

will be furnished with copies of the brochure on application.

In the present volume there are seven very instructive articles. The first is on "The Prisons of Great Britain," by J. S. Butler, a well known writer of the *New York Times*. They were first published in 1889. The article "Leading Principles of Modern Prison Science" was first read by Professor Colin at the Conference of Charities and Corrections, held last May in Indianapolis. The article on "Criminal Anthropology" was written by Dr. Hamilton D. Wey, physician to the Elmira Reformatory. "The Philosophy of Crime" is treated by Dr. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education. The compiler of the volume, who, it appears, is an inmate of the reformatory, has an original article entitled, "The Elmira Reformatory of Today." The book, editorially and mechanically, is entirely the work of inmates of the reformatory.

To persons who usually connect crime and ignorance, the article by Dr. Harris is most interesting. He approaches the philosophy of crime and punishment from the side of literature and education. Man he classifies as of a dual nature, animal and spiritual. The animal or natural man regarded as a passive product of heredity and of his physical environment is selfish, savage and criminal. The spiritual man regarded as having realized the humanizing influences of family, civil society, the church and state is non-selfish and altruistic.

Man emerging from the animal to the spiritual brings with him the seven deadly sins of lust, intemperance, avarice, anger, indelence, envy and pride. These are the great antagonisms to a development of the spiritual or higher self in man. Heredity may have much to do with these. A man may inherit a strong tendency to any of them as well as to strong passions or weak nerves. His position as a free agent, however, is not affected by either heredity or physical environment. As Dr. Harris says: "He is free to withhold from all action—he can utterly suppress the natural factor attached to him by suicide—this is the transcendental character of his will. If he permits passion, or interest, or impulse to have sway, it is he that consents and is responsible."

This is the soil in which to sow the seeds of individuality and self-respect in man. It is here that religion and education can be made effective. But then in civilized society the freedom of the individual in cities and towns actually leads to lack of individuality and self-respect. Under the tribal or patriarchal form religion was more

effective, because where its influence could not be exerted on the individual, the strongwill power of the chief, or other influential member supplied its place. In cities the environment of persons is too large for the educator, the minister or even the strongwilled leader to penetrate and control by the authority of his presence. Hence with the increase of the urban life there is increase of insanity and crime in all civilized countries.

For the reformation of the criminal it is suggested that he be completely isolated from former criminal associates and placed in contact with normal society. Second, that his mind be filled with that view of life which forms the basis of civilization. Third, that habits of civilized life be inculcated, making it a second nature to pursue a productive industry and to economize earnings.

### THE WHALEBACK.

FROM time to time for the past year the word "Whaleback" frequently occurs in dispatches and articles relating to marine matters. It is a name applied to a particular kind of ship now coming into favor as a freight carrier. During the last summer a Transatlantic trip was made by the "Charles W. Wetmore," a vessel of the whaleback pattern. Other tests made since by several of the kind demonstrate the superiority of this kind of vessel for ocean trade.

These vessels are built in the shape of a huge cigar, and entirely of steel plates. The deck is slightly rounded, from which comes the name. It has neither bulwarks nor spars, protection being afforded by strands of wire rope stretched around the deck, supported by steel posts. A turret forward and a cabin, or superstructure resembling it, are all that show above the cigar shaped hull. When it was first talked of sending this kind of vessel on the Atlantic, old captains characterized the idea as insanity.

The "Charles W. Wetmore" was built at West Superior, Wisconsin. She was first taken to Montreal, and there loaded with 90,000 bushels of grain for Liverpool. She arrived safely at her destination, and was the wonder of the ancient mariners of England's great trading city while there. She returned in ballast to New York. She was next loaded with machinery for Puget Sound. She steamed around by the Straits of Magellan, and when last heard was at Valparaiso, on her way to the Northern Pacific.

There is another vessel of this type in the United States coasting trade. Her name is the "Joseph L. Colly."

Her ability to withstand the severest gales has been amply tested in the time of the recent storms. On a trip from Boston to New York she encountered weather which caused many of the best craft in that trade to founder, but the "Colly" rode out the storm without even inconvenience to the crew.

These vessels are patented and the right to build them is held by a company of capitalists. The capital is \$6,000,000. A plant will be built at Puget Sound for their construction. The "Wetmore" is loaded with machinery for this purpose.

The steamer "Whaleback" can be used successfully for towing vessels or barges. The "Colby" is 285 feet long; 36 feet beam and 22 feet depth of hold, with a capacity of 3000 tons. Her crew consists of 19 men, including the captain. It is said that for safety against weather, for cheapness in operating, and for reliability in travel they will soon supersede the old ocean carrying freight transport altogether. When the company get their plant in full operation they will turn out one "Whaleback" per week.

### THE DILLON CASE.

THE verdict in the Dillon case at Ogden will scarcely satisfy the public mind. He has been convicted of voluntary manslaughter. Manslaughter as defined in the law, is the unlawful killing of a human being without malice. It is voluntary when committed on a sudden quarrel or heat of passion. The full penalty is five years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

M. W. Dillon, while partly intoxicated, shot and killed George Mitchell, a bar tender at the Broom Hotel, Ogden, because he would not drink with him. A strong effort was made to show that Dillon was insane and subject to attacks of epilepsy. This failed, however, as the verdict shows. If he had been adjudged insane he would have been acquitted. It was expected that he would be convicted of murder in the second degree.

The idea that a rowdy, drinking, reckless person may slaughter a fellow creature without just provocation and escape with so light a penalty as will be pronounced in this case, does not comport with the public idea of justice. And yet, on a critical examination of the law, we think it will appear that the jury were justified in their verdict.

Murder, either in the first or second degree, implies malice aforethought. In this case it did not appear that there was any deliberate intention on the part of the defendant to commit a crime. In a sudden passion, while