

Statistics of Crime

Ottawa, Aug. 13. — A report on criminal statistics for the year ending September 30th has been prepared by the Dominion statistician. The number of charges in 1901 for indictable offences was 128 less than in 1900, being 8,291 in 1901 and 8,419 in 1900. The statistical position of 1900 as compared with 1899 was 249 more charges. The convictions in 1901 numbered 5,638, or 130 less than in 1900, in which latter year the convictions were 55 more than in 1899. The percentage of convictions to charges was in 1901 68 per cent.; in 1900, 68.51 per cent.; in 1899, 69.92 per cent. The following are the convictions by provinces:

1900.	1901.	
Ontario	2,769	2,769
Quebec	1,487	1,490
British Columbia	489	457
Nova Scotia	325	329
Manitoba	269	202
Territories	170	207
New Brunswick	137	127
Yukon	95	40
P. E. Island	27	17

Canada

Canada	5,768	5,638
--------------	-------	-------

Number of convictions per 10,000 inhabitants:

1900.	1901.	
Ontario	12.72	12.68
Quebec	9.11	9.64
Nova Scotia	7.08	7.16
New Brunswick	4.15	3.83
P. E. Island	2.60	1.64
Manitoba	11.15	7.92
British Columbia	29.41	25.57
Territories	14.66	13.02
The Yukon	35.18	14.69

This table shows (1) that there has been a decrease in Canada as a whole in the number of convictions compared with the population; (2) that this decrease is due to the decreased ratio of crime to population in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Ontario, the Yukon and British Columbia; the Territories showing a considerably increased ratio; while Nova Scotia and Quebec exhibit a small increase. The decrease in the Yukon is very marked, and demonstrates that the reign of law there is fairly well established. The population of the cities and towns of Canada, according to the census of 1901, was in that year 1,413,226. The convictions for indictable offences in 1901, in which the convicted represented himself as a dweller in a city or town, numbered 4,217. From these figures the following results are worked out: Urban crime, 29.80 persons in every 10,000 inhabitants; rural crime, 2.35 persons in every 10,000 inhabitants. By occupations the returns denote that convicted crime among the agricultural, commercial, domestic, professional and laboring classes decreased. Convicted crime among the industrial class increased, the figures being 652 in 1901 and 590 in 1900, an increase of 62. By percentages it was 11.56 per cent. in 1901, 10.06 in 1900, and 12 per cent. in 1899. Of the total convictions during 1901, males numbered 5,338, against 5,430 in 1900, a decrease of 92. Females numbered 300, against 338, a decrease of 38. Taking the period 1884-91, and the years subsequent to that time, the proportion of females among the criminal class has been constantly decreasing, as will be seen by the following table:

Year	Per Cent.
1884-91	8.6
1892	7.1
1893	7.4
1894	7.1
1895	7.3
1896	6.7
1897	6.4
1898	5.98
1899	5.76
1900	5.86
1901	5.67

During the years 1884-91 England supplied 9.3 per cent. of the persons convicted; in 1899, 8.2 per cent.; in 1900, 7.1 per cent., and in 1901, 6.35 per cent. This decrease is accompanied by a decrease in the actual number of persons born in England. Ireland in 1884-91 furnished 7.8 per cent.; in 1899, 2.9 per cent.; in 1900 3.1 per cent., and in 1901, 2.9 per cent. Scotland supplied 2.2 per cent. in the first mentioned period, 1.6 per cent. in 1899, 1.4 per cent. in 1900, and 1.7 in 1901. Canadian-born formed 68.2 per cent. in 1884-91, 72.5 per cent. in 1899, 68.5 per cent. in 1900, and 72.09 per cent. in 1901. The United States contributed to our criminals 5.4 per cent. of the convicted in 1884-91, 3.3 per cent. in 1899, 4.6 per cent. in 1900, and 4.04 per cent. in 1901.

