rday, January 5, 1901

The Story of **A Bond Robbery**

with the passing of Owen Murphy with the passing of owen multiply dies the secret of the disappearance of a million and half dollars' worth of bonds. Where they went, how they went, who was instrumental in their abstraction and who were the ultime beneficiaries—these were the estions that puzzled the police of two continents. No one ever answer ed the queries. No one ever will anm. For the man who was the logical informant has passed be-yond the jurisdiction of earthly judges and he left no word of exnetion.

The secret of this man's life has baffled the Sherlock Holmes of three **Owen Murphy** | Confidential man of affairs to a many times millicnaire! In sole possession — aside from the obvious possession of his chief—of the combination of the of-

chid—of the combination of the or-fice safe! On one day, a king's ransom in the strong box! On the morrow, nothing! Empti-ness, mocking, sneering, accusing emptiment

ness, mocking, sneering, accusing emptiness! And then the man hunt, sensation-al, thorough—and absolutely re-wardless! And through it all, on the part of the man most to be affected by a damaging discovery, a personal unconcern that was masterly, a ser-ene satisfaction in the stanch sup-port of his despoiled employer, and finally the crown of confidence which outlived even the tenure of the loyal-est of masters! And the bonds came back! ness, emptin

back! Murphy was the agent and confi-dential man of Rufus L. Lord when railroad bonds valued at \$1,500,000 were taken from the Lord safe in a little office at No. 38 Exchange place. Mr. Lord and Owen Murphy were the only persons supposed to have ac-cess to the strong box. The bonds disappeared in a mamer as strange as most of them subsequently found their way back. Yet through months, in which sus-

Yet through months, in which sus-picion was directed in every direc-tion, Rufus L. Lord would not per-mit a word of distrust to be uttermit a word of distrust to be utter-ed in his presence concerning Owen Murphy. Bankers, agents, pawnbrok-ers and even the police themselves were hauled over the coals. Scotland Yard and Mulberry street followed clews and theories, yet whenever any attention was bestowed upon Owen Murphy there intervened Rufus L. Lord, who defied every man to even "breathe suspicion against "the little Irishman" " whom he trusted and Irishman" whom he trusted and loved. All the facts in that robbery of 1866 will probably never be 1366 will probably never be own. Rufus Lord, who was then thy years old, might have told ore than he ever did. He has long eighty

more than he ever did. He has long been dead. Captain Young, the head of the Detective Bureau, who was broken at the wheel of public opinion, is dead Detective Irving, who accused the Captain, and was largely the cause-of an upheaval in the Police Depart-ment which followed the robbery, has also passed away. "Jack" Rand and great, who were arrested at the time, have gone to meet the judge of all mankind. "Dan" Noble, credi-ited with being at the head of the blot which resulted in the thett of the securities, still lives, with protostations of reform upon his aged lips. "Dutch "Heinrich is somewhere on earth, for he, too, was concerned in a mystery which balled the ingenuity of detectives, amateur and professional, in the days following the civil war. There are gray haired men down in Wall street who remember how Owen Murphy, the "little Irishman,"

ily, and then forgot the incident by ne next time he and the youngsters the next time he and the youngsters met. Even in the days which preceded the bank robbery he was known as "Loyal Owen." A man who owned a building in Wall street sent for him one day and asked for an expert opinion as to what rent he should demand for a vacant counting room. "Do you think," replied Owen Murphy, "that I'll give you an opin-ion of that kind when my employer has rooms to rent? No, sir, I shall do nothing of the kind." It was in such ways as these that "Loyal Owen" won the confidence which afterward withstood so severe a test.

which afterward withstood so severe a test. Rufus L. Lord was nearly deaf. He was in 1866 eighty years old and infirm. He was at his office every day, but the details of his business were attended to by Owen Murphy. There went to the little office one day in March, 1866, two well dress-ed men, who inquired about renting a suite of rooms. They returned sev-eral times in the following few days. They interested Mr. Lord in a specu-lation in hops, for they said they were in a position to control the commodity. These men were "Dan" Noble and

These men were "Dan" Noble and "Dutch" Heinrich. Noble was a shrewd and clever criminal, a man of polished manners and of sufficient knowledge of financial matters to impress the aged banker. The strang-ers made a careful study of the posi-tion of the office furniture, and of the large wall safe which contained tifn boxes conspicuously labelled "bonds."

"bonds." They returned for the last time on March 7, 1866. While they talked hops with Mr. Lord an accomplice took two tin boxes of bonds. It is said that they went to Central Park, where they divided their booty and then escaped.

then escaped. Owen Murphy returning to the of-ice in Exchange place saw that the boxes were missing. "Who has been here?" he asked his

"Who has been here?" he asked his employer. "Two men to inquire about an of-fice," was the reply. "They have done more than that," said Mr. Murphy, pointing to the vacant space in the safe.

