WOMAN'S LIFE OF CRIME.

She Goes to Prison to Dic.

Arrested at the Age of 11 Years-At 80

The oldest professional sneak thief in the country has again been arrested. And she is a woman. Sixty-nine years ago she began the criminal career which she still pursues, and yet, strange to say, she bears upon her features but little traces of the life she led. Of the four score years that have passed over her head more than forty have been passed in prison. During that time all the sunshine that came to her was what struggled through the prison bars. Her friends were the companions with whom crime had brought her in contact. Honest people she had scarcely ever known. deed, it almost must have seemed to her that she had no place whatever in the great free world outside. A curious and a sad sight she presented as she sat huddled up in a corner of the pen in the Tombs police court. Her clothes were comparatively neat, a hood was on her head, from beneath which the purest of locks of silver gray showed out. Her face was pallid, and, dressed differently and surrounded by brighter circumstances, she might have passed as an old lady of most respectable ancestry. She had no flaunting airs, exhibited no out-ward semblance of cowering, gave no furtive glances that indicated the soul of the criminal looking out through the eyes. The place seemed natural for her. Well, perhaps it might, for many and many a time she had been there before. Others who looked upon her might pity her. She did not seem to realize why they should do so. She was merely going back again to the only home she had ever remembered.

Mary Fitzgerald is her name. The

war of 1812 took from her her father, and when she was 10 her mother died. She became a waif on the world, drifting hither and thither in search of her food and of a roof to shelter her. Many a time she could find neither, and want, possibly more than any evil inclination, made her a thief. She joined one of those gangs of little criminals who at the time made the wharves and the river fronts their homes as well as their headquarters. The fields and woods that then stood where fashionable up town now exists would have afforded those urchins better quarters, though ones not so safe. Mary was only 11 years of age when she first was brought before the courts, and had to be held up in the arms of the sergeant so that the judge could see her and hear the little story she had to tell. She had no excuse to offer then. Indeed through her whole career she has never had. Stealing has seemed to be as natural to her as living, the only variation in her con-duct before the authorities being that she would occasionally claim identity with some other well known criminal. On one occasion some fifteen or sixteen years ago she insisted with the utmost gravity that she was Sarah Alexander, the notorious "French Sally," who had made so many little storekeepers mourn her visits to their establishments. One of the peculiarities of this trial was that the judge who presided had only a short time before sentenced the origi-nal Sarah Alexander and informed Mary of the fact. Her persistence in this matter was the only bit of character she had ever exhibited, and she was then deemed worthy of a place in the famous rogues' gallery at police headquarters. She prepared for the event as well as she could, and to this day the picture bears evidence of her anxiety to look as well as possible. A broad smile suffuses her face, and it had not the slightest trace of that almost involuntary if not willful un-willingness to be photographed, that marks the pictures of nearly all the other criminals.

Mary's last stay out of prison was one of the longest she had ever made -five months-and the police were beginning to hope that at least the sunset of her life might be in the honest air of the open world, but they were doomed to disappointment. She was arrested by Detective Sergeant Woolbridge for picking the pockets of Beatrice Mezzano in an auction room on Catharine street. The detective was present and saw the interesting performance. He arrested Mary, and was marching along with her, when Thomas Whalen, a resident of Cherry street, who is alleged to be the woman's accomplice, assaulted the detec-tive. In the melee Mary escaped, but only to fall into the hands of an of ficer of the Fourth precinct. Both were eventually arrested, and Mary will, in all probability, end her life within prison walls, -New York Press

Pernylan Whistling Jugs, The silvadors or musical jugs found among the burial places of Peru are most ingenious specimens of handi-work. A silvio in the William S. Vaux collection at Philadelphia con-sists of two vases, whose bodies are joined one to the other, with a hole or opening between them. The neck of one of these vases is closed, with the exception of a small opening in which a clay give is inserted leading to the body of the whistle. When a liquid is poured into the open necked vase, the air is compressed into the other, and in escaping through the narrow opening is forced into the whistle, the vibrations producing sounds. Many of these sounds represent the notes of birds; one in the Clay collection of Philadel phia, Pa., imitates the robin o some other member of the thrush tribe peculiar to Peru. The closed neck of this double vase is modeled into a representation of a bird's head, which is thrush like in character. Another water vase in the same collection, representing a llama, imitates the disgusting habit which this animal posgusting habit which this animal possesses of ejecting its saliva when enraged. The hissing sound which accompanies this action is admirably imitated. A black tube of earthenware ornamented with a grotesque head in low relief, to which short arms are attached pressing a three tubed syrinx to its lips, deserves special mention, as it suggests the evolution of this instrument from a single tube to more complicated forms.—The Clay Worker.

