

CENSUS BULLETIN.

No. 181.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

April 29, 1892.

AGRICULTURE.—CEREAL PRODUCTION IN 1889.

ILLINOIS, INDIANA, OREGON, WASHINGTON.

AVERAGE YIELD OF CEREALS PER ACRE.

STATES.	Barley.	Buck-wheat.	Indian corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Wheat.
Illinois.....	23.93	10.97	36.84	35.75	15.87	16.63
Indiana.....	24.34	10.47	30.35	23.56	13.95	14.52
Oregon.....	23.15	10.71	19.68	27.20	9.23	16.81
Washington.....	24.62	15.93	16.32	34.92	10.88	17.03

SUMMARY OF CEREAL PRODUCTION.

ILLINOIS.

COUNTIES.	BARLEY.		BUCKWHEAT.		INDIAN CORN.		OATS.		RYE.		WHEAT.	
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
Total.....	41,390	1,197,206	9,761	107,066	7,860,917	289,629,705	3,848,897	137,602,804	165,589	2,627,949	2,239,861	37,371,081
Adams.....	19	460	196	2,247	93,429	3,691,035	36,083	1,151,099	423	6,016	81,781	1,317,630
Alexander.....					11,802	341,300	919	16,732	3	27	11,889	259,227
Bond.....			8	31	48,884	1,526,185	31,127	753,634	148	1,849	17,863	251,890
Boone.....	4,529	132,857	499	7,179	31,505	895,969	27,549	1,107,507	2,670	46,840	2,922	40,202
Brown.....			16	120	28,717	1,183,779	6,478	205,352	77	708	25,809	406,482
Bureau.....	1,366	35,713	134	1,681	156,413	6,005,434	58,448	2,548,194	4,379	66,237	7,988	99,958
Calhoun.....	4	150	19	101	15,154	500,235	2,979	75,352	24	584	20,793	418,983
Carroll.....	1,081	28,296	263	2,890	65,915	2,365,850	85,138	1,333,230	7,389	104,566	4,399	46,177
Cass.....			16	278	57,111	2,063,549	13,898	506,540	847	10,567	31,400	611,861
Champaign.....	90	2,098	130	1,766	238,432	8,597,927	109,286	4,393,445	1,057	15,029	17,420	294,554
Christian.....	1	20	24	187	132,121	4,953,519	32,232	1,031,864	226	2,553	46,429	721,786
Clark.....	18	800	925	6,573	57,926	1,673,331	26,620	597,558	547	4,946	14,336	173,156
Clay.....	4	25	218	1,566	46,264	1,144,650	38,051	719,677	39	365	3,252	48,761
Clinton.....	6	167	18	107	54,567	1,439,196	42,098	1,029,543	209	2,611	50,733	851,913
Coles.....			32	242	78,520	3,409,366	23,805	827,378	245	4,187	11,624	176,687
Cook.....	480	13,301	49	1,340	48,131	1,659,009	64,652	2,667,186	2,200	48,279	3,264	51,126
Crawford.....	1	65	281	1,955	44,705	1,527,678	19,444	452,043	82	998	23,733	402,783
Cumberland.....			309	2,183	48,780	1,496,853	2,464	586,998	212	2,907	9,841	114,378
DeKalb.....	1,348	40,130	502	7,437	102,831	3,400,259	62,683	2,703,659	4,965	91,286	5,530	80,718
Dewitt.....	3	140	22	105	83,621	3,362,983	43,559	1,722,602	452	6,990	5,040	100,057
Douglas.....	8	320	17	207	84,542	3,800,189	26,943	1,034,621	355	5,222	6,222	107,554
Dupage.....	523	17,635	17	206	29,688	1,032,592	37,308	1,579,117	5,705	134,131	2,335	45,829
Edgar.....			22	190	106,017	4,453,845	30,247	1,059,479	2,075	28,811	22,717	296,754
Edwards.....			70	273	20,176	729,860	13,339	315,374	40	311	14,932	218,338
Effingham.....	4	140	65	383	65,192	1,356,447	48,182	1,140,610	350	3,527	12,392	167,176
Fayette (a).....			129	849	64,656	1,512,313	46,805	1,086,401	487	5,156	15,429	213,388
Ford.....	200	5,690	3	55	111,367	3,570,628	59,371	2,260,865	151	1,705	221	2,292
Franklin.....			66	512	46,160	1,385,633	23,256	463,833	39	508	6,186	65,332
Fulton.....	76	1,703	63	516	101,870	4,502,378	35,256	1,333,437	934	15,066	50,390	941,189
Gallatin.....	1	30	2	12	43,340	1,291,575	4,854	98,505	6	40	23,800	474,927

a In Fayette county 13 farmers are reported as having refused to answer.

SUMMARY OF CEREAL PRODUCTION—Continued.

ILLINOIS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	BARLEY.		BUCKWHEAT.		INDIAN CORN.		OATS.		RYE.		WHEAT.	
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
Greene (a)					57,860	2,471,338	5,980	189,649	53	625	47,037	886,166
Grundy			8	114	81,898	3,019,904	42,618	1,780,851	810	11,552	912	13,052
Hamilton	1	50	61	684	53,105	1,827,814	23,159	376,720	12	68	1,991	20,917
Hancock	105	2,882	113	1,035	97,615	3,687,715	48,447	1,592,823	471	6,647	42,220	630,997
Hardin	1	25	10	300	15,036	443,310	3,497	44,636	5	25	7,018	86,322
Henderson	15	150	25	151	59,445	2,483,444	23,881	801,966	2,617	29,414	8,302	121,090
Henry	3,380	86,475	85	904	144,896	5,706,169	71,425	2,839,663	6,675	88,928	2,724	29,307
Iroquois	124	3,602	141	2,988	224,694	6,273,754	118,052	4,474,984	1,849	25,218	2,159	28,015
Jackson	23	656	34	460	32,680	1,118,000	13,045	318,766	91	924	47,349	883,874
Jasper	30	600	67	497	53,742	1,417,336	33,434	772,664	74	865	5,765	77,453
Jefferson			65	1,146	54,861	1,595,566	35,213	725,526	35	249	4,099	63,451
Jersey			6	52	40,490	1,683,498	7,917	236,464	14	140	45,125	918,289
Jo Daviess	983	29,068	180	2,049	59,451	2,218,292	40,364	1,513,939	4,505	65,706	4,545	54,682
Johnson (b)			17	525	26,749	723,577	9,691	165,735	56	299	17,048	188,745
Kane	647	16,363	278	4,409	57,530	1,938,953	39,348	1,676,903	8,681	189,476	1,831	30,541
Kankakee	22	680	387	4,262	97,378	3,068,098	62,784	2,525,865	4,319	57,937	1,555	17,431
Kendall	67	1,185	81	1,346	55,858	2,111,981	38,158	1,771,869	3,784	82,308	1,938	29,181
Knox	2	60	20	136	112,838	4,819,386	54,507	2,247,698	2,012	34,918	8,215	118,768
Lake	1,911	57,168	129	1,604	24,243	949,609	33,575	1,383,319	1,183	19,621	4,878	70,477
LaSalle	51	1,245	28	406	228,513	9,262,436	122,706	5,306,761	1,415	23,881	18,013	189,144
Lawrence	3	30	123	766	40,058	1,316,327	14,530	342,151	114	1,700	27,385	587,366
Lee	120	3,325	244	4,594	113,997	3,534,135	59,594	2,344,999	4,714	76,890	6,816	84,296
Livingston	24	710	34	320	233,802	9,224,045	142,733	6,004,350	871	13,269	2,515	39,963
Logan	22	570	10	100	141,830	5,888,739	50,197	2,065,044	181	2,887	42,779	864,428
McDonough			63	1,420	89,245	3,748,047	45,397	1,649,447	410	6,000	18,933	313,420
McHenry	5,410	174,239	516	7,197	57,302	2,018,220	42,508	1,731,596	2,965	58,185	7,168	95,380
McLean	32	931	9	107	248,973	10,869,417	138,868	5,706,782	1,013	16,237	8,207	144,227
Macon					135,419	6,039,364	53,449	2,206,880	234	4,081	15,827	293,174
Macoupin	32	300	8	86	115,119	3,713,182	38,364	1,062,734	208	2,873	80,961	1,309,876
Madison	170	4,497	11	33	95,799	3,726,113	33,152	903,734	250	3,229	99,012	1,981,629
Marion	1	30	183	1,140	50,070	1,324,017	38,034	904,922	185	2,030	2,853	36,763
Marshall	176	5,875	2	20	75,218	3,181,236	44,628	1,955,554	855	6,447	1,661	24,786
Mason					86,912	2,753,710	24,792	718,738	1,244	10,065	60,473	1,072,832
Massac			1	5	14,448	421,564	2,886	46,718	82	787	20,621	274,498
Menard					56,051	2,392,467	14,711	559,931	35	298	26,583	533,320
Mercer	34	926	129	935	87,993	3,718,490	36,133	1,384,541	4,131	48,723	2,314	28,046
Monroe	141	3,518	7	54	19,910	773,063	10,305	256,021	197	3,698	66,293	1,201,783
Montgomery	22	375	21	129	105,455	2,754,570	46,295	1,224,401	382	4,096	55,725	829,895
Morgan	15	600	12	800	96,573	4,587,302	18,243	692,301	552	9,020	722,511	1,074,511
Moultrie	4	81			81,307	3,275,867	30,205	1,063,038	142	1,920	4,216	68,875
Ogle	4,725	141,295	326	4,387	118,199	3,832,504	82,178	3,171,214	9,003	146,375	6,991	91,289
Peoria	42	1,420	15	168	90,581	3,742,507	49,266	1,858,083	1,003	15,367	221,000	2,000,000
Perry	5	25	18	90	23,136	630,745	24,522	542,057	177	2,026	31,901	385,189
Platt			4	70	99,284	3,999,561	43,318	1,679,702	157	2,103	6,040	108,824
Pike	16	237	24	227	86,136	3,163,455	14,317	404,156	76	986	91,230	1,477,535
Pope	1	50	50	884	28,612	804,082	13,684	200,320	95	600	12,501	114,214
Pulaski					13,258	356,992	1,694	36,304			12,323	193,202
Putnam					25,756	1,135,850	12,111	529,257	328	6,043	1,837	20,903
Randolph	50	1,223	20	178	30,117	1,015,436	26,212	644,220	277	3,382	85,408	1,408,349
Richland	1	25	216	1,218	88,848	1,179,293	31,498	688,931	138	1,754	9,829	148,837
Rock Island	620	11,884	107	1,482	55,102	2,287,838	22,134	728,859	3,692	52,239	964	9,956
St. Clair	655	14,625	16	89	54,334	2,423,766	31,852	917,476	217	3,024	107,716	2,082,100
Saline			2	63	42,684	1,171,002	12,478	206,290	24	55	12,728	168,469
Sangamon	27	869	45	232	167,223	7,658,907	35,669	1,315,532	817	6,596	60,400	1,074,888
Schuyler	9	190	19	147	44,203	1,822,560	9,545	289,169	309	3,490	33,978	594,824
Scott			10	74	35,598	1,477,991	3,136	93,142	203	2,305	28,555	498,193
Shelby	6	195	98	875	115,413	4,054,427	47,958	1,462,704	606	6,834	25,780	359,663
Stark	144	4,724	4	80	57,264	2,438,378	32,156	1,295,299	618	10,418	891	10,659
Stephenson	8,840	259,347	308	3,516	77,945	2,580,947	56,453	2,280,311	16,974	286,387	8,768	99,624
Tazewell	348	10,369	8	35	109,100	4,645,172	50,308	1,886,229	359	4,226	37,719	717,427
Union	2	50	55	667	25,119	854,017	8,832	211,778	114	1,198	26,877	462,340
Vermilion	48	1,670	88	1,078	175,021	5,844,930	74,382	2,655,834	1,927	22,901	17,898	264,507
Wabash			6	30	21,243	817,400	8,700	212,921	53	676	20,725	479,587
Warren	15	300	34	725	104,605	4,728,496	51,510	1,875,802	1,003	12,566	41,535	41,535
Washington	27	484	30	220	40,707	1,070,023	46,209	1,110,440	383	4,219	81,080	1,073,425
Wayne	20	1,000	455	2,369	60,714	1,899,845	39,077	775,908	5	78	5,364	68,032
White	1	10	15	65	59,460	1,988,166	15,973	326,059	212	2,558	39,583	713,628
Whiteside	322	8,336	249	3,203	107,536	3,825,875	46,363	1,701,218	15,732	224,862	4,152	44,862
Will	75	2,018	113	1,496	112,978	3,920,744	103,840	4,461,357	5,627	116,124	2,942	36,963
Williamson	6	375	18	132	46,854	1,508,210	20,451	899,115	80	869	30,115	373,322
Winnebago	2,088	60,728	173	1,779	69,483	1,910,166	57,046	2,185,914	11,875	160,442	8,888	88,829
Woodford	17	351	12	202	97,883	4,359,197	68,027	2,993,683	234	3,853	6,653	106,174

a In Greene county 30 farmers are reported as having refused to answer.

b In Johnson county 9 farmers are reported as having refused to answer.

SUMMARY OF CEREAL PRODUCTION—Continued.
INDIANA—Continued.

COUNTIES.	BARLEY.		BUCKWHEAT.		INDIAN CORN.		OATS.		RYE.		WHEAT.	
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
Steuben			288	8,409	22,105	729,951	9,637	330,635	985	15,200	25,225	404,221
Sullivan	3	20	78	510	55,127	1,862,701	15,655	351,685	241	2,230	19,839	316,971
Switzerland	97	1,548	17	114	17,244	489,295	2,938	44,299	1,073	11,407	9,172	109,842
Tippecanoe	85	520	69	738	84,089	2,554,296	29,669	951,244	809	10,969	86,886	490,748
Tipton	99	2,371	36	382	42,740	1,169,984	2,334	66,447	891	12,586	27,287	361,222
Union			29	310	16,902	518,881	2,407	69,912	59	506	14,781	176,879
Vanderburg	7	165			28,412	985,558	4,131	94,181	23	261	30,874	500,562
Vermilion	140	3,069	21	186	37,751	1,271,976	8,799	240,099	1,351	16,575	19,131	237,238
Vigo	15	285	41	377	57,659	1,594,176	14,237	276,484	696	7,861	20,124	262,638
Wabash	30	730	116	1,507	48,627	1,498,014	13,888	483,318	170	2,530	38,657	614,916
Warren			21	170	54,613	1,740,244	25,285	886,023	167	2,149	12,695	177,851
Warrick	7	60	20	242	40,422	1,149,918	13,347	213,498	75	807	33,701	409,880
Washington	1	10			34,709	942,482	16,581	230,283	44	614	22,091	281,266
Wayne	192	4,864	49	299	57,453	1,635,472	13,066	330,176	176	2,159	39,775	493,909
Wells	94	2,599	266	2,536	42,421	1,271,516	12,603	431,244	1,824	31,201	23,040	338,095
White	20	340	606	5,804	52,378	1,032,319	31,064	1,132,873	1,260	13,980	15,488	209,983
Whitley	16	325	120	1,479	28,547	908,995	14,507	523,162	87	1,275	23,438	393,240

OREGON.

Total	37,803	875,063	250	2,678	12,101	238,203	218,736	5,948,594	6,845	63,206	553,270	9,298,224
Baker	1,417	34,350			17	520	2,633	61,154	28	200	2,534	56,789
Benton	329	8,433	7	116	23	534	12,929	391,842	80	1,689	18,415	394,533
Clackamas	317	9,495	78	638	326	5,983	13,902	373,926	279	4,802	11,941	251,130
Clatsop							225	6,395			13	240
Columbia	14	500	1	15	23	665	316	10,601	2	100	165	3,671
Cook	352	12,840	2	37	379	11,838	792	27,361	8	35	643	13,905
Crook	392	5,876			9	185	945	16,454	1,656	13,143	688	8,612
Curry	113	2,991	4	28	54	1,414	478	16,211	1	10	30	680
Douglas	1,950	50,610	1	35	2,331	64,308	14,397	359,369	20	230	19,693	357,124
Gilliam	1,160	16,042			362	3,488	754	10,203	467	3,140	14,698	84,461
Grant	1,019	23,702			9	209	702	19,312	148	1,559	1,327	26,479
Harney	1,281	21,012			1	25	494	11,179	280	2,672	411	7,765
Jackson	1,675	40,299	2	40	3,162	43,325	2,712	51,088	30	344	17,073	253,103
Josephine	268	8,035			892	16,131	1,387	27,358	107	1,588	1,298	20,071
Klamath	571	10,690					1,013	13,538	777	4,116	2,043	17,032
Lake	746	11,429			1	32	185	6,155	406	1,504	560	7,741
Lane	2,052	54,783	7	64	927	20,081	20,393	459,995	82	1,411	27,304	443,789
Linn	1,005	22,864	29	135	542	11,543	37,299	906,356	220	3,221	55,374	1,116,074
Malheur	696	21,596			228	7,384	543	13,550	5	70	284	5,800
Marion	927	30,411	61	674	911	18,730	33,710	978,030	188	2,917	50,902	1,169,755
Morrow	2,297	41,429			363	5,701	865	10,763	362	1,739	26,094	173,424
Multnomah	38	865	1	60	27	1,070	1,289	44,430	15	411	674	12,134
Polk	672	22,812	19	390	70	1,669	16,368	508,655	39	826	42,138	1,014,580
Sherman	1,383	12,811			10	50	315	1,222	8	50	32,445	148,891
Tillamook	50	1,402			3	52	134	5,157	3	30	4	100
Umatilla	8,119	161,568			647	9,783	2,946	70,872	729	6,101	127,045	1,642,378
Union	6,226	188,098			37	1,015	9,455	273,053	200	2,815	30,226	614,677
Wallowa	668	16,552			10	185	1,323	38,334	453	5,003	1,792	28,875
Wasco	971	9,760			441	5,239	1,215	9,227	140	1,377	7,344	34,813
Washington	286	9,694	23	310	56	1,194	16,203	538,783	60	1,148	21,429	494,908
Yamhill	809	24,114	15	136	240	5,845	22,319	687,461	52	955	38,783	894,740

SUMMARY OF CEREAL PRODUCTION—Continued.

WASHINGTON.

COUNTIES.	BARLEY.		BUCKWHEAT.		INDIAN CORN.		OATS.		RYE.		WHEAT.	
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
Total	51,551	1,209,140	27	430	9,583	156,413	65,089	2,273,182	1,763	19,188	372,658	6,345,426
Adams	158	2,260			181	925	505	5,805	151	1,370	6,079	45,855
Ancon	1,163	14,100			71	2,035	32	737	60	400	4,409	42,550
Chelan	13	715			10	160	720	29,436			684	15,936
Chillam	40	1,380	1	25	1	40	179	6,966			244	11,163
Clarke	23	922	5	46	25	545	4,103	106,434	8	125	1,959	37,142
Columbia	4,721	128,837			5,256	90,018	2,928	77,619	31	285	40,895	724,813
Cowlitz	92	2,430			6	175	744	29,717	16	455	299	7,853
Douglas	134	1,488			328	3,999	1,021	16,735	151	1,885	1,018	13,073
Garfield	7,227	121,765			244	3,450	389	5,344	18	362	31,198	264,871
Island	20	1,075			1	20	799	35,968	1	20	513	16,170
Jefferson	10	430					62	2,630				
King	19	597			14	430	508	19,493	1	10	61	1,833
Klickitat											1	20
Kittitas	636	12,547			152	3,089	640	17,059	22	678	3,936	68,690
Klickitat	905	12,738			816	6,880	2,044	28,209	168	1,817	12,911	102,767
Lawie	44	2,021	9	118	6	105	4,718	165,657	42	511	1,967	51,262
Lincoln	3,917	65,666			167	2,714	7,122	136,884	178	1,787	25,734	313,245
Mason							46	1,640			16	945
Okanogan							1	50			3	50
Pacific							193	8,190			22	640
Pierce	1	50	1	8	5	162	711	27,755	8	25	43	1,412
San Juan	46	2,217					727	34,137	1	15	365	11,850
Skaft	4	105			17	562	8,295	648,467			16	558
Skanawha	11	300			30	1,030	232	6,900	3	60	40	1,113
Snohomish	59	2,566	1	20	1	30	1,193	96,813			14	648
Spokane	1,703	41,003			166	2,392	10,887	271,884	65	711	33,857	568,292
Stevens	163	4,013			35	895	1,213	24,699	21	210	1,249	16,120
Thurston	12	233	8	57	8	69	1,851	45,270	86	800	260	4,118
Wahkiakum	5	100			1	26	32	1,072	1	12	1	20
Wahwath	11,468	348,526			1,662	31,530	2,350	79,663	372	3,015	92,326	2,002,084
White	111	4,778	7	166	1	32	879	39,382	1	15	170	4,963
Whitman	18,420	485,482			379	4,105	9,285	233,505	328	4,430	110,477	1,985,901
Yakima	445	10,796			51	995	625	18,812	40	190	1,891	29,469

The most noteworthy facts brought out by a comparison of the figures with those reported at the Tenth Census are the decrease in the total area devoted to cereals in Illinois and the remarkable change by which it has been accompanied; the increase in that in Indiana, due entirely to the more extensive cultivation of oats, and the general increase in Washington that has naturally followed the influx of a large agricultural population into that state.

In Illinois the total area reported in cereals was 14,166,415 acres, as compared with 14,461,674 acres at the Tenth Census. There was a decrease in the area in corn of 1,158,464 acres and in that in wheat of 978,681 acres, while on the other hand there was an increase in the area in oats of no less than 1,889,008 acres.

In Indiana the total area devoted to cereals was 7,340,244 acres, as compared with 6,972,291 acres at the Tenth Census, the area in oats having increased within the decade from 623,531 acres to 1,102,256 acres, without any greater change in the acreage in corn and wheat than might occur from one year to another.

In Oregon the total area in cereals has increased from 632,871 acres to 829,005 acres, not including at least 27,000 acres, mainly in Wasco and Gilliam counties, on which the crops were either destroyed by drought or cut for forage.

In Washington the total area devoted to cereals aggregated 500,671 acres, as compared with 136,937 acres at the Tenth Census. The addition to the acreage in wheat represented 80.03 per cent of the total increased acreage.

ROBERT P. PORTER,
Superintendent of Census.

CENSUS BULLETIN.

No. 182.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

May 6, 1892.

HOMICIDE IN 1890.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

CENSUS OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21, 1892.

This very elaborate bulletin, which has been prepared by Mr. FREDERICK H. WINES, special agent on pauperism and crime, is, so far as it goes, complete and final.

Of 82,329 prisoners in the United States June 1, 1890, the number charged with homicide was 7,386, or 8.97 per cent.

Omitting 35 who were charged with double crimes, 6,958 of them (or 94.65 per cent) were men, and 393 (or 5.35 per cent) were women.

As to color, 4,425 were white, 2,739 negroes, 94 Chinese, 1 Japanese, and 92 Indians.

As to the nativity of the 4,425 whites, 3,157 were born in the United States, 1,213 were foreign born, and the birthplace of 55 is unknown.

A careful and accurate inquiry into the parentage of those born in the United States results in the mathematical conclusion that 56.14 per cent of homicide committed by white men and women is chargeable to the native white element of the population, and 43.86 per cent to the foreign element. On the same scale of 4,614 to 3,605, the negro contribution to homicide is represented by 5,478. A table is given showing the nationalities of the 3,605 foreign-born parents in detail.

More than one-half of the foreign-born whites are unnaturalized, and nearly one-fifth are unable to speak the English language.

In respect to age, prisoners charged with homicide range from 11 to 86 years. One-sixth of them are under 24 years, and more than one-half under 33 years of age. Their average age is 34 years and 193 days. The lowest averages are among the Indians, 30 years and 180 days, and the negroes, 30 years and 279 days. The highest are among the Chinese, 37 years and 246 days, and the foreign-born whites, 41 years and 159 days. The average age of women charged with homicide is 32 years and 216 days. The ages at which homicide was committed are estimated to be at least 5 years below the averages here stated.

Nearly one-half of this group of prisoners were found to be unmarried. The number of unmarried was 3,615; married, 2,715; widowed, 703; divorced, 144.

The percentage of those who can both read and write is 61.73; of those who can read only, 4.84; of those who can do neither, 33.43. Of the negroes, more than one-half can neither read nor write; of the Indians, nearly two-thirds. The percentage of illiteracy among the foreign born is nearly or quite three times as great as that among the native whites.

The number who have received a higher education is 253, or 3.44 per cent.

More than four-fifths have no trade. The foreign born and their children have much more generally acquired a trade than the native whites, and the native whites than the negroes.

The occupations of 6,546 prior to incarceration have been ascertained, and are grouped as follows: professional, 102; official, 38; agricultural, 1,893; lumber, 29; mining, 212; fisheries, 19; trade and commerce, 173; transportation, 380; manufactures and mechanical industries, 1,086; personal service, 690; unskilled labor, 2,253; miscellaneous, 21.

The number employed at the time of their arrest was 5,659; unemployed, 1,225; unknown, 467.

The habits of 973, in respect of use of intoxicating liquors, are not stated. The remaining

6,378 are classed as follows: total abstainers, 1,282; occasional or moderate drinkers, 3,829; drunkards, 1,267.

The number arrested and imprisoned in the state of their residence was 6,268; out of the state, 861.

463 had served as soldiers in the civil war.

534 were known to have served a previous term of imprisonment.

224 were federal prisoners.

As to their physical condition, 6,149 were in good health, 600 ill, 283 insane, 24 blind, 14 deaf and dumb, 18 idiots, and 263 crippled.

The details of the foregoing statements, by geographical divisions, and by sex, color, race, and nativity, will be found in the tabular statements printed herewith.

Mr. WINES has also presented in a succinct but clear way the leading features of the law of homicide in the United States, showing its legal varieties and its varying definitions in the several states and territories, together with the varying sentences authorized by law. He observes that the variations of the codes, in the adjustment of penalty to the guilt of homicide, are on their face absurd and indefensible, and that the claim that there is a natural standard of justice in the human mind, which will enable legislators to arrive at an approximately accurate judgment of the desert of crime is contradicted by the record which legislative bodies have made for themselves. He suggests possible remedies for what he terms "the confused state of the criminal law".

Of prisoners charged with homicide, more than one-eighth are awaiting trial.

Of those convicted, 158 are awaiting execution, 2,406 sentenced to imprisonment for life, 845 for 20 years and over, 1,438 for from 10 to 19 years, and 1,395 for less than 10 years. The tendency to greater severity increases slightly from east to west, and from north to south. The average sentence less than life is 13 years and 292 days. It is greater for men than for women, and for negroes than for whites. The highest average sentence is pronounced upon Chinamen.

The number of cases classed as murder is 5,548, of which nearly one-half received a life sentence. The number classed as manslaughter is 1,704, of which nearly one-half received a sentence of over 10 years.

Of the 158 prisoners awaiting execution, 49 were found in the Kansas penitentiary, no date having been fixed for their execution by any governor since 1872. The death penalty is thus practically abolished in Kansas, though not by statute. The only states in which it has been abolished by law are Rhode Island, Michigan, and Wisconsin. The figures here published do not indicate any increase in the number of homicides as the result of such abolition.

In the Tenth Census there were reported 4,608 prisoners charged with homicide. In the Eleventh Census the number is 7,351. This is an increase of 59.53 per cent, while the increase in the total population has been only 24.86 per cent. But it is largely explained by the great length of sentences for homicide, in consequence of which the majority of those reported in 1880 are again reported in 1890, together with those since convicted of the same offense.

The county sheriffs have reported 156 executions during the calendar year 1889, of which 94 were in the South Atlantic and South Central divisions. They have also reported 117 lynchings, of which 94 (the same number) were in the same divisions. These reports are not believed to be complete, but are given for what they are worth.

The Census Office is in position to give similar details with reference to other groups of prisoners as soon as the necessary tabulations can be made. A list of these possible groups is printed as an appendix to the present bulletin.

It is believed that a better piece of statistical work has not often been given to the public, and that its value will be greatly enhanced when it is possible, as it will be, to compare groups of prisoners charged with different offenses.

Robert T. Forlin

Superintendent of Census.

HOMICIDE IN 1890.

BY FREDERICK HOWARD WINES.

On the 1st of June, 1890, there were confined in the prisons of the United States, of all grades (other than reformatory institutions for juvenile delinquents), 82,329 men and women, of whom 75,428 had been convicted of some offense against the laws, punishable by fine, imprisonment, or execution; 8,889 were awaiting trial; 82 were detained as witnesses; 47 were held for debt, and 883 were lunatics in temporary safe-keeping. (a)

Table 1 shows the distribution of prisoners, by states and territories, and by nativity and race. Tables 2 and 3 give the figures for each sex separately.

These tables have not before been printed. They are now published without comment, to serve as a background of comparison in the study of a single group of prisoners, namely, those charged with the crime of homicide.

