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THE LYNCHING.

uses That Led to the Terrible Deed.

urder of Chief of Police Hennessey.

Supposed Assassins—Operations of the Mafia, or Murder Society—All Quiet at New Orleans.

HE MAFIA.

ORLEANS, March 16.—In explana- of the terrible events of Saturday it may be stated that New Orleans large Italian population, some 15,000, aps one-half of whom are Sicilians, ong whom the vendetta practice urishes. They bring over from Europe editary feuds against each other. It has en a common thing to find murdered lians in the streets of the Southern city a list of 40 Italian murders that have curred during recent years has been printed in one of the New Orleans papers. Finally, however, an especially violent outbreak between the Provenzanos, who had formerly enjoyed a monopoly in unloading fruit vessels, and the followers of one Matranga, who succeeded in getting it away from them, led to the wounding of several persons, and Chief of Police David Hennessey arrested and convicted some of the Provenzanos, who were charged with doing the shooting. Hennessey was a brave and energetic man, and though only 32 years old is said to have been the best chief of police the city ever had. His success some years ago in capturing a famous Italian brigand who was wanted by the home government doubtless convinced the other criminals that he was a man to be dreaded. It is said that the Italian assassins patched up their feuds against each other, resolved at a secret meeting on

THE CHIEF'S DEATH,

and concealed themselves in alleys at each orner of the block in which he lived. bout midnight Oct. 15, as he was on his home, a volley was fired at him as he ed the corner and came under the glare electric light. He drew his re- nd returned the fire; the assassins with twenty or more shots, and who had just left him and ing up was himself wounded in He found the chief lying on his rstep riddled by bullets. He died xt morning, declaring that Italians one the deed. Half a dozen arrests made at once, one of the accused per- being Antonio Scaffidi. A newspaper rrier named Thomas Duffy, a friend of ennessey, visited the jail to identify him, and, before two deputy sheriffs who were standing near could prevent, shot the Italian in the neck. Scaffidi recovered and was one of Saturday's victims.

TRIAL OF THE ITALIANS.

Nineteen persons altogether were indicted, and nine were put on trial Feb. 28. The only person who was able to identify any of the actual murders was a Mr. Peeler, who lived opposite Hennessey's house. He identified three fruit venders, Scaffidi, Bagnetto and Polietz. The last named became greatly excited during the trial, and arose and addressed the judge. A private interview was granted him through the interpreter, and as his counsel refused longer to defend him, it is believed that he made a confession. He was the man who was hanged Saturday on a lamp-post outside the jail. Joe Macheca, one of the accused and one of Saturday's victims, was a wealthy merchant, the founder of the pioneer New Orleans house in the steamship fruit trade with Central America. He was worth some hundreds of thousands, had been a prominent politician, and was believed to be at he head of the conspiracy. He had a istol and wounded the police sergeant on e day of the lynching. Monasterio, nother of the victims, was a shoemaker in hose shanty, it is said, the conspirators et, while the younger Marchesi, who was pared, though his father was killed, was a oy of 17, who is said to have warned the assassins by a whistle that Hennessey was approaching.

THE CAUSE OF THE LYNCHING.

The verdict of the jury that led to the lynching acquitted Macheca, the two Marchesis, Bagnetto, the two others whom the mob spared, Matranga and Incardona. There was a mistrial in the case of the other three, the jury standing 9 to 3 in favor of the conviction of Scaffidi and 6 to 6 regarding Monasterio and Polietz. The jurymen explained that they did not elieve most of the witnesses for the tate, and that the failure of the prosecution to put on the stand the two policeen who were the first persons to arrive at he scene of the murder made a bad impression. The men who were acquitted were not at once discharged, because there was another accusation hanging over them. It will be noticed that five of the men lynched were among the accused who had been tried.

ALL QUIET.

NEW ORLEANS, March 16.—The district attorney has entered a nole prosse as to all the indictments impending in section "B" of the Criminal District Court against the Italians implicated in the Hennessey assassination. This releases Charles Matranga, Incardona and the boy Marchesi. The indictments in section "A," Judge Marr's division, still hold Sunserri, Patenno, John Caruso, Natale and Piettze. All is quiet here.

THE MURDER SOCIETY.

