

HIS SUGAR SPEECH.

ALDRICH MAKES THE REPUBLICAN ADDRESS.

A Republican Explanation of Tariff for Revenue—German Competition in Sugar Must be Opposed, or the American Industry Wiped Out.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Senator Aldrich of the finance committee of the United States Senate to-day presented for his colleagues the Republican statement of the tariff bill under consideration. It is the only speech that will be made by the Republicans, and entered fully into the sugar schedule and its effects upon the revenue. Mr. Aldrich spoke as follows:

"Mr. President, the business of the entire country is in a state of suspension awaiting the action of the Senate upon the bill under consideration. I believe that the anxiety to secure action upon this important measure at the earliest possible day is shared by every member of the Senate. I can say for the Senators sitting on this side of the chamber that no time will be spent in academic discussion of the principles of protection.

The committee believes that in the reduction they have suggested from the rates imposed on the House bill that they have not gone in any instance below the protective point and, if the bill should become a law in the form presented by them, every American industry would be enabled to meet foreign competition on equal terms; that is so far as this quality can be secured by tariff legislation. The rates suggested by the committee's amendments are considerably below those imposed by the House bill and in most instances below those contained in the act of 1890.

"The annual consumption of sugar in the United States is about 2,000,000 gross tons of 2,240 pounds each, with a value based on foreign prices approximately \$90,000,000. If the high duties proposed in either the House or Senate bill should be adopted the annual cost of sugar to consumers would be more than \$160,000,000. Of the consumption of 1896, 40,000 tons, or 2 per cent, were beet sugars produced in the United States, and 24,000 tons, or 1 per cent, domestic cane sugars, and 137,000 tons, or 8 per cent, were sugars admitted from the Hawaiian Islands free of duty under our treaty with the Hawaiian government. The two million tons of sugar consumed in the United States constitute nearly thirty per cent of the total sugar crop of 1896 being approximately seven million tons, of which 4,300,000, or about six and one-half per cent of the whole, were beet sugars.

"The pressing necessity for securing greatly increased revenues seems to render a return to a Republican policy of free sugar adopted in 1890 an impossibility. The demand for revenue purposes and the belief that every reasonable effort should be made to encourage the production of beet sugar in the United States led a majority of the finance committee to recommend the high rates upon sugar which are contained in the bill now before the Senate. It is believed by the friends of the beet sugar industry that we can successfully imitate the example of Germany in the rapid development of beet sugar production.

"With duties adequately protective upon manufactures of cotton, wool, silk and flax, we may expect a constantly diminishing revenue from the importations of these products. If the rates imposed by this bill on sugar should be found to lead to the rapid development of the beet sugar industry in the United States, we may expect large reductions year by year from the contemplated revenue from sugar.

"Some of the most sanguine advocates of the policy of encouraging beet sugar production in this country believe that we shall, within ten years, produce all of our sugar.

The senator then took up the Hawaiian treaty and said: "The committee will also prepare and present an amendment to the House provisions in regard to the Hawaiian treaty. The existing commercial treaty between the United States and the government of those islands provides for the free admissions of raw sugars, the product of the Hawaiian islands, into the United States. If this treaty should remain in force it would result in giving a bounty to the Hawaiian sugar producers amounting to more than \$5,000,000 per annum. It was not contemplated, when the original treaty was made or when it was extended, that any possible advantage of this kind would ever result from its terms to the people of the Sandwich Islands.

"There should be no difficulty in securing through the treaty making power such modifications of the treaty as will be satisfactory to both countries without injury to either. It certainly cannot be expected that the United States will continue for any length of time to pay a bonus of \$7,000,000 or \$8,000,000 per annum as an inducement to any foreign country to trade with us.

Those who get the most satisfactory views of the alrship are those who look through several glasses.

Bell Spreading Out in Missouri. ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 26.—The capital stock of the Bell Telephone company of Missouri is to be increased from \$400,000 to \$2,000,000, five times the present figure. A special meeting of the stockholders of the company has been called for this purpose. The meeting will be held in this city July 1.

Double Tragedy at Cairo, Ill. CAIRO, Ill., May 24.—While attempting to arrest a negro at Wetang today, Officer S. D. Detrick of Ullin was fatally shot by the negro. The officer fell, but lying on his side shot the negro five times, killing him.

MR. EUSTIS' IMPRESSIONS.

The Ex-Ambassador to France Criticizes French Institutions.

PARIS, May 26.—The retiring United States Ambassador, Mr. James B. Eustis, presented his letters of recall to President Faure.

