

THE CRIMINAL POPULATION.

How to Save Our Boys and Girls from Becoming Criminals

AND HOW TO REFORM THEM.

Numerous Resolutions Passed by a Meeting of Prison Reformers.

A Prison Reform Conference was held in Shaftebury Hall, Toronto, Friday, occupying morning and afternoon. The morning session opened at 10.30 o'clock. Mr. W. H. Howland in the chair in the absence of the President, Hon. S. H. Blake. The attendance was very satisfactory. Among the delegates were Rev. Mr. Geoghegan and Mr. A. Gaviller, of this city. A letter of regret for absence was received from the Bishop of Niagara.

Proposed by Mr. J. J. Kelso, and seconded by Rev. Thomas Geoghegan, of Hamilton: "Resolved, that this convention, having carefully considered the 16 recommendations made by the Ontario Prison Reform Commission for the suppression of juvenile criminality, desires to express its approval of the same, and its conviction that only in their practical adoption can we hope for any material decrease in the criminal population. We, therefore, urge upon the Provincial Government and the various municipalities of the Province the paramount importance of enforcing compulsory education, including the establishment of industrial schools in every large town or city; the passage of by-laws forbidding the running at large of children after dark; the furnishing of playgrounds and gymnasiums for the use of children after school hours, and the regulation of junk shops and second-hand stores, etc., the providing of separate trial of children, and separate places of detention while under arrest; that children after trial and conviction should in no case be detained in the police cells or county jail but should be handed over to the custody of a probation officer, to be dealt with as the circumstances may warrant, and that a law be enacted to give full effect to the probation system; that industrial schools be provided in the centres of population, and that in these the indeterminate sentence should be adopted, with ample provision for the supervision of children after their discharge from such institutions." Carried.

Rev. Thomas Geoghegan, in seconding the resolution, referred to the difficulty poor parents had in providing for and looking after their children. He favored more attention to industrial training, and a stricter supervision of junk shops and other places where boys would be encouraged to bring lead pipe and other stolen articles. The churches, too, should do more for children by keeping the schoolrooms and parlors in the church always open for them to meet in, and encouraging them to assemble there rather than on the streets.

Sir Daniel Wilson said that he could fully corroborate the statement that temporary imprisonment was no punishment for boys, as they rather enjoyed that kind of thing and boasted of it.

Rev. Dr. Johnston remarked that they were beginning at the right end in taking up the question of the children. Mr. A. Gaviller, of this city, made a good speech on behalf of the grass, he considered; and it was a deplorable fact, too, that the home life was not what it should be for many children, parents allowing their girls and boys to run the streets instead of providing healthful amusement for them at home.

Mr. J. W. Langmuir, chairman of the Prison Commission, had every confidence in saying that if the conference approved of the conclusions arrived at they would be adopted by the Ontario Government and carried out before many years were over. Strong pressure should also, he thought, be brought to bear on the Dominion Government to aid in carrying out the recommendations made.

Other resolutions favored the reorganization of Penitentiaries, that a farm be bought and the cottage system introduced, and that the reformatory should be placed on the same footing as the Industrial School as regards liability of municipalities for maintenance of boys. A resolution was also passed endorsing the recommendation of the Prison Reform Commission with regard to the indeterminate sentences and parole system, making refractory children wards of the State during minority, and recommending the organization of branch associations to take the supervision of such children. It was resolved to ask the Dominion Government to place the pardoning power in the hands of the Provincial Government in regard to youths committed to the reformatory and reformatories of Ontario. The meeting also favored the establishment of a special reformatory for young men between the ages of 16 and 30. For the purpose of keeping first offenders from associating with hardened criminals, the meeting asked that an industrial reformatory be established where prisoners between the ages of 17 and 30 convicted for the first time could be kept under indeterminate sentence. A resolution proposing the establishment of homes for inebriates was also passed. Tramps, it was resolved, should have to work for their board, and County Councils should be compelled to build poorhouses.