TABLE 1.—PRISONERS OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1890, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN THE AGGREGATE, AND BY COLOR, NATIVITY, AND RACE.

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.	Aggregate.	WHITE.						COLORED.		
		Native.				Foreign born.	Nativity unknown.	Negroes.	Chinese.	Indians.
		Parents native.	One parent foreign.	Parents foreign.	One or both parents unknown.					
The United States	82,329	21,037	2,881	12,601	3,952	15,932	907	24,277	6420	322
North Atlantic	28,258	6,964	1,326	7,036	1,194	8,970	83	2,037	15	24
South Atlantic	11,409	1,707	95	234	100	264	15	8,863		2
North Central	19,851	6,014	922	3,124	1,765	3,929	383	2,738	8	81
South Central	10,684	3,204	190	471	683	864	253	10,381	4	95
Western	6,733	2,098	339	1,196	251	1,896	173	258	6393	120
North Atlantic	28,258	6,964	1,326	7,036	1,194	8,970	83	2,037	15	24
Maine	512	175	28	91	33	156	18	6		5
New Hampshire	321	109	14	66	25	101	4	2		
Vermont	290	73	16	34	22	42	3	10		
Massachusetts	6,237	980	262	1,784	86	1,922	14	161	1	8
Rhode Island	500	128	26	176	8	133	2	37		
Connecticut	1,423	248	38	311	28	320	4	97		1
New York	11,468	2,662	509	3,202	650	3,767	6	701	12	10
New Jersey	3,455	671	73	574	120	792	9	315		
Pennsylvania	6,489	2,009	359	1,308	213	1,747	23	738	2	
South Atlantic	11,409	1,707	95	234	100	264	15	8,863		2
Delaware	139	26	1	18	8	15		71		
Maryland	1,502	323	46	116	44	133	7	839		
District of Columbia	400	59	8	37	8	36		358		
Virginia	3,090	295	19	10	32	24	2	1,018		
West Virginia	456	225	13	26	38	16	2	130		
North Carolina	2,033	381	10	4	4	9		1,023		2
South Carolina	1,184	112	2	3		6		1,061		
Georgia	2,038	304	7	9	11	11		2,596		
Florida	667	51	4	2	24	15	4	567		
North Central	19,851	6,014	922	3,124	1,765	3,929	383	2,738	8	81
Ohio	3,009	1,080	128	546	224	414	23	481		13
Indiana	1,988	1,085	62	108	145	146	55	297		
Illinois	3,930	1,211	200	813	231	972	49	452	6	2
Michigan	2,155	638	126	391	184	606	53	141		16
Wisconsin	1,118	292	45	246	34	442	19	23	2	15
Minnesota	1,041	241	45	217	103	397	4	24		10
Iowa	1,016	382	77	138	113	161	75	70		
Missouri	2,833	963	123	330	254	286	23	907		1
North Dakota	97	19	0	25	5	36	3	3		
South Dakota	178	98	11	37	3	44	4	2		9
North Dakota	655	361	15	40	17	110	46	64		2
Nebraska	1,028	634	54	137	442	315	20	304		13

(a) This statement will need slight correction hereafter. Of the 883 insane prisoners, some were under sentence, others not. The number in each group has not yet been ascertained.

b Includes 13 Japanese.

TABLE 1.—PRISONERS OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1890, ETC.—CONTINUED.

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.	Aggregate.	WHITE.					COLORED.			
		Native.				Foreign born.	Nativity unknown.	Negroes.	Chinese.	Indians.
		Parents native.	One parent foreign.	Parents foreign.	One or both parents unknown.					
South Central.....	16,084	3,294	199	411	583	864	253	10,381	4	95
Kentucky.....	2,110	583	23	46	68	47	170	1,173		
Tennessee.....	2,451	505	26	38	89	45	30	1,718		
Alabama.....	2,518	301	19	21	32	44	5	2,096		
Mississippi.....	1,177	79	1	11	16	11	1	1,058		
Louisiana.....	1,608	97	26	79	80	83	2	1,238	2	1
Texas.....	4,747	1,332	81	193	216	605	32	2,270	2	16
Arkansas.....	1,473	397	23	23	82	29	13	828		78
Western.....	6,724	2,068	339	1,196	251	1,896	173	258	a393	120
Montana.....	432	137	18	106	19	118	8	9	10	16
Wyoming.....	74	16	8	7	4	9	24	6		
Colorado.....	902	312	51	181	58	221	18	58		
New Mexico.....	205	99	10	13	16	41	11	14	1	
Arizona.....	250	52	6	18	5	97	2	18	1	23
Utah.....	269	84	10	48	21	97	2	4	1	2
Nevada.....	152	30	4	21	7	43	26	6	13	9
Idaho.....	150	37	14	19	17	49	1	2	9	2
Washington.....	452	141	20	85	18	129	13	21	612	13
Oregon.....	449	187	10	63	33	100	7	10	25	5
California.....	3,398	1,003	185	635	69	992	63	110	c291	50

a Includes 13 Japanese.

b Includes 5 Japanese.

c Includes 8 Japanese.

TABLE 2.—MALE PRISONERS OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1890, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF MALE PRISONERS IN THE AGGREGATE, AND BY COLOR, NATIVITY, AND RACE.

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.	Aggregate.	WHITE.					COLORED.			
		Native.				Foreign born.	Nativity unknown.	Negroes.	Chinese.	Indians.
		Parents native.	One parent foreign.	Parents foreign.	One or both parents unknown.					
The United States.....	75,924	20,101	2,729	11,766	3,560	13,869	869	22,305	a118	307
North Atlantic.....	24,883	6,502	1,231	7,006	933	7,307	76	1,793	15	29
South Atlantic.....	10,505	1,663	90	218	163	242	14	8,113		2
North Central.....	18,873	6,681	891	2,984	1,674	3,668	365	2,528	8	74
South Central.....	15,131	3,197	196	401	546	825	244	9,625	4	93
Western.....	6,532	2,038	321	1,157	244	1,827	170	246	c391	118
North Atlantic.....	24,883	6,502	1,231	7,006	933	7,307	76	1,793	15	29
Maine.....	479	168	26	88	32	138	18	6		3
New Hampshire.....	297	105	14	64	22	87	3	2		
Vermont.....	191	72	15	33	18	42	3	8		
Massachusetts.....	4,479	914	225	1,619	54	1,506	13	141	1	6
Rhode Island.....	475	191	23	159	7	139	2	20		
Connecticut.....	949	230	37	200	26	200	4	62		1
New York.....	9,934	2,444	489	2,940	481	2,943	5	610	12	10
New Jersey.....	2,185	532	72	528	94	667	9	283		
Pennsylvania.....	5,899	1,917	330	1,285	199	1,495	19	652	2	
South Atlantic.....	10,505	1,663	90	218	163	242	14	8,113		2
Delaware.....	133	26	1	18	8	15		65		
Maryland.....	1,355	362	37	112	44	120	6	734		
District of Columbia.....	407	43	7	27	8	29		293		
Virginia.....	1,764	278	9	19	32	24	2	1,400		
West Virginia.....	425	211	13	24	37	15	2	123		
North Carolina.....	1,912	362	10	4	3	9		1,522		2
South Carolina.....	1,101	199	2	3		6		900		
Georgia.....	2,784	291	7	9	10	11		2,456		
Florida.....	624	50	4	2	21	13	4	530		

a Includes 12 Japanese.

TABLE 2.—MALE PRISONERS OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1890, ETC.—CONTINUED.

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.	Aggregate.	WHITE.						COLORED.		
		Native.				Foreign born.	Nativity unknown.	Negroes.	Chinese.	Indians.
		Parents native.	One parent foreign.	Parents foreign.	One or both parents unknown.					
North Central	18,873	6,681	891	2,984	1,674	3,658	365	2,528	8	74
Ohio	2,684	1,036	121	501	206	339	23	440		12
Indiana	1,870	1,046	89	190	118	142	47	244		
Illinois	3,721	1,163	192	770	226	963	48	411	6	2
Michigan	2,036	613	123	379	169	564	49	127		12
Wisconsin	1,073	281	43	236	31	422	19	22	2	15
Minnesota	1,001	229	44	212	98	384	3	22		9
Iowa	994	375	76	138	119	155	74	66		
Missouri	2,687	871	118	323	252	263	23	836		1
North Dakota	94	18	6	25	5	34	3	3		
South Dakota	174	67	11	37	3	43	4	1		8
Nebraska	641	356	15	39	15	108	45	61		2
Kansas	1,892	626	53	134	439	311	27	289		13
South Central	16,131	3,197	196	401	546	825	244	9,625	4	93
Kentucky	2,004	565	21	43	66	42	169	1,098		
Tennessee	2,283	465	25	37	85	45	23	1,598		
Alabama	2,324	283	19	21	28	44	4	1,925		
Mississippi	1,105	78	1	11	16	11	1	987		
Louisiana	1,408	89	26	76	63	67	2	1,082	2	1
Texas	4,597	1,324	81	190	213	588	27	2,158	2	14
Arkansas	1,410	393	23	23	75	28	13	777		78
Western	6,532	2,058	321	1,157	244	1,827	179	246	6391	118
Montana	421	133	17	104	10	116	8	7	10	16
Wyoming	74	16	8	7	4	9	24	6		
Colorado	879	308	52	180	55	212	18	54		
New Mexico	191	89	10	13	14	40	11	13	1	
Arizona	247	52	6	18	5	66	1	17	31	22
Utah	262	83	10	45	21	65	1	4	1	2
Nevada	159	30	4	21	1	42	26	5	13	9
Idaho	159	37	14	19	17	49	1	2	9	2
Washington	448	138	20	85	18	128	13	21	512	13
Oregon	438	186	9	63	33	100	7	10	25	5
California	3,272	986	171	692	67	940	61	107	6289	49

a Includes 12 Japanese.

b Includes 5 Japanese.

c Includes 7 Japanese.

TABLE 3.—FEMALE PRISONERS OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1890, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FEMALE PRISONERS IN THE AGGREGATE, AND BY COLOR, NATIVITY, AND RACE.

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.	Aggregate.	WHITE.						COLORED.		
		Native.				Foreign born.	Nativity unknown.	Negroes.	Chinese.	Indians.
		Parents native.	One parent foreign.	Parents foreign.	One or both parents unknown.					
The United States	6,405	936	152	835	392	2,063	38	1,972	62	15
North Atlantic	3,375	462	95	630	261	1,672	7	244		4
South Atlantic	904	104	5	16	6	22	1	750		
North Central	981	233	31	140	81	261	18	210		7
South Central	953	97	3	10	37	39	9	756		2
Western	192	40	18	39	7	69	3	12	62	2
North Atlantic	3,375	462	95	630	261	1,672	7	244		4
Maine	33	7	2	3	1	18				2
New Hampshire	24	4		2	3	14	1			
Vermont	9	1	1	1	4			2		
Massachusetts	748	75	37	165	32	416	1	29		2
Rhode Island	81	8	3	17	1	44		8		
Connecticut	86	18	1	21	2	39		5		
New York	1,534	218	20	202	178	764	1	91		
New Jersey	270	39	2	46	26	125		32		
Pennsylvania	590	92	29	113	14	252	4	86		

a Includes 1 Japanese.

TABLE 3.—FEMALE PRISONERS OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1890, ETC.—CONTINUED.

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.	Aggregate.	WHITE.						COLORED.		
		Native.				Foreign born.	Nativity unknown.	Negroes.	Chinese.	Indians.
		Parents native.	One parent foreign.	Parents foreign.	One or both parents unknown.					
South Atlantic.....	904	104	5	16	6	22	1	750		
Delaware.....	6							6		
Maryland.....	147	21	3	4		13	1	105		
District of Columbia.....	89	7	1	10		6		65		
Virginia.....	236	17	1					218		
West Virginia.....	25	14		2	1	1		7		
North Carolina.....	121	19			1			101		
South Carolina.....	83	12						71		
Georgia.....	154	13			1			140		
Florida.....	43	1			3	2		37		
North Central.....	981	233	31	140	81	261	18	210		7
Ohio.....	225	44	7	45	18	75		35		1
Indiana.....	112	39	3	8	27	4	8	23		
Illinois.....	215	48	8	43	5	69	1	41		
Michigan.....	119	25	3	12	15	42	4	14		4
Wisconsin.....	45	11	2	10	1	20		1		
Minnesota.....	40	12	1	5	5	13	1	2		1
Iowa.....	22	7	1		3	6	1	4		
Missouri.....	146	32	5	13	2	23		71		
North Dakota.....	3	1				2				
South Dakota.....	4	1				1		1		1
Nebraska.....	14	5		1	2	2	1	3		
Kansas.....	36	8	1	3	3	4	2	15		
South Central.....	953	97	3	10	37	30	9	756		2
Kentucky.....	106	18	2	3	2	5	1	75		
Tennessee.....	168	40	1	1	4		2	120		
Alabama.....	194	18			4		1	171		
Mississippi.....	72	1						71		
Louisiana.....	200	8		3	17	16		156		
Texas.....	150	8		3	3	17	5	112		2
Arkansas.....	63	4			7	1		51		
Western.....	192	40	18	39	7	69	3	12	62	2
Montana.....	11	4	1	2		2		2		
Wyoming.....										
Colorado.....	23	4	2	1	3	9		4		
New Mexico.....	14	10			2	1		1		
Arizona.....	3					1		1		1
Utah.....	7	1		3		2	1			
Nevada.....	2					1		1		
Idaho.....										
Washington.....	4	3				1				
Oregon.....	2	1	1							
California.....	126	17	14	33	2	52	2	3	62	1

a Includes 1 Japanese.

PRISONERS CHARGED WITH HOMICIDE.

The number of prisoners, June 1, 1890, charged with homicide was 7,386, namely, 6,993 men and 393 women.

Not all of them had been convicted; 982 of them (916 men and 66 women) were awaiting trial.

As shown in Table 1, the total number of prisoners was 82,329. The homicides therefore formed 8.97 per cent of the entire prison population. The percentage of male prisoners charged with homicide was 9.21; of female prisoners it was 6.14, or precisely two-thirds as great. In other words, notwithstanding the fact that of 1,000 murderers 947 are male and 53 are female the comparative frequency of the homicidal impulse in men is only 50 per cent greater than in women.

Of 7,386 prisoners charged with homicide 7,351 (6,958 men and 393 women) were indicted under no other charge, but 35 (all of them men) were arraigned on double charges, such as murder and arson, etc. The latter will be treated as a separate subgroup at the close of this bulletin, the body of which is devoted to the first subgroup, numbering 7,351.

Tables 4, 5, and 6 exhibit the distribution of this group, by states and territories, and by nativity and race, as has been done for the entire prison population in the preceding tables.

TABLE 4.—PRISONERS OF THE UNITED STATES CHARGED WITH HOMICIDE IN 1890, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF SUCH PRISONERS IN THE AGGREGATE, AND BY COLOR, NATIVITY, AND RACE.

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.	Aggregate.	WHITE.						COLORED.		
		Native.				Foreign born.	Nativity unknown.	Negroes.	Chinese.	Indians.
		Parents native.	One parent foreign.	Parents foreign.	One or both parents unknown.					
The United States.....	7,351	2,182	176	494	305	1,213	55	2,739	955	92
North Atlantic.....	1,087	285	35	170	46	421	1	124	2	3
Maine.....	42	27	1	2	3	8	1			
New Hampshire.....	20	13			3	4				
Vermont.....	24	10	3	2	2	6		1		
Massachusetts.....	36	17	2	20	1	40		6		
Rhode Island.....	16	5		2		6		2		
Connecticut.....	61	22	1	8	4	20		6		
New York.....	473	163	10	89	16	192		68	2	3
New Jersey.....	78	16	5	8	3	39		7		
Pennsylvania.....	288	72	13	39	14	106		44		
South Atlantic.....	1,087	232	9	14	25	19	3	783		2
Delaware.....	6	2								
Maryland.....	84	18		6	4	8	1	4		
District of Columbia.....	10		1	1				47		
Virginia.....	163	41	1	1	3	4		8		
West Virginia.....	67	41	1	5	7	2		113		
North Carolina.....	139	43	3					12		
South Carolina.....	158	29		1		1		91		2
Georgia.....	347	54	2			1		136		
Florida.....	113	13	2		11	3	2	290		
North Central.....	1,796	706	65	174	134	412	15	264	5	21
Ohio.....	217	89	4	21	17	39		39		8
Indiana.....	225	134	10	18	15	17	3	23		
Illinois.....	362	121	12	55	22	91	4	51	5	1
Michigan.....	178	54	6	22	15	67	2	3		3
Wisconsin.....	127	20	8	12	4	75		3		5
Minnesota.....	65	12	1	7	7	34	1	3		
Iowa.....	115	45	7	10	11	31	1	10		
Missouri.....	233	101	7	12	26	14	1	72		
North Dakota.....	12	3		3	1	4		1		
South Dakota.....	21	7		6	1	6		1		
Nebraska.....	70	39	1		1	22	1	6		
Kansas.....	173	81	9	8	14	22	2	33		4
South Central.....	2,545	714	35	52	80	100	25	1,528	1	10
Kentucky.....	439	199	8	9	15	7	20	181		
Tennessee.....	297	92	1	4	22		1	177		
Alabama.....	336	61	3		4	5	1	262		
Mississippi.....	217	23		1	1	1		191		
Louisiana.....	328	33	6	15	3	7		262	1	1
Texas.....	730	241	12	22	28	77	3	344		3
Arkansas.....	198	65	5	1	7	3		111		6
Western.....	836	245	32	84	20	261	11	40	987	56
Montana.....	45	9		11		14		1	3	7
Wyoming.....	5	2					2	1		
Colorado.....	76	29	5	5	4	23	1	9		
New Mexico.....	55	26	2	2	4	16	2	3		
Arizona.....	54	8		7		18		8	2	11
Utah.....	20	2	2		2	12		1		
Nevada.....	41	11	3	3		15		6		3
Idaho.....	26	5	3	3		11		3		
Washington.....	42	11		3	1	14	2	4	2	5
Oregon.....	54	28	1	4	1	13		2	5	
California.....	418	114	16	45	7	125	4	12	985	30

a Includes 1 Japanese.

TABLE 5.—MALE PRISONERS OF THE UNITED STATES CHARGED WITH HOMICIDE IN 1890, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF SUCH PRISONERS IN THE AGGREGATE, AND BY COLOR, NATIVITY, AND RACE.

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.	Aggregate.	WHITE.						COLORED.		
		Native.				Foreign born.	Nativity unknown.	Negroes.	Chinese.	Indians.
		Parents native.	One parent foreign.	Parents foreign.	One or both parents unknown.					
The United States.....	6,958	2,110	171	480	284	1,163	52	2,512	a95	91
North Atlantic.....	1,016	265	33	166	38	398	1	110	2	3
Maine.....	38	25	1	2	3	6	1			
New Hampshire.....	19	12			3	4				
Vermont.....	23	9	3	2	2	6		1		
Massachusetts.....	81	17	2	19	1	36		6		
Rhode Island.....	14	4				6		2		
Connecticut.....	58	20		8	4	20		6		
New York.....	442	95	9	88	10	182		53	2	3
New Jersey.....	72	15	5	8	3	36		5		
Pennsylvania.....	269	68	13	37	12	102		37		
South Atlantic.....	981	224	9	14	24	17	3	688		2
Delaware.....	6	2						4		
Maryland.....	78	18		6	4	7	1	42		
District of Columbia.....	10		1	1				8		
Virginia.....	198	40	1	1	3	4		89		
West Virginia.....	63	39		5	7	2		10		
North Carolina.....	119	41	3					73		2
South Carolina.....	145	18		1		1		125		
Georgia.....	315	53	2			1		259		
Florida.....	167	13	2		10	2	2	78		
North Central.....	1,703	675	64	166	125	393	12	243	5	20
Ohio.....	267	86	4	21	14	38		37		7
Indiana.....	269	125	10	18	12	16	1	27		
Illinois.....	346	116	12	51	22	87	4	48	5	1
Michigan.....	167	50	6	21	15	55	2	15		3
Wisconsin.....	116	18	7	11	3	69		3		6
Minnesota.....	61	11	1	7	6	33		3		
Iowa.....	111	44	7	10	10	29	1	10		
Missouri.....	219	98	7	12	26	14	1	61		
North Dakota.....	10	2		3	1	3		1		
South Dakota.....	21	7		6	1	6		1		
Nebraska.....	69	38	1	1	1	22	1	6		
Kansas.....	167	80	9	6	14	21	2	31		4
South Central.....	2,432	704	34	50	77	98	25	1,433	1	10.
Kentucky.....	425	197	7	9	14	7	20	171		
Tennessee.....	285	89	1	3	22	1	1	169		
Alabama.....	303	3			3	5		230		
Mississippi.....	203	22		1	1	1		178		
Louisiana.....	310	31	6	15	3	7		246	1	1
Texas.....	714	239	12	21	28	75	3	333		3
Arkansas.....	192	65	5	1	6	3		106		6
Western.....	826	242	31	84	20	257	11	38	a87	56
Montana.....	44	8		11		14		1	3	7
Wyoming.....	5	2					2	1		
Colorado.....	74	29	5	5	4	22	1	8		
New Mexico.....	53	24	2	2	4	16	2	3		
Arizona.....	52	8		7		17		7	2	11
Utah.....	20	2	2	1	2	12		1		
Nevada.....	40	11	3	3		14		6		3
Idaho.....	26	5	3	3		11		3		
Washington.....	42	11		3	1	14	2	4	2	5
Oregon.....	54	28	1	4	1	13		2	5	
California.....	416	114	15	45	7	124	4	12	a65	30

a Includes 1 Japanese.

TABLE 6.—FEMALE PRISONERS OF THE UNITED STATES CHARGED WITH HOMICIDE IN 1890, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF SUCH PRISONERS IN THE AGGREGATE, AND BY COLOR, NATIVITY, AND RACE.

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.	Aggregate.	WHITE.						COLORED.		
		Native.				Foreign born.	Nativity unknown.	Negroes.	Chinese.	Indians.
		Parents native.	One parent foreign.	Parents foreign.	One or both parents unknown.					
The United States.....	393	72	5	14	21	59	3	227		1
North Atlantic.....	71	20	2	4	8	23		14		
South Atlantic.....	106	8			1	2		95		
North Central.....	93	31	1	8	9	10	3	21		1
South Central.....	113	10	1	2	3	2		95		
Western.....	10	3	1			4		2		
North Atlantic.....	71	20	2	4	8	23		14		
Maine.....	4	2								
New Hampshire.....	1	1				2				
Vermont.....	1	1								
Massachusetts.....	5			1		4				
Rhode Island.....	1									
Connecticut.....	3	2	1							
New York.....	31	8	1	1	6	10		5		
New Jersey.....	6	1				3		2		
Pennsylvania.....	19	4		2	2	4		7		
South Atlantic.....	106	8			1	2		95		
Delaware.....										
Maryland.....	6					1		5		
District of Columbia.....										
Virginia.....	25	1						24		
West Virginia.....	4	2						2		
North Carolina.....	20	2						18		
South Carolina.....	13	2						11		
Georgia.....	32	1						31		
Florida.....	6				1	1		4		
North Central.....	93	31	1	8	9	19	3	21		1
Ohio.....	10	3			3	1		2		1
Indiana.....	16	9			3	1	2	1		
Illinois.....	16	5		4		4		3		
Michigan.....	9	4		1		2		2		
Wisconsin.....	11	2	1	1		6				
Minnesota.....	4	1			1	1	1			
Iowa.....	4	1			1	2				
Missouri.....	14	3						11		
North Dakota.....	2	1				1				
South Dakota.....	1	1								
Nebraska.....	1	1								
Kansas.....	6	1		2		1		2		
South Central.....	113	10	1	2	3	2		95		
Kentucky.....	14	2	1		1			10		
Tennessee.....	12	3		1				8		
Alabama.....	33				1			32		
Mississippi.....	14	1						13		
Louisiana.....	18	2						16		
Texas.....	16	2		1		2		11		
Arkansas.....	6				1			5		
Western.....	10	3	1			4		2		
Montana.....	1	1								
Wyoming.....										
Colorado.....	2					1		1		
New Mexico.....	2	2								
Arizona.....	2					1		1		
Utah.....										
Nevada.....	1					1				
Idaho.....										
Washington.....										
Oregon.....										
California.....	2		1			1				

RATIO AND INCREASE.

Table 7 shows, by states and territories, the total population, the number of prisoners charged with homicide, and the number of such prisoners in each million of the population at each of the two census dates, 1890 and 1880. It also shows the absolute and relative increase or decrease in the number of such prisoners.

The highest ratio is in the Western division, 276 in the million; then in the South Central, 232; the South Atlantic, 123; the North Central, 80, and the North Atlantic, 62.

The order of ratios in 1880 was the same.

The growth of this class of prisoners during the decade has been greatest in the South Central division, 67; then, in the South Atlantic, 36; the North Atlantic, 12; the North Central, 7, and the Western, 3.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER OF PRISONERS CHARGED WITH HOMICIDE AND THE NUMBER IN EACH MILLION OF THE POPULATION IN 1890 AND 1880, THE ABSOLUTE AND RELATIVE INCREASE OR DECREASE, AND THE PERCENTAGES OF INCREASE AND DECREASE, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.	1890.			1880.			INCREASE.		DECREASE.		PERCENTAGES.	
	Population.	Homi- cides.	Ratio.	Population.	Homi- cides.	Ratio.	Absolute.	Relative.	Absolute.	Relative.	Increase.	De- crease.
The United States.....	62,622,250	7,351	117	50,155,783	4,608	92	2,743	25			27.17	
North Atlantic.....	17,461,545	1,087	62	14,507,407	720	50	367	12			24.00	
Maine.....	661,086	42	64	648,936	29	45	13	10			42.22	
New Hampshire.....	376,530	20	53	346,901	17	49	3	4			8.16	
Vermont.....	332,422	24	72	332,266	11	33	13	39			118.18	
Massachusetts.....	2,238,943	86	38	1,783,085	83	47	3	3	9			10.15
Rhode Island.....	345,506	15	43	276,531	11	40	4	3			7.56	
Connecticut.....	746,258	61	82	622,700	46	74	15	8			10.81	
New York.....	5,997,833	473	79	5,082,871	280	55	193	24			43.04	
New Jersey.....	1,444,933	78	54	1,131,116	63	56	15	15	2			3.57
Pennsylvania.....	5,258,014	288	55	4,282,891	180	42	108	13			30.95	
South Atlantic.....	8,857,920	1,057	123	7,597,197	663	87	424	36			41.38	
Delaware.....	168,493	6	36	146,698	8	55			2	19		34.55
Maryland.....	1,042,390	84	81	934,943	96	103			12	22		21.86
District of Columbia.....	230,392	10	43	177,624	9	51	1			8		15.69
Virginia.....	1,655,980	163	98	1,512,565	148	98	15	15				
West Virginia.....	762,794	67	88	618,437	32	52	35	36				
North Carolina.....	1,617,947	139	86	1,399,750	65	46	74	40				
South Carolina.....	1,151,149	158	137	995,577	87	87	71	50				
Georgia.....	1,837,353	347	189	1,542,189	187	121	160	68				
Florida.....	391,422	113	289	269,493	31	115	82	174				
North Central.....	22,362,279	1,796	80	17,364,111	1,269	73	527	7			9.59	
Ohio.....	3,672,316	217	59	3,198,062	136	43	81	16				
Indiana.....	2,192,404	225	103	1,978,301	157	79	68	24				
Illinois.....	3,826,351	362	95	3,077,871	268	87	94	8				
Michigan.....	2,093,889	176	84	1,636,937	107	65	69	19				
Wisconsin.....	1,686,880	127	75	1,315,497	71	54	56	21				
Minnesota.....	1,301,826	65	50	780,773	52	67	13		17			25.37
Iowa.....	1,911,896	115	60	1,624,615	92	57	23	3				
Missouri.....	2,679,184	233	87	2,168,380	234	108			1	21		
North Dakota.....	182,719	12	66	36,909			30	44			200.00	
South Dakota.....	328,808	21	64	98,268	3	22		42			190.91	
Nebraska.....	1,058,910	70	66	452,492	61	135	9			69		
Kansas.....	1,427,096	173	121	996,096	88	88	85	33				
South Central.....	10,972,893	2,545	232	8,919,371	1,473	165	1,072	67			40.61	
Kentucky.....	1,858,635	439	236	1,648,690	185	112	254	124				
Tennessee.....	1,767,518	297	168	1,542,359	180	117	117	51				
Alabama.....	1,513,017	336	222	1,262,595	174	138	162	84				
Mississippi.....	1,289,690	217	168	1,131,597	202	179	15			11		
Louisiana.....	1,118,587	328	293	939,946	178	189	150	104				
Texas.....	2,235,523	730	327	1,491,749	447	281	283	46				
Oklahoma.....	61,834											
Arkansas.....	1,128,170	198	176	892,525	107	123	91	43				
Western.....	3,627,613	836	276	1,767,697	483	273	353	3			1.10	
Montana.....	132,159	45	340	39,159	1	26	44	314				
Wyoming.....	60,705	5	82	20,789	5	241				159		
Colorado.....	412,198	76	184	194,327	46	237	30			53		
New Mexico.....	153,593	55	358	119,665	14	117	41	241				
Arizona.....	59,620	54	906	40,440	15	371	39	535				
Utah.....	297,905	20	96	143,963	4	28	16	68				
Nevada.....	45,761	41	896	62,266	46	739		157	5			
Idaho.....	84,385	26	308	32,610	7	215	19	93				
Washington.....	349,390	42	120	75,116	20	266	22			146		
Oregon.....	313,767	54	172	174,768	19	109	35	63				
California.....	1,208,130	418	346	864,694	206	354	112					

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.

