A NEW GARB FOR CONVICTS.

Ohio Prisoners to Be Uniformed According to Their Good or Bad Conduct.

To the Ohio penitentiary system, which the National Prison Congress has characterized as the "model system of America," is about to be added a new feature that is well worthy the study of reformers in other States.

It is the novelty of distinguishing good-conduct prisoners from the others by their dress.

Under the new plan the convicts are graded according to their conduct and, accordingly, their desire, confirmed by their conduct, to do right. It makes provisions for giving convicts who are of honest inclination an opportunity to begin life anew outside the prison walls under favorable auspices.

There are three grades of the new prison uniform. The dress of the best or first grade does not differ greatly from the ordinary dress of working mechanics in the outside world. It is of dark gray material and of square cut pattern. Every prisoner desirous of mending his life considers it a distinction to wear this superior dress of merit, as it may be called. Reformation is thus encouraged within the prison walls.

The second grade uniform is a loud check, and is supposed to act as a check on the prisoner's conduct. It is a very distinguishing badge of the convict's behavior, and very few there are who will remain in this class when it is possible to obtain a civilian's suit which carries with it a certificate of a clear prison record.

The regulation suit of stripes is worn by the third grade prisoners. In this class the wearer's punishment is ever conspicuous and constantly reminds him of his disgrace and the fact that he is classed among the worst of the prison's inmates.

In the first grade, the prisoner sees himself arrayed in a suit that the freest man in the country need not disdain, only distinguished from a citizen's dress by a cap, and in many instances this difference has been removed. In the checkered second grade he sees a difference from the striped third grade which will emphasize the fact that he has risen one step higher by good conduct, and his self-esteem rises with it if there is one spark of pride left in him.

Although the change did not take place throughout the prison until New Year's Day, many of the trusties are already provided with the new uniforms, and the remarkably low average of offence reports since last October, when Warden Coffin made the proposition to change the prison garb, clearly demonstrates that the new plan will be a mighty factor in maintaining good discipline in the prison. It is the intention of the Warden to give all prisoners who have been strictly on their good behavior since last October a first grade suit on New Year's Day. Those who have been reported more than once since that time will be given a second grade or checkered suit. Fighters, incorrigibles or those unfortunate enough to have three marks against them will have to remain in stripes.

The Ohio system is based on a recognition of the different degrees of moral guilt and responsibility among convicts, and the possibility of the reform of the less hardened ones. It takes into account the circumstances that some convicts, though properly condemned under the law, may be the victims of their social environments and similar circumstances. It gives such persons an opportunity for reformation. It stimulates exertion in that direction.

CHEAP LAW.

Lega Advice Free to Clients at the University of Pennsylvania.

You can get plenty of medical advice for nothing in the numerous hospitals and dispensaries of this city, but nowhere can you get legal advice without paying for it. Philadelphia, however, has a legal dispensary. It is managed by the law department of the University of Pennsylvania.

As in the case of some medical dispensaries, it is the unfledged members of the profession who take charge of the cases up to the point where expert knowledge is required. Then they are turned over to graduate practitioners.

The medium through which this gratuitous legal advice is furnished is the Miller Club Law Dispensary. It is given to applicants every Thursday morning from 10:30 to 11:30 a. m., in one of the lower rooms in the Court House building, occupied by the University Law School. The membership is made up of both graduates and undergraduates. The cases are received by a committee of the latter, and no client is taken who is able to pay for advice.

If the case is accepted, all the preliminary work on it is done by an undergraduate. When it reaches this stage a graduate takes charge of the defence.

Unlike the medical dispensaries, the law dispensary is not overrun with patients. This is probably because its existence is not not generally known and because none but absolutely worthy applicants are accepted. The trial docket so far this season contains ten, one of which is now going on in court. Seventy-five per cent of these free clients are women, and the majority of the cases are actions in divorce.

In counting up ten cases in which prosecution is being pushed, no account is made of a class that are settled without resort to court. These are landlord and tenant cases, where the former refuses absolutely to put the premises of which he is owner into an habitable condition. A sharply worded letter, threatening him with prosecution, generally brings him to terms.

But while advice is given and services for defence are furnished free in the Law Dispensary, there is no fund to provide clients with the court fees that meet one at every turn, and that must be paid. This the client must furnish. It is hoped that, as a knowledge of the aims and usefulness of the club become better known, some charitably disposed individual will come to the front with contributions for such a purpose, to be used only in the most necessitous cases.

