

They Guard Treasure Trunks.

The recent robbery and murder of an East Side jewelry salesman York, whose streets are patrolled by thousands of police, brings to mind the risks run by the travelling salesmen of the great jewelry houses, who carry with them into all parts of the country stocks worth many thousands of dollars. These risks were so great and robberies were of such frequent occurrence as to lead to the formation several years ago of a powerful alliance in the jewelry trade, whose aim is to prevent robberies, or to run down and punish the robbers where all precautions have failed. As a consequence it is a long time since the newspapers have been able to print the details of the thrilling robbery of a jewelry salesman. The organization which has brought about this great change is known as the Jewelers' Protective Union and although it has been in existence for more than twenty years and has been a power in its own field, very little of its workings has been generally known. It took a long time for it to gain the respect and fear of criminals. There was a struggle between the union on one side and the crooks on the other which extended over a long period, but in the end the union won and now it is a desperate robber indeed who will tackle one of its members.

The union was organized in 1878, largely through the influence of W. J. Alling, then as now a jeweller at 170 Broadway. Two years previously one of Mr. Alling's salesmen was travelling through New England with a trunk containing \$10,000 worth of goods. One night he went from Boston to Springfield, checking his trunk. When he got to Springfield he presented his check at the baggage room and got for it a valise instead. When he opened the valise he found it full of bad fruit and waste paper. Mr. Alling was notified and went to William Murray, who was then an inspector of the New York Police Department.

'If you can catch those thieves,' said Mr. Alling, 'you'll yet sit in the big chair.' Murray went at the job. He found that the check of the trunk had been exchanged in transit and that the trunk had been taken to Hartford, Conn., and thence to New York, where the contents were rifled. Then the empty trunk was shipped to Baltimore. After a long chase Murray fastened the crime on Landon W. Moore, 'Gussie' Raymond and George Briggs, well known crooks of that time, and they were sent to prison. Mr. Alling's prophecy that Murray would sit in the 'big chair,' meaning that he would be at the head of the Police Department, came true and the old superintendent's success in this case had something to do with it.

After this robbery Mr. Alling made up his mind that if all the men who sold jewelry about the country were united, they would stand a better chance of fighting the thieves. Robberies were occurring at the rate of ten or more a year and it was getting to be a serious question for the jewellers. They entered into the plan, elected Mr. Alling president and Ira Goddard, now of 11 John street, secretary, and since then the union has been growing steadily. It now has 1,000 members and it serves not only as a check on thieves, but as a check on careless salesmen who never know when agents of the union may be watching them.

A great deal of money has been spent by the union in the hunting and prosecution of robbers. A detective agency is retained to work up all cases and it has orders to get out after every robbery and never let up until it lands the guilty man.

In the old days the usual scheme of the crooks was to follow a salesman leaving his house with a treasure trunk until a good opportunity came to nab it. Often they would keep on the trail of a trunk for weeks, going from place to place with the salesman. The trick of exchanging trunk checks was the most frequently worked. This was usually done while a trunk was in transit from one station to another or while it was piled up with a lot of other trunks in some baggage room. The first thing done on organization was to instruct all drummers to keep the closest possible watch on their trunks. Here is a copy of the instructions in detail:

'Salesmen holding certificates from the Jewelers' Protective Union are required to compare the check received with the one on their trunks and see that the trunks are put on the train and always to travel by the same train on which their trunks are placed.

'On arriving at their destination salesmen must at once claim and take charge of their baggage. They must not allow their

stocks to remain in a railroad depot through the night nor lose sight of them for more than twelve hours at any one time and then only when they are in charge of a railroad company, in transit and checked or in charge of a hotel. In brief, they must take the same care of their stocks as if they were their own not insured.

'In case of a robbery having been perpetrated upon the stock in charge, the salesman is requested to observe the following: First—Notify by telegraph William R. Alling, president, 170 Broadway, New York city, of the robbery and what has been done. Second—At once inform the local authorities and make every effort to get the property before it can be secreted and to catch the thief. Third—Telegraph Pinkerton's National Detective Agency or call in person, as the case may require, at one of the offices nearest the place of robbery, giving fully all the circumstances connected therewith and a general description of the goods stolen; also give route over which he has travelled, with places, dates and hotels where he has stopped, sign his name and the name of the firm for whom he is acting.'

