

Wichita Eagle SOCIETY SHARKS.

Beautiful Women Who Prey on Humanity.

THEY HAVE NO REMORSE OR PITY.

Inspector Byrnes Talks of Some of the Adventures He Has Met—The Methods by Which They Ruin Their Victims, Body and Soul.

There are two classes of adventuresses, said Inspector Byrnes in a recent interview. There are the women who throw away everything for men to whom they are devoted and whose tools they become. For them they lie and swindle and cheat other men. Such women often times would be glad to reform, but these worthless fellows for whom they have given up all a



ONCE HER LOVER, THEN HER LACKY. woman holds dear will not allow them, and another thing, their own sex will not help them. The second class of adventuresses is far worse than the first. It is composed of women who in the most deliberate and cold blooded fashion imaginable, set to work to ruin men and extort money from them. They are utterly without heart, remorse or conscience. They never confess nor acknowledge that they have done anything wrong. They care nothing for their victims. They simply want money to gratify feminine frivolities, and five, ten, yes, twenty, thousand dollars merely represent certain extravaganzas of dress or living which they are bound to possess. As a rule adventuresses come from the cities. I have had a few before me who came from country homes, but most of them are city born.

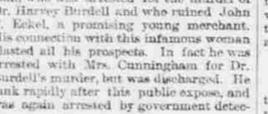
One of the earliest adventuresses I have had any knowledge of was Lizzie Sparrow, who in 1850 was the belle of the Fourth ward. She married a very respectable manufacturer, Henry Rice, but her luxuri-



"SHE GAVE AN IMMENSE ORDER." ones tastes and extravagancies soon brought about a separation. She then became acquainted with a young man named Jay Jarvis, a member of a good family and the possessor of a fine fortune. This woman ruined him financially and socially and after setting his last cent was in the habit of sending him upon mental errands.

Then there was Lizzie Gallagher, who ruined Frederick Klennet, cashier of the Hoboken Savings bank. Klennet had a lovely wife and three beautiful children, but at this woman's bidding drew from the accounts of various depositors over \$25,000, the bulk of which the woman spent. When arrested he died in Europe, was arrested in London, extradited, tried, convicted and sentenced to ten years in state prison.

There was the notorious Mrs. Cunningham, who was arrested for the murder of Dr. Harvey Burdell and who ruined John C. Eckel, a promising young merchant. His connection with this infamous woman blasted all his prospects. In fact he was arrested with Mrs. Cunningham for Dr. Burdell's murder, but was discharged. He sank rapidly under this public exposure, and was again arrested by government detec-



She Wears a Large Shoe. At Keokuk, Ia., there is an exhibition of the pattern of an insole of a pair of shoes made for a girl living at Bainbow, Mo. The girl for whom these shoes were made is only 17 years old and is 4 feet 7 inches in height and weighs 125 pounds. She has had many offers to pose in museums, all of which she has rejected. The insole referred to measures 15 1/2 inches in length and 6 1/2 inches in width at the broadest part.

Monuments on the Mountains. One of the most unique memorials ever proposed is being discussed at Middleburgh, Ky. It consists in the erection by Grand Army men and ex-Confederate soldiers, acting in concert, of gigantic statues of their respective leaders in the civil war. Grant and Lee, on two mountain peaks overlooking Cumberland Gap.

A New York policeman rejects that people have skulls. He says that a clubbing on the head quickly persuades a prisoner to submit and rarely causes serious results.

Royal Arcanum. There are now 1,200 councils and 26,000 members in the United States and Canada. The reports from the supreme secretary's office show an increase for 1889 of 11,000 members, the increase for December, 1889, was 1,804.

Order of the World. Charter lists have been opened in Pennsylvania, Iowa, Colorado and South Dakota. Lodge 19 started with 25 members and lodge 20 with 23.

Anonymous Fraternal Circle. The increase of the order for March shows a gain of nearly 1,300. The sick benefits paid to April 1 reach the sum of \$20,574.35.

Fraternal Progressive. Five lodges of this progressive order are now in process of formation in St. Louis, while still more will be instituted in East St. Louis.

A most audacious adventuress was Mrs.