Free advice and free defence are, however, the important items in reducing the cost of litigation to the impecunious. The cost of an ordinary divorce suit, for instance, where the lawyer is content with a very reasonable fee, will average $100. Through the Law Dispensary, where the attorney costs nothing, it can be procured for $40.

FOR STEALING A PENNY.

To Try a Prisoner for this Crime May Cost the County $5,000 to $10,000.

It may cost $10,000 to try a man for the crime of stealing a penny. That is just one million times the amount of money involved.

A crook who puts his hand into your pocket at night and takes therefrom a cent, may cost the people of this city $10,000 to arrest and convict. He may be sent to prison for six years, and the cost of his maintenance during the whole of this time will fall upon the public.

Here is a list of the expenses to which the man who steals a penny might put the public treasury:

Court	$800
Snupoena servers	100
Detectives	400
Police officers' time	150
Gas and fuel	80
Witness fees	175
Jury	300
District-Attorney's time	600
Assistant District-Attorneys	700
Talesmen	100
Court attendants	200
Stenographer	500
Prison maintenance	1,000
Total	$5,105

The above is only a moderate estimate of the cost to the public treasury of the conviction and imprisonment of a man charged with grand larceny, where the case is fought and the charge difficult to prove. If the man charged with stealing a penny retains counsel he may have to spend as much again in defending himself.

The charge of stealing a penny under the circumstances described—taking it out of a pocket at night—would constitute grand larceny. There have been several cases of grand larceny in this county that have cost the public twice as much as the sum mentioned above. Thus the Flechter violin case was one where the charge was grand larceny, and it cost the county over $10,000 to try.

If the prisoner had been charged with stealing a penny instead of a violin there would not have been a particle of difference in the cost to the public. Legally there is no difference between a penny and a violin, or between a penny and a diamond ring worth thousands of dollars—they are one and the same grand larceny, if the circumstances of the theft are alike.

In the Flechter case it happened that the violin, a Stradivarius, was a particularly valuable one, but even if the violin was not worth a cent, if it had been absolutely worthless, the charge would have been the same, and it would have cost the county just as much. Another recent case in which the charge was grand larceny and the expenses of the trial high, was that of Stephen A. Dutton.

It was what is called in the District-Attorney's office "an expensive trial", for the reason that the charge of theft was difficult to prove. In order to show conclusively that the crime had been committed, it was necessary to secure and arrange a lot of testimony, to sift the evidence beforehand and devote much time to the selection of witnesses and the procurement of evidence. Oftentimes in cases of this kind it is necessary to call expert testimony, and everybody knows how expensive that is. When the case is hotly contested by the prisoner and the evidence is largely circumstantial, the trial drags along day after day, and the expenses pile up with extraordinary rapidity.

The courts are very expensive pieces of judicial machinery which the county treasury pays for. The salary of the Judge—a high one in New York—goes on day after day, and the equally highly-paid District-Attorney may be required to give the case his personal attention while the trial is in progress. The assistant District-Attorneys who prepare the case devote a much greater portion of the time to it, often spending ten times as many days in preparation as the trial itself occupies.

Their salaries, while not quite so big, are nevertheless important items in the cost to the public of convicting the man charged with stealing a penny. Then there are court attendants, police officers and prison officials, whose salaries go right along, and whose services might be entirely dispensed with if no laws were broken.

Outside of these officials are the special detectives, the jurymen, the talesmen, the witnesses and others whose services are engaged for this special case, all of whom have to be paid. The stenographer's bill, when a transcript is daily made, as it nearly always is in an important trial, is a heavy item of expense, while gas and fuel, wear and tear on court furniture, stationery, telegrams and the food of the prisoner also enter into the bill of costs.

It takes just as much trouble to convict a man of stealing a penny as it does to convict him of stealing $5,000, providing the circumstances are alike, and legally there is no difference between the two. A peculiar thing, however, is that the stealing of a penny from a desk or counter in the day time is an altogether different crime from stealing a penny from a man's pocket at night.