After the ceremony Mr. Eustis granted an interview to a representative of the press, and gave the latter his impressions of France, expressing his admiration of the French people and his opinion of the rejected Anglo-American arbitration treaty. Mr. Eustis said:

"My four years' residence in France has afforded me a very favorable opportunity of studying French institutions and it has been a most interesting study, as it has enabled me to contrast the working of a republican government in France and constitutional government in the United States. There are some points of dissimilarity. They are called sister republics, but as to fundamental principles they are not very closely related. In advocacy of personal liberty, France has never produced a single great man, the fact being that no matter how ardent a Republican a Frenchman may be, and how great may have been his devotion to the political rights of the people, he does not seem able to form the slightest conception of what are known in England and the United States as the fundamental rights of personal liberty.

"They made a revolution to destroy one bastille, but they have many today upon the republican soil of France, owing to their system of arbitrary arrests, detentions and perquisitions, which exist only under the most autocratic form of government. To an American such a system would render life intolerable. It could be wiped out in one day, but no one seems to consider it sufficiently important to protect the personal liberty of the citizens. The French certainly deserve a great deal of credit for having maintained their republic in the face of such adverse circumstances but they present the strange anomaly of a self-governing people being fond of a constant and unremitting interference of the government in their personal affairs and their personal relations, and being supremely indifferent to the rights of personal liberty. An eminent Frenchman, with whom I was discussing this question, most truthfully declared: 'The ignorance of public men in France with regard to the working of our constitutional government has even amazed us.'

"As you were for years a member of the Senate foreign relations committee, what is your opinion of the rejected treaty of arbitration between Great Britain and the United States?" "I have always considered it a sentimental farce. It is based upon a false idea, in the first place, that the intelligent processes of diplomacy are inadequate to adjust differences between the two governments, and, secondly, that the amicable process of special arbitration will not be resorted to when diplomacy fails. Both of these assumptions are falsified, even by our very late experiences, and it is a humiliating confession by both governments to admit that these potent instrumentalities are not to be within their reach in the future, as they have been in the past. If, on the other hand, it means that the feeling of hostility between the two countries is so pronounced that it is necessary to establish a disciplinary tribunal to keep them in order and to prevent them from rushing at each other's throats (which is a preposterous supposition) any permanent tribunal of arbitration would be brushed aside and utterly fail of its intended purposes."

WEYLER'S VIEW OF IT.

Will Be Glad if the United States Recognizes Cuban Stelligerency.

NEW YORK, May 26.—A dispatch to the Journal from Cienfuegos, Cuba, says:

In an interview with Captain General Weyler upon his arrival here from Ploactas, in reference to Senator Morgan's Cuban resolution, the general says: "I am not surprised at the action thus far taken, nor shall I be if the House concurs in the Senate resolution and sends it to the President. Your jingoes are in the saddle and evidently bent upon forcing the country into complications in order to distract attention from the fast approaching internal crisis.

"Personally, I shall be glad. If recognition comes, our position will then be more clearly defined. It will work a virtual abrogation of our special treaty with the United States, place Yankees residing in Cuba in an identical position before the courts with other foreign residents, and I shall be troubled less by the constant and often ridiculous demands from American consuls. It would also relieve the Spanish government of all responsibility for the destruction of foreign property not actually within the line of Spanish defenses and further simplify matters by assuring us the right to board and search American vessels whenever suspected. For one, I shall heartily rejoice that the emptiness and hypocrisy of the United States government of the reiterated professions of friendship shall be finally unmasked.

New York Stirrings.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., May 26.—In response to a call for a state convention of the free silver Republicans of New York stat, to meet in this city yesterday, there was a small gathering. A preamble and resolutions were adopted affirming adherence to the Republican party and demanding the rejection of the gold standard by that party. Ben S. Dean was elected representative of the state to the Chicago free silver national conference. A state committee was appointed and given power to transact the business and formulate the policy of the free silver Republican party.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

Plan of Procedure for Getting the Tariff Bill Through the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The Republican caucus yesterday emphasized the fact that there is a wide divergence of opinion among the Republican Senators on rates of duty fixed in the various schedules of the tariff bill. The Senators were in caucus nearly four hours. The only official announcement that was made after the caucus adjourned was that it was decided to appoint three Senators, in addition to the Republican members of the finance committee, who were to act as a committee to assist in getting the tariff bill through the Senate. It was generally stated, however, that an agreement had been reached that there should be no set speeches on the bill from the Republican side, except that of Senator Aldrich.

