

CARTER IN JAIL LIFE

CONVICTED ARMY OFFICER'S FUTURE IN PRISON.

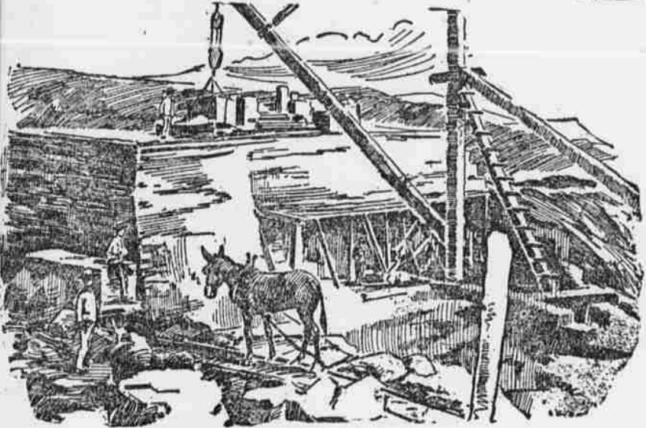
Five Years of Hard Work—Rigid Discipline and Frugal Fare Will Be His Portion—A Number Is Branded on His Clothes—The Daily Routine.

Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, the United States army officer recently convicted of immense frauds in connection with the improvement of Savannah harbor, Georgia, a work of which he had charge as the Government engineer, was sentenced to the Fort Leavenworth (Kansas) penitentiary for five years' imprisonment at hard labor, deprivation of his rank in the army, and dismissal, and \$5,000 fine.

The contrast between Carter's life for the next five years and his life for the preceding ones could not be more dissimilar. Carter's rooms were always models of luxury. No society girl, nurtured in the lap of wealth, ever excelled this luxury-loving officer in the costly, artistic elegance of boudoir

choicest foods prepared by artist chefs. Nothing in the eating and drinking line has been quite good enough for the epicurean captain. Think what five years of Fort Leavenworth prison fare will mean to him—an eternity of gastronomic misery.

The work which falls to the share of almost all new arrivals is with the pick and blasting drill in the quarries two miles from the prison. The stone is for use in the construction of the new penitentiary. Carter comes in for this back-breaking, hand-blistering experience. Fort Leavenworth prison has a set of very severe rules, all rigidly enforced. Should Carter grow disobedient his prison allowance of tobacco will be shut off, he will be denied the privilege of writing or receiving letters, his diet may be restricted to bread and water, and in the event of persistent misconduct he would be handcuffed day and night to the bars of his cell. They stand no nonsense at Fort Leavenworth. Still they work no cruelties and the prisoner who behaves well, takes his medicine, as it were, unflinchingly, is treated as well as he could rightly expect. He can write to his friends and receive their letters; he may subscribe for any reputable news-



WHERE CAPT. CARTER WILL WORK.

and bedroom. Priceless tapestries, rare old furniture, toilet trappings in solid gold and silver, fine linens, dainty perfumes—all these and a thousand other elegancies are as much a part of Oberlin M. Carter's life as the air he breathes.

At the Fort Leavenworth penitentiary he must manage to survive for five long years without his wine suppers, his rapid friends, and his perfumed baths. Five changes of toilet a day are not recognized as essential at the Fort Leavenworth prison. One suit is quite sufficient, according to the prison code—a stout suit of coarse gray, with a big straw hat in summer and a small blue denim cap in winter.

The man who has played the high-roller for years, who has been courted by pleasure-loving fashionables, admired by women, and envied by men, will for the next five years be kept under lock and key as a mere thing, duly ticketed and numbered. His number will be marked in glaring red, sten-



CARTER IN CONVICT GARB.

elled on his prison garments in four places—right across the broad of his back, over the right thigh, and on the calf of each leg. A more degrading thing this branding of the criminal more prominently than the government mule is marked—could not be devised.

Fort Leavenworth is not a place where the tastes of prisoners are consulted. Discipline of the handcuff-shotgun variety is promptly applied as the occasion demands. The prison is a collection of old buildings, entered through a sallyport, guarded night and day by heavily armed men. Inside the sallyport a gloomy archway leads under the offices of the warden and his subordinates, the printing shop, and photograph gallery, to the prison buildings where the convicts are housed, fed, and bathed.

