

REPORT ON CHILD LABOR

Over a Million Children Breadwinners in 1900.

LEGAL RESTRICTIONS.

Of the Total 1,054,446 Were Employed on the Farm—in 20,452 Families 85.7 Per Cent. of the Breadwinners Under 15—Families Dependent on Child Labor.

A recent Bulletin published by the Census Bureau in regard to child labor says that according to the census of 1900 there were 1,750,178 children 10 to 15 years of age employed in various occupations in the United States. Of the total, 1,054,446 were employed on the farm, and most of these children were members of the farmers' families.

Next in importance to agricultural laborers comes domestic service, or the occupations of servants and waiters or waitresses in which 128,865 children were employed, most of them being girls. The children returned as laborers, the kind of labor not being so specified as to admit of any more exact classification, make up the next largest group, the number of these children being 128,817, of whom all but 17,059 were boys. Most of them are children living in cities or suburban communities.

The extent of the evils of child labor, the bulletin says, depends partly upon the age of the child and partly upon the character of the occupation in which the child is employed. About one-third of the children employed in gainful occupations were 15 years of age, and more than one-half were 14 or 15 years. The number under 14 was 790,623, or 45.2 per cent. of the total. Of the total number of child breadwinners 10 to 15 years of age 73.2 per cent were boys and 27.9 per cent girls.

In most States the employment of young children is more or less restricted by laws limiting or prohibiting child labor and requiring school attendance. But there are few legal restrictions applicable to children who are over 14 years of age. By the time the children reach the age of 15 years 50.6 per cent. or one-half of the boys and 21.4 per cent. or more than one-fifth of the girls have become workers.

The percentage of breadwinners among negro children in a comparison covering the entire United States is much higher than that for any class of white children. But the percentage of negro children employed in pursuits not connected with agriculture is comparatively small.

The cotton mills furnish employment to children to a greater extent than any other manufacturing or mechanical industry. In 1900 the number of cotton mill operatives 10 to 15 years of age was 44,427, and they formed 18 per cent. of the total number of persons more than 10 years of age in that occupation.

Of the 71,822 messengers and errand and office boys in the United States in 1900, 63 per cent were district and telegraph messengers and errand boys, 23.2 per cent were office boys, and 14.7 per cent were bundle and cash boys or girls. Nineteenth of the children employed in such service are boys. Children of foreign birth or parentage make up the bulk of the messengers and errand and office boys.

The total number of families with children employed in gainful occupations for which statistics were specially compiled was 20,452. This number is less than the total number of child breadwinners, because of the many in which two or more of these child breadwinners were living in the same family. The total number of persons, or total population, living in these 20,452 families was 138,908.

At the other extreme there were 364 families with no dependents, all the older members, as well as the children being breadwinners. Of these families 75 had only 1 older breadwinner, while 87 had 2, and the others had 3 or more, 20 having not less than 5 each. In such families child labor would appear to be entirely unnecessary.

In the families with child breadwinners schooling rarely extends beyond the age of 13. Of the children 16 years of age 97.4 per cent were employed and only 1.6 per cent were at school. The percentage of school children is a little higher in the next older years. It is evident that a considerable number of the families that had children 10 to 14 years of age at work had older children attending school.

A Costly Extirminator.
Poisonous snakes and destructive sugar rats caused the importation of the mongoose from India into Jamaica years ago. This lively little animal killed off the snakes and thinned out the sugar rats but it especially enjoyed destroying the moneys. Now it is a costly nuisance. All the island poultry has to be kept within wire netting and usually above the ground and the price of eggs is high.

Use for Opium Oil.
There is said to be in the opium industry, especially in the preparation of the most important medicinal preparations, a converting of the opium into a substance which is used for medicinal purposes.

COOK OPERA HOUSE.

