## THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELER.

An Offensive and Defensive Alliance Proposed by One of the Fraternity.

IMPOSITIONS OF WHICH THEY COMPLAIN.

What a Drummer's Trust Might Accomplish-Long List of Indignities to Which the Knights Are Now Subject.

The knowledge of the fact, supported by experience in the past, that your sympathy and aid can always be enlisted in matters appertaining to advancement and progress in whatever direction, may serve as my excuse for prevailing upon you to extend me the freedom of your columns for the discussion of a subject (so far as my limited ability will permit) to which I invite the attention of my brother co-laborers, the festive, gay, goodnatured, much abused and often victimized drummer, writes G. L. Goldsmith, a Memphis drummer.

It was stated several years ago that the commercial traveler in this country was becoming too numerous, and as the trade would not be in a condition to stand the burden of his cost, he would have to go and "sin no more.'

The prediction, although much and ably discussed, has not proved correct. In 1880 the number of commercial travelers

in the United States amounted to 200,000. Close estimates today, based upon reliable statistics, raise this figure to 400,000. Think of the enormous army of intelligent

sharp-witted business men, supporting rail-roads and hotels, strengthening commercial relations in all parts of the country, great factors in the progress of today, and acknowledged advance guards of civilization.

This much conceding, and no intelligent being will say it without inviting ridicule, is it not a remarkable, indisputable fact that 400,000 men, members of one fraternity, naited by one interest in common, bent upon the pursuit of one cailing, have, so far as the records show, attempted to do anything to further their common interest, to lighten their burdens, to redress their grievances, in one word, to make an effort, like their cousins, the Knights of Labor or kindred organizations, to be a recognized power in the land, if in nothing eise, in matters political and

They surely are not wanting in intelligence, in courage and in means to do and dare what other organized associations have aspired to and accomplished under less favorable circumstances and conditions.

I am but a young member of the knights of the grip, and do not even belong to any local travelers' club, yet my experience on the road, and my observations during this brief period force me to confess that no class of en, in whatever calling, stand in more need of unity, for none are more imposed upon than the drummer of today, and this by a combination of oppressions, which can only be checkmated by combining forces, which will eventually place us in a condition to dic-tate terms instead of having them to accept at the expense of our pocket and personal comfort.
Without the proper means of redress, I will

state in explanation right here that I have not in contemplation any criticism as to the relations of employer and employe, and that the question of salaries, etc., does not come within the scope of my observations, as these are matters which must and always will be regulated by the ability, experience, integrity and grade of intelligence of the indi-

The grievances and impositions to which the great army of drummers is heir to, and to which I wish to allude, appertain to the re-lations of the traveling fracernity to the two great factors with which they mostly come in contact—the railroads and hotels. In sum-ming these up I will only point out those which have become most oppressive and ob-

Grievance No. 1 is the arbitrary charges on excess baggage, partially enforced by an op-pressive tariff, partially through the fault of illiterate baggage masters on small sta-

Drummers will bear me out in this assertion that they are required to pay for excess baggage at rates varying from 50 cents to \$1.25 per 100 pounds per 100 miles. Would it ters for railroads to adopt a uniform stand-ard rate for so much per mile for 100 pounds, as is the case in established rates for passen-ger fare all over the country?

Grievance No. 2 is the belated opening of

baggage offices lifteen minutes before the de-parture of trains, which works great hard-ship, causing mistakes in the hurry and bustle of weighing and checking piles of bag-gaae in such limited time, and requiring trunks of steel to withstand such rough Grievance No. 3 relates to railroad meal

Grievance No. 8 relates to railroad meal stations. I do not know the nature, nor even the existence, of compacts between the railroad managers and meal houses on their roads, but I do assert that in many cases the suspicion of mutual, implied stipulations to impose upon the traveling public seems justified. I do not maintain that this is the rule, but the excentions are accommencers as to but the exceptions are so conspicuous as to strengthen the suspicion. Every drammer can testify to the fact, and complaints are general in this respect, that in many of these meal houses you are required to pay 75 cents for a meal (if such it can be called), which would be well pad for at 25 cents. It cannot be argued successfully that no com-pulsion exists to take meals at sucn stations in the face of the fact that the absence of any other accommodations on the road for refreshments throws the travelstained, fatigued drummer on the mercy of such so-called railroad hotels.

