

ships will humbly advise Her Majesty that these appeals ought to be allowed, with costs. In the *City of Winnipeg v. Barrett*, it will be proper to reverse the order of the Supreme Court with costs, and to restore the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench for Manitoba. In the *City of Winnipeg v. Logan*, the order will be to reverse the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench, and to dismiss Mr. Logan's application and discharge the rule nisi and the rule absolute with costs.

GENERAL NOTES.

CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES.—It has to be confessed that there is a larger number of crimes of violence committed in the United States than in any other civilized country in the world. The number of such crimes is out of proportion to the population. President Andrew D. White, in a lecture addressed at Chautauqua, discussed the whole problem in this country. The number of deaths by murder in the United States is more than double the average in the most criminal countries in Europe, and the number is increasing apparently in a ratio much greater than the population. In 1890 the number of reported murders was about four thousand; in 1891 very nearly six thousand. The chief explanation of these extraordinary numbers is even more ominous. The great majority of the murderers are at large; they never have been punished, and never will be. In 1891, with nearly six thousand murders, there were only one hundred and twenty-three inflictions of the death penalty, only one to forty-eight murders. It is evident that the lax administration of the law is a chief cause for what we discover. There are portions of our country where murderers are seldom punished. That is true in some of our large cities. The lax administration of the law and the delay which our local methods allow, are responsible for an enormous amount of the evil. Men kill and expect to go free, and they succeed. The *Charleston News* deserves great credit for its effort to expose the homicidal mania in South Carolina. It had occasion to record fifty-two murders in the first six months of last year, as a result largely of a lax administration of the law. We suppose there is, on an average, about one man lynched a day in the United States. To be sure these things are confined to sections of the country. In some portions we hear nothing of them, but the grand aggregate makes a record which is terrible to contemplate. We need legislation which shall make justice more swift and sure in the interests of the public instead of in the interests of the criminal, and then we need more elementary instruction in morals in all our schools, from the lowest to the highest, and more preaching of righteousness in our pulpits.—*The Independent.*