

# CRIME IS DISEASE

## Habitual Criminal Is Like Confirmed Invalid.

### Should Be Treated Same as Epilepsy, Neurasthenia or Any Other Illness, and Doctor Points Out His Theories.

Charlestown, Mass.—Contending that thousands of the acts for which men are sentenced to prison are not crimes, and protesting that crime is always a deed committed by an individual when in a diseased state, Dr. Joseph I. McLaughlin, physician to the state prison at Charlestown, who has had as much experience with criminals as any physician in Boston, declares that the disease called crime is destined to be treated like epilepsy or neurasthenia, or any other disease, and the doctor goes on to bear out his theories by reference to a surprising catalogue of cases with which he has come in contact.

This record includes not only crimes which sent men to the chair or to protracted imprisonment in the state prison, but also those which have been committed within the prison walls, misdeeds which would seem impossible could take place under the very eyes of watchful wardens.

Crimes ranging from the darkest felony to the most untoward depravity are cited in his list. Dr. McLaughlin presents for one example, the production of counterfeit money by convicts who use the jail as their workshops, and who utilize the equipment of the prison for the carrying on of their handiwork. He says:

Both of these acts may be classed as crimes, except that in the second instance of counterfeiting the misdeed was somewhat unbalanced, and on this account could not be blamed for the deed, even in accordance with the accepted treatment of criminals. He had since been sent back to the insane asylum, from which he came.

"But it is unfair to generalize about the misdeeds which take place in the state prison, and to call them all crimes. The individual point of view must be considered.

"In the accepted sense a crime, after all, is nothing but that which the law happens to call wrong. But in a large number of cases the criminal does not know, or does not realize, that he is a criminal. It is, therefore, quite to be expected that a man who has spent his whole life in one occupation, which is known as criminal to the world at large, such as counterfeiting or burglary, should turn naturally to that occupation when he has been in jail.

"It is not fair to say that a man is a 'hardened criminal' because he does the things in prison which he was accustomed to do when he was free. It is natural for him to turn to his occupation when he has lost his freedom. The present system of occupying the attention of the prisoners with some elevating pursuit of study or recreation has done much to improve this condition, and many men have begun doing untold good by serving a term in prison.

"It is no longer radical to hold that crime is a disease. It has been established that drunkenness is a disease. This was until a short time ago accounted a crime. I see no reason why the misdeeds of a man who is a victim of alcohol should be palliated any more than those of a man who has done some act under the stress of an analogous disorder.

"As for the treatment of crime as a disease, so much depends upon the personal equation of the individual in question that it is hard to generalize about it. In treating a case of crime, it is essential to take into consideration the stress under which the person committed the act for which he is being judged, and the conditions of life which he has been living under and the motives which prompted him. Many other factors will also enter the diagnosis, if we may call it that, varying with every case. The element of home training is one of the most important."

Dr. McLaughlin says it is a curious fact that among the prisoners at the state prison he has found a very small percentage of cases of illness, convicts being, as a rule, a remarkably healthy set of men.

# FREAKISH HATS ARE PASSING

## Gotham Expert Returns From Europe and Dooms Foolish Headgear and Hobbie Skirts.

New York.—Mrs. Jesse Tobey, head of the millinery department of the household arts division of Columbia university, has just returned from a summer spent in studying prospective styles abroad.

"The American women in Paris are more attractive and artistic in their nature than the French women," she says. "Woman is soon to wear the hat which most becomes her without regard to the foolish and unbecoming articles which evolve themselves."

"The hobbie skirt will have to go. It is dangerous to the life of the wearer. The freak hat also is about to pass into oblivion."

# World's Biggest Frog Dead.

St. Louis.—"Jimie," said to be the largest frog ever caught, is dead in Greene county, Missouri, where she had been exhibited. She measured 22 inches in length and weighed more than 27 ounces.

# COINS BRING FANCY PRICES

## At a Recent Record-Breaking Sale in New York American Half-Eagle Brought \$265.

New York.—At a recent sale of coins in this city the amount realized was \$20,751. This was a record-breaker. The largest amount at such a sale before this time was \$19,000, at the Parmelee sale in 1892.