A resolution or memorandum offered by Senator Burrows was agreed to by those present which sets forth that the sense of those present—there not being a full attendance of the caucus—was that Republican Senators having amendments to offer should present them to the Republican members of the finance committee, and, if the amendments are approved by the committee, they are to be offered in the Senate. If disapproved, the Senators presenting them are to have the right to submit them to the Republican caucus, which is to be called upon each schedule if amendments to it are proposed. The finance committee is to hold sessions each evening for the purpose of hearing propositions from Republican Senators and to decide upon the advisability of presenting such amendments in the Senate.

SPAIN CANNOT HOLD CUBA.

This, Says Mr. Page, Is the Opinion of Educated Spaniards in Paris.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Nathaniel Page of Washington, the lawyer who conducted the Mora claim against Spain, has just returned from a visit to England, France and Holland. He was asked about the consensus of opinion in Paris and London concerning the war in Cuba. He said:

"In Paris I met many highly educated Spaniards and they do not see how Spain can retain Cuba. They and others in Cuba think it is only a question of time when Cuba will go to the United States. They do not see any other solution of the problem, and they do not seem to grieve over the situation.

"Spain is drawing little revenue from Cuba now. The customs dues collected used to amount to \$100,000,000 annually and now they have sunk to about \$20,000,000. This does not pay one-half or one-third of the interest on the national debt. The national debt of Spain held outside of the country amounts to \$1,000,000,000 and the funded debt incurred by the last war in Cuba is \$200,000,000. This question of Spain's indebtedness, of course is discussed a great deal in Europe and the conclusion is that the war cannot be carried on much longer. Spain's credit cannot hold out. It is thought that when Sagasta becomes prime minister, instead of Canovas, he will inaugurate a different policy and widely recognize the inevitable. No one in Europe who has given any thought to this subject concedes that Spain can hold Cuba.

THE SUGAR KING ON TRIAL.

H. O. Havemeyer's Prosecution Begins—Others Soon to be Tried.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The trial of H. O. Havemeyer, president of the American Sugar Refining company, for refusing to answer the questions of the Senate sugar investigating committee in the spring of 1894, began in criminal court No. 1 at the city hall this morning. Elverton R. Chapman, the first witness of the five contemptuous witnesses, is now serving a thirty day sentence in the district jail. John E. Searles, secretary of the Sugar trust, and E. R. Edwards and John S. Shriver, newspaper men, will be tried, probably in the order named. Havemeyer and Searles were indicted October 1, 1894.

There was a large crowd in attendance this morning to witness the unusual spectacle of a millionaire on trial. Among them were many distinguished personages, including Senators Gray, Lodge, Lindsay and Davis and Congressman Richardson. Judge Bradley presided.

District Attorney Davis conducted the case in behalf of the United States. The defendant was represented by a brilliant array of counsel, including Nathaniel Wilson of this city, John G. Johnson of Philadelphia and John E. Parson of New York. Little trouble was experienced in obtaining a jury, and in less than half an hour after the court convened District Attorney Davis opened the case with his statement to the jury.

Gaudaur Still Champion.

ORILLIA, Ontario, May 26.—In the presence of fully 10,000 people, Erastus Rogers yesterday proved that he is a very fast sculler at two miles, as he came within a length and a half of defeating Jake Gaudaur. The race was for the championship of America, the Fox challenge cup, \$50 a side and a purse presented by Orillia.

Mart Eads Reported Killed.

HOLDEN, Mo., May 26.—M. J. Eves received a telegram to-day from Sheriff Ben C. Collings at Colbert, I. T., stating that Mart Eads, the notorious Johnson county criminal, had been killed near that city. Eves wired Eads' attorney at Denison to identify and dispose of the body.

James McNaspy Gets Nine Years.

AMHERST, Kan., May 25.—James McNaspy, the Herington broker convicted of forgery, was sentenced to-day to nine years in the penitentiary. He gave notes of appeal and is in jail awaiting appeal bond.

CAUSED HIS DEATH.

NORTH PLATTE YOUTHS IN SERIOUS TROUBLE.

Fill Calvin Rose with Whisky and Eat Him So Roughly He Dies—Prosecutors Sure to Follow—Tramp Assaults a Domestic.

