

MAKE GOOD MEN FROM BAD

"College Prisons" and Their Present Day Methods.

76.8 PER CENT. REFORMED

Punishment Has Been Superseded by Education, and Remarkable Results Are Shown by Such Institutions as the Elmira Reformatory on the Road to Freedom.

According to a student of sociological statistics, a change in the plan of our prisons and prison administration from punitive to corrective lines would reduce by about two-thirds the financial burden imposed on the public for the support of the so-called criminal classes.

"They are as a class, in the very nature of things, the most troublesome persons that can be selected from the eight millions in the State, and they are at the most reckless period of their lives."

As serving to show what can be accomplished through systematic reform methods, the record of the "class" liberated in the year ending January 1, 1905, is of special interest, because the men have been at large long enough to give good earnest of what their future is likely to be.

Elmira has been practicing social reform for thirty-one years and saves an average of three-fourths out of the 40 per cent. of the State's criminals regularly allotted to her.

No more concise exposition of the basis of the Elmira theory can be found than the simple dictionary definition of the word discipline, as "education, instruction, cultivation and improvement; comprehending instruction in arts, sciences, correct sentiments, morals, and manners, and the subordination to authority."

This is what happens to the sullen, rebellious prisoner who is avowedly looking for trouble: He drops suddenly and mysteriously from the busy communal life of the institution, is seen no more in the school of letters, or the shops, the lecture room, library, or the reformatory regiment and gymnasium.

A man in the third grade works all day at darning socks, mending clothes, or scrubbing floors, and he has no privileges whatever, nor is he allowed to communicate with others of his kind working by his side.

Nearly all the children are defective physically upon their admission, and first aid is largely directed toward restoring them to health, upon the theory that no child can succeed with his studies while hampered by a weak body.

The staggering length if the names given by native Hawaiians sometimes upsets Court officials in the Sandwich Islands. In a case recently on trial in Honolulu a witness on being sworn was asked by the lawyer to give his name. The witness replied as follows: "Kallimaloilikeaolono-kamakanihikikapukalani."

FEWER HONORARY DEGREES.

Just Making a Speech Won't Win Honors at Yale Hereafter.

Hereafter persons who come to Yale to deliver commencement addresses must not expect honorary degrees to go with the invitations. The new rules, which have been two years in building and which have been made public, state that no honorary degree can be given to a person in the same year in which he makes one of the regular graduation addresses.

In former years when a public man received an invitation to deliver a commencement address in the law or medical school or in one of the other departments he was quite likely to receive with it a notification that an honorary degree had been conferred on him.

There has also been a curtailment in the selection of candidates for the honorary degree of doctor of laws and in the future the title will not be given promiscuously, but only in recognition of distinguished public service. It has been the custom at Yale to confer honorary degrees only at commencement and then only to those who would attend the exercises at which the honors were given.

By the new rules, with the approval of a majority of the faculty members of the committee on honorary degrees, foreigners of marked distinction visiting the university can receive a degree from the corporation between commencements. The limitation in number of honorary degrees each year will in general include not more than two doctors of divinity, one doctor of science and four doctors of laws, of whom at least one doctor of divinity one doctor of science and two doctors of laws are required to be Yale men.

Honorary degrees will be conferred by advice of a committee made up of the president, six members of the corporation and five representatives of the faculties, the latter nominated by the university council under rules of its own.

How Paris Got Its Name. The city of Paris owes its origin to the conquest of Gaul by Caesar. When this Roman General on his path of conquest came to the present site of the French capital, he found a swampy island in the river Seine, which was inhabited by a Gallic tribe called Parisii, who lived in huts made of rushes.

Rather than be captured by the Romans, these people burned their rude city, which they called Lutetia, or "mud town" and the great Caesar, quick to appreciate the situation, built a temple to Jupiter and a wall round the island. A tow soon sprang up about the temple, and was named Parisii, after the ancient tribe. In later years this was shortened to Paris.

A Kingly Farmer. Many of the British nobles, finding their income not up to their dignity, have gone into the business of money making, and many of them sell the game from their preserves, the butter and eggs from their farms.

But the first royal dairy farmer is probably King George of Greece. He is said to be a democratic monarch, well liked by his subjects. He is a scrowd business man and makes money from his estates. He has two farms; one near Corinth and one near Patras. Both of them are profitable, for the king raises chickens, cherries and other fruits, and manufactures wine, which always commands a good sale.—Washington Herald.

Justice in Iceland. The people of Iceland are so honest that there are neither prisons nor police in the country. It is said that there have been only two thefts in one thousand years.

One of these was that of a native who was detected stealing sheep; but as he had done so to supply his family who were suffering for want of food, he was not punished, the shame attached to his condition being deemed sufficient degradation.

