BABYHOOD OF LORDS.

Wakeman, the Wanderer, Tells How Nobility Rears Its Children.

THE CHURCHING A GRAND EVENT.

Their Daily Programme of Teaching and Out-Door Recreation.

DUTIES OF ARISTOCRATIC MAMMAS

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, Oct. 13.—During a number of years' travel in England, Ireland and Scotland I have often been situated so that observation was both proper and possible on the manner in which children of the nobility are reared, and have personally found exceeding interest in understanding more and more the details of their every-day life. We have some incorrect impressions regarding the subject. A certain class of literature is responsible for this. Generally speaking, it conveys the idea that British lordlings are a pampered brood, living in a fairyland of jewels, sweets, flowers and frills.

This is not true, so far as I have been able to observe. Their regime until they take their place of nothingness in the world is one of considerable rigor. Good health, good manners, good habits and good morals are the unceasing seeking of those who have them in charge, and the discipline invoked with this end in view is really severe and tireless. That they do not all become pretty fine men and women, can scarcely be the fault of their training.

The Country the Place for Childhood.

It is fortunate for any child to be born in the country. It is estimated that this good fortune has befallen 90 per cent of the British nobility. Whatever demand London or continental cities make upon the British nobleman in point of social duties and residence, his town house is after all only his lodging house; and this holds true even if it be a splendid palace.

The necessities of the "season" are attended to here. His home—if these folk who are ever going and coming with tremendous belongings and hordes of servants, may be said to possess what their most mental dependant holds and loves, a genuine home—is always in the country. The great demesne or manor is a little kingdom of itself; always striking in situation; always more beautiful than nature's unaided effort; and ever a spot where childlife, at least, finds physically the widest, wisest and most healthful development.

At a time of tender expectancy, hither milady repairs. For a brief period at least the home idea, atmosphere and life prevail. The budding life is nurtured in the splendid largess of every ennobling influence of kindly hereditary and stately possession.

The Instinct for Landed Wealth.

Out of these conditions, it is not difficult to imagine, comes, more than in all postnatal education, the unyielding instinct of the British nobility and aristocracy for landed possessions; an instinct more potent than all other influences in tightening rather than loosening the hold upon landed estates! If it could be arranged that all the children of British noblemen could be born in London, all British landed estates would be shortly disentailed and divided. Whatever befalls a noble family here, its children are born and reared in the splendid castles of the country.

Months before a new scion of a British house makes its ordinarily human red-and-speckled appearance, the order for its appareling has been made. If the child ever has much of an advantage over plebeian little ones, it thus early receives a marked and important favoritism. Its layette usually comprises from two to four dozen pieces, each, of bands, shirts, skirts, dresses or robes, pinning-blankets, stockings, caps and "carrying cloaks." Its skirts, shirts—except it be a "winter baby," when they are then all made of silk flannel and robes are of the finest Irish linen lawn; its bands and pinning blankets of silk flannel; its cap of real lace and the most delicate ribbon; and its carrying cloaks of sarah silk or faille and lace.

Usually Ordered in the Cities.

These are usually ordered from "infant outfitters" of note in London, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin, Glasgow and Edinburgh; but occasionally they are prepared by several artistic seamstresses and embroiderers who work under the immediate direction of the housekeeper or milady herself. In either case the dainty fabrics are covered with expensive hand embroidery, are misty with rare Valenciennes lace, number from 500 to 800 pieces, and undoubtedly cost from $2,000 to $5,000.

Another matter of the gravest import has had to be arranged. Titled ladies never nurse their own children. The woman who is to be the real mother of the helpless lordling for the first 12 to 18 months of its babyhood career, is often the subject of extraordinary and anxious search. Her character must be blameless, yet she must be situated so that for this length of time she can forswear her own babe and home.

These, and other suppositiitously necessary conditions, are not easily satisfied; and perhaps some of the most entertaining and curiously worded advertisements found in the columns of the British press are resultant from these peculiar quests. No other person in any capacity of household service commands such wages as do these women when they have been found.

Quite a Remunerative Occupation.

They never receive less than $100 per month, and often from $250 to $300 is paid. This nurse is provided with two or more under-nurses. With her precious charge she is not consigned to the regular nursery of the castle, which is always a capacious apartment well removed from those of the chief inmates, but is provided with a room or suite of rooms, which in ordinary use are guests' chambers, not far distant from milady's boudoir.

