## BUYING "GREENGOODS."

DIFFICULTY IN PREVENTING THIS FORM OF SWINDLE.

Few Realize to What Extent This Par tienlar Calling of the Powers That Prev is Carried-Kings Among the Cronks. The Methods of the Sharpers Are Many

Perhaps every newspaper reader knows what a "greengoods" man is, but how many people who think that they were pretty well acquainted with the intricacles of metropolitan life have any idea to what extent this particular calling of the "powers that prey" is now carried? The trade of the "greengoods" man is one of the most puzzling and mysterious with which detectives have to deal. And what is most astonishing of all is that every day within a radius of a few miles from New York City hundreds of daring schemes are being carried on and brought to full realization.

prompted to make inquiries as to the extent and workings of this practice by a Washington dispatch. This dispatch said that J. L. Bristow, fourth assistant postmaster general in his recent report, had advocated an amendment to the interstate commerce law which would prohibit telegraph and express companies or their employes from aiding and abetting 'greengoods" or lottery swindles, or any other scheme carried on partly by mail and partly by common carrier in violation of the postal laws. The necessity for such a law, together with the probable difficulty of its enforce-W. Swift, chief of the New York post asked. Mr. Swift replied: office inspectors. Mr. Swift said:

A New York Tribune reporter was

The "greengoods" man is one who nterfeit money for genuine money. with whom detectives have to deal.

on here makes detection more difficult. If after they receive replies they could be tracked and watched, and if we knew from whom their mail comes, of course we could more readily drive them out of existence. As the system knowing who send letters to them or at what point these letters to the

sharpers are really written. Let's take the simplest case. The "greengoods" man sends out a circular to a man whose name he finds in the directory of some town. This circular may state that the writer has a department, who is perfectly familiar with the process of making money. The crook adds that further instructions may be obtained by telegraphing to, say, "J. W. Ellis, Greenville, N. J.," which, of course, is a fictitious address. The innocent is told not to use the mails, but to telegraph all munications to the crook under a

signature, say, for example, "736." No. 736 accepts the bait and tele | the city. graphs as instructed. In a short time a generous pile of messages from all along kept himself. This scheme | graphed side and front. prevents us from capturing him. It is practically impossible to prove that on his way to his room met the longthe operator, who receives \$50 for sought crook at the front stairway of his share in the transactions, is an the building. accessory to the operation.

represents to the crook a possible "sucker." The greengoods man then writes again to No. 736, the weakling, and sends him a genuine one dollar bill as a specimen of the counterfeit money which is for sale. He adds that for \$500, in good money, \$5000 worth of counterfeit money like the sample enclosed may be purchased. come to New York, but to first telegraph, always in cipher, to the sharper's real address in New York tell-

ing him when he starts. A few minutes after No. 736, the innocent, goes to a room at an appointed hotel, the "steerer," or asciate, of the greengoods man appears. The "steerer" then pilots the man with the \$500 into the country. perhaps to a small Pennsylvania town, where the greengood's man meets them. He is told that safety requires such a move. The crook then actually gives the "sucker" \$5000

in genuine money for his \$500. Then the crook tells No. 736 that it would be better if he did not take these five crisp one thousand dollar bills to his native town; that it would pe far safer to submit them to a chemical process, invented by the crook, that would, after a few days of treatment, make them appear older and

less likely to cause any one to susyect their origin. Mind you, this propsition is made after the \$500 is in the pocket of the sharper. It is al- TEN MILLIONS TURNED OUT IN THIS most incredible, but it is a fact that the countryman, in the majority of cases, consents to give back his \$5000 worth of genuine bills to the crook to subject it to the "process." After receiving the \$5000 back the sharper disappears, the "steerer" does likewise, and the "sucker" is penniless. Had he murmured an objection or hesitated a moment, he would have been confronted with a loaded revolver. In this way theft by assault and battery is not necessary, and the same object is achieved in the quiet suave fashion described, and the victim, because of his position as a would be dispenser of false bills, is blocked from complaining to the police.

