

Photography and Crime.

A recent exhibition in Vienna, instituted by a Berlin chemist, Dr. Paul Jeserich, who devotes most of his time to legal and criminal matters, has fairly astounded the press of that city by its demonstration of the value of photography in the detection of crime. Every large city now has its rogne's gallery, and spreads broadcast photographs of suspects. The photographing of the scenes of crime for the enlightenment of juries is still another development with which the general public is familiar. But few people realize that in many other ways photography has become of enormous value in the actual detection of criminals. To illustrate this remarkable development was the prime object of Dr. Jeserich's display of the eighty enlarged prints which constitute his exhibition.

The sun sees everything, however fallible the human eye. Even when reinforced by the microscope or the magnifying glass, the ordinary observer is apt to overlook little things in themselves of great importance. Moreover, a detective, or an expert employed by the police, might behold through a magnifier something which he would regard as evidence, but about which a jury might fail to take his word. By means of the enlargement of a negative, proof of a crime may often be shown to a jury which would otherwise be practically unavailable. This is Dr. Jeserich's contention, and his demonstration of it impressed observers as convincing. For instance, he exhibited two letters which had originally contained money, and had been received without their enclosures. To the eye, they had not been tampered with in any way, and there was nothing to show whether they had been sent without the money or whether they had been opened en route. An enlarged photograph solved the mystery. It showed plainly that one of the envelopes had two lines of mutilation, while an unevenness in the post-office stamp on the flap showed that there had been a slight variation in the resealing. It was obvious that this letter had been tampered with; the other proved not to have been, for the paper sheets enclosed in place of the money showed, when photographed, the imprint of the post-office stamp which it had received through the envelope.

The tell-tale blotting paper has figured in many a novel and play. Hitherto it has been read by means of a looking-glass. Dr. Jeserich won a divorce case by first photographing the blotter and then enlarging the print; the resulting evidence that the defendant was guilty by itself sufficed to convince the court. A murderer was convicted by means of the cord with which he strangled his victim; a piece of it was found in his pockets, but not until photog-

raphy was called in was the fact beyond dispute that both pieces of cord had originally been one. Another victim of a murderer clutched in his hand a mere scrap of a linen mask; a search of the rooms of the suspected criminal revealed another piece of linen. When both were photographed, it was found that the weaving was identical; in each piece four dark threads were always followed by fourteen light ones. A stolen wedding ring, when found on the thief, bore the number 12, 12, 93 C. S. A magnifying glass revealed nothing, but the camera brought out the original mark, S. 5, 2, 88. Faint traces of blood stains not otherwise discernible are also revealed by the photographic plate.

Not even the most careful expert has as yet been able to re-photograph that picture of the murderer on the retina of the victim's eyes, which has betrayed the criminal in more than one novel. But Dr. Jeserich was able to capture one criminal who used part of an envelope bearing his address as an extra charge in loading his old-fashioned revolver. The paper was apparently charred beyond hope, but the camera ended speculation as to the identity of the criminal by furnishing his name and street number. In the same way, a photograph of a bullet that had ended a life showed very faint markings, which could only come from a slight unevenness in the barrel of the revolver from which it was fired. The weapon of one suspect was used again and again, and each bullet fired showed the same faint lines. In the discovery of forgeries, handwriting experts have long resorted to the camera, and Dr. Jeserich exhibited some startling examples of the ease with which the work of the cleverest forgers was revealed.

All of this shows clearly that if new inventions and the advances of science furnish new weapons to the criminal, they in turn make it harder for him to escape punishment. Some day we may yet see men like Dr. Jeserich included in the detective staffs of our great cities; and not only photography, but all the other sciences, will contribute to the detection of wrongdoers. Not even in Scotland Yard have the police gone into partnership with scientists to the extent possible. In this city our detectives, when not corrupt, are often incompetent or wholly behind the times. When they have scored successes, it has generally been by good luck, by breaking down the prisoner's nerve through methods often indistinguishable from torture, or because of the stupidity of the criminal. Gen. Bingham has dreamed of the time when he could appoint civilians to his detective corps; but he has not yet asked for that alliance between science and detection which modern developments make feasible.—New York Post.

