BABES 60 TO PRISON.

LOCKED UP WITH MOTHERS IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

Infant in Arms Never Fails to Arouse Sympathy of the Court and Lighten the Mother's Sentence.

> In passing sentence upon Mrs. Alta Petter, who was sentenced to Auburn prison, convicted of misleading young and innocent girls, Judge Newburger publicly announced that he would have given the woman the full extent of the law- five years-if it had not been for the five-months-old baby she carried into court in her arms. It was the happy little face at the mother's breast and her innocent cooing as the judgment of the law was pronounced that moved the judge to mercy, says the New York Times. Mrs. Peltier was sent to prison for an indeterminate sentence, not less than eighteen months nor more than two and a half years; and her innocent

babe was sent there with her. The child is seven months old. If its mother serves only the minimum term of sentence the little one will be one month more than two years old before it leaves prison. The prosecuting authorities say there are damaging circumstances connected with the case that make the chances of leniency on the part of the prison authorities very remote.

If the maximum term is imposed Baby Peltier will be almost three years old before she and her mother are released from the prison, unless the prison authorities say the child must be taken away after she has passed her second year Until the expiration of that time the state law cannot separate mother and child. Under the city law, for a penitentiary offense, the age limit is one year, although a child is seldom taken from its mother until after it is 18 months old.

According to Lord Brougham, famous English philosopher who gave a good dea, of attention to the early influences of chilchood and the prison problem, a child learns more of the material world. of its own powers, of its own mind and other minds, between the ages of 18 and 30 months than it does during all the Feet of its life.

There is in New York a large proportion of children whose babyhood is always associated with the Tombs, the penitentiary, the workhouse or some place of temporary confinement in one of the borough prisons. The baby life of the Tombs is as much a matter of faily routine as its continuous procession of thieves and thugs. Scarcely a day passes but Matron O Brien has not two or more of them to take care of. But the baby Peltier is the first one, in Mrs. O'Brien's recollection, to be sent ditreetly from there to a state prison.

"The prison baby is a peculiar probem to deal with," said Francis J. Lantry, commissioner of correction. "We are obliged to ignore the strict letter of the law sometimes and deal with individual circumstances. If a woman is convicted of crime it is an extremely fortunate thing for her if she happens to have an infant in her arms. Judges are always merciful under those circumstances. They give the minimum instead of the maximum sentence, no matter how much the mother may deserve the extreme penalty. I may say, from long experience, that with those who administer, as well as with those who carry out the law, there is extreme repugnance to anything approaching harshness to a woman with an infant. no matter how much she deserves it.

"Some women make a great fussabout being separated from their children. In most cases we find that this is done in hope of bettering their own condition. Women who weep hysterically at parting from Johnny or Jennie at the Tombs gate were very sadly lacking in anything approaching maternalism before they Freached the Tombs.

"The number of babies born in prison is not so large as one might supposenot more than four or five a year at any of our borough penitentiaries. We can deal with them easily enough. The trouble is with outside babies constantly brought within the sphere of prison influence through law-breaking mothers.

"In my opinion it is sad that it should

be necessary to send a baby to prison.

The awakening of the child's mind to the surroundings of its earliest years is a curious phenomenon Babies differ. Some make rapid strides in consciousness during their first year. I should way that a child three or even two years sid who had been brought up in prison Elsurroundings would have quite a good recollection of them in after life. How far this remembrance would affect it morally I cannot undertake to say. But I believe in removing a baby from

iprison influences at the earliest possible

France's Island Prison. 🕒 🔯 France still uses New Caledonia as an mand prison for criminals, and reis centry a German mail ship arrived at Brisbane with six French convicts who had escaped from the penal settlement. The men drifted for 46 days in an old Boat and landed in New Guinana, where they were arrested: They were suffering from the effects of exposure, and when the, recover they will be sent back to Noumea, the capital of the island New Caledonia, which lies in the Pacific, is an 34-land a little bigger than Wales and has a population of some 52,000, of whom 7.500 are convicts condemned to short periods of imprisonment, while 2,500 have free, but are restricted as to rei-

> Dangerous for the Bad Actor. "SYCLER Hamm-I'm glad the dodo is

Than bet Fatt - Why so? Why so? Great Scott, man, its eggs with as blg as a quart cup!"-Pittsburg

Poet.

