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THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1883.

INSANE MURDERERS.

California having had a pretty large experience of murders and acquittals conducted on the insanity plan, the wise men of that state are contriving how to put a stop to this kind of racket. A law is now under consideration, the provisions of which, says an American contemporary, remind one of the darkey's coon-trap—they are designed to "cotch" the animal both "agwine' an' acomin'." If a man accused of murder makes a plea of insanity, he is to be examined first on that point. If the examination declares him sane, he is then tried for murder, and his first plea is to count as an aggravation of his offence. If the examination declares him to be insane, he is to be sent to a mad-house for life, and is not to be released unless his sanity at the time of his crime is established, in which event he is to be at once put on trial for his crime. There is no inducement for a murderer to plead insanity under a law like that unless he prefers life in an insane asylum to hanging. By pleading not guilty and standing his trial an accused murderer might get free on the ground of insufficient evidence, or some other cause; or he might get off with a term of imprisonment; but by pleading insanity he accepts one of two certainties—either to be shut up for life in an insane asylum or be hanged. Should all this become law, California's insane murderers will have a most embarrassing alternative before them. Once in court, and supposing evidence of the deed done to be sufficient, they will be caught either way. The only resource left them will be to "take to the woods," if possible, and so escape the court altogether.

TO BE CONTINUED.

A new tariff bill has been passed at Washington, but still the question at issue is not settled. Already the free trade papers are saying that the compromise adopted is all in favor of the protectionist side, and that it can never be regarded as a settlement. The fight must be continued right along; and next year's democratic congress will pass a revenue tariff bill. The agitation is not ended by any means, but has only just in earnest begun. Such is the talk of the free trade press generally.

There is one circumstance, of considerable practical importance, which may seriously interfere with the carrying out of this program. It is a fact of the day that the two most powerful labor organizations in the United States have emphatically declared in favor of protection and against free trade. These two are—the Iron and Steel Workers' union and the Knights of Labor. At a protectionist mass meeting held in New York not long ago each of the two was represented on the platform by its president—Mr. Jarrett for the former and Mr. Powderly for the latter. Both these representative men took strong ground in favor of protection, and that they spoke truly the mind of their constituents is something that nobody ventures to contradict.

Now, after the proof thus and in other ways given of the fact that the masses of the working men are almost unanimous in favor of protection, will the democratic leaders still further tempt fate by hurling defiance to the death against this large body of voters? We scarcely think they will, but it must be left for time to tell. Suppose that at next session of congress the democratic majority were to pass a bill reducing materially the already reduced figures of the tariff just adopted, where would their chances of success be in the presidential election fight in 1884? Beyond all doubt they would have to encounter such an uprising of the masses against them as has not been seen since the time just before and during the war. It is therefore very uncertain, notwithstanding present bluster, whether the editor of the Chicago Tribune, Mr. Watterson of the Louisville Courier-Journal, and the strong corps of English or Anglicised free trade writers on the New York press, will be able after all to push them into the gaping pit of destruction which now lies straight before them.

BARLEY AND MALT.

In its article of yesterday on the export malt trade the Globe is just a little right and a great deal wrong. It would undoubtedly have been better had we refrained from putting any duty at any time on American malt, seeing that our exports of that article were so large, and our imports of it so small or next to nothing. Considering the touchiness of our neighbours in trade matters, it should have been our policy, while protecting ourselves at all points where protection was really necessary, to have let them severely alone where there was very little interest of ours involved. We are free to admit that the finance minister would have done better had he left American malt free from the very beginning of the N. P., under the circumstances. But this admitted, it still remains extremely doubtful whether the most conciliatory policy possible on our part could have staved off much longer the day when congress would be compelled to listen to the demands of American maltsters. The Globe thinks that if we had left malt free nothing would have been done against us on the other side in this particular matter; and that we might have continued for many long years exporting malt in large quantities under the old system. But known facts forbid this view of the probabilities. It was the *quantity* of Canadian malt coming in that troubled American maltsters. Suppose the Globe's counsel to have been followed from the beginning, and that our exports of malt across the lakes had increased enormously in consequence. The greater the increase, the greater would have been the strength of the opposition aroused, on the part of American malting interests, to any plan whatever which caused the malting to be done here instead of on the other side. Under any system such a thing as Canada manufacturing for the States could not very long continue, because our neighbors would not tolerate it, and would fret and fume every year of its continuance.

