CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

Somble Events of the Week Briefly Chronicled.

A naval coaling station is to be esablished at Dutch Harbor, Alaska. King Alfonso of Spain has inherited

ather, King Francis. The British government will assist n relieving the men and officers of the

17,500,000 under the will of his grand-

antarctic steamer Discovery. Two men who were arrested in Chi-

ago are believed to have stolen thouands of letters from mail boxes, Employers predict the early end of

the building strike on the ground that be men are tired of the struggle. Governor Bates of Massachusetts

ms signed the requisition papers for the extradition of Moody Merrill from New York.

Joseph Becker, a Swiss socialist, was arrested at Walla Walla, Wash., on tharge of having threatened President Roosevelt's life. Urgent domestic questions have pre-

vented the Australian parliament from consideration of preferential trade with Great Britain.

The Peruvian gunboat Loreto was sunk near the Scilly Islands. The new was saved by a French vessel and landed at Plymouth.

The United States secret service will investigate the system of peonage in Alabama by which negroes are virtually reduced to slavery.

The dealers of San Francisco have protested against the award of the contract to supply sugar for the Indian service to a New York firm.

Tuesday, May 26,

A famine is causing many deaths in Kwangsi province, China.

Russia is reported to be sending large guns to Newchwang via Transsiberian milway.

A striker was shot in the Bronx, New York, by a nonunion man who refused to be intimidated.

Mrs. Potter Palmer pronounces the ctory of her engagement to the Prince of Monaco as absurd.

Engene Canfield pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging him with keeping a gambling house in New York city.

Mrs. Gunning S. Bedford has admitted in London that the child she palmed off on her husband is not her

John Hefferan, coachman for Max E Sand, who was shot on Sunday night near the Ardsley (N. Y.) club, has since

Killing frosts prevailed at Warrensburg and other points in the Adirondacks. Growing vegetation was serisusly damaged.

By forbidding continuance of the fatal auto racing the French and Spanish governments have won the applause of press and public.

Colonial Secretary Chamberlain says he British government is not supportng the movement of South African

nine owners to import Chinese labor. David Barrie, Lipton's former representative, has made a bet of \$1,000 on Shamrock III. against \$1,500 from a New York Yacht club member on the

cup defender. Russian accounts say that the evacnation of southern Manchurla has been followed by an increasing display of intolence by disorderly tribes, who have

reated a reign of terror. While Sir Thomas Lipton is very conident of winning the America's cup, he vants it understood that he does not egard it by any means as a certainty. "The sport of the thing," said the baro-

net, "lies in the very uncertainty of it." The St. George society of Baltimore ledicated its private burial grounds in Druid Ridge cemetery. Edwin Bennett presented to the society a handsome granite shaft, which was unveiled and tedicated to the memory of Queen Vic-

Monday, May 25.

An Anglo-American club has been founded in Vienna.

Sir Thomas Lipton's fleet will leave for America next Thursday.

Mr. Foxhall Keene's selection to take part in the automobile cup race is welcomed in England.

Five persons were badly injured and many were shaken up in a trolley accilent at Paterson, N. J. Several clubs in London, according to

special cable dispatch, have put limts on bridge whist playing. Members of the Brotherhood of Car-

enters, out on strike, have acknowldged defeat by applying for work as ndividuals.

A fire that is estimated to have caused a loss of upward of \$1,000,000 securred at the Front Street Warehousing plant in Philadelphia.

Garabed Kentooni, an Armenian, was nurdered and his body was mutilated y unknown assassins in his room on East Thirtieth street, New York.

A thunderstorm, accompanied by a high wind, struck Pittsburg Sunday fternoon and besides killing one man Ud considerable property damage.

Albert Spaulding, the fourteen-yearold son of Mr. J. Walter Spaulding of New York, has obtained a diploma as rofessor of the violin at Bologna.

By order of Park Commissioner Willox workmen demolished the summer arden of Philip H. Dietrich, who was

quatting on New York city property. Twenty-five thousand dollars' worth of bunting and flags were draped from the city hall, New York, in preparation or the two hundred and fiftieth anniersary colebration.

While passing Mays Siding, near Erle, Pa., the boiler on one of the loconotives pushing a Philadelphia and Eric freight train exploded, killing one man and injuring four others, three perhaps fatally.

Saturday, May 23. Cars are running on all Bridgeport

trolley lines.

While farmers in Schuylkill, Pa., were in church praying for rain a

ordburst caused great damage to their unds.

licition in Korea with Japan is laid to French influence. Korea insisted on the Russians re-

ressing the Valu river.