COAL MINING NOT COSTLY. Other Countries Pay More Than We Do to Get the Article

Above Ground.

It is interesting, as having a bearing on the general costs of production in which coal plays so prominent a part, to find that the estimated value of coal in the United States is much less than the value of coal mined in the other great fuel-producing countries. Thus, although the production of coal in the United Kingdom was nearly 43,000,000 tons less than the production of coal in the United States, the value of this fuel at the pit's mouth in Great Britain was estimated to be \$467,000,000, while our coal had at the pit's mouth an estimated value of \$372,000,000. The German production in 1902 was only a little more than half as much as ours, but the value given to this output at the pit's mouth was more than twothirds the value of the United States

output, says the Boston Herald This difference is due not, to the quantity of the coal but to the superior methods employed by us in mining and to the greater efficiency of those who work in our mines. We employed as miners in the year 1902 518,000 men, but our English cousins had engaged in this work 805,000 men and the Germans about 450,000. The necessity of this is made evident when It is seen that the average production per miner in the United States was 520 tons, in the United Kingdom 278 tons, in Germany 242 tons, in France 198 tons and in Belgium 166 tons.

This shows why it is that we can afford to pay more to our workingmen than what is paid to their rivals in what are frequently assumed to be competing countries. By more intelligent employment and, we daresay. by the utilization of machinery for hand power we are able in this industry to make men twice as productive as their competitors on the other side of the Atlantic, and this, too, when a large proportion of those engaged in mining in the United States are of foreign birth and of such brief stay in this country that they do not speak our language. It is worth while bearing these facts in mind when the argument is raised, as it has been, that it is the protective tariff duties upon coal which prevent the destruction of this American industry.

SEEDLESS APPLE IS NEXT.

Experimenters Have Succeeded in Producing One That Is Almost Perfect.

The seedless orange is a product of comparatively recent date and is decidedly popular. Now we are promised a seedless apple. It has, in fact, become a reality. A device has been discovered which, while almost miraculous in the light of existing knowledge, hardly creates a ripple in the thoughts of mankind, says the Chicago Chronicle.

It has only been in the last year or two, however, that the scope of the principle in application to the seedless orange has been appreciated. A veteran nurseryman of Colorado heralds the fact that after years of patient experiment in grafting and budding he has secured a seedless apple. Modestly, Mr. Spencer has withheld information of his success until be has secured 40 trees of the new variety. Expert pomologists have examined the new apple and declare it to be very handsome in appearance. Details of the methods by which this achievement was attained have not been divulged, but when it is remembered that the million-box crop of navel oranges came from a single shipment of six slips the start that has already been attained with 40 productive trees presages an early appearance of the seedless apple of commerce.

The department of agriculture as well as many grape growers have been working for years on the problem of a seedless grape, and, while rumors of success have appeared from time to time during the last decade, the sultana and Thompson seedless varieties have during the last year established their reputation among the viticulturists. The Japanese plum, without a stone, is also reported a reality, although the seeds have not been obviated. Cherries without stones are promised in the immediate future. Beedless tomatoes are alleged to bave been perfected by an Indiana woman. being grown from the stock of the tomato, which is replanted when it is at its full height. Watermelons of the same freak nature are also rumored from Georgia, but not much credence is placed in this report, though if tomatoes have been perfected there is no essential reason why similar success should not be attained with the watermelon.

The manufacture of wooden shoes is naturally a considerable branch of industry in China. The finer and more costig aind occupy the attention of important shopkeepers in the principal streets, and the decoration of them is intrusted to artists in this particular kind of work. But an enormous number of wooden shoes of the cheapest hind are wanted. by the poorer classes, and the manufac-

Chinese Wooden Shoes.

ture of theseus the work of grad titioners. of more moderate with. They are unually literant. When they find suitable wood they begin their labor by aplitting it up into lengths about one foot long and six inches wide. These they cut with sharp knives into rough goles, then they proceed on their way until they find. a customer. On that auspicious meeting they git down at the side of the road and proceed to finish off the shoes according to the desires and the financial capacity

Couldn't See Them.

