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The Toronto World

TWELFTH YEAR. MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1891.

TEN ITALIANS LYNCHED.

TERRIBLE WORK IN THE CRESCENT CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Sicilian Assassins of Chief Hennessy Remorselessly Slain—Consequences of the Failure to Convict in the Trial—Wild Scene of Lawlessness—The Action of the Avengers Applauded.

NEW ORLEANS, March 15.—The jury in the case of nine Italians on trial for the murder of Chief of Police Hennessy rendered a verdict Friday evening acquitting six of the accused and failing to agree as to the other three.

The papers last evening were all emphatic in their denunciation of the verdict in the Hennessy case, and The States did not hesitate to declare that the jury had been bribed and that the authorities must find out who did the bribing.

The trial lasted 25 days, and though the evidence seemed conclusive the jury, currently charged with having been tampered with, failed to convict.

Last night a body of cool-headed men, lawyers, doctors, merchants and political leaders, all persons of influence and social standing, quietly met and decided that some action must be taken and the people's justice, swift and sure, visited upon those whom the jury had neglected to punish. This morning a call for a mass meeting at Clay Square, in Canal-street, appeared in the papers, which editorially deprecated violence. The significant closing sentence of the call was: "Come prepared for action."

About 10 o'clock citizens began gathering at the Clay statue and the crowd soon numbered 3000 men. They were quiet but determined. A large proportion were the leading people of the town. There were three addresses, short and pithy and business-like. Each of the speakers said there had been a great mass meeting months before, which had met quietly and dispersed peacefully, so that the law might take its course. The law had failed. The time to act had come. W. S. Parkerson, the leader, is a prominent lawyer here, the president of the Southern Athletic Club, Walter D. Denegre, another of the speakers, is one of the leaders of the New Orleans bar; John C. Wickliffe, also a prominent attorney, and James D. Houston, one of the foremost men of the state.

After denouncing Detective O'Mally, who is supposed to have tampered with the jury, the speakers announced that they would lead the way to the parish prison, Mr. Wickliffe concluding with these words: "Shall the execrable Mafia be allowed to flourish in this city? Shall the Mafia be allowed to cut down our citizens on public streets by foul means of assassination? Shall the Mafia be allowed to bribe jurors to let murderers go scot free?

"Get Your Guns!"

Some one yelled "Shall we get guns?" "Yes, get your guns," said Parkerson. Amid cheers the crowd tramped toward the prison along Canal and Rampart-streets, many arming themselves on the way. The crowd meantime was added to by hundreds of merchants and others. When the jail was reached the wooden door was broken in. Two men in the door prevented anyone entering except those who carried guns, and the intruders rushed into the lobby and demanded of the custodian the keys of the gates, which were quickly given up.

When apprised of the approaching mob the prison officials transferred the Italians to the female department up-stairs. The crowd proceeded thither. As they reached the landing the assassins fled down at the other end and their pursuers followed. In fear and trembling they screamed for mercy. But the avengers were merciless and a deadly rain of bullets poured into the crouching figures. Gerachi, the closest man, was struck in the back of the head and his body pitched forward and lay immovable on the stone pavement. Romero fell to his knees with his face in his hands and in that position was shot to death. Monasterio and James Caruso fell together under the fire of half a dozen guns, the leaden pellets entering their bodies and heads and the blood gushing from the wounds. The bloody executioners did their work well, and beneath the continuing fire Cometex and Trabinia, two of the men who had not been tried, but who were charged jointly with the other accused, fell together. Their bodies were literally riddled with buckshot, and they were stone dead almost before the fusilade was over.

Slain in Their Cells.

When the group of assassins was discovered on the gallery, Macheca, Scoffedi and old man Marchesi separated from the other six and ran upstairs. Thither half a dozen men followed them, and as the terror-stricken assassins ran into cells they were slain. Jo Macheca, who was charged with being the arch-conspirator, was a short, fat man and was summarily dealt with. He had his back turned when a shot struck him immediately behind the ear and his death was instantaneous. There was no blood from the wound, and when the body was found the ear was swollen so as to hide the wound, which the coroner had great difficulty in locating.

Scoffedi, one of the most villainous of the assassins, dropped like a log when a bullet hit him in the eye.

Old man Marchesi was the only one who was not killed outright. He was struck on the top of the head while he stood beside Macheca, and though he was mortally wounded he lingered all the evening.

Shot and Hanged.

Pollize, the crazy man, was locked up in a cell up-stairs. The doors were flung open and one of the avengers, taking aim, shot him through the body. He was not killed outright, and in order to satisfy the people on the outside, who were crazy to know what was going on within, he was dragged down the stairs and through the doorway by which the crowd had entered. Half carried, half dragged, he was taken to the corner. A rope was provided and tied around his neck, and the people pulled him up to the crossbars. Not satisfied that he was dead, a score of men took aim and poured a volley of shot into his body and for several hours the body was left dangling in the air.

