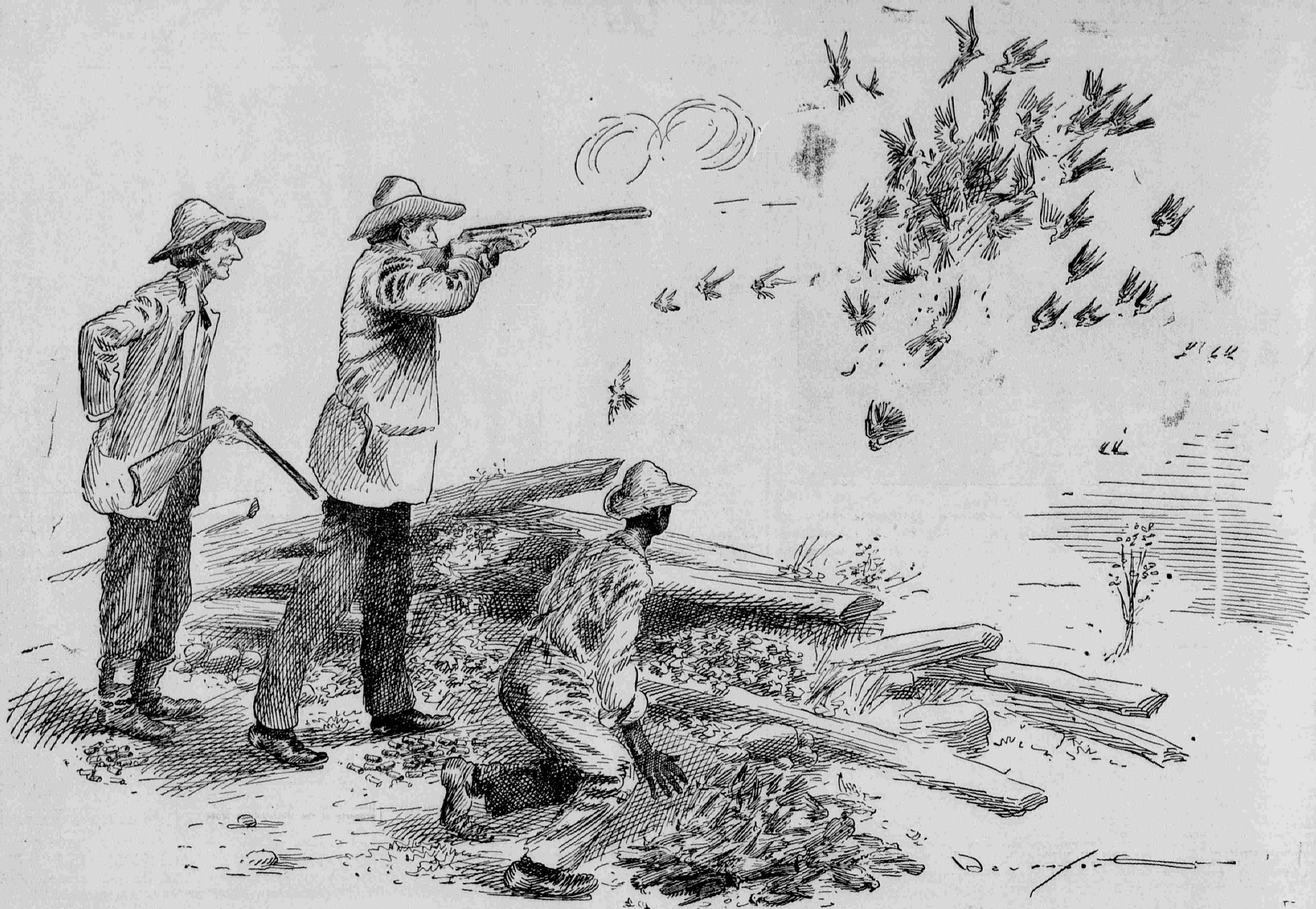


DAVENPORT PLEADS FOR ANIMALS TORTURED TO MAKE MAN'S PLEASURE.