Table 4 shows that there were in the North Atlantic division, 1,087; in the North Central division, 1,796; in the Western division, 836; total in the so-called northern states (including Missouri), 3,719. There were in the South Atlantic division, 1,087; in the South Central division, 2,545; total in the so-called southern states, 3,632. This is very nearly an even division between the two leading sections of the country. If Missouri were reckoned with the southern states, the figures would stand: in the so-called north, 3,486; but in the so-called south, 3,865. How far this unequal distribution, relatively to the population of the two sections, is affected by race and by inequality of sentences, will appear in the course of the discussion of the subject from the statistical point of view.

The numbers in the North Atlantic and South Atlantic divisions are identical (1,087).

The largest number in any single geographical division is found in the South Central (2,545).

The next largest (1,796) is in the North Central.

The smallest (836) is in the Western.

Of the native whites, six-tenths are in the north and four-tenths in the south.

Of the foreign born, more than four-fifths are in the north.

Of the negroes, more than four-fifths are in the south.

Nearly all of the Chinese are on the Pacific coast.

Three-fifths of the Indians are in the far west.

The numerical order of the states, according to the number of prisoners in each charged with homicide, is as follows:

Texas	730	Mississippi	217	Maryland	84	Washington	42
New York	473	Ohio	217	New Jersey	78	Nevada	41
Kentucky	439	Arkansas	198	Colorado	76	Idaho	26
California	418	Michigan	176	Nebraska	70	Vermont	24
Illinois	362	Kansas	173	West Virginia	67	South Dakota	21
Georgia	347	Virginia	163	Minnesota	65	New Hampshire	20
Alabama	336	South Carolina	158	Connecticut	61	Utah	20
Louisiana	328	North Carolina	139	New Mexico	55	Rhode Island	15
Tennessee	297	Wisconsin	127	Oregon	54	North Dakota	12
Pennsylvania	288	Iowa	115	Arizona	54	District of Columbia	10
Missouri	233	Florida	113	Montana	45	Delaware	6
Indiana	225	Massachusetts	86	Maine	42	Wyoming	5

Mississippi and Ohio have each the same number (217). The population of Mississippi is 1,289,600; of Ohio, 3,672,316.

Oregon and Arizona have each the same number (54). The population of Oregon is 313,767; of Arizona, 59,620.

Maine and Washington have each the same number (42). The population of Maine is 661,086; of Washington, 349,390.

New Hampshire and Utah have each the same number (20). The population of New Hampshire is 376,530; of Utah, 207,905.

In dealing with the figures relating to any given section of the population by states, it is of great importance always to keep the size of each state, measured by population, in mind.

SEX.

As to sex, 6,958 were men and 393 were women.

Percentage of men, 94.65; of women, 5.35.

The percentage of male homicides in the census of 1880 was 94.55, and of women 5.45.

COLOR AND RACE.

As to color, 4,425 were white, 2,739 were negroes, 94 were Chinese, 1 was a Japanese, and 92 were Indians.

Percentage of whites, 60.20; of negroes, 37.26; of Chinese and Japanese, 1.29; of Indians, 1.25.

NATIVITY.

As to the nativity of the 4,425 whites, 3,157 were born in the United States, 1,213 were born abroad, and the birthplace of 55 is unknown.

Omitting those whose nativity is not given, the percentage of native whites was 72.24, and of the foreign whites 27.76.

The Chinese and Japanese were of course born abroad, the Indians at home. The negroes may be supposed to have been born in this country, but 9 of them are reported as aliens and 4 as naturalized. Whether this is a fact, or whether the report is an error on the part of the enumerators, has not been ascertained, and it does not seem to be important.

PARENTAGE.

Of the 3,157 whites born in the United States, 2,182 had a native father and a native mother, 494 had both parents foreign born, 176 had one native and one foreign parent, and the parentage of 305 is unknown as to one or both parents.

Omitting the latter, the percentage of native whites of purely native origin was 76.51, of purely foreign origin 17.32, and of mixed origin 6.17.

No study has been made of the parentage of foreign-born prisoners, whose parents are assumed to be foreign born; the exceptions to this rule, if any, must be so few as to be inappreciable. Neither has the parentage of those whose birthplace is unknown been examined into, because it would seem that a man who does not know where he himself was born can hardly be a competent witness as to the nativity of his ancestors.

The native white prisoners who are born of a native white father and a native white mother constitute the purely native element in the prison population.

The foreign-born prisoners whose parents are both foreign born constitute, on the other hand, the purely foreign element in the prison population.

Between these two elements is found a mixed element, which includes:

1. Prisoners born in the United States, both of whose parents were foreign born.
2. Prisoners born in the United States, one of whose parents was foreign born and the other native.

BOTH PARENTS FOREIGN.

The number of white prisoners charged with homicide born in the United States but having both parents foreign born was 494 (480 men and 14 women). Of these 494 there were 447 (434 men and 13 women) whose parents were of the same nationality; and there were 47 (46 men and 1 woman) whose parents were of different nationalities.

The 447 who compose the first of these two groups were distributed by nationalities as follows:

BIRTHPLACE OF FOREIGN PARENTS.	Total.	Men.	Women.
Total.....	447	434	13
Both parents born in--			
England.....	29	29	
Ireland.....	257	253	4
Scotland.....	9	9	
Wales.....	2	2	
Germany.....	102	94	8
France.....	3	3	
Switzerland.....	3	3	
Italy.....	2	2	
Poland.....	1	1	
Sweden.....	2	2	
Norway.....	2	2	
Denmark.....	1	1	
Scandinavia.....	1	1	
Canada (English).....	8	7	1
Mexico.....	23	23	
Chile.....	1	1	
Fiji islands.....	1	1	

The mixed parentage of the 47 who compose the second group is shown in the following statement:

NATIONALITIES.		BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER.											
		Total.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Wales.	Germany.	France.	Italy.	Holland.	Belgium.	Canada, E.	At sea.
BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER.	Total	47	13	14	4	1	3	4	1	2	1	3	1
	England	5		2	1		1					1	
	Ireland	8	3		1	1	2					1	
	Scotland	13	4	9									
	Germany	12	1	1	2			4		2	1	1	
	France	5	3	1									1
	Bohemia	1		1									
	Holland	1							1				
	Canada (English)	2	2										

Probably this statement will require no explanation for the great majority of readers. But it will be clear to all if it is understood that of 5 prisoners with English mothers the fathers of 2 were born in Ireland, 1 in Scotland, 1 in Germany, and 1 in English Canada.

ONE PARENT FOREIGN.

The number of white prisoners charged with homicide born in the United States who had one native parent and one parent foreign born was 176 (171 men and 5 women).

Of these 176 there were 65 (62 men and 3 women) with an American father and 111 (109 men and 2 women) with an American mother.

Both these groups are combined in the following statement. The first column of figures shows the number of foreign-born parents in the aggregate, and of each nationality; the second that of foreign-born fathers; the third that of foreign-born mothers.

BIRTHPLACE OF FOREIGN PARENTS.	Total.	Fathers.	Mothers.
Total	176	111	65
England	36	22	14
Ireland	61	34	27
Scotland	13	11	2
Wales	4	2	2
Germany	21	20	1
Austria	1		1
Prussia	1	1	
France	7	5	2
Italy	1	1	
Spain	1		1
Switzerland	1	1	
Russia	1	1	
Norway	1	1	
Canada (English)	16	8	8
Mexico	9	4	5
At sea	1		1
Europe	1		1

ONE OR BOTH PARENTS UNKNOWN.

The number of white prisoners charged with homicide the birthplace of one or both parents being unknown was 305 (284 men and 21 women).

These 305 may be divided into five groups:

1. In 216 cases (203 men and 13 women) the birthplace of both parents is unknown.
2. In 27 cases (25 men and 2 women) the father is known to have been a native.
3. In 47 cases (43 men and 4 women) the mother is known to have been a native.

4. In 7 cases (5 men and 2 women) the father is known to have been foreign born. These 7 fathers were born as follows: In England, 1; Ireland, 2; Germany, 1; France, 1; Canada (English), 1; Canada (French), 1.

5. In 8 cases (6 men and 2 women) the mother is known to have been foreign born. These 8 mothers were born as follows: In England, 1; Scotland, 1; Germany, 2; Scandinavia, 1; Canada (English), 3.

CONCLUSION.

As the result of this minute inquiry into the parental origin of prisoners charged with homicide, the following conclusions are deduced:

The total number of white prisoners so charged was 4,425.

They must have had 8,850 parents, of both sexes.

The distribution of these prisoners among the elements of the population, and the number of parents (of both sexes) corresponding to the number of prisoners in each element, are shown in the statement below:

ELEMENTS OF THE POPULATION.	PRISONERS.			PARENTS OF—		
	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.
Total.....	4,425	4,200	165	8,850	8,520	330
Native, both parents native.....	2,182	2,110	72	4,364	4,220	144
Native, one parent foreign born.....	176	171	5	352	342	10
Native, both parents foreign born.....	494	480	14	988	960	28
Native, one or both parents unknown.....	305	284	21	610	568	42
Foreign born.....	1,213	1,163	50	2,426	2,326	100
Birthplace unknown.....	55	52	3	110	104	6

By combining all the information in the preceding paragraphs relating to parentage, it is discovered that the 8,850 parents to be accounted for may be grouped as here shown:

PRISONERS.	NATIVITY OF PARENTS.			
	Total.	Native.	Foreign born.	Un-known.
Total.....	8,850	4,614	3,605	631
Native, both parents native.....	4,364	4,364		
Native, one parent foreign born.....	352	176	176	
Native, both parents foreign born.....	988		988	
Native, one or both parents unknown.....	610	74	15	521
Foreign born.....	2,426		2,426	
Birthplace unknown.....	110			110

According to this showing, 56.14 per cent of homicide committed by white men and women is chargeable to the native white element of the population, and 43.86 per cent to the foreign element.

Here, again, the corresponding figures for the population at large are essential for a complete understanding of the statement just made, but they are not yet attainable.

The statement as it stands constitutes a strong defense against the charge so often brought against us as a nation, that we are peculiarly reckless of human life.

The negro element contributed more largely to this part of the prison population, not only relatively but absolutely, than either foreign immigrants or native whites. On the same scale of 4,614 to 3,605, the negro contribution is represented by 5,478.

The actual nationalities of the 3,605 foreign parents of American prisoners charged with homicide, and the number of each nationality, are given in the ensuing table, in which they are classed according to the elements of the population in which their criminal offspring have been found:

NATIVITIES OF 3,605 FOREIGN-BORN PARENTS.

BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS.	Total parents.	PRISONERS CLASSED BY ELEMENTS OF THE POPULATION.				BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS.	Total parents.	PRISONERS CLASSED BY ELEMENTS OF THE POPULATION.			
		Foreign born.	Parents foreign.	One parent foreign.	One or both parents unknown.			Foreign born.	Parents foreign.	One parent foreign.	One or both parents unknown.
Total	3,605	2,426	988	176	15	Denmark	16	14	2		
Ireland	1,255	656	536	61	2	Prussia	13	12		1	
Germany	765	522	219	21	3	Bohemia	13	12	1		
England	318	204	76	36	2	Scandinavia	9	6	2		1
Mexico	237	182	46	9		Belgium	9	8	1		
Italy	214	208	5	1		Bavaria	8	8			
Canada (English)	193	152	21	16	4	Australia	8	8			
Scotland	93	44	35	13	1	At sea	8	6	1	1	
France	85	62	15	7	1	Greece	6	6			
Sweden	62	58	4			Sicily	4	4			
Switzerland	43	36	6	1		West Indies	4	4			
Norway	35	30	4	1		Chile	4	2	2		
Hungary	32	32				Spain	3	2		1	
Austria	31	30		1		Portugal	2	2			
Poland	26	24	2			Malta	2	2			
Russia	23	22		1		Turkey	2	2			
Wales	21	12	5	4		Siberia	2	2			
Canada (French)	19	18			1	Japan	2	2			
Holland	17	14	3			Cuba	2	2			
Finland	16	16				Fiji islands	2		2		
						Europe	1			1	

NATURALIZATION.

Of the 1,213 foreign-born prisoners charged with homicide, the condition of all but 50, as to naturalization, is known and is shown in the following statement, together with that of the colored:

ELEMENT OF POPULATION.	Aggregate.	Aliens.	Naturalized.	Have filed naturalization papers.
Total	1,272	692	561	19
Foreign born	1,163	588	556	19
Negroes	13	9	4	
Chinese	94	94		
Japanese	1	1		
Indians	1		1	

More than one-half of the foreign-born whites are unnaturalized, either because they have been in the country less than the required number of years or because they are indifferent to American institutions.

The distribution of these 1,272 prisoners, by geographical divisions, is as follows:

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.	Aggregate.	Aliens.	Naturalized.	Have fled naturalization papers.
The United States	1,272	692	561	19
North Atlantic	403	245	156	2
South Atlantic	17	11	6	
North Central	401	181	215	5
South Central	103	50	48	5
Western	348	205	136	7

The largest relative ratio of aliens is found in the North and South Atlantic divisions and in the far west. But for the Chinese, however, the ratio in the Western division would be lower than in any other.

LANGUAGE.

The number who can not speak the English language is 329, as follows:

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.	Aggregate.	Parents native.	One parent foreign.	Parents foreign.	One or both parents unknown.	Foreign born.	Nativity unknown.	Negroes.	Chinese.	Indians.
The United States	329		1	13	1	209		4	69	32
Men	317		1	12	1	199		4	69	31
Women	12			1		10				1
North Atlantic	64					64				
Men	63					63				
Women	1					1				
South Atlantic	5					5				
Men	4					4				
Women	1					1				
North Central	58			1		50			3	4
Men	51					45			3	3
Women	7			1		5				1
South Central	59			8		44		4		3
Men	57			8		42		4		3
Women	2					2				
Western	143		1	4	1	46			66	25
Men	142		1	4	1	45			66	25
Women	1					1				

^a Includes 1 Japanese.

All but eight cases are reported out of the total 7,351. The number reported, therefore, as able to speak English is 7,014 (6,633 men and 381 women), of whom 1,003 (963 men and 40 women) are foreign-born whites, 26 are male Chinese, and 60 are male Indians.

Of the foreign-born whites, 17.24 per cent do not speak English, namely: in the North Atlantic division, 15.20 per cent; in the South Atlantic division, 26.32 per cent; in the North Central division, 12.17 per cent; in the South Central division, 44.00 per cent, and in the Western division, 17.62 per cent.

Of the total number of prisoners charged with homicide, 4.48 per cent do not speak English, namely: of men, 4.56 per cent, and of women, 3.05 per cent.

AGE.

The extreme limits of age for male homicides in prison June 1, 1890, were 11 and 86 years; for female homicides, 14 and 74 years.

The following statement exhibits the number in each quinquennial period of life (omitting 56 whose ages are not known, namely, 50 men and 6 women), and the percentage of each sex in each period:

QUINQUENNIAL PERIODS.	HOMICIDES IN 1890.			PERCENTAGE OF EACH SEX.		Excess of men.
	Total.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
Total.....	7,295	6,908	387	94.69	5.31	89.38
Under 5 years.....						
5 to 9 years.....						
10 to 14 years.....	23	22	1	95.65	4.35	91.30
15 to 19 years.....	388	344	44	88.66	11.34	77.32
20 to 24 years.....	1,171	1,088	83	92.91	7.09	85.82
25 to 29 years.....	1,467	1,394	73	95.02	4.98	90.04
30 to 34 years.....	1,199	1,155	44	96.33	3.67	92.66
35 to 39 years.....	953	918	35	96.33	3.67	92.66
40 to 44 years.....	639	612	27	95.77	4.23	91.54
45 to 49 years.....	509	482	27	94.70	5.30	89.40
50 to 54 years.....	359	334	25	93.04	6.96	86.08
55 to 59 years.....	221	206	15	93.21	6.79	86.42
60 to 64 years.....	175	167	8	95.43	4.57	90.86
65 to 69 years.....	90	88	2	97.78	2.22	95.56
70 to 74 years.....	60	57	3	95.00	5.00	90.00
75 to 79 years.....	27	27		100.00		100.00
80 to 84 years.....	12	12		100.00		100.00
85 to 89 years.....	2	2		100.00		100.00
90 to 94 years.....						
95 to 99 years.....						

The only ages at which the percentage of excess on the male side falls below the average for the entire number of prisoners are the two decades of life between 15 and 25 and between 50 and 60 years. Possibly the first of these facts may be accounted for on the ground of more uncontrollable passion in young than in older women, but for the second it is difficult to find a plausible explanation.

Another statement has been prepared, which shows the distribution of ages, for both sexes taken together, by decades and by geographical divisions:

DECADES.	The United States.	GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.				
		North Atlantic.	South Atlantic.	North Central.	South Central.	Western.
Total.....	7,295	1,080	1,076	1,781	2,529	826
Under 10 years.....						
10 to 19 years.....	411	36	115	69	172	19
20 to 29 years.....	2,638	309	482	527	1,122	198
30 to 39 years.....	2,152	299	273	574	730	276
40 to 49 years.....	1,118	213	190	313	308	184
50 to 59 years.....	580	128	35	171	137	109
60 to 69 years.....	265	61	33	99	44	28
70 to 79 years.....	87	28	8	30	13	8
80 to 89 years.....	14	6		1	3	4
90 to 99 years.....						

For the purpose of more ready and accurate comparison, the figures in the foregoing statement have been reduced to percentages, as follows: the figures in the statement below are the number in each million. If, for example, the total number of prisoners charged with homicide in the United States had been 1,000,000, instead of 7,295, then at the same rate of increase for each decade the number between 10 and 19 years, inclusive, would have been 56,340, instead of 411.

DECADES.	The United States.	GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.				
		North Atlantic.	South Atlantic.	North Central.	South Central.	Western.
Total.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Under 10 years.....						
10 to 19 years.....	56,340	33,333	106,877	38,677	68,011	23,002
20 to 29 years.....	361,618	286,111	447,955	295,404	443,654	239,710
30 to 39 years.....	294,997	276,852	253,718	321,749	283,652	334,141
40 to 49 years.....	157,368	197,222	129,818	175,448	121,787	222,760
50 to 59 years.....	79,506	118,519	32,528	95,852	54,172	131,961
60 to 69 years.....	36,326	56,481	30,669	55,493	17,398	33,898
70 to 79 years.....	11,926	25,926	7,435	16,816	5,140	9,685
80 to 89 years.....	1,919	5,556		561	1,186	4,843
90 to 99 years.....						

A glance at the foregoing table serves to call attention to the comparative youth of the homicides at the south. In the North Atlantic and North Central divisions about a third are under 30 years of age; in the Western division only a trifle above one-quarter; but in the South Central, and especially in the South Atlantic, more than one-half.

To complete the general view of this branch of the subject still another table is given, in which ages are distributed by color, nativity, and race:

DECADES.	Aggregate.	Parents native.	One parent foreign.	Parents foreign.	One or both parents unknown.	Foreign born.	Nativity unknown.	Negroes.	Chinese.	Indians.
Total.....	7,295	2,177	176	493	302	1,206	41	2,714	695	91
Under 10 years.....										
10 to 19 years.....	411	97	5	17	17	12	1	250	3	9
20 to 29 years.....	2,638	714	61	195	94	241	12	1,271	13	37
30 to 39 years.....	2,152	665	60	198	91	335	16	714	644	29
40 to 49 years.....	1,148	389	27	51	59	287	10	289	25	11
50 to 59 years.....	580	187	15	29	28	193	1	115	7	5
60 to 69 years.....	265	90	6	1	8	100	1	56	3	
70 to 79 years.....	87	28	2	2	4	33		18		
80 to 89 years.....	14	7			1	5		1		
90 to 99 years.....										

^a Includes 1 Japanese.

Reducing the foregoing figures to percentages, as before, the following table is obtained, from which have been omitted prisoners whose nativity or parentage is unknown:

DECADERS.	Parents native.	One parent foreign.	Parents foreign.	Foreign born.	Negroes.	Chinese.	Indians.
Total.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Under 10 years.....							
10 to 19 years.....	41,557	28,409	34,483	9,950	92,115	31,579	98,901
20 to 29 years.....	327,074	310,591	395,537	109,834	468,312	136,842	406,594
30 to 39 years.....	305,460	310,909	401,623	277,778	263,080	463,158	318,681
40 to 49 years.....	178,686	153,400	193,448	237,977	106,485	263,158	120,879
50 to 59 years.....	85,898	85,227	58,824	160,033	42,373	73,684	54,945
60 to 69 years.....	41,341	31,091	2,028	82,919	20,634	31,579	
70 to 79 years.....	12,802	11,364	4,057	27,363	6,632		
80 to 89 years.....	3,210			4,746	369		
90 to 99 years.....							

Under 30 years of age, among the Chinese there is 16.8421 per cent; among the foreign-born whites, 20.9784 per cent. It was to be anticipated that the lowest ratios of young criminals of all sorts would be found in these elements, since the number of juvenile immigrants is restricted, and the majority of the children of the immigrants are born on American soil.

The percentage of whites with both parents foreign who are under 30 years of age is 43.0020; with one parent foreign, 37.5000; with both parents native, 37.2531. Here may be observed the larger ratio of young criminals born of European parents. Even with one parent foreign the ratio is somewhat larger than where both parents are natives.

But the preponderating ratios are found among the Africans and Asiatics. The ratio for the Indians is 50.5495 per cent; for the negroes, 56.0427 per cent.

This tendency to commit homicide at a very early age, which is apparent in the negro population, coupled with the fact that nearly two-thirds of the southern prisoners charged with homicide are negroes, affords a partial explanation of the fact to which attention has been above directed.

When the population at large shall have been classified by elements, comparisons can be made, which will put this matter in a still clearer light.

Tables 8, 9, and 10 exhibit the individual ages of homicides for both sexes taken together, and for each sex separately, by color, race, and nativity. For the convenience of the reader the figures have been added by quinquennial periods.

TABLE 8.—PRISONERS OF THE UNITED STATES CHARGED WITH HOMICIDE IN 1890, SHOWING THE AGES OF SUCH PRISONERS BY SINGLE AGES AND BY QUINQUENNIAL PERIODS, IN THE AGGREGATE, AND BY COLOR, NATIVITY, AND RACE. (a)

AGES.	Aggregate.	WHITE.						COLORED.		
		Native.				Foreign born.	Nativity unknown.	Negroes.	Chinese.	Indians.
		Parents native.	One parent foreign.	Parents foreign.	One or both parents unknown.					
All ages.....	7,295	2,177	176	493	302	1,206	41	2,714	695	91
Under five years.....										
Under one year.....										
One year.....										
Two years.....										
Three years.....										
Four years.....										
Five to nine years.....										
Five years.....										
Six years.....										
Seven years.....										
Eight years.....										
Nine years.....										
Ten to fourteen years.....	23	2				1		19		1
Ten years.....										
Eleven years.....	5	1						4		
Twelve years.....	5	1						3		1
Thirteen years.....	4							4		
Fourteen years.....	9					1		8		
Fifteen to nineteen years.....	388	95	5	17	17	11	1	231	3	8
Fifteen years.....	24	4		1				16		3
Sixteen years.....	38	6	2		2	1	1	26		
Seventeen years.....	72	19		4	3	4		41		1
Eighteen years.....	131	36	2	6	4	1		80	1	1
Nineteen years.....	123	30	1	6	8	5		68	2	3
Twenty to twenty-four years.....	1,171	304	27	82	39	88	3	611	2	15
Twenty years.....	169	38	3	8	8	11	1	93		7
Twenty-one years.....	193	52	2	12	8	11		104		4
Twenty-two years.....	245	61	6	18	7	26	1	125	1	
Twenty-three years.....	279	73	8	19	9	13	1	153	1	2
Twenty-four years.....	285	89	8	25	7	27		136		2
Twenty-five to twenty-nine years.....	1,467	410	34	113	55	153	9	660	11	22
Twenty-five years.....	295	68	8	23	14	34	1	142	2	3
Twenty-six years.....	303	77	9	17	13	29	1	150	2	5
Twenty-seven years.....	284	83	6	18	8	31	2	126	2	8
Twenty-eight years.....	314	86	3	32	14	32	3	139	1	4
Twenty-nine years.....	271	96	8	23	6	27	2	103	4	2
Thirty to thirty-four years.....	1,199	352	34	125	49	184	9	499	19	18
Thirty years.....	320	87	9	29	9	49	1	126	3	7
Thirty-one years.....	219	56	4	27	14	37	4	73	3	1
Thirty-two years.....	254	69	8	30	7	40	3	87	5	5
Thirty-three years.....	225	75	9	19	10	32	1	72	4	3
Thirty-four years.....	181	65	4	20	9	26		51	4	2
Thirty-five to thirty-nine years.....	953	313	26	73	42	151	7	305	25	11
Thirty-five years.....	233	72	3	13	6	35	2	84	10	9
Thirty-six years.....	185	69	6	16	7	25	1	59	2	
Thirty-seven years.....	170	59	4	13	7	28	1	54	3	1
Thirty-eight years.....	403	63	6	17	11	31	1	67	6	1
Thirty-nine years.....	162	50	7	14	11	32	2	41	5	
Forty to forty-four years.....	639	229	12	30	41	147	7	160	16	6
Forty years.....	194	62	5	11	10	37	3	57	5	4
Forty-one years.....	118	52		3	8	28		25	2	
Forty-two years.....	129	44	4	5	9	30	2	29	6	
Forty-three years.....	109	29	1	5	9	27		28	1	
Forty-four years.....	98	33	2	6	5	25	2	21	2	2
Forty-five to forty-nine years.....	509	169	15	21	18	140	3	129	9	5
Forty-five years.....	125	41	4	6	8	28		34	2	2
Forty-six years.....	91	31	3	4	1	25		26	1	
Forty-seven years.....	105	35	1	3	5	30		27	3	1
Forty-eight years.....	94	34	2	3	4	27		20	2	
Forty-nine years.....	94	28	5	5	5	30	1	22	1	2

a This table does not include 56 prisoners whose ages are unknown.

b Includes 1 Japanese.

TABLE 9.—MALE PRISONERS OF THE UNITED STATES CHARGED WITH HOMICIDE IN 1890, SHOWING THE AGES OF SUCH PRISONERS BY SINGLE AGES AND BY QUINQUENNIAL PERIODS, IN THE AGGREGATE, AND BY COLOR, NATIVITY, AND RACE. (a)

AGES.	Aggregate.	WHITE.						COLORED.		
		Native.				Foreign born.	Nativity unknown.	Negroes.	Chinese.	Indians.
		Parents native.	One parent foreign.	Parents foreign.	One or both parents unknown.					
All ages	6,908	2,105	371	479	282	1,158	38	2,490	695	90
Under five years										
Under one year										
One year										
Two years										
Three years										
Four years										
Five to nine years										
Five years										
Six years										
Seven years										
Eight years										
Nine years										
Ten to fourteen years	22	2				1		18		1
Ten years										
Eleven years	5	1						4		
Twelve years	5	1						3		1
Thirteen years	4							4		
Fourteen years	8					1		7		
Fifteen to nineteen years	344	91	5	16	15	9	1	196	3	8
Fifteen years	23	4		1				15		3
Sixteen years	33	6	2		1	1		22		
Seventeen years	65	18		4	3	4	1	35		1
Eighteen years	118	35	2	5	4	1		69	1	1
Nineteen years	195	28	1	6	7	3		55	2	3
Twenty to twenty-four years	1,088	291	27	78	36	85	3	551	2	15
Twenty years	155	35	3	8	8	11	1	82		7
Twenty-one years	180	48	2	10	8	11		97		4
Twenty-two years	222	60	6	18	6	24	1	106	1	
Twenty-three years	256	69	8	17	8	12	1	138	1	2
Twenty-four years	275	79	8	25	6	27		128		2
Twenty-five to twenty-nine years	1,394	400	34	111	55	146	8	607	11	22
Twenty-five years	268	64	8	23	14	32		122	2	3
Twenty-six years	291	74	9	17	13	29	1	141	2	5
Twenty-seven years	273	82	6	17	8	30	2	118	2	8
Twenty-eight years	299	84	3	31	14	30	3	129	1	4
Twenty-nine years	263	96	8	23	6	25	2	97	4	2
Thirty to thirty-four years	1,155	345	32	121	46	178	9	387	19	18
Thirty years	308	86	9	26	8	49	1	117	3	7
Thirty-one years	207	53	4	25	14	36	4	67	3	1
Thirty-two years	249	69	8	29	7	39	3	84	5	5
Thirty-three years	215	75	7	19	8	29	1	69	4	3
Thirty-four years	176	62	4	20	9	25		50	4	2
Thirty-five to thirty-nine years	918	302	25	71	38	147	7	292	25	11
Thirty-five years	224	69	3	13	5	35	2	79	10	9
Thirty-six years	177	66	6	16	6	23	1	57	2	
Thirty-seven years	167	58	4	13	7	28	1	52	3	1
Thirty-eight years	196	62	6	16	11	29	1	64	6	1
Thirty-nine years	154	47	6	13	9	32	2	40	5	
Forty to forty-four years	612	217	12	30	37	141	7	146	16	6
Forty years	182	61	5	11	9	37		47	5	4
Forty-one years	116	52		3	8	27	3	24	2	
Forty-two years	125	42	4	5	9	29		28	6	
Forty-three years	93	29	1	5	6	25	2	26	1	
Forty-four years	96	33	2	6	5	23		21	2	2
Forty-five to forty-nine years	482	162	15	21	18	134	2	117	9	4
Forty-five years	114	39	4	6	8	26		28	2	1
Forty-six years	87	31	3	4	1	23		24	1	
Forty-seven years	102	34	1	3	5	28		27	3	1
Forty-eight years	90	32	2	3	4	27		18	2	
Forty-nine years	89	26	5	5		30	2	20	1	2

a This table does not include 50 male prisoners whose ages are unknown.

b Includes 1 Japanese.