Bagnetto was caught in the first rush upstairs and the first volley of bullets pierced his brain. He was pulled out by a number of stalwart men through the main entrance to the prison and from the limb of a tree his body was suspended, although life was already gone.

The Bloody Work Finished.

Just as soon as the bloody work was done Mr. Parkerson addressed the crowd and asked them to disperse. This they consented to do with a ringing shout, but first they made a rush for Parkerson and, lifting him bodily, supported him on their shoulders while they marched up the street. The avengers came back in a body to the Clay statue and then departed. Immense crowds rushed from all directions to the neighborhood of the tragedy, while the streets in front of the newspaper offices were blocked with people anxious to see the latest bulletins. There was intense suppressed excitement, but from one end of the city to the other the action of the citizens was applauded.

O'Mally, the detective, who would have shared the fate of the assassins if he had been caught, has disappeared and is not expected to return, and members of the jury are in hiding.

The Victims.

JAMES CARUSO, leaves wife.
FRANK ROMERO, leaves wife and family.
LORETTO COMITEZ, leaves wife and family.
SARETO CONITS.
ANTONIO SCOFFEDI.
ANTONIO BAGNETTO.
ANTONIO MARCHESI died from his injuries during the evening.
ROCCO GERACCI.
PIETRO MONASTERIO.
LOUIS TRAHINA.
CHARLES IRENNI.

The Lynching Endorsed

The Cotton Exchange, the Board of Trade, the Sugar Exchange and the Stock Exchange met and adopted resolutions maintaining that deplorable administration of criminal justice in this city and frightful extent to which bribery of jurors has been carried rendered it necessary for the citizens of New Orleans to vindicate outraged justice, and declaring the action of the citizens to have been proper and justifiable.

The Stock Exchange expelled J. M. Seligman, who was foreman of the jury at the trial of the assassins.

Not the First Time.

To-day's tragedy recalls a previous crusade here against the Sicilians. In 1858 a Sicilian political club here attempted to interfere with the politics of the day. There were frequent rows and one night during an election the Sicilians attempted to take charge of the polls. A riot followed and 10 or 15 Sicilians were shot or thrown into the river.

The coroner's jury presented a simple finding. They did not say who shot the men.

Matranga, Sunzeri, Natalie, the boy Marchesi, Paterno, John Caruso, Pietzo and Incardono are the eight men who escaped punishment. Caruso hid in the yard, Natalie concealed himself in the wash house and was discovered, but for some unknown reason his life was spared. Sunzeri and Pietzo hid in a dog house, and Incardono in a vault. The jail officials spirited Matranga and Paterno out of harm's way.

The foreman of the Mafia jury, Seligman, was arrested at a small railroad station just outside the city this morning while attempting to leave town.

Officer Herron was accidentally shot during the firing, but not seriously injured.

The jurors who were tampered with will be proceeded against.

History of Hennessy's Murder.

New Orleans was startled on the night of Oct. 15 by the report that David C. Hennessy, the popular chief of police, who was only 32 years old and had been on the force since he was 12, had been shot down by Italians in ambush. Just as he turned the corner near where he lived a volley from several guns, which awakened the people for squares around, was heard and Hennessy dropped on a neighboring door step riddled with bullets. The assassination was attributed to an Italian society in New Orleans which ordered assassinations. Hennessy had expressed his determination to annihilate the society and his death was decreed. Although three of his assassins were identified the jury failed to convict.

The President's Message.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Secretary Blaine to-night sent a telegram to Governor Nichols of New Orleans stating that the Italian Minister had represented to the President that among the victims of the massacre were three or more subjects of the King of Italy, and under the United States treaty with Italy Italian subjects domiciled in the United States were promised "the most constant protection and security for their persons and property." The President deeply regrets that the citizens of New Orleans should have so disparaged the purity and adequacy of their own judicial tribunals as to transfer to the passionate judgment of a mob a question that should have been adjudged dispassionately and by settled rules of law. The Government urges the prosecution of all offenders.

The Italian Prime Minister.

NEW YORK, March 15.—In reply to a notification of the massacre from the Italian press of New York this despatch was received from the Italian Premier:

ROME, March 15.

Your cablegram received. I have already demanded from the Federal Government energetic and prompt measures. (Sgd.) RUDINI.

Tardigradiosis.

Carpe Diem. Do not let the day seek you. Your wife to-day may be your widow to-morrow. It is your duty to protect the widow and orphan whether yours or other peoples—yours preferred, for it is a moral as well as a legal obligation for every man to provide for those dependent upon him. What would you think of a man who turned his wife and children out of doors to beg or starve while he was alive? Not much! And that's exactly what you will do if you make no provision now for the future of your family. It does not matter whether the starving or begging business begins after you are dead or not, you are responsible for their condition, are you not?