THE TRAMP PRINTER.

Passing of a Once Familiar Figure in Newspaper Offices.

What has become of the old time printer, once so familiar before the invasion of the linotype machine? He used to show up with the first frost. You found him in the office early some October morning, toasting his back before the stove. His first request was, "Boss, may I look over the exchanges?" and he was soon pawing around among the papers on the editorial table. By 9 o'clock he had levied sufficient tribute upon the boys to get a shave and a drink, and after dinner he was picking up brewer in a way to make an expert envious. All winter he worked as steadily as a clock. Many were the stories he told around the back room fire on a Sunday afternoon. Though without much education, his very wanderings had made him an entertaining personage.

In the spring, however, when the tiny bees buzzed lazily against the sunny window pane and the lilac bushes in the courtyard were putting forth their fragrant lavender plumes and the night air was pungent with the odor of burning brush piles and sweet with earthy exhalations of upturned sod and everywhere could be heard the laughter of children playing in the twilight, a change came over the spirit of the tramp printer. He felt the call of the road, with its luxurious days of animal delight under the clear skies of spring, with its privilege of work when you wish and idle when you will. He wished to see the boys again, to visit the fifty offices where he had friends. So one Monday morning in mid-April when you entered the office you missed his form at the case, the months' familiar figure with one galus down and a short oil stained cap pipe protruding from under a slightly luminous nose. Yet with all of his vagrant impulses you felt kindly toward your nomadic brother in the art preservative and were ever ready for him to come again.

Before it is too late some gifted pen should tell the story of the tramp printer. It is one teeming with romance and the very best possibilities of good literary effort. True, to-day almost every office has the remorseless, speedy and ever ailing machine, but no one can wax either enthusiastic or reminiscent over a mere machine.—Shawnee (Okla.) Herald.

The envelope was invented in 1633 and was in disfavor for a long time.

NOISE NUISANCES.

Some Early Efforts Toward Their Suppression.

"It is so quiet uptown now that the patient listener may now and then catch some of the softer noises of the world," said a semi-invalid lawyer who spends most of the day sitting by the open window of his Harlem flat.

"I have naturally taken a great deal of interest in the present crusade against unnecessary noises, and have been reading up on sporadic attempts to suppress them," he continued. "The earliest case that I have found was in the reign of George III, when a circus band was silenced by injunction on the ground that its noise was a nuisance. In another old English law report it tells of a plaintiff recovering damages because a flock of wild ducks was frightened by the persistent firing of a gun. The learned judge held that this constituted a public nuisance and was a prejudice to private rights. In Georgia 'gathering in a noisy way at a pigeon shooting' has been judicially decided to be a nuisance. A North Carolina court held that the stamping horses in a livery stable near the plaintiff's dwelling was sufficient annoyance to entitle him to damages.

"Even the noise incident to an ordinary business may be a nuisance. A gold-beater pelting a thin sheet of gold into shape, the hammering of the anvil in the blacksmith shop, the noise of a skating rink, and so on, have all been held to be abatable nuisances.

"The test laid down in the books is that any 'noise which constitutes an annoyance to a person of ordinary sensibility to sound so as materially to interfere with the ordinary comfort of life and impair the reasonable enjoyment of his habitation, is a nuisance to him."

"It is within the bounds of possibility that in great centres of population a new class of experts will arise to draw salaries from the municipality as noise specialists. Unusual noises long continued undoubtedly induce deafness, aside from irritating nerves and murdering sleep. At any rate, they destroy a discriminating nicety in hearing, especially in those who have what is called a musical ear."—From the New York Times.

Hamburg has more firemen in proportion to her size than any other city in the world.

Fashions

New York City.—Much of the popularity extended to the house coats made on such a plan as this one is due to the ease with which they can



be made and to the comfort that they provide. In the illustration elder-down flannel is the material and the trimming is ribbon banding, but the various lighter weight flannels are

Womandom is Bare Necked.