The Globe is outrageously and ridiculously wrong in its figures. Under the old tariff the American duty on malt was 20 per cent, under the new it is to be 20 cents per bushel of 34 pounds. The old duty, says the Globe, was equal to about eight cents per bushel, and this it sets against twenty cents. To make the old duty eights cents only, the export value of the malt would have to be placed at forty cents. Now will the Globe tell us when, and for how long, malt was obtainable here at forty cents? The declared value of malt for export at present is about eighty cents, making the duty under the old American tariff sixteen cents, against the twenty cents to be charged under the new. With malt at a dollar a bushel, the old duty and the new would stand exactly even, at twenty cents. But barley is exceptionally low in price just now, as the Globe has taken pains recently to show; and the chances are that in the long run of many years malt will be oftener above a dollar than below it. Now, whenever malt goes above a dollar, the new American duty will actually count less than the old. Inasmuch as the Globe either does not know these facts, or wilfully misstates them, it is not a safe guide for the public.

The American duty on barley has been reduced from fifteen cents per bushel to ten; but the Globe thinks that none of the difference will go into the Canadian farmer's pocket. We leave our contemporary to reconcile this, as best it can, with its own oft repeated and glowing pictures of the benefit to accrue to our farmers from the reduction or abolition of American duties on their grain. The Globe seems to be going back altogether on the late Hon. Malcolm Cameron's dictum that reciprocity meant two dollars on a hog and fifty cents on a turkey.

We expected it, but scarcely thought it would come in the shape it has. Anticipating a volcano of alliterative denunciation that would dwarf in ferocity the rushing madness of Wiggins' storm that is to be, we were touched to tears to find it came softly sighing, gently crying, like the sorrow of a tender matron over a disobedient child. Unfortunately it is invariably the vexatious unexpected that happens. We refer to the Mail's handling of those terribly treasonable utterances of the Globe. Says the tory organ:—

"Not in the spirit of rivalry, but with something like patriotic indignation, we repudiate it as the mouthpiece of reformers as well as of Conservatives. Its days are numbered, but such power for evil as yet remains to it may be weakened by those who are true to the constitution. Its treason can do little harm, except to those who are willing to be blindly led by the nose. We have done our duty only in sounding the alarm; theirs is plain and manifest, now that we have opened their eyes. The struggle will be a short and decisive one between fidelity to the system under which we live and prosper, and a night launch upon the dark sea of perplexity and danger. Shall there be any doubt as to the result—the press-gang on the one hand, with liberty, progress, peace, and content on the other?"

It is true we can scarcely understand the allusion to a night launch upon the dark sea of perplexity and danger, or to the press-gang, but coming from such a truly good source, from a source overflowing with high and lofty sympathy for the erring footsteps of its enemies, we accept the whole homily with childlike and becoming simplicity and trustful confidence.

Johnson, in a confidential humor, once remarked to Boswell: "Let us take a walk up Fleet street." The words were so original, and fell from such august lips, that the toady treasured them in his heart and set them down in his book. Many years afterwards a book publisher was also struck by their weight of meaning and their grandeur and he adopted them for the title page of his magazine. Sir John Macdonald recently squelched Mr. Blake with the remark: "None of your blue skies for me!" Mr. Blake, as might naturally have been expected, wilted. He felt himself sat upon and quelled and the all-powerful phrase that worked such havoc was duly chronicled and enshrined, that, like Johnson's remarkable saying, it, too, may be taken as a motto by some ambitious periodical.

A correspondent asks our opinion as to Mr. Mowat's present majority. It is undoubtedly ten, with the probabilities of its being two or three more when the house meets.

As showing how people may be disappointed in their associates the following remarks of a fenian at New Haven, Conn., are decidedly noteworthy: "I never was so surprised than when I learned that James Carey had turned informer. Why, he it was that gave counsel to all the nationalists in Dublin. At his house all the leaders met for consultation with each other. He was partner, when I left Dublin, in one of the large dry goods firms of the city, and lived in a magnificent house in the fashionable part of the city. Carey was a good-natured, tall, well-built man, and was a general favorite for his social as well as his mental qualities. His action, as I said before, is a great surprise to all who knew him."