Well.

This company operates a plan of life insurance by which you can have the greatest amount of insurance for the longest time, at the lowest possible cost. If you want insurance for your family and not investment—this is the plan for you. Apply to the company's agents from the Atlantic to the Pacific or to the head office, Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company, Traders' Bank Building, Toronto.

Philipsen Condemned to Death.

COPENHAGEN, March 15.—Philipsen, the soap manufacturer who was arrested early in April, 1890, for participation in insurance frauds, and who confessed on April 13 of the same year that he had strangled a clerk named Meyer, who had been missing since Jan. 7, 1890, and had sent his body to New York in a lime cask, has been condemned to suffer the death penalty for his crime.

For the Widows and Orphans.

The Manufacturers' Life Association has forwarded $100 to the Mayor of Spring Hill, to be applied to the fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of those killed in the recent accident.

Eight Persons Drowned.

PARIS, March 15.—Advices from Finistere say a fishing smack was wrecked to-day off Verity and 8 persons were drowned.

Through Wagner Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car Toronto to New York via West Shore Route.

The West Shore through sleeping car leaves Union Station, Toronto, at 4.55 p.m. daily except Sunday, arriving in New York at 10.10 a.m. Returning this car leaves New York at 5 p.m. arriving in Toronto at 10.25 a.m. Sundays leaves Toronto at 12.30 p.m. connecting with through car at Hamilton.

At last! A healthful confection that cleans and preserves the teeth, Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum. Sold by all druggists and confectioners, 5 cents.

His Hand Cut Off.

LINDSAY, March 14.—James Staples, employed in James Hamilton's carriage works here, had his right hand amputated by a saw yesterday.

Local Jottings.

William McMullen, on a charge of obtaining money by false pretences, was on Saturday committed for trial.

Herbert Bailey was on Saturday fined $1 and costs for drunkenness and $20 or 30 days for carrying a revolver.

A meeting of a committee of the co-operative movement of East End property-owners will be held to-morrow.

The tutti-frutti drop-a-nickel-in-the-slot box at the Union Station was broken into and depleted of its contents last night.

The case of James McLaughlin, charged with shooting one Millington, has been traversed to the next court of sessions.

In the action of Isaac B. Johnson against J. K. Fisken for damages for alleged illegal seizure, Mr. Justice Street ordered a nonsuit on Saturday afternoon.

Isaac H. Radford, the real estate agent who was arrested on a charge of fraud preferred by Mr. Close, was on Saturday committed for trial, but allowed out on his own bail.

There were three charges against John Fox of passing counterfeit coin on Saturday. To two of them he pleaded guilty and on the third charge he was remanded till Wednesday next.

The anniversary services of the Sunday school of Woodgreen Tabernacle was held yesterday. The preachers were: Morning, Rev. J. E. Starr; afternoon, Rev. Dr. Stafford; evening, Mr. S. H. Blake. The scholars' entertainment will be given to-night.

Surrogate Court proceedings took place on Saturday in these estates: Fireman James Hughes, whose father petitions for administration of $230 gratuity from the Firemen's Benevolent Fund; Thomas Lane, Toronto, $1700; Police-Sergeant Carr, $3675.

At the Auditorium last night a service of sacred song was enjoyed by as many as could crowd into the building. The singing was provided by the members of the Royal Edinburgh Concert Company, who gave a very creditable rendering of a number of Handel's beautiful sacred songs. The sermon was preached by Rev. J. M. Wilkinson.

REFUSING THE SACRAMENT

TO ADHERENTS OF PARNELL IF HE PERSISTS IN HIS COURSE.

Significant Speech By the Administrator to the Primate—The Usual Sunday Free Fights at Meetings of the Factions—Parnell's Manifesto to Americans—Healy Favors Either Liberals or Tories.

DUBLIN, March 15.—Rev. Father McOscar, Administrator to the Primate, preaching at Armagh to-day, said that he had advised the Primate to refrain for the present from taking issue with Mr. Parnell, but that if the latter persisted in his present course the sacraments would be refused to his adherents.

At Newry yesterday the police had to disperse a mob of Parnellites who interrupted a McCarthyite meeting. There were 5000 persons present. At a Parnellite meeting at Midleton, County Cork, McCarthyites interrupted a Parnellite meeting, and the police had to be called upon to suppress a free fight. Parnell spoke in Galway in his usual strain.

Speaking at Newry Mr. Healy advised an alliance with any party, Tory or Liberal, to secure their ends.

PARNELL'S PLEA.

The Irish Statesman's Long-Expected Manifesto Issued.