This provision is a temporary one; and the little lord or lady's surroundings are for the time being of the plainest character. The customary furniture is removed and packed away. A plain cot, perhaps a sofa, a swinging cradle, a chair or two, the bijouterie of babyhood necessities only, and in an open grate a tiny coal fire which is never permitted to go out in winter or summer, are all that the titled baby's eyes may look upon during its first year or two of life. Its nurse-mother may occupy the same room. Usually she is given an adjoining apartment.

The first real event in the babe's career is its christening or "churching" as the servants, surrounding dependants and villagers persist in calling it; and its robes for this occasion are marvels of the needleworker's art. Christening always occurs between the ages of six weeks and three months. British conservatism and form attach a double importance to the event.

Babyhood Signed, Sealed and Delivered.

The child is thus authoratively signed, sealed and delivered over to the ranks of the rock-rooted nobility; and its titled mother is officially permitted to resume her place in noble society. Attached to nearly every castle or manorial hall is a private chapel, or more frequently the ancient parish church, the "living" of which is nearly always in the gift of the lord of the manor.

Christenings among the nobility are invariably celebrated in these, and privately. The immediate household servants are the only attendants. But the incumbent of the living, though he may be assisted by noted canon or prelate, always performs the office. A christening dinner follows, and while of a most exclusive character, it is always an expensive and superb feast, the clergyman or priest who has officiated being the guest of honor.

The affair is also one of considerable expense to near relatives and friends. It is the chief occasion between birth and marriage for the bestowal of gifts. Many of these are in the form of toys and objects of pastime ranging from what might amuse the tiniest babe to articles which have interest even to grown-up boys and girls, and these toys are often of marvelous construction and workmanship; while other gifts take the form of properties and jewels.

Always Addressed by Its Title.

From the moment of christening the babe, which has received not only its Christian names but its title, often a jumble of family and property appellatives as outlandish as long, is never addressed by parent or servant in any other manner than by its title. Its parents may occasionally so far forget themselves as to apply some tender nickname or love word to the child; but this could only occur in moments of great secrecy and weakness.

It is spoken of to all friends and servants in the third person, as "Lady Helen," or "Lord Arthur," the epithet of nobility being prefixed to the child's Christian name. Its distinct title is applied only after the death of the person from whom such title descends, formally in necessary legal instruments, or when its age of majority is attained. Eldest sons carry their titles from the date of christening.

At about a year's age, the nurse-mother is relieved. Perhaps for another year special nurses are employed in the care of the child. At from 2 to 3 years of age it is transferred to the household nursery, although the special nurses may be somewhat longer retained. This nursery is always a most spacious apartment. Connected with it, or leading into it from an adjoining hall are a dozen or more pleasant little rooms where the older children sleep, sometimes with a nurse in each room, and for nurses, the governess and her assistants.

The Little One's Education.

Milady's professional governess is expected to educate and form the manners and morals of the children, of the girls to the age of 12, and the boys to the age of 7 and 8, when tutors for the latter are provided. These are both instructors and slaves. The governess must read, write, speak and teach French and German, and be able to instruct in the rudiments of Latin, the sciences and philosophy. She must sing, and teach vocal music, and play and instruct upon the piano and harp. In fact she must be the superior, companion and servant of her charges. Her compensation is £40 to £60 per annum. In the greatest houses she is allowed two, and sometimes three, nursery maids at from £10 to £16 each.

The daily regime of these children of the nobility is about as follows: They rise at 7 o'clock the year round. They are given a short walk before breakfast, which is served in the nursery at 8, and consists of oatmeal and cream, a little baked or mashed potato, perhaps a bit of cold lamb, milk and fruit. Then they must assiduously study until 10. Then comes the walk in the grounds or a drive in a double phaeton, the governess in charge and the under coachman or stable boy as driver. On their return they are allowed to romp a little until dinner.

The Daily Fare of the Children.

At this meal they are served with soup or bouillion, a trifle of fish, sparingly of roast meat or grilled chops, a small "help" of vegetables, and a little fruit, or, instead, custard or rice pudding. The younger ones may nap and the older ones play until three o'clock. Then comes study until four. A half-hour's drive or walk is had; when they are entertained by the governess with stories improvised, or read, with music, or by games until 6 o'clock. Then the supper, when weak chocolate, cocoa or tea, with crackers or toast, and perhaps a trifle of cold roast is served. By half past seven o'clock every one of these lordlings is in bed and sound asleep.

