THE BAD BOYS' REPUBLIC.

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

By D. L. Pierson.

The George Junior Republic at total number of inhabitants of the Re Freeville, N. Y., is, perhaps, the most public is now eighty-six. remarkable community ever devised. This extraordinary reformatory is literally a nation in miniature, with its own parliament and laws; its own coinage, police, prisons, shops, farms, newspapers, hotels, banks, etc. The founder of this Republic is Mr. William B. 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 experiment of taking them away from their evil surroundings in the city, and is counted as "Independence Day,"

The smallest Republic 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 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.

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 interesting than creditable. They have been horse thieves, p.ckpockets, runaways, and on the whole, very promising candidates for jails, pent-tentiaries, "dives" and the gallows. At the Republic, however, they are soon transformed into independent, thrifty, law-making, law-abiding citi-

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

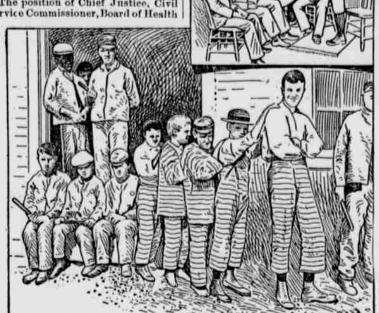


THE PRESIDENT (SALARY PIFTY CENTS WERE) AND HIS CABINET.

store; the Government building, incarpenter and machine shop. Money for a chapel has also recently been given. The land is good farming, and ine crops of hay, grain and vegetables are raised every year. Horses, cows, pigs, etc., are also kept to advantage. This little Republic is a government

of the children for the children and by the children. The citizens are ys and girls from twelve to eighteen minors, and must have guardians ap-pointed by the State from the older sitizens. Many of these Many of these guardians ave shown themselves to be wise, 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

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 Supreme Court. Judges, police officers, and other officials must pass a Civil Service examination, and in consequence the most thumbed books in the library of the Republic are those conlibrary of the Republic are those containing the penal and civil code of New York State. All tenure of office is dependent upon upright behavior. It is the ambition of every boy to atgiving them a chance to reform in the country. At first the experiment was not wholly a success, but gradually the scheme of a self-governing dent. In 1896 a force of fourteen was not wholly a success. Our grands ally the scheme of a self-governing dent. In 1896 a force of fourteen Republic was perfected, and with the policemen was necessary to preserve order, but now the State is encumbered with the support of only two.



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

Commissioner, Sheriff, and in fact are carefully weighed; evidence is almost every prominent civic office—called for in the proper order, and excepting that of Coroner—has its most heart-stirring appeals are made one of the boys a town meeting was

contests waged.

"Woman Suffrage" prevails at the Republic, since to refuse them the ballot would mean taxation without epresentation.

A heavy fine was imposed on cigarette 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 cluding court-house, jail, Capitol and postoffice; a girls' jail; a hospital; a his breath. The penalty is a fine of barn; a laundry and bath-house; a from one dollar to three dollars, or from one to three days in the workhouse.

Gambling of any sort receives no quarter from the officials. The first boy caught "shooting craps" was no less a personage than a member of the Senate of the Republic; and even though he pleaded guily, the judge fined him twenty-five dollars. He re-fused to pay. He lost not only his seat in the Senate but also his rights of citizenship, and he was obliged to don the ignominious striped suit of a convict and break stone at five cen's

counterpart in this Junior Republic. to the jury. Only one case of bribery There is even an officer detailed in the early fall to compel lazy truants occasion the guilty official was imto attend school. The representative form of government, however, was found to be too unwieldly for so small But the citizens of the Republic a Republic, and at the suggestion of spend a comparatively small part of

the small-pox to-night and break out."

Some days later, however, as he was breaking stone, he suddenly threw down his hammer, threw up his hands in a tragic manner, and exclaimed; "I

surrender! . March me to me bank ac-

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-

court-room, containing, among other things, a trap-door for the entrance of

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

sessions of the court are most orderly

and impressive. The pros and cons

of Representatives

seats for interested listeners.

An exequent pura in th

their time making laws and breaking substituted for Congress as the lawmaking 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



CITIZENS OF THE REPUBLIC LAYING A TILE DRAIN.