This is the simplest method of greengoods procedure. There are a cally abandoned the idea, because genduce enough evidence to convict. The in this manufacture, 20 of which do sending of the telegrams and letters not belong to the trust.

ment, was made evident by Theodore | get his \$5000 in genuine money?" was In the latter product England is far

promises to give a certain amount of depend for its success upon the re- of which we make and use annually He is one of the oiliest individuals These men are simply agents of that the consumption is five matches the church or by the modern govern-He is difficult to apprehend, and when men, outline the plan, think of new of the population, which makes 400; have preserved all their old customs he is caught it is almost impossible to schemes and pay their agents a gen | 000,000 a day. A single machine and traditions until this day, and are obtain sufficient evidence to secure erous percentage of the amount they turns out 560,000 matches an hour, practically as they were 400 years his conviction. Every year he robs steal from their victims. This weal- or 5,280,000 each working day of ago. One of the very curious instiinnocent, trusting men, of large sums thy criminal is the king sharper of eight hours. of money-how large we have no the crowd; it is he who furnishes the means of determining. He is a high-wayman, a true freebooter, who handles his revolver with as easy an that I know one of these king crooks.

The oldest envelope manufacturing cie, or seer, who dwells in the above-firm in the United States is in William mentioned cave all alone. He is almost a street, which boasts many ancient ways the oldest and wisest min of nouses in other lines. If you wish to the tribe. He is looked upon with assurance as he does his chief weapon | He lives in Pennsylvania where he has —his tongue. We have fought him sub-rosa for years, and we are still learning his cunning ways. He is the tie and horses, stretch on all sides learning his cunning ways. He is the tie and horses, stretch on all sides tricklest, nerviest, most desperate ruffan in good clothes with whom we are others like him, closer to New was the original envelope manufacture of curiously carved emeralds, such fian in good clothes with whom we deal. I could talk to you for hours of his wormings, his twisting and his ercise of a peculiar cast of intelliburrowings, but perhaps a description gence have been able to amass large folding their letters with the writing from the far-off Gulf of California, of only one of a hundred different fortunes. They have wrought so continued to the contents by and strange robes of feather work. methods by which he makes his living ningly that, while we are certain will serve as an illustration of the contents by and strange robes of feather work,

ever, in driving these highwaymen from our postoffice, and what we want now is just this amendment to it into serious consideration. the interstate commerce law which prohibiting telegraph and express companies from aiding and abetting son who once worked in the treasury these swindlers. We have recently had a New Jersey operator imprisoned for violating this law.

> Had Been There All the Time One of the "fly men" at the central police station was given instructions several weeks ago to "bring in" a young man who had a criminal record. The detective knew his man and had received information that he was in

A detective working under an instruction to arrest a man when found gullible persons, addressed to the does not usually devote all his time to crook, accumulate at Greenville. It is the search. He puts the warrant into easy for us to find these telegrams at his pocket and depends upon encounthat office, but we can't find the crook. tering his man sooner or later. If he examples of lithographing are seen in By collusion with the telegraph oper- has no other work on hand he occaator, copies of these mussages are sionally drops into the resorts such gorgeous pictures so intricate that the sent by mail, by express, or by hand as are usually favored with the presto New York, where the crook has ence of men who have been photo- phia lawyer to unravel the puzzle. The

One morning the "fly man," while

"I want you," he said good-natured-Each of these copies of telegrams ly, "but I didn't expect to find you a mark made by the lithographer was

"This is where I live. "For how long?"

"Since I came back, six weeks ago." too." Both men were touched in their professional pride-one that he could ner. -Milwaukee Sentinel.

this country for cleaning windows. owner keeps a few water snails. They commercial size for business correare the best of scavengers and keep spondence is No. 6 3-4. the place as tidy as a new housemaid. London Answers.

On the Mississippi, between St. of attending to a machine is easy, Louis and Minneapolts, 60 sawmills are in operation, and 179 steam craft fair, the hours short. The envelope of various kinds navigate this stretch salesman, whether at home or on the \$1050, the highest price ever paid for of the river.

## MAKING AN ENVELOPE.

COUNTRY EVERY DAY,

How the Trade Pronounces the Word-Preliminary Processes of Manufacture -Envelopes That Are Veritable Works of Art-A Very Pleasant Employment.