Whether the castle is asleep in its inane home-life, or is stirred with the presence of many noble visitors, its child-life ever remains the same. Children are almost exclusively reared without seeing their parents save by chance. The regime of meals is as strict and formal as that with their elders. The governess is always with them at meals, and indeed practically never absent from them. Their study, play hours, meals, outings and hours for rising and retiring are as rigorously observed as at a military school. Their clothing is wholly prepared under the direction of the governess.

Duties of the Aristocratic Mamma.

Her ladyship simply receives reports of discipline and progress. She is in no sense their mother. On rare occasions when her ladyship is alone, or when guests who are close friends are present, they are permitted to appear with the governess at the family table. But these occasions, while regarded as rewards, are dismally formal and austere.

Some things these children gain. The vast grounds are full of sweetness, sunlight and song. They are kept n these every moment permissable from their studies. I believe them to be from infancy to their departure for school, and sometimes until their entrance to noble society, the healthiest children and youths in the world. Something else is gained. As a rule, their compulsory and habitual abnegation before their elders prevents that insufferable arrogance, and turbulent, insulting self-consciousness of the average petted and spoiled American youth.

So, too, if they lose the society of their titled parents, they gain within and without castle doors, if the same be not always retained, as I have seen in progress about these unduly grand palaces, a democracy of affection and a growth of innocent love among a host of rarely reciprocative if quaint and simple folk.

EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

False Economy

Is practiced by many people, who buy inferior articles of food because cheaper than standard goods. Surely infants are entitled to the best food obtainable. It is a fact that the Gail Borden "Eagle" Brand Condensed Milk is the best infant food. Your grocer keeps it.

THE greatest story now running in the American press is Edgar Fawcett's "American Push." Thrilling developments in THE DISPATCH to-morrow.

BLAINE.

Free Trains Every Day.

Get work, secure a home, make an investment in the future great Monongahela Valley town. For tickets, maps, price lists and full particulars call at 129 Fourth avenue.

THE BLAINE LAND IMPROVEMENT CO.
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Hutchison's Cancer Hospital.

Over 50 patients treated and cancers removed during the past month. A remedy that effects a permanent cure in from seven to ten days. Why suffer from cancer when thousands have been cured and are ready to testify to the merits of this wonderful remedy? Patients not taken at the hospital unless a cure is guaranteed. Hutchison's remedy has been successfully used for more than 30 years. For terms, etc., address Hutchison's Cancer Hospital, Sewickley, Allegheny county, Pa. WFSSU

REAL ESTATE SAVINGS BANK, LIM.

401 Smithfield Street, Cor. Fourth Avenue.

Capital, $100,000. Surplus, $69,000.

Deposits of $1 and upward received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. TTS

Illustrated Lecture and Concert

For the orphans, Saturday evening in Old City Hall, "Recollections of Three Years in the Union Army," by General St. Clair A. Mulholland, of the Irish brigade; military recitation, by Miss Mary Cody; vocal solos, by Miss Rosa Weber and Mr. L. Ricketts; violin duet, by Miss Grace McElroy and Mr. George Wynn. Admission 25 and 50 cents.

YOUR picture free, and handsomely framed, given away during this week by Hendricks & Co., No. 68 Federal street, Allegheny, with every dozen. Cabinets, $1.

MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup for children teething gives quiet, helpful rest. 25c. TTSWK

LADIES' jackets cleaned or dyed to look like new at Linnekin's, 638 Penn ave., Pittsburg, and 174 Federal st., Allegheny. TUS

PERLEY NOT GUILTY.

Testimony in the Pension Case Not Sufficient to Convict.

A WHOLESALE LIQUOR MAN BEATEN

In One of the Suits Brought to Test the Newly-Made Laws.

NEWS OF LOCAL AND DISTRICT COURTS

In the United States District Court yesterday the trial of Seth Todd Perley, the pension agent at Erie, charged with the violation of the pension laws, was concluded. When the testimony had been finished Perley's counsel presented a demurrer to the testimony. They claimed that the testimony was insufficient to convict, and asked that the Judge so charge the jury. Judge Reed sustained the demurrer, and in his charge to the jury told them the testimony was not enough for a conviction. United States District Attorney Lyon stated to the Court that if Perley was acquitted he could not well ask for the conviction of J. C. Blake, who was jointly indicted with him, when Perley was the principal and Blake only an accessory.

