## BELLAMY'S PANACEA.

The Author of "Looking Backward" on Nationalism.

ITS PURPOSES AND PLANS.

Governmental Control of Railroads, Etc., the First Step.

IWEITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.

No fact is better established by experience stantial equality in the wealth of citizens prevails. Wealth is power in its most conpentrated, most efficient and most universally applicable form. In the presence of great disparities of wealth, social equality is at an end, industrial independence is destroyed, fore the law becomes ridiculous.

One hundred years ago this Republic was founded upon a substantial equality in the equality established by law, but a condition esulting from a general state of poverty. For the first fifty years the increase in the wealth of the country was gradual, but within the last thirty years, owing to great mechanical and commercial inventions, it has multiplied by leaps and bounds, no longer growing from decade to decade by cal, but by geometrical ratio. Instead of chiefly tending to enhance the general welfare of the people, this wealth has been mainly appropriated by a small class ent time the property of 100 men in the United States aggregates more than the total possessions of the rest of the people. Ten thousand people own nearly the whole of New York city with its 2,000,000 population. The entire bonded debt of the United States is held by 71,000 persons only, and over 60 per cent of it is in the hands of 23,000 persons.

A GIGANTIC FREEZE-OUT. A volume of similar details might be fur-nished, but the situation may be summed up years 100,000 Americans have succeeded in all of the great religions. Wireczing out" their 65,000,000 co-partners as to more than half the assets of the con-cern, and at the rate of the last 30 years, within 30 years more will have secured the

That is the situation which has created for nationalism. Those are the

facts which secount for the rapidity of its spread among the people. For the sake of clearness let us distinguish the evil effects of the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few as political, social and industrial. First as to the political effects. The great corporations and combinations of capital dwarf our municipalities, overtop our States and are able to dictate to our National Legislature. The extent to which in-timidation and bribery are employed to influence popular elections taints with the suspicion of raud nearly all verdicts of the ballot when the majority is not large. Even in the grand appeal to the nation the money power, by judicious concentra-tion of corruption funds upon close States, is able to set at naught the will of the people. The titles of the Presidents of the Republic are no longer clear. What money cannot effect at the polls, by intimidation or by bribery, it does not hesitate to attempt by the corruption of individual legislators. Our municipal Council chambers are too often mere auction rooms, where public tranchises are sold to the highest briber. The Legislatures of some of our greatest States are commonly perpetual receiver of all lines, to manage perpetual receiver of all lines are received by the United States Senate is known as a "rich men's club," and in the Lower House to the present security holders, pending the of Congress the schemes of capital bave

demagogue. SOCIAL DISPARITIES,

cruel want and inordinate luxury. The dazzling illustrations of pomp and power, which are the prizes of wealth, have lent to the pursuit or gain, at all times sufficiently keen, a feverish intensity and desperation never seen before in this or any other country. The moderate rewards of persistent in dustry seem contemptible in the midst of a universal speculative fever. In all directions the old ways of legitimate business and steady application are being abandoned for speculative projects, gamtling operations and all manner of brigandage under forms of law. The spectacle pre-sented in many instances of great riches, notoriously won by corrupt methods, has undermined the foundations of honesty. The epidemic of fraud and embezziement which to-day renders wealth so insecure, results from the general recognition that the possession of property, though it may have a legal title, is very commonly without a moral one. This is the deplorable explanation of the cynical tolerance of fraud by public opinion. Property will not, in the long run, be respected which is without some reasonable basis in industry or desert, and it is justly believed that much of the wealth of to-day could not stand inquiry into the means of its getting.

Industrially, the consequences of the ap-propriation of the nation's wealth by a few. and its further concentration by means of corporations and syndicates, have made possible a policy of monopolizing the control and profits of the industries of the country never before even imagined as among the possible perils of society. Hitherto, when oligarchies have usurped the political control of nations, they have ie t the conduct of business to the vulgar, but our new order of obtaining absolute mastery of the means of support of the people.

EFFECT ON THE WAGE-EARNER. The effect of the concentration and combination of capital in the conduct of business has been directly to bring the wage-earner of the employer. A chief object of combination is to control prices by restricting production—that is to say, employment. While the competition among wage-carners for work is thus made more desperate, they are

placed at the mercy of employers by the

fact that in so far as employers are consoli-

dated, they no longer compete with one an-But there could be no greater mistake than to tancy that the manual worker is peculiarly a victim of the present situation. The business men, the small tradesmen and manufacturers and the professional classes are suffering quite as much and have quite ad from monopoly as has the

poorest class of laborers. As one after another the different departments of business, productive and distributive, pass into the single or syndicate con f the great capitalists, the so-called middle-class, the business men with moderate capital and plenty of wit, who used to conduct the business of the country, are crowded out of their occupation and reudered superfluous. No doubt the substitution of single for multiple control and the suppression of middle-men represents an economy. But the economy does not benefit the consumer, but goes to swell the profits of the capitalists. Meanwhile fathers, who were set up by their fathers in business find it impossible to do the like for their sons. There is now almost no opportunity left for starting in business in a moderate way; none indeed, unless backed by large capital,

THERE WILL BE ONLY TWO CLASSES. What this means is that we are rapidly approaching a time when there will be no class between the very rich, living on their capital, and a vast mass of wage and salary receivers absolutely dependent upon the former class for their livelihood. Meanwhite as the immediate effect of the closing

up of business careers to young men, the professions are being overcrowded to the

starvation point. The agricultural interests of the country are passing under the yoke of the money power quite as rapidly as the other forms of industry. The farmers are becoming ex-propriated by the operation of something like a universal mortgage system and unless this tendency shall be checked the next generation of farmers will be a genera-tion of tenants-at-will. The agrarian con-ditions of Ireland bid fair in no long time

to be reproduced in portions of the West.