TABLE 10.—FEMALE PRISONERS OF THE UNITED STATES CHARGED WITH HOMICIDE IN 1890, SHOWING THE AGES OF SUCH PRISONERS BY SINGLE AGES AND BY QUINQUENNIAL PERIODS, IN THE AGGREGATE, AND BY COLOR, NATIVITY, AND RACE. (a)

AGES.	Aggregate.	WHITE.						COLORED.		
		Native.				Foreign born.	Nativity unknown.	Negroes.	Chinese.	Indians.
		Parents native.	One parent foreign.	Parents foreign.	One or both parents unknown.					
All ages	387	72	5	14	20	48	3	224		1
Under five years										
Under one year										
One year										
Two years										
Three years										
Four years										
Five to nine years										
Five years										
Six years										
Seven years										
Eight years										
Nine years										
Ten to fourteen years	1							1		
Ten years										
Eleven years										
Twelve years										
Thirteen years										
Fourteen years	1							1		
Fifteen to nineteen years	44	4		1	2	2		35		
Fifteen years	1							1		
Sixteen years	5				1			4		
Seventeen years	7	1						6		
Eighteen years	13	1		1				11		
Nineteen years	18	2			1	2		13		
Twenty to twenty-four years	83	13		4	3	3		60		
Twenty years	14	3						11		
Twenty-one years	13	4		2				7		
Twenty-two years	23	1			1	2		19		
Twenty-three years	23	4		2	1	1		15		
Twenty-four years	16	1			1			8		
Twenty-five to twenty-nine years	73	10		2		7	1	53		
Twenty-five years	27	4				2	1	20		
Twenty-six years	12	3						9		
Twenty-seven years	11	1		1		1		8		
Twenty-eight years	15	2		1		2		10		
Twenty-nine years	8					2		6		
Thirty to thirty-four years	44	7	2	4	3	6		22		
Thirty years	12	1		1	1			9		
Thirty-one years	12	3		2				6		
Thirty-two years	5			1		1		3		
Thirty-three years	10		2		2	3		3		
Thirty-four years	5	3				1		1		
Thirty-five to thirty-nine years	35	11	1	2	4	4		13		
Thirty-five years	9	3			1			5		
Thirty-six years	8	3			1	2		2		
Thirty-seven years	3	1						2		
Thirty-eight years	7	1		1		2		3		
Thirty-nine years	8	3	1	1	2			1		
Forty to forty-four years	27	3			4	6		14		
Forty years	12	1			1			10		
Forty-one years	2					1		1		
Forty-two years	4	2				1		1		
Forty-three years	7				3	2		2		
Forty-four years	2					2				
Forty-five to forty-nine years	27	7				6	1	12		1
Forty-five years	11	2				2		6		1
Forty-six years	4					2		2		
Forty-seven years	3	1				2				
Forty-eight years	4	2						2		
Forty-nine years	5	2					1	2		

a This table does not include 6 female prisoners whose ages are unknown.

TABLE 10.—FEMALE PRISONERS OF THE UNITED STATES CHARGED WITH HOMICIDE IN 1890, ETC.—
CONTINUED.

AGES.	Aggregate.	WHITE.					COLORED.			
		Native.				Foreign born.	Nativity unknown.	Negroes.	Chinese.	Indians.
		Parents native.	One parent foreign.	Parents foreign.	One or both parents unknown.					
Fifty to fifty-four years	25	5		1	1	9		9		
Fifty years	10	1		1		1		7		
Fifty-one years	2	1						1		
Fifty-two years	6	2				4				
Fifty-three years	2					1		1		
Fifty-four years	5	1			1	3				
Fifty-five to fifty-nine years	15	6	2		2	2		3		
Fifty-five years	6	1	2		1			2		
Fifty-six years	1	1								
Fifty-seven years	4	2			1			1		
Fifty-eight years	1	1								
Fifty-nine years	3	1				2				
Sixty to sixty-four years	8	5			1	1	1			
Sixty years	2	2								
Sixty-one years										
Sixty-two years	1	1								
Sixty-three years	3	1			1		1			
Sixty-four years	2	1				1				
Sixty-five to sixty-nine years	2							2		
Sixty-five years	2							2		
Sixty-six years										
Sixty-seven years										
Sixty-eight years										
Sixty-nine years										
Seventy to seventy-four years	3	1				2				
Seventy years	1					1				
Seventy-one years										
Seventy-two years										
Seventy-three years	1					1				
Seventy-four years	1	1								
Seventy-five to seventy-nine years										
Seventy-five years										
Seventy-six years										
Seventy-seven years										
Seventy-eight years										
Seventy-nine years										

AVERAGE AGE.

The statement which follows shows the average age of prisoners of each sex charged with homicide in each geographical division :

SEXES.	GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.											
	THE UNITED STATES.		North Atlantic.		South Atlantic.		North Central.		South Central.		Western.	
	Years.	Days.	Years.	Days.	Years.	Days.	Years.	Days.	Years.	Days.	Years.	Days.
Both sexes	34	193	38	81	30	361	36	244	31	293	37	308
Men	34	292	33	70	31	68	36	268	31	323	37	346
Women	32	216	38	233	29	43	35	159	30	12	29	146

Stated in this way, the greater comparative youth of this class of prisoners in the south is still more clearly apparent.

Everywhere, except in the North Atlantic division, the average age of the men exceeds that of the women.

By elements of the population, the average ages are as follows :

ELEMENTS OF THE POPULATION.	BOTH SEXES.		MALE.		FEMALE.	
	Years.	Days.	Years.	Days.	Years.	Days.
Total	34	193	34	232	32	216
Parents native	35	282	35	263	37	106
One parent foreign	36	83	35		43	
Both parents foreign	32	66	32	95	29	156
One or both parents unknown	35	143	35	92	37	128
Foreign born	41	159	41	165	41	23
Nativity unknown	34	312	34		45	243
Negroes	30	279	30	351	28	210
Chinese	37	246	37	246		
Indians	30	186	30	122	45	

Observe the greater average age of the foreign born and the comparative youth of the negroes and Indians.

All the remarks which have been made as to age, it must be remembered, have reference to the ages reported June 1, 1890, not to the ages at time of commitment to prison. The latter have not yet been ascertained.

In the Tenth Census it was estimated that, for all prisoners under sentence for every variety and grade of offense, the time already spent in prison was about equal to the unexpired term of sentence. In the case of long-sentenced prisoners, the ratio to the time remaining must have been less. Assuming that for prisoners charged with homicide the expired term is about one-third of the entire sentence (an estimate which remains to be verified), then, since the average term of sentence for this class of prisoners is nearly 14 years, not including "lifers", and the inclusion of the latter would probably raise it to at least 15 years, it is estimated that the average age as given in the statement above should be reduced by at least 5 years, in order to ascertain the average age at which homicide is actually committed. This would tend to show that the latter must be somewhat less than 30 years, possibly considerably less.

MARITAL RELATIONS.

As to marital relations, the condition of 174 is unknown (170 men and 4 women).

Of the remaining 7,177 (6,788 men and 389 women), the number unmarried was 3,615 (3,451 men and 164 women); married, 2,715 (2,602 men and 113 women); widowed, 703 (597 men and 106 women); divorced, 144 (138 men and 6 women).

Of the 2,715 married, 42 were married during the census year.

TABLE 11.—PRISONERS OF THE UNITED STATES CHARGED WITH HOMICIDE IN 1890, SHOWING THE MARITAL RELATIONS OF SUCH PRISONERS IN THE AGGREGATE, AND BY SEX, COLOR, NATIVITY, AND RACE.

MARITAL RELATIONS.	Aggregate.	WHITE.						COLORED.		
		Native.				Foreign born.	Nativity unknown.	Negroes.	Chinese.	Indians.
		Parents native.	One parent foreign.	Parents foreign.	One or both parents unknown.					
BOTH SEXES.										
The United States	7,351	2,182	176	494	305	1,213	55	2,739	695	92
Single	3,615	1,011	94	310	146	581	21	1,371	32	49
Married	2,715	852	53	136	95	421	15	1,089	16	38
Widowed	703	245	23	30	44	181	64	169	64	3
Divorced	144	58	5	15	6	29	2	37		1
Unknown	174	16	1	3	14	10	13	73	43	1
North Atlantic division	1,087	285	35	170	46	421	1	124	2	3
Single	503	120	15	102	21	165	1	77	1	1
Married	369	95	13	51	9	169		31		1
Widowed	186	57	6	15	16	76		14	1	1
Divorced	15	8		1		4		1		
Unknown	14	5		1		7		1		
South Atlantic division	1,087	232	9	14	25	19	3	783		2
Single	532	112	5	8	8	8		360		1
Married	424	96	4	4	5	6	1	308		
Widowed	75	18			3	4		49		1
Divorced	8	3		2		1	1	1		
Unknown	48	3			9	1	1	35		
North Central division	1,796	706	65	174	134	412	15	264	5	21
Single	864	315	31	107	65	189	5	151	1	9
Married	612	269	18	49	42	147	2	72	3	10
Widowed	233	90	13	10	17	73	3	26		1
Divorced	68	31	3	7	6	11		10		
Unknown	19	1		1	4	1	5	5	1	1
South Central division	2,545	714	35	52	80	100	25	1,528	1	10
Single	1,170	308	15	25	38	50	10	725	1	4
Married	1,144	339	15	24	35	40	12	673		6
Widowed	154	56	4	2	6	9	1	76		
Divorced	32	6		1		1	1	23		
Unknown	39	5	1		1	1	1	31		
Western division	836	245	32	84	20	261	11	40	687	56
Single	540	156	28	68	14	178	5	28	29	34
Married	169	53	3	8	4	59		5	13	21
Widowed	55	24		3	2	19		4	63	
Divorced	21	10	1	4		3		2		1
Unknown	64	2		1		2	6	1	42	
MEN.										
The United States	6,958	2,110	171	480	284	1,163	52	2,512	695	91
Single	3,451	989	93	306	138	575	20	1,249	32	49
Married	2,692	824	53	131	92	396	14	1,029	16	37
Widowed	597	216	19	25	35	163	3	129	64	3
Divorced	138	55	5	15	5	20	2	35		1
Unknown	170	16	1	3	14	9	13	70	43	1
North Atlantic division	1,016	265	33	166	38	398	1	110	2	3
Single	483	115	15	100	19	163	1	68	1	1
Married	343	90	12	51	7	154		27		1
Widowed	162	47	4	13	12	71		13	1	1
Divorced	15	8	1	1		4		1		
Unknown	13	5		1		6		1		

a Includes 1 Japanese.

TABLE 11.—PRISONERS OF THE UNITED STATES CHARGED WITH HOMICIDE IN 1890, ETC.—CONTINUED.

MARITAL RELATIONS.	Aggregate.	WHITE.						COLORED.		
		Native.				Foreign born.	Nativity unknown.	Negroes.	Chinese.	Indians.
		Parents native.	One parent foreign.	Parents foreign.	One or both parents unknown.					
MEN—continued.										
South Atlantic division.....	381	224	9	14	24	17	3	688		2
Single.....	474	108	5	8	7	8		337		1
Married.....	401	95	4	4	5	4	1	288		
Widowed.....	51	15			3	4		28		1
Divorced.....	8	3		2		1	1	1		
Unknown.....	47	3			9		1	34		
North Central division.....	1,703	675	64	166	125	393	12	243	5	29
Single.....	831	306	31	105	61	178	4	136	1	9
Married.....	590	261	18	46	41	143	1	68	3	9
Widowed.....	200	79	12	7	14	60	2	25		1
Divorced.....	63	28	3	7	5	11		9		
Unknown.....	19	1		1	4	1	5	5	1	1
South Central division.....	2,432	794	34	56	77	98	25	1,433	1	10
Single.....	1,128	305	15	25	37	50	10	681	1	4
Married.....	1,106	336	15	22	35	38	12	642		6
Widowed.....	130	52	3	2	4	9	1	59		
Divorced.....	31	6		1		1	1	22		
Unknown.....	37	5	1		1		1	29		
Western division.....	826	242	31	84	20	257	11	38	a87	56
Single.....	535	155	27	68	14	176	5	27	29	34
Married.....	162	52	3	8	4	57		4	13	21
Widowed.....	54	23		3	2	19		4	a3	
Divorced.....	21	10	1	4		3		2		1
Unknown.....	54	2		1		2	6	1	42	
WOMEN.										
The United States.....	393	72	5	14	21	50	3	227		1
Single.....	164	22	1	4	8	6	1	122		
Married.....	113	18		5	3	25	1	60		1
Widowed.....	106	29	4	5	9	18	1	40		
Divorced.....	6	3			1			2		
Unknown.....	4					1		3		
North Atlantic division.....	71	20	2	4	8	23		14		
Single.....	20	5		2	2	2		9		
Married.....	26	5			2	15		4		
Widowed.....	24	10	2	2	4	5		1		
Divorced.....										
Unknown.....	1					1				
South Atlantic division.....	106	8			1	2		95		
Single.....	58	4			1			53		
Married.....	23	1				2		20		
Widowed.....	24	3						21		
Divorced.....										
Unknown.....	1							1		
North Central division.....	93	31	1	8	9	19	3	21		1
Single.....	33	9		2	4	2	1	15		
Married.....	22	8		3	1	4	1	4		1
Widowed.....	33	11	1	3	3	13	1	1		
Divorced.....	5	3			1			1		
Unknown.....										
South Central division.....	113	10	1	2	3	2		95		
Single.....	48	3			1			44		
Married.....	38	3		2		2		31		
Widowed.....	24	4	1		2			17		
Divorced.....	1							1		
Unknown.....	2							2		
Western division.....	10	3	1			4		2		
Single.....	5	1	1							
Married.....	4	1				2		1		
Widowed.....	1	1				2		1		
Divorced.....										
Unknown.....										

a Includes 1 Japanese.

EDUCATION.

Table 12 shows the degree of literacy or illiteracy of this group of prisoners.

The general result of this inquiry is shown in condensed form, by geographical divisions, as follows:

DEGREE OF EDUCATION.	The United States.	GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.				
		North Atlantic.	South Atlantic.	North Central.	South Central.	Western.
BOTH SEXES.						
Total.....	7,351	1,087	1,087	1,796	2,545	830
Can neither read nor write.....	2,457	140	540	216	1,220	341
Can read only.....	356	29	88	77	139	23
Can both read and write.....	4,538	918	459	1,503	1,186	472
MEN.						
Total.....	6,958	1,016	981	1,703	2,432	826
Can neither read nor write.....	2,290	129	478	206	1,137	340
Can read only.....	329	24	79	69	135	32
Can both read and write.....	4,339	863	424	1,428	1,160	464
WOMEN.						
Total.....	393	71	106	93	113	10
Can neither read nor write.....	167	11	62	10	83	1
Can read only.....	27	5	9	8	4	1
Can both read and write.....	199	55	35	75	26	8

Reduced to percentages, the result is as follows:

DEGREE OF EDUCATION.	The United States.	GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.				
		North Atlantic.	South Atlantic.	North Central.	South Central.	Western.
BOTH SEXES.						
Total.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Can neither read nor write.....	33.43	12.88	49.68	12.03	47.94	40.79
Can read only.....	4.84	2.67	8.09	4.29	5.46	2.75
Can both read and write.....	61.73	84.45	42.23	83.68	46.60	56.46
MEN.						
Total.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Can neither read nor write.....	32.91	12.70	48.73	12.10	46.75	41.16
Can read only.....	4.73	2.36	8.05	4.05	5.55	2.66
Can both read and write.....	62.36	84.94	43.22	83.85	47.70	56.18
WOMEN.						
Total.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Can neither read nor write.....	42.40	15.49	58.49	10.75	73.45	10.00
Can read only.....	6.87	7.04	8.49	8.60	3.54	10.00
Can both read and write.....	50.64	77.47	33.02	80.65	23.01	80.00

The largest percentages of complete illiteracy is found in the South Atlantic division, 49.68. Then follow, in the order named, the South Central, 47.94; the Western, 40.79; the North Atlantic, 12.88, and the North Central, 12.03.

The order of these five sections, according to the percentage of those who can both read and write, is the same (but inverted), except in so far as relates to the North Atlantic and North Central divisions: the North Atlantic, 84.45; the North Central, 83.68; the Western, 56.46; the South Central, 46.60; the South Atlantic, 42.23.

The percentage of those who can both read and write in the North Atlantic division is about twice as great as in the South Atlantic, and nearly twice as great in the North Central as in the South Central.

By elements of the population, the result is as follows:

ELEMENTS OF THE POPULATION.	EDUCATION.				PERCENTAGES.			
	Aggregate.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read only.	Can both read and write.	Total.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read only.	Can both read and write.
BOTH SEXES.								
Total.....	7,351	2,457	356	4,538	100.00	33.43	4.84	61.73
Both parents native.....	2,182	276	62	1,844	100.00	12.65	2.84	84.51
One parent foreign.....	176	13	9	154	100.00	7.39	5.11	87.50
Parents foreign.....	494	30	5	459	100.00	6.07	1.01	92.92
One or both parents unknown.....	395	50	10	245	100.00	16.39	3.28	80.33
Foreign born.....	1,213	428	50	735	100.00	35.29	4.12	60.59
Nativity unknown.....	55	20	1	34	100.00	36.36	1.82	61.82
Negroes.....	2,739	1,553	216	970	100.00	56.70	7.89	35.41
Chinese.....	695	629	1	65	100.00	30.53	1.05	68.42
Indians.....	92	58	2	32	100.00	63.04	2.18	34.78
MEN.								
Total.....	6,958	2,290	329	4,339	100.00	32.91	4.73	62.36
Parents native.....	2,110	267	58	1,785	100.00	12.65	2.75	84.60
One parent foreign.....	171	13	9	149	100.00	7.60	5.26	87.14
Parents foreign.....	480	29	2	449	100.00	6.04	0.42	93.54
One or both parents unknown.....	284	45	9	230	100.00	15.84	3.17	80.99
Foreign born.....	1,163	418	47	698	100.00	35.94	4.04	60.02
Nativity unknown.....	52	20	1	32	100.00	38.46	1.82	61.54
Negroes.....	2,512	1,411	201	900	100.00	56.17	8.00	35.83
Chinese.....	695	629	1	65	100.00	30.53	1.05	68.42
Indians.....	91	58	2	31	100.00	63.74	2.20	34.06
WOMEN.								
Total.....	393	167	27	199	100.00	42.40	6.87	50.64
Parents native.....	72	9	4	59	100.00	12.50	5.56	81.94
One parent foreign.....	5	5	1	5	100.00	100.00		100.00
Parents foreign.....	14	1	3	10	100.00	7.14	21.43	71.43
One or both parents unknown.....	21	5	1	15	100.00	23.81	4.76	71.43
Foreign born.....	50	10	3	37	100.00	20.00	6.00	74.00
Nativity unknown.....	3	1	1	2	100.00	33.33	66.67	66.67
Negroes.....	227	142	15	70	100.00	62.55	6.61	30.84
Chinese.....								
Indians.....	1			1	100.00			100.00

a Includes 1 Japanese.

It will be observed that the percentage of illiteracy among women, native or foreign, white or colored, is everywhere greater than that among men.

Of the negroes, more than one-half can neither read nor write; of the Indians, nearly two-thirds.

The percentage of illiteracy among the foreign born is nearly or quite three times as great as that among the native whites, and greater even than among the Chinese. It is probable that the showing for the Chinese would have been better than it is, had not some of the enumerators supposed that ability to read and write in the census schedule meant ability to read and write English.

For further details as to this subject the reader is referred to Table 12.

TABLE 12.—DEGREES OF LITERACY AND ILLITERACY.

DEGREE OF EDUCATION.	Aggregate.	WHITE.						COLORED.		
		Native.				Foreign born.	Nativity unknown.	Negroes.	Chinese.	Indians.
		Parents native.	One parent foreign.	Parents foreign.	One or both parents unknown.					
The United States.....	7,351	2,182	176	494	305	1,213	55	2,739	a95	92
Men.....	6,958	2,110	171	480	284	1,163	52	2,512	a95	91
Women.....	393	72	5	14	21	50	3	227		1
Can neither read nor write.....	2,457	276	13	30	50	428	20	1,553	a29	58
Men.....	2,290	267	13	29	45	418	20	1,411	a29	58
Women.....	167	9		1	5	10		142		
Can read only.....	356	62	9	5	10	50	1	216	1	2
Men.....	329	58	9	2	9	47		201	1	2
Women.....	27	4		3	1	3	1	15		
Can both read and write.....	4,538	1,844	154	459	245	735	34	970	65	32
Men.....	4,339	1,785	149	449	230	698	32	900	65	31
Women.....	199	59	5	10	15	37	2	70		1
North Atlantic division.....	1,087	285	35	170	46	421	1	124	2	3
Men.....	1,016	265	33	166	38	398	1	110	2	3
Women.....	71	20	2	4	8	23		14		
Can neither read nor write.....	140	12	2	6	2	90		26	1	1
Men.....	129	12	2	5	2	84		22	1	1
Women.....	11			1		6		4		
Can read only.....	29	6	1	1		12		9		
Men.....	24	4	1	1		11		7		
Women.....	5	2				1		2		
Can both read and write.....	918	267	32	163	44	319	1	89	1	2
Men.....	863	249	30	160	36	303	1	81	1	2
Women.....	55	18	2	3	8	16		8		
South Atlantic division.....	1,087	232	9	14	25	19	3	783		2
Men.....	981	224	9	14	24	17	3	688		2
Women.....	106	8			1	2		95		
Can neither read nor write.....	540	49	2	3	16	4	2	462		2
Men.....	478	47	2	3	15	4	2	403		2
Women.....	62	2			1			59		
Can read only.....	88	8	1		1	1		77		
Men.....	79	7	1		1	1		69		
Women.....	9	1						8		
Can both read and write.....	459	175	6	11	8	14	1	244		
Men.....	424	170	6	11	8	12	1	216		
Women.....	35	5				2		28		
North Central division.....	1,796	706	65	174	134	412	15	264	5	21
Men.....	1,703	675	64	166	125	393	12	243	5	20
Women.....	93	31	1	8	9	19	3	21		1
Can neither read nor write.....	216	49	2	4	14	58	7	69	4	9
Men.....	206	47	2	4	12	56	7	65	4	9
Women.....	10	2			2	2		4		
Can read only.....	77	23	5	3	7	20	1	18		
Men.....	69	23	5		6	19		16		
Women.....	8			3	1	1	1	2		
Can both read and write.....	1,503	624	58	167	113	334	7	177	1	12
Men.....	1,428	605	57	162	107	318	5	162	1	11
Women.....	75	29	1	5	6	16	2	15		1

a Includes 1 Japanese.

TABLE 12.—DEGREES OF LITERACY AND ILLITERACY—CONTINUED.

DEGREE OF EDUCATION.	Aggregate.	WHITE.						COLORED.		
		Native.				Foreign born.	Nativity unknown.	Negroes.	Chinese.	Indians.
		Parents native.	One parent foreign.	Parents foreign.	One or both parents unknown.					
South Central division	2,545	714	35	52	80	100	25	1,528	1	10
Men	2,432	704	34	50	77	98	25	1,433	1	10
Women	113	10	1	2	3	2		95		
Can neither read nor write	1,220	148	4	9	18	34	9	993	1	4
Men	1,137	144	4	9	16	32	9	918	1	4
Women	83	4			2	2		75		
Can read only	139	23	1	1	1	4		109		
Men	135	22	1	1	1	4		106		
Women	4	1						3		
Can both read and write	1,186	543	30	42	61	62	16	426		6
Men	1,160	538	29	40	60	62	16	409		6
Women	26	5	1	2	1			17		
Western division	836	245	32	84	20	261	11	40	a87	56
Men	826	242	31	84	20	257	11	38	a87	56
Women	10	3	1			4		2		
Can neither read nor write	341	18	3	8		242	2	3	a23	42
Men	340	17	3	8		242	2	3	a23	42
Women	1	1								
Can read only	23	2	1		1	13		3	1	2
Men	22	2	1		1	12		3	1	2
Women	1					1				
Can both read and write	472	225	28	76	19	6	9	34	63	12
Men	464	223	27	76	19	3	9	32	63	12
Women	8	2	1			3		2		

a Includes 1 Japanese.

HIGHER EDUCATION.

The number who have received a higher education than that given in the common schools is 253 (249 men and 4 women), or 3.44 per cent of the entire number. About one-half of these have been educated in the high school or academy, and the other half have had a collegiate or professional education.

The percentage of prisoners charged with homicide who have received a higher education, in the Western division, is 4.67; in the North Central division, 4.51; in the North Atlantic division, 3.13; in the South Atlantic division, 3.04; in the South Central division, 2.59.

For the different elements of the population the percentages are as follows: nativity unknown, 9.09; native whites, both parents native, 5.91; one or both parents unknown, 4.26; parents foreign, 4.05; one parent foreign, 3.41; foreign born, 3.79; negroes, 1.24.

About one-half of those with a higher education are native whites, with both parents native.

The details are shown, but without distinction of sex, in the following statement:

HIGHER EDUCATION.	Aggregate.	WHITE.						COLORED.		
		Native.				Foreign born.	Nativity unknown.	Negroes.	Chinese.	Indians.
		Parents native.	One parent foreign.	Parents foreign.	One or both parents unknown.					
The United States	253	129	6	20	13	46	5	31		
High school	168	89	2	14	5	32		26		
College	70	31	4	6	7	11	4	7		
Scientific	2					1		1		
Medical	11	7			1	2	1			
Law	1	1								
Theology	1	1								
North Atlantic division	34	15		2	3	10		4		
High school	24	11		1	3	7		2		
College	7	3		1		2		1		
Scientific	2					1		1		
Medical	1	1								
South Atlantic division	33	21	1		2	2		7		
High school	28	20	1			1		6		
College	4				2	1		1		
Medical	1	1								
North Central division	31	41	3	11	4	20		2		
High school	47	25		9		12		1		
College	29	13	3	2	3	7		1		
Medical	5	3			1	1				
South Central division	66	33		5	2	7		19		
High school	49	23		3	2	6		15		
College	14	7		2		1		4		
Medical	2	2								
Theology	1	1								
Western division	39	19	2	2	2	7	5	2		
High school	20	10	1	1		6		2		
College	16	8	1	1	2		4			
Medical	2					1	1			
Law	1	1								

TRADE EDUCATION.

Since the mass of mankind depends upon labor for an honest livelihood, even more important in its effect upon the volume of crime in the community than the question of literary education is the question of trade education.

Comparatively few women learn any mechanical trade. The number of women in this special group who are returned as mechanics is 2; as apprentices, 8. This is so insignificant, that attention will here be paid only to male prisoners.

Of 6,958 men, 5,175 are said to have no trade; the question is unanswered as to 541, and but 1,242 (less than one-fifth) are returned as mechanics or apprentices, namely, mechanics 489, apprentices 753.