LONDON, March 16.—Mr. Parnell has made public his long-expected manifesto. The full text of the document follows:

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Friday, March 13.

To the Irish People of America:

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN: In 1880 and subsequent years you assisted me powerfully by your influence upon American public opinion and with your generous financial support to create the great movement of the Land League. Without your aid, so freely given and so constantly maintained, Ireland could not for one moment have made headway against the enormous odds in her struggle for the right of her people to live upon the fruits of their industry and the advisability of establishing a provincial department of mines. The geological and mining section will meet this afternoon at 3 to make arrangements. Mr. David Boyle presented the annual archæological report, outlining the work done during the year.

His Whiskers Singed.

HAMILTON, March 15.—There was a fire at J. Winkler's residence, 14 Main-street west, yesterday. When Mr. Winkler opened the door of the kitchen the flames burst out and singed his whiskers and hair and burned his forehead. The loss will be about $200.

Killed in a Dispute.

HALIFAX, N.S., March 15.—In a dispute over the elections in the house of Samuel Soles at Chezzatcook yesterday, Soles ordered a man out of the house. He refused and Soles took his gun and threatened to shoot him, when the other struck the gun down with his hand and the weapon was discharged, Soles receiving the contents with fatal effect.

By a Majority of One Vote.

HAMILTON, March 15.—There is only one licensed hotel in Binbrook township. It is at Hall's Corners and has lately been bought from James Addison by A. Ward of Oakville. Yesterday the Binbrook people voted on a local option bylaw and it was carried by a majority of one vote.

Preparing for Ferry Business.

The Toronto Ferry Company's steamer Luella is expected to be in the bay before the end of the week. She has been fitted up at Oakville and as soon as the ice is out of the bay will make regular trips to the west point of the Island.

It was Spite Work.

Some evilly-disposed person crossed over to the Island one night last week and destroyed some 60 shade trees surrounding the Turner Baths. The trees were hacked with an ax and cannot be replaced under $200. The police are looking for the guilty party.

It is Going Out of the Bay.

The heavy southwest wind which prevailed yesterday broke up the ice in the bay, and by noon the most of it was driving out of the eastern gap. It is expected that the end of the week will see a clear sheet of water between the city and the Island.

Excursion to Washington on March 25 Via the Picturesque Erie Railway.

Don't miss this last chance to visit Washington, Richmond, Old Point Comfort and Petersburg and only cost the small sum of $10 round trip. Suspension Bridge to Washington. Tickets good for ten days. Parties intending to take advantage of this extremely low rate should secure their Pullman berths early. For full particulars apply to S. J. Sharp, 19 Wellington-street east, Toronto.

Personal.

Mr. T. H. McMillan, Oshawa, is at the Rossin.

Lt.-Col. Tisdale, M.P., Simcoe, is at the Rossin.

Dr. Roome, M.P., West Middlesex, was in town Saturday.

Mr. G. W. Clarke, C.P.R. solicitor, Montreal, was in town Saturday.

Lt.-Col. Macdonald of the Militia Department, Ottawa, was in town Saturday.

Miss Agnes Huntington, Mrs. F. E. Huntington and the principal members of Miss Huntington's opera company are at the Queen's.

Mr. Fred Worts left town on Saturday to make a tour of the world. A number of friends accompanied him as far as New York.

THE SEVENTEENTH OF MARCH.

There Will be no Parade but an Early Morning March to Church.

The police are anxious to learn whether the Irish Catholic societies will parade tomorrow in celebration of St. Patrick's Day. Very Rev. Dean McCann, in answer to The World's enquiry last night, stated that there would be no parade, but that a few of the societies would assemble for church service and march to St. Michael's Cathedral to hear 10 o'clock mass, afterwards dispersing.

Yesterday morning the members of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union and the Emerald Beneficial Association proceeded in a body to the cathedral at 10 o'clock, where Dean McCann celebrated mass in honor of the saint. In concluding the sermon of the day, the Dean referred to the festival of the week and the affectionate place Saint Patrick held in the hearts of the Irish people. In the evening there were grand musical vespers. Rev. Father Walsh delivered an eloquent panegyric of St. Patrick, emphasizing the fruits of his mission and the fidelity of his people to their religion and their country.

Various Celebrations.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians have engaged the Auditorium (Shaftesbury Hall) for the evening of the 17th. A concert and oration will be given, the latter by Senator O'Donohoe, whose voice has been heard on every St. Patrick's Day here for the last 50 years.

In the morning the Hibernians will march in a body, accompanied by the I.C.B.U. and the E.B.A., from their hall, Farley-avenue, to St. Michael's Cathedral.

The Young Irishmen's Catholic Benevolent Association will be found at Tempeaance Hall on St. Patrick's night.