A tornado at Clay Center, Kan., killed wo girls and injured others. The first hanging in Porto Rico will be that of Pedro Diaz, convicted of

murder at a political riot. The Scaboard Air Line rallway shops, offices and warehouse at Portsmouth, Va., were destroyed by fire.

Dennis Kilbride, recently released from prison, was elected to parliament from South Kildare, Ireland.

One section of Montana has been eaten up by grasshoppers, while another was under three feet of snow. Three students were hurt in a bicy-

cle race at the New England intercollegiate games at Worcester, Mass. The Dalmatians have petitioned Emperor Francis Joseph to intervene and

prevent further bloodshed in Croatia. Samuel H. McElroy has died suddenly in Brooklyn. Two weeks ago he received a sharp shock on a trolley car, The Chleago Jewish massacre relief committee has cabled \$10,000 to Kishineff as the first installment of Chica-

go's contribution. Ambassador McCormick in an interview in London says that the Russian government has no desire to shut

Manchuria to American trade. The permanent treaty was signed at the office of the secretary of state in Hayana by Secretary of State Zaldo and United States Minister Squiers.

M. Santos-Dumont is preparing at Paris a balloon which is fifty-six meters in length and has a speed of eighty kilometers (or fifty-seven miles) an

General Greene says he does not want a dry Sunday in Greater New Vock: but the state excise commissioner having called his attention to the law, he proposes to have it enforced.

Thirty members of Company C of Lexington, thirty members of the Shelbyville company and forty members of the Louisville battery, with one Gatling gun, were on duty in Jackson, Ky., during the investigation of the Marcum

Fridny, May 22.

The crew descried the burning coal laden steamer Pfohl in Lake Huron.

The California fruit canneries need 8,000 more laborers than are available. It is proposed to deport Bulgarians from Macedonia to Anatolia, Asia Mi-

The British Columbia government has given away by mistake 480 square miles of timber lands.

Jews in Kishineff and other parts of Bessarabia fear further outrage at the hands of the Russian populace.

The revolt in Croatia is spreading to every part of the titular kingdom and threatens to extend to Dalmatia.

Philip Blagden's family discredit the report that the missing bank clerk enlisted in the New York marine corps.

A big red auto touring car exploded on Third avenue, New York, About thirty of the bystanders were injured.

The Presbyterian general assembly at Los Angeles, Cal., has been opened, with the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke as moderator.

A tornado swept over Ashland, Kan. laying waste the town and a large portion of the country. It is reported that two persons were fatally injured.

An order from Ottawa has been re ceived by the Canadian customs officlais at Fort Eric that allows touring autoists to enter Canada without paying duty on their motor cars.

The new cup yacht Reliance inflicted a defeat upon the former cup defender Columbia, leading her over the finish line of a twenty-five mile course off Glen Cove by fourteen minutes and forty-three seconds, official time.

The drought in Porto Rico has been broken by copious rains, which were preceded by fierce electrical storms and slight earthshocks. The crops suffered severely and their ruin was narrowly averted. The hot spell was the most severe on record there.

Secretary Hay has presented to the British government the claims of the heirs of the late Charles Brown, an American civil engineer, for land grants in South Africa valued at \$5,-000,000, of which, they contend, he was wrongfully deprived by President Kruger of the Boer republic prior to the

Thursday, May 21.

The abandoned town of Montana City Mont., has been burned, Cuba's independence (the first anni-

versary of the Cuban republic) was celebrated at Havana. John W. Gates has been ordered by

a London doctor to stop work, as an old ailment threatens him. Professor Gore of Washington has

been named commissioner for Siam at the St. Louis exposition, A man was caught placing ties on the

railway track near Mansfield, Mass., and the Colonial express had a narrow The bridge over the Susquehanna at

Binghamton, N. Y., went down with a street car. Eight people were more or less hurt. President Roosevelt was enthusias-

tically received during a short stay in Sisson, Cal. Clouds rested on the top of Mount Shasta and greatly marred the president's view of the grand old mountain. Insanity and death came to New

York with the third day of intense

heat. The thermometer showed 100

degrees at the street level. Eight

deaths and twenty prostrations from the heat were reported. A fire which broke out in the shoc factory of Cote Bros. destroyed the Frontenac and Ottawa hotels, half a dozen flourishing industries and 250 houses, leaving nearly a quarter of the population of St. Hyacinthe, Que.,

THIEVES AND THUGS.

They Form a Community of Their Own in New York.

Hend of Detective Bureau Says That "Get-Rich-Quick" Men Are the Most Dangerous of Confidence Men.

[Special New York Letter.]