Joseph Provenzano says he has not been nnected with the Mafia in any manner. the contrary, he has been an object of ir enmity. "About five years ago," ys Provenzano, "the Mafia sent me several letters threatening to kill myself and brothers unless we gave the society $1,000. We did not respond, and Jim Caruso shortly afterward came to me and said he belonged to the society and we had better pay the money. He said I could do so by going to the old lake and bandaging my head in a red handkerchief and leaving the money on a stump in the swamp near by. I was then to go about my business and they to get the money. I then went to some of my friends, and they said not to pay it. I then dropped the matter, and told Caruso to have nothing more to do with the society, p give up his fruit stand and come on the yee, and we would make him a free man. e said he would do so, as he was tired of e Mafia, having recently been selected on committee to kill some one. "I told im Caruso that he must go and swear at he would have nothing further to do with the Mafia before I gave him work. He did so, for I went for him to the Italian church on Conti and Rampart streets and he knelt before the altar and took the obligation. He said Charlie Matranga was the chief of the gang, and that he presided at the meetings robed in a black domino suit. He said Recco Gracci was also a leader. Caruso said he only attended one meeting, that he went in and Matranga held up a skull in his left hand and a dirk in his right. He was then sworn with uplifted hands to abide the decision of the order. He said he was informed after taking the obligation that the object was to kill those who were against the Mafia gang.

THE WAY IT WAS DONE

was to select a victim and invite him to a dinner and afterwards do him up. Caruso did not like this, and went to work for me. I told him I wanted none of the Mafia people in our employ." Provenzano was asked why his name should have been connected with the Mafia by Father Manoretta, and he replied: "I think Di Carlo has given the priest this idea. Di Carlo was to marry Tony Mattang's daughter, and there is much intimacy between Manoretta and these people. I think he knows all about the members of the Mafia from his intimacy with them. I do not know that Di Carlo belongs to the Mafia, but I have a strong belief that he does. Caruso told me Sinceri was a member. He pointed out eight or nine men whom he said belonged to it, and I discharged them. Caruso worked for us about two years, but there was nothing further said about the Mafia. He finally left us and went with Matranga. I do not know whether John Caruso belongs to it or not; his brother never told me that he did." Provenzano says that Polietz was working for him when Caruso was given employment. He was one of the men pointed out by Caruso as belonging to the Mafia. He was discharged at the time, and was not heard of again until the murder of Hennessey. Sinceri was also in his employ at the time, and was discharged for belonging to the Mafia.

"SOBER SECOND THOUGHT."

NEW ORLEANS, March 16.—New Orleans is as quiet now as it ever was, and the sober second thought of the people has returned. Attorney-General Rogers has investigated Saturday's occurrences at the jail. The prison officials say they recognized some of the persons who were inside the prison, and their names, it is understood, have been forwarded to the Attorney-General. Some indictments may follow as a formality, but so great a number of people were concerned in the killing that it will be impossible to arraign them all or to secure a conviction in case they should be arrested. The Italian consul says a full report of the proceeding has been transmitted to Rome and to the legation at Washington, and all further action will be taken through the legation. O'Malley, the detective who was largely the cause of the trouble, is not in town.

ACTION AT WASHINGTON DEFERRED.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—No further action will be taken by the Federal authorities here regarding the shooting of Italians at New Orleans until after Gov. Nichols' reply to Secretary Blaine's telegram stating the Government's position. Officials of the Department of Justice and the War Department say, in explanation of why the Government took no steps to prevent mob violence, that the Federal authorities are powerless to act in cases of disorder in States except when called upon for aid by the State authorities, or when necessary for the special protection of Government property.

TELEGRAM FROM THE ITALIAN CONSUL.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Baron Fava, Italian minister to the United States, yesterday sent to the Italian consul-general at New York the following telegram: I learn from papers that excitement is prevailing in the Italian colony on account of the New Orleans event. I have to resort to your influence and authority to urge upon the Italians of New York that they should be dignified, calm and strictly legal in their behavior, and show themselves in these circumstances worthy of their civilized country. Relying upon your incontestable authority, as well as on the patriotic feelings of the colony, I am sanguine that this advice will be followed." It is understood similar instructions have been sent by Baron Fava to all the other Italian consuls in the United States.