In the East End the night will be observed by the St. Paul's Catholic Literary Association, the members of which will give a concert in St. Paul's Hall, Power-street, and in addition there will be a lecture by the Rev. Martin Callaghan of the Sulpicians, Montreal. He will speak on "Irish Music," and give violin illustrations of his subject. The proceeds of the entertainment will be applied in aid of St. Paul's Church.

The students of St. Michael's College will prove their national faith by a musical and dramatic entertainment on the evening of Ireland's anniversary.

Irish Newspaper Men Dine.

The annual dinner of the Irish newspaper men of Toronto was held Saturday night at McConkey's. About 30 sat around the board with P. Boyle in the chair and Mayor Clarke as vice-chairman. Among the visitors present were Messrs. McCallum and Cousins, Herald, Montreal; Hastings, Herald, Hamilton; Johnston, Citizen, Ottawa.

The toast list included The Queen, Erin, Canada, Irishmen, Irishwomen, Press Absent. Comrades and Countrymen were happily propposed, heartily drunk and wittily responded to as only true Irishmen can. Songs were sung by Messrs. Cousins, Garvin and McCormack. It was the universal opinion that the dinner was the most successful yet held.

Changes in Quebec.

QUEBEC, March 14.—Carroll (Lib.), who was at first announced as having been elected in Kamouraska, is now reported to be defeated by 25 votes owing to the returning officer having neglected to enclose the required certificate in three of the ballot boxes.

Simard (Lib.), who had been reported to be defeated in Charlevoix, is now announced to be elected by 270 majority, and in Maskinonge, Legris (Lib.), who also was announced to be defeated, is now said to be elected, although there are still some doubts.

Sale of Boyd Bros' Stock.

The entire stock of Boyd Bros. & Co. has been disposed of to F. E. Boyd & Co., who will be ready for business to-morrow morning. The greatest interest is taken in the sale, a large number of purchase tickets having been disposed of already. The stock is first-class throughout, most of the staples being new. The various departments are all in good shape and merchants purchasing can depend on securing exceptionally good bargains.

Resigned From the Force.

Policeman John Hendry, attached to No. 3 Police Station, has resigned from the force to go into business for himself. Mr. Hendry joined the police in 1873, thus having spent 18 years in the ranks. He will draw some $700 out of the Police Benefit Fund, and if he had remained in uniform three years longer he would have been entitled to retire on half-pay.

The Mining Convention.

The Canadian Institute Saturday evening adopted the resolution of the geological and mining section, calling a mining convention on March 31 to consider measures for advancing that

BANISHMENT FOR TREASON.

BRITISH REGIMENTS MAY COME TO CANADA FOR A WHILE.

The Government Not Yet Settled on What They Will Do With Farrer—If He is Prosecuted Members of Parliament Will Be Also—Putting Down Annexation.

OTTAWA, March 15.—I got a hint to-night that the Government have been considering a good deal as to what they should do with men like Edward Farrer of The Globe. A firm of Toronto solicitors have been at work on his conduct, and some weeks ago they advised the Government that he came well within the law in regard to high treason, especially since it has been learned that the secret pamphlet which he published was written for the express information of Senator Hoar's committee and the administration at Washington. As the law now is there would be no difficulty in establishing a conviction against The Globe's editor for high treason. Whether the Government will go this far has yet to be decided by them. If they do move they will probably move against some others who are members of Parliament and who are tarred with the same stick. Any punishment that may be meted out to them will be of the nature of banishment rather than of confinement.

Another thing which I heard to-day is that the Government are being urged to ask Lord Salisbury to station in Canada five to ten British regiments, quartering them at Halifax, Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver. It is argued that the presence of these regiments in Canada would do more to put down the annexation gang and put a check to their conspiracy than anything else.

LUNATICS BURN TO DEATH

Destruction of a Tennessee Insane Asylum—Six of the Inmates Perish—Disastrous Fire in Syracuse.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 15.—The beautiful Central Insane Asylum, seven miles from this city, is almost a mass of ruins this morning, and beneath it are the charred bodies of half a dozen of the unfortunate inmates; in the outhouses near by are huddled the poor demented creatures who found an asylum in the grand structure now in ashes; and on the lawn the long, parched heads of branch and foliage, stand, the spectral trunks, with gaunt, outstretched arms marking the spot where stood the massive building, one of the most beautiful and attractive spots in Middle Tennessee.

The fire broke out at 10.15, but before aid arrived from the city at 2.15 the west wing has been destroyed with the inmate.

J. S. JOHNS of Rutherford County.
P. BURTDEXTER of Wilson.
BLUE PRESTON of Cannon.
JOHN KELLY of Wayne.
W. H. BEASTEY of Hickman.
B. F. HOLLOWEL of Davidson.