Buster Brown, the famous cartoon youngster, was made the subject for farce comedy not very long ago. The creator of the title role was Master Gabriel, who made an immense success. He later transferred his character to the variety field, and he will appear next week at the Cook Opera House. Buster will be assisted by his famous dog, which will be enacted by George All, famous for his impersonations of animals in various musical comedies. Next week, every day, after the matinee, Buster will give a reception to the children, and will give away souvenir post cards. It is announced that Buster's act will be put on after school time. Besides Master Gabriel, the following strong bill will be offered: Bellman and Moore, in a musical comedy skit; Welch, Healy and Montrose, comedy acrobats; Dillon Brothers, the famous parodists, in their original songs; Chinko, the English juggler, who has made a sensation in America; Minnie Kaufmann, who used to be the star rider in the Kaufmann Troupe in a bicycle act, and moving pictures.

Baker Theater.

"A Romance of Coon Hollow," which will begin a week Monday afternoon, March 11, at Baker Theater, is from the pen of Charles C. Callahan, and besides containing very thrilling and interesting scenes, action and settings, it offers some excellent character studies, and gives unusually good opportunity to each player in the cast.

Between acts of "Romance of Coon Hollow," the vaudeville head-liners will be De Veaux and De Veaux, clever singers, dancers and dialoguists, well known to the vaudeville world. S. C. Mendels will sing the illustrated songs, and new films for the moving pictures will be shown.

"The Celery King Complexion," which one Rochester displays the beautiful skin that comes from the use of the tonic-laxative, Celery King, 25c. at druggists.



George Shima, a Japanese called the Potato King of the world. He farms thousands of acres of potatoes, and is the largest potato grower in the world.

Color and Sound Wares.
Some persons associate particular colors with particular sounds. A Washington scientist, in touching upon this phenomenon, recently stated that there are two forms of it. In one case the person has a sensation as if a transparent colored film, like a rainbow, appeared before his eyes when a certain vowel, or musical sound strikes the ear. In the other case letters or written words, representing the sounds heard, appear in colored tints.

Habits of the Butcher Bird.
A strange little creature is the Northern shrike, or butcher bird, which goes South nearly every winter. About as big as a robin, the butcher bird generally travels alone. He preys on mice and smaller birds, which he hangs on locust thorns, sharp twigs or the points of a wire fence while he makes his meal.

Voltaire's Many Names.
Voltaire cannot have owned more than a fraction of the walking-sticks that have been sold as his, and a tradesman in France used to boast that he had disposed of 132 "last walking sticks" carried by Jean Jacques Rousseau. A Paris tradesman for a long time did an equally lucrative business in "the pair of trousers worn by Victor Hugo."

Abolishing Ancestor Worship.
The Chinese at Singapore, to the number of 180,000, have resolved to discontinue the practice of public ancestor worship, including feasts and public processions, and devote the money thus saved estimated at \$100,000 a year, to educational purposes.

Unique Christmas Gift.
Every Christmas Lord Rothschild gives a brace of pheasants to every omnibus driver and conductor in London, and the drivers display the Rothschild colors on their whips. Last Christmas he gave away 17,000 brace of pheasants.

Adulterants of Opium.
In India are mangra, amul, strychnine and black sand.

MONEY FOR SCIENTIFIC WORK.

British Academy Receives Endowment for Research.

The British Academy has received £10,000 for the purpose of establishing a memorial to the late Leopold Schweich, of Paris. This is the first benefaction the academy has received.

In accordance with the wishes of the donor, says the London Express, the endowment is to be called "The Leopold Schweich Fund," and is to be devoted to the furtherance of research in the archaeology, art, history, languages and literature of ancient civilization, with reference to Biblical study. There are to be annually not less than three public lectures to be delivered in London, dealing with a subject coming within the scope of these studies.

The residue of the income of the fund, with all sums which may be added, is to be applied for the purposes of excavation, and for the publication of the results of original research in connection with one or more of the subjects named.

Ash Pit for Every House.