V. SLAUGHTERING TURTLE DOVES.

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Any one who knows the habits and nature of turtle doves could no more imagine that they would be shot than that men would kill humming-birds. Yet they are slain by thousands while wintering in the South. These beautiful, dainty and easily tamed little birds have a peculiar, swift, darting flight. This appeals to a certain class of "sportsmen" who like to shoot at a fairly difficult flying mark.

If the farmer, who has enjoyed hearing the soft, mournful notes of a pair of doves that have rested regularly for years on a certain rail of the gar-

den fence, misses these soothing notes when the time for their advent arrives, he may take it for granted that the birds have been killed on their winter migration.

In the South men who call themselves "sportsmen" feed the doves for several days in one spot, and thousands of these beautiful little wild pigeons are led to believe that man is really kind. They become so tame that they are easily tricked to their death by the shooters, who slaughter them by wholesale—and not for food.

After a big shoot the hunters bait the doves in a new place, feeding them for a week daily by leaving a bag of wheat scattered about the ground. After the doves' confidence has been restored, the hunters again revel in the "sport" of bagging them, twenty or more at a shot.

No bird commands more sympathy than this dainty little mourning dove. It was never known to destroy anything, and it is a mystery why man take pleasure in its indiscriminate slaughter. Why will they not be content their marksmanship on some other kind of target?

Pinkerton on the Ways of "Hold-up Men"

Great Detective Reads a Paper at the Jamestown Exposition

THE origin of the "hold-up" men, the apprehension of the train robber and some interesting reminiscences of these outlaws were the subjects of a paper read by William A. Pinkerton, the head of the great detective agency, before the annual convention of the International Association of Chiefs of Police at the exposition grounds, Jamestown, Va., on Wednesday, June 19.

He said it was somewhat remarkable

and peculiar that many of these men were brothers, or members of one family, and he named a score of them who have been conspicuous in train hold-ups, especially in the west. Of the origin of the hold-up men he says: "The hold-up robber originated among the bad men in the gold mining camps, unsuccessful as a prospector, too lazy to work, and with enough bravado and criminal instinct to commit these crimes. He first successfully robbed prospectors and miners of gold nuggets and dust, going on foot to stage stations, then becoming bolder, looting stages and eventually after the railroads were built he held up railway trains and robbed express cars.

"During the Civil war there were a number of dare-devils from the southwest engaged in guerrilla warfare, who were the pride of the states which sent them to the front, and as a result of their ambushes, raids and lawless acts during the war, were received as warriors when they returned home. This can especially be said of the James boys, the Youngers, the Renos, the Farringtons and the bands who operated immediately after the war. During the war they experienced a reckless life, which they longed to pursue, eventually engaging in these crimes. The overdrawn newspaper accounts of the exploits of the Renos, Jameses, Youngers and others of their class were responsible for many of their imitators.

"The hold-up man operated like the footpad of today, cautiously waiting for his victim, pouncing upon him in surprise, commanding him to throw up his hands, 'covering' him by thrusting a revolver in his face, then relieving him of his money and valuables. Usually the hold-up man, to avoid arrest and identification, covered the outlines of his face below the eyes with a triangular cloth or pocket handkerchief, or a part of a drawer leg, tied well down over his eyes, but in many of the great train and bank robberies, shortly after the war, no masks of any kind were worn.

"In most of the train robberies in recent years, one member of the band, with red lantern or flag, signaled the train to a standstill at a lonely spot where other members in waiting boarded the engine, covered the engineer and fireman, commanding them to do as directed. Some of the bandits uncoupled the express or money car from the train, forcing the engineer to carry them a mile or two distant, where the cars and boxes were forced open with dynamite. Any resistance offered usually resulted in the death of those who interfered. At the point where the robbery is committed one of the outlaws waits with a sufficient number of horses to escape upon.

"Certain newspapers and publishers

of yellow-covered literature have, at times, written in a light way of these crimes and some have even extolled the cowardly crimes of these outlaws, distinguishing them for their bold enterprises and filling the minds of the youth with a desire for the same adventure and notoriety. Our study of the train robber shows that 90 per cent of the murders committed by these hold-up men were assassinations. Their victims in very many instances were defenseless, or the desperado never gave them a chance, besides outnumbering those who opposed them, relying on their victims when least expected.