If he fails to follow instructions he loses his standing in the union and it becomes very difficult for him to get a place with a responsible house. All this is done to prevent robberies and get the machinery of pursuit started immediately, but there were only means to the principal end—the discouragement of the crooks by unceasing efforts to land them in jail after the commission of a crime. The wholesome fear inspired was the growth of years. The very first case the union tackled was successful. This was in 1878, when it got after a crook who had robbed a salesman in Chicago. The victim was a drummer for the New York house of Max Fried & Co. He went to Chicago in September of that year with a trunk containing \$30,000 worth of samples. He watched his trunk until it was safely in his room at the hotel and then he prepared to go down to dinner. He took his usual precaution of locking, not only his trunk with a patent lock, but also his room when he went out. On his return in half an hour he found that the lock of his door had been forced. He rushed into the room to find that his trunk had been broken open and \$14,000 worth of the contents stolen. Then he realized that he had been followed all the way from New York by the men who had robbed him. He obeyed his instructions and notified the detectives of his loss. The union determined to run down the thief at all costs and after two months' work on the case the detectives struck a clue which led to the arrest of Thomas H. Berry, a noted bank sneak. He was found hanging about a Brooklyn bank, with a view, it is supposed, of robbing it. He was convicted of the jewelry robbery and sentenced to prison. The stolen jewels were recovered. This notable case was a feather in the cap of the young organization, and from that time on its growth was assured.

One of the most desperate evasive men the organization ever put behind the bars was the notorious Friz Diehm, who was a Cincinnati crook. In November, 1891, a salesman for the Cincinnati house of Herman Keck & Co went to Dayton, Ohio, with a satchel containing \$150,000 worth of jewels. At Dayton he stepped out of the train to get a sandwich and left his bag under the seat in the car. When he came back the satchel was gone. There was a great row raised over this loss, owing to the unusual value of the stolen goods. After a month's work the detectives arrested Diehm and an accomplice, William Hurless, on the farm of Hurless's father, near Jeffersonville, Ind. The jewels were found buried in four glass bottles on the farm. Hurless was arrested first and he was landed safely in jail. Diehm was not arrested until a day or two later. He was in the custody of the Sheriff on the way to the jail when a number of his friends set upon the officers of the law and rescued him. He escaped to Europe and nothing was heard of him for two years, but the detectives were always on the lookout for him, and in 1893 they caught him in hot springs. He got a seven years sentence.

Another desperate man who was run down was James Burke, a crook with many aliases and a most unsavory record. In November, 1892, W. L. Pollack of the New York firm of Pollack & Co., was riding from Omaha to Sioux City, Ia. Just before the train pulled into Sioux City, it stopped for a moment and a man appeared at the front door of the car in which Pollack was seated. He had a pistol in his

hand. He was evidently after no one else but Pollack, for he went straight to him and said: 'I want your diamonds.' Pollack had a wallet containing \$15,000 worth of diamonds in his inside coat pocket. He was so surprised by the man's demand that he made no move of any kind and the robber shot him in the shoulder. There was a panic in the car and all the passengers ran out the rear door. As Pollack sank down in his seat the robber bit him on the head with a slung shot, fired another bullet into his arm, grabbed the wallet and jumped off the train disappeared. The search for this man occupied nine months. A half dozen suspects were arrested and held for identification, and finally the right man captured. Burke was located in Leadville, Col. When brought back to Iowa for trial, influential friends came forward and offered to make good the amount stolen, but the Jewelers' Union would not hear of it. They insisted upon prosecution and Burke was sentenced to seventeen years. After serving seven years of this sentence he was released on parole through the exercise of influences which the Jewelers' Union was never able to understand.

The fear in which the association came to be held by the crooks was, illustrated after the robbery of Edward Carroll, a salesman for Parker, Sloan & Co., New York, in Covington, Ky. Carroll went into a drug store with a satchel containing several thousand dollars' worth of diamonds and placed it beside him while he gave an order to the clerk. When he went to pick the satchel up it was gone. As soon as the detectives got to work on the case they were approached by the lawyers who had been retained by the thieves. The lawyers wanted to make restitution of the stolen property. The thieves explained to them that as soon as they found that Carroll was a member of the Jewelers' Union they were sorry that they had robbed him. In other words they didn't want the union in pursuit of them. Their offer was refused, but the diamonds were restored anyway. The hunt for the thieves continued and it having been learned that they were John Meany and Pat Gurney the men were arrested in New York by Robert A. Pinkerton while walking along the street. He grabbed both of them, but Gurney jerked away and escaped. Meany was put under \$2,000 bond, but jumped and fled to Europe. He came back two years later only to be captured and go to prison.

The success which has attended the efforts of the Jewelers' Union to protect travelling salesmen led to the formation of the Jewelers' Alliance, whose purpose it is to safeguard retail jewelry stores in the same manner as the union looks after the sample trunks and together they have made the life of the jewelry thief a most unprofitable and dangerous one.