The work of the thieves had been comparatively easy. The outer door of the safe was never locked, because the lock was out of order. There was an inner compartment only locked at night. The boxes were tak-m and chemic assignd in the structure locked at night. The boxes were tak-en and openly carried in the streets, perhaps. The day of safety deposit companies and trust institutions had not then dawned in Wall street. In the boxes were stock of the Warren Railroad, United States bonds, New Jersey Railroad stock, Galena and Chicago second mort-gage bonds, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad stock, New York and New Haven Railroad stock, Chicago and Northwestern Railroad York and New Haven Railroad stock, Chicago and Northwestern Railroad stock and other valuable securities. The numbers of the missing bonds and stocks were published, but this fact did not seem to prevent some of them from being negotiated. About one-third of the papers belonged to Mr A. L. Barron.

The Detective Bureau began at once to investigate the conduct and habits of Owen Murphy. Captain Young proposed that Murphy be tak-en to headquarters and there put through the "third degree."

THE THUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

Here

says The

oung was forced to resign, and his lace was given to Mr. Irving. Through those days of storm Owen urphy was serene. He closed the res of Nufus Lord when the aged Illionaira died. He continued in the apploy of the Lord estate. When the operty changed hands he was still taimed as agent. He was trusted y all as he was trusted by Rufus ord.

The became the Nestor of the finan-cial district. Whenever any one wish-ed to get information about the Wall street of years ago Owen Mur-phy could tell just what was want-ed. He was actively engaged as agent until last May, when he was retired on a pension by the Lord family. He died in his fat, at No. 381 First street, Brooklyn. Owen Murphy left children who are proud to tell of the troubled days in Wall street back in 1866 and of the su-preme test of the frust of future Lord 'in "Loyal" Owen. — New York Herald. He became the Nestor of the finan

Household Notes.

DOMESTIC WORK of every kind, writes Isabella F. Mayo, has three immense advantages. In it, in place of long probation and costly train-ing, a modest independence can be ng, a modest independence obtained from the very outset. Unlike most other callings, it never fail the competent. Domestic labor-saving arrangements and ma-chinery may lighten its burdens, and by reducing its ranks will weed away the degrading competition of the unfit; yet these very arrange-ments but call for more intelligence and skill in these when such

ments but call for more intelligence and skill in those who must be res-ponsible for their proper working and care. Finally, instead of hav-ing to be relinquished at wifehood and motherhood, it is a direct pre-paration for those states, especially in the case of girls who eschew large, showy establishments and prefer to be the domestic friend in modest households. In these days domestic helpers are really able to select what kind of place they will take.

Fathers are often found to be

Fathers are often found to be re-luctant to spend as much on their daughters' start in life as on their sons'. In individual cases this is cruelly unjust; yet it has a reason-able basis. If a father spends some hundreds on making his daughter a doctor or a photographer, he natu-rally asks, "Is not all this wasted if she gets married?" rally asks, "Is not all this wasted if she gets married?"—us he not un-maturally anticipates that she will Few men enjoy the prospect of a son-in-law willing to forego a wife's exclusive attention to her family ; for indeed an ugly possibility lies in that direction. But if daughters de-vote themselves to household tend-ance, either in their own homes or elsewhere, care should be taken that ere, care should be taken that ey shall not lack a little dowr brighten their future, be it either

brighten their future, be it either in a dual or a single home. Nobody who walks observingly through the decent streets of our great cities will deny for a moment that the womanhood of which he catches glimpses in comfortable kit-chens is far better and more hopeful material for the building up of a na-tion than the wan faces and stunted forms which he finds in workrooms and factories. Factory life itself has forms which he finds in workrooms and factories. Factory life itself has been a great agent in changing the status of woman from a home-maker to a wage-taker. It was said to me quite lately in a large city, "This place is really kept up by female la-bor," There was no work for men, beyond what could be done by boys; consequently, when howhood races

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เธอกุฎคุณคุณคุณคุณคุณ an agricultural journa

il milk will soon market and come more or less general use is now an established fact. A Philadelphia com-pany is putting up a large plant at Valley Forge and is preparing to go into the business on a large scale.

the business on a large nical analysis shows the be just as nutritious as the best co wilk and extensive milk to be just as nutritious as the best cow milk and extensive experiments have been tried with it—feeding sickly babies, etc.—with results showing it entirely takes the place of the ani-mal product. The prospectus of the company says : "The water, fat, al-bumen, casein and sugar which we use for bases are all of the finest. quality. Our gases, carbonic acid, oxygen, nitrogen, and sulphureted hydrogen, are filtered three times in our patent filter before we use them. Our kerotin, pepton and tyrosin are soaked for 24 hours, in pure spring water tanks. There are other consti-tuents besides, and they, too, are washed with utmost care. Artificial milk is altogether a much cleaner product than the natural product."