Practically, in spite of the vogue for long sleeves, womandom is bare necked and bare armed. Only an unlined film of tulle or net covering these parts makes an apology for daytime décolletage.

Tucked Blouse or Shirt Waist.

The plain, tailored shirt waist is the one which is sure to be in demand just now. It suits the late summer season admirably well, and it always is well liked for between seasons' wear and the early fall. This one is quite novel, the tucks being arranged to give an effect of wide box pleats in combination with groups of narrow tucks, and is adapted to all seasonable waistings. It is just as appropriate for silk and for wash flannel and the like as it is for linen, madras and many inexpensive wash fabrics. It can be made with a collar to match or worn with a separate one, and it is altogether to be commended both for the odd waist and for the shirt waist gown.

The waist is made with a lining, which can be used or omitted as liked, and consists of fronts and back. There is a wide box pleat at the centre front, and the tucks are arranged in groups that are turned some inward, some outward to give a box pleat effect at the centre back and at each side of the front. The sleeves are of the regulation sort finished with straight cuffs.



exceedingly beautiful this year and equally appropriate, while cashmere and henrietta cloth and fabrics of similar weight are preferred by many women, and the design suits them all equally well. Again, if something still less expensive is wanted the pretty flannelettes and cotton crepes may well be suggested as being especially well adapted to the purpose. If the closing of buttons with loops is not liked the fronts can be finished with hems and the closing be made with buttons and buttonholes while the lower edge and the collar and the sleeves are finished in any way that may be liked.

The coat is made with fronts, backs and under-arm gores and is finished at the neck edge with a roll-over collar. The sleeves are in two portions each.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is three and a half yards twenty-four or twenty-seven, two yards forty-four or one and three-quarter yards forty-four inches wide with four and a half yards of ribbon.

Fashion for Pearl Earrings.

It is interesting that the style in earrings has not changed. It is as pronounced as ever. The large baroque pearls are worn against the ear, and all manner of semi-precious stones are worn in pear-shaped drops that fall half way down the neck.

Blue Popular.

In spite of its long continued reign in popular favor the forecast of colors shows that blue is in the lead. The greenish blues and the bluish greens will be very fashionable. Peacock blues, some light shades and some deep, are most attractive. And then come the cloudy blues, the grayish blues and slaty blues, blues with a suggestion of lavender and those of the electric hue. The Gobelins blues are liked and the old navy is never taken from the list.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is three and a half yards twenty-four, three and



quarter yards thirty-two or two and a half yards forty-four inches wide.

Grapes on Hats.

On some of the smartest new hats grapes in silver and gold, vermilion or frosted greens are much used. The leaves are generally of the same tone as the grapes.

A New Collar Idea.

Quite a novelty in collars is shown in cretonne and linen. The straight band which goes round the neck is of a fine cretonne, while the ruffle at the top and bottom is of hemstitched handkerchief linen.

HOW THE JAPANESE USED TO TELL TIME

By UME TSUDA.

Japan's progress, not only in her army and navy, but in her knowledge of science and commerce and Western arts, dates from the opening of the country to the world, the revolution which restored the Emperor to his power, and the establishment of the present government, all of which has taken place within fifty years. Now the gun booms out the noon hour in Tokyo from the Imperial Observatory, and every one takes out his watch to look at the time. Even the students have watches, many of them of American make, and clocks are found in all the villages, even way up in mountain districts.

Yet less than forty years ago time was told in a very curious way. No one owned anything like a watch, and the clocks they had were very odd ones.

Nor was time divided up into twelve hours and these into minutes. The length of the hour changed all the time, according to the season of the year.

The rising and the setting of the sun were the two fixed points of time, and the periods from one to the other were divided into six hours of time, so that an hour in the winter day was short, just as it was correspondingly long in summer; but the short winter hours of the day were made up by the long hours of the night. One could work at an hour's job on winter days and cheat time out of thirty minutes or more, but it had to be made up in the summer, for an hour then was about our present two hours and a half. Only in September and in March did the hours get even with themselves, and the sun rose as it should at six and set at six, and each Japanese hour was two of the present hours.