Two American half eagles dated 1797 were sold for \$250 and \$265. An 1819 half eagle brought \$180 and one of 1821 brought \$150. The highest priced coin was an 1829 half eagle, which sold for \$370. The prices for quarter eagles were \$260 for a 1795 with stars on it; 1797 for \$190; 1798, \$50; 1821, \$40; 1824, \$40; 1827, \$45. An 1843 quarter eagle without a motto was sold for \$810. A confederate cent was sold for \$30, while a New York continental cent with bust of Washington on it brought \$265.

The prices for old and rare coins are given below:

Dollar (the rarest of all is that of 1804), price \$100 to \$500, according to condition. Half dollar, that of 1796, with sixteen stars, price \$20 to \$27, although that of 1795, with only fifteen stars, and that of 1797, each command nearly the same premium, \$20 to \$25.

Quarter dollars of 1823 and 1827, each quoted at \$15 to \$25. A dime of 1804 is quoted at \$4 to \$6. A half dime of 1802 is worth \$25 to \$40. A half cent of 1796 brings \$5 to \$8.

The rarest of the cents is that of 1799, and is worth from \$4 up. The 1804 cent is rare. Three to five dollars is the usual price for it. Collectors pay \$1.50 to \$2 for an 1856 nickel cent with the flying eagle on it.

Half cents—1798, the rarest of all, \$5 to \$8; 1793, rare, \$1.75 to \$2.50; 1852, \$2.50 to \$3.50; those for 1831, 1836, and from 1840 to 1849, inclusive, bring from \$2.50 to \$3.50.

The 2 cent piece of 1873 is worth from 50 to 75 cents.

As stated before, the half cent of 1796 is extremely scarce and valuable. The number of this coin issued amounted to 904,585, but their scarcity is attributed to a shipment to the coast of Africa by a Salem (Mass.) firm of several hundred thousand on an order from that country, where, being punched with holes, they were bartered away to the negroes, who put them on strings and used them as neck ornaments.

# AFTER INDIAN TRIBAL SONGS

## Woman Agent of Government is No Novice in Gathering and Preserving Them.

Brainerd, Minn.—As agent of the bureau of ethnology at Washington, Miss Frances Denmore passed through the city on her way to the Leech lake Indian reservation, where she will make a special study of the music of the Chippewas, submitting her report on the Chippewas, having visited the Red Lake, Mille Lacs and other reservations.

Several hundred of the tribal songs have been recorded on the phonograph and sent to the Smithsonian institution for preservation and reference.

Miss Denmore has taken these records, transcribed them in piano score and analyzed them scientifically. She has also made a study of Pimpu music, and thinks the Chippewa music is of a high grade and most excellent, occupying a higher plane than the few tones embraced in the music originating in our island possessions.

The voice of one of the leading chiefs of the northern Chippewas, Gem-Urinnac, is preserved in a phonograph record at Washington.

Of special interest to Miss Denmore will be the Indian celebration at the Leech lake agency. One of the features furnishing her with rich material for study will be the war and squaw dances of the Chippewas.

# MADE \$433 FROM 20 CENTS

## Peach Trees Planted by Pennsylvania Man in Idle Moment Prove Big Bonanza.

Bleekerville, Pa.—An idle moment and 20 cents have just brought \$100 to the pocket of Oscar Wotrung, superintendent of the Lehigh Portland Cement company. Several years ago he planted 20 peach trees in his front yard at a cost of a cent each. He wanted to see whether, if they were sprayed, they would die as all the peach orchards of the neighborhood then were under the ravages of the San Jose scale. The trees this year bore their second big crop.

Wotrung picked 284 baskets of choice fruit, which he has sold at an average of \$1.06 a basket, or a total of \$293.16. Last year, when the peaches were scarce and netted more than double this year's prices, Wotrung got \$140 for his crop, and the man who bought them picked 222 baskets.

# Novel Hat Pin Suit.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Mrs. Laura Clas, wife of A. G. Clas, one of the best known architects in the northwest, and designer of the new Milwaukee Socialistic \$20,000,000 civic center, has started suit against the Soo railroad for \$5,000 damages because of an injury by a hatpin while she was traveling in Minnesota. Mrs. Clas says that she boarded a train for Benldiff from Brooks, Minn., and is started so suddenly that she was thrown to the floor of the car and badly scratched and bruised. The chief injuries were due to the pin in her hat, she avers.