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, building, etc. These contractors hire laborers at wages ranging from fifty 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 guardiaus. Wages are paid once a week, and no favors are shown to those workmen or Government officials who recklessly spend their earnings 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 portious were served like prison rations. 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 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 Legislature 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.

FARM TOPICS

Since the feather bed has in cities been so largely displaced by the mat-tress the keeping of geese for their feathers, and for profit in other di-rections, is less common than it used to be. But the growing scarcity of furs makes a feather-filled mattress to use in traveling much more desirable than anything else that can be pro-cured. It should be quilted to pre-vent the feathers from being bunched, The jail is no playhouse, but has small cells with bars and high windows, the hardest of beds, and unmistakable prison fare. Upstairs is the and will last as many years as a fur robe, which, unless great care is taken, is apt to become moth eaten and nearly worthless after one or two years. Geese can be picked for their feathers once each six weeks, but they need good feeding to make their feathers grow rapidly. One-third of a pound st a picking is thought to be a good yield.

Dig Out Stones.

My outfit for digging out stones would consist of a good rugged team of oxen or horses, a stone boat, a few crowbars and chains, a shovel or two, and picks to match, and last but not least a man capable and willing to handle all the appliances I have named. Then I should want to be on the ground to assist and to enjoy the operation of removing these incorrigible obstructions from field and meadow. Our college farm was at first almost too rocky to admit of profitable cultivation. Now there are very few obstructions left. The improvement has been accomplished mainly by student labor. We are now reclaiming a large area of swamp land at a much larger outlay per acre.—L. P. Chamberlain, of the Connecticut Agricultural College.

The First Two Months of Calidom.

Take away the calves when three days old, and put them into a stable by themselves and feed them with gruel of one-third barley, two-thirds oats ground together very fine, sifting the mixture. Each calf is to receive one quart of gruel morning and evening, to be made in the following manner: To one quart of the flour add twelve quarts water, boil the mixture half an hour, let it stand until milk-warm,

In ten days tie up a bundle of soft hay in the middle of the stable, which they will eat by degrees. A little of the flour put into a small trough for them occasionally to lick is of service Feed them thus till they are two months old, increasing the quantity. Three bushels of the above mixture will raise six calves, -- Mrs. H. N. Porter, in New England Homestead.

Rearing the Queen Bee.

It is claimed that a good queen cannot be raised excepting when there is a good honey flow, and that bees will not try to raise one at any other time unless they lose their queen, when they will try to raise another. The best queens are those reared about the swarming time. Then the beekeeper should save the queen cells from his best colonies, those that are good honey producers and not vicious when handled, and either give them bees and brood to start a new colony or put them into colonies whose queens are not working satisfactorily, first removing the poor queen. At-tention to getting good queens may make great difference in the productiveness of the colony. Many queens are not prolific of eggs, laying but a few hundred a day, which does not keep the number of bees in the colony large enough to store much surplus honey. Destroy such ones as soon as a good young queen can be obtained from a strong colony, as, her mother prolific, she may probably inherit the same trait. In doing this, try also to add some brood from a strong colony, that when she begins to lay there may be enough nurse bees to care for her brood. she should lay 1500 eggs a day, and young queens seldom exceed that the first season, it will take lots of bees to care for the larvæ until they are able to work.

Directions For Testing Eggs.

The National Rural gives directions for testing the freshness of eggs. Take a deep dish and partly fill with water. then place the eggs in the water a few at a time, giving them room enough to turn. If they are fresh they will lie quietly on the side. If they are a week old, they will turn to stand on the small end, and the older they are the higher they will stand up, because the air space in the large end grows larger as it grows older, by the evaporation of the moisture in it. This may prove of assistance in selecting eggs for cooking, and also for setting, if they have not been chilled at any The fresh eggs will hatch better and result in stronger chickens than an old egg. It does not, of course, tell whether the egg is fertile or not, and this can be ascertained by examination after they have been un der the hen or in the incubator a week or ten days. A tester for this purpose may be easily made by taking a pasteboard box such as dealers give with a pair of shoes, and cut holes through bottom and top at one end, large enough to put a lamp chimney through. Then a hole in the other end large enough to admit about half the egg, small end foremost. Look through the egg at the light, and if in-fertile at the end of ten days it will be clear. If fertile little blood veins can be seen radiating out from the centre. If entirely dark it has addled, perhaps from having been chilled.

