

# The Louisiana Democrat.

E. R. BLOSSAT

THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH

(EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR)

VOLUME 25.

ALEXANDRIA, LOUISIANA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1869.

NUMBER 2.

## The Democrat.

**TERMS:**  
THE "DEMOCRAT" is published Week  
ly, at FIVE DOLLARS per annum, THREE  
for six months, payable in advance. No  
Subscription taken for a less period than  
Six Months.

**ADVERTISEMENTS** inserted at the  
rate of \$1.50 PER SQUARE for the first  
insertion and 75 CENTS for each subse-  
quent one. Eight lines or less, consti-  
tute a square. The following are our  
rates to yearly Advertisers:

One Column..... \$200 00  
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Fourth of Column..... 100 00  
Cards, (occupying space of eight  
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Obituary Notices, Marriages, Public  
Meetings, Cards of Thanks, etc., to be  
paid for as advertisements.  
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charged double the usual advertisements.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### Texas Tonic Syrup!

A Vegetable Compound for the Rapid and  
Permanent Cure of

#### CHILLS AND FEVER, or FEVER AND AGUE!

Every Poison has its Antidote! Every  
Disease has its Cure!

THE PEOPLE OF THE MISSISSIPPI  
Valley have long felt the necessity  
for, and want of, a safe, certain and reliable  
remedy, as a substitute for Quinine,  
Strychnine, and other poisonous Drugs, for  
the cure of Fever and Ague, or Chills and  
Fever. We claim, and the results will  
show, and bear testimony to every unpre-  
judiced mind, that the Texas Tonic Syrup  
has supplied this want and accomplished  
this purpose. Its Tonic, Alterative and  
Antiseptic qualities are such that none can  
possibly be disappointed in its effects.  
Upon its own merits, therefore, it is sus-  
tained. A single trial is all that is needed  
to stamp this remedy as the greatest speci-  
fic of the age.

The ingredients of which this Medicine  
is composed are simple productions of na-  
ture abounding upon certain streams in  
the State of Texas, and were ever used by  
the aborigines of that State as a specific  
for Fevers of all kinds, and especially Fe-  
ver and Ague, which they never failed to  
cure.

A celebrated Physician, acquainted with  
these facts, has furnished us his theory  
upon this important subject, and hence  
the Product properly named TEXAS TONIC  
SYRUP, which we now offer to the pub-  
lic as a specific and positive cure for Fe-  
ver and Ague, or Chills and Fever, no matter  
of how long standing.

Having had indubitable evidence of its  
prompt and certain effects from the testi-  
mony of a multitude of respectable citi-  
zens, among whom is classed many of our  
best Physicians, we do not hesitate to  
recommend this Preparation in all cases of  
Fever and Ague and Chills and Fever; in-  
deed, from the facts in our possession of its  
intrinsic value, it would not be too much  
for us to state that when the directions  
are strictly complied with we warrant a  
cure in every case, where it is tried. It is  
pleasant to the taste and the cheapest  
Medicine in the world. Therefore, in truth,  
it may be declared the day is not far dis-  
tant when it must be appreciated and  
used in every household where Fever and  
Ague or Chills and Fever is found to exist.

#### Mansfield and Higbee,

PRACTICAL DRUGGISTS  
—and—  
ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,  
Memphis, Tenn.,  
Sole Proprietors.

Where explicit Directions around each  
bottle, and caution to protect the pub-  
lic against imposition and fraud.

FOR SALE BY  
Henry St. John,  
ALEXANDRIA, LA.

FOR SALE AT  
John Fleming's Patent Medicine Depot,  
NEW ORLEANS, LA.  
June 24-ly.

#### HEYMAN & LEVY, CHENEYVILLE,

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND  
a large, varied and carefully se-  
lected stock of—

DRY GOODS,  
CLOTHING,  
BOOTS,  
SHOES,  
HATS—

TINWARE,  
WOODWARE,  
STONEWARE,  
WILLOW-WARE.

GROCERIES—  
always a well supplied assortment for  
plantation and family use.

HARDWARE—  
In this line planters and mechanics  
will find their stock ample for all  
their wants.

SUGAR, MOLASSES, COTTON, HIDES  
—and—  
Country Produce

of all kinds, purchased or bartered  
for, at the highest market price.  
February 17th-6m.

Red Diarrhea Remedy is pleas-  
ant and effectual in acute and chronic  
diarrhea.  
For cholera, worms and cramps, use  
R. D. R.  
R. D. R. is no hot irritating prepara-  
tion.

