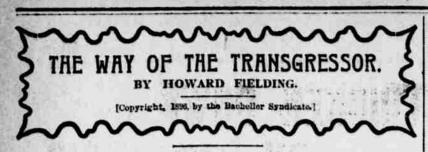
#### THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE-SATURDAY MORNING AUGUST 29, 1896.



SYNOPSIS.

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SYNOPSIS. Mr. J. Woodbury Newcomb, an elderly student of criminology, returning to New York from Sing Sing prison, meets on the train Frank Gleason, Bill Harris and Jack Pinney, convicts, who have just completed their terms of imprisonment, and who mistake Newcomb for a fellow convict. To draw them out, he assumes the character and proceeds to tell them the story of his first orime. Frank Gleason then narrates an attempted crime, in which fortune puts hist. him into the position of the rescuer of Intended victim, 'Bill Harris describes the unsuccessful burglary for which he has been doing time, and Jack Pinney reunts an effort to steal the unlucky ring of Alfonso XII., hung on a statue in a public square of Madrid.

#### PART VI.

Jack Pinney had barely finished his story when the train which bore the party stopped with an unusual grinding of brakes and rasping of wheels upon the rails. So suddenly, indeed, was the speed arrested that the three criminals -who had been riding with their faces to the front-were brought to their feet, and they remained for an instant standing there in line as if they expected the Angel of Evil Deeds to call the roll of

"I thought we were all going overboard," said Pinney, glancing out of the window at the waters of the Hudson. The place was a little to the southward of Yonkers, where the railroad

runs for a considerable distance upon an embankment raised but a few feet above the level of the river. There's been an accident of some

kind," said Gleason. "I can hear peo-ple shouting ahead of us. Let's go out and see what has happened." The suggestion was accepted, and the

four men hastily left the car. At first their view was blocked by the throngs of people that were pouring out of the train, and mingling with a much larger number that came down from the bank upon the left. After a brief struggle with the press they came to a spot from which they could see what had barred the way of their train. An express bound northward had been partially wrecked by the breaking of a wheel under the car immediately following the tender of the engine. A coupling had parted and the car had been almost demolished by those which come after articles which Gleason could not find it. All the tracks were strewn with in the boat's lockers, wreckage, and the express car had gone into the river, where a corner of its top

could be seen above the water. No person had been seriously hurt. but the rescue of the two men who had gone overboard with the express car had been very near to a miracle.

telegraph wire had been tapped. and an official of the road was communicating with one of his superiors in New York. The click of the instrument was faintly audible to Newcombe as he stood surveying the scene. Presently Gleason touched him on the shoulder. He turned and saw that his companion's eyes were burning with fierce engerness.

'Do you know what that man is telegraphing?" demanded Gleason, "No: you're not an operator, Well, I am, and I'll tell you what that sounder says. There's \$80,000 lying there in the river ander our eyes.

"I don't understand you," said New-20mbe. "It was in the express safe," continthat Irishman and his dray, stole an ued Gleason, "and it went overboard

longest pier of the three that lie near be very respectful and encouraging. together about a mile above here. We'll "Mr. Newcombe," said Gleason at be there with the boat."

last, "I believe that your words have Before Newcombe could decide what fallen on good ground, and have saved course he ought to pursue in such exmyself and my companions from the ceptional circumstances, Gleason had serpetration of crime. As a matter him by the arm and was hurrying him of fact, Mr. Newcombe, we have stolen away. For the next half hour he folthat safe." lowed the criminal's guidance blindly. "Impossoble!" cried the criminolo-His mind was alternatively busy with gist. two considerations. First, in his char-acter as a student of sinners, he rejolc-"Yet true," said Gleason, and he displayed to Newcombe's wondering eyes ed in this unrivaled opportunity for the safe that had come out of the bag observation. It was a demonstration gage car, and had been set into the in crime-an illustrated lecture by a boat's cabin. trio of eminent specialists. Newcombs "And now," Gleason continued, "let could not afford to miss such a great