THE FEELING IN ITALY.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Telegrams expressive of indignation of the Italian colonies throughout America are being received by the editor of an Italian paper here. A telegram from Palermo, Sicily, to-day stated indignation there was growing over the New Orleans tragedy. It is the only subject talked of, and the American residents have migrated over to Italy and the south of France.

ACTION OF THE ITALIAN DEPUTIES.

ROME, March 16.—In the Italian Chamber of Deputies to-day, Premier di Rudini, regarding the New Orleans tragedy, said President Harrison had recognized the right of Italians in the United States to protection, and the authorities had expressed profound regret at the occurrence and had charged the Government of Louisiana to guard the Italian residents of New Orleans and to bring the assassins to justice. The Premier added that United States Minister Porter had called upon him to-day to convey President Harrison's regrets to the Italian Government. Mr. Porter said he trusted the explanations he had furnished would draw even closer the friendly relations existing between Italy and the United States. Signor Breganze, who had announced his intention of interpolating the Government on the New Orleans matter, said that note had been taken of the Minister's statement. Signor Ferrais urged that indemnities should be demanded for the families of the victims.

A DISGRACE TO THE UNITED STATES.

ROME, March 16.—The Riforma denounces the New Orleans lynching as an outrage, and says it is a disgrace to the United States that such a case is possible within its borders.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 16.—It is now stated that the reason Politze's confession was not used by the State in the recent trial was because Politz did not incriminate himself, but asserted that all the others accused were guilty.

Father Manorita was visited by a reporter yesterday and exhibited a letter he had received on the 10th inst. The letter bore the seal of the Mafia organization, the

SKULL AND CROSS-BONES

at the top and bottom. The letter advised the reverend father to stay at home and not go to court every day, as his presence there did not do the society any good. He was told to beware. The letter was signed "The Mafia Society, M. M. C." Father Monorita said he had intended to give the letter to the district attorney, but refrained from doing so through fear.

NO LACK OF LEGAL MACHINERY.

Attorney-General Rogers said yesterday in speaking of Saturday's tragedy that the question presented to the authorities was: Were the laws of the State violated and what crimes had resulted from such violation. "The grand jury is in session" he said, "and we have in full operation all the means and modes of enforcing the laws. I have no doubt those charged with official duty will act firmly, justly and fearlessly."

NEW LIGHT ON THE KILLING OF HENNESSEY.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 16.—A Denver dispatch says: J. H. Moore, ex-lieutenant of the New Orleans police, gives a statement of the cause leading to the killing of Chief of Police Hennessey, which throws an entirely new light on the matter. He says that while the Mafia may have had something to do with the murder, he has strong reason to believe they were nothing more than hired assassins. He ascribes the trouble to an old feud between the detectives of the city, which had its foundation in the times of the famous whisky ring and sugar ring excitements twenty years ago, when several men lost their lives. The same bitter fight, he says, caused the killing of the elder Hennessey by Guerin in 1872. Guerin, according to Moore, was not supposed to be a member of the Mafia, and such a charge was not made against him until recently. He does not believe Macheka had anything to do with the killing of Hennessey, as he was a man of too great wealth to risk interference with such affairs although he was something of a politician. The murder of Chief Hennessey he has no doubt was due to the old detective feud, which for years was a main issue in local politics. It was simply a quarrel over the spoils, which were richer perhaps than ever before.

ITALIAN PRESS COMMENT.

ROME, March 16.—The Popolo Romano, referring to the New Orleans tragedy, says that in relying on the foresight of the American authorities, and out of regard for a sincerely friendly power, Italy has refrained from sending an ironclad to the mouth of the Mississippi.

TWENTY-TWO DROWNED

By the Sinking of a Steamer off the Scilly Islands.

The British Steamer Atrato Sunk—Other Disasters at Sea.

LONDON, March 16.—The steamship Roxburgh Castle has been sunk off Ushant by collision. Capt. Tyrer and one seaman were saved. The Roxburgh Castle collided with the British ship British Peer twenty miles southwest of the Scilly Islands. The Roxburgh Castle sank immediately, and of the 24 men aboard 22 were drowned. The captain and one seaman, the only ones rescued, have been landed at Falmouth.