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## THE DEMOCRAT

REGULAR  
NEW ORLEANS, ALEXANDRIA  
—and—  
SHREVEPORT  
SEMI-WEEKLY PACKET LINE

### JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

Leave Alexandria for New Orleans ev-  
ery Wednesday and Saturday  
at 12 o'clock M.

THE Magnificent Passenger Steamers  
BART. ABLE, W. C. Harrison, Mas-  
ter. W. M. Tompkins, Jr., Clerk; B. L.  
HODGE No. 2, W. T. Boardman, Master,  
Joseph A. Aiken, Clerk; SELMA, John  
Korn, Master, Thomas J. Howard, Clerk,  
will leave Alexandria for New Orleans  
and all intermediate landings the balance  
of the season, punctually as per following  
schedule:

BART. ABLE. B. L. HODGE No. 2  
Saturday, May 8 Wednesday, May 12  
Wednesday, " 15 Saturday, " 22  
Saturday, " 29 Wednesday, June 2  
Wednesday, June 9 Saturday, " 12  
Saturday, " 19 Wednesday, " 23  
Wednesday, " 30 Saturday, July 3

SELEMA.  
Saturday, May 15 Wednesday, June 16  
Wednesday, " 22 Saturday, " 29  
Saturday, June 5 Wednesday, July 7

For Freight or Passage apply on  
board or to  
E. R. BLOSSAT  
WILLIAMS & CO.,  
Agents  
May 12-1f

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### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### BRITISH PERIODICALS.

The London Quarterly Review,  
The Edinburgh Review,  
The Westminster Review,  
The North British Review, and  
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.

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Quarterlies and Blackwood are now  
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themselves fully informed with regard to  
the great subjects of the day, as viewed by  
the best scholars and soundest thinkers in  
Great Britain. The contributors to the  
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at the head of the list of English writers  
on Science, Religion, Art, and General Lit-  
erature, and whatever is worthy of discus-  
sion finds attention in the pages of these  
Reviews and Blackwood. The variety is so  
great that no subscriber can fail to be  
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These Periodicals are printed with the  
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A discount of twenty per cent. will be  
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Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one  
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THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING COMPANY  
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publish the

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by HENRY STEPHENS, of Edinburgh, and the  
late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols.,  
Royal Octavo, 1600 pages, and numerous  
engravings.  
Price \$7 for the two vols.—by mail, post  
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THIS FAVORITE MAGAZINE FOR  
the Young announces the following as  
among the noticeable features of the new  
volume—

1. New Stories, contributed especially to  
the "Riverside" in advance of their publi-  
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Andersen.

2. A Serial, "White and Red," of thrill-  
ing adventure and humorous scenes  
amongst our Northwest Indians. By Mrs.  
Weeks, author of "Cinderella."

3. Stories from Spenser and Chaucer.—  
By the author of the popular "Stories from  
Shakespeare."

4. Papers on Invention and Art: how  
statues are made, how telegraphs are  
worked, how a boy can make photographs,  
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5. Hunting in South Africa: Streets of  
Constantinople; American Cities—New  
York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New  
York, Boston, etc., etc.

6. Life on the Prairie, and Scenes from  
American History.

7. Exquisite Fairy Pictures and Poems.  
Graceful tales by popular writers.

8. Illustrations of the Bible, History,  
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etc., etc.

9. Fun and Frolic in all sorts of forms.  
The list of writers for the "Riverside"  
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Christian Andersen, Miss S. A. Brock,  
Alice and Phoebe Cary, Nellie Estor, F.  
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Author of "Susy's Six Birthdays," Author  
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A full-page Frontispiece and a number of  
large illustrations in every number.

A BRILLIANT ILLUMINATED COVER.  
A splendid picture, in colors, THE QUACK  
DOCTOR, by the celebrated animal and  
humorous painter, H. L. Stephens, will be  
sent by the Publishers, free of expense, to  
any one who will send direct to them the  
price of subscription, \$2.50.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:  
One copy one year, in advance..... \$2 50  
Three copies..... 6 50  
Five copies..... 10 00  
Ten copies, and an extra copy gratis..... 20 00  
One copy to clergymen and teachers,  
one year..... 2 00  
Single copies..... 25

HURD & Houghton, Publishers,  
457 Broadway Street, New York

#### JUST RECEIVED AT BLOSSAT'S WAREHOUSE

—AND FOR SALE—  
SUGAR,  
MOLASSES,  
FLOUR,  
HAY,  
LIME

April 21, 1869.