At 3.15 the flames were subdued, the lunatics who had been huddled for several hours in the yard in front of the burning wing were returned to the east wing. About 25 had escaped, the majority of whom were harmless. The dangerous lunatics were kept locked all the time in the east wing and were not subjected to expose or danger during the progress of the flames.

The Saline City Fire-Swept.

SYRACUSE, March 15.—The most disastrous fire that Syracuse has ever known took place yesterday. It originated in Heir & Lighton's cigar manufactory at 253 West Fayette-street, in the Hogan block. It soon spread to the stores of M. P. Walsh, hardware, and Cahill Bros.' bakery in the same block. It was but a short space of time after the breaking out of the flames in the cigar store before the old Central Office of United States Hotel at the corner of East Fayette and Franklin-streets was being licked up. The Hogan block was six stories high, with mansard front. The United States Hotel was but two stories in height and built of brick. It was one of the landmarks of the city. From the Hogan block the flames leaped across the street, catching the Osgood V. Tracy block. Simultaneously it caught in the blocks on the east, the Newell block coming next, the Tracy and the Fay building adjoining the Newell block then took fire.

The Ayres block and the Seneca hotel, together with numerous business houses, were also destroyed.

At 7.30 another fire broke out which burned fiercely until 2.30 p.m., the buildings destroyed being The Journal office, the Cook block, the Montgomery flats, one of the handsomest blocks in the city, six stories in height, with mansard roof. By 9 o'clock it seemed as though the whole city would burn up. The wind blew like a hurricane, carrying flames and sparks far and wide.

By the first fire 10 blocks were leveled at West Fayette and Franklin-streets; by the second, three blocks, one of which covered half the square—the Yates block—and one residence. Over ten families were burned out in flats above stores. Four residences were destroyed in first fire. The loss will reach $2,000,000; insurance about half that sum.

Another fire broke out this (Sunday) morning in the St. James' Episcopal Church, which was totally destroyed, together with the McLennan flats adjoining, occupied by the Standard Watch Company. It is estimated the loss by fire in Syracuse in the last 24 hours will aggregate over $1,200,000.

DR. WINDTHORST DEAD.

His Last Words, Uttered in Delirium—a A Speech on the Jesuit Question.

BERLIN, March 15.—Dr. Ludwig Windthorst, the Parliamentary leader of the Catholic party in Prussia, who has been dangerously ill for some days, died at 8.15 o'clock yesterday. Dr. Windthorst at midnight was merely able to whisper to replies to inquiries as to his condition. Suddenly, however, his voice returned, and evidently imagining that he was in the Reichstag, delivered an impassioned address in favor of the abolition of the law expelling the Jesuits from Germany. The veteran leader's voice echoed clearly heard through three rooms. He never spoke after having concluded his remarks on that bill.

Dr. Ludwig Winthorst was born January 17, 1812, at Kaldenhof, in the Province of Ausnabrueck, Hanover. His parents were of the agricultural class and were devout Catholics. In 1849 he became a member of the Second Chamber of the Hungarian Diet, and was a leader therein. Late in 1865 he became Chief Syndic of the Crown in Celle. When Hanover was forced to yield to the inevitable and to become in 1866 a part of Prussia it was Windthorst who conducted the negotiations with Prince Bismarck concerning the compensation to be made to the King of the little State for quietly giving up his throne.

In 1867 he became a member of the Prussian House of Deputies and the North German Reichstag, but the most signal incident of those years of his participation in 1869 in the lay-congress at Berlin, the purpose of which was to oppose the doctrine of papal infallibility.

Other Obituary Notes.

Rev. Charles Neel, B.A., died the other day at Caistorville at the ripe age of 88 years.

The death is announced in San Francisco of Capt. William Clinton of Windsor, who went south for the benefit of his health.

A Minor Griswolds, widely known as the "Fat Contributor," editor of Texas Siftings, died suddenly of apoplexy at Sheboygan Falls, Wis., yesterday.

Mr. J. H. McMullen, P.G.C.T. of the Independent Order of Good Templars, and a prominent member of the A.O.U.W. and Select Knights of Canada, also treasurer of the Quarterly Board of Carlton-street Methodist Church, and Bible class teacher in its Sunday school, died at his residence, 449 Yonge-street, on Saturday, aged 53 years. Death resulted from inflammation of the bowels. Mr. McMullen was head bookkeeper for R. Walker & Sons. The funeral will take place to-day at 3 o'clock.

Dr. B. H. Broberg, who for a number of years practised the massage treatment in this city, died on Saturday afternoon at Brooklyn, N.Y. The doctor had been failing for some months, and his trouble developing into tumor of the brain, he never rallied, but passed quietly away on Saturday. A general favorite with all with whom he came in contact, his death will cause a great regret among his many friends in Toronto.