Omitting the 541 concerning whom there is no information, the remaining 6,417 are distributed, by geographical divisions, as follows:

TRADES.	The United States.	GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.				
		North Atlantic.	South Atlantic.	North Central.	South Central.	Western.
NUMBER.						
Total.....	6,417	951	854	1,551	2,267	794
Mechanics or apprentices.....	1,242	320	88	421	221	192
No trade.....	5,175	631	766	1,130	2,046	602
PERCENTAGES.						
Total.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Mechanics or apprentices.....	19.35	33.65	10.30	27.14	9.75	24.18
No trade.....	80.65	66.35	89.70	72.86	90.25	75.82

The largest percentage of prisoners with trades is in the North Atlantic division, 33.65; then in the North Central, 27.14; Western, 24.18; South Atlantic, 10.30; South Central, 9.75.

Divided by elements of the population, the following result is obtained:

ELEMENTS OF THE POPULATION.	TRADE EDUCATION.			PERCENTAGES.		
	Aggregate.	Mechanic or apprentice.	No trade.	Total.	Mechanic or apprentice.	No trade.
Total.....	6,417	1,242	5,175	100.00	19.35	80.65
Parents native.....	1,982	386	1,596	100.00	19.48	80.52
One parent foreign.....	167	52	115	100.00	31.14	68.86
Parents foreign.....	455	166	289	100.00	36.48	63.52
One or both parents unknown.....	234	41	193	100.00	17.52	82.48
Foreign born.....	1,085	346	739	100.00	31.89	68.11
Nativity unknown.....	22	3	19	100.00	13.64	86.36
Negroes.....	2,290	234	2,056	100.00	10.22	89.78
Chinese.....	83	10	73	100.00	10.75	89.25
Indians.....	89	4	85	100.00	4.49	95.51

^a Includes 1 Japanese.

The interesting feature of this statement lies in the fact that the foreign born and their children have so much more generally acquired a knowledge of a trade than the native white population. Taking the foreign born and their children together, 33.14 per cent are mechanics or mechanical apprentices; but of the total white population, with these omitted, only 19.63 per cent, and of the negroes only 10.22 per cent.

OCCUPATIONS OF MEN.

Of 6,958 male prisoners charged with homicide, 227 are returned as having no occupation; the occupations of 185 are unknown. The occupations of the remaining 6,546 prior to their incarceration may be classified as follows:

PROFESSIONAL.

Clergymen, preachers, 10; physicians, 15; dentists, 8; veterinary surgeons, 4; lawyers, 7; journalists, 2; reporters, 1; interpreters, 2; engineers, civil, 2; engineers, marine, 2; engineers, mechanical, 1; electricians, 1; inventors, 2; engravers, 1; teachers, 20; dancing masters, 1; riding masters, 1; showmen, 1; musicians, 4; singers, professional, 1; actors, 3; circus riders, 3; horse-jockeys, 7. Total, 99.

OFFICIAL.

Judges, 1; sheriffs, 2; deputy sheriffs, 4; constables, 2; policemen, 12; detectives, 2; prison officers, 1; army officers, 1; soldiers, 11; scouts, 2. Total, 38.

AGRICULTURE.

Farmers, 1,386; planters, 2; fruit growers, horticulturists, nurserymen, florists, 4; stock farmers, stock raisers, stockmen, sheepmen, 15; cattle traders, 10; drovers, 7; horsemen, horse trainers, 5; gardeners, 5; farm laborers, 334; cowboys, ranchmen, herdsmen, 104; shepherds, 1. Total, 1,873.

LUMBER.

Lumber inspectors, 1; lumbermen, 10; timbermen, 1; timber cutters, 3; woodchoppers, 2; sawyers, 5; shingle packers, 2; swamper, 4; raftsmen, 1. Total, 29.

MINING.

Miners, 210; ore strippers, 2. Total, 212.

FISHERIES.

Fishermen, 14; oystermen, 5. Total, 19.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Merchants, not specified, 31; traders, 3; jobbers, 1; packers, 2; speculators, 1; operators, 1; prospectors, 1; contractors, 3; stockbrokers, 1; loan brokers, 1; apothecaries, druggists, 13; fish dealers, 1; grocers, 4; ice dealers, 2; jewelers, 6; junk dealers, 2; rag pickers, 1; real estate, 4; tobacconists, 2; undertakers, 1; clerks, 66; stenographers, 1; salesmen, 1; commercial travelers, 2; canvassers, 1; agents, 4; messengers, 1; cotton samplers, 1; hucksters, 3; peddlers, 12. Total, 173.

TRANSPORTATION.

Railroad employes, 114; engineers, 45; locomotive engineers, 3; locomotive firemen, 2; telegraph operators, 4; linemen, 3; sailors, seamen, 69; steamboatmen, 6; pilots, 3; boatmen, 9; ferrymen, 1; marine firemen, 1; expressmen, 1; delivery men, 1; teamsters, 65; draymen, carmen, 10; drivers, 25; hack drivers, 5; livery-stable keepers, 5; stablemen, 1; hostlers, 5; safe movers, 1; warehousemen, 1. Total, 386.

MANUFACTURES AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES.

METALS.—Iron workers, 11; steel workers, 1; puddlers, 2; molders, 15; molders, iron, 2; foundrymen, 2; finishers in rolls, 1; machinists, 1; iron cutters, 1; nail cutters, 1; bolt makers, 1; rivet makers, 1; boiler makers, 11; boiler helpers, 1; steam fitters, 3; gas fitters, 5; plumbers, 8; file cutters, 4; saw filers, 1; wire workers, 1; blacksmiths, 99; gunsmiths, 6; locksmiths, 1; copper workers, 1; brass workers, 2; brass spinners, 1; brass finishers, 1; brass polishers, 1; tinner, 1; tinsmiths, 14; galvanizers, 1. Total, 200.

WOOD.—Carpenters, 176; carvers, 4; turners, 3; sash makers, 1; coopers, 20; pattern makers, 3; saddletree makers, 1. Total, 208.

STONE AND BRICK.—Quarrymen, 1; stonecutters, 18; stone finishers, 1; marble polishers, 1; stone masons, 2; masons, not specified, 35; brick masons, 17; bricklayers, 7; brickmakers, 12; brick burners, 4. Total, 98.

OTHER BUILDING TRADES.—Lathers, 2; plasterers, 25; painters, 61; roofers, 1; bridge builders, 2. Total, 91.

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERING.—Cabinetmakers, 5; picture-frame makers, 1; piano leg makers, 1; furniture finishers, 2; upholsterers, 1; coffin trimmers, 1; carpet layers, 1. Total, 12.

LEATHER.—Tanners, 3; curriers, 2; leather buffers, 1; finishers, kid, 1; finishers, morocco, 1; shoemakers, 64; harness makers, 12; saddlers, 4; collar makers, 1. Total, 89.

TEXTILE FABRICS.—Weavers, 4; carders, 1; warpers, 1; dyers, 2; stitchers, 1; tailors, 19. Total, 28.

WAGONS AND CARRIAGES.—Wagon makers, 6; coach makers, 2; carriage makers, 1; carriage trimmers, 2; wheelwrights, 3. Total, 14.

SHIPBUILDING.—Shipwrights, 1; bolters, 1; calkers, 1; sailmakers, 1. Total, 4.

PRINTING.—Printers, 14; compositors, 3; pressmen, 5. Total, 22.

SUNDRY TRADES.—Butchers, 64; bakers, 23; confectioners, 5; ice-cream makers, 1; sugar makers, 1; millers, 12; flour packers, 1; hatters, 2; watchmakers, 2; photographers, 2; potters, 1; rope makers, 1; basket makers, 1; broom makers, 5; oil makers, 1; soap boilers, 1; glass blowers, 6; scissors grinders, 1; bookbinders, 3; farriers, 1; street pavers, 1; well and cistern diggers, 3; ditchers, 1; charcoal burners, 1; coke burners, 1; mechanics, not specified, 54; cigar makers, 20; cigar packers, 1; tobacco hands, 6; gilders, 1; paper hangers, 3; whitewashers, 3. Total, 229.

SUNDRY MANUFACTURES.—Brewers, 6; distillers, 1; rectifiers, 1; wine workers, 1; turpentine distillers, 2; cheese makers, 2; rubber factory operatives, 1; loom makers, 1; safe makers, 1; scale makers, 1; manufacturers, not specified, 1; mill hands, factory hands, operatives, 53. Total, 71.

PERSONAL SERVICE.

Hotel keepers, 10; caterers, 1; restaurant keepers, 1; saloon keepers, 28; bar tenders, 31; janitors, 2; porters, 1; watchmen, 6; servants, 213; coachmen, 2; runners, 1; hall boys, 1; laundry men, 23; engineers, stationary, 1; firemen, stokers, furnace men, 34; colliers, 2; chimney sweeps, 1; bootblacks, 5; barbers, 83. Total, 446.

UNSKILLED LABOR.

Laborers, 2,179; hod carriers, 6; stevedores, 5; longshoremen, 1; roustabouts, 1; deck hands, 1; cotton compress hands, 1. Total, 2,194.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Foremen, 2; housework, 1; students, 2; gamblers, 12. Total 17.

SUMMARY.

According to this grouping, the number of professional and official occupations is 137; agricultural, 1,873; lumber, mining, and fishing, 260; trade and commerce, 173; transportation, 380; manufactures and mechanical industries, 1,666; personal service, 446; unskilled labor, 2,194, and miscellaneous, 17.

The precise bearing of these figures as an index to the relations between crimes and occupations will not be apparent until the occupations of the entire population shall have been counted and tabulated.

OCCUPATIONS OF WOMEN.

Of 393 female prisoners charged with homicide, 8 are returned as having no occupation; the occupations of 35 are unknown. The occupations of the remaining 350 prior to their incarceration may be classified as follows:

PROFESSIONAL.

Musicians, 1; actresses, 1; circus performers, 1. Total, 3.

AGRICULTURE.

Farmers, 3; farm laborers, 17. Total, 20.

MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES.

Tailors, 2; milliners, 1; dressmakers, 6; seamstresses, 9; hairwork, 1; mill hands, 1. Total, 20.

PERSONAL SERVICE.

Housewives, 26; housekeepers, 50; boarding-house keepers, 1; saloon keepers, 1; servants, 138; laundresses, washerwomen, 16; nurses, 10; hairdressers, 1; firemen, 1. Total, 244.

UNSKILLED LABOR.

Laborers, 59.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Prostitutes, 4.

EMPLOYMENT.

As to 467 prisoners (420 men and 47 women), it is not known whether they were employed or idle at the time of their arrest.

Of the remaining 6,884, there were employed 5,659 (5,362 men and 297 women), and idle 1,225 (1,176 men and 49 women). The idle constituted nearly one-fifth of the whole.

According to geographical divisions, they were distributed as follows:

SEX AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.	EMPLOYED OR IDLE.			PERCENTAGES.		
	Total.	Employed.	Idle.	Total.	Employed.	Idle.
The United States.....	6,884	5,659	1,225	100.00	82.21	17.79
Men.....	6,538	5,362	1,176	100.00	82.01	17.99
Women.....	346	297	49	100.00	85.84	14.16
North Atlantic.....	1,020	816	210	100.00	79.53	20.47
Men.....	964	766	198	100.00	79.46	20.54
Women.....	62	50	12	100.00	80.65	19.35
South Atlantic.....	996	889	107	100.00	89.26	10.74
Men.....	895	802	93	100.00	89.61	10.39
Women.....	101	87	14	100.00	86.14	13.86
North Central.....	1,660	1,420	240	100.00	85.08	14.92
Men.....	1,604	1,368	246	100.00	84.66	15.34
Women.....	65	62	3	100.00	95.38	4.62
South Central.....	2,882	2,053	829	100.00	80.19	19.81
Men.....	2,274	1,961	313	100.00	86.24	13.76
Women.....	108	92	16	100.00	85.19	14.81
Western.....	811	481	330	100.00	59.31	40.69
Men.....	801	475	326	100.00	59.30	40.70
Women.....	10	6	4	100.00	60.00	40.00

The percentage of idle men is greater than that of idle women. This is true everywhere, except in the south, especially in the South Atlantic division.

The percentage of idle prisoners is greatest in the Western division, where it is 40.69. Then follow the North Atlantic, 20.47; the North Central, 14.92; the South Central, 13.81, and the South Atlantic, 10.74.

Distributing the idle and the employed by elements of the population, the following result is obtained:

ELEMENTS OF THE POPULATION.	EMPLOYED OR IDLE.			PERCENTAGES.		
	Total.	Employed.	Idle.	Total.	Employed.	Idle.
BOTH SEXES.						
Total.....	6,884	5,659	1,225	100.00	82.21	17.79
Parents native.....	2,116	1,770	346	100.00	83.65	16.35
One parent foreign.....	174	136	38	100.00	78.16	21.84
Parents foreign.....	472	362	110	100.00	76.69	23.31
One or both parents unknown.....	247	197	50	100.00	79.76	20.24
Foreign born.....	1,140	887	253	100.00	77.81	22.19
Nativity unknown.....	20	15	5	100.00	75.00	25.00
Negroes.....	2,549	2,226	323	100.00	87.33	12.67
Chinese.....	92	36	56	100.00	39.13	60.87
Indians.....	74	30	44	100.00	40.54	59.46
MEN.						
Total.....	6,538	5,362	1,176	100.00	82.01	17.99
Parents native.....	2,061	1,723	338	100.00	83.60	16.40
One parent foreign.....	169	131	38	100.00	77.51	22.49
Parents foreign.....	459	352	107	100.00	76.69	23.31
One or both parents unknown.....	233	186	47	100.00	79.83	20.17
Foreign born.....	1,100	854	246	100.00	77.64	22.36
Nativity unknown.....	19	14	5	100.00	73.68	26.32
Negroes.....	2,331	2,036	295	100.00	87.34	12.66
Chinese.....	92	36	56	100.00	39.13	60.87
Indians.....	74	30	44	100.00	40.54	59.46
WOMEN.						
Total.....	346	297	49	100.00	85.84	14.16
Parents native.....	55	47	8	100.00	85.45	14.55
One parent foreign.....	5	5		100.00	100.00	
Parents foreign.....	13	10	3	100.00	76.92	23.08
One or both parents unknown.....	14	11	3	100.00	78.57	21.43
Foreign born.....	40	33	7	100.00	82.50	17.50
Nativity unknown.....	1	1		100.00	100.00	
Negroes.....	218	190	28	100.00	87.16	12.84
Chinese.....						
Indians.....						

The lowest percentages of idle prisoners are among the negroes, 12.67, and the native whites with native parents, 16.35. The highest are among the Chinese, 60.87, and the Indians, 59.46; but the statement regarding the Chinese is to be received with caution.

OCCUPATION IN PRISON.

The occupations of these men and women while in prison are known, but are of no interest apart from the mass of prisoners, since the tasks assigned to prisoners do not at all depend upon the nature of the crimes committed by them.

HABITS.

Table 13 shows the habits of this group of prisoners with reference to the use of ardent spirits. All statistics on this subject, however collected, are more or less unworthy of credit. Since the figures here given have been furnished for the most part by the officers of the prisons, it is believed that they are as reliable as possible.

The habits of 973 (888 men and 85 women) are not stated.

Of the remaining 6,378 (6,070 men and 308 women), 1,282 have been returned as total abstainers, 3,829 as occasional or moderate drinkers, and 1,267 as habitual drunkards. The number of

drunkards and of total abstainers is almost identically the same. No doubt some, if not many, of the occasional drinkers are more or less intemperate.

Classified by geographical divisions, they are distributed as follows:

SEX AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.	HABITS.				PERCENTAGES.			
	Total.	Total abstainers.	Moderate or occasional drinkers.	Drunkards.	Total.	Total abstainers.	Moderate or occasional drinkers.	Drunkards.
The United States.....	6,378	1,282	3,829	1,267	100.00	20.10	60.03	19.87
Men.....	6,070	1,135	3,703	1,232	100.00	18.70	61.00	20.30
Women.....	308	147	126	35	100.00	47.73	49.91	11.36
North Atlantic.....	1,003	177	657	169	100.00	17.65	65.50	16.85
Men.....	941	150	630	161	100.00	15.94	66.95	17.11
Women.....	62	27	27	8	100.00	43.55	43.55	12.90
South Atlantic.....	896	127	697	72	100.00	14.17	77.79	8.04
Men.....	803	98	637	68	100.00	12.20	79.33	8.47
Women.....	93	29	60	4	100.00	31.18	64.52	4.30
North Central.....	1,623	401	815	407	100.00	24.71	50.21	25.08
Men.....	1,556	350	803	403	100.00	22.49	51.61	25.90
Women.....	67	51	12	4	100.00	76.12	17.91	5.97
South Central.....	2,132	427	1,177	528	100.00	20.03	55.21	24.76
Men.....	2,055	392	1,153	510	100.00	19.07	56.11	24.82
Women.....	77	35	24	18	100.00	45.45	31.17	23.38
Western.....	724	150	483	91	100.00	20.72	66.71	12.57
Men.....	715	145	480	90	100.00	20.28	67.13	12.59
Women.....	9	5	3	1	100.00	55.56	33.33	11.11

TABLE 13.—PRISONERS OF THE UNITED STATES CHARGED WITH HOMICIDE IN 1890, BY GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS, SHOWING THEIR HABITS AS TO THE USE OF ARDENT SPIRITS, IN THE AGGREGATE, AND BY COLOR, NATIVITY, AND RACE.

HABITS.	Aggregate.	WHITE.						COLORED.		
		Native.				Foreign born.	Nativity unknown.	Negroes.	Chinese.	Indians.
		Parents native.	One parent foreign.	Parents foreign.	One or both parents unknown.					
BOTH SEXES.										
The United States.....	7,351	2,182	176	494	305	1,213	55	2,739	695	92
Total abstainers.....	1,282	451	45	58	69	170	8	451	11	19
Occasional drinkers.....	703	230	31	63	32	107	2	234	1	3
Moderate drinkers.....	3,126	903	65	241	83	578	8	1,182	623	43
Drunkards.....	1,267	409	28	98	52	244	17	406	2	11
Unknown.....	973	189	7	34	69	114	20	466	58	16
North Atlantic division.....	1,087	285	35	170	46	421	1	124	2	3
Total abstainers.....	177	64	11	13	12	53		23	1	
Occasional drinkers.....	145	33	10	31	2	48		21		
Moderate drinkers.....	512	116	10	97	15	213		59		2
Drunkards.....	169	55	4	24	6	63	1	14	1	1
Unknown.....	84	17		5	11	44		7		
South Atlantic division.....	1,087	232	9	14	25	19	3	783		2
Total abstainers.....	127	25	1	1	2	2		95		1
Occasional drinkers.....	84	28	3	1	5		1	46		
Moderate drinkers.....	613	120	4	8	3	7		471		
Drunkards.....	72	29		3		5		34		1
Unknown.....	191	30	1	1	15	6	2	137		
North Central division.....	1,796	706	65	174	134	412	15	264	5	21
Total abstainers.....	401	198	23	23	35	56	3	58	2	3
Occasional drinkers.....	163	66	5	15	13	32		30		2
Moderate drinkers.....	652	262	19	68	34	167	2	91	1	8
Drunkards.....	407	140	14	51	26	115	2	55		4
Unknown.....	173	40	4	17	26	42	8	30	2	4

a Includes 1 Japanese.

TABLE 13.—PRISONERS OF THE UNITED STATES CHARGED WITH HOMICIDE IN 1890, ETC.—CONTINUED.

HABITS.	Aggregate.	WHITE.						COLORED.		
		Native.				Foreign born.	Nativity unknown.	Negroes.	Chinese.	Indians.
		Parents native.	One parent foreign.	Parents foreign.	One or both parents unknown.					
BOTH SEXES—continued.										
South Central division	2,545	714	35	52	80	100	25	1,528	1	10
Total abstainers	427	114	7	6	13	17	5	264	1	
Occasional drinkers	255	86	8	6	12	8		134		1
Moderate drinkers	922	268	12	23	22	44	3	544		6
Drunkards	528	155	6	10	17	28	14	297		1
Unknown	413	91	2	7	16	3	3	289		2
Western division	836	245	32	84	20	261	11	40	287	56
Total abstainers	159	50	3	15	7	42		11	7	15
Occasional drinkers	56	17	5	10		19	1	3	1	
Moderate drinkers	427	137	20	45	9	147	3	17	222	27
Drunkards	91	30	4	10	5	33		6	1	4
Unknown	112	11		4	1	20	7	3	56	10
MEN.										
The United States	6,958	2,110	171	480	284	1,163	52	2,512	205	91
Total abstainers	1,135	412	41	52	60	148	5	387	11	19
Occasional drinkers	636	228	31	43	32	106	2	230	1	3
Moderate drinkers	3,097	889	64	236	80	568	8	1,096	223	43
Drunkards	1,232	402	28	97	51	238	17	386	2	11
Unknown	888	179	7	32	61	103	20	413	58	15
North Atlantic division	1,016	265	33	166	38	398	1	110	2	3
Total abstainers	159	53	10	12	9	44		21	1	
Occasional drinkers	142	32	10	31	2	47		20		
Moderate drinkers	468	111	9	95	12	208		51		2
Drunkards	161	52	4	24	5	60	1	13	1	1
Unknown	75	17		4	10	39		5		
South Atlantic division	981	224	9	14	24	17	3	688		2
Total abstainers	98	24	1	1	2	2		67		1
Occasional drinkers	82	27	3	1	5		1	45		
Moderate drinkers	555	118	4	8	3	6		416		
Drunkards	68	29		3		6		30		1
Unknown	178	26	1	1	14	4	2	130		
North Central division	1,793	675	64	166	125	393	12	243	5	20
Total abstainers	359	176	22	18	30	46		53	2	3
Occasional drinkers	163	66	5	15	13	32		30		2
Moderate drinkers	640	258	19	65	34	164	2	89	1	8
Drunkards	403	138	14	51	26	114	2	54		4
Unknown	147	37	4	17	22	37	8	17	2	3
South Central division	2,432	704	34	50	77	98	25	1,433	1	10
Total abstainers	392	110	6	6	12	16	5	236	1	
Occasional drinkers	253	86	8	6	12	8		132		1
Moderate drinkers	990	267	12	23	22	44	3	623		6
Drunkards	510	153	6	9	17	27	14	283		1
Unknown	377	88	2	6	14	3	3	259		2
Western division	826	242	31	84	20	267	11	38	287	56
Total abstainers	145	49	2	15	7	40		10	7	15
Occasional drinkers	56	17	5	10		19	1	3	1	
Moderate drinkers	424	135	20	45	9	146	3	17	222	27
Drunkards	90	30	4	10	3	32		6	1	4
Unknown	111	11		4	1	20	7	2	56	10
WOMEN.										
The United States	393	72	5	14	21	50	3	227		1
Total abstainers	147	39	4	6	9	22		64		
Occasional drinkers	7	2				1		4		
Moderate drinkers	119	14	1	5	3	10		86		
Drunkards	35	7		1	1	6		20		
Unknown	85	10		2	8	11		53		1
North Atlantic division	71	20	2	4	8	23		14		
Total abstainers	27	11	1	1	3	9		2		
Occasional drinkers	3	1				1		1		
Moderate drinkers	24	5	1	2	5	5		8		
Drunkards	8	3			1	3		1		
Unknown	9			1	1	5		2		

aIncludes 1 Japanese.

TABLE 13.—PRISONERS OF THE UNITED STATES CHARGED WITH HOMICIDE IN 1890, ETC.—CONTINUED.

HABITS.	Aggregate.	WHITE.						COLORED.		
		Native.				Foreign born.	Nativity unknown.	Negroes.	Chinese.	Indians.
		Parents native.	One parent foreign.	Parents foreign.	One or both parents unknown.					
WOMEN—continued.										
South Atlantic division	106	8			1	2		95		
Total abstainers	29	1						28		
Occasional drinkers	2	1						1		
Moderate drinkers	58	2				1		55		
Drunkards	4							4		
Unknown	13	4			1	1		7		
North Central division	93	31	1	8	9	19	3	21		1
Total abstainers	51	22	1	5	5	10	3	5		
Occasional drinkers										
Moderate drinkers	12	4		3		3		2		
Drunkards	4	2				1		1		
Unknown	26	3			4	5		13		1
South Central division	113	10	1	2	3	2		95		
Total abstainers	35	4	1		1	1		28		
Occasional drinkers	2							2		
Moderate drinkers	22	1						21		
Drunkards	18	2		1		1		14		
Unknown	36	3		1	2			30		
Western division	10	3	1			4		2		
Total abstainers	5	1	1			2		1		
Occasional drinkers										
Moderate drinkers	3	2				1				
Drunkards	1					1				
Unknown	1							1		

MIGRATORY HABITS.

It is well known that criminals are more disposed than other persons to wander from place to place or to make frequent changes of residence. Of the 7,351 who were charged with homicide, 6,268 (5,908 men and 360 women) were imprisoned in the state in which they had their residence, and 861 (839 men and 22 women) were imprisoned out of the state. Concerning 222 (211 men and 11 women), this question was unanswered.

The prisoners arrested out of their own state were thus distributed:

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.	Aggregate.	Parents native.	One parent foreign.	Parents foreign.	One or both parents unknown.	Foreign born.	Nativity unknown.	Negroes.	Chinese.	Indians.
The United States	861	277	29	64	27	147	2	281	9	25
Men	839	272	29	62	27	143	2	271	9	24
Women	22	5		2		4		10		1
North Atlantic	109	21	2	12		28		45	1	
Men	106	21	2	12		27		43	1	
Women	3					1		2		
South Atlantic	103	22	1	3	1	4	1	71		
Men	99	22	1	3	1	4	1	67		
Women	4							4		
North Central	298	99	15	31	17	58	1	61	3	13
Men	290	96	15	30	17	56	1	60	3	12
Women	8	3		1		2		1		1
South Central	240	98	5	4	5	30		90		8
Men	235	97	5	3	5	30		87		8
Women	5	1		1				3		
Western	111	37	6	14	4	27		14	5	4
Men	109	36	6	14	4	26		14	5	4
Women	2	1				1				

SOLDIERS.

The number of prisoners charged with homicide who served as soldiers in the civil war was 463:

SOLDIERS.	Aggregate.	Parents native.	One parent foreign.	Parents foreign.	One or both parents unknown.	Foreign born.	Nativity unknown.	Negroes.	Chinese.	Indians.
The United States.....	463	248	19	26	18	88		62		2
North Atlantic division.....	101	44	9	10	4	28		6		
South Atlantic division.....	25	13	1	1	1			9		
North Central division.....	189	102	6	11	8	34		26		2
South Central division.....	97	65	1		5	6		20		
Western division.....	51	24	2	4		20		1		

RECIDIVISTS.

The number known to have served a previous term in prison was 534 (519 men and 15 women):

HABITUAL OFFENDERS.	Aggregate.	Parents native.	One parent foreign.	Parents foreign.	One or both parents unknown.	Foreign born.	Nativity unknown.	Negroes.	Chinese.	Indians.
The United States.....	534	156	17	70	28	64	2	186	7	4
North Atlantic division.....	134	40	7	33	7	27		18		2
South Atlantic division.....	57	10		3		1		43		
North Central division.....	122	35	5	23	15	17	1	25		1
South Central division.....	176	56	4	6	6	5		99		
Western division.....	45	15	1	5		14	1	1	7	1

FEDERAL PRISONERS.

The number who were held by authority of the federal courts was 224 (218 men and 6 women):

FEDERAL PRISONERS.	Aggregate.	Parents native.	One parent foreign.	Parents foreign.	One or both parents unknown.	Foreign born.	Nativity unknown.	Negroes.	Chinese.	Indians.
The United States.....	224	71	8	15	3	33		62	3	29
North Atlantic division.....	38	4				4		30		
South Atlantic division.....	16		1	2				13		
North Central division.....	50	22	1	2		2		8		15
South Central division.....	53	32	3	1	1	2		5		9
Western division.....	67	13	3	10	2	25		6	3	5

HEALTH.

Inquiry as to the health of these prisoners led to the return of 600 ill, 283 insane, 24 blind, 14 deaf-mutes, 18 idiots, and 263 crippled, as shown in Table 14.

TABLE 14.—PRISONERS OF THE UNITED STATES CHARGED WITH HOMICIDE IN 1890, BY GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS, SHOWING THEIR CONDITION AS TO HEALTH, IN THE AGGREGATE, AND BY COLOR, NATIVITY, AND RACE.

