William R. George's System of Transforming Lawless Street Waifs Into Good Citizens.

THE BAD BOYS' REPUBLIC.

By D. L. Pierson.

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total number of inhabitants of the Re-public is now eighty-six. Formerly, the Government was modeled after that of the United States, with President (at a salary of fifty cents a week), a Cabinet, Senate, House of Representatives and Su-preme Court. Judges, police officers, and other officials must pass a Civil Service examination, and in conse-quence the most thambed books in the library of the Republic are those con-taining the penal and civil code of New York State. All tenure of office is dependent upon upright behavior.

The George Junior Republic at Freeville, N. Y., is, perhaps, the most remarkable community ever devised. This extraordinary reformatory is lit-erally a nation in miniature, with its own parliament and laws; its own on parliament and laws; its own fifty cents a week), a Cabinet, Senate, House of Parliane own parliament and laws; its own coinage, police, prisons, shops, farms, newspapers, hotels, banks, etc. The founder of this Republic is Mr. Will-iam R. George. Some years ago he became much interested in problems concerning juvenile law-breakers and "incorrigibles" in New York City, and made up his mind to try the ex-periment of taking them away from their evilsurroundings in the city, and riving them a chance to reform in giving them a chance to reform in the country. At first the experiment was not wholly a success. but graduwas not whonly a success. but gradu-ally the scheme of a self-governing Republic was perfected, and with the very best of results. July 10th, 1895, is counted as "Independence Day," and is celebrated each year. The smallest Republic in the world is likewise the most extraordinary

The smallest hepdonic in the world is likewise the most extraordinary and probably the best governed. It is diminutive in territory, in the number of its inhabitants, and in the age and size of its citizens. And yet there are few of the best characteristics of the herest democracies which have the largest democracies which have not their counterpart in the smallest. The interest taken in the enterprise is shown from the fact that on some days during the summer they have over 200 visitors.

over 200 visitors. The George Junior Republic, as it is called, is located at Freeville, in Tompkins County, New York. Its citizens are boys and girls, gathered largely from the slums of great cities. Most of them have "histories" more interacting than craditable. They interesting than creditable. They have been horse thieves, pickpockets, runaways, and on the whole, very promising candidates for jails, peni-tentiaries, "dives" and the gallows. At the Republic, however, they are soon transformed into independent, being the provention for obtime of thrifty, law-making, law-abiding citi zens

The territory of the Republic con-sists of about 100 acres of farm land not far from Ithica. There are only ten plain wooden buildings in the "metropolis." These comprise two "metropols." These comprise two cottages, one for boys and one for girls; the "Republic" building, con-taining the library, kitchen, restau-rants, hotel and "garroot" lodging-house; the school-house, bank and



THE PRESIDENT (SALARY FIFTY CENTS WEEK) AND HIS CABINET.

store; the Government building, in

***************************** the small-pox to-nig'st and break out. Some days laier, however, as he was breaking stone, he suddenly threw down his hammer, threw up his hands in a tragic manner, and exclaimed; "1 surrender! March me to me bank account.'

When we remember that these When we remember that these laws against swearing, gambling, smoking and other vices, with their heavy penalties attached, are of the boys' own making, and are enforced by the boys with a rigor which shows a strong public sentiment against the evils, we have some idea of the success which has attended this most interest-ing effort at self-covernment.

The jail is no playhouse, but has small cells with bars and high win-dows, the hardest of beds, and unmis-takable prison fare. Upstairs is the court-room, containing, among other things, a trap-door for the entrance of the prisoner an imposing high desk the prisoner, an imposing high desk for the judge, and a jurors' bench. There is also a small space railed off for the witness stand, and rows of seats for interested listeners. The sessions of the court are most orderly and impressive. The pros and cons

is dependent upon upright behavior. It is the ambition of every boy to at-tain to the distinction of the vertically An ecoquent pies in the House of Representatives striped trousers. Most of them in-deed would rather be "cop" than President. In 1896 a force of fourteen policemen was necessary to preserve order, but now the State is encum-bered with the support of only two. There is, of course, a smart little army. The position of Chief Justice, Civil

THE PRISON GANG GOING OUT TO WORK-OESERVE THE GUARDS WITH THEIR CLUBS.

Commissioner, Sheriff, and in fact almost every prominent civic office-excepting that of Coroner-has its counterpart in this Junior Republic. There is even an officer detailed in the early fall to compel lazy truants to attend school. The representative form of government, however, was found to be too unwieldly for so small a Republic, and at the suggestion of one of the boys a town meeting was substituted for Congress as the law-making body. There are two political parties in the Republic, the "G. G. P.," or Good Government Party and the "G. O. P., or Grand Old Party. Hot are

the contests waged.

"Woman Suffrage" prevails at the Republic, since to refuse them the ballot would mean taxation without representation. A heavy fine was imposed on cigar-

ette smoking, but nevertheless some would often steal away beyond the po-liceman's beat, and indulge in this habit. Consequently an amendment was passed which made a citizen liable to arrest and punishment if even the smell of smoke could be detected in his breath. The penalty is a fine of from one dollar to three dollars, or from one to three dors in the work.

store; the Government building, in-cluding court-house, jail, Capitol and postoffice; a girls' jail; a hospital; a barn; a laundry and bath-house; a carpenter and machine shop. Money for a chapel has also recently been given. The land is good farming, and tine crops of hay, grain and vegetables are raised every year. Horses, cows, pigs, etc., are also kept to advantage. This little Republicis a government of the children for the children and by the children. The citizens are boys and girls from twelve to eighteon of age. Those under twelve are minors, and must have guardians ap-pointed by the State from the older citizens. Many of these guardians have shown themselves to be wise,