"Did you see some jor ad deft. on zour desk?"

of the buyer Impidon Sphere

"No sir, I read them on' I couldn't see them" -Chicago American

MIGHT IMPROVE MAITERS.

If Babies Were Trained to Be, Babies Before They Were Babies.

The woman who was bent on improving the race had explained matters with great cure, relates the Brooklyn Eagle. ."The trouble is," she said, "that few of us have proper training for our duties. Our servants are not trained."

"Yes." said the girl, "they ought to be trained " "Assuredly," assented the woman. "They should be trained for their du-

ties before they undertake them. Then our husbands are not trained." "Some of them are," the girl de-

clared. "After marriage," said the woman. "But they should be trained before." A man should be properly fitted to assume family responsibilities before he is permitted to assume them. It isn't fair to expect his wife to train him." "Some wives seem to like it." sug-

gested the girl "But it would be far better to have them properly trained beforehand," in-

sisted the woman "Yes," admitted the girl, "husbands ought to be trained."

"And the wives ought to be trained." "Don't you think every girl is a nat-

ural born wife?" asked the girl. "Not exactly," replied the woman. "Still she comes nearer to that than to being a natural born mother. I believe in preliminary training throughout, especially for motherhood. It would make lots less trouble in the world if mothers were trained to be mothers before they are mothers."

It took the girl a little time to grasp this. Then her face lighted up. "Of course," she said; "but don't you think it would simplify matters if babies were trained to be bables before

they are babies?" THE MOVEMENT OF SMELLS.

Some Odd Facts Relative to Odors That Are Not Generally Known.

. It has been ascertained as the result of experiments conducted by Prof. Zoleny, of the University of Minnesota, that the diffusion of odors through the atmosphere is much slower than is commonly supposed. The professor has investigated this phenomenon experimentally. and he finds that it takes the odor of ammonia at least an hour and a half to make its way to the opposite end of a glass tube about five feet long. With the idea of throwing some light on the character of odors-that is, whether or not they actually consist of tangible physical particles of subatomic size, the experiment was tried of allowing the odors to ascend and descend glass tubes and noting the time of their diffusion.

One curious phenomenon noticed in this connection is that the odor of camphor ascended twice as fast as it descended, white ammonia diffused equally rapidly in either direction. It is asserted that it is the penetrating hydrogen sulphite odor carried by slowly ascending currents of air that the vulture class of birds that feed on carrion are able to locate their food. These birds are often seen sailing round and round all day long until finally, sometimes after the lapse of two or three days, they have been able to trace the smell of their food from great altitudes downward to its location on the ground.

As Prof. Moore declares, the distance from which they come, often 190 miles, and sometimes from an attitude of 19,000 feet, give some idea of the gentle slope of these so-called ascending currents. which are twisted and contorted into every imaginable shape by the wind."

PAPER TREE SORELY NEEDED

Manufacturers Must Find New Material to Supply the Growi**ng** Demand.

Experiments in matting wood pulp for the manufacture of paper are soon to be begun by the department of agriculture. Secretary Wilson believes this to be a most important matter, because the forests are rapidly being denuded of timberthought suitable for wood pulp, states the New York Herald.

Already the experts of the bureau of chemistry, under the direction of H. W. Wiley, have demonstrated that pulp for paper-making can be made from several other woods than spruce and poplar, and that many plants and shrubs can be successfully used.

One of the chemists of the department has been in Maine making an investigation of methods in use there. The experiments so far made, while demonstrating that many varieties of trees and shrubs are available for pulp-making, show that their practicability for

commercial use is not known. During the next year experiments will be conducted with a view to obtaining all possible information. When conclusions have been reached efforts will be made to have pulp manufacturers continue the department's experiments

on a larger scale. Experiments have been made with cotton stalks, but while these make an excellent quality of paper, there are not sufficient stalks to make newsprint paper in commercial bulk. Bagasse, the sugarcane after the juices have been extracted; has also been used successfully in the experiments, and has been found to make a good pulp for paper. but even this does not exist in sufficient quantities to make paper.

Anything to Avoid It. Wife-Nearly time to start house-

cleaning. Husband-What a nuisance! Let it go this year, can't you?

"Impossible" "Well, I'd tell you how to arrange it. Don't do any cleaning-we'll move."-Stray Stories.