In time the money power is bound to seek protection from the rising discontent of the masses in a stronger form of government, and then the republic, long before dead, will be put out of sight. Then it will be too late to resist. Soon it will be too late to do so, but to-day there is yet time, though POLITICAL QUESTIONS OF THE DAY

there is none to waste.

The Nationalists of the United States asked the co-operation of their fellow countrymen tobring back the republic. We propose to graft no new or strange principle pon the republican idea, but the exercise or more easily demonstrable by reason than of a power implied in the very idea of re-that no republic can long exist unless a subpreservation.

THE REMEDY PROPOSED. The plan of industrial reorganization which nationalism proposes is the very simple and obvious one of placing the industrial duty of citizens on the ground on which their military duty already rests. while more constitutional stipulations as to All able-bodied citizens are held bound to the equal rights of citizens politically or be- fight for the nation, and, on the other hand, the nation is bound to protect all citizens, whether they are able to fight or not. Why not extend this accepted principle to in-dustry, and hold every able-bodied citizen condition of the people. It was not an bound to work for the nation, whether with

mind or muscle, and, on the other hand, hold the nation bound to guarantee the livelihood of every citizen, whether able to work or not. As in military matters the duty to fight is conditioned upon physical ability, while the right of protection is conditioned only upon citizenship, so would we condition the obligation to work upon the strength to work, but the right to support upon citizenship only.

The result would be to substitute for the

present ceaseless industrial civil war, of which it would be hard to say whether it is more brutal or more wasteful, a partnership of all the people, a great joint stock com-pany to carry on the business of the country for the benefit of all equally, women with men, sick with well, strong with weak. This plan of a national business partnership of equals we hold not only to be demonstra bly practicable, but to constitute as truly the only scientific plan for utilizing the energy of the people in wealth production, as it is the only basis for society consistent with justice, with the sentiment of brotherin one of the characteristic phrases of mod-ern business, as follows: Mainly within 30 Christianity, and, indeed, of the founder of

FIRST STEP OF THE PLAN. The realization of the proposed plan of industry requires as the first step the acquisition by the nation, through its govnment, general, State and municipal, of rash or violent measures, or such as will pro-duce derangement of business or undue hardship to individuals. We aim to change the law by the law, and the Constitution, if necessary, by constitutional methods. As to the order in which industries should be nationalized, priority should naturally be given to those the great wealth of which renders them perilous to legislative independence, to those which deal extortionately with the public or oppressively with em-ployes, to those which are highly systematized and centralized and to those which can be readily assimilated by existing departments of government.

The following are the measures in the complete establishment of nationalism, such reasonable dividends on a just valuation of to meet the sham opposition of the the property as may be earned, or by some other practical method not involving hard-

ship to individuals. Socially the vast disparities of wealth A second measure for which the people afford on every side inhuman contrasts of are certainly quite ready is the nationaliza-A second measure for which the people tion of the telegraphic and telephone services, and their addition to the postoffice, with which, as departments of transmission of intelligence, they should properly always

have been connected. EXPRESS BUSINESS AND MINING. Third-We propose that the express business of the country be assumed by the post-offices, according to the successful practice

of other countries. Fourth-We propose that the coal-mining business which is at present most rapacious-ly conducted as respects the public, and most oppressively as regards a great body of laborers, be nationalized, to the end that the mines may be continuously worked to their full capacity, coal furnished consumers at cost and the miners humanely dealt with.

Fifth-We propose that municipalities generally shall undertake the lighting, heating, the running of street cars and such other municipal services as are now diecharged by corporations, to the end that such services may be more cheaply and effectually rendered; that a truthful source of political corruption be cut off, and a large body of laborers be brought under humaner conditions of tail.

Pending the municipalization of all such services as have been referred to, Nationalists enter a general protest against the grant to corporations of any further franchises whether relating to transit, light, neat, water or other public services.

It is to be understood that all nationalized and municipalized businesses should be con-ducted at cost for use and not for profit, the amount at present paid in taxes by such businesses being, however, charged upon

It is an essential feature of the method of Nationalism that as fast as industries are nationalized or municipalized, the condi-tions of the workers in them shall be placed upon a wholly humane basis. The hours of labor will be made reasonable, the compention of capital in the conduct of business sation adequate, the conditions safe and seen directly to bring the wage-earner healthful, support in sickness, with pensions for disabled and superannuated workers, will be guaranteed.