#### TAKEN UP.

BY the undersigned, on Bayou Rapides,  
about 18 miles from Alexandria, a  
SMALL GREY FLY, about three years  
old, black main and tail. The owner, by  
proving property, can have her.

J. C. ROBERT,  
Bayou Rapides, June 12, 1869-2f.

#### FOR RENT.

A LARGE and commodious Warehouse  
and shed, close to the River bank;  
also a room adjoining for office or storage.  
For terms apply to the undersigned.

A. CASFIELD.

OUR PRICES will be found  
FAIR AND MODERATE.

GIVE US A TRIAL!

### MI GELLANEUS.

REGULAR  
NEW ORLEANS, ALEXANDRIA  
—and—  
SHREVEPORT  
SEMI-WEEKLY PACKET LINE

Leave Alexandria for New Orleans ev-  
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WILLIAMS & CO.,  
Agents  
May 12-1f

### N. ORLEANS & ALEXANDRIA

REGULAR  
WEEKLY SUMMER PACKET.

THE elegant and very light draught  
Passenger Steamer,  
CELESTE:  
J. F. MUSE, Master  
Leaves New Orleans as above, every Tues-  
day at 5 P. M.  
Descending, leaves Alexandria every  
Saturday at 12 M. Norman's and Barbin's  
Landings at 5 P. M.  
Freight and Passengers landed prompt-  
ly and regularly at all intermediate land-  
ings.  
May 26th, 1869-1f.

### GRAND ECORE WEEKLY PACKET

THE STEAMER  
FROLIC:  
JOHN HIENN, Master  
THOMAS KNEE, Clerk

WILL make regular Weekly trips  
in the Grand Ecore trade, leav-  
ing New Orleans every SATURDAY  
at 5 P. M., and Alexandria, on her  
down trips, every WEDNESDAY  
at 12 M.  
March 24th, 1869-1f.

### PATENT METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

THE undersigned announces to the  
public, that he is now ready to  
supply the wants of the community  
with PATENT METALLIC BURIAL  
CASES AND CASKETS. His arrange-  
ments are perfect and complete in that  
line, and the public may rely on being  
supplied at all times. His rates are  
reduced and the cheapest in Rapids.  
PATRICK KELLY,  
Undertaker.  
March 17th, 69-6m.

### LOUISIANA STATE SEMINARY OF LEARNING

—and—  
MILITARY ACADEMY,  
Near Alexandria, La. Founded and Sup-  
ported by the State of Louisiana.

For particulars, address  
D. F. BOYD, Superintendent,  
Jan. 13, 1869-1f Alexandria, La.

For all forms of diarrhoea, use  
R. D. R.  
R. D. R. cools and quiets the stom-  
ach.  
R. D. R. excellent for crying babies.  
For children while teething, use R.  
D. R.

### NOTICE.

AN ELECTION by the qualified stock  
holders of the Louisiana Central  
Railroad Company will be held in Alex-  
andria, on Thursday, the 15th of July,  
next, for Directors of said Company, ac-  
cording to the Charter. The stockholders  
are notified and requested to attend for  
that purpose. HENRY BOYCE,  
June 12, 1869-1d. President.

### LUMBER.

THE undersigned having rented the  
Saw Mill of W. S. Colburn, is now  
prepared to fill all orders at the reduced  
price of \$20 for express and \$15 per M for  
pile. All bills payable on delivery.  
June 24, 1869-3m. S. E. CUNY.

### JOHN J. FERGUSON,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,  
OPPOSITE MARKET HOUSE.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry re-  
paired.  
N. B.—Highest cash price paid for old  
gold and silver. fdec2368-1f

### FOR RENT.

A LARGE and commodious Warehouse  
and shed, close to the River bank;  
also a room adjoining for office or storage.  
For terms apply to the undersigned.