In accordance with the Judge's charge the jury returned a verdict of not guilty as to both Perley and Blake. In consequence of this, two other cases against Perley, Blake and Dr. E. D. Gates were nolle prossed. They had arisen out of the same transaction.

Cora Johnston, aged 15 years, was placed on trial on the charge of stealing a registered letter containing $47 from the postoffice at Austin, Cameron county, Pa. She was a domestic in the employ of the postmaster. She was convicted, and sentenced one year and three months to the Cameron county jail.

Judge Reed refused a motion for a new trial in the case of H. E. Sutherland, charged with putting improper matter in the mails.

The grand Jury indicted Ernest Dahlfuss on the charge of depositing improper matter in the mails.

Walter Meyers pleaded guilty to using the United States mails with an intent to defraud. He was wanting to sell counterfeit money. He was sentenced three months to jail.

THE FIRST CONVICTION

Of a Violator of the New Wholesale Liquor Law.

In Criminal Court yesterday A. E. Jones, of Duquesne, a wholesale liquor dealer, was convicted of selling beer in quantities less than 12 pints, under the law of 1891. This was a test case and was watched with interest by liquor dealers. The case was exactly similar to those of Police Superintendent Weir against several Pittsburg dealers now awaiting trial.

Clara Shoef, a 12-year-old girl, was tried for larceny. The prosecutrix was Mrs. Jones, of the Twenty-third ward, who alleged the girl stole a ring and $6 50. The evidence in the case was rather conclusive that the girl had not been guilty of any theft and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, being out only about three minutes.

Benton Stincypher was tried for cruelty to animals, on oath of John Powell, of Finley township. It was alleged that the defendant shot and seriously wounded two cows belonging to the prosecutor. A verdict of not guilty was rendered.

Henry Clark, charged with entering the building of the Watson Coal Company at Elizabeth to commit a felony, was found not guilty. Clark was also acquitted of a charge of felonious assault and battery on Frank Miller, of Elizabeth.

John Leazer, charged with aggravated assault and battery by Josephine Sweeney, of Homestead, was found not guilty.

Frank Shample was tried and acquitted of the larceny of a bushel of cherries from Louis Sebenshue, of Mifflin township.

TRIALS FOR NEXT WEEK.

List of Cases to Come Up in the Criminal Court.

The following is a list of the persons to be tried in the Criminal Court next week:

Monday—John Orr, William Lewellyn, Sr., William Lewellyn, Jr., Harry Beadling, Peter Kasher, F. Alpert, Jacob Deale, John Deale, Skidmore Carns, John Saroff, Joseph Azar, Louis Adams, Owen Keenan, Thomas F. McCleary, Mike Frank, William Lee, Henry Rossenkrantz, James McCord, Nancy Lowe, John Dallas, Thomas Taylor, Henry Freyberger.

Tuesday—F. Trosha, F. Jarkman, H. D. Sachs, Robert A. Troy, S. Zalkind, M. Gaffen, Joseph Goldman, Henry Lehman, A. D. Fenton, M. E. Thomas, August Danner, Patrick Smythe.

Wednesday—Jerome A. Gosney, B. F. Spangler, Bessie Ritko, Henry Karskadenn, Joseph Karskadenn, W. P. Marks, Lizzie McD. Farrell, John Miller, William McMellan, Thomas Coslett, Philip Meeks, John McGraw.

Thursday—Mary McCune, Charles Hausbeck, Charles Marks, Yee Tang.

Friday—Jail cases for which true bills may be found by the grand jury, which reconvenes Monday, October 26.

One of the Oliver Company's Notes.

Attorney George Shiras, Jr., yesterday filed a bill in equity in behalf of Joseph Chapman against the Hamsworth Steel Company in the United States Circuit Court. Chapman claims that the company is indebted to him in the sum of $3,000 on a note of the Oliver Iron and Steel Company indorsed by the defendant. He alleges that the company is insolvent and unable to pay its debts, and wants a receiver appointed; also that an injunction restraining the company from disposing of its assets be granted. A hearing will be had to-day.

Damages for His Injuries.

William Johnston yesterday received a verdict for $1,250 in his suit against Ott Brothers, contractors. Johnston was employed by the defendants and was hurt by the sides of a trench caving in on him while he was working in it.

To-Day's Trial Lists.

Criminal Court—Surety and desertion cases—Commonwealth vs Samuel Carney, James Butler, W. H. Jones, Frank Zimmer, Catherine Westmour, William Donahoo, John Rodgers, Owen Clark, Sr., Virginia Dryhetto.