Grievance No. 4 is the sight-destroying, dim, sparely distributed lights invariably in vogue on all cars, with but few exceptions. This penurity at the expense of our eyes is a disgrace to a money-making corporation. The fact remains undisputed that the dotting of notes correction of order which sometimes notes, corrrection of order, which sometimes are necessitated for lack of time, even the reading of a newspaper for pastime is made impossible by the oil-saving tendencies of railroads.

Grievance No. 5 consists of the much despised, often condemned, but still operative disgraceful custom of "tipping" on railroads, requiring the public to pay the salaries of its porters. We think that this deep-rooted system ought to be resisted by every effort possible, the levying of such an unjust tax should be below the dignity of corporations. It can be easily abolished by unity of action. There are other objectionable features connected with railroad travel equally burden-some, to the drummer especially, but lack of space forbids specifications.

Grievance No. 6 refers to the second great factor as disturber of the equanimity of the much-tried drummer, the hotels. This griev-ance is a general one and could justly be re-classified into a, b, c, etc., throughout the

I will only subject the most vital ones to close scrutiny. While existing rates of \$2 to \$3 per day in cities cannot reasonably be objected to, with the knowledge of the fast that high rents and expenses, including more jected to, with the knowledge of the fast that high rents and expenses, including more luxurious accommodations, must demand better prices; and with lower rate hotels at your option, what excuse, if any, is there for small, cross-road hotels! To charge the regulation price of \$2 per day, in the absence of any and all comforts except this well-grounded one, that as long as the drummer is willing to pay it without kicking, the hotel-keeper would be foolish not to charge it, no matter if you occupy the room assigned to you by yourself or with four companions, as is often the case; no matter if it is the custom of the hotel to change bed-clothes every Sunday or every two weeks; no matter if you sleep on straw, wood or shucks, with the melodious mosquito lulling you into dreamland's happy sphere, and the festive bed-bug doing duty as an alarm clock; no matter if your bill of fare calls three times da'ly for ham, greens and buttermilk, \$2.00 is the minimum price. In addition to this the country hotel porter is as well up in education to the importance of tips as your swallow-tailed dode of a head waiter at a fashionable summer resort.

The tariff begins with a charge of ten cents

unmer resort.

The tariff begins with a charge of ten cents for looking cross-eyek at your grip-sack and ends with an overcharge on your laundry. My remarks are less intended to adorn a tale than to surgest a remedy. I saw an ar-ticle from Chattanooga, stating that the hotel keepers of that city have formed a trust to advance the price of board and lodging \$10.00 per month, in presumable consequence of the

advance in prices of provisions. Who will blame them! It is their prerogative to do the best they can for themselves, self-preservation being nature's foremost law. We see in every direction, in this age of "trusts" and "combines." protective unions among all classes, trades and pursuits, organized for the purpose of protecting their rights, guarding their interests and for the betterment of their conditions by consolidations of forces

and energies.
"Why cannot we, a body of men number "Why casnot we, a body of men number-ing 400,000, strong in intellect, powerful in purpose and everything else that goes to make the man," concentrate our forces, unite our efforts, combine our abilities, our brains and muscles for self-protection, for the betterment of our conditions and for the promotion and advancement of prosperity and success within our ranks? I concede that drummer's associations exist, I concede that drummer's associations exist,

but their purposes and benefits are of a local nature, intended more for the promotion of nature, intended more for the promotion of social intercourse in their different localities than for the general good. We need a national drummers' union, organized on a similar plan to that of the "federation of labor unions," national in its tendencies and purposes, and comprising every subordinate local, state and district drummers' club now existing or to be district drummers' club now existing or to b organized, with an executive board to every state to manage its affairs, and a supreme council, chosen in annual convention of such state organizations, a central power, invested with authority to harmonize and control, to guard and protect the interests of the organ ization, to have full jurisdiction over matters of dispute and arbitration, and to do everything else in its power to strengthen the as sociation and make its influence felt through out the land for the good of all concerned. shall rest satisfied and consider the purpose of this communication accompliseed if my feeble efforts have been the means of setting a rolling stone in motion, that it may gather no moss. May abler hands and wiser heads continue the good work.