Of the large denominations those who described themselves as Anglicans are more numerous in the great body of convicted criminals than the proportion of Anglicans in the whole population of the Dominion warrants. Those who gave their religious views as Methodists, as Presbyterians, as Baptists or as Roman Catholics are fewer in number than their proportion in the whole population war-

rants. A table of convictions by denominations shows that the Roman Catholic portion of the population has supplied fewer criminals of late years than it did in the earlier years of the period covered. The eighteen years' record suggests that while ignorance is the close friend and ally of criminality, yet education is not as great a preventive of crime as it used to be, according to some authorities. The educated or partially educated classes in the community supplied 8.4 per cent. of the convicted criminals of 1884-91, 11.5 per cent. in 1899, 11.3 per cent. in 1900, and 11.2 per cent. in 1901. With regard to the use of liquors, the reports indicate that in the 1884-91 period 47.3 per cent. of the convictions was of persons using liquors moderately and 40 per cent. of persons using them immoderately, the remainder being individuals from whom the courts obtained no information of their personal and practical views on the liquor question. In 1899 immoderate drinkers represented 33.5 per cent. of the convicted criminals; in 1900, 29.1 per cent., and in 1901 nearly 30 per cent. About one-third of the criminals were persons addicted to drinking liquors. This leaves about two-thirds of whom the records are silent or class under the head of moderate drinkers.

England's Royal Edwards.

In the choice of the name under which he would govern his people, His Majesty showed another instance of that tactful deference to national sentiment which all through his career has been one of his distinguished characteristics, and one of the secrets of his extreme popularity. While not a matter of vital import, this choice of a name, still it has some influence upon the mind of the people. The associations which are attached to a name or place remain so long as either endure, and the title of Edward certainly has more to endure to the English people as a race than any other name that our kings have borne. William, Henry and Richard bear the earmarks of a seeming French authority, whilst the record of the House of Stuart had little in it to enshrine their names in the hearts of the people. The decidedly Teutonic cognomen of George, worthy though it is, is still too suggestive of farmer-like qualities to a people who desire kingly attributes in their king, even if he only has them in his name.

In a matter of this kind the sentiment of the Saxon in us predominates. We ascribe to the Harolds, the Alfreds and the Edwards qualities we grudge to kings of another name—speaking in a general way. We view them in a halo of early-day romance, the others we regard in a more matter-of-fact manner. Thus do we contemplate the Seventh Edward then, by his name as one with his predecessors and their records.

A brief survey only can be indulged in of the Edwards our history knows. Looking back beyond the Norman Conquest, to the first of these, Edward the Elder, we find the worthy son of England's greatest king, Alfred the Great. He reigned in turbulent days, and deep is the debt of gratitude we owe to him for his struggle to preserve to us the wise and mighty work of his great and good father. And not from us only, but from all the peoples where the tongue of England is spoken, and her glorious freedom shines. The second Saxon Edward is practically unknown to us as one of the six boy kings, and the tragedy of his death alone marks him out from these, so that he passed into history as Edward the Martyr. The saintly life and piety of the third of the name, before the Saxon power waned, has left its mark in our annals, and in the sacred theatre where his successor, "the last of the Saxons," and all our monarchs from that day to this have been crowned, he left us a monument to his worthy ambition, and in it found his tomb. No one can gaze upon that noble shrine, which marks his resting-place, without a kindly thought of him who lies beneath and who in a life of human weariness, amidst many troubles,

with 1899, of 170 in 1898, and of 161 in 1897. From Nov. 24, 1899, to Sept. 30, 1900, there were 124 tickets-of-leave granted. From Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901, the number was 167. Of this number 237 were issued to penitentiary convicts, and 54 to persons confined in jails. During the year the death sentence was pronounced on six persons, three of whom were executed, the other three being imprisoned for life. During the 22 years from 1850 to 1901 there have been 192 death sentences, all for murder, excepting one, which was for high treason. One hundred and eighteen of the persons sentenced to death were executed, and 74 death sentences were changed to imprisonment for life. For other crimes there have been 66 life sentences. Forty-nine persons sentenced to death by the courts had their sentence changed to life imprisonment, and after serving varying terms were pardoned. Of the sixty-six whose original sentence was imprisonment for life 47 were pardoned.