The other was by a German who stole seventeen sheep, and as he was sentenced to sell all of his property, restore the value of what he had stolen, and leave the country or be executed. He left.

Where Stage Money is Made. It is a curious coincidence that most of the "stage" money flashed by the villains in melodramas, and for which there is so much blood-letting and murder in sensational plays, is made in Washington almost within the shadow of the bureau of engraving and printing. The demand for it has caused it to develop into quite a little industry. It is widely used as "property" for regular dramatic productions and also for amateur theatricals. It is engraved on green paper, like "greenbacks."

A recent issue of "stage" money contained the picture of Cassie Chadwick, whose frenzied financial manipulations landed her in prison.

The Longest Name. The staggering length if the names given by native Hawaiians sometimes upsets Court officials in the Sandwich Islands. In a case recently on trial in Honolulu a witness on being sworn was asked by the lawyer to give his name. The witness replied as follows: "Kallimaloilikeaolono-kamakanihikikapukalani."

It was such a terrible rumble that the Court at first was inclined to rebuke the man, but inquiry showed that the witness was guiltless of any attempt at levity.

PEARL DIVING OF TODAY

Many Perils Eliminated From the Industry.

RECEIVE \$30 PER MONTH

The Naked Diver and His Three Minute Plunge Replaced by the Diving Suit Man, Who Spends Hours on the Sea's Bottom—Fishing in Australian Waters.

The era of naked divers exposed to peril from sharks has passed away. Modern progress equips the diver with a suit of India rubber, copper breastplate, with leaden weights back and front; helmet, glass pannelled with telephonic attachments; air pipes, life lines and a submarine searchlight. Thus equipped the pearl diver may spend six or eight hours at the bottom of the sea, whereas in olden times three minutes made a record.

Although pearls are found in nearly all molluscs and even in univalves, like the Australian hallois, a kind of barmacle, true pearls are produced only by the pearl oyster or mother of pearl shell. The latter is really the diver's bread and butter. The shells are as big as dinner plates and weigh two pounds when cleaned. They fetch from \$500 to \$750 a ton.

The ancient fisheries, were chiefly in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf, but nowadays the best pearls come from Ceylon and from Australian waters, especially Torres Straits. Pearl fishing in Ceylon is a Government monopoly. In March the fleet starts for the pearling grounds, each vessel with twenty or thirty divers and their assistants. But you will find the headquarters of pearling in the desolate country extending from Exmouth Gulf to King Sound, in Western Australia.

Chinese and Malays as well as tribes of native black fellows are there today, but the old nude divers, the reign of terror and piracy when a large haul was made—these and similar conditions have passed away, giving place to fleets of juggers carrying modern diving outfits and representatives of the inevitable capitalist in the person of the master pearler. Here is 600 miles of coast line, with perhaps 5,000 hardy adventurers engaged in the pearl trade.

There are some thousands of Japanese, Manilleans, Malays and men of other races acting chiefly as crews for the vessels. The vessels are schooner rigged and from seven to fourteen tons burden. Each carries a master diver, and a crew of four, one of whom is the diver's assistant and works the air pumps.

The shells are found on ledges about ninety feet down in the sea, but they are far more plentiful at greater depths. Fortune awaits the inventor of a diving apparatus which will enable the pearler to work in comfort a hundred fathoms down. A good day's work is anything more than 200 pairs of shells. The business is absolutely speculative. One diver may gather ton after ton of shells without securing anything of greater value than a few seed pearls, while another may take a fortune out of a day's gathering.

The most famous pearl discovered in Australia of late years is known as the Southern Cross. It consists of a cluster of nine pearls in the shape of a cross. This freak of nature was picked up at low water on the Laopede Island by a beachcomber named Clark, who after burying it for some time for superstitious reasons sold it for \$50; later it fetched \$50,000.

The worst enemy the Australian pearl divers have are the storms that annually visit the coast. As to sharks they rarely attack a diver in modern dress, and he can always frighten them off when they persist in following him by letting a few air bubbles out of his dress. Other enemies are the sea snakes, the smaller octopus, the stingray and the blowfish.

After a day's take of shell has been conveyed ashore the shell opener gets at work at once. The pay of the man is \$30 a month, plus 10 per cent on the value of the pearls found. Some idea of the magnitude of the industry may be obtained on learning that last year 520 juggers paid an annual \$5 license to engage in the trade and they took many thousands of tons of pearl shell; while as to the pearls themselves, the customs duties in the pearl town of Broome exceeded \$5,000 a month.

The treasury authorities of western Australia estimate they receive at least \$100,000 a year in dues from the pearlers. Hardly a month passes without the discovery of "teardrops of the ocean" having a market value of from \$5,000 to \$15,000 each. A beautiful pink pear shaped specimen weighing 206 grains was found last season and sold for \$80,000.