The Pittsburg brutes had what is called a gala day on Monday. The scene was just across the state line in West Virginia on the precise spot where Goss and Ryan had their eighty-one round battle. First on the program was a dog-fight, then a man-fight, with a cock-fight to wind up the day's "amusement." The details of each affair, which are given in the New York papers with great gusto, are simply revolting and horrible. Disgusting enough, in fact, to make one wonder if such things really can occur in a civilized country in the nineteenth century.

The provincial election in Muskoka takes place on the 13th instant. If the storms continue the electors will have a good time getting to the polls.

A Wiggins scare has evidently set in among fishermen everywhere. Yesterday we gave particulars of the terror among the Gloucester pisciculturists, who have refused to go out, and to-day we have a report from the Michigan fishermen to the same effect. The report states that all pulled up their nets and went ashore as early as last Sunday, anticipating the fulfilment of the prophecy of the great storm by a week. The phenomena recently witnessed in the heavens will not have a pacifying effect. In fact, the belief seems generally prevalent that some unusual disturbance in the elements is at hand.

Some people think the phenomenon which appeared in the skies in this locality on Tuesday morning, and was chronicled in The World yesterday, had some relation to the meteor reported in Virginia on Sunday morning. It is scarcely practicable that there could have been any connection between the two, as there was a difference in the time of their appearances of about forty-eight hours.

The United States produces more gold than any other country in the world, and yet its circulation of the precious metal falls five hundred millions of dollars below that of France, and two hundred million below that of Great Britain, both France and Britain being non-producing countries. Canada in 1881 stood eighth in the list of gold and silver producing countries, with $1,094,926 in the yellow and $68,205 in the white metal. This year, what with the remarkable discoveries in the Lake of the Woods district, she will be away up, and who knows but what in the years to come she may even stand at the head of the list? Her resources and her wealth are only just beginning to reveal themselves.

Ten dollars a week for a dog's board bill is pretty steep. The late Rev. Richard O'Connor, of the Falls of Schuylkill, has provided in his will for the payment of that amount to a person who would take care of his dog Sport. Half the amount left to each of two deserving old men or women would have kept them comfortably, with the dog thrown in.

There are only four nations in the world, says the St. Louis Globe Democrat, that are paying their way. England generally manages to make ends meet and show a trifling surplus of two or three millions to be applied to the reduction of its enormous national debt; the United States, in spite of congressional extravagance, puts by every year nearly fifty times as much; and Holland and Belgium both keep about even. With these exceptions every nation in the civilized world shows an annual deficit of more or less millions.

The reformers of Prince Edward county have applied for a recount in Prince Edward county. Mr. Hart's majority is 75, rather a large number for Mr. Striker to hope to turn into a minority.

According to the Winnipeg Times the annual revenue of that corporation is now about $300,000, and the amount paid in salaries is $105,000. This leads the Canadian American to remark that "the city of departed booms will soon be in the position of the church association that paid its active officers one dollar for every fifty cents collected for the poor heathen of Africa."

WHY THE ELECTIONS WENT THAT WAY.

(To the Editor of the World.)

SIR: The elections for the local legislature being now over, and the results ascertained, it may not be unprofitable to enquire into the reasons why there has been such a decided change in the vote of the electorate on provincial questions. In the first place it is beyond doubt that the whole power and influence of the dominion government was exerted with all the organization which is brought to bear on dominion politics. In the next place the manufacturers have not forgotten the Globe's abuse and vilification continued for so many years previous to and since 1878, and not a few of them have forsaken the reform party for good, and perhaps this was the most potent influence which assisted in bringing about the adverse vote so far as it has gone. It will be remembered that the reform press and politicians claimed that the elections of 1879 which proved so greatly in favor of Mowat's administration indicated that the people had repented of their national policy vote and would reverse it if opportunity offered. The elections of Tuesday last settled that contention as far as is necessary, I think, as it is plain that had all the reform supporters of the N. P. opposed Mr. Mowat's government we would have had a change of administration, and that too without a "gerrymandering" act of parliament.