England's Royal Edwards.

His son and successor, Edward II., is perhaps better known to us as the first Prince of Wales than by his kingly title. He was a man of weak mould in all respects, and over him the Scotch achieved a partial vengeance for his father's oppression. Domestic feuds seem to have been the distinguishing characteristics of his reign and it is little wonder that he disappears from history at the hands of a regicide.

Vastly different, however, was his son and successor, Edward III., one of whose earliest acts was the avenging of his family honor, but his life was given to the restoration of his kingdom's prestige. Aided by that heroic son of his, whose memory lives in the hearts of all Englishmen, Edward the Black Prince, he gave Europe to understand that it was the banner of St. George which must fly proudest in the breeze. Like Solomon he fell away in his old age, but his was a long and eventful reign and many men arose to make it glorious. It is a fact of regal interest that in his time Windsor Castle was erected, and that the Order of the Garter was instituted by him.

Nearly a century after, amid the strife of a civil war, the echo of which still reigns in the north, but happily in more peaceful methods, Edward IV. was crowned. He was a good king and in many ways a good man, but he seems to have been possessed of a great many of the traits which later distinguished Charles II., so that we cannot count him a great monarch, though a merry one.

His son, Edward V., we can hardly reckon in the succession. We know him only as the pathetic victim of his cruel uncle, a martyr to his birthright, and to whom we yield a homage in silent interest in that small spot in the tower and the urn within the Abbey.

Peace seems to hover more about the days of the next Edward, the gentle son of an anything but gentle father, and to Edward VI. we look

as a boy wise beyond his years and good because they were few. Under him the bright shafts of a better day for England burst forth, to be clouded for a time, and then break out in their effulgence and to never fail so long as the nation and the empire are faithful to the trust.

In the high noonday of his life Edward VII. ascends the throne of his forefathers. He has a hard task to fulfil in following one who was the paragon of sovereigns, the only one who could claim the homage of the world, but Hers was the body which nourished him, Hers was the hand which led him, Hers the heart and word that emboldened him, and under the Divine blessing with such guidance, who can doubt that we have a great, a good and a wise king. No formal function is the cry of the Westminster school boys, but round the world peals forth from every Anglo-Saxon heart this anthem, "Vivat Eduardus Rex."

But it is probably in his harrying of the Scotch nation and its complete subjugation to him that Edward I. is most known in our history, which shows no bloodier record of persistent beating down of a people, though many a hero rose to struggle against it, whom in these happier days the descendants of the oppressor join with those of the oppressed in justly honoring. War seems to have been this king's life work. If it was not against the Scotch, it was against the French, and when not the French it was the Welsh; and when wearied of his crusades against the Saracens and infidels, he would turn for diversion to an oppression of the Jew. It is perhaps difficult for us to realize how in such days of strife much good could result to our country, but the fact remains that, powerful as England was at his accession, she became more powerful still under his sway, and he was the first to attempt, and in part succeeded, the welding of the Great Britain we now know. He completely conquered the Welsh, and over the Scotch threw the shadow of their coming destiny. Rapacious and cruel as Edward Longshanks may appear to us in our enlightened day, he was in his day a great and wise king.

His son and successor, Edward II., is perhaps better known to us as the first Prince of Wales than by his kingly title. He was a man of weak mould in all respects, and over him the Scotch achieved a partial vengeance for his father's oppression. Domestic feuds seem to have been the distinguishing characteristics of his reign and it is little wonder that he disappears from history at the hands of a regicide.