TOYS READY FAR AHEAD.

Importers Finish Purchases for One Christmas and Turn Attention to the Next.

"Well, thank Heaven!" said an importer lately, "the height of the toy season for Christmas, 1994, has about passed and we can begin to turn our thoughts to the 1905 novelties."

"You're mixed in your dates, aren't" you?" volunteered a friend, reports the Chicago Tribune. "You mean that the 1903 season is over and you can begin planning for the coming December." "No, I don't mean that at ail." re-

joined the toy dealer. "I mean just what I say. Toy jobbers have to be about a year and a half ahead of their trade all the while. In August our buyers will go to Europe to make preparations for the Christmas business of 1905. For the trade of the present year they did the ordering last summer, and just when the retail rush of the last Yuletide was at its height we were getting our samples for 1904 ready for our customers to pick from. Most of the larger wholesale dealers and jobbers throughout the country commenced to buy January 1. and their stock is all made up by this time

"All these Christmas things which appear to the general public for a brief season only, blossoming out in all their glory, as though they had sprung up in a single night, are in reality the result of a year's careful planning, both in production and distribution," he continued. "In Europe the toymakers get to work first on the orders from distant countriesthe United States, South America and Australia So we have to get a running start if we want to get the best class of European novelties Supplementary products that may be turned out later in the year in response to any special demand, like that created by the Russo-Japanese and the Boer wars, are bought in May, but that month marks the end of the imported toy business."

MOTHER PAWNED HER SON.

Mexican Woman Raised Money on Her Offspring When She . Needed Funds.

That human beings can be pawned the same as a pair of shoes, has been demonstrated by a woman named Elena Davalos, who, whenever she was short of funds, and this happened very frequently, pawned her eight-year-old son. Francisco, for sums ranging between five dollars and eight dollars, relates the Mexican Herald.

For a time she used to pawn her offspring with some neighbors, who used the little boy as a servant until he was redeemed, and paid him nothing for his services, but exacted a high interest for their money invested on the operation

More recently she found a Spanish pawnbroker, who lent her money on her son and also used him as a mozo and eventually as a clerk in his shop A few days ago the woman redeemed

her son from the pawnbroker, but subsequently found herself without money again, and pawned the boy with a woman named Dolores Garcia, who loaned the mother ten dollars

With this Elena went to visit a number of shops and taverns, and when she had spent half the money received, she called upon Dolores and urged that her son be given back to her . A quarret ensued, a gendarme intervened, and the whole affair was disclosed at the Third police

Now the two women are in Belom. and the boy has been sent to an orphanasylum. As this offense is not forseen in any code, it is not known what penalty will be applied to the mother of the boy and to the woman that loaned money on

THE WOMAN WITH A SMIRK.

Saw Herself in the Mirror and Didn't Want to Meet That Woman.

She was a haughty dame, and, being on a shopping expedition with a friend, happened to catch a glimpse of an acquaintance she did not wish to recog-

"Let us go this way, past the silk counter. I have just seen someone I don't care to meet."

"Who is she?" asked her friend, who did not see anyone near them. "Oh, some horrid woman with a smirk

on her face. Of course, I have only a bowing acquaintance with her, and although the face is so familiar I cannot remember her name."

They finished their shopping, and the two ladies found themselves at the same point in the premises where the haughty dame had seen her disagreeable acquaintance.

"There she is again. Why, I do believe she's been there all the time." she said, pointing to the person in question. That woman! Goodness gracious, that's yourself you see in the mirror there!" said her friend, choking with

laughter. And the horrified woman who had cut her own reflection was obliged to ac-Knowledge that the disagreeable smirk was her own.

Another Use for Milk. Anothr use has been found for milk. In Germany they are making all sorts of manufactured articles out of it. They take the skimmed product and by a chemical treatment reduce it to a condition called milkstone or petrified milk. This substance with various admixtures forms a substitute for horn, turtle shell, ivory, celluloid, marble, amber and hard rubber Handles for knives and forks, paper cutters, crayons, pipes, cigar holders, seals, marble, stone ornaments and billiard balls are now made of skimmed milk. The insolubility of this material, its easy working quality, elasticity and proof against fire, make it very desir-

SMOKE OR PAY DUTY.

