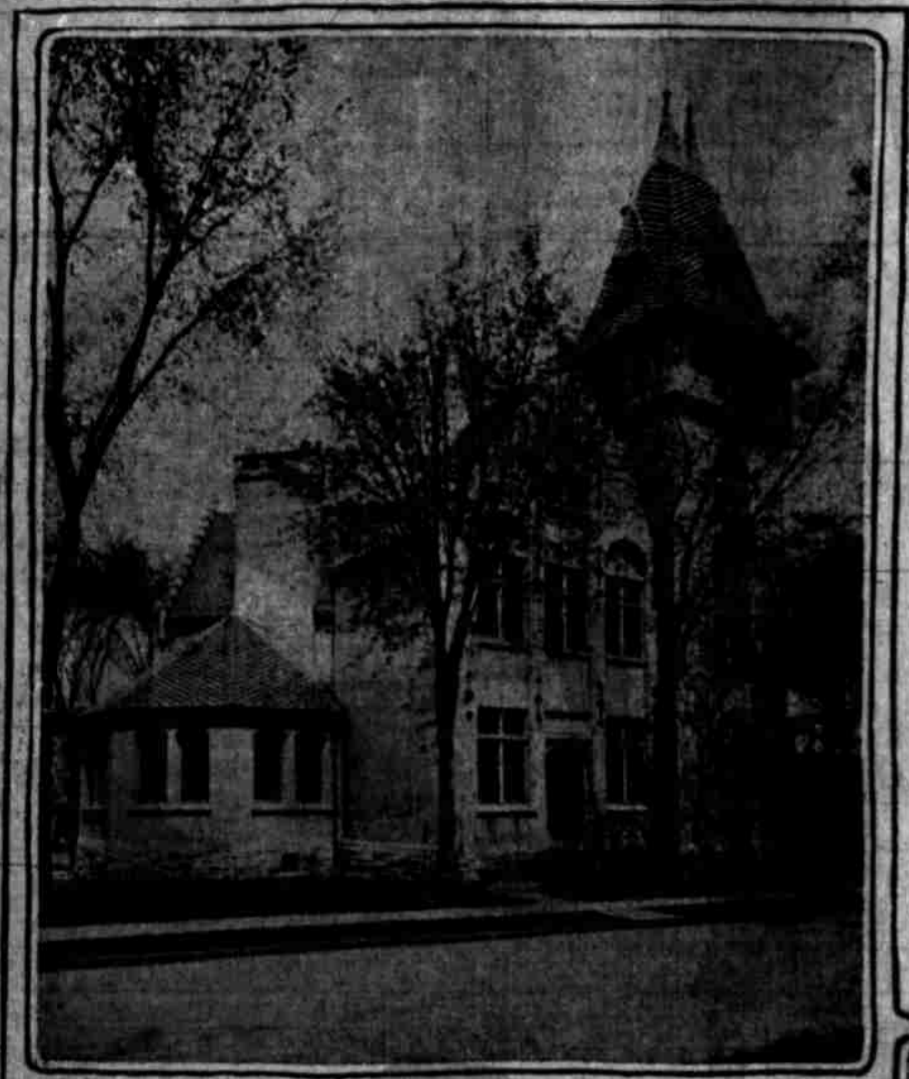
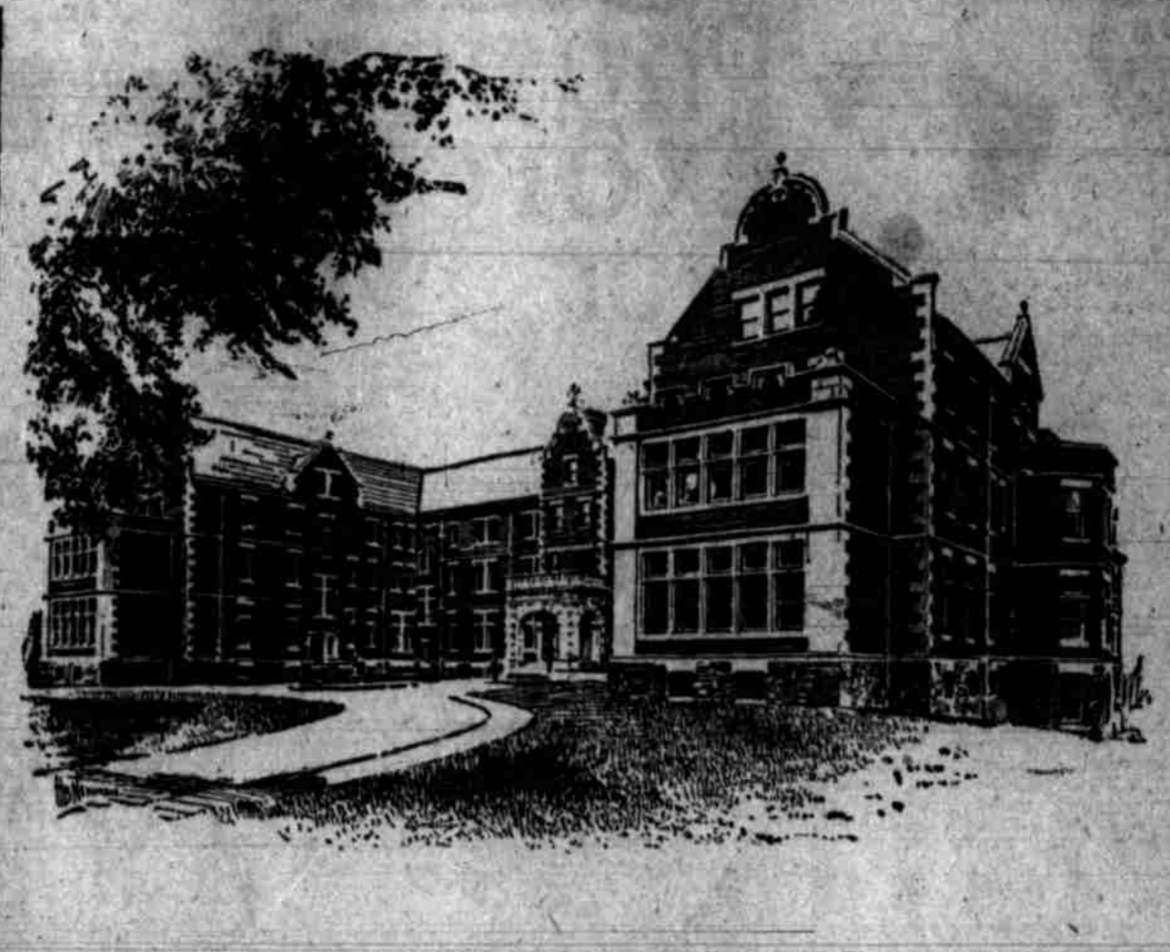