At Fort Leavenworth hard labor means just what the term implies. Carter, with hands unused to labor harder than uncorking champagne bottles and throwing away money, will find the conditions far from enjoyable. He will sleep in a regulation prison cell behind a steel-barred door, watched by a guard armed with a shotgun. It is needless to say that the rare carpets and priceless tapestries which have heretofore contributed to his comfort will not figure in his Fort Leavenworth cell.

The bill of fare is not an appetizing outlook for Carter, for this luxurious officer has fattened for years upon the

paper or magazine, and may have books from the prison library.

Every Saturday afternoon Carter will be compelled not only to give himself a cold-water bath with common brown soap accompaniment, but he will be forced to wash and scrub his cell, depressing work for the man who for years has been living in perfumed baths, and relying upon the services of a skilled valet for the simplest tasks of the toilet.

Attends the Quaker Wedding.

A recent Chicago visitor to the East writes thus descriptively of a Quaker nuptial ceremony he had the privilege of attending:

"At a Quaker wedding last week, where there were no display, decorations, maids or grooms, the air seemed charged with joy. After a silence of several minutes the guests arose and the bridegroom taking the hand of the bride said: 'In the divine presence and before this assembly I take Patience B— to be my wife, promising to be to her a faithful and affectionate husband until death shall separate us.' The bride responded: 'I take thee, John J—, to be my husband, promising to be a faithful and affectionate wife until death shall separate us.' A prayer was made, the bridegroom kissed the bride and after congratulations had been said all repaired to the dining-room, where the breakfast was spread. The table was set with the family silver and china, which had come from England with the great-grandfather of the bride, and there was a single rose at each corner. After the breakfast the entire party accompanied the happy pair across the meadow to their new home and were shown the gifts of loving friends. One of the guests was heard to say as she started homeward: 'What is the use of all the fuss and worry attendant upon a moderately elaborate wedding, when one can have such a sweet time as that was without them?'"

Water Cheap in Glasgow.

In Glasgow a £15 householder obtains for 71d per annum a continuous, never-failing, unrestricted stream of the purest water in the world, delivered right into his kitchen, washhouse and bathroom. It is calculated that 380 gallons of pure water are delivered to the citizens of Glasgow for every penny paid. And it is water of such peculiar softness that the householders of Glasgow can pay their water rate out of what they save on soap.

A Disappearing River.

One of the strangest streams in the world is in East Africa. It flows in the direction of the sea, but never reaches it. Just north of the equator, and when only a few miles from the Indian Ocean, it flows into a desert, when it suddenly and completely disappears.

Sensible Legislation.

Western Australia has an act in force prohibiting the landing of any one who cannot write out a given passage in English.

When you think a man is talking nonsense, possibly he is talking sense, and you are unable to comprehend him.

HISTORIC OLD BARN.

Here Quantrill Got His Death Wound in Skirmish with Home Guards. Here is a picture of the barn where Quantrill received his death wound. It is situated on the farm of Mr. W. T. Heady, about a mile west of Wakefield Station, in Spencer County, Kentucky, and is an old-fashioned building, common in Kentucky in ante-bellum days. The interior contains but one apart-



WHERE QUANTRILL WAS KILLED.

ment, ordinarily known as "the cutting room," from the fact that all the feed for the stock was chopped and prepared there. The room is about 60 feet square, with loft above it. The barn was, in the palmy days, surrounded on all sides by sheds 16 feet in width. These sheds, at this time mostly fallen away, were used for various purposes. Quantrill and his men were occupying this barn when Terrill's band of home guards surprised and attacked them. In the sharp skirmish which followed Quantrill received a wound in the lungs, which prostrated him.

WHITE A BRAVE OFFICER.

Commander at Ladysmith Has a Most Brilliant Military Record.

General Sir George Stewart White is a holder of the Victoria cross, a grand commander of the Indian empire, a grand commander of the Bath and a grand commander of the Star of India. He has been quartermaster general to the British army since 1898. His career from the time when he entered the army until he started for South Africa had been a most distinguished one.

An Irishman by birth, having been born in the County Artrim in 1835, White was educated at the Royal Military Academy at Sandhurst and



GENERAL SIR GEORGE S. WHITE.

entered the army as a subaltern in 1853. He saw active service almost at once. He served during the Indian mutiny with his regiment, the Royal Inniskilling fusiliers, obtaining a medal and clasp for gallantry. Appointed a captain in 1863 and a major ten years later, he went through the Afghan war with the Gordon highlanders and was present at the battle of Charasia, the occupation of Kabul, the expedition to Maidan, the capture of Takti Shah and on the march from Kabul to Candahar.