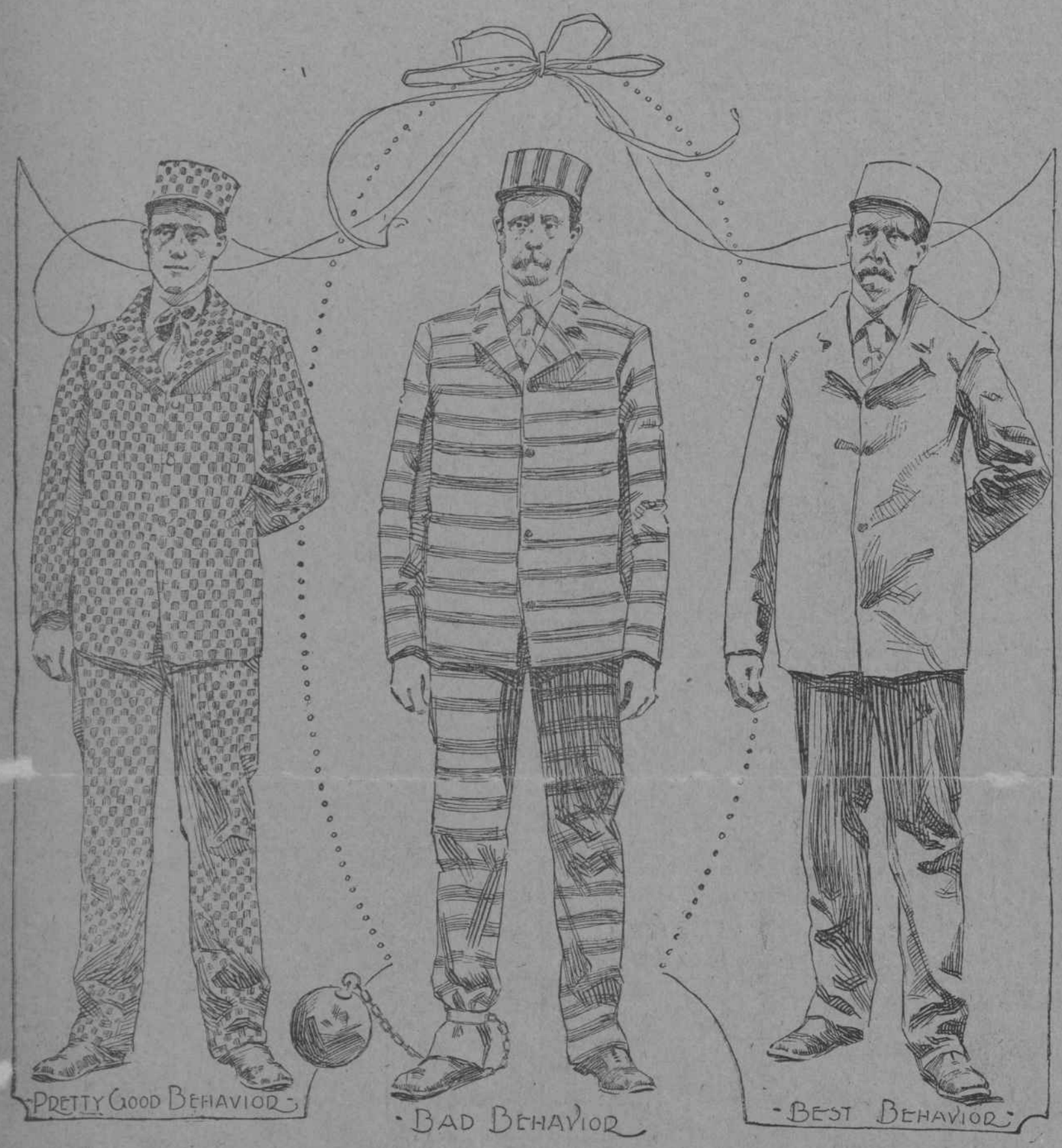
The night time aggravates the crime, and as the night legally begins when the gun shoots off at Governor's Island, crooks would do well to note that fact. When a penny is taken, not from a person but from a table, desk or other place in the day time the crime is petit larceny.

When $500 or more is stolen in this way it constitutes larceny in the first degree, and when the sum is between $25 and $500 it is larceny in the second degree. All sums of less than $25 stolen under these circumstances belong in the category of petit larceny.

No trial of this kind is ever likely to cost the county $10,000, although there have been many cases in which it has cost $1,000 to convict a prisoner of petit larceny.

