

Ingenuity of the criminal class is one of the most difficult duties of the modern police of large cities.
There is no class so up to date in its business methods as the criminal class. Successful businesses of a legitimate character must change their systems constantly because of com-Between the professional criminal and the professional criminal catcher, aided and abetted by all good citizens, there is a constant war of wits. That the criminal so



often gets the better of his opponent hired for his sagacity and paid to catch the thief, the hold-up and the burglar, is sufficient indication of the average superiority of wit possessed by the professional criminal when compared to the criminal catcher.

One quick-witted thief can often keep 100 famous sleuths busy without re-sults for weeks, months and years, and be plying his particular calling all the time. The old adage that the same amount of ingenuity expended by the average criminal in earning a dishonest living would, if applied, be the means of his achieving unlimited success in legitimate business channels is exemplified in criminal records every day in the year.

There is a vast difference between the methods of the old and the new pickpockets. Criminologists of worldwide reputation tell us that there is a new school of pickpockets arising which is so far more astute than the pioneers of that class that the old timers, skillful though they may have been, are themselves occasionally victimized by the "youngsters." There are probably hundreds of young fellows in Chicago, ranging from 15 to 20 years of age, who are so far ahead of the older pickpockets that it is impossible without an intimate knowledge of their operations to form a fair idea of their skill. Formerly when a pickpocket took his victim's watch he was satisfied to twist it from the ring that held it to its chain. This method is quite obsolete now. The younger element in the light-fingered profession consider themselves disgraced and unfit for honors unless they can take watch, chain, charm and whatever may be attached to the other end of the chain in the opposite waistcoat pocket. They consider the ancient syswork.

An inspector, whose intimate acquaintance with criminals dates over a period of several years, declares that he has never yet had personal experience with alleged schools for the education of thieves along the plan originated by the late Mr. Fagin, of the Dickens' period. But whether there are Fagin schools for pickpockets or not, it is a positive fact that in the larger cities of the country the pickpocket problem at this period is a very serious one, and far more difficult to deal with than was the case several years ago. In those days the professionals were not nearly so numerous as they are now, and nine times in ten when the detectives became acquainted with the details of a job in the pocket-picking line they could tell offhand who did it, and all they had to do was to look up the man or woman whose peculiar kind of handiwork was shown in the crime. In those days, too, there were less people in Chicago who bought stolen goods, and it was a comparalost through the pocket-picking proc-

Formerly, too, there were a few concert halls, principally in the "levee" districts, where the thieves used to congregate, and the police often found the criminals when they went after them in these places, working on the theory that "where the molasses is there you will find the flies. Thieves who acquire their money quickly and occasionally in considerable sums almost invariably it is all over. make a bee line for some place where their female acquaintances congre-gate. The pickpocket, the burglar usually ceeded in removing a man's bank roll they manage to replace it with a bun-lis, which is a condition not at all they manage to replace it with a bun-

charmer, or charmers, and where the criminal escapes the police and the stracted that he cannot tell the differjust results of his thefts he in turn becomes the victim of the women who infest concert halls and similar

There was a time when the Eng

lish were considered the most expert in this branch of crime, but that is no longer an existing condition. A crowd of English crooks came to this country a couple of years ago. They got no further than New York, which has the system of apprehending pro-fessional crooks boiled down to a fine art. This party included four of the wiliest and most skillful pickpockets of London and the continent. The New York police caught them all, one after another, so rapidly that they were dazed. The same kind of performance occurred when a party of German thieves landed in Philadelphia. The thieves were arrested very quickly after they began operations, one of them being caught with seven watches on his person.

In the cases of most thieves who ply their calling between New York and Chicago and other of the larger cities the process of making the de-tectives acquainted with the criminals makes it difficult for any well-known crook to be in the city any length of time without being recognized and watched. For instance, at the Harrison Street station or the old central detail, now housed at the Desplaines Street station, the criminals and suspicious persons picked up during the night are held until morning for scrutiny and possible identifica-tion by the detectives, a simple process that has for some time been in

"John Smith." for example, the inspector, lieutenant or sergeant in charge of the operations, would call out in gruff, imperious tones: "Hold up your right hand." The individual addressed on one such instance recently, a dapper, well-dressed young man with a narrow face and bright, ratty eyes, had raised his hand high in the air. Then the inspector had repeated: "John Smith, pickpocket,



works the surface cars and bridge entrances."