The word is spelled in two waysenvelope and envelop. The Envelope Trust spells it with the final e, in which case it should be pronounced as if French-ahn-v-lope. The French spelling is, however, enveloppe. The word without the final e is pronounced en-veilup. Dean Swift made the following rhyme-

"Lend these to paper-sparing Pope, And when he sits to write, No letter with an envelope

Could give him more delight." The trade does not say ahn-v-lope, thousand variations to this theme but en-vellup. The United States Eneach of which is a hard nut for us to velope Company, with a capital of \$5. crack. You ask why cannot one of 1000,000, is the largest manufacturer our men impersonate a credulous per- of envelopes in the world, comprising son and then arrest the blackguards? as it does no less than nine big conwe have done this, but have practi-welly shardened the idea hecause gen. Milwaukee. In the United States we erally we have been unable to pro haove, all told, 30 large firms engaged

Over 10,000,000 envelopes are made is so adroitly managed that the train in this country every working day, or of evidence which we may collect is more than 2,000,000,000 a year. The likely to break at an important point. pin product amounts to 30,000,000 a Of course, the detective's life is in day, or nearly 10.000,000,000 annually. The American output of lead pencils is 5000 gross or 720,000 a day, mak-Where did the man in the case cited and great quantities of steel pens. sked. Mr. Swift replied:
"That is the most interesting part make the right kind of steel for pens. of the story. The system does not The biggest little thing is the match, sources of a few needy swindlers. over 125,000,000,000. It is estimated wealthy criminals, who manage their a day for every man, woman and child ment of the republic. The Indians

That was about 50 years ago. For a known today outside the pages of of the country operate from New York. to convict them. The very nicety of hand and the same wash to the country operate from New York.

I confess to a feeling of disappointis now worked we have no means of panies—the former particularly— with Mr. Johnson. I thought an enmore headful of their duty. We have velope machine could eat rolls of pa- and their oracle. a law in New York state which pro- per and turn out millions of the finishcarried on by telegraph or mail. All the customer. Match machines are states should have such a statute or fed on blocks of wood and de comelse let us have a Federal law to the pleted product is set before you same effect. New Jersey has a statute packed in boxes containing from 65 to 500 each. However, the envelope machine is ingenious enough. The blanks are first cut with steel dies, which are forced through from 400 to 700 sheets of paper at a single impression. They are then placed in the front of the machine, which picks them up one by one, gums the flaps, folds them, dries them and delivers them in blocks of 25 to the operator. The latter is invariably a woman. All she has to do is to keep up the supply of blanks and band the envelopes as bey are turned out. The smaller the invelope the faster the machine, the capacity ranging from 12,000 to 45,000

a day of eight hours. Some of the envelopes made here are veritable works of art. Splendid immense sheets of paper, some with man with the die must be a Philadelnumber of sheets to be cut into blanks at one impression must be of perfect register, else the envelope will be ruined in the folding. The old plan was to drive steel pins through the 400) or more sheets, seeing that in each punctured. So varied is the demand for envelopes that no factory could keep in stock a sufficient number of dies and machines for making odd "Well, you're a bird. I live here, styles, therefore the ancient hand work is carried on in a secluded cor-

search for weeks to arrest a man in A young man in a wire cage has a the same building, the other that he mallet and some queer shaped steel The innocent is then instructed to should rent a room next to a "fly man." chisels, with which he cuts out these odd shapes and sizes, all of which are gummed and folded by hand. It is slow and tedious yet a necessary Snalls have long been employed in branch of the business. Gum arabic, dissolved in hot water or steamed, The creatures are dipped in cold is used for pasting the flaps. Some water, and then placed upon the pane. of the envelopes are 10 by 15 inches, They crawl around slowly, devouring with the top flap closed by means all foreign matter and leaving the of cord. Then there are little fellows, glass quite bright and clear. They 2 by 3 1.2 inches, principally made of are, of course, used only for upper manila paper and used for church windows, not easily reached from out collections. Enormous quantities of side. Water snails also command a official sizes are made for the governready sale. Almost every aquarium ment. The favorite and standard

> Making envelopes is largely a woman's occupation, only the heavier labor falling to men. And the work clean and pleasant. The wages are roud, carries no samue cases but a one of his kind.-Kansas City Journe'

small leather wallet in his coat pocket. It is said that Thomas Rule, the dean of salesmen, does not even carry a a day .- Victor Smith, in the New and set aside to dry. York Press.