# IDLE WIFE POUTS

## Beginning of Domestic War, Says Woman Editor.

### Women Whose Husbands Earn \$2,500 Yearly Have No Business to Keep Servant, Says Mrs. McGlone in Lecture.

Chicago.—Women whose husbands earn \$2,500 a year have no business to keep a servant, according to Mrs. Leah McGlone Gibson, editor of the Woman Beautiful.

She addressed the members of the home and education department at the Chicago South Side club on "Marriage as a Business."

"The average earnings of the salaried man of the United States is from \$600 to \$2,500 a year, and his wife has no more business to shirk her part of the marriage contract by keeping a maid than her husband would have to keep an automobile," said Mrs. Gibson.

"We hear about the lax marriage ideas of modern France, but the United States records show one divorce in every twelve marriages. There is a reason, and that is the women of America marry men and then look out for a good time, shirking the responsibility of the business of married life. They sit around the house during the day, and when their husbands come home at night, tired out with the hard day's work, they want to go out to spend the evening.

"This often causes dissension. The husband is too tired and tells his wife so. Then she pouts. If she had been attending to her business all day, as she should have been, she would have been just as tired as he and as ready to stay at home. They should be partners in the business of home making."

At this point Mrs. Ira A. Newman said:

"It is a wife's duty to keep rested during the day that she may greet her husband cheerfully when he returns from his hard day's work."

"Yes," returned Mrs. Gibson, "but housekeeping should be the first thought of the married woman. She has been busy finding out the price of butter and eggs, teaching her children to do things for themselves, if she is the right kind of mother, and superintending the managing of her home, so she may be able to greet her husband cheerfully and yet be as tired as he, and not desire to leave her own fireside after the evening meal.

"The good homemaker should know what she is paying for butter. She should know whether eggs are 25 or 36 cents a dozen, and she should also know what is being used for the table in her house. If she is the proper kind of wife and mother and makes marriage a business she will train her daughter how to buy and will rear her to be an exemplary housewife. Work never hurt any one, and yet we as a nation are training and educating our daughters in everything under the sun but the one great, essential thing—marriage.

"Homemaking is the principal factor of a woman's life and should be taught the young girls of today rather than higher mathematics or fancy work.

"If your girls go to college see that they make their college wardrobe. Let them feel and know the value of a dollar bill. The old biblical idea that work is a curse visited upon the descendants of the inmates of the Garden of Eden is wrong.

"Woman is the greatest retail buyer in the world. Fashion is purely a commercial thing and the manufacturers tickle the fancy of the woman by exhibiting new and pretty things, which she, having no idea of the value of money, readily buys.

"The woman who is her husband's comrade and who makes a business of housekeeping and homemaking is not tempted beyond her means. She considers it her duty as her husband's partner to save. The women of the great middle class of France are the bone and sinew of the country and are responsible for that small country's wealth and prosperity."

# DOG FISH ARE GOOD TO EAT

## Ocean Variety Pronounced by Fish Commission Experts to Be Nearly Equal of Salmon.

Washington.—Dogfish are good to eat, just as good served as "dogfish" as they are labeled in cafes as "ocean whitefish," "sea bass" or "Japanese halibut," according to Dr. Irving Field of the United States fish commission.

The pure food law frowns on dogfish being called by any other name, but the fish commission has been experimenting with the fish and has determined that its edibility is excellent. Dr. Field urges, in view of present high food prices, that the public eat dogfish and not feel at all final about the name. Dogfish is declared to be almost as good as salmon and practically indistinguishable from halibut.

# Coin Found in Cabbage Head.

Winsted, Conn.—While setting cabbage plants in the early summer, Clifford Crossman, son of G. H. Crossman, superintendent of the water works, found a quarter.

A few days ago, Mrs. Crossman got a good sized head out of the cabbage patch and when she cut into it the knife struck something hard which proved to be her husband's lost coin.