W HEN Inspector McClusky, head of the detective bureau of New York, issued his warning to 400 thieves the other day to leave the city the question naturally arose: "Where will they go?" The police dragnets were spread and the men were arrested and arraigned in the police courts. They were told that the only condition of their freedom was that they were to leave the town. Every man arrested promised to do so and all were released.

The average citizen of New York who read this announcement in his newspaper the next morning, together with an interview with Inspector Mc-



A GREEN GOODS MAN.

Clusky, said: "Well, that is a good thing." But the average citizen thinks no further of the incident. As a matter of fact the thieves than leave New York under such orders are comparatively few. It is likely that out of the 400 told to get out 25 or 30 will actually do so, out it will be only to move to some other large city. The professional thief. whether he be a pickpocket, a "strongarm man," a porch elimber, a forger, or one of the many other varieties, can only exist in the cities. He finds there is nothing for him to do in the country or the villages. As for the thieves who apparently obeyed the orders of the chief of detectives, they were undoubtedly intending to leave town anyway, as their business-if we may call it that-necessitates a rambling life. As for the rest, one who knows this class of "gentry" may take a stroll any pleasant afternoon down the Thieves' highway, known in the city directory as the Bowery, and there he will see nearly all the old-time faces that have decorated the "rogue's gallery,"-designated in the vernacular as "the Hall of Fame"-for many years.

If I wanted to find any particular New York thief, for instance, I know a certain person whom I could locate in a Pell street saloon and he would reach my man for me in short order. Thieves are classed according to the work they do, like tradesmen. A man who makes his living entering houses by means of porches would be as unable to get a dollar by picking pockets as he would by silk weaving. On the other hand a pickpocket could not keep from starving to death if he had to go to sandbagging. Not only do they do their work in classes, but they live in classes. So if the thief I wanted to find were a "strong-arm gun" or highwayman, my man in Pell street would look for him at once in the Cherry Hill district. If he were a burglar he would live in Chrystie street, and so it would be with

all the different grades. But Inspector McClusky's order,



GOLD BRICK NEGOTIATIONS.

ing the thieves out of New York, has served to bring more prominently be fore the public the fact that this city is overrun with the worst types of criminals in the United States, and it is natural that they should all flock to the metropolis. Of course, when the 'front office" (as the thieves call police headquarters) begins to agitate the question of cleaning up the city, it is policy on their part to remain quiet for time, but they only do so for a few weeks and then the burglaries and robberies are as flagrant as ever.

Inspector McClusky, while recently appointed to his position, is an oldtime thief catcher, and knows many of the criminals well. In talking with me he expressed the belief that the

ating and that the profits in a criminal career were reduced to such small figires that it hardly paid men with brains to remain in the "profession." The revolution, he said, was caused by the advancement of modern police methods. The very individualities of specialties to which attention has already been called, like one man being an expert pickpocket, another a sandbagger, another a housebreaker, and so on, leads to the detection of crime, The inspector explains it in this wise:

"If a clever piece of forgery has been done we know a pickpocket didn't do it; so the first thing we inquire is: 'Who are the expert forgers out of the penitentiaries?" There are only a few of them in the country, and we easily lorate those that were near the scene of the crime at the time it was committed. Then we fit in the clues. So it is with other kinds of crime. You see police methods have become a science and we are now in such close touch with the police forces of other cities that all the rogues are known, and it is pretty hard for them to escape. For instance, every counterfeiter has his own peculiar style of execution, just as an artist has, and the moment a bogus note gets into circulation the experts know who made it.

"If you will look over the criminal records you will find not only every crook's picture, but you will see a full report of his specialty and his methods of work. We know them all like books, and generally can put our hands on them when we want them. So, you see, under the circumstances it does not pay for good men to remain in the business. The kinds of crooks, however, who have not degenerated, are the wire tappers-that is, the men who tap the wires and get race information, so as to beat the poolfooms-and the steerer' to the 'brace' faro games. This crook is of a higher type than the old style confidence man. He must dress well and hang about the hotels so as to create the impression that he is a gentleman of leisure in order to ensnace the real gentlemen into a little 'private game.' But even he finds it necessary to keep on the move, for every large hotel keeps its own detective who soon knows all about the alleged gentleman.

I will tell you of one class of swindler, though, that is on the increase and who is very difficult to dislodge, and that is the 'get-rich-quick' man. He establishes himself in fine offices in the business part of the city, either on lower Broadway or Wall street, and led a god-send with his popular eve-



AT HOME WITH SAFE CRACKER.

ods are so apparently business-like that the police are practically powerless. This class of criminals is more to be feared than the burglar or pickpocket because of his security.'