CITIZENS OF THE REPUBLIC LAYING TILE DRAIN.

to the house without doing any heavy lifting, the operator simply standing at the house and turning a crank. The buckets are suspended on the ends of the ropes, which are wound on the drum, the latter being sup-ported by a carriage riding on the cable. The turning of a crank slides the carriage along the cable to the spring, where the toothed wheel en-rages a cog wheel on the drum to supposed to work and earn enough money to pay for his board and clothes. There are two adult head farmers, as well as a carpenter and a housekeeper, who superintend the work; but the boys themselves take contracts for running the hotels, making roads, laying drains, farming, laborers at wages ranging from fity cents to \$1.50 per day, according to the skill of the workman. The girls are employed at household duties, and the minors usually help their guardians. Wages are paid once a week, and no favors are shown to those workmen or Government officials who recklessly spend their earn-ings the first few days of the week. A coarse diet and a hard bed are the lot of spendthrifts and loafers. At first very lenient pauper laws were passed. Paupers were fed at the expense of the State, although in a humiliating manner at a second table from which the cloth and other "luxuries" had been removed, and where portions were served like prison fations. But some boys had but little self-respect, and preferred to idle away their time and be dependent up-on the charity of the Republic. Having no income or property they were practically tax free, and it was not long before the industrious taxpayers long before the industrious taxpayers began to realize the expense which idlers entailed on the State. Finally a Senator, whose own parents at home were wholly dependent upon city charity, submitted a bill to the Legis-lature to the effect that those "who would not work should not eat." The poor but dishonest were thus deprived of support. At the same time, those who through illness are unable to work are provided with free meal tickets.—The Wide World Magazine.

MONUMENT TO FRANCES SLOCUM. DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON. amemorates the "White Rose of the

be presented in imperishable bronze and the minds of the numerous de-

FRANCES SLOCUM. scendants of her father in many parts

of the country will be set at rest. At 12 o'clock a large crowd had gathered at the resting place of the famous woman. The exercises were

famous woman. The exercises were opened with prayer by Dr. Arthur Gaylord Slocum, President of Kala-mazoo College. The veiling was re-moved from the shaft by Victoria and Mabel Bondy, great-granddaughters of Frances Slocum. Then followed an address by Charles E. Slocum, of Defiance, Ohio, and speeches by early settlers of Indiana and other citizens interested in the strange and pathetic

interested in the strange and pathetic story of the white woman who be-came socially lost to her people by contact with the American Indians. Frances Slocum was carried away from the home of her parents in what is now Webash County Indiana in

from the home of her parents in what is now Wabash County, Indiana, in 1778. She was a child of five years at that time. In spite of almost superhuman efforts made by her family nothing was learned of her fate until 1835, when she was found living with the Miamis near Peru. She had become the wife of a chief and had lost all traces of her English origin saya in complexion and features

when it was proposed that she re-turn to her people she flatly refused to do so. She had forgotten her child-hood, her language and her race, and remained with the Indians almost to the dar of her dath in 1847. Her

remained with the Indian's almost to the day of her death in 1847. For several years members of the Slocum family have been active in raising funds for the monument which has just been unveiled.

Carries Water From the Well.

The labor of carrying pails of water from the well to the house day after day soon becomes monotonous and tiresome, and as the work generally falls on the women of the household, anything which will lighten the labor will be duly appreciated. Henry W. Harless, of Good Hope, Mo., has evolved an apparatus by means of which it is possible to send the pails to the well, fill them and return them to the house without doing any heavy lifting, the operator simply standing

The labor of carrying pails of water

With impressive ceremonies and eloquent oratory the monament over the grave of Frances Slocum was un-veiled recently in the cemetery of the little village of Peoria, near Wabash, Ind. By this memorial the story of the "White Rose of the Miamis" will

ICOPYTRIP 199.1
WASHINGTON, D. C.-Dr. Talmage, who is now preaching to large autiences in its great cities of England and Scotland, when the shows that many who is this world pass as of itsee importance will in the day of and tree states of the merits of great military characteristics. The shows that many who is this world pass as of itsee importances will in the day of and tree states of the merits of great military chieftains. We have the full length portraits of the world. Hatcry is not written in back ink, but will red ink of human blood. The god bott drink from some and the Wellingtons of the world. Hatcry is not written in back ink, but world has never acknowledged theose that her world has never acknowledged theose that her world has never acknowledged theose that the world has never acknowledged theose that an one of these whose mames startled the archarge will be the draft spirit and archarge will be the spirit and the spirit and

have shown themselves to be wise, an hour. One night Mr. George him-tactful and loving caretakers of the self was passing his prison cell and



little ones intrusted to their charge. spoke to the boy, advising him to pay When the minors cannot fully support themselves their guardians must look out for them, so that the State is not encumbered with their support. The urchin, he added: "I guess I'll take



gages a cog wheel on the drum to lower the buckets into the well and fill them. Then the motion of the

WATER-ELEVATING AND CARBYING AP-PARATUS.

crank is reversed and the pails are lifted, the drum being automatically locked when the pails are at the right height. Then the carriage travels back to the house. The cable can be so placed as to incline slightly toward the house, which will allow the car-riage to return of its own accord, the speed being regulated by a brake on the crank shaft.

The Slamming-Door Habit. Every mother probably admits to herself that she had the greatest com-fort with her children previous to the time they learned to slam doors like their father.—Atchison Globe.

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