To Smith was thereupon addressed an inquiry as to who was his partner. He pointed out another youthful, but rather more roughly dressed fellow in the crowd. This "dipper" was ordered over to stand beside Smith. By this process the detectives were enabled not alone to fasten in their memories the faces of the two offenders individually, but to associate them with each other, and in this manner simplify the task of picking them out in future.

Everybody brought into this cham-ber of sifting is photographed and measured by the Bertillon system, after which all hands are taken to court to be turned loose by the various police magistrates, many of whom seem disinclined to hold prisoners of this type on a charge or to remand them for further examination with a view to adding to their discomforts, and thus encouraging them to seek fresh fields and pastures new. It is the aim and purpose of all police orders that this class be apprehended whenever and wherever they turn up.

Some women engage in the work of picking pockets, but that sex is not so commonly found nowadays as formerly. It used to be that such women, when they were not engaged in shoplifting, plied their vocation on the street cars and other crowded places, usually with a male companion. That was straight pick-pocketing. The business is now done after dark, more often late at night, by women who accost drunken men or unsophisticated strangers and back them up against a fence or lead them into a vacant hall, ostensibly for conversational purposes. Then they start in to fondle their victims, and

Some of these women are so very

Chicago.- Keeping pace with the | merely agents for some feminine | dle of blank paper so familiar in dience by touching the spurious roll from the outside. There are both white and black women in this branch of thieving, and they are a busy lot. When one of them has landed the prize she has been after she makes a sign-usually in the form of a cough-and a man or another woman steps smartly up and "splits her from her prey.

A Pinkerton man, who has spent most of his life in finding out the habits of criminals, says of the new generation of pickpockets: "In Chicago there are several classes of pickpockets, the newest of which, perhaps, is made up of the boys who pperate in State street and in the theater districts when audiences are leaving the various playhouses. These are ostensibly newsboys, crying the hardy serial with flaunting red headlines. Their scheme is to push the papers up into the faces of pedestrians, and, while under cover of the ruse, they 'get off the fronts' of the dupes, who either stop to buy the paper or who cannot escape the onslaughts of the persistent young-

"For instance a well-dressed man with a woman companion may be emerging from a theater slowly fas-tening his coat. A boy rushes up to him and pesters him with a paper, so that he becomes irritable and angry. He growls at the lad, but that does not bother his tormentor. Having centered the attention of the gentleman upon the newspaper in his left hand, the boy slips his right hand underneath the 'extra' and in an instant is in possession of a watch and sometimes a chain. These youngsters go mainly for fobs, which are more easily acquired than the other sort, but they are sufficiently skillful to take watch, chain and all when it is convenient or necessary.

"This line of thieving has been developed mainly during the last 18 months, and it has been carried to such a pass that the public ought to be warned to keep a sharp vigil when

unduly pressed to buy a paper.
"In the street cars there are various methods of working, and it is seldom that less than three or four operators ply their trade together. If there is a mob of four only one of them engages in the actual work of depriving the 'mark' of his or her valuables. The thief is called the 'tool,' and the others are known as 'tool,' and the others are known as 'stall.' Quite often a woman is employed as a 'stall.' By some secret code of signals the 'mark' is decided upon and the woman picks a fuss with him, either accusing him of trying to flirt with her or exclaim. of trying to flirt with her or exclaiming that he has clumsily stepped upon her foot. Then, when he is busy with his expostulations, the others crowd about him menacingly and the 'tool' takes his money and jewelry.

"The best pickpockets do not work as a rule in what are known as the rush hours on the elevated and surface lines—the hours, that is to say, when workingmen, clerks and saleswomen are going to and from their homes. It is the theater crowd or the crowd going to the races that attracts the pickpockets, who are after the people that have money, not those of slender incomes.

Pickpockets, like other criminals, rarely have any money when they come to lay down the cares of a The only noteworthy inbusy life. stance to the contrary was that of a famous pickpocket known as "Gold Tooth Kid," who died five years ago, and whose efforts for the "relief" of humanity were largely confined to New York, although he had graced Chicago and other large cities with his presence at various periods of his



career. But in addition to picking pockets he had worked with the "yeggs" or "hobo" thieves and was a versatile criminal. He was an Eng-

FOR TRADE.

Japan Undertakes Great Experiment

COMMERCE.

