

of holding their heads above those who have not is a foolish proceeding, and smacks of the most repulsive kind of snobbery. It is never safe for us to assume that we know more than the people around us, whether we are college trained or not. The longer we live in this world the more we become convinced how little we know. The people most humble in their opinions are generally the best educated. It is an art which only a few of us learn: to be reticent of our own opinion when every one around us is expressing his. Yet this is one of the attributes of the well educated. Silence often speaks louder than speech. But the girl fresh from her books and college does not always perceive this. She is apt to assume, for example, that people are uneducated if now and then they speak ungrammatically. But she does not know

that the most vital truths ever spoken or written, the truths which have done mankind the greatest good, have not always been those which would have borne grammatical dissection. Their good lay in what was said, rather than in the way in which the sentences were constructed. It is when we are young that we believe that all that is worth knowing is printed in books. When we are older we find that the deepest truths are never written. It is well enough for a girl to hold up for herself a standard in grammar or anything else. But she is unwise when she believes that her standard is the one by which she may judge and measure others. She has no right to do so in the first place. And in the second, she is far more apt to be wrong in her deductions than she is to be correct."

THE GROWTH OF CRIME.

SOCIOLOGISTS in America have been notifying the world for several years that crime is steadily increasing. A good many persons have heard the statement, and have merely considered it as they consider weather predictions—as not affecting their business, and, therefore, not to be worried over. Practically, the prisons are better tenanted, the courts are busier, safe-deposit vaults are increasing, more policemen are employed, and windows and doors are heavily barred at night in city and hamlet.

The yearly report of the magistrates in this city confirms the estimates of sociologists; crime is increasing more rapidly than the population. For example, the population in this city has increased 33 per cent., and crime 50 per cent. And the increase is remarkably in the case of serious crimes; that is, there are far more felonies committed than formerly.

In 1886 the felonies were 4,000; in '96, 7,000.

Another feature is that a large proportion of crimes is committed by young persons; youths are now guilty of robbery and burglary. Again, there is an increase of women guilty of felonies, sixteen being tried for burglary. Along with crime, suicide always keeps pace. In a community where there is little or no crime there are few or no suicides. In this city, in 1886, eight women and 106 men were charged with homicide; in 1896, ten women and 168 men.

It is noticeable that all these criminals had more or less of the education our public schools supply so freely. It cannot be inferred that the possession of this ability to read and write made them criminals. If the compulsory law is put in force, the criminal cannot but be more or less educated. If we must have criminals, educated