our lives are due to avoidable errors in diet. Old age is certainly not desirable unless it is accompanied by perfect health. As civilization increases, and our knowledge of how to live becomes better and clearer, health and length of life must also increase. A perfect old age has its foundation laid in youth. One cannot dissipate for 25 or 30 years and then expect happiness and health for the asking. Where repairs seem quite perfect, trouble is continually cropping out. Decrepit old age has frequently its origin at birth. These so-called inherited troubles are, in nine cases out of ten, not inheritances, but contaminations. The old-time nurse, with her sugar and water, or still more deadly paregoric, or castor tea, planted most firmly the first step to much suffering in the years to follow. Happily for this generation, the intelligent training of the modern nurse removes such dangers.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Say Nothing.

Teacher—You should always be frank and not try to hide any fault you may have committed. Now, Johnny, if you had fallen into the water while you were playing on the ice, when you ought to have been hurrying home, what would you say to your papa?

Johnny—I guess you don't know pa. He wouldn't give me time to say anything until his arm got tired.—Boston Transcript.

COLD WEATHER INCIDENT.

One Man Carefully Stops a Chilly Draught and Another Unconsciously Uncovers It.

A man who got into an end car of an elevated train on one of the coldest days of the recent cold spell and settled himself down comfortably at an end seat became suddenly aware that there was a cold draught coming in around his feet from somewhere, and looking down he saw that one of the two pairs of brass plates that held the rollers of the door had come off and left an opening for the wind to blow through; and it was surprising how much cold wind could get through that hole.

The guard said that it had come off on the down trip (the train was at this time going up) and that it would be put back in place as soon as the car got to the upper end of the road again, where repairs were made. Meanwhile the guard had helped matters some by putting into the opening a loose wad made of a piece of brown paper.

When the guard had walked back to the front of the car, the passenger who had felt the draught and had had this little conversation with him, saw right opposite under the seat on the other side, a whole newspaper. Picking that up from the floor under the seat he laid it down on the floor in front of the hole in the floor, folding the paper lengthwise in a right angle, so that one part rested on the floor while the other rose against the door over the hole. This was a great improvement on the wad, and it kept out a considerable part of the cold, and the passenger settled himself back in his seat congratulating himself on this happy idea.

About three minutes later another man bustled into the car and walked back and sat down on the end seat on the other side. He wanted occupation en route, and casting his eye down, he saw that smooth paper on the floor and instantly bent down and picked it up. The passenger opposite, who had put it there, and had begun reading his paper, dropped his paper on his knees and leaned forward involuntarily as he saw the other man do this.

"This your paper?" said the other man, as he saw the passenger opposite leaning forward and looking at him.

"No," said the man, setting back again and resuming his paper. He felt that cold blast coming in and settling around his feet again, but he said nothing. The hole was on the other man's side, and he thought that the other man would feel it in a minute and look down and realize what the paper had been on the floor for and put it back. But the other man did nothing of the kind. He seemed impervious to cold, and he never even looked down. He kept right on reading the paper with perfect imperturbability.

The first man next thought that the other man wasn't going very far, and he decided that he would soon have a chance to replace the paper. His intuition as to the other man's traveling only a short distance proved correct; but he didn't throw the paper down when he got up; on the contrary, he folded it smoothly and put it in his pocket! That was something the first man hadn't thought of, and he sat there and shivered and smiled over it all the way, till he came to his own station.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

HARDWOOD SAWDUSTS.

The Fine Dusts Used for Various Special Purposes—Fine Sawdusts Exported.

The fine sawdust of hard woods, that which is produced in sawing veneers, is used for a variety of purposes; fine mahogany sawdust, for instance, being extensively used in cleaning furs. There are sold 15 or 20 different varieties of fine sawdust from as many different kinds of hard woods, these being gathered from the various mills.

While fine mahogany is the sawdust most largely used in cleaning furs, various other kinds are also employed for that purpose. The use of boxwood sawdust for cleaning jewelry is traditional. Boxwood sawdust is also used in polishing silver. Some sawdusts are used in marquetry work. Some are used in making pressed moldings and ornaments. Sandal-wood sawdust is used in scent bags.

The production of coarse sawdust of various hard woods, such as oak and maple, is greater than the demand for them; such sawdusts may be burned in the mills where they are produced. Coarse mahogany sawdust may be sold for commonplace uses, or employed as fuel where it is made; but for the fine sawdusts of all the hard woods there is more or less demand; for many of them there is a ready market. The most costly of fine hardwood sawdust is boxwood, of which the supply is less than the demand.

Fine hardwood sawdusts are shipped from this city to various parts of the United States; they are exported in considerable quantities to Canada and some are sent to England.—N. Y. Sun.

Oyster Soup Made with Milk or Water.

Drain and wash 50 oysters, bring them to the boiling point and drain, this time saving the liquor. To this liquor add a pint of water, six whole peppercorns, the same of whole allspice, and a tiny bit of mace. Rub together two tablespoonfuls of butter and one tablespoonful of flour; add to the liquor a pint of milk; when hot add the thickening; stir constantly until smooth; and of the consistency of thin cream; add the oysters, a tablespoonful of salt, and serve immediately. The thickening may be omitted, the butter added at the last moment with the oysters, and water used instead of milk.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Theatrical Note.

Wiggs—They've fixed my salary at \$300 a week. Futilites—That's great! Wiggs—You bet it is; and \$25 of it "goes!"—N. Y. World.

Boils and Pimples Give Warning.

AN UNFAILING SIGN THAT NATURE IS APPEALING FOR HELP.

When Nature is overtaken, she has her own way of giving notice that assistance is needed. She does not ask for help until it is impossible to get along without it. Boils and pimples are an indication that the system is accumulating impurities which they are an urgent appeal for assistance must be gotten rid of; they are an appeal for assistance.

To neglect to purify the blood at this time means more than the annoyance of painful boils and unsightly pimples. If these impurities are allowed to remain, the system succumbs to any ordinary illness, and is unable to withstand the many ailments which are so prevalent during spring and summer.

Mrs. L. Gentile, 2004 Second Avenue, Seattle, Wash., says: "I was afflicted for a long time with pimples, which were very annoying, as they disfigured my face fearfully. After using many other remedies in vain, S. S. S. promptly and thoroughly cleansed my blood, and now I rejoice in a good complexion, which I never had before."

Capt. W. H. Dunlap, of the A. G. S. R. R., Chattanooga, Tenn., writes: "Several boils and carbuncles broke out upon me, causing great pain and annoyance. My blood seemed to be in a riotous condition, and nothing I took seemed to do any good. Six bottles of S. S. S. cured me completely and my blood has been perfectly pure ever since."

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