On the other hand, the expenses in a charge of grand larceny, where the case goes to a higher court and a more highly paid class of officials is involved, may run up into the tens of thousands.

There are several cases on record in this county where a man has been tried for stealing a penny, while thefts of merchandise worth no more than a cent, with consequent arrests and convictions, are quite common. Edward C. Hartung, tried in this county five years ago for just this crime, got three years' imprisonment. If he had been previously convicted of similar offences, his sentence would have been more severe. As it was, his trial cost the county several thousand dollars, and every day he was in prison he ate up fifty times the value of the property he had stolen.



The New System of Rewarding State Prison Convicts for Good Behavior.

THE SEVEREST TEST OF THE GREAT DISCOVERY

Is that which it has passed in New York, whose seal of approval is the highest stamp of authority---Last Sunday was printed a flood of testimony from all over the Nation---To-day the testimony is from every part of Greater New York.

Here in New York, the centre of the learning, the wealth, the thought and the endeavor of the country, are placed before the people all new ideas, all new discoveries, and by the judgment of the people here—the most critical of all juries—live or die the products of men's brains.

In this mighty struggle for supremacy, where the strongest finally meet the strongest, only the thing of true and great merit can possibly survive. Here in New York is put to the extreme test every idea that claims originality or merit; that which stands this test has upon it the stamp of approval of the highest authority of the whole world.

Here yearly come before the people all the new ideas from all parts of the globe seeking public recognition and approval; here every year are cast out thousands of these as false pretenders, and so few survive that one may easily count upon the fingers all those of a decade.

Of all the new discoveries of the past year—and there were scores of hundreds announced and put to the test—the one that survived and the one that to-day stands out above all other survivors is the Discovery of the Cure for Deafness. Tried under all conditions there was none that it did not fill. To those whose deafness had become a hopeless condition, to those who had been shut out from the voice of family and friends for more than a quarter of a century, to the dead ears of children and to the dead ears of the old, has been given back with absolute uniformity the acute hearing of the perfect and healthy ear. Not in a few selected cases has this wonderful result been accomplished, but in such overwhelming numbers that months ago physicians and the people alike ceased to question, although they continued to marvel.

Dr. Copeland stands to-day, in this most critical community, as the one physician of recent times who has made a distinct advance into scientific darkness and brought forth a New Discovery which is of the greatest service to humanity and which is invariable in its results.

THEY WERE DEAF, NOW THEY HEAR.

Christian Henrich, 1655 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y., manager of an extensive furniture establishment, aged 54 years: "I had been deaf for twenty-three years. I became so bad that I could not understand the conversation of my family across the table. My business was seriously interfered with. I could not understand my customers. My hearing has been perfectly restored."

Matthias Klein, 524 Fulton st., Jamaica, L. I., aged 54 years: "I was so deaf that I could not understand anything unless people yelled at me. Ringing noises in my ears were a constant distress. My hearing has become completely restored.

"The hearing of my son, Peter J. Klein, who had been deaf for eighteen years, and whose deafness resulted from scarlet fever, has been also completely restored."

Simon Gartner, 1596 Ave. A, city: "I was so deaf that my wife had to shout at me to make me understand a word. Now I can hear everything when spoken in a low tone with perfect distinctness."

Felix McManus, 237 7th ave., city: "I was so deaf I could not hear my brother speak to me across the table. I can now hear again perfectly."

Wm. Fox, 160 Spring st., city: "I had been deaf in both ears for twenty years. I could not hear the street cars and heavy wagons that passed my house. I can now hear all sounds and conversation in an ordinary tone with perfect distinctness.

Mrs. H. Hassel, 416 East 88th st., city: "I was almost totally deaf. I could not hear the clock strike. Even the loudest sounds seemed distant and muffled. My hearing is now as perfect as it ever was in my life."

Alfred Bunel, 270 North st., New Rochelle, N. Y.: "I had been deaf seven years. My right ear was stone deaf. I could not hear one sound with it. My left ear was very hard of hearing. The hearing in both ears has been completely and perfectly restored.

John P. Gleason, 235 Centre st., Trenton, N. J.: "I had been deaf from birth. I could not understand conversation and could hear only the loudest sounds and those only faintly. To-day I can hear as well as any one."

Wm. H. Edmunds, 67 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "My left ear was totally deaf, resulting from Pneumonia. I can now hear perfectly with it."