me prove that our repentance is sineducational treat. Second, as an honcere. Although we might easily overest man, he was bound to prevent a power you and continue in our wicked crime. But how would that be best way, we prefer to take your advice, and done? If, at that early stage of the proceedings, he denounced the thieves, undo what we have done. Mr. Newcombe, will you help us? Will restore no one would believe his story. 11 this safe to its rightful owners? And would be regarded as ludicrons. How will you plead for us with them?" could these men commit such a gigan-"I will," cried Newcombe, promptly. tic robbery in the presence of thous-No sooner had the boat reached her ands? It would be much better to let pler than Newcombe rushed off for a the conspiracy progress to a point near dray in which the safe could be carto success before interrupting it, ried back to the place of the wreck. Therefore Newcombe attended Glea-The safe was put on the dray, and New-

on in his visit to the diver, and listened combe took the reins. to the negotiations for the boat and ap-It was agreed that the three crooks paratus. As the thief had said, the should wait for Newcmobe's return diver could refuse him nothing. It with such answer as the railroad men was evident that Gleason held some might make to the prayer for forgivedisertaceful secret of the other's. Yet ness. the diver refused to take any part in Great was the sensation when New

the adventure. "I'll keep out of it." he said. "I'm rying to live on the square now, and this thing is too risky for me. Steal my boat, if you want her: but I don't want to know anything about it."

coated officials of the line, They He then proceeded to give certain pounced upon Newcombe, who, smiling necessary directions and he also furagreeably, sat upon the driver's seat of nished the keys of the lockers on the the dray boat in which the diving apparatus was kept. inharmed," he said. "I desire no thanks,

Gleason departed in high spirits. He but only mercy," and Newcomb made the best posisble speed for the pier where the boat lay, of the officers. This is not the right She was a rude craft, yet well adaptsafe. Why, it hasn't been wet. And besides, where is the letter A? ed to her work. Gleason prepared start the fire under the boiler of a little Newcombe with so much calmness that "donkey" engine which the boat carried. Meanwhile Newcomb went up he impressed all his hearers, "Open it to the town to buy certain necessary and be convinced. But first tell me what was in the other safe."

"Nothing but the package of money," said one of the men. "All the papers While he was gone Harris and Pinand books were in another car." ney arrived. Gleason had begun to be As he spoke he worked the combina anxious about them, and he was overjoyed to see them drive down the pier, tion of the lock, and, being an expert in that matter, he soon succeeded in openone on each side of a genial son of Ireing the safe. Throwing back the doors land, whose dray they seemed to have hired for the occasion. There was somehe plunged in his hand and drew forth a sealed package. He broke the safe thing like a big box wrapped rudely in and drew forth eighty-one thousand dolcanvas on the dray. Harris and Pinney,

lar bills! with the driver's help, set he box down upon the pler, "What's that?" asked Gleason, when how it escaped going overboard, is more the Irishman and his equipage had dis-

appeared. "The biggest thing on earth!" cried Harris, "It's a safe of the regular express patern, undoubtedly an exact

model of the one in the river." Pinney stood with staring eyes before Gleason was positively dazed by this an empty safe that stood open in the great news. cabin of the diver's boat. "Where did you get it?" he exclaimed. "It was in one of the wrecked bag-

"We're dished!" said Gleason, "Bu how? How?" gage cars," replied Harris, "When I saw the various things were being carted around to the station, I hired

that to the police."

submitted to arrest.

"Woodbury has done it," responded Pinney. "Reformed I don't think, Why 

tion which he had practiced upon them ent. King John was an amateur brew er; and he was not content until he had would do no good. He resolved to ap-pear in his true character, in order that produced improvement upon improve ment in the art of beermaking, then lit-tle known among his subjects. he might say a few words at parting which would help these misguided men

toward a better life.