The British Peer, which was bound from Calcutta to London, was greatly damaged and has been towed to Falmouth. The Roxburgh Castle sailed from Newcastle and was 1,222 tons burden.

QUEENSTOWN, March 16.—The steamer Ardancorrah from Mobile, has arrived here with her bows stove and her forehold full of water. On Feb. 24 she ran into an iceberg. She was so badly damaged that she narrowly escaped foundering.

LONDON, March 16.—The British steamer Atrato, from Batoum for Calcutta, has been sunk in collision with the turkish steamer Salonica. Her crew have arrived at Constantinople.

PARNELL'S POLITICAL OPTHALMIA.

The Air of Dublin Does Not Agree with Him.

DUBLIN, March 16.—At a large meeting at Mitchellstown yesterday, many priests being present, the opinion was generally expressed that Parnell would be politically dead six months from now.

The Dublin National Press, McCarthyite organ, says: "Triumph after triumph was scored by the Nationalists yesterday throughout the country. The voice of the nation is being heard, and it is interesting to watch the daily increasing intensity of the Parnellites' assaults upon the bishops."

Timothy Healy, in his speech at Newry, said when Parnell was wanted at the Tenant's Defense League meeting he had always a bad cold. The air of Dublin did not agree with him, but the seaside air of Brighton did. The decree of divorce granted to Capt. O'Shea had afflicted Parnell with political opthalmia, but the most revolting thing in the whole business was that Parnell seemed to think they were all fools. He could not remember the difference between Parnell, the untainted leader, and the Parnell of 1891.

THE WAR IN CHILI.

Serious Reverse for the Government Troops—Murderous Methods of the Insurgents.

LONDON, March 16.—The Times has a dispatch from Santiago giving an official version of the recent battle in Chili. From this it appears that Col. Robles, who commanded the Government troops on March 6, being short of provisions, rashly abandoned a strong position on Mount Sebastopol, and, with 1,200 infantry, 25 cavalry and a few guns, attacked a force of 2,500 rebels. At a critical movement the enemy, by a decoy truce for a parley, opened a fearful fire at close quarters, killing or wounding two-thirds of the Government troops. A general massacre of wounded officers, including Col. Robles, ensued. The loss of the insurgents is estimated at 300 killed and 400 wounded. This places the Province of Tarapaca entirely in the hands of the insurgents.

BEECHAM'S PILLS cure Sick Headache.

"What kind of a wife does Lazar need?" "One that does not need a husband."

An all round remedy—Pills.

Nothing impure or injurious contaminates the popular antidote to pain, throat and lung remedy and general corrective, Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. It may be used without the slightest apprehension of any other than salutary consequences. Coughs, rheumatism, earache, bruises, cuts and sores succumb to its action.

An economical bartender can make two lemonades with one lemon, but it's a tight squeeze.

The great lung healer is found in excellent medicine sold as Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It soothes and diminishes the sensibility of the membrane of the throat and air passages and is a sovereign remedy for all coughs, colds, hoarseness, pain or soreness in the chest, bronchitis, etc. It has cured many when supposed to be far advanced in consumption.

THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

Information as to the Vacant Registrarships in the Province.

Beet Root Sugar Making and Fruit Culture Progress.

Points in the Public Accounts.

TORONTO, March 16, 1891.

There were less than 40 members present when the speaker took the chair.

The first business was an announcement by Mr. Speaker that he had received official intimation of the death of Mr. J. H. Hunter, representative of South Grey, and that he had given his warrant for the issue of the writ for an election. The nomination will be on April 1 and the election on April 8. The writ has been sent to Mr. Thomas Lauder, registrar, who will be returning officer, as he was in the last election.

Petitions were presented to-day from the County Councils of Oxford, Essex and Welland, asking that the control of county jails remain undisturbed in the hands of the county councils.

The city of London is seeking legislation to permit the issue of debentures spreading over 40 years to redeem debentures about to fall due. The petition of the corporation was presented to-day by Mr. Meredith.

The towns of Essex and Collingwood, wishing to consolidate their respective debts, are petitioning for the necessary authority. Their petitions were to-day presented by Messrs. Balfour and Wylie.