Geo. W. Wheelwright, 44 North 2d St., Paterson, N. J.: "I became deaf when I was three years old. I had to give up school because I could not understand the teacher. My right ear was totally deaf. Now I can hear as well as any one."

Rev. James Keough, of St. Aloysius's Rectory, 66 Bowery street, Newark, N. J.: "For a number of years I had suffered from Throat Trouble, and it interfered very much with the performing of my duties. Very beneficial results resulted from Doctor Copeland's treatment."

BOTH HAVE BEEN CURED OF SERIOUS BRONCHIAL TROUBLE.

Mrs. Richard H. Borden, 316 Dean street, Brooklyn: "I had suffered from Bronchial Asthma for three years. My nephew had been successfully treated by the Copeland Doctors, and because of this I placed myself under their care. My trouble had been growing worse continually during the three years, and last March it culminated in an attack of pneumonia, which left my bronchial disease even worse than it had previously been.

"I became very weak because of my shortness of breath and a terrible cough that at times seemed on the point of strangling me to death. I would often become blue in the face in my struggle to get air into my lungs. For a long time I had been unable to lie down at all at night.

"My husband often had to go for the doctor in the night three or four times a week. The different doctors that I had tried told me that they could give me only temporary relief, and that cure was hopeless.

"My nephew, Charles D. Velsor, of Deer Park, L. I., had been a sufferer from what the doctors said was Consumption for many years. He had become very weak, was finally confined to his house, and had severe hemorrhages. The Copeland Doctors stopped his hemorrhages and so built up his strength that he was able to go to work again.

"I was so impressed by this that I decided to give them a trial. The change came to me gradually. My cough loosened, my appetite returned, and I began to get natural and refreshing sleep. Now my cough has entirely disappeared; I sleep undisturbed; I am able to attend to my household duties with old-time interest and energy.

"I am deeply grateful to the Copeland Doctors and I will gladly tell any one how they restored my health and happiness."

THEY WERE DEAF, NOW THEY HEAR.

John Richter, 150 Saratoga Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.: "After thirty years of almost complete silence, my hearing has been perfectly restored. I was stone deaf in my left ear, and very deaf in my right. Now I hear again perfectly with both ears."

Michael J. Regan, 650 2d Av., city: "I was deaf for fifteen years. I could not understand ordinary conversation at all. Now my hearing is perfect."

Wm. Kniseley 10 Waverley Place, city (Hotel Lafayette, Annex), aged 73 years: "I had been quite deaf for fifteen years. I can now hear again distinctly."

M. J. Hoey, 252 North 2d St., Brooklyn, E. D., aged 68 years: "I was totally deaf in my left ear. I can now hear again with it with perfect distinctness."

Mrs. Elizabeth Jansen, 2108 Fulton St., Brooklyn: "For ten years I was deaf in both ears. I was almost totally deaf. My hearing has been completely restored.

Wm. Burroughs, 70 South 1st St., Brooklyn: "I was stone deaf in my left ear and partially deaf in my right ear. The hearing in both ears has been perfectly restored."

Robert K. Hardcastle, 159 Ralph avenue, Brooklyn: "For thirty years I was deaf. My left ear was stone deaf. I could not hear ordinary conversation at all. I can hear again perfectly with both ears."

James Clarke, 254 Elton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I was so deaf I could not understand what people in the same room were saying to me. Now I hear again perfectly."

Miss Lena Keller, 197 East 4th st., City. Her mother says: "Lena was totally deaf for six years. She had to leave school because she could not understand the teacher. Her hearing has been completely restored, and she has returned to school."

Alva Jameson, 343 13th st., Brooklyn: "I was so deaf that I had to watch the lips of people in order to understand what they said. I could not hear the wagons running over the cobble stones. Doctors had told me that a cure was hopeless. I can hear again all sounds and all conversation with perfect distinctness."

H. P. Wilson, 342 West 35th St., city: "I was so deaf that I could not catch the notes of my violin when I tried to play it. Doctors had told me that I could never be helped. I can now hear every word and every sound clearly and distinctly. My hearing has been perfectly restored."

DR. COPELAND'S BOOK FREE.

On application at either office, or by writing for it, you may obtain Doctor Copeland's book containing a description of the Treatment That Cures, Doctor Copeland's Monograph on Deafness, his Monograph on Catarrh and the famous symptom questions.