There is arising here and there a note of protest against the growing subservience of society to machinery. Mr. William Morris, in The November Fortnightly, bewails its deteriorating effect, but is not without hope that there will be in some sort a saving revival of handicraft. The pleasare which the craftsman once took in his work, the individuality he put in it, is gone. A great element of happiness has disappeared from his daily life, and occupation once interesting is dull and cheerless. The machine feeder has not the chance to grow to the status of the skilled artisan. He is not lifted by his work, but depressed

Individuality and the exercise of and that he isn't cheated. taste are denied to the purchaser of chine turned out this year. You want a piece of furniture not "blotched over with idiotic sham ornament," but you cannot get it without paying a prohibitive price for it. "A serious evil and degradation of human life" "produced by machinery" in every-thing which the labor of man deals and second hand clothing, and innu-

Under the influence of machine production the line between employers and employes is accentuated. The employing class is one "of slave-holders," with its choice as to mode of life "limited by the necessity of find-ing constant livelihood and employment for the slaves who keep it alive." numismatic treasure, which the owner is There is a tyrannous condition here glad to part with for a little more than which breeds discontent. Just how emancipation is to be brought about is stranger must beware, for skillful fornot clear. The effectiveness of machinery cannot be spared. But the fact that the grumbling about its evils has set in portends a desirable reaction.—New York World.

stranger must beware, for samful for surface in Persia. But there is one honest custom invariable in the Persian bazaar: if a purchaser is dissatisfied with his bargain the seller is always ready to return him his money if he brings back what

Everything Done by Hand. It is human muscle that cultivates Japan. Cattle and horses are no part of Japanese country scenes, and an American plow, which I saw in a Tokio store, was pointed out as a curiosity. If it is used at all, it will probably be pulled by men. As it is, the land is made fallow with a sort of matterly which is beary, and which has tock, which is heavy, and which has a blade about six inches wide and two feet long. The rice fields of Japan are feet long. The rice fields of Japan are living monuments of human labor, for himself, does not neglect his employand every grain of rice you eat represents a certain amount of human mus-cle. The fields must be flooded again and again with water, and the plants are transplanted from their first ers interest. It is a common error among Americans to fancy the Spaniard as a boasting, proud fellow, averse to toil and preferring gentility in a faded velvet coat to hard work and comfort. growth into rows. I have seen men and women by scores bending their backs and hoeing this rice, and I am told that their wages run from 10 to 20 cents a day.

Human muscle carries nearly all the burdens of Japan. Brown skin-ned, slant eyed men and women, with baskets containing several bushels sands each upon their backs, pass by my window as I write, and others follow worki with great loads balanced across their them. shoulders on long poles, Six-year-old Another Anglo-Saxon misconception is boys carry two four gallon buckets of that the Spaniard is a man who is ever water in this way, and loads of heavy merchandise are pushed along the road in carts. Two or three men are harnessed up in front. Several push behind with both head and hands. Their muscles stand out like whipcords as they work. The sweat rolls down their brown skin in streams, and their faces look out from straw hats as big around as a woman's parasol. Their feet are soled with straw sandals. The few horse carts one sees upon the streets are always led rather than driven by the men, and Japan seems. in carts. Two or three men are hardriven by the men, and Japan seems to do everything in the hardest way. -Frank G. Carpenter's Letter.

Coffee and Its Effects. Coffee owes its stimulating and refreshing qualities to caffeine. It also contains gum and sugar, fat, acids, casein and wool fiber. Like tea, it powerfully increases the respiration; but, unlike it, does not effect its depth.

There are various ways for providing surprising results in photography, things that in one age would have been called magic, but in ours recognized as scientific tricks. The ghost picture, for instance in which a shedowy ghost-By its use the rate of the pulse is in-creased and the action of the skin diminished. It lessens the amount of blood sent to the organs of the body, distends the veins and contracts the capillaries, thus preventing waste of tissue. It is a mental stimulus of a tissue. It is a mental stimulus of a high order, and one that is liable to great abuse. Carried to excess, it produces abnormal wakefulness, indigestion, acidity, heartburn, tremors, debility, irritability of temper, trembling, irregular pulse, a kind of intoxication ending in delirium and great injury to the spinal functions. Unfortunately, there spinal functions. Unfortunately, there rium and great injury to the spinal functions. Unfortunately, there are many coffee tipplers who depend upon it as a drunkard upon his dram. On the other hand, coffee is of sovereign efficacy in tiding over the nervous system in emergencies. Coffee is also, in its place, an excellent medicine. In typhoid fever its action is frequently typhoid fever its action is frequently prompt and decisive. It is indicated in the early stages before local complications arise. Coffee dispels stupor and lethargy, is an antidote for many kinds of poison, and is valuable in spasmodic asthma, whooping cough, chalera infantum and Asiatic cholera. It is also excellent as a preventive against infectious and epidemic discusors. In districts rife with malaria and fever, the drinking of hot coffee and fever, the drinking of hot coffee before passing into the open air has enabled persons living in such places to escape contagion.—Journal of Commerce (Boston).

A Death Bed Salute, It was the custom among the Romans to give the dying a last kiss, in order, as they thought, to catch the parting breath. Spenser, in his pastoral elegy on the death of Sir Philip Sidney, mentions it as a circumstance which renders the loss of his illus-trious friend more to be lamented, that no one was nigh to close his eyelids "and kiss his lips." A little after he notices the "dearest love" of the

he notices the "dearest love" of the speciased weeping over him.