Mr. Balfour presented a petition from the Kent and Essex Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company asking amendments to the law that will require greater care in the handling of agricultural steam engines.

The County Council of Wentworth want toll roads owned by municipal corporations exempted from taxation. Mr. Awrey presented their petition.

Mr. McCleary laid before the House a petition from Welland County Council asking for power to appoint inspectors to prevent the spread of noxious weeds and diseases affecting fruit trees.

The Right Hon. Lord Wantage, Sebastian Z. de Ferranto, Albert D. Shaw, T. S. Stayner, J. G. Scott, T. McGaw, C. J. Holman and John D. Irwin are seeking incorporation as the Niagara Electric Railway Company, to operate an electric railway from the town of Niagara to the town of Fort Erie.

Mr. Wood, of Hastings, was given an opportunity to put the question of which he had given notice concerning vacant registrarships. This is what Mr. Wood wanted to know: What vacancies exist in the office of the registrar of deeds for any registration division in the Province? What vacancies in the said offices existed on the 1st day of January, 1891? The dates when, and the causes by which such vacances were respectively occasioned.

Hon. Mr. Mowat replied—The vacancies are East Middlesex, Frontenac, Lambton, Wentworth and Victoria. Since the 1st of January Hastings has fallen vacant and has been filled, so that there are now five vacancies, which occurred as follows: East Middlesex, 4th August, 1889; Frontenac, 27th August, 1890; Lambton, 13th October, 1890; Wentworth, 25th November, 1890; Victoria, 6th January, 1891. Each of these vacancies has been caused by the death of the incumbent.

As the Premier sat down Mr. Meredith suggested that no statement had been made in answer to the question when these offices would be filled. "I don't think that is part of the question," said Mr. Mowat, referring to the order paper. "It's a moot question," suggested Mr. Hardy.

The names of Messrs. White, H. E. Clarke, Metcalfe, Magwood and Clancy were called over that they might have the opportunity to present resolutions of which they have given notice, but none responded. Mr. Meredith seemed ready to go on with his bill to amend the Controverted Election Act but as the bill had not been distributed it was decided to defer the discussion.

The House adjourned at 3:25 o'clock.

BEET ROOT SUGAR.

The establishment of a beet root sugar industry in Ontario is being pushed again. A deputation waited upon the Attorney-General, Hon. Mr. Dryden and Hon. J. M. Gibson this afternoon to get the assistance of the Government in setting the manufacture going. The deputation representing the capitalists who are interested in the scheme was composed of Messrs. W. H. Howland, W. Skaife and R. A. Lawder. Mr. Skaife has been running a beet root sugar factory in the Province of Quebec, but the results have been discouraging. The conditions of the manufacture down there, he says, are not favorable, while in Ontario it has been, in his opinion, proved that the climate, soil and farmers insure the successful operation and the great extension of the industry. All the members of the deputation addressed the ministers. No matter how sure the profit of the scheme could be made to appear on paper it was an experiment and capital was timid, so that what the deputation wanted was that the Provincial Government guarantee bonds for one-half of the cost of putting the first factory into operation. The idea was to build and equip a 300-ton factory, and it would cost about $250,000. If the Province would promise to aid it in the way desired capitalists would be found to put the factory in operation. Then with everything complete the company would issue bonds for one-half of the cost, and if the thing proved a success the Province would not be called upon to redeem the bonds. In the event of the failure of the industry the shareholders would stand to lose the whole of their $125,000, while the Government for their $125,000 would have the factory and its plant. The Attorney-General promised the usual consideration.