PARTISAN MEDDLING. The question will be asked, "How is this great force of public employes to be placed beyond the power of politicians and administrations to use for partisan purposes?" Nationalists respond by proposing a plan for organizing and maintaining all public departments of business as shall absolutely deprive parties or politicians of any direct or arbitrary power over their membership, either as to appointment, promotion or re-

In the first place, it is understood that upon the nationalization of any business the existing force of employes and functionaries would be as a body retained. It is proposed that the service should be forthwith strictly graded and subsequently recruited exclusively by admissions to the lowest grade. All persons desiring to enter the service should be free to file applications at the proper bureau upon passing certain simple mental or physical tests, not competitive in character and adapted only to minimum grade of qualifications. Upon vacancies occurring in the force or a need of increase the desired additions should be taken from the list of applicants on file, either in order of filed applications or, more perfectly to prenames from a wheel containing

the entire list of cligibles. The chief of the department should be appointed at the discretion of the political ex-ecutive, whether of city. State or nation, in order that responsibility for the general management of the business might be brought home to an elective officer. With this exception and perhaps the further ex-ceptions in some cases of the chiefs of a few important subordinate branches of the service, all positions should be filled by

motions to be determined by superiority of record and with certain requirements of length of service. While the chief should have power of suspension, no discharge from the service should take place save by verdict of a tribunal expressly elected for that purpose, before which all charges of fault or incompetence, whether by superior against subordinate, by subordinate against superior or by the outside public against members of the force, should be laid.

AN IMMEDIATE EFFECT. It is believed that such a plan of organization would absolutely prevent administrative coercion of members of the public service for partisan ends, and it is urgently recommended by Nationalists that it be immediately applied to the postoffice and all other business departments of the general Government, and to the employes, and to the public works department of all municipalities. The nationalization of the several great branches of public service and proluctions which have been enumerated would directly affect, greatly for the better, the condition of a million and a half of workers.

Here, truly, would be a bulwark against capitalists, against corporate usurpation, against industrial oppression. Here would be a mighty nucleus for the coming industrial army. Here, too, would be a great body of consumers whose needs would suggest and whose demands would sustain the beginning of the coming National distributive and productive system.

Even a single industry organized on such a basis as described, and guaranteeing to its toilers security, health, safety, dignity and justice would be an object lesson of the advantage of Nationalism even in its begin-nings which would greatly hasten the general adoption of the system. We urge that such partial support as may

be needful to enable them to attend school to the age of 17 at least, be provided under proper guards by the State for the children of parents unable to maintain them without aid from their labor, and that with this pro-vision the employment of children be un-conditionally forbidden and their education made rigidly compulsory, to the end that equality of educational opportunities for all be established. QUESTION OF IMMIGRATION.

Seeing that it would be manifestly incon-sistent to make the education of our children compulsory while permitting the un-limited importation of adult ignorance and vice, a necessary complement to any system of education, would be such regulation of foreign immigration as, without prejudice to bonest and intelligent proverty, should prevent the importation of persons grossly illiterate in their own language, of the defective and of criminals, merely political offenses not being considered crimes. In reviewing the measures which have

been mentioned as substantially representing, according to my belief, the present demands of nationalists, it is observable that there is not one of them which is not demanded by considerations of humanity and public expediency quite without reference to Nationalism. A man has no need to be a Nationalist at all to advocate them. They the present industrial machinery of the cussed by the press for years, and our reactionalists' programme must begin with the tionalists' programme must begin with the tionalists' programme must begin with the taxor of most if not all of them. As to some taxor of these propositions, have been freely and often favorably dis-cussed by the press for years, and our lead-to become popular for the simple reason ionalists' programme must begin with the propressive nationalization of the industries of the United States. In proposing this course we are animated by no sentiment of bitterness toward individuals or classes. In the American people, if they could be polled to-day, would favor them. Nationalists may the money power we antagonalizing the money power we antagonalize the money power we are an antagonalized the money power we are tastical set of people about the plan of action which they propose. There is not even any thing which can be said to be greatly in advance of public opinion. This moderation is not accidental, nor yet a result of policy, but a necessary consequence of the method of nationalism, which is essentially gradual and progressive rather than abrupt or viomethod of evolution as opposed to that of revolution. POLITICAL ISSUES OF THE DAY.

As to the relation of nationalism to certain political and social issues of the day, a few words may be pertinent. First, as to the tariff question. When the nation conducts all business for all, the

common interest in every improvement will create a far stronger motive than now exists for all sorts of experiments and improve ments in home industry, but owing to the public control of production, tariffs will no longer be necessary as now, to encourage experiments are now tried, costing the country only the expense of the experimental stations, the nation without prejudice to the experiment, continuing, if buy in the cheapest market till its own is the cheapest.

The sectional jealousies based upon indus-

trial rivalry, which now makes States and cities enemies of each other's prosperity, will disappear when a national pooling of interests shall interest all in the prosperity

As to the race issue, the industrial discipline imposed by nationalism, while of gen-eral benefit to the white population of the South in common with that of the North, will be an ideal system for developing, guiding and elevating the recently emanci-

As to the question of women's rights, the National plan will put an end to every form of sexual slavery and place teminine treedom and dignity upon an unassailable basis by making women independent of men for the means of support. We consider that by no method less radical can women's rightful equality with men be established, or, if esblished, maintained

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION. The evils of intemperance have their rongest roots in the brutalizing conditions of existing society, in the poverty of the masses, their gross ignorance, their misery and despair, in the slavish dependence of women and children upon men, and in the interest of a large class of tradesmen in the sale of intexteants. If this be true, then the abolition of poverty, the universality of the best education, the complete enfranchisement of women, with a system of distribution which will destroy all personal motive for stimulating the sale of intoxicants. constitute, surely, the most promising us well as the most radical line of true temperance reform.