Afterward Sir George was appointed military secretary to the viceroy of India, and in 1881 became lieutenant colonel of the famous Gordon highlanders. Four years later he was colonel of that regiment. He was sent with the regiment to Egypt, where he and his men distinguished themselves, and in the Burmese war of 1885 he commanded a brigade. For his services in that campaign he was promoted to be a major general and received the special thanks of the government of India. Afterward he conducted the successful expedition into Selah and from 1893 until last year was commander in chief of the British forces in India.

A Queer Thing.

You have probably noticed, if you are a man, that when your tie gets loose it invariably slips round to the left. This is because you use your right side during a day about five times as much as your left. This movement rebuts on your shirt-collar, causing it and your tie to move in the opposite direction. The muscles on an average man's right side have more than double strength of those on his left side; in fact, so great is the disproportion in development, that by the time a man or woman reaches 40 the right side is, even to the eye, more fully developed than the left, and in many cases this disproportion growth is highly injurious to health, as it is liable to force the interior organs out of place.

Marvellous Luck.

Sir Robert Rawlinson, K. C. B., is the only man who was ever knocked out of the saddle by a cannon ball without being killed.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

The atmospheric ocean surrounding the earth is frequently disturbed by gigantic waves, which are invisible except when they carry parts of the air charged with moisture up into a colder atmospheric stratum, where sudden condensation occurs. In this manner long, parallel lines of clouds sometimes make their appearance at a great height, marking the crests of a ripple of air waves, running miles above our heads.

The superior flavor of Smyrna figs is ascribed to certain Asiatic insects, which produce a more perfect fertilization of the flavors of the fig trees in Asia Minor than is commonly effected in other countries. The flavor appears to depend upon the number of ripened seeds in the fruit. During the past year the Department of Agriculture has imported some of these insects from Asia into California, and it is hoped that they will multiply there and improve the flavor of American figs.

Liquid air is so cold that mercury immersed in it turns solid and can be employed to hammer a nail. Yet, when a glass tube containing liquid hydrogen is immersed in liquid air, the hydrogen gently boils, and gradually turns into vapor, like water simmering over a slow fire. The temperature of liquid air is 312 degrees Fahrenheit below zero; but that is "hot" compared with the temperature of liquid hydrogen, which is about 420 degrees below zero. Prof. Dewar finds it impossible to prevent an open vessel containing liquid hydrogen from having a whitish deposit of solid air at the bottom, because the moment the air comes in contact with the liquefied hydrogen it is frozen hard and sinks through the hydrogen.

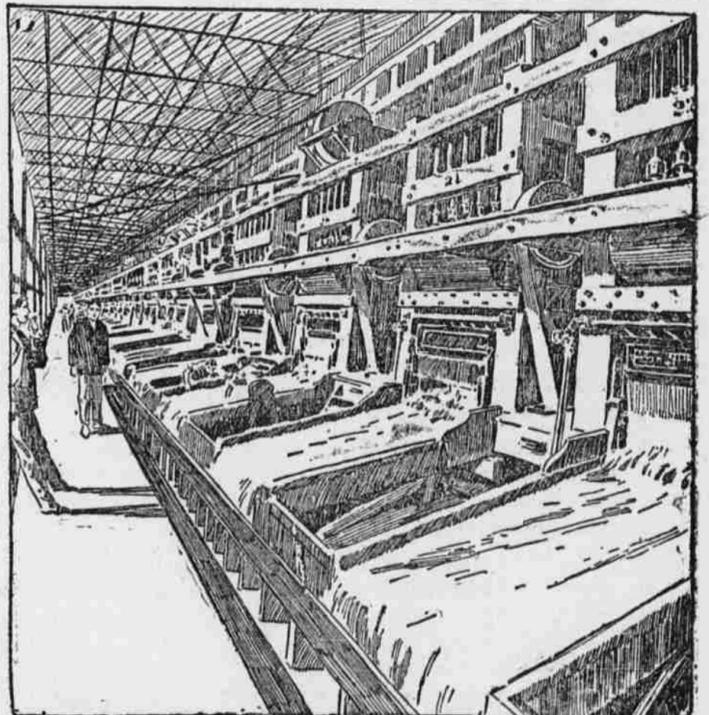
Geologists believe that the territory now known as Wyoming once had numerous fresh water lakes and a climate approaching the semi-tropical. The animals whose bones are now coming to light inhabited these lakes and the adjoining swamps in myriads. They sank into the mud in dying and their bones were covered with other deposits and became petrified. The large beds are