What Is Tammany?

The New York Herald thus describes it: "The society of Tammany, or the Columbian order, is a secret organization—that is, it conducts its business in private, has pass words, uses a peculiar and stilted nomenclature for ordinary things, labels its officers with high sounding titles and indulges in more or less mystical and imposing—or grotesque—ceremonies at initiations, etc. This society owns the building known as Tammany Hall. The political organization whose headquarters are in that edifice is distinct from the society, but is controlled by members of the Columbian Order."

We men would do better work against the devil if they got down on their knees less for the men and stood up more for the women.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

A Toronto Man Instantly Killed While Unloading Plate Glass.

A Toronto report says: Within the last two days two men engaged by the Grand Trunk have been seriously injured opposite the freight sheds at the foot of Simcoe street; but yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock an old and trustworthy employee of the road was instantly killed in almost the same spot where the other two had perhaps been maimed for life, and at a time when he was engaged in performing precisely the same duties as the others who are now being treated at the Grand Hospital. The name of the man who lost his life was James Forrest, 60 years of age, and he lived with his wife at No. 46 Gore Vale avenue. The old couple had no family, and were plying along on the dollar and seventy-five cents a day which the old man was able to earn at the Grand Trunk yards. The deceased, assisted by a man named Andrew Forsyth, 264 Simcoe street, was endeavoring to remove from a car to a lorry a large case containing plate glass weighing many hundred pounds. In order to succeed in transferring the case without additional help it was found necessary to place up-rights or posts under one end while the other was swung about. Mr. Forrest was taking one of these posts away when the big case fell upon him and his partner, the latter having his arm painfully injured, while the other poor fellow fell beneath, and was pinned to the ground by the heavy freightage. His head, shoulders and chest were almost severed from the other parts of his body, and after one shrill, agonizing cry had been uttered he expired. Dr. Thorburn, the company's physician, was hurriedly sent for, but any assistance from him was futile, as the poor old man was dead. Forsyth was sent to his home on Simcoe street, and the remains of Forrest were sent in a cab to his heart-broken and about destitute widow on Gore Vale avenue. Coroner Johnston was notified of the affair, and is investigating the circumstances of the case. An inquest will probably be held to-day.

A LONG SENTENCE.

A London Blackmailer Of Many Aliases Convicted.

A London cable says: Charles Grande, alias a dozen other names, who has been on trial in this city on charges of blackmailing, was to-day found guilty and sentenced to twenty years penal servitude. Grande had been pursuing his nefarious practices for a long time and numbers among his victims several titled ladies. It was his habit to write letters to these ladies, threatening them with his vengeance unless they complied with his demands for money. Many of the ladies were so badly frightened by the rascal's threats that they paid him money. When Grande was arrested the police found in his possession a forged bill of exchange. This afforded an opportunity for another charge to be made against him in addition to the charges of blackmail. The prisoner was convicted on this charge also, and on this conviction he was sentenced to an addition term of seven years' penal servitude.

AFTER TWENTY-NINE YEARS.

Two Soldiers Die Of Wounds Received In The U. S. Civil War.

A New York dispatch says: Two remarkable deaths were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics yesterday. One was that of Sergt. John H. Whitney, who died on Sunday of septicemia or blood-poisoning. This was the result of a gunshot wound in the pelvis, received at the battle of Antietam on September 17th, 1862. For 29 years the wound remained unhealed, and at last caused the death of its victim by blood-poisoning. The case of Sergeant Whitney is considered a remarkable one by the medical profession. The other death was that of Bartholomew Buckley, a private in the war, who died yesterday of paralysis of the right side, where he was shot during the war, the paralysis being the effect of the wound.

George Misunderstood.

Rochester Herald: A lady went not long since to call upon a neighbor in the country, says the Boston Courier, and found the 5-year-old son of the house playing upon the lawn.

"How do you do, George?" she said.

"Is your mamma at home?"

"No, Mrs. Gray," he answered with the most approved politeness.