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NOTES FOR FARMERS.

ing every implement designed for the ase of man is provided with a handle, and this handle is made to fit the hand. It is about a certain size, is rounded, smooth and hard, at least it is never made soft with the view to being easier on the hand. The three qualifications just named should be present in the horse collar. If the collar is the proper length and fits the animal, and is stuffed full and round, it may be hard as iron without danger of gall-ing the shoulder. Of course, the humes must be drawn up high enough so that the draught will not up h. t will not The enough so that the draught will not centre on the shoulder point. The logic of this is simple. If the handle of a manual implement galls the hand, it is because of roughness or improper shape—never because it is hard. If it is to be continually used, the man does not pull on a mitten in warm weather to overcome a da

amersed it turns the color of the omb and gives the eyes a shrunker

ppearance. The feathers should be removed mmediately very clearly without The feathers should be removed immediately very clearly without tearing the skin. Then plump by dipping ten seconds in water, nearly boiling and then in cold water. Hang in a cool place until the animal heat is out of the body. To dry-pick chickens piroperly, the work should be done while the chicken is bleeding and before the body is cold. Turkeys should be prepared the same as chickens, but always dry-picked. Ducks and geese should be sealded, but it requires more time for the feathers. Some advise after scalding to wrap them in a blanket to steam, but they should not be left long enough to cook the flesh. To not try

enough to cook the flesh. Do not try to dry-pick before killing. Leave the feathers on the head and two or three inches of the neck. Do not singe or remove feathers or down as it gives the skin an oily look.

NEW INVENTIONS.

For the benefit of our readers, we publish a complete list of Canadian and American patents recently proured :---CANADA.

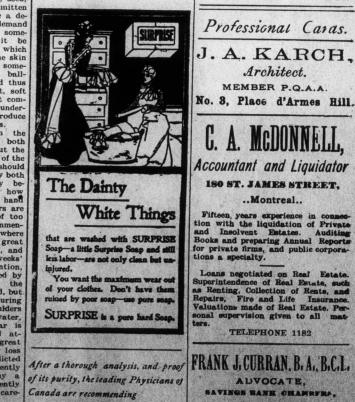
69,601—F. X. Drolet, St. Roch, Quebec, P.Q., friction clutches. 69,617 — Victor Berford, Tara, Ont., weed cutting and ballast dressing apparatus 69,623—Patrick Doyle, Halifax, 69,628-Michel I. Montreuil, Plessisville, P.Q., shingle sawing ma oine. 69,644—Wm. H. Smith, Burin,

69,707—Alphonse Piton, St. Sau-veur, Quebec, P.Q., trolley. UNITED STATES.

UNITED STATES. 663,812 — Henry Jones, Albert Head, B.C., water wheel. 664,711—Messrs. Ayotte & Char-bonneau, Montreal, P.Q., brick machine

664,451-Walter Alford, Belleville. Cont., contrivance for working and controlling outside window blinds. 664,769—E. A. Manny, Beauhar-nois, P.Q., life boat. Ont

EX - QUEEN MARGHERITA'S HOME.—After so many conflicting rumors concerning the city which Queen Margherita, the "Regina Ma-dré," would select as her habitual residence, the Romans have heaved a sigh of relief on learning that Her Majesty has decided to live in their beautiful town, to which she is bound by so many ties. It had been stated that the Villa Bobrinsky, on the Pincian Hill, was destined to be-come Queen Margheritats home, but the negotiations with the Russian nobleman who owns the property eventually fell through, and it is now announced that the Palazzo Piombino, hitherto the residence of the United States Amitassador, has been bought by the Royal Family in its stead. The Piombine Palace is in every way a worthy mansion even for a Oueen Queen Margherita, reevery way a worthy mansion for a Queen. Queen Margherita cently gave another proof of ever profoundly religious sentiments by presenting a beautifully-executed sil-ver fac simile of the "Stella Polare" ver fac simile of the "Stella Polare" to the Church of Our Lady of Con-solation in Turin, in fulfilment of a vow which she had made when her nephew, the Duke of Abruzzi, started on his perilous expedition to the Arctic regions. Last week Her Ma-jesty was present at the christening of little Prince Aimon of Aosta, her grand-nephew, who was hown heat grand-nephew, who was born last March. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Turin.