What one Family has Done for Its Town.—Given it a Park, Library, Hospital, Model Savings Bank Orphanage and Historical Society Home.



Oneida Historical Society's Home, Gift of the Proctor Family.



Beautiful St. Luke's Hospital, at Utica, Built by Mr. and Mrs. Frederick T. Proctor



The Utica Savings Bank, a Model of its kind.



Utica Public Library, Frederick T. Proctor Trustee.

see street, upon a commanding eminence, the location was ideal. The only condition imposed was that the ground should always remain open to the public as a park.

The residents of Utica had little difficulty in crediting this public-spirited gift to their friends, the Proctors. Upon the land thus presented a modern and commodious home has been erected for the orphans.

Utica is a hospital centre. One of its most useful institutions is St. Luke's Hospital. The building which it long occupied became inadequate, and the location was not the best.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick T. Proctor have remedied both deficiencies. A new hospital building, as comfortable, safe and as well equipped as science and human ingenuity can make it, has just been completed. It stands on an eminence overlooking the fields and woods of the beautiful Mohawk Valley.

Until recently the parks of Utica were all small plots of land, on which constant endeavor was made to have beauty compensate as much as possible for lack of space. The largest was the Watson-Williams Park, presented to the city by the Proctor family.

Utica needed a big park, and Utica wanted it. Plans for providing such a one were discussed, but the authorities feared that the taxpayers were not ready to assume the burden, inasmuch as the city was engaged in other extensive and expensive enterprises. For several years the discussion continued without progress.

During this period, however, Thomas H. Proctor thought and planned to no little purpose. He made a study of parks, and worked out a scheme for Utica, such as that city had never even dreamed.

Just as quietly as he has gone about all his other benefactions, he purchased something over five hundred and fifty acres of land, lying along the southern side of the city. As speedily as possible improvements were made, roads and paths constructed and the barren places beautified.