PHYSICAL CONDITION.	Aggregate.	WHITE.						COLORED.		
		Native.				Foreign born.	Nativity unknown.	Negroes.	Chinese.	Indians.
		Parents native.	One parent foreign.	Parents foreign.	One or both parents unknown.					
BOTH SEXES.										
The United States.....	7,351	2,182	176	494	305	1,213	55	2,739	695	92
In good health.....	6,149	1,755	145	421	222	971	42	2,416	688	86
Ill.....	600	256	20	45	22	73		181	1	2
Insane.....	283	57	4	11	48	114	11	33	5	
Blind.....	24	8			1	7		8		
Deaf-mutes.....	14	8			1	3		2		
Idiots.....	18	5			1	5	1	6		
Crippled.....	263	93	7	14	10	40	1	93	1	4
North Atlantic division.....										
	1,087	285	35	170	46	421	1	124	2	3
In good health.....	851	216	29	149	24	329	1	99	1	3
Ill.....	81	30	3	12	1	29		15		
Insane.....	109	21	1	6	18	57		5	1	
Blind.....	7	2				3		2		
Deaf-mutes.....	5	4				1				
Idiots.....	2					2		2		
Crippled.....	32	12	2	3	3	9		3		
South Atlantic division.....										
	1,087	232	9	14	25	19	3	783		2
In good health.....	1,009	296	9	12	22	18	3	737		2
Ill.....	47	19		1		1		26		
Insane.....	7	1			3			3		
Blind.....	1							1		
Deaf-mutes.....	2							2		
Idiots.....	1	1								
Crippled.....	20	5		1				14		
North Central division.....										
	1,796	706	65	174	134	412	15	264	5	21
In good health.....	1,441	584	53	147	94	318	7	217	3	19
Ill.....	161	80	10	16	14	21		19		1
Insane.....	121	18	3	5	22	48	7	16	2	
Blind.....	8	4			1	2		1		
Deaf-mutes.....	2					2				
Idiots.....	5	1				2		1		
Crippled.....	58	19		6	3	19		10		1
South Central division.....										
	2,545	714	35	52	80	160	25	1,528	1	10
In good health.....	2,112	537	26	46	65	89	22	1,326		10
Ill.....	237	105	5	6	6	16		118	1	
Insane.....	29	14			4		2	9		
Blind.....	6	2						4		
Deaf-mutes.....	3	2			1					
Idiots.....	9	3			1			5		
Crippled.....	129	51	4		3	4	1	68		
Western division.....										
	836	245	32	84	20	261	11	40	67	56
In good health.....	736	212	29	70	17	226	9	37	64	52
Ill.....	54	22	2	10	1	15		3		1
Insane.....	17	3			1	9	2		2	
Blind.....	2					2				
Deaf-mutes.....	2	2								
Idiots.....	1					1				
Crippled.....	24	6	1	4	1	8			1	3
MEN.										
The United States.....	6,958	2,110	171	480	284	1,163	52	2,512	655	91
In good health.....	5,810	1,696	140	413	297	932	40	2,299	688	85
Ill.....	573	248	20	44	20	71		167	1	2
Insane.....	261	53	4	10	44	105	10	39	5	
Blind.....	23	8			1	7		7		
Deaf-mutes.....	14	8			1	3		2		
Idiots.....	17	5			1	5	1	5		
Crippled.....	269	92	7	13	10	49	1	92	1	4
North Atlantic division.....										
	1,016	265	33	166	38	398	1	110	2	3
In good health.....	797	197	27	147	20	315	1	86	1	3
Ill.....	77	30	3	12		18		14		
Insane.....	97	20	1	5	15	50		5	1	
Blind.....	7	2				3		2		
Deaf-mutes.....	5	4				1				
Idiots.....	2					2				
Crippled.....	31	12	2	2	3	9		3		

a Includes 1 Japanese.

TABLE 14.—PRISONERS OF THE UNITED STATES CHARGED WITH HOMICIDE IN 1890, ETC.—CONTINUED.

PHYSICAL CONDITION.	Aggregate.	WHITE.						COLORED.		
		Native.				Foreign born.	Nativity unknown.	Negroes.	Chinese.	Indians.
		Parents native.	One parent foreign.	Parents foreign.	One or both parents unknown.					
MEN—continued.										
South Atlantic division.....	981	224	9	14	24	17	3	688		2
In good health.....	907	198	9	12	21	16	3	646		2
Ill.....	43	19		1		1		22		
Insane.....	7	1			3			3		
Blind.....	1							1		
Deaf-mutes.....	2							2		
Idiots.....	1	1								
Crippled.....	20	5		1				14		
North Central division.....	1,703	675	64	166	125	393	12	243	5	20
In good health.....	1,361	560	51	139	86	301	5	198	3	18
Ill.....	155	75	10	16	13	21		19		1
Insane.....	115	17	3	5	22	46	6	14	2	
Blind.....	8	4			1	2		1		
Deaf-mutes.....	2					2				
Idiots.....	5	1				2	1	1		
Crippled.....	57	18		6	3	19		10		1
South Central division.....	2,432	704	34	50	77	98	25	1,433	1	10
In good health.....	2,017	531	25	45	63	78	22	1,243		10
Ill.....	216	103	5	5	6	16		110	1	
Insane.....	25	12			3		2	8		
Blind.....	5	2						3		
Deaf-mutes.....	3	2			1					
Idiots.....	8	3			1			4		
Crippled.....	128	51	4		3	4	1	65		
Western division.....	826	242	31	84	20	257	11	38	87	56
In good health.....	728	210	28	70	17	222	9	36	84	52
Ill.....	52	21	2	10	1	15		2		1
Insane.....	17	3			1	9	2		2	
Blind.....	2					2				
Deaf-mutes.....	2	2								
Idiots.....	1					1				
Crippled.....	24	6	1	4	1	8			1	3
WOMEN.										
The United States.....	393	72	5	14	21	50	3	227		1
In good health.....	339	59	5	11	15	30	2	207		1
Ill.....	27	8		1	2	2		14		
Insane.....	22	4		1	4	9	1	3		
Blind.....	1							1		
Deaf-mutes.....										
Idiots.....	1							1		
Crippled.....	3	1		1				1		
North Atlantic division.....	71	20	2	4	8	23		14		
In good health.....	54	19	2	2	4	14		13		
Ill.....	4				1	2		1		
Insane.....	12	1		1	3	7				
Blind.....										
Deaf-mutes.....										
Idiots.....										
Crippled.....	1			1						
South Atlantic division.....	106	8			1	2		95		
In good health.....	102	8			1	2		91		
Ill.....	4							4		
Insane.....										
Blind.....										
Deaf-mutes.....										
Idiots.....										
Crippled.....										
North Central division.....	93	31	1	8	9	19	3	21		1
In good health.....	80	24	1	8	8	17	2	19		1
Ill.....	6	5			1					
Insane.....	6	1				2	1	2		
Blind.....										
Deaf-mutes.....										
Idiots.....										
Crippled.....	1	1								

a Includes 1 Japanese.

TABLE 14.—PRISONERS OF THE UNITED STATES CHARGED WITH HOMICIDE IN 1890, ETC.—CONTINUED.

PHYSICAL CONDITION.	Aggregate.	WHITE.						COLORED.		
		Native.				Foreign born.	Nativity unknown.	Negroes.	Chinese.	Indians.
		Parents native.	One parent foreign.	Parents foreign.	One or both parents unknown.					
WOMEN—continued.										
South Central division	113	10	1	2	3	2		95		
In good health.....	95	6	1	1	2	2		83		
Ill.....	11	2		1				8		
Insane.....	4	2			1			1		
Blind.....	1							1		
Deaf-mutes.....										
Idiots.....	1							1		
Crippled.....	1							1		
Western division.....	10	3	1			4		2		
In good health.....	8	2	1			4		1		
Ill.....	2	1						1		
Insane.....										
Blind.....										
Deaf-mutes.....										
Idiots.....										
Crippled.....										

LEGAL VARIETIES OF HOMICIDE.

The common law of homicide has almost wholly been superseded in the United States by statutory enactments.

No perfectly satisfactory definition either of murder or manslaughter is possible.

Homicide is defined in the penal code of New York to be "the killing of a human being by the act, procurement, or omission of another".

The codes of several states contain a declaration that "the killing of a human being without the authority of the law is either murder, manslaughter, or excusable or justifiable homicide, according to the facts and circumstances of each case".

Excusable or justifiable homicide is no offense, and involves no penalty.

Felonious homicides fall under one or the other of two descriptions: murder and manslaughter.

The only state in which manslaughter is not recognized by name is the territory of New Mexico, where 5 degrees of murder are discriminated from each other, of which the lower 3 would elsewhere be called manslaughter, and they will be so treated in this bulletin.

The three principal questions which may be raised as to any act of homicide are those of intention, deliberation, and malice.

Subordinate to these are those of the rights of the aggressor and the victim, respectively. The guilt of the perpetrator may be aggravated by the fact that he was at the time of the homicidal act engaged in the commission of or attempt to commit some unlawful act other than homicide. Or it may be diminished by the fact that the victim was engaged in some unlawful act. Thus, in Illinois, Tennessee, and Georgia, to constitute a homicide murder it must be the killing of a human being "in the peace of the people" or "in the peace of the state".

Malice and passion are supposed by the law to be states of mind which are mutually antagonistic and exclusive of each other. Broadly speaking, killing with malice, or, as it is ordinarily expressed, "with malice prepense" or "malice aforethought", is murder, while killing in the heat of passion is manslaughter.

Malice may be presupposed in certain cases. Deliberation presupposes malice, because it allows time for passion to cool. Certain forms of homicide necessarily involve design and premeditation, because they require time for their perpetration, such as murder by means of poison, lying in wait, torture, imprisonment, and starvation. Cruel and unusual modes of homicide imply malice. The use of a dangerous weapon suggests malice, but does not prove it. Grossly

reckless disregard of human life, springing from a depraved mind or heart, also indicates some degree of malice.

The malice manifest in homicide may be malice to some person other than the actual victim, who may be killed by accident.

Or the killing may not be premeditated, and yet it may be murder, because done in the perpetration of or attempt to perpetrate a felony.

Retaining these general remarks in mind, an examination of the statutes will show how far they are recognized and embodied in them.

MURDER.

Murder is not defined by the statutes of Rhode Island, Kentucky, and Louisiana.

Murder is defined only by degrees in New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, Florida, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Alabama, Wyoming, New Mexico, Washington, and Oregon.

Murder is defined as "the unlawful killing of a human being, with malice aforethought", by the statutes of Maine, South Carolina, Iowa, Texas, Montana, Colorado, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, and California.

To the foregoing definition the words "in the peace of the state" are added in Georgia, Illinois, Tennessee, and Arkansas.

In Dakota and Mississippi, homicide is said to be murder in three cases, namely: (1) When perpetrated without authority of law, and with a premeditated design to effect the death of the person killed or of any other human being; (2) When perpetrated without any design to effect the death of any individual, but by some act imminently dangerous to others, and evincing a depraved mind; (3) When perpetrated without any design to effect death, by a person engaged in the commission (in Dakota) of any felony (but in Mississippi, in the commission of rape, arson, burglary, or robbery, or in the attempt to commit such felonies).

In all of these definitions malice is an essential feature, except the last two, and probably there also in fact, though not in form.

In North Carolina, murder is not defined, but it is described as "of malice prepense".

MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

The only states which do not distinguish between degrees of murder are Rhode Island, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Illinois, Dakota, Kentucky, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arizona.

Wherever this distinction is incorporated in the statutes, "deliberate" or "premeditated" or "deliberate and premeditated" "malice" or "design" renders the homicidal act murder in the first degree.

In New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Wyoming, and New Mexico, the word "malice" is not employed, but "design" is substituted for it.

It is usual to include in the definition of murder in the first degree murder perpetrated by means of poison or lying in wait; to which torture is added in New Hampshire, Montana, Colorado, Idaho, and California; starving in New Hampshire, Virginia, West Virginia, and Texas, and imprisonment in Virginia and West Virginia. But lying in wait is omitted in New Hampshire, the District of Columbia, Ohio, Indiana, Texas, and Washington. And to poison is added the causing of poison to be administered in the District of Columbia, Indiana, Nebraska, and Washington.

It is also usual to include in murder of the first degree murder perpetrated in committing or attempting to commit certain specified felonies, ordinarily rape, arson, robbery, and burglary; to which are added larceny, in Arkansas and Tennessee; mayhem, in Maryland, Iowa, Colorado, and Idaho; sodomy, in New Jersey and Maryland; any other felony, in Kansas. In New York, is included murder committed in the perpetration of any felony; in Delaware, murder committed in the perpetration of any crime punishable with death; in Maine and Massachusetts, murder

committed in the perpetration of any crime punishable by death or imprisonment for life or for any term of years.

But none of the specifications included in the two preceding paragraphs are embodied in the definitions given in the statutes of Florida and Minnesota.

In Nebraska, "if any person by willful and corrupt perjury, or by subornation of the same, shall purposely procure the conviction and execution of any innocent person", he is guilty of murder in the first degree.

In New York, the definition given includes killing by an act imminently dangerous to others, and evincing a depraved mind, regardless of human life, although without a premeditated design to effect the death of any individual.

The Massachusetts code contains the following unique provision: Murder "committed with extreme atrocity or cruelty is murder of the first degree".

MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE.

In nearly all the states which distinguish between murder in the first and second degrees, murder in the second degree is defined by exclusion, and includes all murders not expressly declared to be of the first degree.

In Florida and New Mexico, murder "perpetrated by any act imminently dangerous to others", etc., which in New York is murder in the first degree, is declared to be murder in the second degree.

The statutes of New York, the District of Columbia, Indiana, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Washington, and Oregon provide that where the element of deliberation and premeditation is wanting, even though that of malice be present, the act of homicide shall be murder in the second degree.

In Oregon, murder perpetrated in committing or attempting to commit any felony other than rape, arson, robbery, or burglary is declared to be murder in the second degree.

In New Mexico, there are two varieties of murder in the second degree, with different minimum and maximum penalties. Besides that already mentioned, there is also murder perpetrated in the commission of any felony, which, as we have seen, is in New York murder in the first degree.

MURDER IN THE THIRD DEGREE.

In Minnesota, murder "perpetrated by any act imminently dangerous", etc., is murder in the third degree.

In Florida and Wisconsin, murder perpetrated in the commission of any felony is murder in the third degree.

Murder in the third, fourth, and fifth degrees, as defined by the statutes of New Mexico, will here be classed with manslaughter.

MANSLAUGHTER.

The common statutory definition of manslaughter is "the killing of a human being without malice", the word "unlawful" being understood where it is not expressed.

It is so defined in the District of Columbia, South Carolina, Indiana, Tennessee, Colorado, Arizona, Utah, Idaho, and California.

To the foregoing characterization is added, in Georgia, Illinois, Arkansas, Montana, and Nevada, "without deliberation"; in Maine, "in the heat of passion, on sudden provocation"; in Nebraska and Wyoming, "upon a sudden quarrel".

The definition given in Texas is "voluntary homicide committed under the immediate influence of sudden passion, arising from an adequate cause, but neither justified nor excused by law".

Another turn is given to the definition in Mississippi, where manslaughter is said to be the killing of a human being, without malice, while such other is engaged in committing or attempting to commit any felony other than rape, burglary, arson, or robbery, or any crime or misdemeanor not amounting to felony.

Manslaughter is defined by exclusion, and includes all homicides not expressly declared to be murder, in New York, Ohio, and Minnesota.

It is defined by degrees, or as voluntary and involuntary, in New Hampshire, Florida, Indiana, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Dakota, and Oregon.

In Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Michigan, Iowa, Kentucky, and Louisiana, it is not defined.

The definition given in Wyoming includes killing "in the heat of passion, by means of a dangerous weapon, or in a cruel and inhuman manner", and killing "without malice, either upon a sudden quarrel, or unintentionally, or by any culpable neglect or criminal carelessness".

Criminal carelessness, where it results in the death of a human being, is ordinarily manslaughter, though the statutes of some states make it murder where the neglect is heinously culpable or the probability of great disaster very great.

VOLUNTARY MANSLAUGHTER.

Voluntary manslaughter is recognized but not defined in Pennsylvania, the District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, and Kentucky.

Elsewhere, namely, in Georgia, Tennessee, Texas, Arkansas, Montana, Colorado, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Washington, and California, it is described as arising from a sudden quarrel or sudden heat of passion. In Arkansas, Montana, and Nevada, this passion must be due to a provocation apparently sufficient to render it irresistible; in Texas, it must arise from an adequate cause.

Voluntary manslaughter is known in New Mexico under the name of murder in the third degree.

INVOLUNTARY MANSLAUGHTER.

Involuntary manslaughter is punishable by law only in two cases: (1) Where it is committed in the perpetration of an unlawful act; (2) Where it occurs in the commission of a lawful act, but is the result of criminal carelessness.

Both these forms of involuntary manslaughter are specified in the definitions contained in the statutes of Georgia, Arkansas, Colorado, and Nevada. Both are also recognized in Texas, Montana, Arizona, Utah, Idaho, and California; but the unlawful act must be an act not amounting to a felony. In Texas, involuntary manslaughter is called "negligent homicide"; and it is divided into two degrees, of which the first is in the commission of a lawful and the second of an unlawful act.

Both are also specified in New Mexico, where involuntary manslaughter is known under the name of murder in the fourth degree.

In Pennsylvania and Washington, the definition given includes only manslaughter perpetrated in the commission of an unlawful act.

The definition given in Kentucky is as follows: "Any person who shall willfully strike, stab, thrust, or shoot another, not designing thereby to produce or cause his death, and which is not done in self-defense, or in an attempt to keep and preserve the peace, or in the lawful arrest or attempt to arrest a person charged with felony or misdemeanor, or in doing any other legal act, so that the person struck, stabbed, thrust, or shot shall die thereof within six months next thereafter, shall be confined in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than six years. But this section shall not be construed to change the law of malice in respect to any other offense".

In Alabama, involuntary manslaughter is defined by exclusion.

The statutes of New Mexico make any other possible killing of a criminal nature murder in the fifth degree.

In the District of Columbia, Virginia, and West Virginia, involuntary manslaughter is not defined.

MANSLAUGHTER IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

The states which define manslaughter by degrees are New Hampshire, New York, Florida, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Dakota, and Kansas.

In Dakota, manslaughter, either voluntary or involuntary, as above defined, is manslaughter in the first degree. The definition is enlarged by the addition of the words "when perpetrated unnecessarily, either while resisting an attempt by the person killed to commit a crime or after such attempt shall have failed".

In Florida, Wisconsin, Missouri, and Kansas, manslaughter in the first degree must be perpetrated in the commission of or attempt to commit any crime or misdemeanor not amounting to a felony.

In New Hampshire, "manslaughter, without a design to effect death, not being murder nor excusable or justifiable homicide, shall be of the first degree when perpetrated by a person engaged in the commission of any offense, or when committed by two or more persons, or by a person bearing a deadly weapon, either openly or concealed, or when perpetrated in a cruel or unusual manner, or by means of any deadly or dangerous instrument".

In New York and Minnesota, "homicide is manslaughter in the first degree when committed without a design to effect death, either by a person engaged in committing or attempting to commit a misdemeanor affecting the person or property of the person killed or of another, or in the heat of passion, but in a cruel or unusual manner or by means of a dangerous weapon".

MANSLAUGHTER IN THE SECOND DEGREE.

In New Hampshire and Dakota, manslaughter in the second degree is defined by exclusion.

In Florida, Wisconsin, Kansas, and Missouri, manslaughter in the second degree is "the killing of a human being, without a design to effect death, in a heat of passion, but in a cruel and unusual manner".

In New York and Minnesota, "homicide is manslaughter in the second degree when committed without a design to effect death, either by a person committing or attempting to commit trespass or other invasion of a private right, either of the person killed or of another, not amounting to a crime; or in the heat of passion, but not by a deadly weapon or by the use of means either cruel or unusual; or by any act, procurement, or culpable negligence of any person which, according to the provisions of this chapter, does not constitute the crime of murder in the first or second degree nor manslaughter in the first degree".

MANSLAUGHTER IN THE THIRD DEGREE.

In Florida, Wisconsin, Missouri, and Kansas, manslaughter in the third degree involves the use of a dangerous weapon.

MANSLAUGHTER IN THE FOURTH DEGREE.

In Florida, Wisconsin, Missouri, and Kansas, involuntary killing in the heat of passion, or by any other weapon or by means neither cruel nor unusual, is manslaughter in the fourth degree.

This statement of the law of homicide does not, of course, purport to be complete. It is believed to be accurate so far as it goes.

In the codes of the several states may be found many other provisions which limit and illustrate the application in practice of these general principles. Many of the codes contain explicit provisions defining the guilt and penalty of dueling, of criminal abortion resulting in the death of the mother or child, etc., and are very specific in the matter of the liabilities of common carriers, of owners of factories, of dealers in highly inflammable or explosive substances, etc., in case of loss of human life resulting from negligence.

So much as has here been said as to the statutory definition of homicide, in its various degrees, seems to be essential to a proper understanding of the tables of sentences, particularly on the part of foreign students of American criminal jurisprudence.

Foreign readers will no doubt be impressed by the want of uniformity in our criminal codes, and they will perhaps realize more fully the difficulty which Americans experience in replying definitely to general questions as to American law in any of its branches.

The distribution, by sex and by geographical divisions, of the recognized legal varieties of homicide is shown in Table 15.

TABLE 15.—LEGAL VARIETIES OF HOMICIDE, BY SEX AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.

FORMS OF HOMICIDE.	The United States.	GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.				
		North Atlantic.	South Atlantic.	North Central.	South Central.	Western.
Aggregate	7,351	1,087	1,087	1,796	2,545	836
Men	6,958	1,016	981	1,703	2,432	826
Women	393	71	106	93	113	10
Murder	3,025	353	590	885	1,655	442
Men	3,714	326	546	828	1,580	434
Women	211	27	44	57	75	8
Murder in the first degree	179	35	2	130	7	5
Men	167	29	2	124	7	5
Women	12	6		6		
Murder in the second degree	1,444	356	173	370	319	226
Men	1,385	339	151	363	307	225
Women	59	17	22	7	12	1
Murder in the third degree	8	1		7		
Men	8	1		7		
Women						
Murder in the fourth degree	7			7		
Men	7			7		
Women						
Murder in the fifth degree	1					1
Men	1					1
Women						
Manslaughter	1,497	247	236	319	542	153
Men	1,436	242	218	305	519	152
Women	61	5	18	14	23	1
Manslaughter in the first degree	24	14		10		
Men	23	13		10		
Women	1	1				
Manslaughter in the second degree	59	37		22		
Men	55	34		21		
Women	4	3		1		
Manslaughter in the third degree	13	1		12		
Men	13	1		12		
Women						
Manslaughter in the fourth degree	17			17		
Men	16			16		
Women	1			1		
Manslaughter, voluntary	60	22	25	2	7	4
Men	56	18	25	2	7	4
Women	4	4				
Manslaughter, involuntary	15	2	8		6	2
Men	17	2	7		6	2
Women	1		1			
Felonious slaying	28		28			
Men	26		26			
Women	2		2			
Infanticide	31	5	18	6	2	
Men	31	5	18	6	2	
Women						
Concealing death of bastard	2	1		1		
Men	2	1		1		
Women						
Soliciting to commit murder	1	1				
Men	1	1				
Women						
Accessory to murder	27	5	6	8	6	2
Men	25	5	5	8	5	2
Women	2		1		1	

TABLE 15.—LEGAL VARIETIES OF HOMICIDE, BY SEX AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS—CONTINUED.

FORMS OF HOMICIDE.	The United States.	GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.				
		North Atlantic.	South Atlantic.	North Central.	South Central.	Western.
Conspiracy to commit murder.....	2				1	1
Men.....	2				1	1
Women.....						
Attempt to commit suicide.....	8	7	1			
Men.....	7	6	1			
Women.....	1	1				

"Felonious slaying" is a term which has not been found in the statutes of North Carolina, the state from which twenty-eight cases have been reported under this title. It may mean either murder or manslaughter, and therefore the title has been retained.

Attempt to commit suicide is not murder, but, since there seems to be no other group of crimes with which it is so nearly affiliated, it has been placed with homicide for the sake of convenience.

Of the 3,925 cases of "murder" which have been reported, 2,510 are from states in which murder is not distinguished by degrees. The other 1,415 may be either in the first or in the second degree.

Very few cases of murder in the first degree are reported under that specific title.

The degrees lower than the second appear to be of little use, as any one can see by looking at the blank spaces in the printed statement above.

Of the 1,497 cases of "manslaughter" which have been reported, 622 are from states in which manslaughter is not distinguished by degrees. Of the remaining 875 cases, it is probable that some have been described in the indictments as voluntary, involuntary, or of some specified degree. If not, then it would seem that the fine distinctions made in the law are more ornamental than practical.

It will give a better notion of the amount of deliberation and malice which underlaid the acts of homicide if they are simply classed under the more general descriptions of murder and manslaughter. By omitting 99 cases not properly described as either, and by treating all murder below the second degree as manslaughter, the following result is obtained:

SEX AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.	FORM OF HOMICIDE.			PERCENTAGES.		
	Total.	Murder.	Man-slaughter.	Total.	Murder.	Man-slaughter.
The United States.....	7,252	5,548	1,704	100.00	76.50	23.50
Men.....	6,898	5,266	1,632	100.00	76.34	23.66
Women.....	354	282	72	100.00	79.65	20.34
North Atlantic.....	1,068	744	324	100.00	69.66	30.34
Men.....	1,005	694	311	100.00	69.05	30.95
Women.....	63	50	13	100.00	79.37	20.63
South Atlantic.....	1,034	766	269	100.00	73.98	26.02
Men.....	949	699	250	100.00	73.66	26.34
Women.....	85	66	19	100.00	77.65	22.35
North Central.....	1,781	1,385	396	100.00	77.77	22.23
Men.....	1,695	1,315	380	100.00	77.58	22.42
Women.....	86	70	16	100.00	81.40	18.60
South Central.....	2,536	1,981	555	100.00	78.12	21.88
Men.....	2,426	1,894	532	100.00	78.07	21.93
Women.....	110	87	23	100.00	79.09	20.91
Western.....	833	673	160	100.00	80.79	19.21
Men.....	823	664	159	100.00	80.68	19.32
Women.....	10	9	1	100.00	90.00	10.00

About three-fourths are murder, the other fourth manslaughter.

The same tendency to greater severity of judgment at the west and south, to which attention has been previously directed, is once more apparent.

The judgment of women seems to be harsher than that of men. Or is it a fact that women who kill put more of deliberate malice into the act than men do?

Tables 16, 17, and 18 exhibit the distribution of varieties of homicide, by states and territories, for both sexes and for each sex separately.