While the nationalizing of land in such time and by such methods as shall involve least hardships to any is a part of the National plan, and while the Nationalists meanwhile favor all practicable measures to prevent land monopoly they are not persuaded that any measure applying to and alone would turnish remedy for existing industrial and social

troubles. While sympathizing with all efforts of workers to obtain small immediate improve-ments in their condition, Nationalists would have them reflect that no great improve-ments can be gained, and if gained, cannot be secured, under the present industrial system, and that the only effectual and peaceable way of replacing that system by a better one is offered by nationalism. It is also pointed out that the plan of nationalism offers the speediest and securest way journals. for immediately benefiting great bodies of workers absolutely without risk of derange-

ment to business. A FAR MIGHTIER OUTRURST One hundred years ago, after immemorial years of repression, the human passion for liberty, for equality, for brotherhood burst forth, convulsing Europe and establishing America. There is at hand a far mightier outburst of the same forces, the results of which will be incomparably more profound, more far-reaching and more beneficent. Men now past middle age are likely to see in Europe the last throne fall, and in America the first complete and full-orbed republic arise-a republicat once political, industrial

and social. It is instructive for Americans to remem-ber that there is scarcely any argument brought to-day against nationalism which was not in substance brought against the experiment of political equality undertaken in this country a century ago; scarcely one which does not spring from the same low and suspicious estimate of human nature, the same distrust of the people, the same blind belief in personal and class leadership and author-ity; scarcely one which was not, as to priniple, answered 100 years ago by Madison, Hamilton and Jay in the Federalist. EDWARD BELLAMY.

## WONDERS IN WHEELS.

Bicycles for Travel on the Earth, on the Water and in the Air.

RECENT NOVEL DEVELOPMENTS.

The Water Machine That Was Ridden Across

the English Channel. PROBLEM OF AERIAL NAVIGATION



sports. It is not so in Pittsburg, because the wheelmen find the streets and hills so disadvantageous that riding is bereft of much of its pleasure.

The old wooden bicycles, or "bone shakers," as they were not inaptly called, are almost forgotten in the graceful machines of the present day, which are modeled upon the principle of the old "Spider" bicycle made in Coventry, England, in August 1868. This was the first machine with steel spoke and rubber tires, and was made by Edward Farndon, of Kenilworth. Although pressed by his friends to make a model and obtain a patent for his invention, he neglected to do so, and other companies seized upon the idea and commenced the manufacture. The first bicycle of any description as distinct from the old seventeenth century hobby-horse was made by the Veloc Company, of Paris, in 1866, and was introduced into Coventry by Mr. John Newark, who might aptly be termed the father of the present great bicycle industry at Coventry.

THE END NOT IN SIGHT. Since then many and great have been the changes necessary to bring the bicycle to its present state of perfection, and judging from the outlook the end is not yet in sight. The electric and other motor principles have been applied to the bicycle, but have failed



The Water Bicycle.

pally from the sense of imparting motion to it by muscular effort, and therefore all improvements that come to stay must be directed to an increase of ease or speed, or a widening of the field in which the machine Two years ago an extraordinary tricycle

was made in England consisting of two large wheels, each about eight feet in diameter, fashioned something like paddlewheels, with a seat fixed between them and guided by a wheel at the rear.

These wheels were about 12 inches broad, and were fitted with small triangular pieces something like the paddles in a water-wheel The handle was fitted to an upright that rose from the axle between the pedals, and formed also the support for the seat and the back-bone extending to the hind wheel. This hind wheel was about 2 feet in diameter, of solid wood, and more like a large cheese than anything else. This machine was quite capable of supporting the weight of the rider without sinking more than a few inches below the surface. It was called the water tricycle and was intended to be used on the surface of the water. It was first tried on the great lake at the Crystal Palace

at Sydenham, and later the inventor de-elared his intention of riding on it across the English channel from Dover to Calais, a distance of about 20 miles. The first attempt was a failure, but at the second, the water being phenomenally smooth, the coast of France



The Safety Ice Bicycle,

voyager. Since that period nothing has been heard of the machine and its inventor, and it is forgotten, except for the record of the successful trip in the English sporting

THE IMPROVEMENTS ENGLISH. It appears somewhat strange that, not-withstanding the great popularity of the bievele in the United States, until two years ago all the most marked improvements and innovations were evolved in Europe and then introduced here. The inventive inculties of our manufacturers were not idle, however, but were mainly directed to improvements upon the bearings and pedal gear until the ladies' bicycle was introduced, this being a machine with the are of the backbone connecting the two wheels being inverted so as to enable the fair rider to sit between the front and back wheels and have the backbone between her