One day, not long since, this twentieth century fairy prince threw open the gates and invited the people to enter and make themselves at home. It was their long-wished-for big park.



"House of the Good Shepherd" for Utica Orphans.

IF FOR any reason the people of Utica, N. Y., should consider it advisable to change the name of their pretty little city, it would doubtless be known in the future as Proctortown.

Utica owes much to the Proctor family. Indeed, it is making that city the scene of one of the most striking altruistic demonstrations of the generation.

"Do what you can for the town in which you live," is the motto of this public-spirited family. Another is, "Do it while you live."

Parks, a hospital, an orphan asylum, a home for historical treasures and relics, a splendid playground for the children—these are some of the benefactions Utica owes to the Proctors. But more than all it is indebted for an example of civic spirit and philanthropy that is rare, indeed, in these days of acute acquisitiveness.

LITTLE is known of the Proctor benefactions outside of Utica.

This is due to the fact that the heads of the family are modest in their well-doing. Everything that they do for the city is done quietly.

They dislike notoriety; they care little for the reputation of philanthropists so long as the philanthropy itself accomplishes its destined mission.

Respecting the wishes of the Proctors, the newspapers in Utica say little about the repeated and valuable gifts, and the citizens sing praises of the family only among themselves.

From the viewpoint of both donors and recipients, the best of it all is the pleasure which the liberal-handed family enjoys from seeing upon every side evidences of the usefulness of their benefactions and the public appreciation of them.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Proctor and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick T. Proctor are the persons manifesting this somewhat unusual spirit.

Both Proctors are brothers and their wives are sisters. Endowed with rare degrees of mind and heart, fortunate in the possession of wealth, this happy group is living up to the motto it enunciates, "Do what you can for the town in which you live."

PROVIDING FINE BUILDINGS

Utica is a city of some fewer than 70,000 inhabitants, a place of bustling business enterprises and happy homes. Situated in the beautiful valley of the Mohawk, it is built upon a slope, at the foot of which flows the river from which the valley takes its name.

One of the notable institutions of Utica is the Oneida Historical Society, rich in the possession of historical treasures of many kinds. For years the society and its important possessions were inadequately housed.

To provide this organization with a handsome, permanent residence was one of the first benefactions of the Proctors. The Munson-Williams Memorial is not only such a home, but it is a monument as well to the parents of the Messadmes Proctor.

Of ornate and pleasing architecture, this building is not only among the show places of Utica, but besides a plot of ground that hitherto had been considered an eyesore.

Some time later a property in Genesee street, the principal business and residence thoroughfare of the city, was thrown upon the market.

Very quietly and without giving notice of such intention, this property was purchased by the Proctors and presented to the city as the site for a public library.

In time a library building was erected. It was a remarkably fine and complete structure to be provided by the amount of money the city donated for the purpose, and it is generally supposed that some unseen hand

lent that generous aid. In any event, Frederick T. Proctor is a member of the Board of Trustees.

But a few years ago the House of the Good Shepherd, an orphan asylum under careful management, occupied a more or less dilapidated wooden building at the bottom of the valley.

Sadly crowded, and with constantly increasing demands made upon its hospitable resources, the managers of this institution felt that with increased accommodations it would be able to do a vast deal more of good.

To the House of the Good Shepherd was presented a lot of ground comprising seven acres. Fronting on Gene-

see street, upon a commanding eminence, the location was ideal. The only condition imposed was that the ground should always remain open to the public as a park.

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Would You Dodge Earthquakes? Study Map

OF CONSIDERABLE interest, not only to scientists, but to the world at large, owing to the recent great earthquakes in Italy, where many lives were lost, is an "earthquake map" recently prepared by Professor G. Darwin, of England.

This map shows a broad band of territory, encircling the world, within which areas and frequent seismic disturbances are likely to occur.

Embraced in the danger zone are southern Europe, the Mediterranean area, Asia Minor, Syria, Persia, northern India, China, Japan, the Pacific Ocean across to Central and Mexican America; the West Indies, touching the southern point of Florida; thence across the Atlantic to the Azores, Portugal, and Spain.

This is called the "great seismic band." Other smaller bands branch off at about right angles, such as those of the Andes and the Malay Archipelago. One such band, not shown on the map, extends up along the Atlantic coast as far as Charleston, S. C.

Within these bands most of the severe earthquakes of recent years have occurred.