A Verdict for Plaintiff.

IN the suit of C. M. Bartberger against J. D. Davis to recover for plans made and not accepted, a verdict was given yesterday for $140 for the plaintiff.

REPUBLICANS DISGUSTED.

Representative Finley Says It Will Be Hard to Get Out the Vote.

Representative J. B. Finley, of Monongahela City, came down to Pittsburg yesterday to see how the political battle was going. "It can't be denied," he said, "that the Republicans are very apathetic this year. Many are disgusted with the exposures in Philadelphia, and will stay away from the polls. If the party is defeated it will be lack of interest that will be responsible for the result, but I don't see how it is possible for the Democrats to beat Gregg. The farmers are against Wright and he won't stand a show with the General. I see no reason why Harrison should not be successful, either. The old soldiers are with him and will support the ticket.

"Over in Washington county the Democratic candidate for Sheriff, Mr. Judson, is making a great fight. He is popular, and while I don't think he will make the riffle, he will come uncomfortably close to it. I believe Mr. Cherry, the Republican, will pull through."

PITTSBURG'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Deputy State Superintendent Houck Says They Lead the State.

"Pittsburg leads the State in its public schools, its public school buildings and in the careful manner it is taking to introduce industrial education," were the words of praise which Deputy State Superintendent Houck yesterday used in giving the result of an afternoon's visit through the city's public institutions of learning. "In my official work, I visit every county in the State," continued Mr. Houck, "and I say unhesitatingly that Pittsburg is entitled to a place in history with Boston in its provisions for instruction. It is the Athens of Pennsylvania, if not of America, and the wisest step, I think, that has been taken is the present move toward training in the practical things of life. The Sloyd system, as taught in the Forbes school, is the opening wedge of one of the greatest advances in education. While visiting it yesterday I noticed that the pupils were greatly interested, and anything that interests a child is what the school wants. The cooking school also seems to be run in a practical way, and will doubtless be followed by others. One of the children made a cup of coffee for me while I was there, and if all can do as well as that one did, the rising generation of young men need not be afraid to get married through fear of dyspepsia."

When asked whether he was in favor of compulsory education as provided by the bill passed by the last legislature and vetoed by the Governor, Mr. Houck said that he did not care to discuss the qualities of that measure, but the principle of compulsory education, he thought, was good. He believes it better to educate the people to the advantages of industrial training before passing a law placing it in the course of instruction, but in a few years, he said, the people will be ready for the advance, and there will be no opposition to an act of the legislature requiring it.

A VERY JOLLY PROFESSOR.

Colonel F. W. Parker's Idea of an Educated Young Man.

Whoever thinks a college professor is by nature a grumbling crank, need only meet Colonel Francis W. Parker, Principal of the Cook County Normal School, to have the delusion dispelled. Fat and jolly as a Dutch comedian, he rounds his most serious talks with spontaneous jokes and stories that shut off all answer to his arguments. He is one of the leaders in advancing the "new education," and took great pleasure in visiting the industrial schools just started in Pittsburg.

"I was raised on a farm," he said, "and believe muscle is one of man's greatest blessings. Industrial training is needed by the rich more than the poor, but is useful for both alike. What good is a young man with his head stuffed with Greek and Latin but not a bit of practical knowledge in his whole makeup? He is ornamental; he makes a good thing to hang clothes on, but isn't it a pity to waste the good air that he breathes?

Pittsburg is acting wisely in two things I notice in its school. The first is in putting the best teachers in the primary department, and the second in starting the industrial training system. It is not necessary to teach a trade. That should be left to schools for that purpose. The best industrial school is like the ones you have here—that educate the pupil to a knowledge of materials, but do not tie him down to any certain vocation.

"I hope to see the day when industrial training will be taught throughout the country and when compulsory education will be in force as stringently as in Germany."

The Conduct of Passenger Traffic.