TABLE 16.—DISTRIBUTION OF LEGAL VARIETIES OF HOMICIDE, FOR BOTH SEXES, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.	Total homicide.	Murder.	Murder in the first degree.	Murder in the second degree.	Murder in the third degree.	Murder in the fourth degree.	Murder in the fifth degree.	Man-slaughter.	Man-slaughter in the first degree.	Man-slaughter in the second degree.
The United States	7,351	3,925	179	1,444	8	7	1	1,497	24	50
North Atlantic	1,087	353	35	356	1			247	14	37
Maine	42	26	2	10				4		
New Hampshire	29	6		6				6		1
Vermont	24	12		5				7		
Massachusetts	86	22	4	33				24		
Rhode Island	16	9						6		
Connecticut	61	6	1	34				20		
New York	473	132	23	135				125	14	36
New Jersey	78	47	1	13				16		
Pennsylvania	288	93	4	120	1			39		
South Atlantic	1,087	590	2	173				236		
Delaware	6	6								
Maryland	84	17	2	39				23		
District of Columbia	10	9						1		
Virginia	163	40		106				4		
West Virginia	67	30		25				1		
North Carolina	159	47						60		
South Carolina	158	106						49		
Georgia	347	244						80		
Florida	113	91		3				18		
North Central	1,796	885	130	370	7	7		319	10	22
Ohio	217	24	13	95				84		
Indiana	225	171						51		
Illinois	362	291						66		
Michigan	176	44	56	35				40		1
Wisconsin	127	64	8	25	4			8	2	4
Minnesota	65	41		10	1			8		5
Iowa	115	34	15	45				21		
Missouri	233	73	29	97	1	7		10	1	3
North Dakota	12	8						3		1
South Dakota	21	10						11		
Nebraska	70	60	1	10				9		
Kansas	173	75	8	53	1			8	7	8
South Central	2,545	1,655	7	319				642		
Kentucky	439	232						202		
Tennessee	297	260		2				23		
Alabama	336	252	1	34				48		
Mississippi	217	141						75		
Louisiana	328	209						118		
Texas	730	392	6	281				49		
Arkansas	198	169		2				27		
Western	836	442	5	226			1	153		
Montana	45	18	1	19				4		
Wyoming	5	5								
Colorado	76	62		11				1		
New Mexico	55	47		5				1		
Arizona	54	28		9			1	1		
Utah	20	2						16		
Nevada	41	10	4	11				3		
Idaho	26	5		11				10		
Washington	42	17		16				9		
Oregon	54	5		29				9		
California	418	243		94				20		
								80		

TABLE 17.—DISTRIBUTION OF LEGAL VARIETIES OF HOMICIDE, FOR MALES, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.	Total homicide.	Murder.	Murder in the first degree.	Murder in the second degree.	Murder in the third degree.	Murder in the fourth degree.	Murder in the fifth degree.	Man-slaughter.	Man-slaughter in the first degree.
The United States	6,958	3,714	167	1,385	8	7	1	1,436	23
North Atlantic	1,016	326	29	339	1			242	13
Maine	38	23	2	9				4	
New Hampshire	19	6		6				6	
Vermont	23	12		5				6	
Massachusetts	81	20	4	33				24	
Rhode Island	14	9						5	
Connecticut	58	6	1	31				20	
New York	442	121	17	128				124	11
New Jersey	72	42	1	13				15	
Pennsylvania	269	87	4	114	1			38	
South Atlantic	981	546	2	151				218	
Delaware	6	6							
Maryland	78	16	2	37				22	
District of Columbia	10	9						1	
Virginia	138	39		88				4	
West Virginia	63	29		23				1	
North Carolina	119	41						51	
South Carolina	145	98						47	
Georgia	315	222						75	
Florida	107	86		3				17	
North Central	1,703	828	124	363	7	7		305	10
Ohio	207	22	11	94				80	
Indiana	209	156						51	
Illinois	346	281						62	
Michigan	167	37	55	35				39	
Wisconsin	116	59	7	23	4			7	2
Minnesota	61	39		10	1			7	
Iowa	111	33	14	44				20	
Missouri	219	61	29	97	1	7		10	1
North Dakota	10	7						2	
South Dakota	21	10						11	
Nebraska	69	50	1	10				8	
Kansas	167	73	7	50	1			8	7
South Central	2,432	1,580	7	307				519	
Kentucky	425	225						196	
Tennessee	285	248		2				23	
Alabama	303	226	1	31				44	
Mississippi	203	134						69	
Louisiana	310	198						112	
Texas	714	386	6	272				48	
Arkansas	192	163		2				27	
Western	826	434	5	225			1	152	
Montana	44	18	1	18				4	
Wyoming	5	5							
Colorado	74	10		11				1	
New Mexico	53	45		5			1	1	
Arizona	52	26		9				16	
Utah	20	2	4	11				3	
Nevada	40	9		21				10	
Idaho	26	5		11				9	
Washington	42	17		16				9	
Oregon	64	5		29				20	
California	416	242		94				79	

TABLE 18.—DISTRIBUTION OF LEGAL VARIETIES OF HOMICIDE, FOR FEMALES, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.	Total homicide.	Murder.	Murder in the first degree.	Murder in the second degree.	Man-slaughter.	Man-slaughter in the first degree.	Man-slaughter in the second degree.	Man-slaughter in the fourth degree.
The United States.....	393	211	12	59	61	1	4	1
North Atlantic.....	71	27	6	17	5	1	3	
Maine.....	4	3		1				
New Hampshire.....	1				1			
Vermont.....	1							
Massachusetts.....	5	2						
Rhode Island.....	1				1			
Connecticut.....	3			3				
New York.....	31	11	6	7	1	1	3	
New Jersey.....	6	5			1			
Pennsylvania.....	19	6		6	1			
South Atlantic.....	106	44		22	18			
Delaware.....								
Maryland.....	6	1		2	1			
District of Columbia.....								
Virginia.....	25	1		18				
West Virginia.....	4	1		2				
North Carolina.....	20	6			9			
South Carolina.....	13	8			2			
Georgia.....	32	22			5			
Florida.....	6	5			1			
North Central.....	93	57	6	7	14		1	1
Ohio.....	10	2	2	1	4			
Indiana.....	16	15						
Illinois.....	16	10			4			
Michigan.....	9	7	1		1			
Wisconsin.....	11	5	1	2	1			1
Minnesota.....	4	2			1		1	
Iowa.....	4	1	1	1	1			
Missouri.....	14	12						
North Dakota.....	2	1			1			
South Dakota.....								
Nebraska.....	1				1			
Kansas.....	6	2	1	3				
South Central.....	113	75		12	23			
Kentucky.....	14	7			6			
Tennessee.....	12	12						
Alabama.....	33	26		5	4			
Mississippi.....	14	7			6			
Louisiana.....	18	11			6			
Texas.....	16	6		9	1			
Arkansas.....	6	6						
Western.....	10	8		1	1			
Montana.....	1			1				
Wyoming.....								
Colorado.....	2	2						
New Mexico.....	2	2						
Arizona.....	2	2						
Utah.....								
Nevada.....	1	1						
Idaho.....								
Washington.....								
Oregon.....								
California.....	2	1			1			

TABLE 18.—DISTRIBUTION OF LEGAL VARIETIES OF HOMICIDE, FOR FEMALES, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES—CONTINUED.

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.	Man-slaughter, voluntary.	Man-slaughter, involuntary.	Felonious slaying.	Infanticide.	Concealing death of child.	Soliciting to murder.	Accessory to murder.	Attempt to commit suicide.
The United States.....	4	1	2	31	2	1	2	1
North Atlantic.....	4			5	1	1		1
Maine.....								
New Hampshire.....				1				
Vermont.....								
Massachusetts.....				1	1	1		
Rhode Island.....								
Connecticut.....								
New York.....				1				1
New Jersey.....								
Pennsylvania.....	4			2				
South Atlantic.....		1	2	18			1	
Delaware.....								
Maryland.....				2				
District of Columbia.....								
Virginia.....		1		4			1	
West Virginia.....				1				
North Carolina.....			2	3				
South Carolina.....				3				
Georgia.....				6				
Florida.....								
North Central.....				6	1			
Ohio.....				1				
Indiana.....				1				
Illinois.....				2				
Michigan.....								
Wisconsin.....					1			
Minnesota.....								
Iowa.....								
Missouri.....				2				
North Dakota.....								
South Dakota.....								
Nebraska.....								
Kansas.....								
South Central.....				2			1	
Kentucky.....				1				
Tennessee.....								
Alabama.....								
Mississippi.....				1				
Louisiana.....							1	
Texas.....								
Arkansas.....								
Western.....								
Montana.....								
Wyoming.....								
Colorado.....								
New Mexico.....								
Arizona.....								
Utah.....								
Nevada.....								
Idaho.....								
Washington.....								
Oregon.....								
California.....								

POSSIBLE SENTENCES.

Table 19 exhibits the legal penalties for homicide in all of its varieties, by states and territories. It will be understood that these are the penalties prescribed in the statutes, showing both the maximum and the minimum limits of the punishment which may or must be imposed by law.

TABLE 19.—LEGAL PENALTIES FOR HOMICIDE, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.	MURDER.		MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE.		MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE.		MURDER IN THE THIRD DEGREE.		MURDER IN THE FOURTH DEGREE.	
	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.
North Atlantic :										
Maine.....			Death	Death	Life	Life				
New Hampshire.....			Death	Death		30 years				
Vermont.....			Death	Death	Life	Life				
Massachusetts.....			Death	Death	Life	Life				
Rhode Island.....	Life	Life								
Connecticut.....			Death	Death	Life	Life				
New York.....			Death	Death	Life	Life				
New Jersey.....			Death	Death	5 years	20 years				
Pennsylvania.....			Death	Death		12 years				
South Atlantic :										
Delaware.....			Death	Death	Life	Life				
Maryland.....			Death	Death	5 years	18 years				
District of Columbia.....			Death	Death	Life	Life				
Virginia.....			Death	Death	5 years	18 years				
West Virginia.....			Death	Death	5 years	18 years				
North Carolina.....	Death	Death								
South Carolina.....	Death	Death								
Georgia.....	Life	Death								
Florida.....			Death	Death	Life	Life		7 years		
North Central :										
Ohio.....			Death	Death	Life	Life				
Indiana.....			Life	Death	Life	Life				
Illinois.....	Life	Death								
Michigan.....			Life	Life	1 year	Life				
Wisconsin.....			Life	Life	14 years	25 years	7 years	14 years		
Minnesota.....			Life	Death	Life	Life	7 years	30 years		
Iowa.....			Life	Death	10 years	Life				
Missouri.....			Death	Death	10 years	Life				
North Dakota.....	Life	Death								
South Dakota.....	Life	Death								
Nebraska.....			Death	Death	10 years	Life				
Kansas.....			Death	Death	10 years	Life				
South Central :										
Kentucky.....	Life	Death								
Tennessee.....			Death	Death	10 years	20 years				
Alabama.....			Life	Death	10 years	Life				
Mississippi.....	Death	Death								
Louisiana.....	Death	Death								
Texas.....			Life	Death	5 years	Life				
Arkansas.....					5 years	21 years				
Western :										
Montana.....			Death	Death	10 years	Life				
Wyoming.....			Death	Death	Life	Life				
Colorado.....			Death	Death	10 years	Life				
New Mexico.....			Death	Death	7 years	Life	3 years	10 years	1 year	7 years (a)
Arizona.....	10 years	Death								
Utah.....			Life	Death	5 years	15 years				
Nevada.....			Death	Death	10 years	Life				
Idaho.....			Death	Death	10 years	Life				
Washington.....			Death	Death	10 years	20 years				
Oregon.....			Death	Death	Life	Life				
California.....			Death	Death	10 years	Life				

a Or by fine not exceeding \$500.

TABLE 19.—LEGAL PENALTIES FOR HOMICIDE, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES—CONTINUED.

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.	MURDER IN THE FIFTH DEGREE.		MANSLAUGHTER.		MANSLAUGHTER IN THE FIRST DEGREE.		MANSLAUGHTER IN THE SECOND DEGREE.	
	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.
North Atlantic:								
Maine.....				10 years (a)				
New Hampshire.....				Life	30 years		10 years (a)	
Vermont.....			7 years (b)	Life				
Massachusetts.....				20 years (c)				
Rhode Island.....				20 years				
Connecticut.....				10 years (d)				
New York.....				10 years (a)	5 years	20 years	1 year	
New Jersey.....							15 years (a)	
Pennsylvania.....								
South Atlantic:								
Delaware.....			1 year	5 years (e)				
Maryland.....				10 years (f)				
District of Columbia.....								
Virginia.....								
West Virginia.....								
North Carolina.....			4 months	20 years				
South Carolina.....			2 years	30 years				
Georgia.....								
Florida.....					7 years	Life		
North Central:								
Ohio.....			1 year	20 years				
Indiana.....			2 years	21 years				
Illinois.....			1 year	Life				
Michigan.....				15 years (a)				
Wisconsin.....					5 years	10 years	4 years	
Minnesota.....					5 years	20 years	7 years	
Iowa.....				8 years (g)				
Missouri.....					5 years	Life	3 years	
North Dakota.....					4 years	Life	2 years	
South Dakota.....					4 years	Life	2 years	
Nebraska.....			1 year	10 years			4 years (h)	
Kansas.....					5 years	21 years	3 years	
South Central:								
Kentucky.....							5 years	
Tennessee.....							4 years (h)	
Alabama.....							4 years (h)	
Mississippi.....			(i)	Life				
Louisiana.....				20 years (j)				
Texas.....							2 years	
Arkansas.....							5 years	
Western:								
Montana.....			1 year	10 years				
Wyoming.....			1 year	10 years				
Colorado.....								
New Mexico.....	1 year	10 years (a)						
Arizona.....				10 years				
Utah.....								
Nevada.....				10 years				
Idaho.....				10 years				
Washington.....			1 year	20 years (k)				
Oregon.....			1 year	15 years (k)				
California.....				10 years				

a Or by fine not exceeding \$1,000.

b Or by fine not exceeding \$4,000.

c Or by fine not exceeding \$1,000 and imprisonment in the jail not exceeding three years.

d Shall be fined not more than \$1,000 and imprisoned in the state prison or a jail not more than ten years.

e And shall be fined not less than \$400 nor more than \$4,000.

f Shall be sentenced to the penitentiary for not more than ten years, or fined not more than \$500, or be imprisoned in jail for not more than two years, or be both fined and imprisoned in jail.

g And fined not exceeding \$1,000.

h Or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or by both.

i Fine not less than \$500 or imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year or in the penitentiary not less than two years.

j And fined not exceeding \$2,000.

k And fined not exceeding \$5,000.

TABLE 19.—LEGAL PENALTIES FOR HOMICIDE, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES—CONTINUED.

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.	MANSLAUGHTER IN THE THIRD DEGREE.		MANSLAUGHTER IN THE FOURTH DEGREE.		MANSLAUGHTER, VOLUNTARY.		MANSLAUGHTER, INVOLUNTARY.	
	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.
North Atlantic:								
Maine								
New Hampshire								
Vermont								
Massachusetts								
Rhode Island								
Connecticut								
New York								
New Jersey								
Pennsylvania						12 years (a)		2 years. (a)
South Atlantic:								
Delaware								
Maryland								
District of Columbia					2 years	20 years	1 year	10 years. (b)
Virginia					1 year	5 years	Misdem'r (c)	Misdem'r (c)
West Virginia					1 year	5 years	Misdem'r (c)	Misdem'r (c)
North Carolina								
South Carolina								
Georgia								
Florida	2 years	4 years		2 years (d)	1 year	20 years	1 year	3 years.
North Central:								
Ohio								
Indiana								
Illinois								
Michigan								
Wisconsin	2 years	4 years		2 years (d)				
Minnesota								
Iowa								
Missouri	6 months		3 months	2 years (e)				
North Dakota								
South Dakota								
Nebraska								
Kansas	6 months (f)	3 years	6 months (f)	2 years				
South Central:								
Kentucky					2 years	21 years	1 year	6 years.
Tennessee					2 years	10 years	1 year	5 years.
Alabama					1 year	10 years	6 years	10 years. (g)
Mississippi								
Louisiana								
Texas						1 year (h)		3 years. (i)
Arkansas					2 years	7 years		1 year.
Western:								
Montana								
Wyoming								
Colorado								
New Mexico					1 year	8 years		1 year. (j)
Arizona								
Utah								
Nevada						5 years		1 year. (j)
Idaho								
Washington								
Oregon								
California								

a Shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding \$1,000 and to undergo an imprisonment, etc.

b Or may be punished as a misdemeanor, at the discretion of the court.

c A misdemeanor for which no punishment is prescribed by statute is punishable by fine or confinement in the jail, or by both.

d In the state penitentiary for not exceeding two years, or in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or by both.

e Or in the county jail not less than six months, or by fine not less than \$500, or by both a fine not less than \$100 and by imprisonment in the county jail not less than three months.

f Not less than six months in county jail.

g In county jail or at hard labor for the county.

h For criminal carelessness in the performance of a lawful act the penalty is confinement in the county jail not exceeding one year or a fine not exceeding \$1,000.

i For criminal carelessness in the performance of an unlawful act less than a felony; if the act be a misdemeanor, the penalty is imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding three years or a fine not exceeding \$1,000. But if the act be not an offense against the penal law, the homicide resulting is a misdemeanor, punishable by fine not exceeding \$1,000 and by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year.

j In the county jail.

The codes of North and South Carolina, Mississippi, and Louisiana make no distinction between murder in the first and second degrees, but require a capital sentence for murder in every instance. From this point of view they may be characterized as peculiarly bloody.

The codes of Georgia, Illinois, North and South Dakota, Kentucky, and Arizona also make no distinction between degrees of murder, but they provide for alternative sentences to imprisonment for life. In Arizona the sentence need not exceed 10 years.

Murder in the first degree is usually punished by death, but in Indiana, Minnesota, Iowa, Alabama, Texas, and Utah life sentences may be imposed even for murder in the first degree.

In all states where degrees of murder are recognized, a lighter sentence is prescribed for murder in the second degree. The states of Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Florida, Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Wyoming, and Oregon admit of no less punishment for murder even of the second degree than imprisonment for life; but in Wisconsin the lowest penalty is 14 years; in Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Tennessee, Alabama, Montana, Colorado, Nevada, Idaho, Washington, and California, 10 years; in New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Texas, Arkansas, and Utah, 5 years, and in Michigan, 1 year.

In New Hampshire, the highest penalty for murder in the second degree is 30 years; in Wisconsin, 25 years; in Arkansas, 21 years; in New Jersey, Tennessee, and Washington, 20 years; in Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia, 18 years; in Utah, 15 years; and in Pennsylvania, 12 years.

The only states in which the death penalty is forbidden by law are Rhode Island, Michigan, and Wisconsin. In Rhode Island, the only alternative is imprisonment for life.

For the same act of homicide therefore, falling under the definition of murder, committed under the same circumstances and from the same motives, a man might be sentenced in Michigan to imprisonment for 1 year, while in the Carolinas, Mississippi, or Louisiana he could not receive a sentence less than capital. Across the line which divides Michigan from Wisconsin, he could not be sentenced for less than 14 years, and across the line in Ohio he could be sentenced for no term less than life.

Except in New Mexico, murder in the third degree is recognized in but three states: Florida, where the penalty is not less than 7 years; Wisconsin, 7 to 14 years, and Minnesota, 7 to 30 years.

The anomalies and inconsistencies of the criminal codes in relation to the crime of manslaughter are still more remarkable.

In prescribing different penalties for murder and manslaughter, the dividing line is sharply drawn in Vermont, Florida, Illinois, and North and South Dakota at imprisonment for life; in Nebraska, Alabama, Montana, Arizona, Nevada, Idaho, and California at 10 years; in Virginia, West Virginia, Texas, and Utah at 5 years. Usually, however, this line of demarcation is vague.

In Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kentucky, Mississippi, Louisiana, Wyoming, Colorado, and Oregon, there is an interval of possible duration of sentence which the statutes ignore and leave unfilled. These intervals are worthy of notice in detail.

On the other hand, the penalties for murder and manslaughter overlap in New Jersey, Michigan, Missouri, Kansas, and Washington. In Missouri, murder may be punished by imprisonment for 10 years, and manslaughter by imprisonment for life.

There are two states, New Hampshire and Pennsylvania, in which the statutes prescribe the same limits of sentence for murder in the second degree and for manslaughter, voluntary or of the first degree.

Where different penalties are prescribed for voluntary and involuntary manslaughter, the possible sentences overlap in all cases, except Colorado, where the line is drawn at 1 year, and Arkansas where there is a gap of 1 year. Where the distinction is by degrees, an effort has been made for the most part to be more precise in the adjustment of penalty to guilt.

The minimum sentences for manslaughter are as follows: in Vermont, 7 years; in South Carolina and Indiana, 2 years; in New York, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Georgia, Ohio, Illinois, Nebraska, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Montana, Wyoming, Washington, and Oregon,

1 year; in Kansas, 6 months; in North Carolina, 4 months; in Missouri, 3 months; in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Florida, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Louisiana, Arkansas, Colorado, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, and California, there is no minimum limit to the term of imprisonment.

The statements here made are subject to some modifications and limitations, as will be seen by referring to the notes to Table 17, where alternative penalties are shown.

The maximum sentences for manslaughter are as follows: in Vermont, Florida, Illinois, Missouri, Dakota, and Mississippi, imprisonment for life; in New Hampshire and South Carolina, 30 years; in Indiana, Kansas, and Kentucky, 21 years; in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, the District of Columbia, North Carolina, Georgia, Ohio, Minnesota, Louisiana, and Washington, 20 years; in Michigan and Oregon, 15 years; in Pennsylvania, 12 years; in Maine, Connecticut, New Jersey, Maryland, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Tennessee, Alabama, Montana, Wyoming, Arizona, Nevada, Idaho, and California, 10 years; in Iowa and Colorado, 8 years; in Arkansas, 7 years; in Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, Texas, and Utah, 5 years.

It is unnecessary here to pursue this subject into further detail. For an involuntary homicide the highest penalty in Arkansas, Colorado, or Utah is 1 year, and for precisely the same act in Vermont the lowest is 7 years.

The variations of the several state codes in the adjustment of penalty to the guilt of homicide are on their face absurd and indefensible. Admitting that some states are disposed to allow a wider latitude of discretion to the courts than are others, it is nevertheless demonstrated that any claim which may be advanced in any quarter that there is a natural standard of justice in the human mind, which will enable legislators, in framing a penal code, to arrive at an approximately accurate judgment of the desert of crime, is contradicted by the record which legislative bodies have made for themselves.

The only possible remedies for the confused state of the criminal law in this country are:

1. The adoption of an amendment to the national constitution which will place the punishment of crime in the hands of the federal authorities.
2. The adoption of a uniform criminal code, by agreement among the states, which could only be done, if at all, through the agency of a joint commission, whose conclusions and recommendations would have no binding force whatever.
3. The gradual but general acceptance of the indeterminate sentence.

ACTUAL SENTENCES.

The table on the following page exhibits the sentences imposed by the courts for homicide, without distinction of degrees or discrimination between murder and manslaughter, both in the aggregate and by geographical groups.

TABLE 20.—ACTUAL SENTENCES FOR HOMICIDE, BY SEX AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.

SENTENCES.	The United States.	GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.				
		North Atlantic.	South Atlantic.	North Central.	South Central.	Western.
Aggregate.....	7,351	1,087	1,087	1,796	2,545	896
Men.....	6,958	1,016	981	1,703	2,432	825
Women.....	393	71	106	93	113	71
Serving fine.....	5				5	
Men.....	5				5	
Women.....						
Ten days to one month.....	1				1	
Men.....	1				1	
Women.....						
One to three months.....	2	1			1	
Men.....	2	1			1	
Women.....						
Three to six months.....	8	3	1	2		2
Men.....	6	2	1	1		2
Women.....	2	1		1		
Six months to one year.....	16	2	3	1	10	
Men.....	16	2	3	1	10	
Women.....						
One year.....	95	15	21	33	19	7
Men.....	86	13	17	31	18	7
Women.....	9	2	4	2	1	
Two years.....	182	21	28	46	53	4
Men.....	174	19	25	44	52	4
Women.....	8	2	3	2	1	
Three years.....	145	22	27	24	58	14
Men.....	133	22	25	21	52	13
Women.....	12		2	3	6	1
Four years.....	127	24	23	24	42	14
Men.....	120	21	22	21	42	14
Women.....	7	3	1	3		
Five years.....	373	46	61	72	167	27
Men.....	354	44	58	70	156	26
Women.....	19	2	3	2	11	1
Six to nine years.....	441	106	73	87	109	66
Men.....	422	100	69	83	104	66
Women.....	19	6	4	4	5	
Ten to nineteen years.....	1,438	233	254	368	406	177
Men.....	1,352	225	222	345	385	174
Women.....	86	8	32	23	21	3
Twenty years and over.....	845	62	69	245	374	104
Men.....	815	60	54	236	361	104
Women.....	30	2	6	9	13	
Life.....	2,406	357	346	624	778	301
Men.....	2,286	330	311	595	750	300
Women.....	120	27	35	29	28	1
Death.....	158	17	25	64	31	21
Men.....	157	17	25	64	31	20
Women.....	1					1
Not stated.....	127	62	4	29	27	5
Men.....	113	54	4	25	24	5
Women.....	14	8		3	3	
Awaiting trial.....	982	116	161	177	434	94
Men.....	916	106	145	165	409	91
Women.....	66	10	16	12	25	3

Observe the large number awaiting trial, more than one-eighth.

In order to ascertain the relative severity of sentence in the different sections of the country, these sentences should be reduced to percentages by geographical groups. Omitting those awaiting trial and those whose sentences were for less than one year or were not stated, the remainder is 6,210. By dealing with the latter number only, the following result is obtained:

SENTENCES.	The United States.	GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.				
		North Atlantic.	South Atlantic.	North Central.	South Central.	Western.
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
One year	1.53	1.66	2.29	2.08	0.92	0.55
Two years	2.93	2.33	3.05	2.90	4.02	0.51
Three years	2.33	2.44	2.94	1.51	2.81	1.91
Four years	2.05	2.66	2.51	1.51	2.03	1.91
Five years	6.01	5.09	6.64	4.54	8.08	3.67
Six to nine years	7.10	11.74	7.95	5.48	5.27	8.98
Ten to nineteen years	23.16	25.80	27.67	23.19	19.64	24.08
Twenty years and over	13.61	6.87	6.54	15.44	18.09	14.15
Life	38.74	39.53	37.69	39.32	37.64	40.95
Death	2.54	1.88	2.72	4.03	1.50	2.85

A casual inspection of the foregoing statement demonstrates that, in spite of all that has been said or may be said respecting inequality in sentences for crime, there is a rough average judgment as to the amount of penalty which it is just to inflict, and that this judgment is substantially identical in all sections of the United States.

Rather more than half of all prisoners convicted of homicide are sentenced for life or for a term of years exceeding twenty; a little less than one-quarter for periods varying from ten to twenty years, and a little more than one-fifth for periods less than ten years.

The tendency to greater severity increases slightly from east to west. Of sentences for less than ten years, they will be found to be in the North Atlantic division 25.92 per cent, but in the North Central division only 18.02 per cent; in the South Atlantic division 25.38 per cent, but in the South Central division 23.13 per cent, and in the Western division 17.96 per cent, the lowest of all.

Contrariwise, of sentences exceeding twenty years, they will be found to be in the North Atlantic division 46.40 per cent, but in the North Central division 54.76 per cent; in the South Atlantic division 44.23 per cent, but in the South Central division 55.73 per cent, and in the Western division 55.10 per cent. The number of life sentences in the Western division is 40.95 per cent, the highest of all.

In Table 20 the sentences imposed are arranged by groups, but in Table 21 prisoners not sentenced are omitted, and the individual sentences for any term of years less than life are shown, including all fractional sentences. By fractional sentences are meant sentences of so many years and so many months. In Table 20, for instance, 95 sentences are reported of one year each; but Table 21 shows that of this number 68 were "straight" sentences; that is to say, sentences of precisely one year; while there were included in it 27 fractional sentences, namely, 1 for one year and one month, 1 for one year and two months, 4 for one year and three months, and so on.

TABLE 21.—SHOWING THE NUMBER AND KIND OF SENTENCES, LESS THAN FOR LIFE, IMPOSED UPON 3,673 PRISONERS CONVICTED OF HOMICIDE WHO WERE SERVING SENTENCE IN 1890; ALSO THE AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF IMPRISONMENT ORDERED BY THE COURTS.

TERMS OF SENTENCES IN YEARS.	Aggregate.	Straight sentences.	FRACTIONAL SENTENCES IN MONTHS.											AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF IMPRISONMENT.		
			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	Years.	Months.	
			4	8	19	8	5	117	1	11	7	13	10			
Total	3,673	3,470	4	8	19	8	5	117		1	11	7	13	10	50,682	10
Under one year	27		1	2	7	1			9	1	4		1	1	12	
One year	95	68	1	1	4			17					3	1	107	10
Two years	182	166	1		2	1	1	9		1			1		371	4
Three years	145	134		1		1	1	7						1	110	4
Four years	127	119		1	2			4		1					311	4
Five years	373	368	1					3			1				1,807	4
Six years	109	94			2	3	1	9							600	5
Seven years	159	144			1			12		2					1,120	7
Eight years	120	112						5			2			1	664	11
Nine years	53	47						3			1	2			480	11
Ten years	627	616		1	1	1		5				3			6,275	9
Eleven years	52	34						8		2			4	4	504	4
Twelve years	154	144						10							1,873	
Thirteen years	35	33		2											455	4
Fourteen years	82	80					1	1							1,148	11
Fifteen years	294	291						2						1	4,411	11
Sixteen years	37	36												1	592	11
Seventeen years	37	29						7					1		633	4
Eighteen years	105	105													1,800	
Nineteen years	15	8			1	1	4						1		288	8
Twenty years	340	330						1							6,800	6
Twenty-one years	121	121													2,541	
Twenty-two years	5	4						1							110	6
Twenty-three years	3	3													69	
Twenty-four years	10	9								1					240	8
Twenty-five years	125	125													3,125	
Twenty-six years	2	2													52	
Twenty-seven years	2	2													54	
Twenty-eight years	1	1													28	
Twenty-nine years	1	1													29	
Thirty years	48	48													1,440	
Thirty-one years	3	3													93	
Thirty-two years	2	2													64	
Thirty-three years	3	3													99	
Thirty-four years	2	2													68	
Thirty-five years	17	17													505	
Thirty-seven years	1	1													37	
Thirty-nine years	1	1													39	
Forty years	32	32													1,280	
Forty-three years	1	1													43	
Forty-five years	1	1													45	
Forty-seven years	1	1													47	
Forty-eight years	2	2													96	
Forty-nine years	2	2													98	
Fifty years	45	45													2,250	
Fifty-five years	4	4													220	
Fifty-six years	1	1													56	
Fifty-seven years	1	1													57	
Sixty years	5	5													300	
Seventy-three years	1	1													73	
Seventy-five years	6	6													450	
Eighty years	1	1													80	
Ninety years	1	1													90	
Ninety-five years	1	1													95	
Ninety-nine years	53	53													5,247	

The entire number of fractional sentences for homicide was 203, or a little more than 5.5 per cent.

These fractional sentences represent imprisonment to the amount, in the aggregate, of 102 years and 10 months.