Boland, a divorcee. She failed a man by the name of Tomalins, and then accepted the protection of a capitalist, now dead. He made a private settlement in her favor for the support of an expected child, but after getting the money she went into mourning for the death of the child, to which she never gave birth. "Like a romance runs the story of Maria Martel D'Garcia, Countess of Torres Cabrera, Spain. This beautiful creature suddenly appeared in Paris in 1866, and in a short time squandered over \$60,000 in riotous living. Her story was that her guardian stopped her remittances, as she was not of age. Being forced to sustain her expenses, she quit the gay French capital and went to London. Here in some way she was admitted to very good society, and on one occasion visited in company with some English ladies a number of shops, where she gave an immense order for silk stockings, dimity hose and valuable lace, directing the lady her coronet be embroidered on each piece. "When the goods were delivered to her she hypothesized them with her pawnbroker and then with her husband, a young Spaniard whom she had met in London, and to New York. She swindled him, causing him to draw on his parents for \$20,000 by telling him she would have a vast sum of money from her estates in Spain on attaining her majority. While in this city she swindled shopkeepers to the tune of \$10,000 and then suddenly left for Mexico. "But the queen of all the confidence women is Mrs. Ellen Peck. Her schemes have been on a large scale, and have nearly always netted her large sums of money. She has often been arrested, but has only once been punished, she was released from the penitentiary in February, 1882. One of her favorite methods is to represent that she has large tracts of timber lands in the south, and that it is only the lack of ready money that keeps her from working these lands and realizing a great fortune. "She would advertise in the papers for women with a capital of \$1,000, stating that the sum could be trebled in ninety days by investing it in her southern lands. She duped Samuel Pinner, a wealthy pill manufacturer, to the amount of \$1,100; she swindled a firm of dry goods dealers out of goods valued at \$4,500; she duped a wealthy Cuban living here to the amount of \$12,000; she obtained \$21,000 worth of diamonds from John D. Grady, a diamond broker on Broadway, and she got \$19,000 from B. T. Babbitt, the soap manufacturer, under the pretense that she was a detective and could secure the return to Babbitt of a largesum of money that was stolen from him. She is a sharp, keen adventuress and very hard to catch. "It is a curious study of human nature to watch the struggles of some men to free themselves from the wiles of adventuresses, at the same time being completely fascinated by their enslavers," continued the inspector. "I have had men come to me and beg me to rid them of these women in one breath and in the next praise their beauty and describe to me the various schemes from their tools, only to see them entangled again in a short time."

OVER EAGER TO GET RICH. How Two Penny Weighers Came to Grief in Chicago. The substitution of imitation gems for the real, or of brass or plated jewelry for gold, is a dishonest species of ledgerism termed in the vernacular of thieves and thief catchers "pony weighting." Two past masters of the profession were recently caught in Chicago—not by the police, but by a dealer. I have extracted the men—George Brown and John Gindrath by name—had for a month been reaping a rich harvest from the stocks of wealthy downtown merchants, who carry large lines of precious stones, and who, on discovering their losses, preferred quietness to being laughed at. But with Brown and Gindrath it was the old story of the pitcher that too often went to the well. They tried to defraud a small dealer on the North Side named Gillman, who owned but a small number of diamonds and knew each one by sight

BROWN AND GINDRATH. as well as he did his wife and children. No sooner had he made a substitution than he was made than it was detected by Mr. Gillman. He produced a large and loud mouthed revolver and held his "customers" covering before his muzzle until a policeman had been discovered by an obliging neighbor. The two penny weighers are now in jail.

Maine's Generous Hen. The Maine hens, according to a story that comes from Lewiston, would seem to be possessed of more than henlike generosity. A little girl has a number that she feeds from her own table, and some are so tame and so kind. Lately one of the former ones has taken pity on one of the latter, deliberately pushed her head part of the corn from her mistress's hand upon the ground, where, under shelter of the other hens, the timid one could eat her corn without fear, and this has been constantly re-enacted.

PHILADELPHIA'S WELL DISCIPLINED POLICEMEN. Philadelphia's Well Disciplined Policemen. THEY HAVE MUCH WORK TO DO. A Body of Men Faithfully Performing Arduous Duties for Small Wages—How the Force Has Reached Its Present State of Efficiency. [Copyright by American Press Association.] The Philadelphia policeman, proverbial for his neat appearance, affability toward all with whom he comes in contact and strict attention to duty, however exacting, is probably the hardest worked and most poorly paid man in that branch of service in any city in the country. Always subject to call for active service, on duty sev-



William R. Astor. A PHILADELPHIA STATION NOTE. A PHILADELPHIA STATION NOTE. A PHILADELPHIA STATION NOTE.