# WINS TRIUMPH IN MEDICINE

## Details of Discovery of Dr. Alexis Carrel of Rockefeller Institute—Tissues Kept Growing.

Baltimore.—Details are now given of the discovery of Dr. Alexis Carrel of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research of a method of making living human tissues grow when removed from the body. The method was worked out under the guidance of Johns Hopkins men, who are collaborators with Dr. Carrel in the institute.

Doctor Carrel's discovery involves a method for the removal from the human body of portions of the stomach, blood vessels, skin, bone and practically every other tissue, and making them grow at a lively rate as they did in the human form to which they belonged.

At the Rockefeller institute attention has been directed for some time to the science of germ cultivation, the development of which, within the last few years, has been a signal triumph in medicine. Doctor Carrel, who paid much attention to the cultivation of the germs of disease some time ago, began to apply himself specifically to the growth of healthy tissues of the human system after they had been removed from the body.

He tried his experiments with tissues from the stomach, cartilage and bone, and in the end his efforts were rewarded by success. He kept portions of the human body alive as long as three weeks after they were taken from the person to whom they belonged.

The method of cultivating the living body or portions of it is similar to the cultivation of disease germs and is by the aid of culture material within the sealed receptacles. These are of glass and the processes and functions performed by the parts of the body, as they are developed by artificial means, are carefully studied by medical men.

The true study of the living tissues when in the progress of disease may be followed in a way pointed out for the application of proper and effective remedies. It is believed that much can be learned which will lead to a more intelligent treatment of cancer than was possible in the light of present knowledge.

# WIND SCATTERS MUCH MONEY

## Playful Breeze Strews Roll of Bank Bills Over Public Square—Finally Restored.

Portsmouth, N. H.—The long cherished dream of the bobo, a rain of money, was actually realized in Lincoln square in a severe storm of extraordinary variations and peculiar phases. Weary Willie was not on hand to grasp the opportunity, and had he been it is doubtful, unless he had been exceedingly active, if he would have been any the richer, for Miss Mary Page laid claim to the greenbacks that fell upon the square and were being blown about like chaff before the wind.

Miss Page, with a companion, had just stepped out of the bank with \$300 in bills in her hand, when a gust of wind took the roll and sent the bills all over the street like so many scraps of waste paper. There was no bill in the lot of less value than \$50, and it is needless to say that \$50 and \$100 bills floating about in the wind created a sensation in the neighborhood. The young women naturally were disturbed, but many citizens came to the rescue and succeeded in restoring all the money to the owner.

# PUT LAYING DATES ON EGGS

## Washington Poultrymen Decide to Allow Only Fresh and Normal Sized Product to Be Sold.

Walla Walla, Wash.—The reputation of the hens of Walla Walla valley is to be saved. If a consumer buys a Walla Walla egg hereafter he is requested to look for the date. He will find it stamped on the outside in neat roman letters in red ink, and if the date is old and the egg is not fresh it is the buyer's fault.

The dated egg is the result of the deliberation of the Walla Walla Poultry association.

They have decided to allow no under-sized eggs to be placed on sale, and they will date every case of eggs and each individual egg.

The hen owner will hereafter go gathering eggs with a rubber stamp in one hand and an egg basket in the other.

Having ascended to the hayloft, he will pick up an egg that lies beside the china decoy and quickly stamp the date thereon. If the hen places another egg there on the morrow the date will be changed.

# Twins Mothers Same Day.

New York.—Mrs. Max Mittleman, 240 East Fourteenth street, and Mrs. George Waxman, 523 Lenox avenue, are twins. Their mother, Mrs. Yettie Siegel, has given birth to three sets of twins. Recently Mrs. Mittleman became a mother, and on the same day Mrs. Waxman also gave birth to a child.

The Waxman baby was a girl, and Mr. and Mrs. Waxman named her Hannah.

At 240 East Fourteenth street, where the other baby arrived, the proud parents bestowed the name of Abraham on their firstborn.

The mothers of these children were married on the same day.