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HORSE COLLARS .- Broadly speak

bor," There was no work the boys: beyond what could be done by boys: consequently, when boyhood goes past, the man drops the factory, tries for other employment, fails, marries a factory girl, and, as a rule, lives on her wages. That city was full of degraded men loafing at tavern doors, of crowds of women tramping along with lightless and tramping along with lightless and to bordes of deplorable

There are gray haired men down in Wall street who remember 'how' Owen Murphy, the 'little Irishman,' in that time of unrest and suspicion, held his head high, socure in an em-ployer's trust. Where the 'bonds went, and, above all, all, what course most of them travelled to get back to the safe of Rufus L. Lord, dew men ever knew. Developments of these later days have shown how well the faith of Rufus L. Lord in the 'little Irish-man' was justified. The death of Owen Murphy sent to his reward a good servant, for sixty years a steward of millions and faithful to the end.

Owan Murphy was born in county Monaghan, Ireland, in 1817. He came to this country when he was twen-ty-two years old. He was a clerk for a few months in a dry goods house. Then he matered the employ of Mr. Lord, in 1840, as a collector of rents, for Mr. Lord owned most of the buildings in that block, bounded by Broad street. William street, Exchange place

a new thing in those days. The de-tails of it wore the talk of financial ricles on both sides of the Atlantic. Mr Lord offered a feward of \$200,-000 for the return of the securities. And the strangest part of this story concealed the faith of sufus L. Lord in other and the securities. Dan Noble, when approached on the matter, said that he possibly might know something about the bonds, but that he was at a loss to understand how his arrest could aid in the finding of the missing pro-perty. He was not prosecuted. There were arrests made for the match about the belonged to the stolen socurities. John Pettin-gill, Frank Hellon and W. R. Bab-bocker, at No. 78 Grand street, had a Michigan bond, which belonged to the stolen securities. John Pettin-gill, Frank Hellon and W. R. Bab-neck were arrest charged with be-ing concerned in the negotiation of the stolen paper. The great house of Jay Cooke & Go. in the course of business, came into possession of some of the miss-ing securities. The firm said that if an investigation were made in every iranascion it would require two weeks to attend to the simplest business affairs. Narly \$300,000 worth of the

Mairs. 800,000 worth of th Bonds were recovered i y alone, and then in 186 i sent from England \$1 orth of the stolen paper 1d that all but \$90,000 med

and om En the stolen at all but \$9 the major instalment as mystery. It was well known bank-ion lawyers. It persons who to negot over

was full of degraded men loafing at tavern doors, of crowds of women tramping along with lightless and joyless faces, of hordes of deplorable children crouching in noisome en-tries. The whole made a brooding cloud of moral, mental and physical misery, ugliness and degeneration. Do man's new ways seem better than Nature's old ones?

ARTIFICIAL MILK. — The mani-pulators of things artificial are al-ways busy. They now intend to boldly carry out their ideas in giv-ing to the world this commedity.

NICE BABY All babies are "nice," to

their mothers. We all love children. Great big men, with hard hands, have-soft hearts for helpless new-comers to earth with the smile of heaven fresh on their innocent faces. No man is too high or low, too proud or humble, too busy or idle, too good

or bad, too great or small—ex-cept a few very small mean men—to throw up their hats at the sight of a plump little cherub; or to pity a thin one. Plumpness and thinness are accidents. Nature is bounti-

ul; parents want to be. Scott's mulsion of cod-liver oil cor-

what after the manner of a ball-bearing, admitting the air and thus cooling the parts, but the flat, soft collar sticks so closely that it com-pels the skin to move on the under-lying flesh in such a way to produce irritation and deep-seated galls. The above is a clipping from the "Horseman," and contains both sound sense and good logic, but the analogy between the shoulder of the horse and the hand of a man should be carried a little further. They both require careful usage until they be-come hardened, for no matter how smooth and well fitted to the hand the implement may be, blisters are sure to rise in consequence of too close application on first commen-cing work. And right here is where a little neglect may cause a great deal of trouble. The green colt, and even the old horse after a few weeks' lay off, must have careful attention, until the parts become hardened by moderate work, not only must the collar be smooth and well fitted, but the harness must be taken off during the dinner hour, and the shoulders carefully washed with salted water, and rubbed dry before the collar is put on again. A little care and at-tention at first may save a great deal of annoyance and probably loss of time later, and the pain inflicted on the home while young frequently makes him unreliable, and many a promising colt has been permanently ruined through the neglect and care-lessness of the driver.

TO DRESS POULTRY. — Poultry should be well fed and watered, then kept eighteen to twenty-four hours without food before killing. Never kill poultry by wringing 'the neck. Kill by bleeding in the mouth or opening the vens of the neck, and hang by the feet until properly bled. Leave head and feet on and do not remove intestines or crop. Scalded chickens sell best to the home trade and dry picked to shippers. For reading, the water should be as near

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