Development of Manchurian Interests to Be Made Under Control of Japanese Government.

Washington, D. C .- According to advices received by the bureau of maufacturers, the Japanese government has undertaken one of the great est experiments in the world's his-tory, which indicates a clear purpose to protect, supervise, develop and na-tionalize all Japanese industries.

The question of Manchurian devel-opment has received careful attention, and it is now proposed that a com-pany should be formed by the govern-ment and private capitalists jointly for working and developing the rail-ways, mines and forests in Manchuria, If successful along the lines Japan is now working, it is stated that the in-dividuals and corporations of America that are striving for the trade of the Orient will discover that they are not competing for this trade against individuals and corporations of Japan, but that they are in commercial conflict with the Japanese nation itself.

A great guild of cotton manufac-turing companies of Japan has been formed to capture the Manchurian trade. In connection with the enter-prise the government has decided to make the loan through the Yokohama Specie bank, without limitations as to the amount not only on cotton tex-tiles, but on matches, cement, beer, marine products, lumber and other goods to be imported to Manchuria at the rate of 41/2 per cent. per annum.

The government will pursue a similar policy with regard to Korea where the First bank is to act as the Specie bank acts in Manchuria.

TRAGEDY IN A MAD HOUSE.

Patient Kills Two of the Inmates and Mortally Wounds a Keeper.

Scranton, Pa.—A terrible tragedy was perpetrated in the Hill-side home Wednesday, when one of the insane patients killed two of the inmates and mortally wounded one of

The murderer is Ignatz Krewzyp, a deaf and dumb Pole, who was not regarded as dangerous. He was given work in one of the wards with two women, also insane patients, Mrs. Ann Golden and Mrs. Ann Van Valen. The three were moving some cots under the direction of Keeper Richard Davies, who left the room momentarily. Seizing the opportunity afforded by the keeper's absence the insane an ran into the doctor's office and there picked up an amputating knife with a blade about ten inches long and ran upstairs to the upper

Keeper Davies ran after Krewzyp and the latter turned upon him and buried the knife in the keeper's chest. He then attacked the two wo-men. He stabbed Mrs. Golden in the chest, the knife piercing her body twice, and then stabbed Mrs. Van Valen once. Both women died soon afterward.

Mrs. Golden lived in Elkdale and has been an inmate of the home for nine years. Mrs. Van Valen was a resident of Scranton and had been in the home for four years.

Krewzyp is 35 years of age and was one of the most powerful inmates of the institution. After the deed was committed he jabbered in a vehement manner and no sign or motion could be obtained from him. He is now a

Burned to Death.

Boise, Idaho.—Charles A. Justus and three children of his sister, Mrs. Samuel Moudy, were burned to death at the family homestead Wed-nesday night. The parents of the chil-dren were in a hospital at Boise, where Mrs. Moudy had recently submitted to an operation. Justus remained with her seven children. When the house was found to be on fire the four older children escaped.
Justus went into the burning building to rescue the younger ones. Soon afterward a shot was heard and neither Justus nor the children were after-wards seen alive. Mr. Moudy says that a loaded rifle was kept hanging under the stairway, and he believes that the heat caused the gun to explode and kill Justus while he was on the way to rescue the children.

Signed the Scale.

Columbus, O. — The joint scale committee representing the Hocking valley operators and miners met here Wednesday and settled two minor points remaining in dispute and signed the revised scale, which will be in effect for two years.

Banker Sulcides.

Banker Suicides.

Des Moines, Ia.—Martin Flynn, president of the People's Savings bank, of this city, shot himself in the brain at a downtown drug store Wednesday, dying almost instantly. Ill health is the supposed cause for the act. Mr. Flynn was prominent throughout west as a cattle breeder.

Mount Etna Is Smoking. Palermo.—The eruption of Strom-oli continues with undiminished force. Mount Etna, after a long period of quiescence, is emitting STOMACH WORMS IN SHEEP

Ailment Which Is Best Treated by a Change of Pasturage-Other Remedies.

The bane of the sheep grower in the humid sections is what is called the twisted stomach worm, the Strongulus Contortus, a small, fine, thread-like worm found twisted to-gether in the stomach of the sheep, red when filled with blood, white when dead and empty. So far as we know it is to be found in all flocks in the humid and perhaps in the semi-arid sections of the United States.