Capital I's. A commercial traveler went into one of the hotels in Columbus recently, and walking up to the desk, picked up a pen and commenced making some perpendicular marks resembling capital I's with the shoulders cut off. After he had made a few of these dashes with his pen he threw it down, remarking that it was of no account. He then grabbed another pen and made some more dashes on the register. By this time the cierk was considerably incensed, and told the man that the register was for signatures and not to be defaced in that manner. The drummer remarked that the clerk need not get mad about it, and making some horizontal dashes on the register, he showed, to the astonishment of the clerk, that he had only been writing his name, which was H. H. Hill. The clerk acknowledged he was caught and "registered" for the growed. for the crowd.

Nearly all colds are slight at first, but thei tendency is to so lower the system that the sufferer becomes a ready victim to any prevalent disease. The use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, in the beginning of a cold, would guard against the danger.

Colonel Hougland at the Y. M C. A. Colonel Hoagland, well known as the traveling secretary of the national organization for homeless children, addressed a meeting at the Young Men's Christian association concert hall yesterday at 4 p. m. There were 237 persons present, a large number of whom were boys. The address was full of interest, and enlivened by numerous incidents which have come under the notice of Mr. Hoagland. A number of sketches were shown, illustrat ing the lives of newsboys and street arabs, Master Clyde Weston recited the beautiful

strong voice. His delivery was perfect. The recitation was listened to with wrapt attention by the audience and highly complimented Colonel Hoagland will continue his work in the interest of the boys of Omaha for about two weeks longer, when he will take a vaca-

election, "The Burial of Moses," in a clear,

tion, spending the holidays with his family in incoln, Neb. Dr. W. O. Henry will give a practical talk in the Young Men's Christian association gymnasium this evening. Subject, "The Moral Effect of Physical Training." The ad-

dress will be free to all gentlemen and will commence at 8 p. m. It will be delivered on the floor of the gymnasium and will last about thirty minutes. Raising the Y. M. C. A. Debt.

The subscriptions received to the Young Men's Christian association current expense ung last night reached the amount of \$3,690. The canvass will be continued through the next week. Mr. Nash handed THE BEE the following interesting list of donations made by men of national reputation to the Young Men's Christian association:

Men's Christian association:
The Frederick Marguand estate gave to the Brooklyn association, \$250,000; William Nibio to the New York association. \$150,000; John Wannamaker to the Philadelphia association, \$100,000; William E. Dodge, jr., to the New York association, \$89,000; J. B. Germain to the Albany association, \$87,000; John V. Farwell to the Chicago association, \$60,000; Elbert B. Monroe, to the Yale college association, \$60,000; John B. Stetson to the Philadelphia association, \$30,000; Ira B. Sankey to tion, \$60,000; John B. Stetson to the Final delphia association, \$50,000; Ira B. Sankey to Newcastle, Pa., association, \$40,000; A. S. Barnes to the Cornell university association, \$40,000; David Sintor to the Cincinnati to the Hartford Conn., association, \$30,000; John W. Garrett to the Baltimore, Md., association, \$34,000; William E. D. Dodge to the New York association, \$20,000; Hamilton Murray to the Princeton college association,

S. B. Durfey, mate of steamer Arizona, had his foot badly jammed. Thomas' Electric oil cured it. Nothing equal to it for a quick

American Dressed Beef Imported. The first attempt to import slaughtered American beef has just been made at Ham-burg, says a Loudon cable to the New York Sun. The first consignment was received Sun. The first consignment was received this week, and it was a great success: those who tried the beef were delighted with its fine quality, which is said to be superior to that of Australian beef. The wholesale price is 45 pfennigs a pound, inclusive of duty. Turee hundred quarters of beef were sold on the first day. It is proposed to extend the Importation to the inland towns. The war against American swine is being carried on with great determination by the tariff barons in Bavaria. On the other hand, the enemies of German unity have in the exclusion of foreign meats a pretext for demanding a revision of the concordat which binds Bavaria to Prussia. This is one of the signs that go to show that the day of the triumphal re-entry of American swine into Germany is not far distant.

Marked Interest

is now shown by eastern people in the settlement of Oregon and Washington, particularly that region adjacent to Puget Sound. The reason for this is the almost unlimited resources that have lately been opened up, and the surpris-ing growth of Portland, Tacoma, Scattle and other cities and towns along Puget

The Union Pacific on account of its fast time, short line, through Pullman palace sleepers, free reclining chair cars, elegant dining cars, and free Pullman colonist sleepers, from the Missouri river, is the favorite route to this region, and tickets via this line should always

For complete information relative to this remarkable section, time of trains, rates, pamphlets, etc., call on your nearest ticket agent or address the under signed. E. L. LOMAX,

General Passenger Agent, Omaha, Neb.