Inadmissible.

Bobbs - "They wouldn't accept hearsay evidence at the trial of that deaf-mute burglar who was accused of sawing into Nobb's house."

Dobbs-"I suppose they limited it see-saw evidence." - Baltimore

MONUMENT TO FRANCES SLOCUM.

ommemorates the "White Rose of the Miamis" Who Was Stolen by Indians. With impressive ceremonies and eloquent oratory the monument over the grave of Frances Slocum was nuveiled recently in the cemetery of the little village of Peoria, near Wabash, By this memorial the story of the "White Rose of the Miamis" will 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

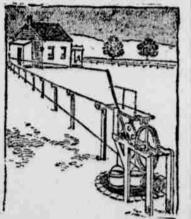
gathered at the resting place of the gathered at the resting place of the fathous woman. The exercises were opened with prayer by Dr. Arthur Gaylord Slocum, President of Kalamazoo College. The veiling was removed from the shaft by Victoria and Mabel Bondy, great-granddaughters of Frances Slocum. Then followed an address by Charles E. Slocum, of Defiance, Ohio, and speeches by early settlers of Indiana and other citizens. settlers of Indiana and other citizens interested in the strange and pathetic story of the white woman who became 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 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 save in complexion and features.

When it was proposed that she return to her people she flatly refused to do so. She had forgotten her childhood, her language and her race, and remained with the Indians 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. well, fill them and return them 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 supported 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 engages a cog wheel on the drum to lower the buckets into the well and fill them. Then the motion of the



WATER-ELEVATING AND CARRYING 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 carriage to return of its own accord, the speed being regulated by a brake on the crauk shaft.

The Slamming-Door Habit. Every mother probably admits to herself that she had the greatest comfort with her children previous to the time they learned to slam doors like

The Boy Who is Saved. The small boy whose grandmothers are both dead stands a pretty good chance of not being spoiled.

their father. - Atchison Globe.

REVISIONE STATE NEWS CONDENSED

PENSIONS GRANTED.

McDonald Band Captures First Prize at Du Bols-Father and Son Drowned-Fo:tune for Westmoreland County People.

These pensions have been granted:
Josiah Newman, Butler, \$\$; Nancy Leeper, Pine Grove Furnace, \$\$; Ann Pritchard, Shire Oales, \$\$; Sarah Weaver, Blairsville, \$\$; Mary S. Greaser, Bennett, \$\$; Aaron Bell, Lawrence, \$\$; Levi Stepp, Worthington, \$\$; John W. McMullen, Osceola Mills, \$10; Jacob Hull, Spring Church, \$\$; James O. Lewellen, California, \$10; Eugene E. Wilson, Canton, \$14; Thomas Jones, dead, Bradys Bend, \$6; Sidney Sample, New Castle, \$6; Henry Graffuys, Shiloh, \$12; Emma A. Jones, Bradys Bend, \$8; Emma Schaeffer, Kittanning, \$8; Michael Blose, Hillsdale, \$12; Martha G. Cadwell, Huntingden, \$8; Agnes Forrester, Prospect, \$8; Sarah E. Boyce, Troy, \$12. Troy, \$12.

Troy, \$12.

Last fall Clara, the to-year-old daughter of George W. Hixon, met with a frightful accident while playing about her father's mill near Emmaville, Fulton county. In an unguarded moment, while stooping down under the rapidly revolving belt, her sunbonnet was caught, the loose hair entangled and a moment later the entire scala was torn. caught, the loose hair entangled and a moment later the entire scalp was torn from her head. She was sent to a hospital in Philadelphia, where skin-grafting was resorted to. So successful and skillful was the work performed that the girl will be brought home in a few days with a new scale. with a new scalp.

with a new scalp.