FRUIT-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

The 22nd annual report of the Fruit-Growers' Association of Ontario, printed by order of the Legislative Assembly, was laid on the table of the House. The report of the treasurer shows receipts, including $2,012 members' fees and $1,800 Government grant, of $4,385, the expenditure, including expense of the Canadian Horticulturist and salaries, etc., of $4,301, leaving a balance on the right side of $84. The address of the president, Mr. A. M. Smith, of St. Catharines, delivered at the annual meeting at Hamilton on the 16th of December last, is given in full. This address contains an interesting epitome of the society's work as well as a thoughtful survey of the situation and prospects of the great fruit-growing industry. The society has now over 2,000 members and is, as the president says with pride, the largest horticultural society in America, if not in the world. The president says: 'Our town and cities which were formerly, largely supplied from the neighboring republic are now abundantly stocked with fruits of our own growing, and many sections of our country to which apples were sent from the States and Niagara district 30 years ago are now exporting thousands of barrels annually to the old country and even to the United States, and that of a quality, too, which cannot be excelled or even equaled in the whole world. And by careful hybridizing and judicious selections varieties have been found that will succeed in many sections where it was thought fruit could not be grown; and, if experiments and plans which are now under way succeed, and I have every confidence that they will, the day is not far distant when every inhabitant of Ontario, if not of the Dominion, who has land capable of being tilled, if he cannot sit under his own vine and fig tree may at least, if he choose, raise enough of some kinds of fruit to supply his own table." Speaking of the loss of time and money involved in private experiments with plants which turn out worthless, Mr. Smith says: "As testing new fruits is a work that benefits the whole country, I do not see why our Government should not assist us in this work. But it may be said by some that we have agricultural and experimental farms already for doing this work at Guelph and Ottawa. I would ask what can be done at either of these places in testing tender varieties of apples, pears, plums or cherries, much less grapes, peaches, apricots, nectarines, etc.? . . . I believe if we had an experimental ground carefully conducted somewhere in Southern Ontario, where our tender fruit trees, shrubs and plants could be grown and tested, and where only varieties that were worthy of cultivation would be recommended, it would be a great boon to the country, and in 30 years more we would make much more rapid advances in the improvement of varieties than we have in the past. I hope that a committee will be appointed by this association to interview the Government upon this subject."

A feature of this report which makes it of the greatest interest and value to fruit-growers is a verbatim report of the proceedings at the winter meeting. The report in this respect has been prepared with the same care that marked its predecessors.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The 22nd annual report of the Entomological Society has been presented to the House. It is a document of the greatest practical interest to farmers, fruit growers and horticulturists, whilst the scholarly discussion of entomological subjects makes it a welcome addition to the library of the scholar and scientist. Mr. W. E. Saunders, the secretary, in submitting the report, states that the Canadian Entomologist, the monthly magazine of the society, has been published regularly and promptly and continues to receive contributions from all the most eminent entomologists in North America and to circulate in all parts of the world. The address of Rev. Dr. Bethune, president of the society, delivered at the annual meeting held in London on Aug. 27, 1890, gives an interesting summary of the noteworthy facts of the year from the entomologist's point of view. Published with illustrations in the report, it is an invaluable treatise. The other papers and addresses included in the book are also worthy of careful study by the thousands of people interested.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Hon. Richard Harcourt, Provincial Treasurer, presented to-day the first volume of the public accounts bearing his name. The document is in much the same form as those of previous years. The statement of receipts and expenditures on account of consolidated revenue fund may be summarized as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Consolidated Revenue Fund:		
Dominion of Canada—		
Subsidy	$1,116,872 80	
Special grant	80,000 00	
		$1,196,872 80
Interest on capital held, and debts due by the Dominion to Ontario	$300,000 00	
Interest on investment	63,596 94	
		$363,596 94
Crown Lands Department—		
Crown lands	$ 74,031 78	
Railway lands	11,563 56	
Grammar school lands	1,538 27	
Rent, re lands	130 00	
In suspense, re lands	80,512 40	
Woods and forests	916,155 67	
Casual fees	1,195 18	
Refunds—		
Settlers' homesteads	52 80	
Inspection	44 45	
Colonization roads	425 86	
		$1,085,646 97
Sale of lands at Toronto Asylum		82,076 87
Licenses		312,007 55
Law stamps		90,348 93
Algoma taxes		2,093 10
Education Department		36,661 61
Casual revenue		52,015 99
Public Institutions—		
Toronto Lunatic Asylum	$ 36,007 61	
London Lunatic Asylum	14,895 74	
Hamilton Lunatic Asylum	9,124 04	
Kingston Lunatic Asylum	3,584 03	
Orillia Lunatic Asylum	1,659 08	
Reformatory for Females	3,098 52	
Reformatory for Boys	823 73	
Central Prison	35,654 52	
Deaf and Dumb Institution	128 11	
		105,663 43
Total		$3,327,884 19
Open accounts		507,713 27
Balance from public accounts, 1889		105,518 90
Total		$5,941,116 36

EXPENDITURE.

