

ECONOMY.
 There are other good "SURPRISE" Soap
 but this makes work easy,
 and the best is the economy.

"SE" is a pure, hard
 ly a little to the big
 people who use it. It
 which wears the best,
 as they wash with it.

is good for general
 for the laundry. In
 thing washable that
 "SURPRISE" Soap
 cheaper than it could
 way.

is understood most
 is surprised that
 costs no more than
 soap.

**THE BOAT
 UNBLE FATE**

TA, Tunis, Oct. 15.—It now almost certain, according to received at a late hour tonight, crew of the Lutin has suffered a terrible fate, similar to that which overtook the crew of the sub Farfadet here last year.

of the Lutin numbered 14 under command of Lieut. Phoenix Bellou, commander of the naval division, who went out, returned at a late hour to said that owing to the heavy the obscenity it was impossible to continue salvage operations. The tugs and torpedoes, however, will remain near the where the Lutin made her final all through the night. One of reports that his drags encountered resistance as though a vessel lying at the bottom.

government salvage steamers to this port, which are at present to assist in raising a schooner wrecked on the coast, in the morning and part of the work.

British consul general here proposed to the French resident general to the British admiralty for salvage assistance. This is accepted and powerful salaratus will be sent at once to atrophe.

Oct. 15.—M. Thomson, the of marine, has received an despatch from the naval com- at Biscaya, confirming the of the submarine Lutin. The message says: "The submarine while exercising off the Jetties and from the view of the ac- ing tug. Search and dragging were begun immediately. stance was felt at a distance near the place where the ink."

ago, Judge Stevens decided from the county court bench years ago, and was succeeded Charlotte Carleton, Victoria circuit by John L. Carleton.

Stevens has prepared and number of publications which of value to members of the profession. He married in 1846 abeth H. Marks, daughter of aka.

**FOR MEDICINE
 FOR THE BLOOD**

**Why That Tired Feeling;
 Why You Feel Brisk.**

ry one is sure to come that austed feeling.

he blood is weak, thin and circulation is slow, and in the system is congested and wastes that should be line can be more certain to re. Convenient to take, just bedtime, safe because it is stable; unfailling, because thousands that Dr. Hamilton set you up in a few days.

eloque P. N. S., comes the from Mrs. W. R. Reynolds: "My health began to fail, I felt, became nervous and my weight ran down, I be- hollow-cheeked, and had under my eyes. I really felt charm of life had left me springtime arrived I was in I read of Dr. Hamilton's got five boxes at once.

month my appetite and I gained strength like a new woman. New life returned, and my friends would be in every home."

ith means much to you. Happiness depend upon it. nance and source of health Dr. Hamilton's Tonic, sec- five boxes for \$1.00, at all by mail from N. C. Polson Hartford, Conn. U. S. A., and Ont.

GTON, Oct. 15.—The new minister, Enrique Cortez, ted to Secretary Root today Pare-Triana, the retiring charge. Mr. Cortez will be resented to the president in

BORO, Ala., Oct. 15.—The warehouse at this place containing a thousand bales of cotton, ay. Loss \$100,000 partially insurance.

**STORIA
 Infants and Children.**
 You Have Always Bought
 of *Charles H. Stearns*

GOVERNMENT BANKS AND CORPORATIONS ADOPT THE FINGER PRINT FOR POSITIVE IDENTIFICATION. A WOMAN TEACHES UNCLE SAM ITS USES.



OFFICIAL recognition has been given the finger print as a means of identification. The United States Government has adopted the system.

Hereafter all recruits enlisted for the army will have impressions of their record, and those of men already in the service will be taken. At each army post and recruiting station a man educated in the new art will be stationed. In a short time it is expected that the navy will do likewise.

Not only will the finger prints absolutely identify deserters, and, it is thought, serve to check the great and growing evil of desertion in both branches of the service, but will prove a blessing to the families of enlisted men. There need be no more "unknown dead" in any war, everybody found upon a battlefield can be identified.

Instructions in the new system are now being given to army officials by a woman, who is regarded as its clearest exponent in this country.

One of the most interesting and important developments of the new century, the finger print system, is making wonderful strides. Originally adopted to insure the identification of criminals, it is being taken up for use by banks and the paymasters' departments of large industrial enterprises where hundreds of illiterate men are employed. Many business men have begun to stamp the impressions of their thumbs as a safeguard against check raising and against forgery.

OVER an immense green mound in Stonehill Cemetery, at Winchester, Va., is a stately marble shaft erected in honor of the unknown dead who he buried beneath. One of the inscriptions upon it states that "none knows who they were nor whence they came."

In the future, if only a finger print of the dead can be obtained, positive identification of the remains will be had. When it is necessary to inter the fallen at once, upon the field of action, prints of their fingers will be taken, the impression enclosed in a vial and buried with the soldier.