American invention did not stop at this stage. Prof. Carl Myers, of Frankfort, N. Y., a famous aeronaut, conceived the idea f combining the balloon with the bicycle, and producing a machine, operated upon the same plan as a bicycle, which enables the rider to sear into the air and travel through space, instead of along a road. The machine is now made, and will be tested in various parts of the country during the coming sum-mer season. The mechanism is small, and is almost hid from view when the rider seated. It consists of a fork, like an ordinary bicycle, having the pedals attached to the base in the usual way; down the center

of the fork, from the handles to the pedal crank, is a hollow tube in which there is a chain and cogwheel attachment, which, chain and cogwheel attachment, which, operated by the pedals and handles, supplies the motive power of the machine. The handles project in the usual way, but, instead of being rigid, they are movable on the principle of a pump handle, and can either drive the machine alone, or be used simultaneously with the pedals, thus increasing the results of the pedals. the power to its maximum, or for resting the arms and legs alternately without stopping

WHERE THE AERONAUT SITS. At the back of the head, in the usual place, is a seat, shaped like a bicycle seat, but a trifle larger, and in front of this pro-jects a light hollow shalt made of steel, one end of which is racheted or cogged into the mechanism acted upon by the pedals, while the remainder extends horizontally from the rider, supporting four rigid arms, two of which are at the extreme end and two about six feet distant, nearer to the rider, these arms being about three feet in length and occupying the same position to the rider as a propeller does to a ship. These arms supoort a loose but stout sail cloth, which, when at rest, hangs quivering and shaking with every breath of air. Behind the air extends a long bamboo rod, and from this rises a stout wire stay, which supports a "hydrogen spindle," this being the scientific name given to a queer-looking balloon, shaped like a boat bottom up, being slightly hollow underneath, and this is filled up with hylrogen gas, generated by a patent process

As soon as the feet press the pedals the arms move and the loose canvas swings itself into a right or left helix, varying in swift-ness with the action of the pedals, resulting



The Ladies' Bicycle. n a backward current of air like that experienced on the platform of a swiftly-mov-ing car. The hydrogen spindle is not itself buoyant enough to raise the machine, but as the current of air sweeps backward and un-ward it strikes on the hollow surface of the spindle, forcing it into a conical form, still more like the inside of an inverted boat causing it to rise slewly in the air, at the same time progressing forward. The principle may be demonstrated by taking a child's air balloon; it will not rise in the air

NO STEERING GEAR. There is no steering gear necessary, as once the machine is clear of the ground its course is directed by the swaying body of the rider; as he sways to the right or lett it describes a circle; if he leans backward it seends, and if forward it descends; a glance at the tilt of the spindle illustrates the reason or this. Owing to the absence of steer-ing gear the hand-power usually devoted to steering can be utilized for propulsion, or at the pleasure of the rider remain inactive, thus making the machine much easier t ride from a physical point than the road ma-

by itself, but a current of air blown under it

sends it soaring upward.

The spindle is covered with balloon netting of the usual type, only much lighter in character, and this is guyed to the bamboo rod and the hollow iron tube as a balloon is o the car. A head wind has hitherto been regarded as the one great bugbear of the serial machine, but this air bicycle over-comes that difficulty. Owing to the peculiar shape of the spindle, which can scarcely be described except in scientific terms (of which the combination of a needle and a here is the most literal d effect upon it, and the inventor claims that the pressure passes astern and becomes a factor of propulsion. Be this as it may, a head wind offers no apparent obstacle to progression.

WHAT SEEMS POSSIBLE. There appears to be no tangible reason for doubting that the problem of the air ma-chine is solved at last, and that before the public, as cheap or even cheaper than a



The Aerial Bicycle oad bicycle, and with even less chance or danger of accidents. In locomotive circles the bievele principles are being applied, and in one of the leading shops there is now being built an engine with an enormous driving wheel, nine feet in circumference, which will be fixed in the center, in front of the boiler. Instead of ordinary axles the truck wheels

Owing to the scarcity of cold weather and consequent ice there has been no opening or the exhibition of a curious bicycle that would have created considerable comment. It is a bicycle for riding upon the ice and is called the ice bicycle. Many long journeys have been made with an ordinary bicycle on ice, but owing to the rubber tires being unable to get a satis'actory grip on the ice, it was dangerous to make a turn and next to impossible to obtain any great speed, owing thief is to atmospheric pressure and lack of ground

STEEL POINTS IN THE TIRE. The ice bicycle is, in appearance, much the same as an ordinary machine, except the company he keeps, and is scornful in that through the rubber tire of the front his demeanor toward another thief whom he wheel are a number of steel points which grip into the ice and supply the necessary resistance unobtainable by rubber alone. The hind wheel is replaced by a plate of steet, 4 inches wide and 16 inches in length, which lies horizontally across the end of the backbone, and slides along the ice like a large, broad skate. The machine has been tried and has proved eminently satisfactory. Such are the principal developments of the bicycle during the past two years. It

A Face Bloodless as Parchment Is one indication of poverty of the circulation. Enrich it with the benga fertilizing invigorant, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and it will soon regain its soundness and its color. This fine stomachie actively promotes assimilation by the blood of the elements of nutrition, evolved by digestion from the food. The Bitters cures malaria, kidney troubles, constipation and nervousness. DABBS, the well-known photographer,

says his business has shown a greater in-crease the last few months than for years

past, and attributes the fact to the public's

neressed knowledge in what constitutes a good photograph. BLAIR'S PILLS-Great English gout and rheumatic remedy. Sure, prompt and effective. At druggists'. MEN WHO TOIL NOT.