They were imposed by the courts in the following states: Pennsylvania, 53; New York, 45; Alabama, 11; Maryland, 9; Texas, 6; Illinois and South Dakota, each 5; New Jersey, Kansas, Kentucky, and Louisiana, each 4; Connecticut, Virginia, West Virginia, Georgia, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Tennessee, Arkansas, and California, each 3; Massachusetts, Indiana, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, and Colorado, each 2; Maine, Rhode Island, District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Ohio, Montana, New Mexico, Idaho, and Oregon, each 1.

The last two columns of the table show the aggregate duration of sentence for prisoners sentenced in each class.

The 1,390 prisoners sentenced for less than ten years were given 6,537 years; the 1,438 sentenced for ten and less than twenty years were given 18,134 years and 2 months; the 845 sentenced for twenty years and over were given 26,011 years and 8 months.

The average sentence for those included in the group last named was 30 years, 9 months, and 13 days. Taking into consideration the average ages of the prisoners when convicted and their natural expectation of life, these sentences were probably a good deal worse than sentences for life would have been.

Table 22 shows the distribution of sentences by sex, color, race, and nativity.

TABLE 22.—DISTRIBUTION OF SENTENCES BY SEX, COLOR, RACE, AND NATIVITY.

SENTENCES.	Total.	WHITE.						COLORED.		
		Native.				Foreign born.	Nativity unknown.	Negroes.	Chinese.	Indians.
		Parents native.	One parent foreign.	Parents foreign.	One or both parents unknown.					
Aggregate	7,351	2,182	176	491	305	1,213	55	2,739	295	92
Men	6,958	2,110	171	480	284	1,163	52	2,512	295	91
Women	393	72	5	14	21	50	3	227		1
Serving fine	5							5		
Men	5							5		
Women										
Ten days to one month	1	1								
Men	1	1								
Women										
One to three months	2					1		1		
Men	2					1		1		
Women										
Three to six months	8	3		3		1		1		
Men	6	2		3				1		
Women	2	1				1				
Six months to one year	16	4	1	2				9		
Men	16	4	1	2				9		
Women										
One year	95	23	2	8	7	15	1	38	1	
Men	86	22	2	7	7	15		32	1	
Women	9	1		1			1	6		
Two years	182	57	1	9	8	18	6	81		2
Men	174	57	1	9	7	17	6	75		2
Women	8				1	1		6		
Three years	145	27	4	9	5	33	2	65		
Men	133	25	4	9	4	33	2	56		
Women	12	2			1			9		
Four years	127	31	3	12	8	20	2	48		3
Men	120	31	3	12	6	20	1	44		3
Women	7				2		1	4		
Five years	373	109	7	24	9	49	5	165	2	3
Men	354	107	6	23	8	48	5	152	2	3
Women	19	2	1	1	1	1		13		
Six to nine years	441	126	5	40	13	104	1	139	7	6
Men	422	124	5	37	13	101	1	128	7	6
Women	19	2		3		3		11		
Ten to nineteen years	1,438	402	40	104	43	239	8	570	6	26
Men	1,352	392	40	100	42	232	8	506	6	26
Women	86	10		4	1	7		64		
Twenty years and over	845	238	21	46	34	120		358	15	13
Men	815	230	21	46	34	118		338	15	13
Women	30	8				2		20		
Life	2,406	722	66	168	95	430	11	839	251	24
Men	2,286	699	62	167	87	409	10	778	251	23
Women	120	23	4	1	8	21	1	61		1
Death	158	59	5	9	9	25	2	45	3	1
Men	157	59	5	9	9	24	2	45	3	1
Women	1					1				
Not stated	127	33		5	20	43	5	20	1	
Men	113	29		4	17	38	5	19	1	
Women	14	4		1	3	5		1		
Awaiting trial	982	347	21	55	54	115	12	355	9	14
Men	916	328	21	52	50	107	12	323	9	14
Women	66	19		3	4	8		32		

a Includes 1 Japanese.

Table 23 shows the distribution of sentences for both sexes taken together, by states and territories:

TABLE 23.—DISTRIBUTION OF SENTENCES FOR BOTH SEXES, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.	Aggregate.	SENTENCED.								
		Fines.	10 days.	1 month.	3 months.	6 months.	1 year.	2 years.	3 years.	4 years.
The United States	7,351	5	1	2	8	16	95	182	145	127
North Atlantic	1,087			1	3	2	15	21	22	24
Maine	42							2		
New Hampshire	20									
Vermont	24									
Massachusetts	86									
Rhode Island	15					1		1	5	6
Connecticut	61							4	1	2
New York	473						3	8	6	1
New Jersey	78			1			3			
Pennsylvania	288				3	1	7	6	10	15
South Atlantic	1,087				1	3	21	28	27	23
Delaware	6									
Maryland	84						2		5	
District of Columbia	10									
Virginia	163					1				
West Virginia	67					1	9	2	5	4
North Carolina	139							3	2	3
South Carolina	158					1	1	3		3
Georgia	347							8	3	1
Florida	113				1		9	5	9	5
North Central	1,796				2	1	33	46	24	24
Ohio	217							4	2	
Indiana	225						5	4	2	
Illinois	362					1		9	3	4
Michigan	176						12	7	6	3
Wisconsin	127								2	2
Minnesota	65							3	3	4
Iowa	115							2	2	1
Missouri	233								2	2
North Dakota	12				2		2	16	2	2
South Dakota	21								2	2
Nebraska	70						1			
Kansas	173						6	7		1
South Central	2,545	5	1	1		10	19	83	58	42
Kentucky	439						1	25	8	8
Tennessee	297		1				2	10	9	2
Alabama	336						4	6	5	5
Mississippi	217	5					4	6	5	2
Louisiana	328			1			3	6	8	2
Texas	730						1	3	7	8
Arkansas	198						1	24	12	10
Western	836				2		7	4	14	14
Montana	45									
Wyoming	5						3			
Colorado	78									1
New Mexico	55				2					3
Arizona	54								7	
Utah	20							1	1	3
Nevada	41						1			
Idaho	26									
Washington	42						1		1	
Oregon	54							1	1	1
California	418						1	2	3	6

TABLE 23.—DISTRIBUTION OF SENTENCES FOR BOTH SEXES, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES—CONTINUED.

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.	SENTENCED—continued.							NOT SENTENCED.			
	5 years.	6 to 9 years.	10 to 19 years.	20 years and over.	Life.	Minority.	Executions.	Not stated.	Held for trial.	Witnesses.	Insane.
The United States.....	373	441	1,438	845	2,406		158	127	982		
North Atlantic.....	46	106	233	62	357		17	62	116		
Maine.....	2	1		3	34				2		
New Hampshire.....	2	1	2	2	10			4	2		
Vermont.....		1	4	2	4			2	5		
Massachusetts.....	5	4	8	2	45			2	6		
Rhode Island.....	1	1	2		9						
Connecticut.....	6	6	1		36		1		5		
New York.....	19	29	81	27	201		7	45	46		
New Jersey.....		10	29	21	7			3	4		
Pennsylvania.....	11	53	106	1	15			9	5		
South Atlantic.....	61	73	264	60	346		25	4	161		
Delaware.....				2	2		1		1		
Maryland.....	6	15	38		6		4	1	7		
District of Columbia.....				1	1				8		
Virginia.....	12	12	97	3	3		2		14		
West Virginia.....	10	5	11	1	15			2	13		
North Carolina.....	12	8	43	30	17		4	1	16		
South Carolina.....	14	14	23	9	36		8		42		
Georgia.....	5	10	41	14	211		2		36		
Florida.....	2	9	1	1	55		4		24		
North Central.....	72	87	368	245	624		64	29	177		
Ohio.....	4	18	45	8	105		5	3	18		
Indiana.....	9	9	29	26	115			1	19		
Illinois.....	17	24	82	74	97			3	37		
Michigan.....	4	12	39	16	88				6		
Wisconsin.....	4	5	14	14	69		1	3	4		
Minnesota.....	3	3	3	1	42		2	2	3		
Iowa.....	7	11	29	8	49			1	6		
Missouri.....	13		66	63	14		3	1	49		
North Dakota.....		2	2		5				1		
South Dakota.....	1	1	7	3	4				4		
Nebraska.....	1	2	16	11	22		4	3	8		
Kansas.....	9		36	21	13		49	5	22		
South Central.....	167	109	406	374	778		31	27	434		
Kentucky.....	13	25	70	59	149		2		79		
Tennessee.....	21	11	69	40	59			2	56		
Alabama.....	10	10	55	57	104			11	63		
Mississippi.....	9	5	30	38	62		1	11	37		
Louisiana.....	9	4	58	22	156		2		54		
Texas.....	76	34	82	123	243		12	3	169		
Arkansas.....	29	20	42	35	5		3		36		
Western.....	27	66	177	104	301		21	5	94		
Montana.....	1	1	14	3	16		1		6		
Wyoming.....								2	2		
Colorado.....	2	5	19	6	21		2		15		
New Mexico.....	3	5	8	1	19				12		
Arizona.....	1	7	10	10	9		2		10		
Utah.....	2	1	10		4				2		
Nevada.....		3	9	8	17		2		2		
Idaho.....	1	7	5	3	6			1	1		
Washington.....	2		13	10	1		3	1	16		
Oregon.....	3	5	9		27		1		7		
California.....	12	32	80	63	181		10	1	27		

AVERAGE SENTENCES.

Including all prisoners sentenced for homicide, except those sentenced for life or to suffer death, the average sentences imposed, in years and days, are as follows:

BY GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.

SEXES.	GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.											
	THE UNITED STATES.		North Atlantic.		South Atlantic.		North Central.		South Central.		Western.	
	Years.	Days.	Years.	Days.	Years.	Days.	Years.	Days.	Years.	Days.	Years.	Days.
Both sexes.....	13	292	10	166	10	325	14	326	15	242	14	188
Men.....	13	314	10	44	10	288	14	344	15	255	14	186
Women.....	12	247	8	211	11	153	14	17	14	330	9	

CRIMES AND SENTENCES COMPARED.

By omitting 99 cases not properly classed either as murder or manslaughter, and grouping the murders and the manslaughters separately, but classing murder below the second degree with manslaughter, the following condensed tabular statement is arrived at:

SENTENCES.	MURDER.						MANSLAUGHTER.					
	Aggregate.	Geographical divisions.					Aggregate.	Geographical divisions.				
		North Atlantic.	South Atlantic.	North Central.	South Central.	Western.		North Atlantic.	South Atlantic.	North Central.	South Central.	Western.
Total	5,548	744	705	1,385	1,081	673	1,704	324	269	396	555	160
Serving fine	4				4		1				1	
10 days to 1 month	1				1							
1 to 3 months	1				1							
3 to 6 months	3			1		2	4	3	1			
6 months to 1 year	7	1	2		4		9	1	1	1	6	
1 year	20	2	5	10	3		72	12	14	23	16	7
2 years	36	1	7	11	16	1	145	29	29	35	67	3
3 years	30	8	3	4	8	7	112	14	22	19	50	7
4 years	30	8	3	7	7	5	95	15	19	17	35	9
5 years	170	11	24	17	109	9	194	34	32	54	56	18
6 to 9 years	168	48	36	15	57	12	268	57	34	71	52	54
10 to 19 years	876	118	156	236	246	120	543	115	83	128	160	57
20 years and over	637	28	11	214	282	102	196	34	37	31	92	2
Life	2,386	350	338	623	774	301	12	6	2	1	3	
Death	158	17	25	64	31	21						
Not stated	111	55	3	24	24	5	14	6		5	3	
Awaiting trial	910	97	152	159	414	88	39	7	4	11	14	3

DOUBLE CRIMES.

The preceding statements made in this bulletin do not include 35 prisoners (all of whom were men) who were arraigned on double charges, namely:

Murder and rape	3
Murder and robbery	8
Murder and burglary	2
Murder and larceny	5
Murder and horsestealing	4
Murder and forgery	1
Murder and arson	1
Murder and burning the body of victim	1
Murder and concealing the death of child	1
Murder and violation of the internal revenue law	1
Murder, larceny, and illicit sale of spirituous liquors	1
Murder in the second degree and burglary	1
Murder in the second degree and larceny	1
Murder in the second degree and obstructing railroad	1
Manslaughter and housebreaking	2
Manslaughter and horsestealing	1
Involuntary manslaughter and assault with intent to commit rape	1
Total	35

With regard to these 35 prisoners the following facts are furnished from the census records, in order to make this statement concerning homicide complete:

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.—There were found in the North Atlantic division 2, in the South Atlantic 2, in the North Central 8, in the South Central 19, and in the Western 4.

They were found in the following states: Massachusetts, 1; Pennsylvania, 1; Maryland, 1; North Carolina, 1; Illinois, 7; Missouri, 1; Kentucky, 2; Tennessee, 3; Mississippi, 1; Texas, 11; Arkansas, 2; Montana, 1; New Mexico, 2; and Washington, 1.

SEX.—As has been stated, all of them were of the male sex.

COLOR AND RACE.—25 of them were whites and 10 negroes.

NATIVITY.—Of the 25 whites, 20 were born in the United States, 4 foreign born, and the nativity of 1 was unknown.

PARENTAGE.—Of the 20 native whites, 14 had native parents, 1 had one parent foreign, 3 had both parents foreign, and the parents of 2 were unknown.

AGE.—The following were their ages, June 1, 1890:

17 years	1	25 years	3	30 years	2	35 years	2	43 years	1
18 years	2	26 years	1	31 years	3	38 years	1	45 years	1
21 years	1	27 years	2	32 years	1	39 years	1	49 years	1
22 years	1	28 years	1	33 years	2	40 years	1	Not stated.....	1
24 years	1	29 years	3	34 years	1	42 years	1		

Their average age is 30 years and 225 days.

MARITAL RELATIONS.—24 were single, 9 married, 1 widowed, and 1 unknown.

EDUCATION.—10 could neither read nor write, 1 could read only, and 24 could both read and write. None of them had received a higher education.

TRADE EDUCATION.—1 was a mechanic, 5 were apprentices, 27 had no trade, and the trade education of 2 is unknown.

EMPLOYMENT.—When arrested, 23 were employed, 9 idle, and 3 unknown.

HABITS.—8 were total abstainers, 14 occasional or moderate drinkers, 5 habitual drunkards, and 8 unknown.

MIGRATORY HABITS.—20 were arrested in the state in which they had their residence, 10 out of the state, and the residence of 5 is unknown.

ARMY RECORD.—None of them had been soldiers in the civil war.

HABITUAL OFFENDERS.—4 are known to have served a previous term in prison.

FEDERAL PRISONERS.—3 were arrested by order of the federal court.

HEALTH.—30 were in good health, 2 ill, 1 insane, and 2 crippled.

SENTENCES.—The number sentenced was 23; awaiting trial, 12. Of the 23 who had been convicted, 1 was in for three months, 1 for five years, 3 for from six to nine years, 6 for from ten to nineteen years, 7 for twenty years and over, 4 for life, and 1 was awaiting execution.

EXECUTIONS.

Early in 1890 a circular was addressd to all the sheriffs in the United States, asking how many executions had taken place in their several counties during the calendar year 1890. In reply to the inquiry, the sheriffs reported 156 in the states and counties named in the following list:

NORTH ATLANTIC DIVISION—17.

CONNECTICUT.—Hartford county, 1.

NEW YORK.—Kings county, 1; New York, 5; Oneida, 1; Ontario, 1. Total, 8.

NEW JERSEY.—Atlantic county, 2; Gloucester, 1; Passaic, 1; Warren, 1. Total, 5.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Luzerne county, 1; Philadelphia, 1; Schuylkill, 1. Total, 3.

SOUTH ATLANTIC DIVISION—43.

MARYLAND.—Allegany county, 1.

VIRGINIA.—Greensville county, 2; Norfolk, 1; Richmond, 1; Pittsylvania, 1. Total, 5.

WEST VIRGINIA.—Putnam county, 2; Wyoming, 1. Total, 3.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Caswell county, 1; Cleveland, 1; Mecklenburg, 1; Northampton, 1; Pamlico, 9; Pasquotank, 1; Sampson, 1. Total, 15.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Charleston county, 1; Colleton, 1; Kershaw, 1; Marlboro, 2; Williamsburg, 1; York, 2. Total, 8.

GEORGIA.—Chattooga county, 1; Cobb, 1; Decatur, 1; Floyd, 1; Lee, 1; Lowndes, 1; Schley, 1; Wilcox, 1. Total, 8.

FLORIDA.—Duval county, 1; Putnam, 1; Volusia, 1. Total, 3.

NORTH CENTRAL DIVISION—28.

OHIO.—Adams county, 1.
 INDIANA.—Knox county, 1.
 MICHIGAN.—Cheboygan county, 5; Ontonagon, 1. Total, 6.
 MINNESOTA.—Clay county, 1; Douglas, 1; Hennepin, 2; Morrison, 1. Total, 5.
 IOWA.—Jones county, 1; Louisa, 4; Union, 2. Total, 7.
 MISSOURI.—Christian county, 3.
 KANSAS.—Sedgwick county, 2; Sherman, 1; Stanton, 1; Wichita, 1. Total, 5.

SOUTH CENTRAL DIVISION—51.

KENTUCKY.—Allen county, 1; Bell, 8; Bourbon, 1; Greenup, 3; Jefferson, 2; Meade, 1; Perry, 1.
 Total, 17.
 TENNESSEE.—Fayette county, 1; Obion, 1; Shelby, 1; Wilson, 2. Total, 5.
 ALABAMA.—Chambers county, 1; Etowah, 1. Total, 2.
 MISSISSIPPI.—Clarke county, 2; Lafayette, 1; Monroe, 2. Total, 5.
 LOUISIANA.—Calcasieu parish, 2; De Soto, 1; East Baton Rouge, 1; East Feliciana, 2; Iberville, 2;
 Richland, 1; West Baton Rouge, 2. Total, 11.
 TEXAS.—Bexar county, 1; Liberty, 1; Milam, 1; Presidio, 1. Total, 4.
 ARKANSAS.—Clark county, 3; Cleveland, 1; Montgomery, 3. Total, 7.

WESTERN DIVISION—17.

MONTANA.—Jefferson county, 1; Silverbow, 1. Total, 2.
 NEW MEXICO.—Santa Fe county, 3.
 ARIZONA.—Gila county, 1; Pima, 1; Pinal, 5. Total, 7.
 OREGON.—Coos county, 1; Grant, 2; Multnomah, 1. Total, 4.
 CALIFORNIA.—Eldorado county, 1.

No search of newspapers or other records was made, to ascertain how much reliance is to be placed upon these reports. It is thought to be an approximately true statement, for the reason that the total number of prisoners under sentence of death June 1, 1890, was 165 (of whom 158 were for murder). In several states the law requires a delay of one year after sentence, and in other states delay is not unusual. Besides, omitting the state of Kansas, from which 49 convicts were returned as awaiting execution, the number under sentence of death June 1, 1890, was only 117.

Concerning the accumulation of such prisoners in the Kansas penitentiary, a full explanation of this singular circumstance is given in the following letter:

KANSAS STATE PENITENTIARY,
 LANSING, March 20, 1891.

FRED. H. WINES, Special Agent, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: The list herewith inclosed is a correct list of (49) convicts in confinement in the Kansas state penitentiary under sentence of death at date of June, 1890.

The reason the list is so large is on account of our peculiar law for the infliction of the death penalty.

Our law provides that, whenever any convict shall be sentenced to the punishment of death, the court shall require such convict to be delivered to the warden of the penitentiary, to be by him kept until the time fixed for his execution, and that the execution shall take place at such time as the governor, in his discretion, may thereafter appoint, not less than one year from the time of conviction. This law took effect March 28, 1872, and since the taking effect no governor of the state has made an order fixing the date of execution of a convict under the sentence of death.

While we have capital punishment prescribed by law, in effect it is imprisonment for life.

Respectfully yours,

GEORGE H. CASE, Warden.

There is in this letter a hint as to the possibility of putting an end to capital punishment by an easy method in states where the governor's signature to the death warrant is required by law. If any governor fails to fix the dates for the execution of convicts during his term of office, it is morally impossible for his successor to do it, either for those unfortunates inherited from his predecessor or for those sentenced since his own inauguration.

LYNCHINGS.

At the same time that the sheriffs made a return of the number of executions in 1889 they reported also the number of lynchings, as follows:

SOUTH ATLANTIC DIVISION—40.

MARYLAND.—Prince George county, 1.
 VIRGINIA.—Accomac county, 1; Charlotte 1; Halifax, 1; Loudoun, 1; Nottoway, 1; Prince George, 1; Russell, 1; Wythe, 1. Total, 8.
 WEST VIRGINIA.—Fayette county, 1; Greenbrier, 1; Lincoln, 2; Mercer, 1. Total, 5.
 NORTH CAROLINA.—Burke county, 2; Cleveland, 1; Davidson, 1; Gaston, 1. Total, 5.
 SOUTH CAROLINA.—Barnwell county, 8; Fairfield, 1. Total, 9.
 GEORGIA.—Chatham county, 1; Echols, 1; Emanuel, 1; Irwin, 2; Miller, 1; Mitchell, 1; Murray, 1; Newton, 1; Whitfield, 1. Total, 10.
 FLORIDA.—Madison county, 1; Taylor, 1. Total, 2.

NORTH CENTRAL DIVISION—12.

INDIANA.—Harrison county, 2.
 MICHIGAN.—Saint Clair county, 1.
 WISCONSIN.—Trempealeau county, 1.
 IOWA.—Taylor county, 1.
 MISSOURI.—Boone county, 1; Macon, 1. Total, 2.
 NEBRASKA.—Antelope county, 1; Colfax, 1; Keyapaha, 1. Total, 3.
 KANSAS.—Lincoln county, 1; Shawnee, 1. Total, 2.

SOUTH CENTRAL DIVISION—54.

KENTUCKY.—Ballard county, 1; Bell, 1; Bourbon, 1; Bullitt, 1; Fleming, 1; Green, 1; Todd, 1. Total, 7.
 TENNESSEE.—Gibson county, 1; Grainger, 1; Scott, 2. Total, 4.
 ALABAMA.—Shelby county, 2.
 MISSISSIPPI.—Bolivar county, 3; De Soto, 1; Leake, 1; Lee, 1; Leflore, 1; Lowndes, 1; Monroe, 2; Montgomery, 1; Sunflower, 2; Tallahatchie, 1; Tishomingo, 2; Warren, 1; Yazoo, 1. Total, 18.
 LOUISIANA.—Bossier parish, 1; Caldwell, 1; Catahoula, 1; Concordia, 1; Iberia, 3; Lafayette, 1; Lincoln, 2; Sabine, 1. Total, 11.
 TEXAS.—Cass county, 2; Cherokee, 1; McLennan, 1; Orange, 1; San Saba, 4; Walker, 1; Waller, 1. Total, 11.
 ARKANSAS.—Sevier county, 1.

WESTERN DIVISION—11.

WYOMING.—Carbon county, 2.
 COLORADO.—Conejos county, 1; Fremont, 1; Rio Blanco, 1; Weld, 1. Total, 4.
 NEW MEXICO.—Socorro county, 2.
 WASHINGTON.—Kittitas county, 1; Snohomish, 1. Total, 2.
 CALIFORNIA.—Mariposa county, 1.

CONCLUSION.

Two impressions have been received in the course of this investigation, by the mathematical demonstration which it furnishes of the erroneous nature of certain prevalent beliefs.

First.—As to the effect of severity of punishment upon the volume of crime.

It is popularly supposed that the prevalence of crime is chiefly due to inadequate punishment, and that the remedy for it is to be found in harsher laws and a more rigorous administration of them by the courts.

If this were so, then there should be less homicide, relatively to the population, in the South Central division than in any other. The percentage of sentences for twenty years and over is there greater than in any other division, and the average sentence pronounced by the courts is longer. In these respects, the Western division stands almost side by side with the South Central. Yet the ratio of prisoners charged with homicide to the total population of these divisions is much higher than elsewhere; it is more than double the ratio for the other three divisions taken together.

The lowest average sentence is in the North Atlantic division, where there are also the fewest death sentences, except in the South Central, and yet the ratio of prisoners charged with homicide in the North Atlantic division is less than in any other.

The ratio of prisoners charged with homicide in Rhode Island, where the death penalty has been abolished, is lower than in any other state in the North Atlantic division, except in Massachusetts.

The number of executions in 1889, as reported by the sheriffs, was relatively largest in the Western division, where it was 1 in 178,095 of the population. Yet it was in this very division that the ratio of prisoners charged with homicide was also greatest.

The next largest ratios of executions to the population were in the South Atlantic (1 in 205,998) and South Central (1 in 215,155) divisions. Yet these are the divisions in which are also found the next largest ratios of prisoners charged with homicide.

It is frequently said that lynching takes place where the law is not executed, and that it is designed as a protest against the inefficiency of the courts. But the sections in which there are the most executions are those in which there are also the most lynchings. The number of executions and of lynchings reported by the sheriffs in the southern states is identically the same. It is further to be noted that the largest number both of executions and of lynchings is in the South Central division, where the average sentence for homicide is the longest, and where the percentage of long sentences imposed by the courts is the highest.

Second.—As to the causes of crime.

A careful study of the figures here given will serve to correct the exaggerated impressions current as to the causation of crime.

Ignorance is a cause of crime. Nevertheless, 66.57 per cent of all prisoners charged with homicide have received the rudiments of an education, in English or in their own tongue, and 3.44 per cent have received a higher education.

Ignorance of a trade is a cause of crime. But 19.35 per cent are returned as mechanics or apprentices, and a much larger number have the necessary skill to follow mechanical pursuits.

Idleness is a cause of crime. But 82.21 per cent were employed at the time of their arrest.

Intemperance is a cause of crime, though a less active and immediate cause than is popularly supposed. But 20.10 per cent were total abstainers, and only 19.87 per cent are returned as drunkards.

All of these causes, and others which might be named, are in fact only contributory causes, whose operation is secondary and indirect. External circumstances facilitate or hinder the commission of crime. They operate as a stimulant to the criminal impulse or as a check upon it. But the root of crime is not in circumstance, but in character. The saying of the Great Teacher will forever remain true: "Out of the heart proceed evil thoughts, murders". Science confirms the moral teaching of religion.

This intricate piece of tabulation was done on the Hollerith Electric Tabulating Machines, without which it could not have been successfully accomplished.

NOTE.

The present bulletin will serve to show the method of study which has been pursued in the Eleventh Census with respect to a large number of groups of crime. This method is new, and it is believed that it will lead to valuable results, by enabling students of crime throughout the world to compare one group of prisoners with another guilty of a crime of dissimilar character.

The groups which have been thus studied, with the number of prisoners in each, are as follows:

OFFENSES.	Total.	Men.	Women.	OFFENSES.	Total.	Men.	Women.
Aggregate	82,329	75,924	6,405	III.—OFFENSES AGAINST THE PERSON	17,281	16,511	770
I.—OFFENSES AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT	1,839	1,823	16	Homicide	7,351	6,958	393
Against the currency	389	385	4	Rape	1,392	1,387	5
Against the election laws	69	67	2	Abduction	155	140	15
Against the postal laws	299	297	2	Abortion	36	25	11
Against the revenue laws	290	284	6	Assaults, all sorts	8,347	8,001	346
Against the pension laws	28	26	2	IV.—OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY	37,707	36,382	1,325
Against military law	764	764	-----	Arson	886	806	80
II.—OFFENSES AGAINST SOCIETY	18,865	15,033	3,832	Burglary	9,734	9,047	87
Against public health	11	11	-----	Robbery	2,381	2,350	31
Against public justice :				Larceny :			
Contempt of court	39	33	6	Larceny	8,403	7,978	425
Perjury and false swearing	343	311	32	Grand larceny	6,731	6,411	320
All other	347	338	9	Petit larceny	3,741	3,475	266
Against public morals :				Larceny of horses	1,632	1,627	5
Incest	222	214	8	Receiving stolen goods	487	430	57
Crime against nature	224	223	1	Embezzlement	485	480	5
Bigamy and polygamy	396	373	23	Fraud	395	301	4
Adultery	300	272	118	False pretenses	491	477	14
Fornication, etc	1,014	432	582	Forgery	1,887	1,865	22
Indecency	309	262	167	Malicious mischief and trespass	454	445	9
Gambling	337	330	7	V.—OFFENSES ON THE HIGH SEAS	4	4	-----
Violation of liquor laws	844	768	76	VI.—MISCELLANEOUS	6,633	6,171	462
Public intoxication	5,731	4,695	1,036	Double crimes	3,449	3,367	82
Habitual drunkenness	388	275	113	Violation of municipal ordinances	488	388	100
All other	245	217	28	Unclassified	53	53	-----
Against public peace :				Not stated	2,286	2,101	185
Breach of the peace	328	259	69	Held as insane	291	212	79
Disorderly conduct	3,827	2,663	1,164	Held as witnesses	66	50	16
Carrying concealed weapons	512	506	6				
All other	277	248	29				
Against public policy :							
Vagrancy	2,843	2,451	392				
Incorrigibility	108	94	14				
All other	130	112	12				