WOMEN CAN'T BRING CIGARS AND CIGARETTES HOME.

The Treasury Department Says They Must Use the Weed Themselves If They Import It Into This Country.

By the ruling of the treasury department received in the office of the collector of customs here passengers on steamers from Cuba or elsewhere, for that matter, will no longer be permitted to bring into the country free of duty the 50 cigars or 300 cigarettes heretofore allowed under the customs regulations, unless the passengers are smokers of the weed.

But how the customs officers who meet the ships and examine the passengers are to ascertain the required fact in doubtful instances is a problem, the solution of which promises to tax their ingenuity considerably, says a New Orleans report. Probably they will proceed by the most direct method and compel the subject to stand before them and consume a Havana of more or less strength, and judge by the resultant presence or absence of evidences of nausea as to whether he is really addicted to the weed.

But alas, it has long been the practice of ladies aboard ships returning from Cuba to find great fun in assisting their husbands or male friends in bringing in an extra supply of smokables by declaring that the 50 cigars, or 300 cigarettes allowable to a person, and in their possession, were for their own consumption. What dismay will, therefore, be occasioned the fair smuggler should the customs official apply the test of having them stand upon the wharf and take a dozen whiffs from a long, dark Hawans -

In the making of his customs regulations, however, Uncle Sam is no respecter of the sexes, and the following lefter from the secretary of the treasury, dated March 2, to the collector of sustoms at New Orleans, lays down the rules that will be rigidly enforced in the future:

"The department is in receipt of your letter of the 25th ult in relation to a package of 50 cigars brought from Cuba in the baggage of a lady passenger per Louisiana on the 9th fast.

"You state that in the examination of the baggage on the wharf it was held that the provisions in article 671 of the customs regulation of 1889, that '50 cigars or less may be delivered free of duty must be considered in connection with the previous sentence in the same article-namely, any rigars in excess of 50, and not over 1,000, in the possesston of a passenger, and evidently for his bona fide personal consumption, may be delivered to him on payment of a fine equal to the duty and internal revenue tax. You state further that it is the practice of your office to allow each smoker among the passengers to bring with him (not to have some one else bring for him; 50 cigars for his own use, and to receive the same without payment of duty; that the passengers who are not smokers are not allowed to declare as free of duty 50 cigars or less for their male friends or relatives, and that any other construction of the regulations would enable a male passenger to distribute among the ladies on board as many boxes of 50 cigars each as he could find ladies willing to help him escape the government duties on his cigars. You request instructions as to whether your construction of the regulation is

correct. "I have to inform you that your constriction of the regulations is correctnamely, that 50 cigars or less exempted from duty must be for the bona fide personal consumption of the passengers. You will release the eigars in question on payment of the internal revenue tax and a fine equal to the derry, and the lady this day has been advised to that ef-

"Musical Prodigies."

The accounts of Master Danewski, who at the mature age of eight has been conducting a full orchestra at Bournemouth in a military march of his own composition, casually remarking afterward that he had written it several years ago, "when he was quite young," suggests a question which is worthy of more attention than it has received. Why are genuine musical prodigles comparatively common, whereas in other beanches of art they are practically nonexistent? We say "genuine" because it is undoubtedly the case that while of course not every precocious musician is heard of in maturer life, nearly every great musician has in his time been a. prodigy One need only instance Mozart, Schubert, Haydn, Chopin, and among executants of to-day Joachim and Norman-Neruda, to realize that this is so. Have psychologists explained why the genius of music should and does. awake in the soul years before that of painting and the allied arts?-London Chronicle.

Making Certificates.

Themembers of the senate are laughing at the candor with which a new and wealthy senator from the west expresses himself. He brought his wife and family with him, and soon after his arrival in Washington sent for a French professor who is noted for his scholarship and instructed him to get up a coat of arms for the family. He told the man of learning he wanted him to get up a complete genealogy and to get it up in style. About three weeks after that the Frenchman came to the senator wringing his hands and exhibiting a countenance that gave signs of undoubted and severe mental distress. "Well, what's the matter?" exclaimed the senator, in his bluff, hearty, way.

"Have you finished the joh" "Oh, no, monstear," he cried, in broken English; "I have struck what se Amerizans call ze snag."-N. Y. Her-

A RETORT THAT RECOILED.