Inspector Byrnes Talks About Criminals and Their Methods.

CASTE AMONG EXPERT THIEVES.

Detectives Nowadays Share Their Information With Each Other.

ORIGIN OF THE GAME KNOWN AS BUNKO

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.] NEW YORK, March 1 .- Thomas Byrnes, he American Vidocq, looks as little like a detective as any man you can imagine. His official title is Chief Inspector of the Municipal Police of New York. He is 46 years of age, tall and powerful, but not portly. He is partly bald, and wears an iron-gray mustache. His face is a good natured one, but is strong nevertheless, and his eyes are exceedingly keen. He is such a man as one meets at every step in Wall street. He would be more readily taken for a stock broker than anything else, an alert man of business, quick to seize an opportunity in the mad rush for wealth. There are no brass buttons and weapons of offense or defense publicly displayed to indicate that his calling is the hunting down of criminals. He knows all the men of prominence in the metropolis, and for that matter in the country, and whichever way he turns he has to stop, shake hands and chat. It is doubtful if any man in the world has a more extension of the stop of the Inspector Byrnes fathoms crime and seeks

sive acquaintance. out criminals by the most systematic methods. He has no use for the ways of the old time Sleuth, who disguised himself in all sorts of forms and kept on the trail without sleep or food until the criminal was run down. Instead, he employs a great general machine. There is scarcely a professional criminal in the whole country whose picture and complete record cannot be found at Police Headquarters. Not only that, but a and habits of every criminal, so that hands can be laid on him any time he is wanted. The petty thief or the more daring burglar or the suave confidence operator MUST PRESENT HIMSELF

at intervals at headquarters and give an account of himself. If he does not do this of his own accord he is brought in and made to understand in an unmistakable manner that



Inspector Byrnes.

he cannot neglect his duty. By this plan the criminals are kept in constant dread and are impelled to seek other and less carefull watched fields. It is remarkable how little crime is committed by professional criminals in New York. The crooks have fled from the city like rats from a drowning ship. There is plenty of crime here, but it is more of the brutal than the professional order. and other crimes by desperate men, but carefully planned and skillfully executed deeds where blood is not let, are, comparatively speaking, not often heard of nowa-

days. The confidence operators are about the only class of talented criminals who flourish. The reason they flourish is because their victims seldom make complaint, preferring to suffer their loss rather than let the public know what fools they have been. Still, World's Fair is held there will be a series of mechanical flying machines before the sawdust or green goods men, have been driven to New Jersey and up the Hudson river from Yonkers to Albany. They know that to be seen in the streets of New York would subject them to arrest and imprisonment as suspicious characters.

WHEELS OF THE MACHINE. Inspector Byrnes' torce consists of 60 trained men, 40 detective sergeants and 20 detectives who are entitled to promotion upon their merits as vacancies occur.

A museum is one of the interesting sights at headquarters. The black caps worn by the murderers hanged at the Tombs, and the nooses which strangled them are in the collection, and a gruesome exhibit they make. To accompany them are the weapons with which their deeds were done, including knives, pistols and blood-stained clubs. There are, in the museum, burglars' tools of every description, including those used in the famous Manhattan Bank robbery, in which \$3,000,-Instead of ordinary axies the track wheels will have bicycle spindles, and experts this great crime that put Inspector Dylucs claim that the large driving wheel will at the head of the Detective Bureau. He at the head of the Detective Bureau. He was previously the Captain of the Fifteenth Tune talk about his work Inspec-000 was stolen. It was the unraveling of tor Byrnes said to the correspondent of THE

"Processional criminals pride themselves quite as much upon their ability as men engaged in legitimate occupations. A thief, for instance, is as vain of his superiority over other thieves as a lawyer, politician or elergyman might be whose talents had ele-

AS MUCH COURTED and sought after as the successful man in the honest walks of life. But the thief who has earned a reputation is particular about

the bicycle during the past two years. It the eashier or paying teller. The sneak enmay be stated in this connection that the largest bicycle in the world is now in Bangor, Me., the driving-wheel of which is 85 inches in diameter. On this machine a man named Jack Simpson rode on a wire suspended 80 feet above the water at Rocky Piece, O. The wheel was built at Pienting. River, O. The wheel was built at Birming-ham, England, and cost \$300. Owing to its great height, it has to be operated by a while he is absent the sneak seizes all the ouble system of cranks and a set of stilt money he can lay his hands on. Another pedals, but it works as easily as any smaller | trick is for the sneak to hang around a bank until comeone gets a check for a large amount cashed. Then, while the counting his money at one of the desks that are always provided in banks for customers, he will drop a bill on the floor and say very politely: 'Excuse, but you have dropped

> TAKES ONLY A PART. "When the man stoops to pick up the bill the sneak will quickly and deftly snatch part of the pile of bills on the desk. If he took the entire pile the trick would be instantly detected. By taking only part he has time before what is left to be counted to make his escape. Bank sneaks sometimes travel with circuses, and when the bank lerks rush to the window to see the cavalcade pass they seize the cash.
> "Probably the boldest piece of work was done by old Channey Johnson, who is now

some of your money."

in Boston selling books. He entered the Adams Express Company's office at No. 49 Broadway, New York; took off his coat, put on a linen duster and went to work as if he were a clerk. He improved his opportunity to help himself to the company.

to help himself to the company's money.