# MUCH GOLD IS LOST

## Large Amount of Last Year's Production Disappears.

### More Than 1,300 Tons of Precious Metal Mined Last Year, According to British Home Office—American Miners Expert.

London.—More than 1,300 tons of gold were mined last year, according to the British home office. Much of this precious metal has already vanished as completely as though it had never been taken from the ground. What becomes of all the gold is one of the perpetual mysteries which no government ever has been able to solve. Enormous amounts are supposed to be hidden, or buried, in the various countries. Much of the gold turned into jewelry is practically lost to general observation. The rich and the noble put away their most precious gems for state occasions. They are scarcely ever seen by the public. The gold used in decorating the palaces of the world is virtually lost to the general view. Even the gold taken by the banks and bankers as their coin reserves is often hidden in vaults for years.

The gold mined last year is valued at \$450,000,000. The British empire supplied 60 per cent of the output. Of this proportion, one-third came from the Transvaal and 15 per cent from Australia. The United States gold mines turned out 22 per cent of the total production.

The civilized nations of the world are now burning up about a billion tons of coal a year, says the British home office. More than a million tons in addition is wasted in the operation of mining, so that the store of "black diamonds" is being used at a rate which may bring about the extinction of the visible supply in the present century.

The United States is still the greatest coal producer, her mines contributing one-third of the total supply. Great Britain is next and Germany is third. Then come, in order, the Austro-Hungarian empire, France, Russia and Belgium. Almost three million persons are engaged in mining coal, which is as many as are engaged in all other kinds of mining and quarrying. More than a million coal miners work in Great Britain.

In iron, as in coal, the United States is still ahead of all the rest of the world as a producer, with an output of 18,000,000 to 20,000,000 tons a year. The German empire stands second, Great Britain third and Spain fourth, with 5,000,000 tons.

America leads, too, in the highest proportion of loss of life from accidents in mines and quarries—3.42 a thousand persons employed. The lowest rate is in France, 0.95 a thousand employees. It is a curious fact that while Great Britain mines only two-thirds as much coal as the United States—206,000,000 tons, as against 377,000,000 tons—the latter are 372,000 coal miners in Great Britain and only 690,000 in the United States.

Turning now to wheat, the incoming crop in the North and South American continent is estimated by Dornbusch at 129,590,000 quarters; that for Europe at 242,600,000 quarters; Asia at 57,000,000 quarters; Africa at 6,550,000 quarters; and Australia at 10,990,000 quarters—a grand total of 432,800,000 quarters. This is 20,000,000 quarters less than the crop of the year before. The United States now grows 82,000,000 quarters, slightly more than the Russian empire, and almost twice as much as India. In the North and South American continent Argentina is second as a wheat producer, and Canada is third. In Europe, France is the second largest wheat producer, with 34,000,000 quarters; Hungary is third, and Italy fourth. Norway grows only 50,000 quarters, but there, as in all the high countries of the north, the people eat oats, rye and buckwheat. Sweden, though in Norway's latitude, grows 830,000 quarters. Turkey in Asia grows 4,000,000 quarters, and Japan 2,750,000 quarters. Algeria (4,000,000 quarters) grows nearly three times as much wheat as Egypt. Germany, Roumania, Bulgaria, Argentina and India all are going to have bumper wheat crops. The United States wheat crop will be 10,000,000 quarters shy of last year, it is estimated.

# Deer Takes to Preserve.

Allentown, Pa.—As William Jones, a Schuylkill tinsmith, was walking along the road through the territory which Col. Harry C. Trexler is inclosing as a game park, he suddenly came upon a beautiful wild deer, the first seen in this county in almost a century. At sight of him it jumped into the bushes. The deer is believed to have come from the Blue mountain, and it is regarded as a peculiar coincidence that it should seek a hiding place in the area which Colonel Trexler selected as ideal for a game park.

# Costly Swimming Pool.

Tarrytown, N. Y.—Miss Helen M. Gould is to have a private swimming pool at her country seat, Lyndhurst. It will cost about \$60,000. The contract has been awarded.

The building will be 140 feet long and 60 feet wide and built of brick. The pool will be 70 feet long by 35 feet wide. It will be tiled with mosaic work and the roof will be of glass.

It will be the finest private swimming pool in the country.

# WISE GANDER ALMOST TALKS

## Bird of African Descent Even Speaks One Word Plainly When Called by Its Master.

Norton, Mass.—Frank E. Brown, a railroad man of this place, has an African gander that possesses unusual bird intelligence.