MR. BLAKE'S LETTER.

The Situation as Changed by it on Both Sides of the Line.

HOW IT PROMOTES LIMITED RECIPROCITY.

[*By E. W. Thomson.*]

I.

The World editor invites me to set forth over my own name, and on professional terms, whatever I may choose to say touching the Hon. Edward Blake's famous paper to the members of the West Durham Reform Convention. I mention The World's invitation that all The World's readers may understand that the editor is responsible for the apparent opinion that a signed article from me may be better read and therefore more useful to his journal than an unsigned one. My duty in the case is not to advance the well-understood views of The World, nor to make any account of the interests of either political party, but to earn my fee honestly by stating what I conceive to be right, without fear or favor.

The present communication will be devoted not so much to remarks upon the contents of Mr. Blake's document as to consideration of the changed situation which its publication has produced. The change effected, or to be effected thereby, is not, I think, a change in Canadian party politics only, but a change in the international politics of the Dominion and the United States. To show that the cause of limited reciprocity has probably been far advanced by Mr. Blake is the purpose of the present writing. If I can make this out it will generally be acknowledged that Mr. Blake has once again deserved well of his countrymen.

All that I ask on which to found the argument is a concession that Mr. Blake's demonstration that unrestricted reciprocity requires assimilation of tariffs, that assimilation of tariffs involves customs union, and that customs union implies political union, is at least perfect enough to have wiped unrestricted reciprocity out of Canadian practical politics. The concession will not appear a large one to demand when you consider that no publicist nor journalist has yet been hardy enough to measure his power of ratiocination against the task of upsetting Mr. Blake's argument. Some of his critics have groaned over him, others have maligned him, the most considerable appears to have taken refuge behind the broad embankment of anonymity in order to safely taunt our great native Canadian with cowardice and treachery. But not a man-jack of them all has grappled with his argument. We may, therefore, fairly assume it to be invincible. As for his futile maligners! when one thinks of them one may well apply to him the lines of James Russell Lowell to George William Curtis:

"You have heard harsher voices and more loud,
As all must, not sworn liegemen of the crowd,
And far apart your silent mind could keep
As when, in heavens with winter midnight deep,
The perfect moon hangs thoughtful, nor can know
What hounds her lucent calm drives mad below."

Assuming now the concession that Mr. Blake's argument on the point mentioned is too forceful to be overcome, it follows that no Canadian politicians can hereafter, as many heretofore have honestly done, contend that in advocating unrestricted reciprocity he advocates anything short of political union, more or less deferred, with the neighboring Republic. It is now inconceivable that a bold, straightforward agitation for annexation might gain much more support than is generally supposed likely, but it may be safely asserted that no party in a mask which has once been lifted off in the view of the whole public and so proved a mask can succeed in winning favor from the electors. The change in Canadian politics effected by Mr. Blake's invincible demonstrations is therefore this—that if any politicians were to go on advocating unrestricted reciprocity they would be treated as annexationists too blind to perceive that their disguise has been removed. Admitting this, it follows that the parliamentarians involved must either avow themselves favorable to annexation, which no one ever imagines they will do, or else stow away unrestricted reciprocity with the old canvas.

Let us now look at the effect which this obvious change in the Canadian situation should produce, and is therefore likely to produce, upon the mind of Mr. Blaine and other United States politicians who are worthy to be entitled statesmen and are also friends to Mr. Blaine's policy of contracting treaties of reciprocity with neighboring countries. That policy of Mr. Blaine appears to be popular with the American people, whether Republican or Democratic in their party politics. It is popular because it is a reasonable policy, not only as furthering United States trade, but as promoting tentatively, and in accordance with the sentiments as well as the interests of all American nations, the reign of peace and good-will among the different peoples of this hemisphere.

So long as Mr. Blaine and the other reciprocity statesmen had any reason to believe that Canada would vote for unrestricted reciprocity, and therefore for the political consequences implied therein, he and they would naturally profess, and even fell, a disinclination to consider limited reciprocity. In using the term limited reciprocity I do not signify reciprocity in natural products only. Against that Mr. Blaine has not only declared, but will of course stand, as an arrangement by which his country could obtain too little for giving Canada a good deal. But between that narrow reciprocity and unrestricted reciprocity there is a wide field wherein Canada, with benefit to herself, could give her neighbors a just price for advantages received. It is surely probable that Sir John Macdonald would readily agree to even a wider list of manufactures to be freely exchanged than that list to which the Honorable George Brown, in 1876, was willing to assent. Perhaps it may not be expedient to copy that list, for since it was made some development in our manufacturing industries has been effected, and have thus interests created which are not only entitled to fair consideration but must receive such consideration lest the complicated fabric of Canadian business come to a crash. Nevertheless, a list as long and as inclusive of values could be, it seems likely, arranged, and it would be more to the interests of both countries to agree on such a list than to continue on a condition of something like commercial hostility. American statesmen, if they could still believe that a Canadian party favorable to unrestricted reciprocity would be put in power within five years or any measurable period, might, with some reason, refuse to come to an agreement. But let us not forget that the very key to the present situation is that unrestricted reciprocity has been, by Mr. Blake's demonstration, removed from practical politics here, wherefore American statesmen have to choose between a wide though limited reciprocity that would greatly advance American interests, and no more reciprocity than at present obtains.