A. CASFIELD.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### THE BURGLAR'S ART.

[From the Boston Herald.]  
In order to set forth, in a clear man-  
ner, the science and appliances of burg-  
lary, suppose that a conversation takes  
place between the writer and an accom-  
plished house-breaker. In fact,  
very many interviews covering a pe-  
riod of nearly two years really were  
had not only with this man, but with  
several others of similar character.—  
The one now referred to was the son  
of an English surgeon, received a lib-  
eral education and then studied for the  
medical profession. He became ad-  
dicted to drink, and at last to extricate  
himself from debt he robbed the safe of  
an uncle. His success gave him a pas-  
sion for crime, and for several months  
his relatives were systematically rob-  
bed; but he was finally detected and  
fled to this country, where he soon  
joined a number of English thieves,  
and shortly rose to the front rank in  
his craft. However his love of drink  
was his ruin, and the cause of his serv-  
ing several terms in prison, each time  
under a different name. He was re-  
cognized, however, and his medical  
knowledge made available by making  
him an assistant in the hospital. So  
much for him—now for what he says:

Reporter—"Well, Doctor, suppose  
you tell me something about burglars  
and burglary—the men, tools and man-  
ner of working."

The Doctor—"Very good, sir. I  
haven't much to do now, and, if you  
don't mind, I should rather like to talk  
over matters. Now, as to the men  
themselves, there's not much to be told.  
Of course, I can give you names; but  
they are like other men, good, bad and  
indifferent (smiling) but few of them  
too good, though. But there is a vast  
deal to be said about the tools and the  
way we work. Of course, when I  
speak of tools and operations, I refer  
only to professional and capable men,  
not to blacksmiths, who could 'do a  
job by smashing in the door with a  
sledge hammer.' The tools, unless of  
a very common sort, are mostly made  
in England, and generally are of ex-  
cellent workmanship, although latterly  
some have been manufactured in this  
country equal to any. They are made  
of the very best material; indeed, it  
was not more than four years ago that  
a large quantity was seized in London  
which were composed of a quality of  
steel until then almost unknown to the  
honest mechanic, and their construc-  
tion and finish were as fine as are given  
to a surgeon's instruments. (To a  
question.) "No, I don't know myself  
where or by whom the tools were made  
but I do know where they are to be  
obtained."

An ordinary set of tools consists of a  
jimmy, which is a bar of steel from  
twelve to eighteen inches long, chisel  
shaped at one end and cloven at the  
other, a small dark-lantern (glim), a  
large, strong pruning or clamp knife for  
cutting panels, a long, thin, flexible  
blade, a spatula in fact, for opening  
windows by inserting between the up-  
per and lower sash, so as to push back  
the fastening; an assortment of skele-  
ton keys with wards at both ends, called  
double-enders, wires to lift lock-  
tumblers, and a brace and bit. Such a  
common set may be bought for about  
\$40. They are sufficient for ordinary  
work, but extraordinary cases demand  
more complicated and powerful imple-  
ments, and sometimes the invention of  
particular machinery. Here is where  
the ingenuity of a man comes into  
play.

The writer—"That was your line?"  
The Doctor (with a faint dash of  
pride)—"Yes, sir. Well, it must be  
understood that we don't work hap-  
hazard; we know what we are about,  
and in many unsuspected ways learn  
all necessary facts concerning a ware-  
house or a dwelling, and its inmates  
and their habits, the arrangement of  
the rooms, the obstacles to be over-  
come, and the probable amount of gain.  
We, the best of us, don't very often  
crack a nut without a kernel."

Writer—"About the particular tools  
and manner of operating?"

Doctor—"If we decide to enter a  
crib by the door, the lock is opened  
with a skeleton key, or a key made  
from a cast or impression. If these  
means are unsuccessful, or there are  
extra bolts, we used formerly to apply  
the 'jax-in-a-box'—not much now,  
however. It is a powerful little en-  
gine, that is resistless when applicable.  
Its principle features are a steel rod  
with one T shaped end, a solid iron  
box, and a screw. The T is inserted  
into the keyhole and turned a quarter  
round; the screw is then impelled for-  
ward upon the door, and the lock is  
quietly torn to pieces. Then, for in-  
side doors, we have the panel cutter.—  
This consists of a strong stem with a  
gimlet end; through the stem slides a  
cross-bar, carrying at one extremity  
a sharp-cutting tool; to the head of  
the stem is fixed a double-armed lever  
detached it is a jimmy—which works  
the machine. The whole thing, in fact,  
is a large centre-bit. In a few min-  
utes, with this thing, a hole large en-

ough to admit a man's arm or even his  
body can be cut in any wooden door.  
The door-forcer has a short, stout  
metal arm, riveted at the lower end to  
a plate; through this arm or pillar  
runs a screw; the plate is attached  
firmly to the jamb of the door with  
thumb-screws, and the screw is turned  
forward with resistless force. This  
machine can be applied to the lock  
hinges, or wherever there is a bolt.  
If there are no bolts, and the key has  
been left in the lock, there is no neces-  
sity to use any of these forcing ma-  
chines, for the bolt of the lock can be  
pushed back from the other side by  
turning the key with a long, slender  
pair of nippers; this can, however, be  
prevented by hanging a bent wire,  
similar to a lady's hair pin, over the  
shank of the inner knob and through  
the bow of the key.