"The train robber or hold-up is the one product we have that no other country has, except the lands in which he migrated to hide and avoid arrest and prosecution here.

"I have maintained that no crime pays and 95 per cent of criminals die in debt and frequently in want. When the criminal's time comes for punishment, nearly all leave their families in actual want. I know of few train robbers or hold-ups alive and out of prison today who are in comfortable circumstances, unless they have made it by honest means. Many have brought the onus and stain of their crimes on their families and relatives to live down.

"In the early sixties, when we began operating in the interests of railroad and express companies, the dismantling of these outlaws, then numerous, was extremely difficult and only accomplished by considerable loss of life of many brave detectives, sheriffs, marshals and policemen in the faithful performance of their duties. Two of our detectives were killed in an effort to apprehend the James and Younger bands, but each time they were killed their comrades in our ranks were ready to supply them in the work. An ex-sheriff, a farmer who resided near the James home, and citizens who were suspected of co-operating with us, were at the same time assassinated."

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OKUMA SAYS "DON'T BE BOXERS."

Count Okuma, leader of the Progressive party of Japan, and one of the greatest living statesmen, in a message to the American people asks them to be just in their treatment of the Japanese and not to discriminate against them because of their race. He says, in part:

"In deeply regretting the anti-Japanese outrages in San Francisco, I beg of the great American people that they will refrain from violence against my people, and that they will not, for the sake of humanity, indulge in Boxer-like outrages, but remember the farwell address of the great George Washington and accord them their full rights in all things."

Count Okuma has been compared, in intellect and physical characteristics, with Thomas Jefferson.

PLANTS THAT HAVE VANISHED.

Shrubs of Southern Mountains That Go for No Known Reason.
In the southern mountains certain flowers have been lost for nearly a

rule insignificant plants that one might overlook. On the contrary, the beautiful variety of sumach named after Michaux, a French botanist, which was lost so many years ago and has only recently been found again, bore great panicles of cramy blossoms first, and later on thick clusters of velvety and crimson fruit. Its leaves also turned a rich crimson in autumn, so that it seemed to flame and glow on the mountain sides. Another lost plant, also a shrub, the elliotia, was a striking beauty. It belonged to the heath family and had long spikes of white blossoms; each blossom shaped like a St. Andrew's cross, in vivid contrast with its lustrous green foliage. It has now vanished as completely as if it had never existed.

Some of the plants were fortunately collected in 1878 by a gentleman near Augusta, Ga., so that it has disappeared in less than a quarter of a century. No reason is known for this loss either to botanists or the people among whom it once bloomed.—New York Herald.

WAR AGAINST CONSUMPTION.

All nations are endeavoring to check the ravages of consumption, the "white plague" that claims so many victims each year. Foley's Honey and Tar cures coughs and colds perfectly and you are in no danger of consumption. Do not risk your health by taking some unknown preparation when Foley's Honey and Tar is safe and certain in results. The genuine is in a yellow package. For sale by F. J. Hill Drug Co., "The Never Substitutes."

Sharp Practice.

Andre Autard, who makes John D. Rockefeller's wigs, is a plump and elegant Frenchman, with thin black hair, a rich mustache, and black and sparkling eyes.

M. Autard has a shop in the best quarter of Paris. Here all the world goes to be shaved, oiled, massaged. And here an American talked to the great hair-dresser about the exorbitant duty that Mr. Rockefeller had to pay on his last wig.

"It was sharp practice," said M. Autard, in the fluent English that he learned in London. "To compel Mr. Rockefeller to pay such a duty was hardly honest. Sharp practice it was—like the way I was treated in my apprenticeship."

"When I was learning barbering, I applied for a post in London. The patron engaged me at a certain wage, and at the end of our talk he said: 'Of course it is understood that you speak both French and English.' 'Yes, sir,' I responded quickly; 'and Dutch, also.' 'We have no dealings with Dutchmen here,' said he. 'Therefore I will take one-third off that salary.'"

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Foley's Honey and Tar affords immediate relief to asthma sufferers in the worst stages and if taken in time will effect a cure. For sale by F. J. Hill Drug Co., "The Never Substitutes."

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