This gander, Joe by name, stands about four feet tall, weighs about 14 pounds and is three years old.

To begin with, there came near being no Joe at all. The egg had to be warmed in the oven and Mrs. Brown had to pick the shell off before Joe first saw the light of day. By tenderest care Joe lived.

Mr. Brown began training Joe early. He built a small four-wheeled carriage, which Joe draws about. There is a harness, and Joe turns either way to the guiding of the rein. Every night the gander awaits the home coming of its master, and when he sees him runs to meet him with all the joy of a pet dog.

As in the pose for a picture, Mr. Brown simply kneels on one knee and Joe hops on to the other. Another trick Joe performs after seating himself on Mr. Brown's knee. The bird winds his long neck around Mr. Brown's neck, looks his master in the face, and, in his way, talks.

If Mr. Brown lies on the couch and calls Joe, the latter trots into the house, stations himself comfortably near, and anybody who approaches Mr. Brown, even to the family members, is savagely driven off. Joe is as valuable as a watchdog.

When Mr. Brown is at home Joe follows nearly everywhere. If Mr. Brown does a little carpentering, Joe delights in tothering by trickily taking out hammers and other tools and placing them out of reach. Whenever Mr. Brown calls Joe by name Joe answers. His reply always sounds like, "What?"

An amusing incident occurred recently in the middle of the night. Mr. Brown hearing a noise and thinking Joe was out of his yard, shouted from his room: "Joe!" The reply came plainly and promptly, "What?" Joe was safe in his customary shelter.

# NEW YORK VILLAGE OFF MAP

## Building of Immense Reservoir Will Wipe Out Historic Town of Delta, Oneida County.

Albany, N. Y.—The Delta reservoir which is being constructed about the village of Delta, Oneida county, and which will wipe out the village, will, when flooded, furnish much of the water which the barge canal in central New York will need in its operation. The hills surrounding the basin are arranged on the general scheme of a triangle with one vertex pointing upstream and north. The area of this triangle is about 2,000 acres, and its altitude four miles and its base two miles.

The upper sides of the triangle represent high hills rising from 600 to 800 feet above the valley. This valley was settled about 1789. The Floyd and Seward mansions, just above the flow line, in Westerville, and the Henry Wager homestead, the most beautiful in the valley, soon to pass into oblivion by the building of the reservoir, preserve the memory of old General Floyd, a signer of the immortal Declaration; Admiral Seward of Fort Fisher; and the Vicksburg hero, and Maj. Gen. Henry Wager Halleck, who ran away from Westerville, his birthplace, because of his aversion to the farm and the plow.

As is generally the case in such large undertakings, there have been some questionings as to which geographical name should attach itself to this new lake which will be added to those of New York.

It seems likely that the word delta has become inseparably associated with the new lake and as its waters bring out even more distinctly the triangular arrangement of the hills surrounding it, the term with its individuality seems not inappropriate. It has the further advantage of commemorating the village it displaces, and perhaps in a slightly more happy manner than the word mohawk, which means "water of live flesh," the term Lake Delta brings to mind the famous Keala epitaph, "Here lies one whose name was writ in water."

# GOTHAM DIRECTORY OF 1786

## Historical Book Unearthed in Los Angeles—Includes Names of Burr and Hamilton.

Los Angeles, Cal.—James Bowles of this city has unearthed a number of curious old books from a lot which he has had stored away for a number of years, among which is a copy of the first New York directory, issued in 1786. It contains the names of all the residents of New York city at that time, numbering 24,000. A small advertisement tells of the "excellent rum" sold at 25 Broadway, now the home of the Standard Oil company. Only forty-two lawyers were in New York at that time and side by side are names of Aaron Burr and Alexander Hamilton.

# Ill Once in Ninety-Five Years.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Having just celebrated the ninety-fifth anniversary of her birth, Mrs. Esther Confer of this place says she was never ill a day in her life, save when as a child she had scarlet fever. She has lived half a century in the same house and has been blessed with eight children, six of whom survive. She has 29 grandchildren, 24 great-grandchildren and seven great-great-grandchildren.