I would call attention to another influence which has not been without its effect, and that is the operation of the Crooks act. I do not think the hotel keepers object, as a rule, to the present system of license commissioners, nor to the restrictions or provisions of the act. All these are intended to elevate and make more respectable the business of hotel-keeping, but it is in the carrying out of the law that the failure occurred. My business as a traveler obliges me to live largely in hotels and hear the opinions of people who are interested in this line of business. It is the universal opinion that the office of inspector has become an expense, without any corresponding benefits. It would be difficult to-day to name a county where the license inspector makes any pretence of doing his duty. Take the counties in this section as an example. In Brant, where there are two inspectors, these officials seem to be powerless or useless, and simply draw their salaries. Away from their own homes they are seldom seen, and the unlicensed traffic is carried on with scarcely any restriction whatever. Anything more inefficient could scarcely be imagined. In Waterloo the law is set at defiance quite openly, as any one can see who visits Preston, Hamburg, Berlin or Galt. In Haldimand county there are places where the inspector is never seen but once in the year, and in one village alone there are six unlicensed groggeries and five hotels which have to pay the heavy fees required of them by the law. This is in a village of less than a thousand inhabitants, and where whiskey-drinking might be curtailed 50 per cent. to the very great benefit of the inhabitants. The regular hotel-keepers complain very strongly against the injustice of being obliged to pay high license fees and keep fixed accommodation, while these unlicensed places are permitted to go unchecked. A reform is needed among the license inspectors, and it should take the direction of making these gentlemen do something for their money. The Crooks act is the best liquor law on the statute books, but it fails altogether where it is not enforced.

Another influence is worthy of being noted. There is a strong feeling in this country that the members of the government should be dispersed as much as possible in the different sections of the province. There is an idea that the wants of the country can be better attended to if the cabinet ministers are sent by constituencies widely separated from each other. The adjoining counties of Oxford and Brant have between them three members of the cabinet out of four representatives. The whole country north of the Grand Trunk railway, west of Lindsay, comprising more than a fourth of the province and fully a fourth of the population has no representative in the cabinet. Over this large territory it is felt that two small counties like Oxford and Brant furnish rather too great a proportion of the governing power, and it might have added to the prestige of the ministry had Mr. Mowat himself been seated in one of the Bruces or Greys. In any case it would be unadvisable to increase the number of cabinet ministers from among the M.P.P.'s of the southern counties.

TRAVELER.

Princeton, March 5, 1883.

THE EASTERN GAP CRIB WORK.

To the Editor of the World.

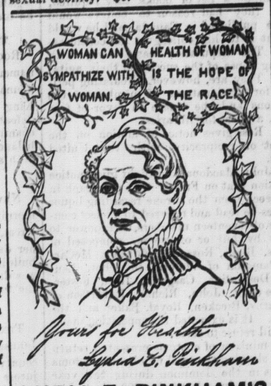
SIR:—The crib-work now being built from Coghill's to the eastern gap on the Island will be a source of nuisance and probably a good deal of sickness to the inhabitants of Leslieville unless an alteration is made in the manner of building. Mr. Lang, Ashbridge's bay, in an interview with the writer, stated that at present there are two small channels through what is known as the big Don, which are the means of carrying off all the filth from the cattle byres into the lake. If these are closed up by the crib-work, the whole of the filth and excrement from the byres will flow into Ashbridge's bay, thus poisoning the inhabitants of Ashbridge's bay, who already when a west wind is blowing have enough of the nuisance. Mr. Lang, a veteran and a practical man, suggests that at a little expense a channel could be opened from about in front of the Don station (either by cutting or dredging) to Brown's pond; thence all the filth would have an outlet into the lake; otherwise Ashbridge's bay will be nothing more or less than a cesspool. Dr. Oldright stated to Mr. Lang that channels should be left or likely there would be a good deal of fever in the neighborhood of Leslieville.

LESLIEVILLE.

Leslieville, March 7.

Skinny Men.

"Well's Health Renewer," restores health and vigor, cures dyspepsia, impotence, sexual debility. $1.



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LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER will eradicate every vestige of Humors from the Blood, at the same time will give tone and strength to the system. As marvellous in results as the Compound.

☞ Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, $1. Six bottles for $5. The Compound is sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Inclose 3 cent stamp. Send for pamphlet. *Mention this Paper.*

☞ LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS cure Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents.

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Malaria. Malaria, have the chills, are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure. In the Spring to cleanse the System, every one should take a thorough course of it.

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HON. A. MORRIS, M.P.P., J. L. BLAIKIE, Vice-Presidents
WM. McCABE, Managing Director.

HAMILTON, March 3, 1883.