Calvin Rose died at the county hospital in North Platte last Monday night after a lingering illness of a week, which fact is causing a little uneasiness among a number of persons in North Platte. About a week and a half ago Mr. Rose, who was a farmer living in the southern part of the county, came to town and it is claimed drank heavily. He was then taken in tow by a number of North Platte young fellows who thought they would have some fun with the old man, he being about sixty-five years old. They got him so full of whisky that he became stupefied, and then they shaved one side of his face, moustache and clipped the hair from one side of his head. The old man was then placed behind a curtain in Gay Luing's saloon and a free show was established for the crowd. He was kept in this condition for a day and night and then placed in his wagon and started home. The next day he was found in the bottom of the wagon unconscious, and the team was running over the country. He was found in a very bad condition, with a stricture in the bladder, which incompetent men tried to remedy with the result that he grew worse. Rose was then brought to town, where the doctors relieved him. Since then Mr. Rose has been lingering between life and death.

Quite a sum of money has been raised to prosecute an action against the persons concerned, and it is thought that both civil and criminal prosecutions will be commenced. If this is done quite a sensation will follow, as the persons concerned are quite prominent. The matter is the talk of the town.

BLUNDER OF POLICE JUDGE.

Errors in Transcript May Result in Bartley's Release.

The motion of Joseph Bartley to quash the information in the criminal case against him in Omaha for embezzlement of state funds was argued and submitted to the court Tuesday afternoon, and the state's attorneys say they will have Police Judge Gordon to blame if the case is dismissed. Bartley's attorneys called attention to the transcript filed in the case and then to the papers brought up from the police court. In some of the papers the court was referred to as the police court and the judge as the police judge, and nowhere as the "police magistrate," the official title conferred on the court by the constitution of the state. The warrant on which Bartley was arrested did not contain the charge on which he was to be arrested.

Judge Baker expressed himself at considerable length on the character of the transcript, and then said he would hold the matter open until Wednesday morning.

"If I can find," he said, "that there is sufficient in this transcript to hold it good, I shall overrule the motion, but if I cannot find sufficient I will sustain the motion."

Attorney General Smyth held a consultation with County Attorney Baldrige with a view to determine whether or not they would take chances on Judge Baker's decision, or dismiss the case themselves and bring a new one and haunt the police court until the record's straight, but they did not announce their determination.

ASSAULTED BY A TRAMP.

Domestic Near Tekamah Overpowered by an Unknown Man.

A girl named Rogers, a domestic in the family of R. N. Day, one mile south of Tekamah, was assaulted by a tramp Monday forenoon. Miss Rogers and Mrs. Day were alone on the place and the former had started for an out-building. As she was passing through some bushes the fellow sprang out upon her and after roughly choking her accomplished his purpose. The victim could give but a meagre description of her assailant, but the officers have in custody a tramp answering the description of her assailant, who is known to have been in the vicinity about the time of the assault. The victim is twenty years of age and the daughter of a farmer living near Craig.

END OF A LONG SPREE.

Fred Endewart of Fremont Commits Suicide by Hanging.

Fred Endewart committed suicide in a room at the Welch hotel in Fremont Tuesday afternoon. He had stood on a chair, fastened the rope to his legs and to the crosspiece of the transom and with another rope slipped the noose around his neck and to the transom, gave the chair a kick and was slowly choked to death. Endewart has been on a spree for some time and it is said that he has not drawn a sober breath in a month. He has been a resident of Fremont for fifteen years, but had made few friends. He was about fifty years old, unmarried and leaving no known relatives.

BREVITIES.

Western had a \$13,000 fire last Sunday.

A heavy frost at Cedar Rapids did much damage.

The Downing elevator at Shelton burned Tuesday night together with thirty thousand bushels of grain.

Peter Iveson, a workman in the saw mill at Fremont, while feeding into one of the machines got his arm crushed so badly that it had to be amputated below the elbow.

WEEKLY CROP BULLETIN.

Furnished by the Government Crop and Weather Bureau.



Lincoln, Neb., May 25, 1897.

The past week has been a very warm one; the daily mean temperature has averaged 7 degrees above the normal and the maximum temperatures exceeded 90 degrees in many localities, especially in the central counties, on one or more days.

The rainfall has been above the normal in the extreme western and north central counties and generally below elsewhere.

The past week has been a very favorable one for the advancement of farm work. It has been fairly favorable for the growth of vegetation. In a large portion of the central and southwestern sections of the state the small grain is beginning to suffer for want of moisture, and corn is sprouting slowly and coming up unevenly for the same reason; generally small grain has grown well in other sections. Corn planting is nearly completed in the central and southern counties and more than three-fourths of the crop is planted in the northern counties. The early planted corn is coming up in all sections and there is a general complaint that the stand is thin and that considerable replanting will be necessary. Cultivation of corn has commenced in the southern counties.