Vastly different, however, was his son and successor, Edward III., one of whose earliest acts was the avenging of his family honor, but his life was given to the restoration of his kingdom's prestige. Aided by that heroic son of his, whose memory lives in the hearts of all Englishmen, Edward the Black Prince, he gave Europe to understand that it was the banner of St. George which must fly proudest in the breeze. Like Solomon he fell away in his old age, but his was a long and eventful reign and many men arose to make it glorious. It is a fact of regal interest that in his time Windsor Castle was erected, and that the Order of the Garter was instituted by him.

Nearly a century after, amid the strife of a civil war, the echo of which still reigns in the north, but happily in more peaceful methods, Edward IV. was crowned. He was a good king and in many ways a good man, but he seems to have been possessed of a great many of the traits which later distinguished Charles II., so that we cannot count him a great monarch, though a merry one.

His son, Edward V., we can hardly reckon in the succession. We know him only as the pathetic victim of his cruel uncle, a martyr to his birthright, and to whom we yield a homage in silent interest in that small spot in the tower and the urn within the Abbey.

Peace seems to hover more about the days of the next Edward, the gentle son of an anything but gentle father, and to Edward VI. we look

Alaska Flyers

OPERATED BY THE...

Alaska Steamship Co.

DOLPHIN AND HUMBOLDT Leave Skagway Every Five Days

SCHEDULE

DOLPHIN leaves Skagway for Seattle and Vancouver, transferring to Victoria, July 22; August 1, 11, 21, 31; Sept. 10, 20, 30.

HUMBOLDT for Seattle direct, transferring to Vancouver and Victoria, July 27th; August 6, 16, 26; Sept. 5, 15, 25.

Also A 1 Steamers Dirigo and Farallon Leaving Skagway Every 15 Days.

FRANK E. BURNS, Supt. 606 First Avenue, Seattle. ELMER A. FRIEND, Skagway Agent

Unalaska and Western Alaska Points

U. S. MAIL

S. S. NEWPORT

Leaves Juneau April 1st and 1st of each month for Sitka, Yakutat, Nutchek, Orca, Ft. Licum, Valdes, Resurrection, Homer, Selidown, Katmai, Kodiak, Uyak, Kerluk, Chignik, Unga, Sand Point, Belkofsky, Unasaska, Dutch Harbor.

FOR INFORMATION APPLY TO

Seattle Office - Globe Bldg., Cor. First Ave. and Madison Street
San Francisco Office, 30 California Street

The Northwestern Line

Is the Short Line to Chicago and All Eastern Points

All through trains from the North Pacific Coast connect with this line in the Union Depot at St. Paul.

Travelers from the North are invited to communicate with

F. W. Parker, Gen'l Agent, Seattle, Wn.

The Great Northern "FLYER"

LEAVES SEATTLE FOR ST. PAUL EVERY DAY AT 8:00 P. M.

A Solid Vestibule Train With All Modern Equipments.

For further particulars and folders address the GENERAL OFFICE - SEATTLE, WASH.

Burlington Route

No matter to what eastern point you may be destined, your ticket should read

Via the Burlington.

PUGET SOUND AGENT
M. P. BENTON, 103 Pioneer Square, SEATTLE, WN.

NG

meres,

ed, Fur

ANY

ng Goo. Both claimed

nt works at Keese, in

city. There is some

the property, which he

straightened out, and

be worked next spring.

SIFTON

00 P. M.

Aurora Dock

Cash

power Boiler

power Engine

OFFICE

rt River

CTOR

ng and

00 p. m.

-Y. T. Dock

on Route

nted Steamers

awson.

y, Sept. 3rd

Through to Skagway.

S. Gen. Agent, Dawson.

CO., Ltd.

New Stock AT THE NUGGET JOB PRINTERY New Type

Pacific Packing and Navigation Co.

Successors to Pacific Steam Whaling Co.

Copper River and Cook's Inlet
YAKUTAT, ORCA, VALDEZ, HOMER.

FOR ALL POINTS in Western Alaska Steamer Newport Sails From Juneau on First of Each Month

OFFICES SEATTLE Cor. First Ave. and Yesler Way. SAN FRANCISCO No. 30 California Street