"I am sorry for that," the caller said.

"Will she be gone long?"

"I don't know," the little fellow answered, doubtfully. "She's gone to a Christian and Devil meeting."

"Gone to what?" the lady exclaimed in astonishment.

"To a Christian and Devil meeting in the vestry," was the reply.

And it suddenly flashed across the caller's remembrance that for that afternoon had been appointed at the vestry of the church a meeting of the society of Christian Endeavor.

Was Worth It All.

Chicago News: Thomas Bailey, Herkimer County Treasurer, knows something that he didn't know a week ago. Not long ago a hunter wrote from the northern part of the county to Mr. Bailey, announcing that he had killed a bear and under the law was entitled to \$100 bounty. Mr. Bailey sent the county's cheque for the amount. Then another, another, and still another claim came in, until the county treasurer had paid out \$50 for dead bears. When the sixth demand was made Mr. Bailey thought he would look up the law, and he found that there is no statute in existence authorizing payment for killing bears. Thereupon the county clerk took \$50 out of his pocket and put it in the treasury, but he doesn't say whether the knowledge he gained was worth what it cost him.

Brains and Beauty.

"Is Jack's sweetheart pretty?"

"I don't know; but I've a notion that she is plain."

"Why so?"

"Because she is said to be brainy."—New York Press.

The average length of life is considerably longer in England than in France.

One of the possessions of Hall Caine, the British novelist, is the lantern borne by Eugene Aram on the fatal night of his historic murder.

NOT EVEN GOOD COOKS.

That's What Kate Field Said of Her American Sisters.

"In the matter of cookery," said Kate Field to the Sioux City Journal reporter the other day, "The majority of American women are neither fish, flesh, nor good red herring. So few of them take things seriously or practically! They don't know the scientific side of their work. I don't use scientific as being something difficult to understand, but doing a thing right. Women ought to know whether a certain article of food is heating or cooling to the blood; and whether or not it is easy or hard to digest. But the fact is that much the larger number of them don't. Their cooking is simply outrageous. I am not surprised that many men are driven to drink. Good cooking, you may be assured, is one of the most prominent factors in a reasonable temperance. And the men are all with me in my crusade in favor of women being taught how to cook scientifically. The crusade is gaining ground, too. I am glad to hear that there is to be a cooking department in your new high school building."

The Turf.

Marvin has resigned the position of head trainer and driver at Palo Alto and will succeed Cope Stinson at Miller & Sibley's farm, Franklin, Pa. He will bring Sunol east with him.

Mr. Pepper, owner of the deceased jumper Rosebery says: "I never put a price on Rosebery for he was not for sale at any figure. One hundred thousand dollars would not have bought him. I was twice offered \$100,000, one of the intending purchasers being the proprietors of Barnum & Bailey's show. I have a good jumper in Queensbury, and some day I hope to make a record with him; but he will never be as great a favorite with the public as his former stable companion, Rosebery."

The Washington Jockey Club has refused to allow the Gloucester races to be run on Benning's track, Washington.

A Camden wire says that President William J. Thompson, of the South Jersey Jockey Club, Gloucester, has appeared before Justice Cassidy and entered bail to answer the charge of keeping a disorderly house, by selling pools on the races.

The fast grey pacer Guy, 2:11 1/2, is owned by a Mississippi minister.

Sunol will be shipped to New York shortly. Senator Stanford says to Mr. Bonner: "I am sure she would have gone to you with a record of 2:06 or better had not her lameness prevented her proper conditioning."

At Tuesday's sale of trotting stock in New York the highest-priced animal was the 17-year-old brown stallion Mambrino Wilkes, by George Wilkes out of a mare by Todd-hunter's Mambrino, E. C. Roub, of Buffalo, buying him for \$2,700. Mambrino Wilkes is the sire of Balkan, 2:15, and others with fast records, and is a remarkably well-preserved horse for his years. The 9-year-old black pacing gelding Ned Winslow, with a record of 2:1