On iron doors, such as those on safes  
and vaults, drills are brought to bear.  
Of these there are many kinds, from  
the common breast-drill of the gas fit-  
ter to the beautiful pieces of mechanism;  
but all have the same end in view—to  
bring the machinist's drill to attack the  
iron plate. Almost all of them, to  
require a keyhole in order to be ap-  
plied. But now that safes are made of  
such impenetrable material, drills are  
not much used in entering them. It is  
stated, however, on good authority,  
that a drill has been devised which  
will penetrate any known material.—  
It is simply a tube of any desirable di-  
ameter; around the edge of one end  
are set small diamonds, which will cut  
the material, steel or iron, and in a few  
minutes any safe can be trepanned.—  
But only burglars with large means  
can procure this implement. And  
since the best locks are now made  
without a keyhole, the drill cannot be  
applied, nor can the lock be blown to  
pieces. The usual method now is to  
tear the safe open by means of wedges  
driven between the door and frame or  
at the back; and to pick the lock."

Now, let us leave the Doctor for a  
time. Almost everybody will remem-  
ber the prestige of the Bramall and  
other English locks previous to the first  
World's Fair in 1851, in London; how  
a reward was offered to any person  
who would pick a lock which was con-  
sidered unpickable, and how Hobbs,  
an American, easily opened it and thus  
secured notoriety. Hobbs was very  
skillful, and afterward invented a lock  
which in turn was picked. Gradually  
experts began to see that the principal  
weak point was in the keyhole, and,  
therefore, the keyhole by degrees grew  
beautifully less, until at last it became  
a mere slit about as long as this dash  
— and about twice as wide. This  
slit would seem to be too small to work  
through, but it was done; and then in  
succession were invented all that cat-  
egory of combination and permutation  
locks having no keyhole at all, and cap-  
able of countless changes. Now,  
what was the lock-picker to do?  
What he did do was to invent the mi-  
crometer, an instrument impossible to  
be described without diagrams. En-  
ough be it to say that one end of a lever  
is placed on the knob of the lock;  
at the other end is a dial. The knob  
is carefully turned, and by the almost  
imperceptible catches of resistances of  
the machinery within, the dial hand is  
moved. It measures one ten-thous-  
andth part of an inch, and so perfectly  
indicates the positions of the cloths  
in the tumblers inside that the combi-  
nation can be discovered. With this  
instrument an expert can pick most of  
the combination locks; but it utterly  
fails when applied to Yale's double  
combination, which is the last best  
lock invented. To understand this  
piece of mechanism requires genius,  
and to explain it is superhuman. Suffice  
it to say that it is unpickable. In  
conjunction with the micrometer, this  
is the study of the most clever burg-  
lars. They will pay \$1000 for a safe  
with a certain lock and master it; then  
they will open a like safe in some  
bank, abstract the valuables, change  
the combination, thus gaining time,  
and then decamp. Not to say that the  
robbery of the bank at New Windsor,  
in Maryland, was effected in that way.  
So much for locks; but any safe can  
be broken into if the burglar has time  
enough, and it is therefore the only  
hope of the safemaker to detain the  
cracksmen a longer time than he usu-  
ally has for work.

#### A DETECTIVE'S EXPERIENCE.

A FEMALE FORGER.

"Not many years ago" said Mr. F.—  
"the mercantile community were an-  
noyed by an immense amount of spuri-  
ous paper most dexterously put in  
circulation. Checks were presented at  
the principal banks signed by the  
firms of prominent houses, and money  
in the aggregate amounting to nearly  
fifty thousand dollars obtained upon it.  
The peculiar circumstances of the case  
disclosed the fact that the forger res-  
ided in the city, and for months he  
was on the qui vive to detect the  
criminal. Every new face, every  
stranger, whose occupation and pur-  
suit were not thoroughly understood,  
were subjected by Mr. F.— and my-

### THE BURGLAR'S ART.

[From the Boston Herald.]  
In order to set forth, in a clear man-  
ner, the science and appliances of burg-  
lary, suppose that a conversation takes  
place between the writer and an accom-  
plished house-breaker. In fact,  
very many interviews covering a pe-<