Iron Collars for Horses.

Now and then a horse wearing an iron collar is seen in the streets of this city, but such coliars are still a rarity. Their use in Enngland has become quite gen-eral, however, for horses doing heavy work-such as omnibus and brewery horses. The collars are not heavy, the lightest weighing only about seven pounds. One of the chief advantages claimed for these iron collars is the immunity from sore shoulders which they

Dr. Birney oures catarrh, Bee bldg.

This is What One Farmer Says About the Trusts-What Secretary Con-

noyer and John Caulfield

Say About It.

The impending session of the legislature will be of vital concern to the people of this state. It is of the utmost importance that members of the legislature shall understand the wants of their constituents and be prepared to grapple intelligently and advisedly with the issues that must come before them. THE BEE therefore invites suggestions from those who are familiar with any particular subject that is likely to engage the attention of the legislature. Parties favoring us, however, are requested to make their communi cations as brief as possible, and to the point. It is to be understood that The Bre will not be responsible for the published views of contributors, and it reserves the privilege of discussing them in its own way and from the standpoint which it deems best for the inter-ests of the people.

The School Book Monopoly.

BATTLE CHEEK, Neb., Dec. 14.-To the Editor of THE BEE: I suggest as one of the most important questions to come before the legislature, the school book question. It is in my opinion by all odds the most oppressive monopoly in the state, compared to the amount necessarily expended. Neither the railroads nor the chattel mortgage sharks make as high a per cent on the capital invested as do the school book trusts.

Let the state make contracts for a period of ten years or more for all the text books needed in our common schools, at the lowest possible figures, and then furnish them free or let the county superintendent order a sufficient amount to supply his county, and let him supply school directors, each officer being responsible to the state until the books are sold and the proceeds paid back to the

I make the statement without fear of suc-cessful contradiction, that out of every 85 expended for text books \$3 is above a reasonable profit. Let the alliance legislature down

this school book trust at once.

T. H. L. Willis,
Secretary Conneyer of the Omaha board of

education when asked for his views on the above suggestion said: "It might be a good plan for the legislature to pass a law authorizing counties or school districts to enter into long time contracts with book publishers, but the question is, What would be gained by such a law? At the present time each school district is at liberty to make such a contract, though but few avail themselves of the privilege. It is true that nearly every book publishing house in the country is in the trust and the only way to get away from the monopoly is for the state to adopt some system or line of text books and then have them published by the state. This, however, would be very expensive, as the trust has control of all of the works of the standard authors and the only way would be to hire some of the parties who are in the business of writing text books and have them prepare the books for the public schools. California the books for the public schools. California tried the plan some years ago and it was a failure. Omaha has no particular reason for desiring a change, for under the present plan the books now in the schools are obtained at less than wholesale price. The school board has a contract by which the books used are purchased at jobbers prices, with 10 per cent off for cash. This is cheaper than the wholesale rear law of the schools are than the wholesaler can buy, for at least as cheap. Any county, township or school district can no doubt make the same kind of a contract, if they will buy the books in large quantities. The trouble now is that in the smaller towns and the country districts here is no uniformity of text books. district may use Appleton's books, while the adjoining district may use those published by Barnes & Co. These books they buy at retail of the local dealers and pay from one-third to one-half more than the Omaha district pays for books equally as good. This is not only due to the trust, but is caused by paying a profit to half a dozen middlemen. The trust sells to the jobber and in turn the jobber sells to the retailer, and by the time the books are placed in the hands of the chil-

the books are placed in the hands of the chil-dren they have become very expensive."