MILLIONS OF WOMEN IN THE WORLD ACKNOWLEDGE THE GREAT ADVANTAGES AND SUPERIORITY OF DIAMOND DYES.

For twenty-five years Diamond Dyes have been acknowledged as the standards of excellence for domestic dyeing in every part of the world.

Jealous competitors have labored hard to foist their crude preparations on the public, and in their work of deception have imitated as closely as they dared, the style of package used by the manufacturers of Diamond Dyes.

The manufacturers of adulterated dyes have deceived many people in the past. However, one trial of the common dye-stuffs was enough for those who bought them. The deceptions sent home dyes back to the ever reliable Diamond Dyes, so easy to use and always successful.

The new century comes in with Diamond Dyes leading the whole world, and the demand increases every day. While many crude dyes have died with the old century, there is still need to exercise care in buying, as some merchants have still a stock of common dyes which they desire to dispose of. Home dyers who wish to save money, avoid failure, loss of goods and bitter disappointments, should insist upon getting the warranted Diamond Dyes when they ask for them.

CARRIER PIGEONS IN WAR.

Successful Experiments with the Birds by the French Army and Navy.

The French army has interested itself of late in the question of using carrier or homing pigeons on reconnaissance duty with very satisfactory results. In the experiments the pigeons assigned to the patrols are carried in baskets on the backs of the cavalrymen, as the infantryman carries his knapsack. Inside the basket are tubes made of wickerwork lined with horse hair padding, in which the pigeons are placed. It was found that without the tubes a long trot would render the birds unfit for service, and when the tubes were made of tin the back of the bird was seriously chafed. The tube makes the bird hold his wings and feet close to his body. Of course

after long confinement in this cramped position he gets very stiff, to avoid which a bag of light open mesh material is carried along in the basket, in which the bird is placed at night, and whenever the column halts or rests. The bag is also used when giving the animals food and drink. In this way they may be kept in good condition for at least a week.

The pigeons used in this work are taken from any available army station, and placed before he ride in the portable pigeon houses or in a special wagon skillfully arranged to prevent the birds from experiencing any shocks or conclusions on the road. The birds are trained to return to their own portable houses, even though the latter may have changed location since they left it.

The messages sent by the patrols are tied to one of the tail feathers. Twelve men are detailed in the army each year to learn the methods for training carrier pigeons in all their details.

During the last fleet manoeuvres on the west coast of France 114 pigeons were let loose from the Iphigénie at 7 30 a. m., and by 9 a. m. all but two had arrived later. Sixty-four pigeons were released on the cruiser Bruix and all arrived safely at their destination. The thunder of the guns did not affect the pigeons in the least, showing that they can be used in the midst of an action.

BATTLE FOR MILLIONS.

Began in Washington by a Lobby for the Cuban Bondholders.

Preliminary skirmishing in a battle for about \$450,000,000 has already begun in Washington, U. S. A.

Holders of the Cuban war bonds, issued by Spain to raise funds for the prosecution of the wars in Cuba, are again moving to get their money back. A lobby is already at work in Washington, and it has had representatives at the Cuban constitutional convention seeking to shape the constitution of the island so as to admit of a compromise regarding this stupendous claim.

In Cuba the bondholders have met with defeat. The draft of the constitution now being considered shuts out any possibility of a compromise on these bonds, but has left the way open for the payment of the bonds of the republic of Cuba issued by the Junta. This provision appears in the 23rd section of the draft.

'The republic of Cuba does not recognize, nor will not recognize, any debts or compromises contracted prior to the promulgation of the constitution.'

'From the said prohibition are expected the debts and compromises legitimately contracted for in behalf of the revolution from and after April 24, 1899, by corps commanders of the liberating army until—on which the constitution of Jimaguay was promulgated and those which the revolutionary governments contracted, either by themselves or by their legitimate representatives in foreign countries, which debts and compromises shall be classified by Congress, and which body shall decide as to the payment of those which in its judgment are legitimate.'

It is said here by men high in the government that an effort will be made when the constitution is submitted to Congress for its approval to amend the constitution so as to open the door to a consideration by the Cuban government, when formed, of the claims under the Cuban debt.

The representatives of the bondholders will seek to have Congress act quietly, and these men are spreading the talk in favor of an extra session of Congress. They believe that if they can get the constitution amended they can make 'arrangements' with the Cuban government whereby compromise can be reached. With this end in view they will seek to hurry the withdrawal of the United States from Cuba, and the turning over to the Cubans themselves of all the affairs of the island.

Practicability.

Do you think the flying machine can ever be made a practical institution?