When Lord Nelson was dying on board his flagship he took leave of his faithful friend Hardy by kissing him.

"Kiss me, Hardy," he said, and these were the last words he uttered. And so, too, Sir Walter Scott, when dying, kissed Lockhart, saying, "Be good, my dear, be good,"—St. Louis Republic,

In the bazaar, Teheran, there are the silversmiths fusing the metal into ingots and bars, hammering at the plates, designing, engraving, chasing and soldering: the work is seen in progress from

unfortunate wretch who shall be detected in using alloy or an unnecessary quantity of solder. The workers in leather, in copper, in iron, the manu-facturers of textile fabrics, all give a continuous industrial exhibition of their own, which is open to all the world, "free gratis, for nothing." The confectioner produces his sweet stock in trade under the eye of the purchaser. The Persian likes to have everything made specially, and sits by to see it done, to

It is not to be wondered at that the goods. "You want a hat, say, like bazaars are the favorite lounge of the you wore last year," but you must take the one that fashion and the mathematical takes of the bazaar are the favorite lounge of the middle and lower classes. All day long take the one that fashion and the mathematical takes the favorite lounge of the middle and lower classes. thronged by a noisy, pushing crowd, hurrying and gesticulating, but all in high good humor. Here come the mountebank, the buffoons, the proprietors of dancing bears and monkeys, the street conjurors, and the man with the tame lion; the itinerant venders of flowers,

make sure that what he buys is fresh,

the very beginning, and woe be to the

merable hawkers. It is not to be wondered at that the European traveler finds it very difficult indeed to tear himself away from the innumerable attractions of the Persian bazaar. The bric-a-brac hunter may come upon a priceless piece of faience, which he may possibly secure for a few pence. Here one may occasionally pick up a numismatic treasure, which the owner is the price of the metal; but here the gain the seller is always ready to return him his money if he brings back what he has bought within twenty-four hours. This is a custom never departed from.— Good Words.

Mexican and Spaniard.

The average Mexican, like the average American, is free with his money—neg-lectful to those little economies which Europeans understand so well, and, therefore, when a rich Mexican land owner is in need of a manager for an es-tate he looks about for a frugal, thrifty er's interest. It is a common error A witty Spaniard has said somewhere that all Spaniards are either Don Quixotes or Sancho Panzas, and there is some measure of truth in this saying. The Sancho Panza class of Spaniard has the hard, homely sense of the New England farmer, and not a little of the dry humor which the Yankee possesses as by birthright. The Spanish language has thousands of sharp and racy proverbs available for every day use, and the hard working Spaniard makes free use of them. A witty Spaniard has said somewhere

seeking a quarrel and whose temper is fiery and uncertain. There are streaks of romanticism in the Spaniard, and any colonization, his willingness to emigrate, his capacity for hard work and a certain arrogance the Anglo-Saxon or Spaniard never loses.—Cor. Boston Herald.

Odd Devices for Photographs,

tific tricks. The ghost picture, for instance, in which a shadowy ghost—through which material objects are visible—is seen between natural attitudes and occupations. This is produced by an almost instantaneous exposure of the figure that is to do duty as the ghost, followed by a full exposure of the figures

The figures were all on the negative, which was produced by three successive exposures of the plate, parts thereof being masked each time by a black velvet shutter. Still another trick is that by which a person who likes that sort of thing may appear to be photographed riding upon a flying goose, or a fish, or any other desired style of ridiculous locomotion. This is done by the subject holding upon his lap a huge piece of white or sky tinted card with the fanciful figure drawn upon it. His face apful figure drawn upon it. His face appears above the upper edge of the card and seems, in the picture, joined to the funny little body mounted on the goose or fish. The statue picture is made by about the same device.—Photographic

Big Monay Made by Tugs.

"What is the most money ever made by a tug in one trip?" was asked of an old tug man in South street.

"The very largest money ever obtained was when two tugs picked up a derelict off Sandy Hook. She was in good condition, but had been abandoned by her crew, who were panic stricken. She was drifting ashore, and the courts allowed a salvage of \$28,000 for the two-or \$14,000 for a day's work each. But that wasn't a towing job. The biggest price ever paid by a ship for towing at this port, so far as I know, was when a ship captain had beat his way up to the this port, so far as I know, was when a ship captain had beat his way up to the lightship after a long winter voyage from Manila. Reaching this point, with the harbor before him, the northwest wind became a gale he could not face, and he saw the shores of Staten Island fade, and began to think he had Bermuda hard aboard. He couldn't stand that prospect, and was compelled to pay \$1.500 by a heartless tug captain of about my size and disposition. That is a sober fact. You will hear tug men tell stories of larger sums, but then those men were intended by nature for fishermen."—New York Sun.

Cffice over Bank (f\_Cass Coupty.

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No. 6.—7:13 p. m.
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