This is the way it was counted: 12 a. m. was called the 9th hour of the morning; 2 a. m. was called the 8th hour; 4 a. m. was called the 7th hour; 6 a. m. was called the 6th hour; 8 a. m. was called the 5th hour; 10 a. m. was called the 4th hour; 12 p. m. was called the 9th hour of the afternoon.

And so on again, beginning again at the ninth hour, and going down to the fourth hour. Sunset and sunrise were always the sixth hour.

Now notice how odd it seems to have the hours run backward—just as they say everything is done opposite in Japan.

I asked an old gentleman why the hours went from nine backward, instead of from some number onward, and he said that the lessening of the hours showed that the hours of the day were getting fewer, and we should be more likely to use what remained in a better way. I also asked him why there was no first, second and third hour, and the answer was that the time was always made known to the people by the striking of bells. To strike one or two might not be heard or noticed, so they used only the higher number from four to nine.

Of course there were no clocks which would regulate themselves in this way, lengthening the day hour and shortening the night ones in summer, and acting vice versa in winter. Such wonderful clocks could not be made, and common people only listened for the bells which rang out in the castle grounds of the noblemen, where were clustered the homes of the retainers, or in the big city of Yedo (now Tokyo); and in the country there were fixed places where the timekeepers rang out the hour so that it was heard throughout all the streets. These watchmen possessed the only clocks that existed.

In a shallow box, full of ashes, was packed in long and narrow coils a substance called makko, which looks quite like fine sawdust, and is made from cedar-wood and the dried leaves of a plant. It burns with a fine fragrance like incense. This powder-like substance has the quality of burning very slowly and evenly. If lighted at one end of the long coil, it would slowly burn all day like a fuse, and would always take the same length of time to burn a certain length.

The timekeeper had a measure which told him how long the day must be at each season, and the length of the coil, and he would divide the whole length of makko into six divisions for the six hours from sunrise to sunset. A different length was used for the night hours.

Although the sun changes each day, the measure was not changed daily, but only once in fifteen days, which was quite near enough to keep up with the real sunset and sunrise time for ordinary purposes.

In some places water clocks were used, formed by the dripping of drops of water into a vessel. When the water got to a certain height it marked the hour; but, as in the case of the fire clock, the measure for summer and winter and for day and night differed.

There was, however, another way to tell time, in which time was divided up from noon till midnight into one hundred equal parts, each part being about seven or eight minutes, and these again subdivided into ten. And by this method exact time could be really kept, but it was so difficult that it was known only to the learned men who kept the almanac and studied astrology and astronomy. The other way was the common one for ordinary people.—From Youth's Companion.

The Dominion of Canada contains nearly 3,746,000 square miles.

BUSINESS CARDS.

E. NEFF
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Pension Attorney and Real Estate Agent.
RAYMOND E. BROWN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BROOKVILLE, PA.

G. M. McDONALD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Real estate agent, patents secured, collections made promptly. Office in Syndicate building, Reynoldsville, Pa.

SMITH M. McCREIGHT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Notary public and real estate agent. Collections will receive prompt attention. Office in the Reynoldsville Hardware Co. building, Main street, Reynoldsville, Pa.

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DENTIST,
Resident dentist. In the Hoover building Main street. Gentleness in operating.

DR. L. L. MEANS,
DENTIST,
Office on second floor of the First National bank building, Main street.

DR. R. DEVERE KING,
DENTIST,
Office on second floor of the Syndicate building, Main street, Reynoldsville, Pa.

HENRY PRIESTER
UNDERTAKER.
Black and white funeral cars. Main street, Reynoldsville, Pa.

MARKETS.

PITTSBURG.