In 1905 four cities of Peru and Ecuador were destroyed. Many thousands of lives were lost at San Jose, Colombia, in 1904. A similar disaster occurred in Turkistan in 1903; while the next year Macedonia was terribly visited.

Great loss of life accompanied a "quake" in northern India this year; while another smote Alaska.

While earthquakes may be felt in any part of the world, their most appalling effects are nearly always confined to the great found in the line of volcanic activity.

It is generally known that a shock in any quarter develops an earth wave which spreads in proportion to the force of the original disturbance. It is this wave that generally produces the disaster.

Traveling with greatest velocity through solid rock it is estimated to traverse granite at a speed of 1600 feet a second, which is much swifter than the flight of

its rate of progress through shattered rock is estimated at 1200 feet a second; through slate, 1000 feet a second, and through wet sand, 550 feet a second.

Through water, the force of the wave is much slower, depending upon the depth, but may reach six miles a minute.

Scientists state that a person directly over the spot where an earthquake shock originates is much safer than if he were some distance away. This is due to the fact that the shock does not travel directly upward, but reaches the surface as far distant from the point immediately above as the seat of origin is submerged.

Suppose, for instance, an internal explosion twelve miles down in the earth, directly under Mount Vesuvius, started a violent earthquake wave. The region immediately about the mountain would suffer comparatively little, but the most serious outbreak would be just twelve miles away.

Of course, the earth wave set in motion would roll on, journeying a distance and doing a damage proportionate to the force of its origin.



Within the black band earthquakes are both frequent and severe.

When an earthquake traverses soft rocks, its effects are more destructive than when opposed by hard rocks or sand. Cracks that open in the surface do not close as speedily, the soil frequently slips, and buildings are thus overturned. fissures are narrower in harder rock, and close more quickly.

The person, then, in dread of earthquakes, and who wishes to avoid a personal introduction to one, should not take up his residence in the "seismic belt."

It would not be advisable to settle in the vicinity of an active or an extinct volcano.

If his home is by the sea, he should avoid shores with a high gradient, or deep-water approach, as the waves due to a shock travel with greater power and height in deep water.

And it is unwise to dwell where the surface rocks are soft and loose, while those beneath are hard and compact.

Contiguous to other recreation lands given by the same hands, this will be the crowning gem of a chain of parks. In time a boulevard will connect with other drive-ways and walks, forming a loop around Utica.

At the eastern limits of Utica Thomas H. Proctor owns a farm. Several years ago most of it was thrown open to the public as a recreation ground, especially for children.

Baseball fields, tennis courts and other amusement features were provided; seats were scattered about and swings hung under the trees. A large swimming pool completed the happiness of the fortunate little Uticans.

In various other ways the influence of the Messrs. Proctor for civic good is felt. The Utica Savings Bank, a model institution, was reared under their guidance.

The building occupied by this bank is a triumph of architecture that surprises visitors to the town, and its vaults hold the savings of hundreds of families.

Uticans deeply appreciate all that this public-spirited family has done, but they seldom find occasion to express that appreciation openly, because of the retiring disposition of their benefactors. Upon one occasion, however,

public enthusiasm broke forth in a remarkable way. When the volunteer soldiers and sailors of Oneida county returned from the Spanish-American War, a reception was arranged in their honor. Each volunteer was given a bronze medal.

Captain, now Rear Admiral, Charles D. Sigbee, of Maine fame, presented the medals, and the principal address was made by Thomas H. Proctor.

Likening the reception to a school commencement, he gave the young men some wholesome advice as to the future. Among other things, he said:

"Always do what you can for the town in which you live."

That sentence, innocently employed, exploded a mine of affection. The cheers and shouts which greeted it startled the speaker, and he stepped back in astonishment, while the veteran Sigbee wonderingly gazed about, unable to make out what was meant.

One of the most remarkable demonstrations of popular feeling that was ever seen in Utica followed. For once Uticans endeavored to make the Proctors understand what they thought of them.

Three good washes are received by an Abyssinian during his career—at his birth, on his marriage morn, and at his death. At all other times he shuns soap and water.

Chinamen have been known to offer themselves as substitutes for execution on the understanding that certain sums of money will be paid to their families.

A Hindu baby is named when it is twelve days old, and usually by the mother. Sometimes the father wishes for another name than that selected by the mother. In that case two lamps are placed over the two names, and the name over which the lamp burns the brightest is the one given the child.