Smart Young Man Tries Wit on an Irishman with Unsatis-

factory Result. Representative Meyer, of Louisiana, relates one of the best stories heard in the cloak room recently, and is applicable to the "end seat hog," says the Wash-

ington Times. "Down in my state," says the representative, "we have our share of people who are devoid of common decency and respect for the feelings and comfort of others. Not long ago an Irishman boarded a train at New Ordeans, and every seat in the coach was filled save one, and this one was taken up by a young fellow who had every appearance of being a 'sport,' or what we once called a dude.' He had with him a comple of grips and a shaggy looking dog, which he foudled on the seat by his side, never making the least effort to provide room for the poorly dressed Irishman, who stood leaning against the seat. However, the young fellow did cast several sheering looks at the elderly man; as much as to say, you ought to get in the stock car

"That's a foine lookfu' dog!" remarked the Irishmatt, as he made an attempt to be friendly with the 'whole seat' fellow

"Yes, it's a fine dog,' snapped the youngster " 'Cost a good bit of money?" suggested the frishman.

" 'Yes.' "'An' may I be after askin' what breed is the dog?"

"'Yes It is a cross between a skunk and an Irishman." "Thin, by the holy smoke, the baste

is related to both of us: "The conversation between the ramanly young man and the Irishman had attracted the attention of a number of nearby passengers, and when the son of Erin gave him this hit from the shoulder such a shout went up as to make the conductor think a race riot had broken out."

THE FLOWERS OF MEXICO.

Natives Are Very Fond of Them and Buy Wild Varieties in the Markets.

As a people, the Mexicans are very fond of flowers, and every village, was and city has its place where flowers are sold, and many of the larger places have extensive flower markets. Often the flowers brought to the market are will. specimens found in the woods and the Selds, but all are beautiful. In man of the smaller towns and villages th public parks and the sidewalks of th greets are used as places for the sais c flowers. Everywhere they may b bought at surprisingly low pinces. S. plentitul are flowers, they are used to great public decorations. Sometime whole parks and the fronts of suilding for many streets are covered with flori decorations on a feast day, hays th Philadelphia Press

The Mexican love of flowers has been inherited from a long line of flower owing ancestors More than I - NM year ago the chief feature of worship amor the Tolte's was the great floral offent which was made to the Fair God in as year, and which lasted for a who Mexican week. During this festiv me of the features was a great for procession, which traversed the prinpal streets of the city to the sound musical instruments. Everyone in " process, a carried flowers to by up the altar of the god or to place up he steps and walls of his temple. this procession were princes, nobipriests and commoners. This it iral fe tival was an expression of the love nature for which the Tolleck were not mntil they came into domast with Aztecs later on in mistory they we purely nature worshippers, and flow and fruits formed the chief part of th offerings. So the Mexican comes, his love of flowers honestly.

SLEEP FOR SEASICKNES

Passenger Thought It a Sure Pres tive, But Met with w

A gentieman who, upon the sligh provocation, falls a victim to the r idy known as seasickness, heard o new cure recently and being about take a sea trip out of this porr reso: to try it. The cure consists in goin ned and to sleep just before the ve icaves the dock and remaining in condition, uninterrupted and with food, as long as possible, says the f adelphia Record

Accordingly, the unwilling seaf went to his staternom inaded drowsiness superinduced by a course of training, and before the of the ship were cast off he was so asleep. When he waked he was ur to tell how long he had strpt, but he that it had been an extended perf ance and that he was incapable of more. He felt also entirely well without a suspicion of his usual ness. Much elated, he left his 's room to go an deck and in the cabithe purser to whom he told of his found cure with great satisfaction "Why," said the purser, "it m-

all right, but you've hardly gives fair test. We found some of the chinery broken yesterday mornin we haven't turned a screw nor me fathom's length since you went to We'll be sailing time afternoon."

No Use for It. Take everything I have but ray life!" pleaded the victim, his

knocking together with terror: "Your life, sar." said the fo busily transferring the contents victim's pockets to his own, "see be bounde in calf and might fe cents at a secondhand book stor you may keep it. Run along," he as he finished the job and hande a nicket for car fare. Chican

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able. -Albany Argue.