Wheat—No. 2 red.....	83	39
Do—No. 2 white.....	85	40
Corn—No. 2 yellow, ear.....	65	96
Do—No. 2 yellow, shelled.....	87	96
Mixed ear.....	77	75
Oats—No. 2 white.....	54	55
Do—No. 2 white.....	52	58
Flour—Winter patent.....	5 90	5 90
Fancy straight winters.....	13 00	14 00
Hay—No. 1 Timothy.....	11 50	12 50
Do—No. 1.....	11 50	12 50
Feed—No. 1 white mid. ton.....	29 50	29 50
Brown middlings.....	25 00	27 00
Beans, bulk.....	24 00	24 50
Straw—Wheat.....	7 00	8 00
Oat.....	7 00	8 00

Dairy Products.

Butter—High creamery.....	30	26
Ohio creamery.....	24	26
Fancy country roll.....	19	26
Cheese—Ohio, new.....	14	18
Do—Old.....	14	18

Poultry, Etc.

Hens—per lb.....	14	16
Chickens—dressed.....	18	20
Eggs—Pa. and Ohio, fresh.....	25	27

Fruits and Vegetables.

Potatoes—Fancy white per bu.....	65	65
Cabbage—per ton.....	1 35	1 50
Onions—per barrel.....	3 00	3 25

BALTIMORE.

Flour—Winter Patent.....	5 70	5 90
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	1 04	1 04
Corn—Mixed.....	71	76
Eggs.....	30	32
Butter—Ohio creamery.....	28	28

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Winter Patent.....	5 00	5 75
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	97	97
Corn—No. 2 mixed.....	88	88
Oats—No. 2 white.....	58	58
Butter—Creamery.....	30	32
Eggs—Pennsylvania firsts.....	28	28

NEW YORK.

Flour—Patents.....	5 80	5 90
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	1 04	1 04
Corn—No. 2.....	90	90
Oats—No. 2 white.....	54	55
Butter—Creamery.....	30	32
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania.....	27	28

LIVE STOCK.

Union Stock Yards, Pittsburg.

Extra, 1400 to 1600 pounds.....	6 00	6 25
Prime, 1200 to 1400 pounds.....	5 75	6 00
Good, 1000 to 1200 pounds.....	5 50	5 75
Tidy, 1050 to 1150 pounds.....	4 75	5 40
Fair, 900 to 1050 pounds.....	4 50	5 00
Common, 700 to 900 pounds.....	3 50	3 90
Bulls.....	3 00	3 50
Cows.....	1 60	2 00

HOGS.

Prime, heavy.....	6 00	6 20
Prime, medium weight.....	5 80	6 00
Best heavy Yorkers.....	5 50	5 80
Light Yorkers.....	5 15	5 25
Pigs.....	4 75	5 00
Rough.....	3 50	3 75
Stags.....	4 00	4 25

SHEEP.

Prime wethers.....	4 10	4 25
Good mixed.....	3 85	4 00
Fair mixed ewes and wethers.....	3 60	3 80
Culls and common.....	1 50	2 50
Feather lambs.....	3 00	3 25
Veal calves.....	5 00	5 75
Heavy to thin calves.....	3 00	3 50

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Richard Croker decided to leave Ireland for a visit to the United States.

President C. W. Elliot, of Harvard, resigned, and his resignation, to take effect May 19, 1909, was accepted.

Howard Gould won the honors for chrysanthemums at the first day of the National Flower Show in Chicago.

Seth Low succeeds James R. Morse in the presidency of the American Asiatic Association, now eleven years old.

Dr. Sven Hedin, the Swedish explorer, says that he has discovered the true sources of the Bramaputra and Indus.

DeLancey Nicoll, attorney of New York City, said that Howard Gould's income had been cut down \$200,000 and was now only \$400,000.

One of the best known mining men in the country, Walter Fitch, has resigned as superintendent of the Calumet and Hecla properties.

Duchess Alexandra Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein was married in Berlin to Prince August William of Prussia, fourth son of the Emperor.

R. W. Gilder, of the Century, said that the Kaiser article was not withdrawn because of anything in it likely to cause international complications.

Henry P. Davidson, vice-president of the First National Bank of New York, and Professor A. P. Andrews, members of the National Monetary Commission, have returned from an official trip to Europe.