And so, with little preface, he broke

the truth to Harris, Gleason and Pin-

combe appeared with the dray and the safe at the scene of the wreck. The

divers had just announced that the safe

was not on the river bottom, and suspi-

"I return to you your treasure quite

"The man is crazy!" exclaimed one

"Nevertheless, this is the safe," said

"It's all right," he said. "This mus

be the safe. But how you got it, and

than I know. You will have to explain

"Willingly," said Newcombe, and he

At that moment Harris, Gleason and

cion had begun to dawn upon the blue

Before the eleventh century nearly all beer was made from barley. Hops were first employed about the year 1065 ney, as soon as the boat had started A. D.

The Germans, who were among the for her pier. The surprise of the three first to make beer wholesale, began to men could be imagined. They listened ultivate hops in great quantities. to his story and to his exhortation in a The hop plant came originally from ort of trance which seemed to him to

Russia; but it is more than pro bable that nature intended it to fluorish in Bohemia, Bavaria and Kent; hence the reason why it has acquired in those soils and at the hands o' careful cultivators such exceptional qualities as it has attained.

In the fourteenth century the German brewerles began to export been made from hops. They sent beer to complete.

England in large quantities, and it oon became the court drink. But these German brewers had the misfortune (for them only) of adding to each barrel of beer a little ball containing, as a sort of trade-sign, hops, and this in-

troduction was fatal to the German nonopoly. Our Kent farmers got hold of the hops and put themselves to cul tivate the plant with such assiduity that our breweries soon began to mak

and export for themselves. Beer, heretofore, has been normally a characteristic of certain races. While the Latin people drink wine at their repast, the Germanic, Anglo-Saxon and Scandinavian races take beer-as in the case of the English, the Germans, the Norwegians and Swedes,

and the North Americans. Among these people wine is a luxury. Yet strange to say, beer seems slowly but surely forcing its way among the masses of France, Spain and Italy, like a river whose tide will brook no barrier. If all the beer brewed now in the

world daily were to flow in a single stream it would equal in volume the River Thames. We call the one "Father Thames"-we would term the other "Mother Beer." In this country we call beer by three

names, "ale," "porter" and "stout." In Belgium there is "lambric" and "faro." and in Germany the "blere de garde," the "bock bler" and "salvator bler. ing fabulous wealth, although a pros-But the different types of beer are realpector would starve to death in trying ly to be divided into two types-called to work them. This was true in regard 'high fermentation" as with us and to the Homestake mine, in the Black 'low fermentation" as with German Hills. The prospectors who made the French and Austrian beers.

The method of high fermentation is it passed into the hands of Senator the primitive manner of making beer. Hearst, and other California capitalists. Low fermentation was first employed They concluded that unless it was in Munich in the fifteenth century. Its worked on a large scale it could not be chief recommendation is its lightness made profitable. An 80-cent stamp mill coldness and ease with which large was ordered and shipped in from Cheyquantities may be drunk. enne at a cost of \$135,000 as an experi

But there is no danger of British bee losing its prestige. That immortal pro-\$37,500 a month for 17 years, duction which has earned so many mil-It requires a large amount of mone lions and created so many peers still holds its place in the heart-or stompaying basis, and, as a rule, this the ach-of the the average Briton, wheth er he be at home, or in India, Africa of the colonies. We brew within a milroperties. lion or so of Germany's output, but bottle of Bass has twice the strength

of Pilsener-so perhaps we are yet the greatest beer makers and drinkers on Interesting Information Upon They earth.

# RARE BONES, THESE.

Skeleton of the Megalonyx Jeffersonil Placed in the Museum of the Ohio State University --- Named by

and for President.

foxes, fourteen to sixteen; cattle, fifteen Columbus, O., Letter, Chicago Record. to eighteen; bears and wolves, twenty; One of the rarest specimens of post rlacial life ever found is that of the megalonyx jeffersonni." which has recently been placed in the museum of Orton hall of the Ohio state university The specimen enjoys the unique distinction of beingk the only animal ever named by and for a president of the United States. Thomas Jefferson inented the generic name "megalonyx." while the specific name was given by Dr. Harlan at a later date in honor of Jefferson's discrimination and interest. In 1796 some bones of an extraorin ary nature were found in a cave in





for the bones, but it is only justice to them to say that it was the public interest of the transaction that comnanded their assent at last. They would not have parted with the wonderful remains of which they had come into possession except to lace them where they could interest and instruct a larger number and be preserved for the years to come. The bones were shipped in Septembe last to Wards' National Science establishment in Rochester, N. Y., to be mounted. While the Holmes county find contained a larger number of bones than any other single discovery on record, the skeleton was still in-