MEXICO'S ORACLE.

Rules Over a Tribe That is Centuries Be-

hind the Times. As is well known to all who have looked into the matter carefully, for instance, such men as Lumhoitz, Starr and Soville-there are in remote parts of Mexico today to be found portions of tribes of Indians who are practically as much given to idolatry, superstition and witchcraft as were their forbears in the vanished years when the gleaming banner of Castile and Aragon glanced amid the peaks and valleys of Mexico, announcing the advent of a stronger race and more victorious

The other day, while making a little trip over the Interoceanic, that runs through so many picturesque Indian towns, I happened to meet in one of these villages a very intelligent Indian, who told me the following. Whether it is true or not I do not know--"I tell the tale as 'twas told to me." He said that on the northern slope of Popocatapetl, near "Where do the sharpers get the money with which to play their trade? Buttons we make by the million gross."

Is 5000 gross of 120,000 a tal., northern slope of Polycea ages. the foot, there is a large cave almost unknown, to the outside world. In this cave lives an old white haired Indian who is the oracle of a small tribe of Indians in that vicinity, whose language is unlike that of any of the neighboring towns.

This little tribe has never been conquered either by the Spaniards or by tutions among them is that of the orasee the old, the solid, the safe and the same superstitious reverence as

of the country operate from New York. The very nicety of the law of evidence renders almost fine this city because the great volume of mailing which goes on here makes detection more difficult.

The very nicety of hand and the cost was considerable. The establishment of to-day turns out with 80 machines 1,200,000 every eight with 80 machines 1,200,000 every eight high prices. lopes is so small that we hardly take mission of the oldest men of the tribe visits the cave and takes with it in the name of the people, offerings ment since going through this factory of fruit and flowers and eatables and incense in honor of the gods

> Upon all affairs of importance to eu product, packed in box's ready for the tribe this old man is consulted. and his judgments are those of the Medes and the Persians.

I asked whether it would be possible to visit him or not and was told no one, not even members of the same tribe, outside the before mentioned "commission" had ever seen the inside of that strange and mysterious cave. My informant told me that at a certain point all persons are stopped by a guard and told that they can proceed no further upon pain of death. And this is not a tale of 400 years ago, but of today.

The tribe and the cave are at the north side of Popocatapetl and every Saturday in Atlixco members of this tribe are at the market to buy and sell their simple necessaries of life. It is enough to see them to realize at once the great difference between them and the other Mexican Indians who are to be seen there at that time. Not only is their style of clothing very different, but also their language. - Two Republics.

Truckman and Motorman. In the old days, before the cable and electric cars, and when horse cars ran on Broadway, truckmen practically ruled the strest, and did not pay the slightest heed to remarks from the car drivers requesting them more or less of the way, until they decided that they were ready to do so. When the cable and finally the electric cars came in the truckmen became a little more careful, for a few encounters with the out of the way fairly expeditiously if grudgingly, but such an exchange of amenities as was heard yesterday be- god."-London Chronicle, tween traciman and motorman is a

It was on Duane street, and a heavy truck was keeping back a car. The motorman clanged his bell loudly, and the driver of the truck turned around

"If you will wait ontil we reach the next corner I shall be very glad to get out of your way.' "Thank you very much," answered the motorman. "You are most oblig-

"Cosh!" said the policeman on the

crossing.-New York Mail and Express. Paid for One Goat, \$1050. A three-year-old Augora buck goat, Pasha-Columbia, was sold at the Kansas City stock yards recently for SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

After the column of graphite has wallet. Twenty-two years in the bust- been prepared for use in the pencil it ness, he has built up a trade that re- is laid into a slit cut for it, covered lentlessly pursues him whereever he with another piece of wood, which is goes. His face is a big part of the glued on, then, by means of exceedingfortune of his house. Every time he ly ingenious machinery, the wooden shows it to a customer the company covers are reduced to the proper size buys a new machine capacity 45,000 for pencils and painted or varnished