John S. Caulfield, the bookseller, when asked for his views, said:

"There can be but little doubt that all school books are too high in price, but will the passage of a law enabling counties, cities and school districts to enter into long time contracts remedy the evil! Towa tried such a plan, and entered into a contract with a a plan, and entered lato a contract with a private firm to supply books for a period of years. The plan was not successful, as the books were inferior in every respect, and now the state is again buying books of the trust. The difficulty lies in this: It takes years to work up a set of standard text books, and as all, or nearly all of the publishing houses are in the trust, if the state should enter into a contract with any one house to furnish books below the trust price, the chances are books below the trust price, the chances are that before the plan could be matured, the trust would step in and buy up the conyright and discontinue the publication of all such books. This would piace matters in even worse shape than at the present time. The American book company now controls the publication of all the works of the standard authors and have prices higher than they should be. A book that ought to sell for from 40 to 50 cents, retails at 75, but Omaha has no reason to complain, as she receives her books at a lower price than almost any her books at a lower price than almost any other city in the land. They are furnished to the board of education at about 10 per cent above the manufacturers' price, which leaves but little margin for a profit. Buying in such large quantities, books in this city do not cut much of a figure. Estimating the school attendance at 10,000, the expense will not average 50 cents per child. The school district furnishes these books free of charge to the parents and as I ong as the present plan of buying and furnishing is contin-ued it would not be advisable for Omaha to

work for a law to give the printing contract to any publishing house." Favors Fiat Money.

HEMINGPORD, Neb., Dec. 12 .- | Special to THE BEE. ] -All money is flat, made so by national law, and is based on the big gun and not on gold or silver. National law compels everyone to take it in payment in full in national trade. We do not want it any other way and could not make it if we did. In trinsic values cut no figure in national or in terstate commerce.

We do not want to measure the number of grains fine of either gold or silver contained in a dollar of another nation's money, nor do we want them to measure ours. This can only be done by international law, treaty usage or common consent. Intrinsic value in money metals makes its first appearance at the gates of international commerce. There all money is reduced to one common level, and its intrinsic value is controlled by the world':

market for bullion.

This is international law. For the con venience of international traders the general government establishes sub-treasuries at its principal ports of entry, with a supply of coin and bullion sufficient to redeem all its paper money or promises to pay according to national law. The exchange offices are inter-national and pay according to international

All this talk about paper money being on a parity with gold and silver is misleading and made by persons who do not want a government issue of paper money. How can it be otherwise than on a parity with gold and silver coin when the government puts it these and says it shall stay there? This is national law. It could not make paper money on parity with anything if both money metals were in bullion controlled by the world's market, because there would be no national standard of measure of intrinsity value, without gold and silver coin of certain weights.

A government may issue all the paper

A government may issue all the paper money that the people's demands may need. They will keep it on a parity with gold and silver coin by national law. If the people are willing to pay the purchase price of gold and silver buillon on the world's market to make into coin this need only be in amounts sufficient to pay all the paper money that may

LAWS THE FARMERS WANT.

be presented at the different sub treasuries for international purposes.

The government buys builden just as an individual would buy it and pays the world's market price for it in kinds of money that the national law may provide. It has no power to regulate the purchase price of fereign money metals, but may pay what it pleases for the domestic product.

WORSE THAN THE MORTGAGE SHARKS.

ment had carried the \$11,000,000 chunk sent over by the English government to be put on the bear market by reason of the Barring brother's failure, which would be exceptional and returned iv to them, what would there be to hinder them from exchanging it for American gold dollars and thus gain the flat value between the gold and sliver dollar. This would be a foolish proceeding for America, hence the necessity for government purchase of silver bullion at a gold standard of value as measured by her own national law.

gold standard of value as measured by her own national law.

The government should take up and destroy all insolvent national bank currency and issue a greenback in its stead full legal tender redeemable in coin at the national subtreasuries for all national and interstate purposes. This is flat and without a redeemer and perfectly safe. Why! Because all money is flat, and a very small portion of it will be resented at the national sub-treasuries for international trade hereafter. High protection and reciprocity is going to knock out interand reciprocity is going to knock out inter-national trade to a very great extent; also the demand on our sub-treasuries for international intrinsic values for international ex-change. This is just what we want. We do not want any steamship subsidizing nor any foreign markets for our surplus products, ex-

cept tropical.
We have no surplus agricultural products in America and nover did have. The only surplus we have is debts and rascals, the latter were very conspicuous during the late flurry in Wall street with the national trensury at their backs.

We as farmers would be much better pleased if we could afford to eat some of our best beef at home, also some of our best pork and contribute the skips to Indians and ne-groes by way of charity, if such was possible, but it is not, we have to cat that ourselves.
Transportation says debts makes us work. Work compels us to give interstate and inter-national transportation the best fruits of our land for international commerce to make their business profitable and we compete with the pauper labor of foreign markets and pau-perize ourselves in trying to do it. National banks and other banks say make all industrial borrowers and we the tenders.