To complete the restoration the resources of the museums of the country wer put under requisition and the skeleton was completed and now stands in the museum of the state university in this city, the size being 7 by 11 feet.

A MINE'S COST.

It Depends Upon the Way the Precious Metal Is Hidden.

There are no hard and fast rules in regard to making a mine from the time t passes into the prospector's hands until it becomes a dividend payer. Many mines are such, as the miners say, "from the grass roots," and turn out large quantities of ore from the be ginning.

J. B. Haggin, the millionaire mine owner, took \$3,000,000 from the Custer mine, in Lemhi county, Idaho, before it became necessary to use a candle, says the Spokane Spokesman-Review This mine was known as the Mineral Mountain. A man came along one day, and after looking at it remarked: "Why the hanging wall is gone." This was true. Nature had assisted the miner in this case; the mountain side had been eroded, leaving the mineral standing there, Mr. Haggin also spent \$3,000,000 in developing the Anaconda mine be fore it was on a paying basis. Mines have been discovered contain-

with the car, 'They've sent for wrecking apparatus, and they's going to pull the car out of the river, Now, the question is: Can we get that money ?" Newcombe was astounded.

"How can we get it with a thousand people watching us?" demanded the riminologist. "Row could we get it, anyhow, while it's under water and locked up in a safe?"

"There's always a way to get money If you want it badly enough," returned Gleason, sententiously.

That was all that he would say on the subject, but he remained for a long time staring down into the water, while he listened to the spasmodic clicking of the telegraphic instrument. At last a train with the appropriate wreckage appliances arrived, and, after considerable labor, a great chain was fastened to the express car and it was drawn out of the river. But the safe was not to be found. It had been dislodged by the shock of the plunge, and had passed out through the forward end of the car like an enormous can-



"THERE'S \$80,000 LTING THERE." nonball. Undoubtedly it lay in the mud of the river bottom, and the task of finding it would not be easy.

"They'll have to send for a diver." said Gleason. "By the Lord Harry, I wonder if I could do it!"

"Do what?" queried Newcomba. Gleason did not immediately reply. He seemed to be engaged in some such mental effort as one makes in trying to remember a name that is on the tip of the tongue at one moment and far away the next. So absorbed was he that when Harris touched him on the shoulder he jumped as if he had been wakened suddenly from sleep.

"Bill," he said, dreamily,"I want that sufe.

"You can't get it," replied the burglar; "but there are a number of articles down the track that you can get. There are two or three baggage cars all smashed to smithereens, and the con-tents isn't being half looked after. They're just beginning to cart some of it to the station just above here."

"Never mind that," said Gleason. "There's a better game going. Listen to e. You know that I'm a diver. Well, low another one, and he's as big a ascal as I am. He has an outfit right here in Yonkers, and in two hours I can have it. He won't refuse me anything he can't. Then I'm going to offer myself to the railroad company to dive for that safe."

"But you can't open it under water," Harris objected.

bably not," said Gleason, "but we'll get the money out of it some way. Now, then, Woodbury, I will go and see my diver. You and Pinney stay here and keep eyes and ears open. In about an hour and a half you join us at the lowing day. To keep up the decep- assume an importance on the contin- could be done for some years