One of the oldest crooks in New York (he is an "ex-gun" now-that is a retired thief) was reached by me through the man in Pell street. This man formerly earned his living as a "strongarm" (highwayman or hold-up man) and did not agree with Inspector Me-Clusky that the criminal types were de-

generating. "Of course, the business is changing," said he. "Take the green-goods man (one who pretends to deal in counterfeit money and gives sawdust in ex-That is a type that has almost entirely disappeared. He has developed into the man who pretends to have the inside on Wall street, and gets money from out of town. The bank burglar in the cities has disappeared altogether for the reason that it is useless to fight against entire garrison of three companies the safes they make nowadays; but present. When mention was made the gold-brick man is simply the old type of the present 'get-rich-quick' individual who sells begus mining stock and worthless securities to the confid-

ing and greedy. "They say there is no 'graft' among the policemen of New York at present. I am not in the business now and know nothing about it, but in the old days I know it was not an unusual thing to to the average soldier in the field see the safe-blower and the policeman taking a social glass together at the safe blower's expense. When I was in the business there was no system of police graft. It was a case of individual police hold-up. Later on, I am told, if the pickpockets wanted Men's Christian Association in the to work a certain line of street cars, army is accomplishing lasting good. they had it fixed by their friend, the politician. If there was too strong a protest, which was bound to happen at times, word would be passed to them, and then there would suddenly be a lot of pickpockets who were not working under the friendship of a wise guy (politician). But I don't know how it is worked now, I am out of the business."

In the meantime. Inspector Me-Clusky's order has given us an opportunity to look a little into that interesting sociological study, the Order of Thieves.

FREDERICK BOYD STEVENSON.

with the Soldier in the Philippines.

The position of an American sol-

dier, when campaigning in the Philippines, is a trying one. In jungle fighting in the tropics the nervous strain and mental tension tell more on him than the physical suffering. The men have to contend with a wily, savage and fanatical foe in a torrid and enervating climate. These conditions which the troops faced in the Philippines caused Z. C. Collins, one of the International Young Men's Christian Association secretaries, to plan to visit southern Mindanac with his outfit of travleing libraries, writing materials, magazine and papers which are supplied in quanities from this country by the Young Men's Christain Association to bring cheer and comfort to the men. The army transports carry the secretaries whenever possible, but when Mr. Collins applied to the quartermaster at Manila for transportation, he was informed that the boat was crowded. Mr. Collins said, "I always carry my state room with me and rough it with the men on sea or land. This opened the way and with his libraries and supplies he was taken aboard. While en route the ship's company were given concerts in the evening and the tempted to pronounce the best yet, use of his magazines and books. At Iloilo, where the cholera had been raging and killing a hundred natives a day and men were quarantined on board, he "made things lively" with music and songs. At Tucuran, a small, lonely, one company post, answers given by civil service appliperched on the top of a hill, overlooking the sea and surrounding country, the only recreation for the men had been wild boar and deer hunting. Here he gave concerts and left a traveling Young Men's Christian Association library, a case of some sixty books, one for one hundred and fifty, furnished by the Woman's Auxiliary of the International Committee for the army and navy. Here he joined the train of fifteen wagons, each drawn by six mules and accompanied by an escort of thirty men, en route for the interior. At Mataling Falls he found three companies. The men had no diversion from guard duty and road building for weeks. Collins was calning concerts and quantities of popular literature. From here he continued up the trail, accompanied by an escort and a pack train, and found at Camp Vicars fifteen hundred men under canvas, where they had been for months without entertainment. Here he gave hour after hour of song and music. The men had been at this camp for months, enduring months of heavy rain, doing guard and out-post has decided that a sc'oot board, after duty; with every little while on post a hearing, may expel a pupil found ful earthquakes. Cool, level-headed The opinion was rendered by Justice army officers said it was the most Potter in the case of William Miller trying experience through which they against the directors of one of the sechad ever passed and the constant ex- tions of Philadelphia. Miller's son citement and lack of helpful diversion, had been expelled from school and the coming of the secretary was appreciat- No. 3 for a writ of mandamus to comfour hundred men and all the officers refractory or incorrigibly bad conduct. zonophone concert, followed by a ation and hearing be full, but this service.

certs were given to nearly 8,000 men. hear and decide cases has equal At Cottabato, on the banks of the power. Rio Grande, gospel services were held under the palm trees, with the Over Farms. held under the palm trees, with the of the donor of the music and talking machines cheer after cheer was given for the lady, who is regarded the Pine Valleys. world over as a friend of the soldiers and sailors, as well as railroad men. General Sumner, noting the service of the army secretary, wrote "Probably nothing can be made to appeal quite so forcibly as this sort of entertainment, and undoubtedly it keeps him from amusing himself in other and less healthful ways. This quiet, non-sectarian work of the Young It has a business like, independent way of accomplishing things."