By comparing this print at any time thereafter with records filed with his enlistment papers, it will be an easy matter to identify the dead. From the cradle to the grave the lines on the tips of a person's fingers never change, and the chances of the finger prints of two individuals being alike are one in sixty-four billion.

Frequent applications are made to the Pension Bureau for certificates in lieu of a lost or destroyed discharge paper. When papers are issued on these substitutes they are sometimes found to be fraudulent.

With the finger print system no man will be able to get a new certificate unless his identity is established by it.

In order to put the system into operation, or, at least, to give it a start, forty enlisted men from various army posts in the Eastern part of the country were instructed at Washington in taking finger prints and in photography. One smaller squad has already been trained.

It is the purpose of the War Department to have at least one man at every post and recruiting station who is familiar with finger print and photographic work.

Arrangements are being made by the Navy Department to follow the example of the sister service, but for the present only the finger prints of new recruits and those who re-enlist will be taken.

More or less of a prejudice exists in the navy against the system, it is said, but it is hoped that this will be removed in time when it is understood that the enlisted men of the army submit to it without objection and without feeling that they are in any way humiliated.

Within a short time, it is announced, an examination will be held in the Bureau of Navigation to secure clerks who will have charge of the work in Washington, and will file

and classify the records. These positions will pay \$1,800.

While indorsement of the United States Government gives the finger print system an official standing, it had already come to be recognized as one of the really big and important products of modern times.

For some years it has been employed by English police in their criminal records, by the French and others in the Old World, and its value is now being generally recognized by the police authorities of American cities, in many of which it has been adopted.

But even more, the system seems likely to be adopted by banks and by large industrial institutions. Only a short time ago it was announced that officials of the paymasters' departments of steel and iron companies and other extensive enterprises in Chicago were considering the installation of a finger print system of pay checks.

Instead of making his mark on the pay check the employe, if he cannot write, will leave the impression of his right thumb as his receipt.

The paying teller of a prominent

trust company in Chicago is also investigating the method.

The value of the system can best be told, perhaps, by a woman who is regarded as the leading expert in the United States. Indeed, so great is her skill that she has been summoned to Washington to instruct government officials in finger print methods and to help establish the service there.

Mrs. M. E. Holland, of Chicago, is this woman. Even before she made a study of finger prints she was widely known as a detective and criminologist.

Handsome, with dark, searching eyes, her face stamped with alertness and power, Mrs. Holland is charmingly amiable and womanly.

"The science of finger prints," she said the other day, "is valuable both in detecting crime and in providing an absolutely reliable and unchanging record of identity."

Only in its developed use is this system new. It was known as a means of identification ages ago by the Chinese and was used to some extent by the Hindoos. In modern times, as far back as 1684, a learned

man in England named Grew wrote a paper noting the curious fact that the peculiar ridges of the fingers were not changed from infancy to age.

DEVELOPED BY BRITISH POLICE

"Of late years, as is pretty generally known, the British police department has made use of an developed from this simple fact a wonderful system of identification which is fast being adopted in America.

"It is now being used in many of the larger cities of the United States. Before long it will be in use in every prison in the country, for its usefulness is proved beyond the shadow of a doubt. Bertillon uses it himself in connection with his own system, and the two work hand in hand with the most perfect harmony.

"The Bertillon system, admittedly, is practicable only for adults, depending as it does upon measurement of the bones. For, should the criminal grow after the measurements are taken there would be slight chance for identification. But in all my life I have not seen the finger prints of

any two persons in any degree alike."

Mrs. Holland then took the finger prints of several visitors as a practical demonstration of the work. The fingers were pressed lightly upon a piece of paper, preferably by rolling each from side to side so that an impression is left of the whole of the finger end, front and sides. A chemical was then applied, when the powerful glass revealed the print. This is the perfect impression, but an absolutely positive identification can be made, it was explained, however the impression may be made.

No person, Mrs. Holland declared, could escape identification after their finger prints had been taken. Explaining, she said:

"Examining the terminal phal-

anges, or finger tips, on the inner surface, you will find a number of lines known as papillary ridges which take on certain forms known as loops and central and lateral pockets, where to find it.

"These never change. The ridges are finest in the finger tips of women and children and are heaviest in the hands of those who do hard manual work. Strangely, the ridges on the hands of a negro are very fine, resembling those of a woman.

"All prints are classified and placed in cabinets. And here is the need for scientific knowledge.

"It is by means of this classification and a wonderful system of filing that a given finger print can be found by the expert from among millions in a few minutes of time. More

difficult still, although requiring little more time, is the placing of a print in its exact place among the millions in the cabinet, so that when you want it again you know exactly where to find it.