Before setting pearls are classified according to size on a setting board, and the delicate work of drilling a valuable specimen is invariably done by an old fashioned hand apparatus. Moreover no matter how valuable a set of pearls may be they are invariably strung on fine silk thread.

DOG AGENTS FOR CHARITY.

Some Railroad Animals Collect \$200 in a Year.

Among the different funds established by the Great Western Railway Company for the benefit of their employees, the "widows and orphans fund" has become familiar to the traveling public through the instrumentality of the company's collecting dogs. The sum collected by the dogs amounts to between \$200 and \$300 per annum; and provides enough to meet the assistance given by the institution to about 25 widows out of about 1,500 who are dependent on the fund. Some of the dogs earn as much as \$70 or \$40 a year; others are not so successful. A great deal depends upon the characteristics of the animal and much upon the way in which it is trained. The most famous of the Great Western Railway collecting dogs, says the Great Western Railway Magazine, which collected at that station for a number of years. He has been dead a few years now, but his preserved remains are to be seen in a glass case on the principal departure platform, where he continues to appeal to the public on behalf of the widows and orphans. In May, 1900, he was by special command of the late Queen Victoria honored by a presentation to Her Majesty at Paddington Station, and in February, 1901, he was similarly honored by a presentation to His Majesty King Edward VII. He has earned for the fund considerably more than £1,000.

Another collecting dog—Jim—was brought to Slough Station when a few weeks old. He was like a ball of wool and could be put into one's pocket. He was very carefully trained. The first thing taught him was to get over the steps of the footbridge, and he never afterward once crossed the bridge. He commenced collecting when about four months old. After a time he was taught to bark when he received a coin, which little recognition caused a great deal of amusement to his numerous patrons. One Sunday a hospital parade was organized at Slough, and Jim was taken there to collect. When his boxes were opened they were found to contain 265 coins. Considering that he gave a bark for each one, this must be regarded as a good afternoon's work. He died suddenly in his harness in 1894 and was afterward placed in a glass case on the platform by voluntary contributions from residents in Slough and the station staff. Including the contributions placed in his box since his death, his earnings amount to more than £100.

In a few instances the dog at a station is owned and cared for by a single individual, but generally is regarded as belonging to all the staff. The animals are invariably well looked after and kindly treated. It is sufficient to say in favor of this method of helping the widows and orphans the Great Western dogs had up to the end of last year been successful in collecting nearly £3,000.

RIGHTS OF DOGS.

They Are Vastly Inferior to Those of Human Beings. It is interesting to learn that there are countries—not our own great republic, however—where hydrophobia is unknown.

A United States consul at Calcutta, India, reports to the department of commerce at Washington that the Pasteur institutes at Kasauli and Coonoor are the only two in the British empire. There is little occasion for any institute of the character in the United Kingdom for the reason that rabies has been stamped out in England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland, says the New Orleans Picayune. The dog regulations of England have been so stringent that no case of rabies has occurred for years, and the regulations covering the importation of dogs are so severe that the introduction of the disease is well-nigh impossible. Australia and New Zealand are practically free from rabies, and have strict laws regulating the importation of dogs. South Africa and Canada are not so well situated, owing to the existence of wolves, foxes and jackals, and wild dogs in those countries, some of which are peculiarly liable to rabies.

In our country the wonder is that rabies is not more common that it is. Not a few Americans love their dogs better than they love their own children, and many more would sacrifice their neighbor's children to save a cherished dog. But while not complaining of anybody's love of dogs, there ought to be strict laws holding owners responsible for their dogs' unprovoked attacks on human beings. Every dog is entitled to his day, but he should have no privilege before the law superior to those of the people. Every dog that attacks people in the streets should by that act forfeit his life.—Pittsburg Gazette.

Physician—Your boy will pull through all right. He has a wonderful constitution. Mr. Tyte-Phist—I am glad to hear it, doctor. In making out your bill, of course, you will not make me pay for what this constitution has done in pulling him through.

"I'll tell you how to make money," said one stockbroker to another on the stock exchange. "Buy thermometers now and sell 'em in hot weather."

"Why then?" "Because they're bound to go up."

"We must climb the steep path if we would stand on the radiant peak."

Business Directory

UNDERTAKERS. Established 1875. L. W. Maier's Sons UNDERTAKERS 150 Clinton Ave. N. Phone 603

Thos. B. Mooney Funeral Director REMOVED To 93 Edinburgh Street, Temporary Office, 243 Plymouth Ave. Lady Attendant. Cook. Phone 2418 Bell Phone 197 A

RYAN & MCINTEE UNDERTAKERS 196 Main St. West Home Phone 1404 Bell Phone 8791

WINES AND LIQUORS. For Pure Ales Wines and Liquors Send your orders to Matthews & Servis Co. 95 STATE ST. Both Phones 2075

Murray Importing Company Incorporated Wholesale and Retail Dealers in WINES AND WHISKIES 144 North St., Rochester, N. Y.