REPORT BY COUNTIES.

SOUTHEASTERN SECTION.

Butler—Corn nearly all planted; worms are doing considerable damage to corn; some fields will be replanted; oats and wheat need rain.

Case—Wheat, oats and all vegetation doing nicely; corn planting nearly completed and cultivation commenced.

Clay—Corn planting nearly completed; small grain doing well; grass and pastures excellent; early planted corn being cultivated; prospects for fruit good.

Fillmore—Some few farmers still planting corn; wheat and oats in good condition; fruit prospects fair.

Gage—Corn being cultivated and doing nicely; some late pieces of corn to plant and some to plant over on account of worms and poor seed; rye in bloom; winter wheat very short crop.

Hamilton—Early planted corn coming up; some plowing for corn yet to be done but most of the crop planted; pastures good.

Jefferson—All corn is now planted and the earliest is being cultivated; small grain is doing fairly well.

Lancaster—Small grain is doing well; some grain up and cultivation commenced.

Nemaha—Corn about all planted; many had to replant; some cultivating the first time; winter wheat improving; grasses fine.

Nickolls—First corn planted ready for cultivation and generally a good stand, a little to plant over; wheat and oats looking well.

Otoe—Corn planting about finished; considerable early planted corn will have to be replanted; all other cereals and fruit doing finely.

Pawnee—Early corn coming up good; oats need rain; wheat coming on well.

Polk—Planting corn progressing rapidly; early planted coming up.

Richardson—Corn planting completed; corn coming up well; small grain looks well but rain is needed.

Saline—Corn mostly planted and coming up well, some of the early planted rotted on low ground; fair crop of early fruit in prospect.

Saunder—Corn about all planted and coming up fast; grasses have come out nicely; potatoes a good stand; garden vegetables doing well.

Seward—Corn about all planted and the early planted about large enough to cultivate; some complaint of poor stand on account of wire worm; winter wheat and rye heading.

Thayer—Corn coming up and a good stand generally; some damage by cut-worms; corn cultivation commenced; small grain doing well.

York—Some are through planting corn but there is considerable yet to plant; earliest planted corn up; rye heading.

NORTHEASTERN SECTION.

Antelope—Farm work has been rushed along; about 30 per cent of the corn yet to plant; dry and cold; conditions not the best.

Boyd—Small grain doing well; corn planting well advanced, some coming up; rye heading out; light frost on the 14th.

Burt—Small grain and grass doing nicely; quite a bit of corn being replanted because of poor seed; early potatoes up.

Cedar—Small grain doing well; corn planting mostly finished, some up and looks well; some potatoes up; fruit trees and shrubbery doing well.

Colfax—Up to Friday ground was dry and crops needed rain; good rain Friday and all crops now in good condition.

Cuming—Some corn to plant yet; rye is heading out and looks well.

Dixon—Corn planting nearly completed, early planted coming up, mostly a thin stand; wheat in good condition and a large acreage.

Dodge—Corn planting still being crowded, first planted coming well; cut-worms working some; wheat making slow growth, pastures good.

Douglas—Considerable corn planted during week, earliest planted 2 and 3 inches high; small grain and pastures doing well.

Holt—Corn about planted, early planted large enough to work; potatoes looking fine; wild fruit some injured by frost.

Madison—Wheat and oats rather backward; corn most all planted; considerable replanting necessary.

Pierce—Good growing week but dry and last days windy; most of the corn planted, plenty of grass; rain would do good.

Platte—Best growing week of the season, rye heading out; corn planting finished, early planted up; some replanting necessary; alfalfa all winter killed.

Sarpy—Corn nearly all planted; blue grass and clover in bloom.

Stanton—Corn about all planted, some up and a good stand; some rye is beginning to head; vegetation growing very fast.

Thurston—Small grain doing well; corn nearly all planted, some coming up not a good stand; some complaint of the corn rotting in the ground.

Washington—Most of the corn planted; small grain looks well; pastures good; rain would do good.

Wayne—Small grain doing nicely; some complaint of poor stand of corn; considerable corn yet to plant; first planted sugar beets coming up.

CENTRAL SECTION.

Boone—Small grain doing well; corn planting nearly done, some corn up and a good stand.