THE INFLUENCE OF ATHLETICS. At the close of the inauguration ceremonies of the new president of Columbia, a well known professor in another famous college, himself a Columbia man, was expressing his high satisfaction with the impression the new president had made. "But then," he added with conviction, "he is a great football player in his day."—Century.

A DIRECT SHOT. Per Shop Girl in defiance of every protest, it is precisely the same, madam. We haven't a finer pair of gloves in the store. I am more able to judge than you are, don't you think? You'll find they'll answer.

OLD LADY—If they do answer, I hope they won't answer impenitently.—Epoch.

THEY CAID HANDY. A Mobile tailor paid seventy-five cents for a pair of suspenders made of possum skin, and for a time he felt that he had been cheated. The other day, however, as he sat away for a ride the suspenders were checked and he drained about for five days, and it was only by eating those suspenders that he saved his life.—Detroit Free Press.

EARN THEIR PAY. Philadelphia's Well Disciplined Policemen. THEY HAVE MUCH WORK TO DO. A Body of Men Faithfully Performing Arduous Duties for Small Wages—How the Force Has Reached Its Present State of Efficiency. [Copyright by American Press Association.] The Philadelphia policeman, proverbial for his neat appearance, affability toward all with whom he comes in contact and strict attention to duty, however exacting, is probably the hardest worked and most poorly paid man in that branch of service in any city in the country. Always subject to call for active service, on duty sev-



WILLIAM S. STOKLEY. In days in the week, required to patrol his beat twelve hours out of every twenty-four, and allowed to visit his home for six hours a day, and for all, in addition to the risks to life and health in the performance of his duty, he receives the meagre allowance of \$2.50 per day when he works and is docked for every day he is not able to perform the service demanded. With a city containing more than a million souls, covering more than 139 square miles of territory, with almost 1,200 miles of public streets and alleys to be patrolled and nearly 60 miles of river front to be guarded, the total number of men employed in the bureau of police for patrol duty is 2,423.

The present efficiency of the police force has been reached by gradual stages, the first attempt to reduce the service to anything like system being begun in 1856. Prior to the act of consolidation, as it is popularly known, by which the whole county of Philadelphia was included within the city limits, the territory was divided into numerous towns and villages, each having its own independent constabulary, whose powers were prescribed by the limits of their particular bailiwicks. The whole of the city at that time had an area of two square miles and was bounded by Vine street on the north, South street on the south and the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers on the east and west respectively.

The only police protection afforded by the authorities consisted of constables, who in the city proper were appointed by the mayor and councils, and in the districts by the boards of commissioners. In the old city and districts night watchmen were appointed whose duty it was to patrol the streets, see that the lamps were lighted and to call the hour and the condition of the weather at the street corners. Under these arrangements, by which an officer could only arrest a person within the boundaries of his own particular village or district, the criminal classes became turbulent and riots and robbery were an every day occurrence.

On the 1st of January, 1853, a remedy was applied by the appointment of a state police, under the direction of a marshal, with the power to act in any portion of the county. This was followed by the act of consolidation, when the management and control of the police force was placed in



SUPERINTENDENT JOHN LAMON. the hands of the mayor. The first attempt was then made toward the adoption of a uniform, the police being required to wear an oil cloth cover on their hats. Two years later, however, a full uniform was fixed upon for street duty, and for the first time the city was in possession of a force equipped for service.

From this time the service continued to steadily improve, new rules and methods being adopted from time to time until the present standard of effectiveness was attained. The bureau is now subject to civil service rules, and great care is exercised in the selection of the men. To become a member of the force the applicant must make his application in writing, and must have the indorsement of two or more reputable citizens as to his character. He is then subjected to a civil service examination, and if he reaches a satisfactory average he is appointed a "salk." He is then subject to duty whenever called upon and his actions are closely watched. When he is appointed he is furnished with a "manual" containing a digest of the laws relating to the duties of a policeman, and before he is appointed a "regular" he is required to pass a critical examination upon the matters contained in the little book. If this is satisfactory and no complaints have been entered against him he stands a chance of promotion when a vacancy occurs.

Under the new city charter passed by the legislature in June, 1888, and which went into effect April 1, 1887, the bureau of police is attached to the department of public safety, of which Charles W. Wood, S. Stokley is the present efficient chief. The bureau is under the direct supervision of a superintendent, and is officered by four captains, twenty-eight lieutenants, sixty-nine sergeants for street duty, seventy-seven house sergeants or telegraph operators, and twenty-four patrol sergeants. The men are housed in twenty-five station houses, ten sub-station houses, located in the largest of the outlying districts, and two tug boats, one plying on the Delaware and the other on the Schuylkill river. There are also twelve patrol stations, each supplied with a wagon and, to each of which are attached two sergeants, two drivers and two patrolmen.