"Among the prominent bank sneaks are
Frank Buck, alias Buck Taylor, who is now
in prison in England, Horace Horan, alias
Little Horace, George Carson, Billy Burke,
Pub. Misself 1988. Rube Minor, alias Pine and Joe McClusky. "Bank burglary is a thing of the past Modern attachments, including electric signals, make it next to impossible for the signals, make it next to impossible for the burglars to work without detection. Once in a while a poorly-protected country bank is robbed. One of the most noted bank burglars is old Jimmy Hope, who recently escaped punishment for the Manhattan Bank burglary. Probably one of the most expert safe burglars we have is Billy Porter, who was recently arrested in England with Frank Buck for a burglary committed in Munich. He escaped extradition by proving that he was an English subject. The Palmer burglary are always and Harman are always and Harman are always and Harman are always and Harman are always as a second with the same are a mer brothers, August and Herman, are also apt students in opening safes. Their home s in New York.

THE ORIGIN OF BUNKO.

"Banko is the correct name for what the newspapers call bunko. It is the old English game of 'eight-dice cloth,' and was introduced in this country 30 years ago, when it was re-christened lottery, although there is no lottery about it. There are 43 spaces on a banko lay-out. Forty-two of them are numbered and one is blank. Thirteen contain stars and these draw no prizes. The remaining 29 numbered spaces represent prizes of from \$1,000 to \$5,000. The game is played with both dice and cards. The cards are numbered with small figures from one to six. Eight cards are drawn, and the total of the numbers on them repre sents the prize drawn. Should the victim draw a star number he is allowed to draw again by paying a certain amount. The victim is generally allowed to win until the game owes him from \$1,000 to \$5,000. Then it is fixed so that he draws the conditional prize, No. 27, and he is told that he must put up \$500 or as much as the dealer thinks he will stand, which it is explained secures what he has already wou and entitles him to an additional chance. By skillful counting on the part of the dealer, he draws a blank and loses all. OSCAR WILDE'S LOSS.

"This is the game by which Oscar Wilde s said to have lost \$5,000. He was steered against it by Hungry Joe, now in prison in Baltimore, his native city, for a similar trick played there. Shining lights among the banko men are Kid Miller, Pete Lake, who has just been sentenced in Brooklyn to two years' imprisonment, James Fitzgerald, alias Red Fitz, who bankoed Charles Francis Adams in Boston, Joe Bond, alias Paper Collar Joe, who a short time ago kept a hotel out West, but who is now in New York, and Charles Mason, alias Boston Charlie, a large, fine looking man, who would be readily taken for a prosperous

"Confidence men operate in gangs of two, three or four, but never more than four. They are, as a rule, good looking, educated men, and are very careful in their dress. They are helped very much if their whiskers are partly gray and their heads bald. The confidence man loiters about a hotel and bows right and left to guests. Finally he selects his victim and shakes hands with him. A conversation ensues, and a confederate steps up and asks the operator to loan him some money or cash a check. The operator is unable to do so, and turns to his new-found friend, who is glad to accommo date the gentleman. Before it can be found out that the check is bad both the swindlers have disappeared. Old Ike Vail was one of the eleverest of the confidence men, but he promised me some time ago to reform. A GAME THAT REQUIRES CAPITAL.

"Sawdust men find victims every day. They send out confidential circulars telling how a fortune can be made by passing counterest money. They will send a genuine \$1 bill to the victim as a sample of their counterests, so that he may take it to a bank and demonstrate to his own satisfac-tion that it cannot be told from the genuine. When the victim comes on to New York o make his purchase of 'counterfeits,' the money is all counted out before his eyes. In this operation good money is always There are murders, assaults, riotous affrays used, and the general impression to the conor green goods men must have considerable capital to carry on his business. The money, after being counted, is put in a satchel which is locked, and the key handed to the buyer. In some manner the attention the victim is drawn away from the satchel, for which, in an instant another satchel, exactly similar in appearance is substituted. Hereupon the sawdust man says: "I don't want you to take any risk of being arrested with counterfeit money in your possession, so I will send somebody to carry the satchel to the depot for you. The satchel is checked to the victim's home and consequently he does not discover the deception until he gets there.

HE POCKETS HIS LOSS. "As the victim has gone into a dishonest transaction he has nothing to do but to keep still and pocket his loss. There are very few counterteit bills made. The manufacture of the paper has reached such perrection that it cannot be duplicated except with expensive machinery. The most trouble comes from Italians who make bogus silver coins,
"The list of 'distinguished' picknockets

includes Joe Gorman, Joe Dubuque, Mill Kennedy, James Wilson alias Pretty Jimmy, Terry Murphy alias Poodle Murphy and James Lawson alias Nibs. Among the women en-gaged in the business are Mollie Holbrook, Sophie Levy, Mary Busby and Louisa Jordan alias Little Louisa. Women have better opportunities than men to operate on ac count of their clothing. They work under cloaks and shawls and ply their vocation

principally in stores,
"A close watch is kept on professional criminals. One detective may know a thief while the other detectives on the force may not. The thief is brought to headquarters and shown to all the detectives for 'tuture reference.' Every detective has instruction when he sees a thief of any kind who has not been on exhibition to bring him to headquarters so that the other detectives may nake a mental note of his appearance.