Among the objects that invariably attract the attention of tourists in Denver are the ash pits at every house. These are made necessary by the character of the coal commonly used for domestic purposes and by the high winds that prevail, says the Kansas City Times.

The ashes of the lignite coal so extensively burned hold the heat for an extraordinary length of time, remaining red hot for many hours, or, if kept from the air, for days after passing through the grate bars.

It is evident that if these red hot ashes were thrown out in back yards or vacant lots the high winds that sweep across the plains would scatter them broadcast, making them a constant menace to the eyes and clothing of passersby, as well as to the intangible property of every kind. Every house is therefore required by city ordinance to be provided with an ash pit, shaped like an old-fashioned bake oven, with small openings at the top, through which the ashes are thrown. Another opening in one side at the bottom permits their removal when the pit is full.

\$1,000 For a Newspaper.

During the siege of Kimberley the editor of the only daily paper there was often hard put to find enough news. One day in a club room he found Cecil Rhodes reading a fairly new paper from Cape Town. He borrowed it and rushed to his own office, where it soon appeared as a special edition, selling like hot cakes. That same evening he met Mr. Rhodes, who inquired: "Where's my Cape Town paper?" Oh, I cut it up for the printers," was the reply. "Please don't do that again," said Rhodes mildly. "That paper came through by native runners and cost me \$1,000."

Houses Made From Whales.

Not very long ago there was on the coast of Lancashire, England, a cottage and boathouse that were made almost entirely from the remains of a score or so of whales that had been driven ashore some years before. The framework of the edifice consisted wholly of whalebone, and the dried skins of the huge creatures were neatly and strongly fastened as a covering for walls and roof. There is another building of exactly the same kind in Scotland, and in this case the skulls of the whales and some of the heavier bones are used with great effect as outside ornaments.

Thunder Superstitions.

Thunder, just because it is a noise for which there is no visible cause, has always excited the imagination of the "unscientific." One old writer explains the belief of his day that "a storm is said to follow presently when a company of hogs" runne crying home," on the ground that "a hogge is most dull and of a melancholy nature and so by reason doth foresee the rain that cometh." Leonard Digges, in his "Prognostication Everlasting" (1556) mentions that "thunder in the morning signifies wind, about noon rain and in the evening a great tempest."

A Remarkable New Potato.

The British Vice Consul at Rouen reports that the cultivation in France of the new potato brought from Uruguay has been observed for some time with great interest. The variety is called "Soloman commercial violet," is said to possess excellence of taste as well as nutritive value, and is equal to the best table potato known in France. This variety is distinguished by its resistance to frost, as also to disease, and its one great advantage is that it prospers most in a damp and swampy soil, where no other kind of potato would grow.

Chemistry of Fatigue.

A German investigator, Welchard, has promulgated the theory that fatigue is the direct result of a poison manufactured by the system and developed by hard work, and requiring rest to drive it out. Welchard experimented with the muscle juice of guinea pigs which he had previously fatigued, and his examination proved that this juice acted as a veritable poison similar to some of the well-known toxins. By inoculating other animals he produced symptoms of fatigue and large doses produced death.

TOILET ACCESSORIES.

MONEY COST OF BEAUTY TO SOME NEW YORK WOMEN.

As Much as \$5,000 a Year Spent for Creams, Perfumes and Powders—Scents at \$60 a Bottle—Other Articles in Proportion—Individual Perfumes Made.

Five thousand dollars a year is the sum that a considerable number of women in New York spend for face creams, lotions, perfumes, bath and toilet powders, according to a druggist who has a smart clientele. "Yes," said he, "I know offhand of at least twenty women who spend fully \$5,000 a year on toilet articles such as perfumes, face creams, tonics, toilet and bath powders, and this is entirely exclusive of toilet articles such as powder boxes, bath sponges, manicure articles, &c."