The Strennous Life.

Every day the system needs a certain quantity of nutrious matter to supply the deficiencies of the day before. The burding up process must begin at the breakfast table, "It", the new cereal, tastes good and fur-"It", the new cereal, taster good and full of the new cereal, taster good and full of the seed of the first selected wheat. "It" is made of the best selected wheat. "It" has a taste to it. One dish makes you want another. Vos can eat "It" merries. at any meal. At grocers ever, where, a 12 1y merrier.

Stuffed Full With Good Reading-

The June McClure's is one of the best rounded out and uniformly attractive numbers of this magazine ever issued. There is an unusually long table of contents, and not a page of dead matter. The number opens with a masterly appreciation by John La Farge of the three great French artists, Delacroix, Decamps, and Diaz, the kind of art criticism it is a delight to read, and illustrated with some exquisite reproductions in tint. Henry Harland's new serial, "My Friend Prospero," cannot fail to be a drawing card. The first installment shows the author at his most charming best. Tht story opens in Italy, and promises to excel in every particular in which one looks for excellence from this splendid romancer. Two first class artlicles are "At Ocean Grave-yard," by P. T. Mc-Grath, and "The Swimming Hole," by Eugene Wood; the first a stirring account of some of the famous wrecks and rescues of the Newfoundland coast, the second a paper that no man who has ever been a boy will read without emotion. Miss Tarbell's Standard Oil chapter "The Great Consummation," which one is relates the final discomfiture of the independents in their efforts to bring Mr. Rocketeller and his colleagues to trial for conspiracy, and the upbuilding of the mammoth trust." Comedy of the Catechized," a symposium of cants furnishes two pages of excellent fun, while Ray Stannard Baker's article on Peter Cooper Hewitt's three great inventions provides a much needed and excellent popular account of what Lord Kelvin considered the most important work in electrical science being done in America to-day. Three short stories are of the very best: "A Little Matter of Real Estate," by Myra Kelly another inimitable picture of East Side school life in New York; "The Looking Glass," by Alice Brown, is a beautiful love story, simple and true; and "49 Message," by Charles B. DeCamp, a rattling good telegraph yarn. Arthur Stanwood Pier's "The Triumph," goes out literally in a blaze of glory, the episode of a bnrning gas well, that makes a good story by itself. Florence Wilkinson has three little poems of child-life, one of which, "A Botanical Adventure," is a masterpiece. In fact, the number simply bulges out with good things.

Supreme Court Decision-

The supreme court of Pennsylvania and following this a scene of fright- guilty of the charge made against him. was seriously affecting the men. The father applied to common pleas court ed by the army surgeons even more pel his son's reinstatement. This apthan the men as a help to them in plication was refused. Then the case maintaining the health of the garrison. | was carried higher and justice Potter, Pack mules were sent back from here reviewing the facts and stating the by General Sumner to bring in the law on the case, says: "Under the act traveling libraries. Sunday morning of May 8, 1854, power is given to the Chaplain Rice and Secretary Collins | board of directors, on full examination joined forces in the hospital and on and hearing, to suspend or expel from the hill-side. At Camp Jossman over the school all pupils found guilty of of the battalion, listened to a sacred The requirement is that the examindoes not necessarily mean that it Secretary Collins spent several days should be by the fuil board. We see in this camp visiting among the men no reason why the investigation of with whom he had suffered hardships charges and the conduct of a hearing on the tramp, "hiking" hundreds of may not be delegated to a committee miles each year with the troops, visit- of the board, when the action of the ing the hospitals, holding services, committee is afterward reported to entertaining the soldiere in camp dur- and is reviewed and considered and ing the long evenings, and furnishing sustained by the full board." Thus change for the real money to the dupe the thirty-eight days of his first visit at board power to expel, but a committee Vicars and Jossman, twenty-one con- of the body delegated by the board to

As a result of the protracted drought drunken crows are reeling around the fields in the Swatara, Deep Creek and

The birds have been intoxicated by corn, which farmers soaked in bad whiskey before planting.

When the seeding season opened in the valleys great flocks of crows swept down on the fields. They were almost starved, but nevertheless as cunning as fable paints them. Scarecrows had no terrors for the birds and gunners could not approach feeding flocks because keen-eyed sentinels were always on the lookout. The first planting of corn was quickly uncovered.

The farmers soaked their next planting in whisky. Never was there such a celebration in crowdom. Birds of bad disposition fought and those of ar genial turn of mind gave each othed the crow laugh. The wassail ende in a slaughter.

Bloomsburg is getting its share of