NO EXCLUSIVENESS NOWADAYS.

"It was, in times gone by, a detective's stock in trade to keep exclusively for himself his knowledge of criminals and their haunts. Now all information is furnished to the entire force, and complete records of all professional criminals are kept. To be a detective a man must show adaptability for the work. I keep track of the clever pieces of work done by ward detectives and policemen, and when there are vacancies in my department I send for these men and give them a trial. It they prove satisfactory they are retained, and if not they are sent back to their old places. There is no system in de-tecting criminals. Detectives have to be governed by circumstances entirely. Of course the records of the office and the general knowledge of criminals, including their peculiar ways of operating, companions and haunts help in ferreting out cases. I do not use temale detectives except on special H. I. S.

Positively Delicions. So delightful to the taste are Hamburg Figs So delightful to the taste are Hamburg Figs that they could be placed upon the table for dessert, and no one would suspect that they were more than very superior crystalized fruit. This property is what makes them so popular with ladies and children for the dure of constipation, piles, indigestion and sick headachs, 25 cents. Dose, one fig. Mack Drug Co., N. Y.

CASH paid for old gold and silver at Hauch's, No. 295 Fifth ave.

roidered, from \$1 to \$9 a set; extraordinary values at Rosenbaum & Co.'s. Thesa Spring Overconts.

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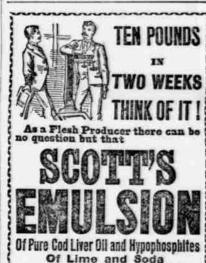


MR. JOS. WEINMAN, Second Ave. (Soho)

City.

Mr. Weisman had been troubled with his Mr. Weinman had been troubled with his stomach for over three years, the most pronounced symptoms being nauses and vomitting of food, with soreness over region of stomach. Tongue always coated, with fool laste in morning, frontal headliche, with floshes of light and spots before eyes, roaring in ears, stopping up of nostrils. During the last few months hacking cough set in, sleep became disturbed, and he would get up in morning more threat than when he went to bed. Night swears came on, and he lost flesh and strength daily. Three days before calling at Dr. Byers diagnosed his trouble to be catarrh of the head and stomach, and under his treatment the nausea was relieved instantance usity, and in one month Mr. W. was entirely well and had gained 10 pounds.

TREATMENT \$5 A MONTH. Until further notice Dr. Evers will treat all cases at the uniform fee of \$5 per month, medicine included. Write for symptom blank or call at office. Dr. EYERS, successor to Drs. Logan & Byers, No. 421 Penn ave. fel-ssu



is without a rival. Many have gained a pound a day by the use of it. It cures CONSUMPTION. SCROFULA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS AND COLDS, AND ALL FORMS OF WASTING DIS-EASES. AS PALATABLE AS MILK.

Be sure you get the genuine as there are poor imitations.

THE PUBLIC Will please remember that the physicians of the Catarrh and Dyspensia Institute have no connection whatever with any other physicians or specialists, and have but one office in this city, which is permanently located at 323 Penn



MRS. ELIZA SMITH

"Hundreds of people in Pittsburg have told how wonderfully they have been cured by the physicians of the Catarrh and Dyspepsia Insti-ture at 320 Penn ave., and I feel it my dury to state my case. My easarrh, which had troubled me so long, had began to affect my langs, and they pained me very much, especially when I coughed or raised up the offensive discharge which seemed to so fill up my windpipe and bronchial tubes, that I found it often difficult to breathe. I coughed more or less both day and night. It would often hurt me to breathe, my breath became short, and I felt a light oppressive feeling in my lungs. I often felt a pain in my left side. My food would sour on my stomach, giving me a full, uncomfortable feeling after eating, with belehing of gas. My hands and feet were cold and clammy. I could not walk any distance, or up a hill without getting out of breath. I had many other aches and pains and also suffered from these diseases peculiar to women. In fact, I grew weaker and weaker until I felt as if I did not care whether I lived or died, as I would be an invalid the remainder of my life. I tried several decetors, but I found no relief. Reading of so many cures made by the physicians of the Catarrh and Dyspepsia Institute, and which seemed similar to mine. I took three months' treatment from these specialists. The result is I now feel like a new woman. I have grined 25 pounds in fiesh; my work does not seem a burden to me as it used to, and I feel well and strong. I shall be glad to tell anyone further what these physicians have done for me. I live on Lemington ave., near Lincoln ave., East Liberty, this city." MIS ELIZA SMITH.

Consultation free to all. Patients treated successfully at home by correspondence. Remember the name and place—The Catarrh and Dyspepsia Institute. 223 Penn avenue, Pittsburg. Send two 2-cent stamps for question blank. Office hours, 10 A. K. to 4 P. M. and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays, 12 to 4 P. M. fe24 MWISH. state my case. My casarrh, which had troubled me so long, had begun to affect my lungs, and