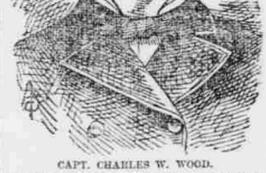
The detective branch of the service is composed of one chief, eleven men for general service, one vagrant detective, one for court duty and one for night service. The crew of each of the tug boats consists of a lieutenant, sergeant, two pilots, two engineers, two firemen and ten men, and aside from the care of the property along the wharves from the depositions of river pil-

grims, both from the service work and from

line occurring within reach of their powerful pumps. A close watch is constantly kept upon known criminals or suspected persons, and strangers in the city are kept under surveillance until the object of their visit is ascertained. By a very wholesome law those known to belong to the "profess" can be brought before a commanding magistrate and sent to prison for ninety days merely upon their reputation. In this way many criminals are driven from the city before they have an opportunity to begin operations, and trouble as well as loss of property is thus avoided.

A much needed improvement which has been receiving attention during the present administration is securing better accommodations for the men. The old station houses are being gradually abandoned, and new buildings with all modern conveniences are being erected in their stead, as rapidly as councils can be prevailed upon to furnish the money. The new house represented in the cut was recently completed, and is the first to be erected in conformity with a long cherished plan of Director Stokley. It is built to accommodate the police, a company of the bureau of fire, and the patrol wagon, and crew all under the same roof, and was erected at a cost of \$38,000, independent of the lot upon which it stands.

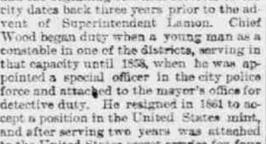
A key to the efficiency of the present police force can be had by reference to the officers of the bureau, all of whom have won their present positions by long and effective service. William S. Stokley, ex-mayor and director of the department of public safety, began public life in 1850, when he was elected a member of common council. He served in that branch for six years, for two of which he occupied the position of president of the chamber, and at the close of his third



term he was promoted to select council, in which branch he served for four years, and was also president of that body for two years. He resigned from select council to become a candidate for mayor, and was elected, being inaugurated in January, 1872. He served as mayor for three terms, resigning, and retiring to private life in April, 1881. When Mayor Fisher was elected he chose ex-Mayor Stokley as chief of the department of public safety, to the satisfaction of the people, and the efficient management of the affairs of the department for more than three years shows the wisdom of his choice.

John Lamon, the next officer in command as superintendent of the bureau of police, began life as a boy in the city's service. He was appointed as a member of the state police under Marshal Keyser, Jan. 1, 1853, and was the youngest member of the force, being 23 years of age. He served in this capacity until September, 1854, when the first police force of the city was organized and he was made a sergeant, serving until 1856, when he resigned. In March, 1859, he was appointed a member of the first detective bureau organized in the city, and in 1860 was promoted to the position of chief and served for three years, when he resigned. He was subsequently elected a member of the state legislature, serving three years in the house of representatives and seven years in the senate. He was appointed to his present position in April, 1867, and to his care and hard work much of the present discipline of the force is due.

The branch of the service which does the hardest work is the detective bureau, which is under the immediate control of Capt. Charles W. Wood, a policeman all his life, and the beginning of whose services to the city dates back three years prior to the advent of Superintendent Lamon. Chief Wood began duty when a young man as a messenger in the city, serving in that capacity until 1853, when he was appointed a special officer in the city police force and attached to the mayor's office for detective duty. He resigned in 1861 to accept a position in the United States mint, and after serving two years was attached to the United States secret service for four years. He then did duty as a private detective until 1872, when he again entered the service of the city as a member of the detective bureau. He was promoted to captain of a district in 1875 and to fire



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THE WICHITA EAGLE. Notice. These in correspondence with friends in the east who contemplate visiting Wichita on business or pleasure in the near future, should be advised of the series of home-seekers excursions to be run by the popular Price Line from St. Louis to Wichita on April 23, May 30, September 2, September 23 and October 14, 1890. These tickets are issued to return thirty days from date of sale and are sold at the extremely low rate of one fare for the round trip. The Price Line is the only line running two daily express trains between St. Louis and Wichita without change. D. W. WHEAT, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. 6100 st

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