In Measles, Scarlet Fever, Bronchitis and Pneumonia the throat is involved, and the inflammation extending from the throat into the Eustachian Tubes, causing deafness, is of a Catarrhal nature. The phrase "Catarrhal origin" in the MONOGRAPH ON DEAFNESS is used in the scientific sense, and not in the popular sense in which Catarrh is so commonly regarded as simply a disease of the nasal

DR. COPELAND'S SECOND PAPER ON DEAFNESS READY TO-MORROW.

The Second Paper by Doctor Copeland on Deafness, the only authentic statement that has been issued since his famous Monograph, is in the hands of the printers. Applications for the same will be received to-morrow, either at the office or by letter. The paper will be supplied to all interested in the cure of this condition, free. In this Second Paper Doctor Copeland's treatment of the subject differs from that in the Monograph intense. His Monograph was written when the Discovery was first presented to the profession and the public. In this Second Paper he writes from the standpoint of a year's experience, after the Discovery has been accepted by doctors the world over as a revelation in medical practice. In this paper he describes at length how the treatment was first received by the doctors; admits that the Discovery, which startled the world, was in a measure accidental; describes the experiments with which it was perfected, and which found a fitting climax in the cure of a deaf-mute; treats at length on the subject of what cases of Deafness may still be regarded as incurable and upon what diseases cause deafness. Those desiring copies of this Second Paper on Deafness will please apply at once either at the office or by mail.

Christian Henrich, 1,655 Broadway, Brooklyn. Testifies to restoration of his hearing.

CURING ALL THE DIFFERENT FORMS OF CATARRHAL DISEASE.

Maurice Condon, 22 Windsor Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Catarrh of the Stomach caused me terrible suffering for two years. I lost twenty pounds. I have been completely and permanently cured."

James Hawkins, 151 Railroad Ave., Jersey City, N. J.: "I suffered from Catarrh of the Nose and Throat for many years. I also had a bad cough, my appetite was poor and my health became much run down. I have been completely and permanently cured."

Henry E. Bush, Slossen ave., Castleton Corners, S. I.: "I suffered greatly for years from Catarrh of the Head, Throat and Stomach. My appetite and sleep were much affected. I lost in weight and my health became greatly impaired. I am now perfectly well and strong."

Frank W. Keissling, 17 Morris St., New Brunswick, N. J.: "I suffered from Catarrh of the Throat and Stomach for eight years. I am again in perfect health and spirits."

Emanuel Traum, 238 Hart St., Brooklyn, N. Y., aged sixteen years. His father, Samuel Traum, furniture merchant at 837 Broadway, Brooklyn, says: "My boy was a living skeleton. We daily expected him to die. Reputable physicians had said his trouble was Consumption. He was cured by the Copeland Doctors two years ago, and since that time he has remained perfectly healthy and strong."

Matthias Klein, who had been Deaf, and who, after seeing his son cured of Deafness, placed himself under treatment and was also cured.

Mrs. Richard Borden, 316 Dean St., Brooklyn. Testifies to Dr. Copeland's skill in curing Bronchial Trouble.

H. H. Von Dreele, 208 9th st., Hoboken, N. J. Hearing restored by Dr. Copeland.

James Harvey, 109 John St., Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Catarrh of the Head, Throat, Chest and Lungs had reduced me nearly to a skeleton. I had no appetite. I had night sweats, a terrible cough and difficult breathing. My health has been completely restored."

Mrs. J. McMunigle, 430 West 125th st., city: "For three years I had Bronchial Catarrh. I coughed so that I was obliged to sit up in bed or in a chair nearly every night. I became so thin that my friends thought I must die. My health has been completely restored."

Andrew Schwarz, 1081 Flushing Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I had Catarrh of the Stomach and Liver for fourteen years. I lost over twenty pounds. I am once more in perfect health."

Mrs. Jacob Deremèr, Springfield, L. I.: "I was a great sufferer from Bronchial Asthma for three years. I was so ill that I could hardly get about the house. I lost twenty-five pounds. I am once more in perfect health."

The Copeland Medical Institute.

OFFICES, 79 FIFTH AVENUE,
Between 15th and 16th Streets,
AND 315 MADISON AVENUE,
Corner of 42d Street, New York.

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