"This may sound like an exaggeration, but when I tell you that we have perfume costing \$80 a bottle that is bought by rich women by the dozen bottles and that powders, both bath and toilet, with the same scent are equally costly, you can perhaps see how so much money could be spent in this way."

"An interesting fact of rich women to-day is to have a certain perfume made for them exclusively. It is naturally an expensive operation, but anything is for individual."

"It is productive of some funny episodes at times. Women are like sheep. They follow one another, and if one woman gets something new or unusual they all want the same thing."

"They will come to me and say, casually: 'That is rather good perfume that Mrs. Blank uses. Do you know what it is?' That is a trade secret, or rather a matter between my customer and myself, so I merely say: 'It is made to Mrs. Blank's order. If she is willing that you should know I'll be very glad to tell you or make it up for you, as the case may be.'"

"That settles it, for Mrs. Blank has no intention of divulging the secret. She means, if possible, to be individual and have things that every other woman she knows doesn't have."

"To show how this thing works one of my customers with no end of money came in the other day, saying: 'Can't you get me up a special perfume? I have asked two or three other big houses to do so, but wouldn't dream of using the concoctions they sent me. I want something delicate and lasting and one that is decidedly distinctive.'"

"Come in a couple of weeks and it will be ready for you," I replied. "I set my chemist to work and had a variety of odors made up, one of which my customer decided on. It has violet as a body, but is combined with other delightful evanescent odors. She was so pleased with it that she took not only the extract, but had toilet water, bath and toilet powders made up with the same odor and has since used nothing else."

"Most of these women, of whom I speak think no more of spending several hundred dollars on toilet things at one time than they do of buying a postage stamp. However, I happen to know that they spend ten times that amount in philanthropic ways, which surely does mitigate their seeming offenses in other lines."—New York Sun

The Woman Who Succeeds.

Sitting with folded hands, resigned to a life of ailing of fate, is a form of death. Who does not know women who believe that there is nothing for them but keeping on the gray routine of days, with never a hint of grace or glory?

You visit them, and see them looking in any charm of dress or manner, says an exchange. They repine about bad health or hard luck, yet all around them you see the reason for that bad health or what they call bad luck. The dust lies thick upon their books and pictures. Their hair is untidy.

They lack even the desire for cleanliness. Nothing ever comes to this mood. It repels and drives away the forces that aid us to the heights. We may long for a great many things that we feel are beyond reach, but if we put our hand to the nearest task that confronts us, the far off thing comes nearer.

How to Amuse Them.

Making a scrapbook is a pastime of which few children tire. Let them cut out pictures of magazines and paste them in the book. Little folks must be doing something. A fine scheme for keeping a tiny child interested is to give him a few pounds of corn meal and a flour sifter.

Spread a big paper on the kitchen floor and let him sift to his heart's content. It really isn't necessary to give a baby the clock and a hammer; other things will do if the child isn't too spoiled.

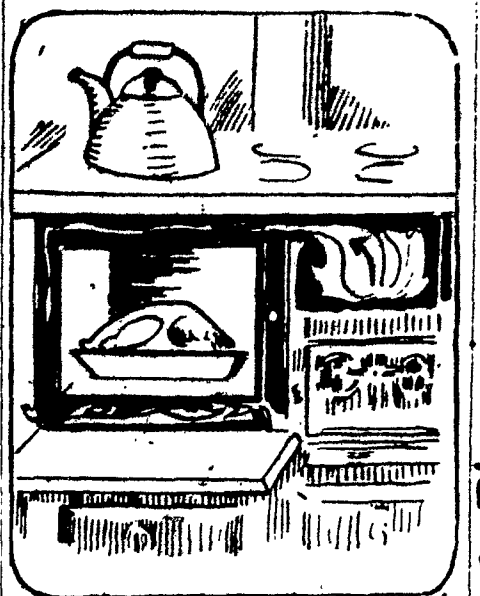
Trading Quail for a Wife.