No banking allowed between individuals or industries on the side and we will all get rich and prosper on their wreeks. How can foreign countries get our gold away from us when we have high protection, reciprocity, rigid emigration laws, govern-

ment parchase of buillon and government ssue of paper money? Balance trade in the tropics by reciprocity, shut out the northern trade by high protec-tion, international pleasure seekers and excursionists will bring as much gold as they take away, this makes honors easy here.

Now we can ir flate our currency with safety by paying all government employes, all soldiers receiving pensions with a new government issue of paper money and we will soon have an abundance of money in circulation without farmer loans or intervention of banks, the debt paying powers of money will increase, purchashing power will decrease, interest will vanish, trusts will tumble to pieces, reduction of rates will take the water out of railroad stocks, and then we can sing "Wait Till Jesus Comes." S

H. H. TOMLINSON.

Cornering the Apple Crop. The failure of the apple crop in this region gave some local speculators the one for a venture that is panning out big, says a Buffale, N. Y., dispatch to the Globe-Demo-crat. Last fall the speculators went out west and purchased fully 200,000 parrels of apples, whi is are stored at points along the Ningara Falls branch of the New York Central & Hudson River railroad. They were purchased early in the season, principally in Kansas, Texas and Missouri at an average cost of \$3.15 to \$3.25 a barrel. Dealers in Buffalo have options on most of the apples and are in no hurry to sell, although from \$4.50 to \$4.75 has been offered at points of shipment. Orders have already been reshipment. Orders have already been re-ceived by the holders of the fruit from New Orleans, Chicago, Pittaburg, St. Louis and other points. The speculators expect to clear net at least \$1 a barrel, and possibly more—

Sentences in Composition.

Boston Transcript: Said a young young writer the other day to a successful realistic author: "What troubles me is not getting the story, but forming the sentences. How do you do

"It's a very simple matter," said the realistic author; "just put in plenty of periods—that's all. When in doubt al-

ways put in a period."
This is good advice to a young writer. Short sentences are conducive to clear ness of expression and vividness of narration. But the thing may be overdone. In fact, done to death. Take the case of certain writers. Their sentences from this cause seem to hop painfully along like toads. Whereas, they might march gracefully, beautifully and ex-peditiously away, turning neither to the right nor left—nor pausing much—and reaching their destination just the same, like an athletic Wellesley girl going to the postoffice.

Blown Up a Mountain. The director of the proposed railroad ip the famous Jungfrau mountain of the Alps proposes to construct two parallel tunnels, each nearly ten feet in diameter, up which cylindrical cars are to be forced by compressed air. Each tunnel is to contain three rails—two below and one above-securely fastened to the maonry in accurate position. It is calcu lated that a moderate air pressure of three or four pounds to the square inch will be sufficient to propel a car up a 70 per cent grade. This pressure will be furnished by three rotary fans twenty-one feet in diameter, ariven by turbines. The tunnels will be about three miles and a quarter long, and it is expected that passengers can be blown from start to finish in about fifteen minutes.

An Alum Fire Extinguisher. The theory of all fire extinguishers is to cut off the burning object from the surrounding atmosphere. This can be done by either a liquid or a solid substance, but water is the simplest and most natural one. Its efficacy as a fire extinguisher may, however, be increased by an addition of pulverized alum in sufficient quantity to give a saturated solu-tion. On evaporating this solution will leave on the material on which it has fallen a thin coating having a high heat-resisting power. Potash and common salt should not be used, as the salts will volatalize and afterward precipitate themselves in various parts of a room or building and tend to produce dampness from their affinity to moisture.

The American Idea

s that "nothing is too good for me when I travel," and in consequence we have become noted as the most luxurious travelers in the world. That which the peo-ple demand, the roads must supply, and thus we have also the most perfectly appointed railway service in the world. The traveler now dines in a Pullman palace dining car clear through in his journey, from Council Bluffs and Omaha to San Francisco, on the Union and Southern Pacific roads.

Crime in Great Britain. While crime is increasing here, there has been an extraordinary decrease in Great Britain, the number of convicts serving sentence of penal servitude having decreased from 10,500 in 1883 to 5,400 in 1889, a decrease of 46 per cent

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