A Clandotte

AND DELLES

expressman's coat and pinched the safe. Of course the railroad mer thought it was going to the freight nouse with the rest of the stuff." "And now, Gleason, of course you see

my plan," 'he continued, "We must hoist up the other safe, and thea deliver this one. Before they can get it open we can skip with the \$50,000. Am 1 understood ?" Gleason nodded. The three men

hoisted the safe on board the boat. Just as they had finished the task Newcombe arrived with a high official of the railroad whom he had met on the way to the pier where the boat lay. The

official had heard that a diver's boat was kept there, and was anxious to get the use of it. The whole maiter was arranged between him and Woodberry before they reached the pier. The criminologist had most shrewdly played the part of agent for the crimi-

nais. As the railway official sailed down to the scene of the wreck in the boat, there was no opportunity for the crooks to tell Newcombe about their acquisi-

tion of the safe. Arrived upon the scene, the railroad man was set ashore. Then Gleason, dressed in the diver's sult, went over the side, and disappeared beneath the water.

Harris and Pinney operated the machinery which furnished air to Gleason, while Newcombe was stationed in the how of the boat, where he drew in or let out the rope by which she was anchored, according to directions given by Harris, who judged of the diver's movements by the action of the

air-pipe and safety cord. After about twenty minutes Gleason signaled to be drawn up. When his helmet had been removed he held whispered conversations with Harris and Pinney. Newcombe could not hear what they said. Had he done so, the events of the day would have shaped themselves differently.

As a matter of fact, Gleason reported that he had found the safe. It was, as they had supposed, identical in pattern with the one which they had stolen, but unfortunately it bore a letter A inscribed for some unknown

reason upon its side. "We have to change our plan," said Gleason, "and this is what we'll do; I'll get ropes around that safe and we'll hoist it up on the side of the boat away from the shore, and hang it in slings, three or four feet under water. Then I'll pretend that I can't find it, and as

soon as the sun gets low I'll give up the job for the night. We'll tow the sate to some good place, and hoist it in." The three men felt that this plan involved less risk than the other, and they wondered why they had not thought of it in the beginning, and in the course of half an hour, his design

had been accomplished. It happened that the diver's boat, which had been engaged by telegram before Gleason and his companions had appeared on the scene, arrived at this junctura; so the railroad and express officers made no attempt to urge Gleason to continue the work. The anchor was hoisted, and the boat slowly moved back toward the pier from which she had been taken.

Newcombe felt that the adventure was at an end, and he experienced a sense of disappointment. He would rather have seen a successful robbery. Yet he had enjoyed the novel situation. and he felt that he had gleaned much.

the standing of the state

It was now time to say good-by to his chance acquaintances, for pressing business would claim him on the fol--and from that moment beer began to



WE'RE DISHED." SAID GLEASON "BUT HOW?"

I knew when my eye first lighted on his face that he was a confidence man." "Well, I suppose there's nothing to do but skip," growled Harris, The others muttered assent, and unmooring the boat they sailed across the

river, and vanished into the wilds of New Jersey. Newcombe endured a captivity of bout ten days, at the end of which time

the mystery of the whole affair was explained and Newcombe was vindicated. But he had lost a pound of flesh a day and was really far from well. The mystery of the transference of the money from one safe to the other

was black and deep for many days, but at last it was elucidated. The safe had been robbed by a dishonest express agent in the depot in New York, Fearing to keep his plunder with him he had concealed it in the other safe, which

was being shipped to an express agent in Albany, a friend whom the thief could trust, and with whom he had often divided the proceeds of robberies. The scheme would undoubtedly have succeeded but for the strange chance by which the three crooks and the criminologist acted as the agents of provi-dence in returning the \$\$0,000 to its

rightful custodians. (The End.)

DRINK OF ALL NATIONS. Beer the World's Universal Cheen

and Inebriant. From the London Mail. What is the drink which at this time

of the year, at all events, reigns over all others? Ask a Frenchman, a German, an American, a Russian or an Englishman, and he will respond: 'Beer.' In France it has supplanted wine in

general consumption-wine the French drank for so many centuries, but which. as a French writer has just pointed out, is more apt to "begay than to refresh." Probably to none of the

readers is the fabrication of beer a secret-that is to say, they know the constituent elements of the drink, which, according to Sir Walter Besant "made Britain great"; but they will perhaps be entertained by the follow-

ng facts: We cannot go back to the epoch of the deluge in order to find the first mention of beer. Wine alone, according to the Bible, can boast so remote an antiquity. We must leave to the pedants plunged into the night of time the pretension of placing the birth of beer at the ero of Osiris, twenty centuries before the Christian era. Yet we may mention that the famous historian, Tacitus, speaks of it as the or-

dinary drink of the northern tribes. whose climate does not foster the grape. At the commencement of the thirteenth century an English monk brought to John I., King of Flanders and Brabant, a keg of brown Octobersuch as Friar Tuck was want to extol