CONTRACTORS. MY MOTTO: Not cheap work, but good work cheap Chas. P. Strogen Contractor and Builder Repairing a Specialty Rochester, N. Y. 17 Columbia Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

COAL. Geo. Engert & Co. COAL. Principal Office and Yard. Telephone 83; 306 Exchange Street

BURNS AND COMPANY COAL Office—Court & South Clinton Telephone 2798 REAL ESTATE.

W. B. Tuxill REAL ESTATE 804 German Insurance Bldg. MEDICAL.

GENEVA Cure Rheumatism, Stomach and all Urinary and Acid troubles. Home phone 355 WATER 24 ELM STREET

TALKING MACHINES. Home Phone 3099 Open Evening. A. J. DENINGER TALKING MACHINES Edison Headquarters \$1 down, \$1 week sends one to your home Every dollar counts at Deninger's 325 NORTH STREET

Furniture Movers Piano Movers Sam Gottry Carting Co Powers Bldg. State St. Entrance For Any Neglect of GARBAGE Collection to Insure Prompt Attention Notify GENESEE REDUCTION CO. Foot of Falls Street Home 1769 Bell 1739 Main

WHEN Reupholstering, Repairing, Refinishing Your Furniture it pays to have it well done. Call up home phone 3949 and I will call with samples. John E. Lenahan, 616 Main St. East

Patents Inventor's book free This 64 page book gives full information about Patents, Copyrights and Trade Marks. Also contains cuts of 100 mechanical movements, and portraits of all the famous American inventors. Mailed free to any address. OBERMAN and BROOK Patent Attorneys, 918 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C. Reference, Dr. K. L. Schier, The Catholic News Agency, this city

Business Directory

MILLINERY. Fine Showings of Exclusive Spring Millinery Call and inspect our display. Mrs. M. Galligan Cullen 388 Main Street East

COSTUMES. Mrs. L. M. Wackemarr. COSTUMER Everything pertaining to the Costuming Business, Masks, Wigs, and Beards. All Kinds of Theatrical Make-up. 293 Spring St. Cor. Ford Home 6454—PHONE 8—Bell 3397-Jmain One block South of West Ave. One block West of Caledonia Ave.

CORSETS. MRS. SMALING Elite Corset Shop A perfect fitting corset is a continual delight. You don't have to fit the corset as in ready-mades. We fit you. 208 MAIN ST. EAST

ARCHITECTS. JOSEPH H. OBERLIES ARCHITECT Home Phone 3667 Office—838,840,842 Granite Bldg

Eugene G. Sackett Co. Manufacturers and Dealers in Mantels, Grates, Chandeliers Interior Tile and Marble Contractors 164 South Ave. Rochester, Phone 2746 DRUGS.

THE ECONOMICAL DRUG STORE Drugs at Cut Rates We also handle an up-to-date line of Post Cards and Stationery M. R. Connor, 182 W. Main St.

J. K. Post Drug Co Established 1899 Pure Olive Oil 50c per pint 17 Main St. E. Next to Wilder Bldg

MISS ELIZABETH MCGARTNEY TRACER OF VOICE CULTURE AND PIANO Studio 509 Central Building

Malone's Orchestra Latest music furnished for all occasions, any number of pieces John L. Malone, leader, also manager of the Park Band, 70 Alexander Street

Clothing For Men Women and Children. Latest Spring and Summer Styles CASH or CREDIT Home Phone 6029 G. W. BEELER 46-48 Reynolds Arcad Up One Flight

ROCHESTER SAVINGS BANK Corner Main St. W. and Fitzhugh St. Organized 1811 Resources Jan. 1, 1908 \$23,398,351.36 Surplus Jan. 1, 1908. - 1,372,019.03

4 per cent. interest allowed on accounts from One Dollar up to Three Thousand Dollars. Money to loan on Bond and Mortgages Robert F. Atkinson.....President Henry S. Sanford.....Treasurer Thomas H. Husband.....Secretary

Two Strong Arguments In favor of the renovating done at this factory is that your feathers and mattresses are sent home in excellent condition, and are thoroughly GRAY'S. Both Phones 6000

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE PATENTS TRADE MARKS DESIGNS & C. Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. We issue Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Rum & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the Scientific American. A handsome illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any technical journal. Published every week, except on holidays. Price, \$5 a year, \$1 a month. Sent by mail. MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York