The department of agriculture is flowers for perfume making in this through the centre. To keep them country, and attention is called to the after this laundering they are been fact that conditions in the southern rolled on a stick. Each tablecloth has states, and particularly in southern its own stick, as long as the cloth in California, are exceptionally favorable wide when folded lengthwise through for industries of this kind. It is be the centre, the sticks being need lieved that in California the essential covered with several folds of flannel off, or attar, of roses might be pro- and afterwards with muslin. When the duced on an extensive scale to great cloth is ironed in one fold, one end in advantage.

A member of the faculty of the Moscow imperial technical school recently discovered that a microphone, when attached to an electric arc lamp by wire, will transmit sounds through the medium of another electric are lamp. Repeated experiments were made, in which two lamps were separated by a thick wall. The inventor read in a low voice a lecture on his discovery, phone, were comfortably audible in

standing, on a clear day, on the peak the so-called shams are used. Instead height of 26,668 feet, or a little over these in place, they are supplied with five miles above the level of the sea. a tacking of sheer muslin, which comdistance in miles at which an object of the modern well equipped bedre ble is equal to the square root of one | the list of expedients necessary and a half times the height of the ob- but never desirable.-New York Post. server in feet above the sea level.

A preliminary report on the turpentine and rosin industry of the United States has been issued by the census bureau at Washington showing the tent of the industry in the census year of 1900 as compared with 1890. According to this statement, the total value of these two products for 1900 was \$29,344,888, against \$8,977,379 for 1890; the number of establishments, 1502 against 676; the capital employed, \$11,832,845, against \$4,062,379; the average number of wage earners 41.864 against 15.266; the total wages paid \$8,390,602, against \$2,906,547, and the cost of materials used \$6,196,596. against \$2,874,693.

The Relgian Royal Meteorological observatory has published the estimases made by various mathematicians and physicists regarding the the earth. The calculations of the various savants upon the subjects are widely divergent. Biot estimated that the depth was only about 40 miles; Bravals, 70 mules; Mann, 81 miles; Callandrau, 100 miles; Schiaparelli 125 miles; Marie Davy, 187; while Ritter stated that it reached to a height of 216 miles. In Great Britain, during the early part of the last century, the depth of the atmosphere was generally accepted as being 47 miles, but the fact that meteors became in can lescent at a much greater altitude incontrovertily proved that this calculation was fallacious. Sir Robert Ball states that meteors have been observed at an altitude of more than 200 miles, and since they become incandescent when they come into contact with the air, the calculation of Ritter appears to be the most correct.

sieep and its causation was hardly to be met with within the bounds of physiological science. Anaemia of the brain was regarded as the origin of our slumbers, but it became clear that this bloodlessness was to be regarded rather as a result of some other and ory has been revived that sleep is due to the liberation into the blood of certain substances which are manufactured by certain glands-these are not defined, by the way-with the result that our brain cells are sent dozing. Alongside this view may be placed that other which supposed that a (rather more) emphatically to get out greater amount of carbonic acid gas being produced as the result of bodily work, or a want of elimination of this product being represented-we went to sleep because our brain cells were thus numbed by the gas. I think cars showed them that their trucks these "poisoning" sleep theories will could be knocked into kindling wood in | not hold water. Far more rational is a few minutes. Nowadays they get the simple view that fatigue of our brain cells is the real cause which sends us into the arms of "the drowsy

Texas' Irrigation Problem

The irrigable water in Texas is derived mostly from the Rio Grande, the recos and the Canadian, and enough water flows down these streams to trrgate the whole valley from end to end. In autumn the water of the Rio Grande ts somewhat exhausted before it reaches the Texas line, and the farmthreatened, but the June floods send -Gunton's Magazine.



The Ironing of Tablecloths. All housekepers like to have tableanxious to encourage the growing of cloths ironed with only one fold evenly pinned to the stick and the nioth loosely rolled on it, so that R will not crease. Afterwards the whole is slipped into a long, narrow bag and laid in the lines closet, or in the long drawer of the sideboard if that is kept for that purpose.