'I don't see why not,' answered the man who measures everything by the dollar. 'If they can sell stock in Keely motors and processes for getting gold out of sea water I don't see why there shouldn't be money in flying machines.'

To Reduce Your Foot Measure One Size

Isn't half as hard neither is it as painful as before the introduction of Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Extractor. In twenty-four hours the corn is removed. Pretty and small feet are well assured on everybody, but it can't be done unless you use Putnam's—others are not nearly so good. Putnam's is the best. At druggists.

A Well-Kept Secret.

'Clara dear, we've been careful so far, and I don't think they suspect we are just married. You must scold me a little now as we get off the train.'

(Sharply and in a high pitched voice) 'George, darling, when we get to the

hotel you must certainly take off that absurd lavender necktie!

The White Plague.

ONE-SIXTH OF ALL DEATHS
DUE TO CONSUMPTION.

Its Ravages Spare No Class—Rich and Poor
Alike Fall Its Victims—How This Dread
Trouble May be Prevented.

Consumption has been well named the great white plague. One-sixth of all the deaths occurring in Canada annually are due to the ravages of this terrible disease. Its victims are found among all classes; rich and poor alike succumb to its insidious advance. Only a few years ago the victim of consumption was regarded as incurable, and horror-stricken friends watched the loved one day by day fade away until death came as a merciful release. Now, however, it is known that taken in its earliest stages consumption is curable, and that by a proper care of the blood—keeping it rich, red and pure—those who are pre-disposed to the disease escape its ravages. Consumption is now classed among the preventable diseases, and those who are pale, easily tired, emaciated, or show any of the numerous symptoms of general debility should at once fortify the system by enriching and purifying the blood—thus strengthening not only the lungs, but all parts of the body.

Among those who have escaped a threatened death from consumption is Mrs. Robert McCracken, of Marshville, Ont. Mrs. McCracken gives her experience that it may be of benefit to some other sufferer. She says:

'A few years ago I began to experience a general weakness. My appetite was poor; I was very pale; was troubled with shortness of breath and a smothering feeling in my chest.

Besides these symptoms I became very nervous, at times dizzy and faint, and my hands and feet would get as cold as ice. As the trouble progressed I began to lose flesh rapidly, and in a short time was only a shadow of my former self. I had good medical treatment, but did not get any relief, and as a bareh cough set in I began to fear that consumption had fastened itself upon me. This was strengthened by a knowledge that several of my ancestors had died of this terrible disease. In this rather deplorable condition I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I at once procured a supply and had not taken them long when I noted a change for the better. By the time I had taken six or eight boxes I was able to move around the house again and felt better and stronger in every way. I continued the use of the pills until I had taken a dozen boxes, when all my old time strength and vigor had returned, and I was as well as ever. During the time I was using the pills my weight increased twenty six pounds. Several years have since passed, and in that time not a symptom of my former trouble has made itself apparent, so that I think I am safe in saying that my cure is permanent. I believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life, and I strongly advise ailing women to give them a trial.'

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a tonic and not a purgative medicine. They enrich the blood from the first close to the last and thus bring health and strength to every organ in the body. The genuine pills are sold only in boxes with the full name, 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People,' printed on the wrapper. If your dealer cannot supply you send direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and the pills will be mailed post paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

Not So Delightful.

Downes—'I tell you Brown is a most delightful fellow when you get him in a reminiscent mood.'

Uppers—'Well, I found him in that sort of mood once. He recalled a ten dollar loan he had made me.'

'Have you Moore's poem?' inquired the sweet young thing.

'I think so miss. I'll look in a minute,' replied the clerk in the bookstore. 'By the way, here's a fine new story just out. It's called "Just One Kiss," and—'

'I want Moore,' she interrupted, haughtily.

'Yes, think of it,' exclaimed Three Finger Sam. 'They only gave that embezzler that tuck near a million dollars 13 years in the penitentiary.'

'Yes,' answered Broncho Bob, pensively. 'It's lucky for him he didn't live in Criméon Galch an' steal a hoss.'

Pedestrian—Do you go to school, little boy?

Little Boy—Yep; what do you wish to know?

'Will nothing induce you to change your mind and marry?' he asked.

'Another man might,' she replied.

IF IT'S CATARRH

HERE IS A CURE.

Relief in 10 Minutes.

Too many people daily with catarrh. It strikes one like a thunderclap, develops with a rapidity that no other disease does. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder is the radical, quick, safe and pleasant cure that the disease demands. Use the means, prevents its deep seating and years of distress. Don't dally with catarrh. Agnew's gives relief in ten minutes.