It seldom does any appreciable injury to the older sheep, nor to vigor-ous early lambs. It is frequently fatal to lambs out of condition, and especially to lambs that come as late as the first of June. It is taken into the system from pasture infected from the droppings of older sheep or lambs that are infested.

Hence the one important thing in fighting this disease is change of pasture. If sheep are kept for a number of years on a blue grass pasture, and especially if they are watered from sloughs in the pasture, they are almost certain to have a severe attack of stomach worms. There are just two preventives. One is not to allow sheep on the same pasture more than two years in succession. The other is to have your lambs come as early as they can be cared for, and then feed them some grain and keep them growing vigorously from start to finish. If they can be sold fat in June at the prices usually current, sell them. Five dollars is just as good pay for a lamb in June as it is for a lamb in December and January which has eaten a great deal more feed and incurred greater risk. If weaned they should be put on a fresh pasture. pastures sooner or later become sheep

As to remedies, Prof. R. A. Craig, veterinarian of Purdue experiment station, upon the authority of Dr. Law, recommends the following:
"Arsenious acid, one dram; sulphate

of iron, five drams; powdered nux vomica, two drams; powdered areca, two ounces; common salt, four ounces. This mixture is sufficient for 30 sheep and can be fed with ground feed once or twice a week. In case the symptoms are already manifested, it should be fed once a day for two or three weeks. In giving this remedy in this feed the necessary precautions should be taken or each animal may not get the proper dose."

To which he also adds:

"Turpentine is largely used in the treatment of stomach worms. It is administered as an emulsion with milk (one part turpentine to 16 parts of milk). The emulsion should be well shaken before drenching the animal. The dose is two ounces for a lamb and four ounces for an adult, and to be effective should be repeated daily for two or three days." In handling sheep an ounce of pre-

vention is worth a good many pounds of cure, and the one maxim "change of pasture is good for sheep" is worth about all the medicines that were ever poured down the sheep's throat., says Wallace's Farmer. We remember wallace's Farmer. We remember once looking through an old copy of one of the earliest of the agricultural papers. It went into the subject of diseases of sheep very thoroughly, dealing with almost every disease we ever heard of and some we never heard of. The remedies described were purely vegetable, decoctions from various herbs such as were used by our wise grandmothers in treating the ailments of their children and grandchildren; but we noticed that at the end of each prescription there was this sage advice: Change the pas-

THE LIVE STOCK.

No blemished horse should be used as a breeder. Good horses cannot be produced

from inferior parents. Hogs grown under cleanly conditions

make clean, wholesome pork Horse breeding should receive more

attention by the general farmer. Pig pork is juicer, tenderer, healthier, costs less and sells better than hog

Cleanliness is as necessary for the health and well being of hogs as for other animals.

Oats fed to hogs will produce bone and muscle and will prevent sows from getting too fat.

THE-Windsor Hotel

Between 12th and 13th Sts., on Filbert St. Philadelphia, Pa.

Three minutes WALK from the Reading Terminal.

Five minutes WALK from the Penn'a R. R. Depot.

European Plan \$1.00 per day and upwards.

American Plan \$2.00 per day.

FRANK M. SCHEIBLEY. Manager.

The Place to Buy Cheap J. F. PARSONS



A safe, certain relief for Suppressed Menstruation. Never known to fall. Safe: Sure! Speedy! Satisfaction Guaranteed or money Refunded. Sent prepaid for \$1.00 per box. Will send them on trial, to be paid for when relieved. Samples Free. UNITED MEDICAL CO., Box 74, LANCASTER. PA Sold in Emporium by L. |Taggart and R. C.

DR. Lafrango's compound

Safe, speedy regulator; 25 cents. Druggists or mail Booklet free. DR. LAFRANCO, Philadelphia, Pa.



EVERY WOMAN Sometimes needs a reliable monthly regulating medicine DR. PEAL'S PENNYROYAL PILLS, Are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disappoint. \$1.00 per box. Sold by R. C. Dodson, druggist

For Bill Heads,

Letter Heads,

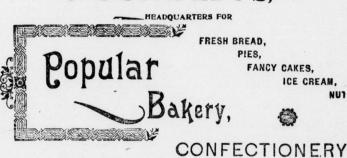
Fine Commercial

Job Work of All

Kinds,

Get Our Figures.

C. G.SCHMIDT'S,



Daily Delivery.

Allorders given prompt and skillful attention.