When, at the meeting of the General Passenger Agents held in Chicago not long ago to consider arrangements for taking care of the World's Fair traffic, Mr. E. A. Ford, the General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines, in speaking of the attaches of the proposed Columbian Passenger Committee's Bureau of Information, said that gentlemen should be employed who would attend to their business in a gentlemanly way and not circulate for the purpose of seizing passengers by the nape of the neck and hauling them into the office, he indicated a line of policy which in the past few years is perceptibly taking the place of methods of old-time passenger men. It is becoming understood that the interests of a railway company, in so far as the passenger traffic is concerned, are not best served by the persistent pursuit of passengers at all times and under all circumstances, but by the concentration of effort upon the prompt and systematic movement of traffic, upon the clearness and exactness of the processes of operation and upon the diffusion in a comprehensible manner of complete information regarding the train service. It was once considered necessary to fill trains by hunting passengers; it is the belief of the Pennsylvania Lines that it is better to bestow such care upon their equipment and operation, upon the training and conduct of employes that passengers will hunt their trains.

Not so very many years ago it was considered indispensable in a passenger agent that he should be hale fellow well met with everyone; that he should regard no terms of praise too extravagant for his own line, and no words of condemnation too strong for his rivals; that he should beleaguer farmers intending to emigrate, court the favor of army officers controlling the movement of troops, treat with great deference the advance agents of circuses, theatrical troupes and baseball clubs, "set 'em up" to newspaper reporters and know as many "funny stories" as any commercial traveler.

He had to hold himself in readiness to go on a midnight frolic, play poker or get drunk, as might seem necessary, to have tickets purchased or travel directed over his road. His watchword was popularity, and popularity he sought in season and out of season, confusing too often a certain so-called personal popularity with the popularity of his road. To obtain a free pass a newspaper reporter had only to mention that Colonel Fricasee, the genial General Passenger Agent of the Pumpkin Vine Short Line, was in town, and the theatrical manager who tendered a box to the genial Colonel was not without an eye to future recompense in the way of a cheap rate and an increased allowance of free baggage for his troupe. And it not infrequently happened that the passenger agent who went after wool got shorn. Many a farmer not so green as he looked would use one passenger agent as a foil to another until the rate quoted for the movement of his family and his household goods bore about the same relation to the regular tariff as a hamfat actor's pay used to bear to his advertised salary, and likewise with the advance agent, the emigrant agent and others whose "influence" was sought.

This undue solicitation of traffic had evil effects in other ways. The passengers secured by solicitation were often accorded privileges and accommodations that were denied the regular every day patrons of the railway who paid regular fares and never came into contact with the passenger solicitor. In so far as the Pennsylvania Lines are concerned it has been decreed that undue solicitation and all undignified reaching for popularity shall cease; that communication with the company's patrons be conducted with due regard for the amenities of business intercourse; that intending passengers be neither ensnared nor cajoled, but politely given exact information and permitted to purchase tickets or not as they may choose. It is the intention that no passenger be given a secret advantage over another, that the great numbers of those who contribute most largely to filling the passenger trains and contribute the greater portion of the passenger revenue may go to the regular ticket offices and obtain equal accommodations at equal rates with those who privately seek the passenger agent's ear.

PRESENT DAY ISSUES.

Crime and the State Discussed by a Reformatory Superintendent.

THE BRITISH SYSTEM COMPARED

With the Customary Practice Throughout This Country.

FEATURES WHICH SHOULD BE CHANGED

II.

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.]

The statistics of crime in England and Wales, and in the United States, reveal a difference damaging to us, and suggests that the Government—the State—should give attention to the matter. The penitentiary and reformatory prisoners of the United States have in the last decade increased in a slightly larger ratio than the increase in the general population, while the county jail prisoners have increased in a ratio more than double. During a nearly similar period of years, ending with 1889, the prison population of England and Wales has decreased 27.5 per cent, notwithstanding the great increase in the general population.

Since 1877, in England and Wales the Government has taken the control and management of all prisons, including the county and borough jails—unifying, systematizing, and greatly strengthening prison administration. In the United States the sheriffs manage the jails, which are confessedly schools for crime; and the control of other prisons in the different States is without the uniformity and unity and thoroughness that enables any useful repression of crime or convicts.

We have not, nor can we well have, a national police, and the "State Sovereignty" doctrine destroys any hope of united, centralized prison government throughout the country; yet there may be a more centralized and efficient prison management by the States themselves respectively, and also, through conference and agreement, more harmonious and uniform prison management among the States. The State, against whose laws all grades of criminals offend should, take charge of the prisoners, not leaving their treatment to the whim of local authority. Throughout the whole field of preventive agencies, such as the charities, the church, and the schools, it seem meet that the benevolence of societies and of individuals should be given full play; but when an act of crime is committed and the offender apprehended and received into custody, it should be to the State's custody and the State's treatment without let or hindrance from any other source whatever. The State must no longer shirk this duty, nor indifferently allow disqualified and meddlesome individuals to assume it.