Two thousand people attended the annual remnion of Cooper's Battery at Mt, Jackson Friday. There were in the neighborhood of 50 survivors of the battery present. Hon, John O. Stewart, deputy State superintendent of public instruction, was the speaker of the day. The following officers were elected for the reunion which will be held June 8, next, at the same place: President, Captain J. H. Cooper; secretary, Lieutenant James A. Gardner; treasurer, John Duncan. Lieutenant Gardner was selected to give the oration.

While fishing in the Ohio river the

to give the oration.

While fishing in the Ohio river the 11-year-old son of W. H. Breitenstein fell in the river. His father, sitting near, plunged into the water after the boy. Neither could swim. Two hours later their bodies were found a few rods below the point where they disappeared. Mr. Breitenstein was 42 years of age, and had been a resident of Economy since he was 12 years old. He came direct from Germany.

Five thousand people assembled at the DuBois Driving Park Friday to hear the DuBois Driving Park Friday to hear the contest between the bands belong-ing to the Western Pennsylvania and New York Band Tournament Associa-tion. First prize went to the McDonald band, which made a score of 92 out of a possible 100 points. The other four awards went to the Logan Band, of Al-toona; Keystone Band, of Reynolds-ville; Glen-Campbell and Osceola Bands, in the order named.

Rev. Wm. Tunstall, of Altoona, who gained some notoriety last winter by eloping with a girl and nearly freezing coping with a girl and hearly freezing to death on the monutains, has been ar-rested on information of the girl's fa-ther, William Ritz, on a charge of ab-duction. He claims to have been mar-ried to the girl, and produced a mar-riage certificate from a minister in New York.

Daniel A. Brisbin, a resident of West-Daniel A. Brison, a resonate moreland county, now in Great Britain, writes to relatives that John Hoy, late-ly deceased and a grand uncle of the ly deceased and a grand uncle of the Hoy, Brisbin and Greenwalt families of this county, had left a fortune estimated at \$7,000,000, in which the Westmoreland heirs, being the nearest kin, would share

The large lumber mills of James Curry & Sons, in Paint township. Somerset county, about four miles south of Windber, were totally destroyed by fire. The loss is between \$30,000 and \$40,000; insurance, \$20,000. The origin of the fire is unknown. The owners will rebuild at once.

build at once. Burglars broke into the office of the Pennsylvania railroad and Adams Ex-press Company at Brockwayville, Tuesday morning and demolished the same with a charge of glycerin. They secur-ed \$200 and several valuable express Shots were fired at the fleepackages.

ing culprits. John Carmack, a fireman, employed at the air shaft of Youghiogheny shaft of the Penn Gas Coal Company, at Irwin, met a horrible death Monday evening. While at work he was either struck by the fan or accidentally lost his footing, and fell to the bottom of the shaft, a distance of 180 feet. When found he was mangled beyond recognition.

The Beaver Valley Traction Company, the People's Electric Street Railway, of Rochester, the College & Morado railway, and the Beaver & Vanport electric railway have passed into the hands of capitalists who will unite all the interests under one management. New cars will be purchased and new tracks will be built. new tracks will be built.

David R. Hindman, of Reidsburg Clarion county, was instantly killed Tuesday by the falling of a rafter which was being placed in position in his new barn at that place. He had just finished a term as county treasurer and was prominent in politics. He leaves a wife and four children.

The long established banking house of P. Bentel & Co., at Freedom, and the Freedom National bank, which was recently organized, have consolidated

recently organized, have consolidated and the new organization will be known as the Freedom National bank.

Twenty-four drivers at the new Larimer mines of the Westmoreland Coal Company, at Irwin, struck Monday. The trouble arose, it is alleged, over the company wanting them to break in Italians as drivers. The mines are running as usual.

John Wick, Jr., president and chief owner of the Ford China Company, Ford City, and of the Wick China Company, Kittanning, which combined, are the largest manufacturers of fine china in the country. W. D. Keyes, formerly secretary of the Ford China Company, and others, are arranging to start a large plate glass business at Ford City.

State Treasurer Barnett says he will not begin the distribution of the public school appropriation before September 1. Meanwhile the State will receive interest on the funds.



THE JAIL. under twelve has a guardian ap-pointed by the State.)

little ones intrasted to their charge.

When the minors cannot fully support up and get out of prison. "No, I themse'ves 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 years of age than any other country.