There is no punishment in France if the murderer is not discovered and brought to trial within fifteen years. A man who committed a murder in Paris twenty-five years ago has just written defiantly to the police, confessing the crime and saying he is about to return to Paris.

The nails of the Chinese hobnob sometimes attain a length of six inches, and the Siamese believe wear long silver cases at the ends of their fingers to protect the nails, if they are long enough to need it, or to make people believe that they are there even if they are not.

In Lapland the crime which is punished most severely, next to murder, in marrying a girl against the express wish of her parents.

Red parrots are forbidden by the authorities in many villages of the Tyrol, as they have been found to irritate the grazing cattle.

A recent census of the natives in the Transvaal was taken with beads. Each headman was furnished with a number of beads of different colors, and twine on which to string them. A big black bead represented an adult married native, a big yellow bead a grown up single man, a single woman over 15 years old, a small yellow bead stood for a boy and a small white bead for a girl.

Female barbers, numerous in Austrian cities, are always compelled to pass an examination before commencing business to demonstrate their ability in shaving, hair-cutting and hair-curling.

In Bohemia courtships are abnormally long. In that country engagements frequently last from fifteen to twenty years.

No Japanese ever sleeps with his head to the north. This is because the dead in Japan are always buried with their heads in that position. In the sleeping rooms of many of the private houses and hotels a diagram of the points of the compass is posted upon the ceiling for the convenience of guests.

Snow is sold in the north of Sicily, where it fetches about a half-penny a pound. It is a government monopoly, and the Prince of Palermo derives the greater part of his income from it. The snow, which is gathered on the mountains in foot-covered baskets, is widely bought in the cities for refrigerating purposes.

If a Chinaman dies while being tried for murder, the fact of his dying is taken as evidence of his guilt. He has departed, but somebody must suffer, and his eldest son,

if he has one, is therefore sent to prison for a year. If he has no son, then his father or brother gets a flogging. It's all in the family, and somebody has to pay for it.

In Switzerland there is a law which forbids the sale of hats measuring more than eighteen inches in diameter, and artificial flowers and foreign feathers are also, in most cantons, heavily penalized.

In Mexico, a newspaper or a sheet of paper fixed on a window or balcony of a dwelling-house is an announcement that there are rooms to let in the house.

Marriage is encouraged in Siam by the King. When a Siamese girl reaches the age of thirty-five without marrying she is placed in a prison cell, under the special care of the King, who binds himself to find a husband for her, which he proceeds to do in a simple manner. A prisoner in any of the Siamese jails may gain his pardon and release by marrying one of these spinsters. Whether he is already married or not is of no great moment, for in Siam a man is not restricted to one wife.

In Korea, if a man meets his wife in the street he ignores her presence, and passes her as if she were a stranger.

China and Japan are pre-eminently the seaweed-eating nations of the world. Among no other people are seaweeds so extensively eaten and relished as food substances.

When a father of a Japanese family begins a journey of any length the raised part of his room will be made sacred to his memory during his temporary absence; his family will gather in front of it and think of him, expressing their love and devotion in words and gifts in kind.

In Russia, before a weapon of any kind is purchased, a permit must be secured from the local authorities. The name of the purchaser, with the number of the weapon, must be recorded by the storekeeper in a ledger kept expressly for the purpose. If the buyer ever wants to dispose of his weapon, he must again notify the authorities, and cause the transfer to be recorded on the books of the firm that originally sold it.

A white card on a Parisian dwelling-house indicates that furnished apartments are to let. A yellow card indicates a pedestrain; that unfurnished rooms may be had. The object is to save passers-by the trouble of crossing the street if they happen to be on the opposite side, in case such rooms as they desire are not advertised.

CURIOUS ITEMS OF NEWS ABOUT CURIOUS THINGS

CRINOLINE'S INVENTOR DEAD

AUGUSTE PERON, called the inventor of the crinoline, died recently in Paris. Over forty-five years ago he sold his patent for \$300, and never realized anything from it since.

What he invented was not the original crinoline, which was, as its name implies, a stuffing of horse hair, nor the later apparatus of whalebone, but the cheaper one of steel hoops.

Thus, the instrument of torture—first, it is said, put into fashion by the Empress Eugenie—was brought into the reach of all, and became not merely popular, but universal for years.