THE DUTY OF THE STATE.

The criminal is one who is out of adjustment with the requirements of the laws and proprieties of the community. Society or the criminal may be responsible for the mal-adjustment—it matters not, the right and duty of the State is to adjust the difference by compelling the criminal to conform himself; and here should terminate the State's interference.

Prison science to-day recognizes but one purpose in the punishment for crime, namely, protection. All other benefits possible to be derived are best promoted when protection is the sole purpose of imprisonment. Satisfying of the instinctive popular demand for retributive justice, or the bending of penalties so as to satisfy sentimentalists, are considerations less and less influencing the imposition of criminal penalties, and ought to be entirely excluded therefrom. The intelligent, popular demand in the treatment of the criminal is not for punishment, not for pity, but for protection. The people have given over retribution, and the prisons of to-day are scarcely places of punishment. No doubt the prisoners would greatly prefer freedom for their dissipations and depredations, feeling themselves punished when by force deprived of these indulgences. The public esteem them as deprived of liberty, but their deprivation is scarcely of that liberty honorable men desire; it is rather a restriction of the license which leads to crime—they are restrained from that which is harmful both to themselves and to society. The prisoners in our modern prisons have not less but rather more of common comforts and opportunity for improvement than have the class in society from which they mostly do come; yet their condition may properly excite something of sympathy, for they are so constituted that they cannot enjoy liberty, but left to themselves they destroy their happiness and necessitate their imprisonment. Verily, they know not what they do.

GROWN UP TO CRIME.

The prisoners of my observation have not generally fallen into crime, but have grown up to crime by the influence of circumstances of birth and environment, which they did not, and probably could not, control; which they did not, and possibly could not, desire to change; nay, which they never so much as thought to be wrong, or desirable to change. It thus becomes the duty of the State, the organized Government, for protection and preservation to interpose preventatives of crime, but specially to undertake the reformation of criminals. And the State may, indeed must, demand of convicted criminals that they supply good evidence of reformation as the essential condition of their release. "No man, whatever his offense, ought ever to be discharged from restraint except upon reasonable evidence that he is morally, intellectually and physically capable of earning a livelihood," nor until he is honestly desirous and determined so to do.

There are with criminals on their admission to prison physical conditions of disease and degeneration not to be ignored in the search for crime cause, conditions which might be prevented by a proper material and moral sanitation of cities. There is ignorance with inability to earn one's subsistence, which might be remedied by better education and industrial training in the public schools. The poverty of families out of which criminals come is a source of crime; a poverty sometimes produced by the fault of society permitting a monopoly of profitable industries, and by burdensome tariffs and taxation in one form and another. The speculative spirit abroad among the youth of the land, stimulated by the legalized gambling of stock jobbers and sportsmen, has largely replaced the economic industrial instinct and leads to crime. The beastliness of public places permitted by society through her fines and licenses; the strife and corruption of the political hustings; the retributive spirit of the criminal laws and administration; and possibly the too common sentiment that justification before the highest moral tribunal can be had by believing and professing, rather than by doing and becoming; may contribute to crimes, in which case the duty of the State to the criminal, and also the duty of the honest men and good citizens, suggests itself and needs not here to be mentioned.

REFORMATIVE SENTENCES.

In the treatment of imprisoned criminals for their reformation, which is the only sure protection from their further crimes, the State should greatly extend the wise and liberal policy intended to be inaugurated by the act of 1889 in New York, and which has been here and there in several of the States partially adopted. It is based on reformative instead of punitive sentences, and includes the principle and privilege of parole or conditional release. It takes note of physical degeneracy, mental insufficiency, moral imbecility as causes of crime, and proceeds by the most modern and rational means to cure these conditions. Baths, massage, and scientific exercises in a gymnasium and military drill, are at the very foundation of many reformations sought and wrought; the school for intellectual development with the most competent instructors and complete methods must not be omitted; the movement, under guidance and restraint of all the faculties and powers of the man by means of the most powerful incentives, must be accomplished and constantly maintained until new and improved habitudes are formed; and the work of reformation or right rehabilitation can never be complete until, if it shall please Him to quicken it, the moral nature is receptive of the spiritual influences, inexplicable, mysterious, besetting us on every hand.