The Return to Pillow-Covers.

In bed dressing a return to pillow covers must be noted. The stiff-rolled bolsters are still used, but their obviand his words, spoken into the micro- ous fraud has long been considered inartistic, and many housekeepers prefer the sleeping pillows to be placed upon the bed during the day. When this About 200 miles in every direction is done, for the purposes of cleanliis the distance a man can see when ness, extra covers are required, and of the highest mountain-say at the of mechanical adjustments to hold An observer must be at a height of | verts them into an actual case that is 6667 feet above sea level to see ob drawn on over the other pillow. jects at a distance of 100 miles. The | well dressed bed is an important part upon the surface of the earth is visi- folding beds having been relegated to

Valuable Washing Suggestions A housekeeper makes some valuable spurgestions about washing linen embroidered with wash silks. Embroidered articles should be washed one at a time by immersing in warm and not hot, made of pure soan; the soan should be castile or some white, unscented variety. Add a teaspoonful of borax to the rinsing water, and the article should not be rubbed, but simply rubbed up and down, and it should be rinsed in several waters. Embroidered articles should be soueezed, not rubbed. To dry them wrap in a clean cloth, and remove it in a few minutes and dry quickly in the air, but not in the sun. When perfectly dry lay the embroidery face down on a smooth, fine sheet, and carefully draw the edges into place. Dampen the linen sections with a fine sponge, pass a hot fron over the cloth depth of the atmosphere surrounding in the direction of the grain of the ma-

HOUSEHOLD

should move very quickly.

Oatmeal Fritters-One cup of cold cooked oatmeal, one egg, two-thirds of a cup of sweet milk, one cup of flour, one teaspoon baking powder, two tablespoons sugar, pinch of salt, Drop in spoonfuls into a fat, well greased skillet. Cover, and when brown turn. Ten minutes will cook them.

String Bean and Tomato Salad-Peel the tomatoes, cut out a round at the stem end, scoop out the seeds and fill with cold cooked string beans mixed with a little mayonnaise. Or just sprinkle a bit of salt over the outmeans astonishing, that until of late side of the tomatoes and dress the days a satisfactory explanation of beans with French dressing. Have the vegetables both ice cold when serving, in either case.

Paristenne Potatoes-With a cutter cut large potatoes into balls like marbles. Cool slowly in boiling salted water about ten minutes, or until you can pierce them easily with a fine skewer without breaking them. Drain true or direct cause of sleep. The theover them one tablespoonful of butter melted, and roll about until all are buttered; sprinkle with salt, pepper and minced parsley.

Pot Roast of Beef-Take a piece of lean beef, four or five pounds, put in a vessel with enough cold water to half cover the meat; after it has come to a boil and the scum taken off, put in one small onion, pepper and salt, also a little celeryp set it back on the stove so it will boil gently for four or five hours, or until tender; thicken the liquid with brown flour. Serve hot in a dish with gravy poured around

Rice Muffins-One pink of milk, one quart of flour, one pint of boiled rice, three eggs, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one teaspoonful of salt, two beaning teaspoonfuls cream of tartar, thoroughly mixed with the flour, two even traspoonfuls soda dissolved in the milk. Beat the eggs, sugar and salt together, and add to the milk. Stir in the flour gradually. When a smooth light pasts, add the rice. Beat thoroughly. Bake 5 minutes in buttered

Dans. Quince Pudding-Boll eight large ing industry below El Paso is thus quinces till very soft. Peel, core and mash them, then add the yolks of five the water down in riccous abundance, eggs well beaten together with a pint so that valuable crops are often ruined of cream. Sweeten to taste and add by its overflow. The engineering quest- a dash of powdered ginger and cinnstion of paramount importance in Texas | mon. Butter the edges of a pie dish. is to control the waters of the Rice put a strip of puff paste around the Grande by storing the overflow of June | edge, pour in the quince mixture and for the droughts of august. Attempts | bake in a moderate oven for an hour. are already being made to do this, but Probably no sauce will be necessary it will be a glgantic engineering feat with this pudding, but a bit of that will require years for completion, whipped cream served with it may serve to make it more delicious.