"The expert at this work does not even require a copy of the finger print filed in order to find it. We have signs that just as certainly identify the print. Therefore, if the chief of police in Washington, for instance, takes a prisoner suspected of having committed a murder, he has but to take his finger print, and by classification reduce that print to a sign expressed by a few letters and numbers.

"Upon receiving this sign in Chicago I am as well off as if I had the actual finger print.

"Often a murderer will leave the imprint of this thumb or finger on some article of wood, paper, glass, iron, anything, I have known of a number of cases where a piece of wood was sawed out of a window sill or a door to be used for purposes of identification on account of finger prints left upon it. The prints, you understand, though at first invisible, are made visible by a chemical and intensified by a powerful glass.

"The growth of the system will immensely facilitate the work, making possible the positive identification of any man who has ever been in the hands of the police, no matter how many years may have passed.

"Again, let a merchant draw a check and press his finger upon the written figures. The amount could never be changed without instant detection by the use of this chemical which reveals the finger print.

"Look at the impression I have here, taken at the Leavenworth penitentiary. We take first the fingers of the left hand, then the right, and then both hands together. In this way we are sure that no mistake is made.

"A curious case that comes to my mind was that of twin brothers in New Jersey. Both were notorious criminals.

"Now they were not only alike, but their measurements were identical. And, to further confound the police, they had been tattooed with precisely the same patterns. Wasn't that enough to drive a very Sherlock Holmes crazy?

"But one day the police took their finger prints, and the vexing problem no longer existed. The prints were no more alike than an albino and a Hottentot. Ever after that, when either of them was taken, the police knew which one it was. It practically ended their operations in that part of the country.

Mrs. Holland stupidly states that she is a pupil of J. K. Ferris, the leading finger print expert of the new Scotland Yard criminal investigation department, London.



Mrs. M. E. Holland, said to be the Greatest Finger Print Expert in America.



The Microscope Brings Out Finger Print Characteristics Even on a Padded Metal Surface.

No. 1084 Cleveland, O., March 10, 1907
 Guaranteed Trust Company
 Pay to the order of John Jones
 Five Thousand Dollars
 M. E. Holland

PREFERRED JAIL TO LOSING HIS DOG.



DR. HORIGAN lives in a handsome house on Main street, Kansas City, but the dog, at last accounts, could not be so definitely located, as he had been spirited away in order to evade the execution of the death sentence imposed upon him by the police judge.

That is why the owner spent three hours in the municipal lockup. He preferred imprisonment to revealing the whereabouts of the condemned animal.

Dr. Horigan's dog was charged with having bitten a little girl, and the physician was arrested for harboring a vicious animal. He was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100, and, in addition, was ordered to produce his pet for immediate execution by the police.

This the doctor flatly refused to do. "The dog is in a safe place and all the police and police judges in Kansas City cannot make me produce him," he said.

"Then you are in contempt and I will send you to jail until you purge yourself by agreeing to bring the dog into court," said the Court, determinedly.

After three hours confinement the Police Judge, Harry G. Kyle, thought that the lesson of repentance had worked sufficiently to produce the desired effect upon the doctor, and he ordered him halcy before the tribunal once more.

"Will you tell the police where the dog is concealed?" asked the Court,

not seriously and she really got no more than she deserved. The dog is a pet of the family and plays with my children every day. Do you suppose I would allow a vicious dog to play with my children?"

"That may all be as you say, doctor," argued the Court, "but this girl's father has filed formal complaint, and the law says that dogs that bite people must be killed."

"The law be—" well, the doctor indulged himself in the luxury of a remark similar to that ascribed to Mr. Vanderbilt in relation to the people. "This dog," he continued, more diplomatically, "will not be shot, and that is all there is to it."

It was squarely up to the Judge to send the doctor back to jail or gracefully back down. He chose a middle course. Besides, the doctor's attorney was already preparing habeas corpus papers to take the case to a higher court.

"Will you agree not to place any obstacle in the way of the police in their search for the dog?" the Police

Judge asked, as a final way out.

"I will willingly agree to that," replied the doctor, knowing that he was perfectly safe in so doing. The dog had been safely smuggled away by some underground dog railway, and the doctor knew that all the police in town could not find the animal.

"Then I won't send you back to jail," remarked the Court, much relieved and with a great show of magnanimity.

"Thanks," replied the doctor, laconically, as he bowed himself out of the magisterial presence.

In the meantime, the doctor's children are inconceivable at the enforced temporary exile of their playmate, which is a handsome black setter, with the glossiest fur and the most graceful of drooping ears. It is really a handsome brute, and the whole neighborhood sides with the doctor.

Mrs. Horigan comments her husband's stand in the matter and is rather proud of being the wife of that sort of a "jail bird."