Quail are plentiful at Lake Nyanza, and after being snared in the grass by natives they are kept in small wicker cages strung on a long pole stuck in the ground. When a sufficient number of quail have been collected, they can be exchanged with a neighbor-like coupons for wives.

SAFETY-COOKING STOVE.

Signal of the Coal Range and Will Not Explode.

Numerous attempts have been made to devise a cooking range in which oil could be substituted for gas or coal. Very small oil stoves



Oil Instead of Coal.

have proved successful, but to construct a large stove, equal in size and usefulness to the coal-range, has been a hard problem. The demand for such a stove is unlimited. An oil range which seems to approach the ideal is shown here. The range is similar to the usual household range, but in place of the coal grate, an oil burner is employed. The oil is placed in a tank and conveyed by gravity into a vapor. The latter then passes into a flame, which is regulated at will. This oil burner can also be used in connection with an open grate or fireplace.

Flat Dweller's Lament.

"I entertained for years," she was saying, "then I got so tired of it I quit. It was all a hollow mockery. People came to my house, drank my punch, ate my cake, and went away and roasted me. Those who roasted me most came and told me what the others were saying. Well, as I told you, I quit for several years, but now I have begun again. Why? It's the terror of loneliness. New York people, except the butcher, the baker and the gas man, won't come to your house without a special invitation, without the promise of some amusement. You may sit at your home in New York year in and year out, with never a knock at your door that you care about. There are too many others ready and willing to furnish them amusement. I was getting mossgrown, sitting by my radiator forever with only my cat. Better ingratitude, better systematic criticism of yourself and your methods of entertaining—you can't please everybody—than this insufferable, deadly, Siberian loneliness of the New York flat."

GUIDES TO HEALTH.

Don't sprinkle yourself with heavy scent. Your particular kind of perfume may be exceedingly obnoxious to those about you. Little women make a mistake if they wear tight-fitting shoulders and long thin sleeves. They only make themselves look weazen.

The woman who wants to seem taller must see how slender she can be. The thinner she is, the taller she will look, other things being equal. But there are things she must do.

If the feet are tired and painful with long standing they will feel much rested if bathed in salt water and if after washing salt is rubbed over the hands it will close the pores and keep the skin soft.

Hands should not be exposed to extremes of temperature. Neither very hot nor very cold water should be used, and it is not well to be constantly washing them. When washed, however, it should be done thoroughly.

Feminine Taste in Books.
"Women in the last fifteen years have taken to reading a much better class of books," said a veteran dealer. "I think I may safely assert that the average woman has to-day a finer literary taste than the average man."

"It used to be different. Women used to read to read nothing but the 'Dutchess,' Mrs. Southworth, Bortha M. Clay, and writers of that class. Now they read Howells, Joseph Conrad, Kipling, Wells, Mrs. Wharton, Hardy, W. W. Jacobs, George Meredith, and so on."

"So much for my average woman patron. My average man patron reads Conan Doyle, Hall Caine, Rider Haggard, Winston Churchill—writers of the popular class."

"I suppose it is the higher education and the greater freedom now allowed women that have improved their literary taste so tremendously."

To Clean White Chamolli Gloves.
Make a lather with castile soap and warm water, in which you have put one tablespoonful of ammonia to each quart.

When the water is tepid put the gloves in it. Let them soak for a quarter of an hour then press them in your hands; do not wring them. Rinse in fresh, cold water with a little ammonia added.

Press the gloves in a towel. Dry in the open air, after previously blowing to puff them out.

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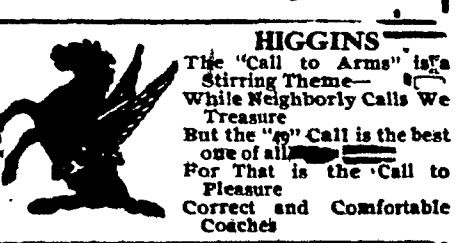
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