GENTLEMEN—We hereby acknowledge the receipt of the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, being in full payment of policy No. 1115, on the life of the late Charles E. Freeman, Barrister, of this city, accidentally drowned in Burlington Bay, on the 13th of February. This prompt payment, without rebate, speaks volumes for the integrity and business management of your Company, the more so that the deceased had only been recently insured, and had merely given his note on one of the Company's forms for the premium, which falls due to-day.

We specially desire to commend the Company for its promptness in this case, as the claim papers were only sent into you two days ago.

CLARENCE FREEMAN,
ANDREW RUTHERFORD,
F. FREEMAN.
Executors of the last will of CHAS. E. FREEMAN, deceased.

Confederation Life Association.

HEAD OFFICE - - TORONTO.

PRESIDENT—SIR W. P. HOWLAND, C.B., K.C.M.G.
VICE-PRESIDENTS—HON. WM. McMASTER and WILLIAM ELLIOTT.

The Directors of this Association beg to return thanks to the Insuring public for their patronage during the past year which enables them to close the books with a large increase in the volume of new business over that for the year 1881.

And in soliciting a continuance of their patronage attention is asked to the following features of the Association:

It affords all the benefits of stock security and management with the profits of mutuality.

It affords security to its policyholders unsurpassed by any Company doing business in Canada.

The rates of premiums will bear favorable comparison with any Company.

Life and Endowment Policies are **non-forfeitable after Two Years.**

All policies are **indisputable after Three Years.**

Its profit **results** are unsurpassed.

J. K. MACDONALD, Managing Director C. L. A.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

The year 1882 has been a most successful one in the operations of the ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. It has increased its Assets, its Surplus, its Amount Insured, and its Membership. Its receipts from Interest have again greatly exceeded its losses by death. It has issued during the year, 5,191 new policies, for $9,525,065.00 of Insurance. Its Disbursements for Death Claims, and for Matured Endowments, have not been quite so large as during the preceding year, but they have amounted to $1,268,398.32. This large sum has been distributed, geographically, as follows:—

Alabama	$12,567 00	Kentucky	$22,180 47	North Carolina	$74,759 81
Arkansas	5,000 00	Louisiana	25,714 00	Ohio	72,439 00
California	56,640 63	Maine	37,160 00	Oregon	5,767 00
Canada	154,788 27	Maryland	79,262 83	Pennsylvania	193,852 03
Connecticut	93,880 62	Massachusetts	96,014 93	Rhode Island	12,368 00
Colorado	2,774 00	Michigan	26,897 56	South Carolina	2,023 00
Delaware	1,596 00	Minnesota	9,584 00	Tennessee	60,192 85
Dist. of Columbia	1,000 00	Mississippi	35,760 95	Texas	51,012 04
Florida	6,534 00	Missouri	26,789 20	Virginia	19,595 78
Georgia	22,085 94	New York	257,337 57	Vermont	20,732 00
Illinois	113,852 67	New Jersey	42,231 73	West Virginia	7,876 64
Indiana	21,357 18	New Hampshire	25,683 00	Wisconsin	42,780 87
Iowa	15,541 17	Nevada	2,363 35	Washington territory	438 00
Kansas	8,493 30	Nebraska	499 00		

In Canada, though for nearly twenty years past receiving a larger income than any other Company with one exception, it has recently been making VERY RAPID STRIDES. Its good qualities are only beginning to be appreciated. In the past five years alone, its Canadian Income has grown from $279,701 to over $500,000. The following statement shows how this was done:—

In 1878, an increase over the previous year of	$4,463
The next year, an increase over 1878 of	23,682
In 1880, a further increase over that again of	39,110
And in 1881, still onward and upward, by	56,340
In 1882 no halt, but a vigorous stride of about	$100,000

During 1883

there is every probability of a still more pronounced vote of the people in favor of the ÆTNA as a safe, sound, strong, economical and careful Company with which to place one's surplus earnings for investment.

It is believed that a majority of the Clergymen of Canada, whose lives are insured, are found on its Membership Roll, and during the past year an unusual number of the Bank Managers, and Financial Men, in all parts of the Dominion, have invested in its Endowment Bonds, on account of their superior safety, compared with most other profitable means of accumulation.

Send for a copy of the Company's quarterly journal, "THE ÆTNA." It is sent free and post paid, without charge, to any address, by the Toronto Office.

WILLIAM H. ORR, Manager.