value of the diamonds taken out was \$455,000,000. There were originally four famous mines—the Bultfontein, Du Toit's Pan, De Beers and Kimberley. In the natural order of events a trust had to follow and so all were merged into the Kimberley, the richest and largest. The trust occupies 200,000 acres of land, employs 15,000 natives and 25,000 whites, consumes each month in the "compounds" 25,000 pounds of mutton and 200,000 pounds of beef, turns out 220,000 carats of diamonds a month, uses 6,000 tons of coal a day, has 2,000 horses and mules, 12 stallions of the best breed and 200 brood mares.

The "compounds" are reminders of the convict camps of the South. They are three in number, and each is a pen of iron and wire, surrounded by barbed wire fences ten feet high to prevent escape. In the corrugated iron houses, which form three sides of a square, and whose doors open only toward the center of the square, 3,500 natives live during the time of their contract, lasting six months. Each room holds twenty people, who sleep on bunks. They are Malays, Hottentots, Kafirs, Fingoes and Bechuanas. Some are clothed and some are not. Some have their teeth filed to resemble a saw. Others have their heads shaved, leaving a fringe at the back. Some are tattooed and nearly all have holes in their ears to hold anything that comes to hand. Spoons, straws, feathers, stumps of cigars and cigarettes are carried in this manner.

Within each compound is a "commissary," where supplies are sold. Extending over the whole enclosure, which covers several acres, is a wire netting to prevent the throwing over of diamonds inclosed in tin cans, etc. This was done once. The natives look like crows in a cage. They are not allowed to leave the compounds during the time of their contract. The mine shaft is reached by means of an underground passage, and each man is searched after the day's work. No liquor is furnished. The pay is from 24 to 79 cents a day. These prisoners are kept in a detention room one week before their contract expires, where they wear gloves made of two discs of leather chained to their wrists. Their clothes are taken from them and examined, and at the end of a week they are turned loose, without the possibility of carrying away a diamond.

The Kimberley mine is the crater of an extinct volcano. The mouth of the



ONE OF THE ENGLISH MINING PROPERTIES IN TRANSVAAL.

found at points supposed to have been the mouths of great rivers, the animals after death having floated down these rivers to places where they were deposited in these estuaries, thus accounting for the vast deposits in certain places. Within the next three years these cemeteries will yield their dead, and the museums of our colleges will be filled with fossil bones prepared for restoration in the skeleton structure.

One hundred and sixty-four years ago French astronomers went to Peru to measure "an arc of meridian." The purpose of such arcs, which have been measured on various parts of the globe, is to furnish data for calculating the size and shape of the earth. The arc in Peru was about 220 miles in length, and with the exception of a short arc in South Africa, it is the only one ever measured in the southern hemisphere. This year a commission, headed by army officers, has been sent from France to remeasure the old arc in Peru. The remeasurement is regarded as of great scientific importance on account of the advances that have been made since the first measure was taken.

THE KIMBERLEY MINES.

Something of Their Character and the Men Employed in Them.

In 1867 a Kafir boy playing with a pebble attracted the attention of a prospector, who discovered that the pebble was a diamond. That was the beginning of the Kimberley mines in South Africa. Between 1867 and 1899 the

crater is 312 feet below the surface of the prairie, and the shaft is 300 feet below that, making a total depth of 612 feet. Blue rock is raised to the surface by powerful machinery, where it is spread out in a field of about 200 acres and left to the mercy of the sun, rains and winds for a year, when it decomposes and falls apart. It is then brushed and washed twice or three times, and finally passed over shaking tables covered with a kind of grease which retains the diamonds while the refuse passes off. The gems are then washed in acid and taken to the valuator. Out of 3,000,000 tons of blue rock about 1,500 pounds of diamonds are obtained. A syndicate of diamond buyers takes the product of the mines.

How to Abbreviate 1900.

The judicial department of the German empire has recently been called upon to pass on the proper abbreviation for 1900. The common abbreviation for 1899 is, of course, '99, but the German judges have decided that '00 would not do at all for the last year of the present century. Accordingly the year will have to be written out in full on all German documents.

When a woman says her husband is overworked, it is a sign she loves him; also, that he is not overworked. Nobody worries about the men who are really overworked.

It's a man's weakness that finally overpowers his strength.