The State has no proper function of evangelizing criminals for their own benefit or salvation, but may do all and singular of any device or duty to render criminals harmless as against their fellows and society. Experience shows the possibility of securing the needed protection from crimes by the reformation of criminals, and where such a possibility is, it is manifestly the duty of the State to step in and bring it about.

DIFFERENT PRISON SYSTEMS.

I have said the growth of crime is slower in England than with us. The government there claims a great actual decrease of prisoners while the population is gradually increasing. The result is largely due to the different prison systems. The centralized control of all grades of prisons and the conditional release and subsequent police supervision of prisoners have also much influence. A prominent magistrate in England, to whom a monthly return of prisoners at large is regularly sent, says that out of 27 ticket-of-leave men in his country with police supervision, 14 are earning an honest living; three whereabouts unknown; two in workhouse; one ill and unable to work; three married women, living with husbands; one out of work; one committed for trial for larceny; one enlisted; one dead. On another occasion he says of 21 on license, 18 were regularly employed and only 3 of of uncertain situation.

The above are quoted as illustrations of average results under what has come to be known in this country as the parole system. The result of the conditional release of prisoners after rational reformative treatment in this country, as shown at Elmira, is that 80 per cent do not again appear in the criminal dock. Z. R. BROCKWAY.

ELMIRA, N. Y., October 20.

HOW Jay Cooke placed Government bonds during the war will be related in THE DISPATCH to-morrow.

SICK HEADACHE, languor and melancholy generally spring from a torpid liver, a disordered stomach or costiveness, the distressing effects of which Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills will speedily remove; by their beneficial action on the biliary organs they will also lessen the likelihood of a return.

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Accumulations of mucus are especially well marked in the morning, after smoking during the evening hours, when the gastric walls are covered with a thick, tenacious layer. Food entering the stomach at this time will become covered with this tenacious coating, which for a time prevents the action of the gastric ferments, and so hinders proper digestion. One or two of the Soden Mineral Pastilles taken in the morning before breakfast will clear the throat and stomach of all these accumulations of mucus. These Pastilles are also an excellent remedy for sore throat, colds and all catarrhal affections. S

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* * * *

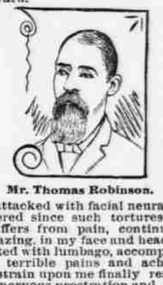
Now that electricity has become popular in medicine, there is, in some quarters, a temptation to overdo the application, not only in strength, but in length and frequency; to treat all cases alike by routine, mechanical applications, regardless either of the disease or the idiosyncrasies of the patient; hence in not a few cases come injurious results with disappointment on all sides. The dosage of electricity is a special study of the greatest practical importance; the difference in result between a very gentle and short application and a very strong and protracted one being, in some cases, all the difference between agreeable success and painful failure.

* * * *

The position of electricity in the front rank of tonics and sedatives and its pre-eminent value in the treatment of neuralgia, rheumatism, paralysis, sciatica, lumbago, etc., has now been so long confirmed by electropathic specialists in this country and Germany that demonstration of these propositions by cases is less needed than formerly, yet here is one of interest:

* * * *

"I have been a terrible sufferer, as have many others, from the after effects of la grippe," says Mr. Thomas F. Robinson, the well known boat-builder of this city, who lives on Lafayette street, Hazelwood, Twenty-third ward.



Mr. Thomas Robinson.

"I was attacked with facial neuralgia, and have suffered since such tortures as man seldom suffers from pain, continuous and almost crazing, in my face and head. I was also afflicted with lumbago, accompanied by its usual terrible pains and aches. The constant strain upon me finally resulted in complete nervous prostration and insomnia, or sleeplessness, that nearly set me crazy.

"The pains in my head were so severe and continuous that I could neither eat nor sleep. It was in this condition that I applied to the physicians of the Electropathic Institute, 507 Penn avenue. I was under treatment less than a week when I began to grow better, and I am now completely cured."

* * * * * *

There are persons who must be treated not only mildly but at long intervals and there are persons with, perhaps, the same disease that can bear with advantage powerful and frequent applications; to distinguish between these classes and the various gradations that lie between the extremes of tolerance and of susceptibility is the first duty, and oftentimes the hardest study of the electropathic specialist.

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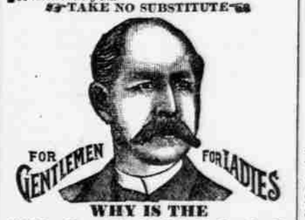

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