

such a habit that for a given period they can stand perfect in study, in work, in conduct. Under our present rule of indeterminate sentences there are many incorrigible cases. Probably there are some natures incapable of being changed to anything better. Let such stay where they can pay for their living and not injure society. But it is difficult to say of any man that he can not be reached and touched by discipline, physical, mental and moral, for a long time and continuous; that it is impossible to drill him, in years of effort, into a habit of decent living and a liking for an orderly life. It is impossible, psychologically and physiologically, for a person to obey rigid rules of order and decency, to be drilled in mental exercises, to be subject to supervision for intelligent and attentive labor, for a considerable length of time, and not form new habits, not to be changed sensibly and probably radically. It may be in one year, it may be in ten years, but ultimately habits will be formed, and the man can not, without a greater or less effort, be what he was before he was subjected to this process.

This is the education of which I speak; this is the education which does not fit or incline a man to be an expert criminal, but which makes a disorderly life in his case improbable. And he himself determines when he is fit to go out of confinement and out of discipline to which he has been subjected. His record shows it, for his record shows whether he has acquired new habits and is really changed. Of course some tribunal must pass upon this record and upon the whole appearance and tendency of the man, but its work is comparatively easy, and liable to few mistakes. After release, of course, something must be done to place this man, who has acquired a habit of and a liking for a correct life, in a position in community where he has a chance to maintain himself. He can not be turned loose to all temptations in face of the contempt of the world. But philanthropy can provide for that as a part of the system which has given him, by long discipline, the habit of decent living. And it will happen that when the community understands this system, the finding employment for men who have been in State-prison will not be so difficult as it is now.—*Charles Dudley Warner, in Harper's Magazine for February.*

## IN A HOT PLACE.

Sojourning at Hawaii, a Correspondent Interviews a Volcano in Full Blast.

H. S. Jordan writes to the *Chicago Inter-Ocean* from Kohala, Hawaii: The proper name of this great crater is Kileaua and it is situated on the southern slope of the Mauna Loa Mountain, some several thousand feet below the apex. The crater proper is nine miles in circumference and about six hundred feet deep. The floor of this crater is covered with black lava, and every few weeks or months it receives a new coating. This floor is as uneven as the waves of the restless ocean. The descent into the crater is made by a path cut down and alongside of this great Pali. On leaving the house the excursionist is provided with stout staff and a lantern. The guide precedes the company with staff, lantern, and a large canteen of water. The volcano proper lies two and one-half miles from the outer rim of the crater. The trip across the lava can be made with reasonable safety during the daytime, but woe to the traveler who will not have the guide even in daylight. That lava is fearfully treacherous, and what seems safe one moment may next prove a great hole or fissure. The trusty Hawaiian who has traveled that crater for years knows the result of each flow.

The approach to the volcano was made from the safest side on account of the treacherous wind, which is apt to veer and smother you with sulphurous smoke. If at any time you are overtaken the guide drops upon his knees, opens that canteen, calls for your handkerchief, and thoroughly wetting, puts it across your mouth, exclaiming, "aole pilikia"—no danger. There are three orifices out of which at times pour red-hot lava. "Lae Hou," The New Lake: "Halemaumau," the house of everlasting fire, and Peles Throat, *alias* The Little Beggar, so named because it draws its supply from the New Lake. Halemaumau is the oldest lake and has a circumference of about a mile.

IT HAS FOR UNKNOWN YEARS been at work, and upon two sides has great walls, scores of feet high, leaving one opening and a second in case of great eruptions. The new lake lies to the east about half a mile, and is nearly round and has a diameter of not less than eighty rods. This lake has thrown an embankment all around itself probably fifteen feet high, and is constantly