Buffalo—Corn coming fairly well, small grain suffered before the showers of 18th and 21st; fruit will be a short crop.

Custer—Corn planting about finished, early planted coming up; rain needed in northern part; pastures and small grain showing effect of drought there.

Dawson—Corn nearly all planted and coming up unevenly; small grain looks better after rain of 21st; some are irrigating wheat.

Hall—Rye is heading out very heavy; all small grain looks well; corn planting is getting well along; frost did not injure fruit.

Howard—Small grain needing rain badly in parts of the county; corn planting about finished, corn coming up nicely.

Merrick—Rye heading out and looks promising; corn mostly planted, some up and looks well; small grain needs more rain.

Nance—Winter wheat improving; rye and oats looking well; corn mostly planted; early planted corn and potatoes are up.

Sherman—Early sown wheat looks fairly well; small grain has begun to suffer for want of moisture; corn not coming well because of drought.

Valley—Corn planting about finished; some coming up; small grain and grass doing well but need rain; fruit has set well.

SOUTHWESTERN SECTION.

Adams—Wheat looks well, oats not so good; corn planting about done; some corn large enough to plow.

Dundy—Corn planted and some of it up, some ready to cultivate; potatoes looking fine; good rain on 20th and 21st.

Franklin—Corn planting about finished; too cool nights for corn; winter wheat and rye in good condition.

Frontier—Corn nearly all planted and some up, in plainly seen in the rows; rye was never finer at this season in a city.

Furnas—Some are cultivating corn; some seed not coming up evenly; pastures and alfalfa fine; wheat looking well.

Gosper—Corn coming up finely and a good even stand; all small grain in good condition; gardens somewhat backward.

Harlan—Small grain generally good but drought caused wheat to turn yellow in places; rye heading out; pastures good; alfalfa immense.

Hitchcock—Week hot and dry; all crops need rain.

Kearney—Nearly all corn planted, much of it up, earliest ready for cultivation; winter wheat vastly improved; small grain looks very fine.

Lincoln—Small grain much injured for want of rain; three-fourths of the corn planted.

Perkins—Weather dry; corn all planted Red Willow.—The light showers of the 19th and 21st moistened the top soil and did much good.

WESTERN AND NORTHWESTERN SECTIONS.

Cherry—Splendid week; small grain coming up nicely and a good stand; corn being planted quite extensively; grass growing rapidly.

Cheyenne—Pastures never looked better; some corn up and doing well.

Deuel—Heavy rains beneficial; pastures excellent; some corn up; alfalfa doing well.

Keith—Much needed rain came on the 20th; farmers are busy planting corn; small grain and grass good.

Keya Paha—Nice rain; grasshoppers taking a great deal of the small grain; corn coming up well.

Kimball—Small grain mostly up and a good stand; corn and potatoes being planted; grass good.

Rock—Corn planting about finished; grain of all kind looks well.

Scotts Bluff—Corn coming up, the frost of the 14th did little damage; grass and pastures much benefited by rain of the 17th.

Sheridan—Range good and stock doing well; alfalfa in good condition.

Thomas—Dry week; ground in fair condition but needs rain soon; the frost last week did little damage.

G. A. LOVELAND, Section Director, Lincoln, Neb.

Manslaughter in this country has increased from 1,448 in 1886 to more than 14,000 in 1896, says Texas Farm and Ranch. Italy has long been considered the most homicidal of nations, but we surpass her more than ten times over, and more than five times in proportion to population. Our increase in this one crime has been 100 per cent per annum, or 1,000 per cent in ten years. This is not all—other crimes against persons and property are similarly increasing. Convictions for crime are not keeping up with the ghastly procession. There are two reasonable explanations of this disagreeable fact: As a people we are becoming altogether too clamorous for "personal liberty," and hence tolerate, and often champion customs and institutions that breed crime. Also, our courts have ceased to be a terror to evil doers. The entire legal fraternity, from the highest judge to the most contemptible petty-fogger, unite in their devotion to absurd formalities and obsolete precedents which multiply indefinitely the chances of the guilty to escape punishment. The proof of guilt may be never so absolute, yet unless all the musty formalities be fully complied with, no final conviction can be had. Thus, the law has become a thing for public contempt, and inspires but little confidence. The part of the criminal who doubt there is another cause, with no doubt operates to a considerable extent to increase crime. Property has always been a contributory factor in criminal acts. This, however, may be real, or merely operative—the result is the same. Unless an unexpected reform should soon be an accomplished fact, the result in the near future is fearful to contemplate.