Pick A green all and the may was a state of the

Greenbrier county, Virginia, They excited a great deal of curiosity and dis cussion and in some way came to the knowledge of Thomas Jefferson, soon to be made president of the United States, whose interest in all that pertained to nature was generally recognized.

One of the most striking features of the cave relics was the enormous claws of the animal, which Jefferson, by an

error that was readily pardoned, mistook the claws of a carnivorous animal, and upon them he established the name by which the animal is known. The

President Jafferson acquired possess ion of the remains and presented them to the newly establisher American Philosophical society, Philadedphia, which was, at that time, the most authoritative scientific center of the coun try. These bones still remain in the possession of the Academy of Science in the same city. Subsequently study by the natural-

the fact that the great claws and asso ciated bones belonged, not to a car nivora, but to some representative of the strange and wandering group in which the sloths of South America are included. The specific name "Jeffersonii" was very properly added at a later date in honor of the president.

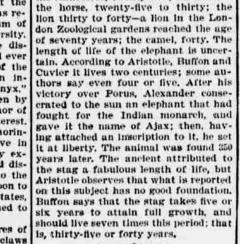
The Philadelphia specimen was never et up, many of the bones being missing and the Ohio specimen is the only complete one in the world. The university

nuseum has this great distinction: It contains the first and only complete skeleton of one of the most interest ing animals of post-glacial time.

HISTORY OF THE SPECIMEN. The history of the skeleton is as folows: In the fall of 1890 a number of farmers in Benton township, Holme county, combined to dig a ditch which would drain a swamp of 300 acres, more or less, in which they were severally interested. In December the ditch had

reached the land of Abraham Drushell and the cutting was going on success fully through four to six feet of black peaty earth, which covered a foot or two of shell marl, when the workmen were greatly surprised by uncarthing some large bones of unfamiliar pattern. The greatest interest was awakened mong the farmers engaged in cutting the ditch and among their neighbors also. Some of the bones, including sevral claws, were carried to Millers burg, and right interpretation was a once put upon them there by W. S Hanna, the prosecuting attorney of the county. He ponounced them the bones

of a "megalonyx." Extravagant ideas of the money value of the discovery took possession of the farmers' minds and nothing

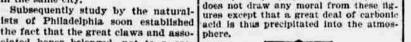


e rhinoceros, twenty-five; the ass at

LONGEVITY OF ANIMALS.

### Coal Consumption.

Westminster Gazette. An industrious triffer, writing in a Frenh review, has been at the pains to by which the animal is known. The ascertain what is the annual consumption "small Latin and less Greek," with which William and Mary college had equipped him was enough for the oc-casion. Two Green words, in fact suf-ficed, and "megalonyx" (great claw) be 1,625 miles, or-as with a nice feeling for the Franco-Russian alliance he put i -the distance between Paris and St. Petersburg, If this train had to travel at the rate of 15½ miles an hour, it would take between three or four days to pass a given point. The railways of the whole world consume, he asserts, on the faith of statistics which are doubtless fairly accurate, nearly 63,000,000 tons of coal, which







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Loss of Appetite.

Sick Headache, Indigestion,

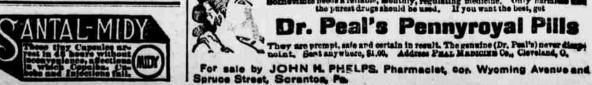
Biliousness,

Constipation,

Dyspepsia.

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