Civil government	$219,563 77
Legislation	121,475 92
Administration of justice	391,066 00
Education	626,142 93
Public institutions maintenance	769,905 68
Immigration	5,585 98
Agriculture	127,906 21
Hospitals and charities	126,037 38
Repairs and maintenance, public buildings	63,600 83
Locks, dams, etc	11,536 40
Surveys, inspections, etc	476 95
Colonization roads	125,233 26
Charges on Crown lands	125,172 23
Refunds	21,691 59
Miscellaneous	151,983 39
Total	$2,887,288 57
Open accounts	1,009,035 81
Balance	44,791 93
Total	$3,941,116 36

Some Foolish People

allow a cough to run until it gets beyond the reach of medicine. They often say: "Oh, it will wear away," but in most cases it wears them away. Could they be induced to try the successful medicine called Kemp's Balsam, which is sold on a positive guarantee to cure, they would immediately see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Price 50 cents and $1. Trial size free. At all druggists. ywt

Take Care

of your health. Use pure articles in preparing your food. Imperial Cream Tartar Baking Powder contains no impurities or adulterants. All grocers sell it. ywt

DERMALINE

—OR—

WINTER FLUID

An excellent Preparation for Chapped Hands, Lips and Roughness of the Skin, Etc., Etc.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

PREPARED BY

Cairncross & Lawrence,

CHEMISTS, ETC.,

256 Dundas street, London. ywt

Died Curing.

DECATUR, Ill., March 16.—William H. Crawford was executed here Saturday. Crawford's last hours were taken up with senseless profanity and threats against all who had incurred his enmity. Last August Crawford murdered Mrs. Mathias because she refused to accept his attentions.

Cornwall's Close Call.

CORNWALL, Ont., March 16.—On Saturday evening Cornwall came within a hair's breadth of being visited by the repetition of the disaster of 1886. The water rose to a terrible height and the lower part of the town was somewhat submerged. The high wind from the west drove down mountains of ice and blocked the river up between the Point and Cornwall Island. The water rose to within about a foot of overflowing the bank. It found its way to the basement of the Canada Cotton Mill, the Cornwall Manufacturing Company dyehouse and the Stormont Cotton Company boiler house. However, not much damage was done, as the goods were hastily removed. The water has subsided, and now all fear is over.

Behring Sea.

OTTAWA, March 16.—Sir John Thompson, in regard to the Behring Sea question, says that there is only one difficulty existing between Lord Salisbury and Secretary Blaine. It practically amounts to only a difference of opinion respecting the form of submission of the case for arbitration, and it is believed that the difference of mere words is not likely to stand in the way of effecting a settlement by arbitration.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Acting Attorney-General Taft said Saturday, in response to an inquiry on the subject, that the United States Government would take no steps so far as he was advised to secure the dismissal of the proceedings instituted by the British Government in the United States Supreme Court involving the jurisdiction of this Government over the Behring Sea fisheries, pending the reported reference of that issue to arbitration.

We All May Live to a Good Old Age.

It has been noted that cases of extreme old age nearly always occur in the ranks of the poor. It is very difficult to find cases of extreme age, say one hundred years, among kings, queens, nobles and members of noted families; yet every child that is well born should live a century. There is no question but what the whole human race does not enjoy the vigor and health which it is possible to attain. People eat improper food, use hurtful stimulants as drinks, they are poisoned by malarias and subject to contagions due to surroundings. If the health of our people is to be preserved and old age attained, is it not imperatively necessary to guard the condition of nerves, body and mind? Some will ask, "How is this to be accomplished?" Simply by using the proper agent, by taking hold of nature's great restorer and builder—Paine's Celery Compound. Instances can be pointed out of men and women who once were low from nervous troubles, overwork, weariness of mind and body, sleeplessness and imperfect digestion, who are now enjoying robust health and strength and perfect vigor of manhood and womanhood, and who have added years to their lives. Paine's Celery Compound gives every guarantee of a good old age and a happy life.

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