That consideration is far from being the sole, or even the main one, which will inevitably present itself in favor of wide reciprocity to American statesmen. In the second place comes the large probability that wide reciprocity would become wider reciprocity with the lapse of time, and no very great time at that. In order to carry on under wide and limited reciprocity the Canadian system of raising revenue would necessarily be somewhat changed, and changed in a direction upon which progress could be made gradually and naturally, according as the wide reciprocity was made wider. Moreover the business modifications produced by wide reciprocity would prepare the business fabric of Canada in a similar gradual and safe fashion for wider reciprocity. Wherefore it seems almost axiomatic that a wide treaty of limited reciprocity is the natural prelude to an ever-widening treaty, and if in the treaty of beginning a clause were inserted providing that a conference for widening but not for narrowing the arrangement should be held every three or five years, the intent of both countries to widen the agreement would be set forth in a manner that would govern thought about international commerce, and give to the whole arrangement a valuable element of permanence.

In the next place, Mr. Blaine and other statesmanlike friends of reciprocity can scarcely fail to perceive that if no treaty for wide reciprocity be soon concluded, the commercial course of Canada is likely to be toward a fusion of business interests with England, either by a differential tariff in favor of English goods, or by, what some of us Reformers would like better or even best of all, an approach toward free trade with such changes of our taxation system as might be involved. Now, the effect of such a change would surely be to originate and strengthen here new interests, which would not be in the least favorable to reciprocity with the States. Hence American statesmen, since unrestricted reciprocity has been killed by Mr. Blake in Canada, have powerful reasons for welcoming Sir John Macdonald's advances and making a fair bargain, such a bargain as Canada can accept with honor and without danger to her business fabric, while still there is time. The fabled Sybil with her Nine Books may here be referred to with impunity.

To return now to the field of purely Canadian politics it is plain that since Mr. Blake has killed unrestricted reciprocity, the agitation for it has effects highly advantageous to a movement for wide reciprocity. Mr. Laurier, Sir Richard and their associates are in no position to deny that three-quarters of a loaf are better than no reciprocity bread. They are in no position to deny that wide reciprocity would be a long improvement on the situation. They could never oppose those "liberal provisions for reciprocal free trade with the States" in favor of which Mr. Blake has declared. They have, in fact, always held the position that one of their main reasons for favoring unrestricted reciprocity was that limited reciprocity could not be obtained. And if they went against a wide limited treaty they would be as deeply condemned as that journal is now which exerts all its efforts every lawful morning to balk the movement for wide limited reciprocity, and obviously strives to depress business and hope here in order to create a condition of public despair which might be favorable to unrestricted reciprocity, if it were not dead beyond revivification.

The way of thinking about reciprocity that Mr. Blake's far-reaching argument must produce, if it has already produced among statesmen on both sides of the line, he has certain correctly set forth, eminently favorable to a wide treaty of commerce and good-will between the two countries. Wherefore I repeat that he has once again deserved well of his fellow-countrymen.

In the future letters of this series, to which The World has invited me, I cannot be expected to deal with matters of consequence so great, immediate and practical as those slightly touched herein. But there is enough in Mr. Blake's seven-leagued-boots thoughts to provide any one of his critics, admiring or adverse, with thinking for many a day, and I hope to get further hearing even in the hubbub which has been aroused by the courageous and trenchant manifesto of our greatest and our best.

E. W. THOMSON.

ARBITRATION RE NEWFOUNDLAND

The Agreement With England Signed by President Carnot.

PARIS, March 15.—President Carnot signed the agreement by which England and France undertake to submit to arbitration the matters in dispute in relation to Newfoundland.

The Delegates Arrive.

NEW YORK, March 15.—James J. O'Kelly, M.P., John O'Connor, M.P., W. H. K. Redmond, M.P., and Henry Harrison, M.P., delegates sent to this country by Mr. Parnell for the purpose of raising funds for the Nationalist movement, arrived here this morning on the Etruria from Queenstown. They were met by a reception committee, Ald. Clendineng, a member of the Quebec Legislature from Montreal, and a Mr. Crowe were among the earliest callers. In behalf of the Irishmen of Montreal they extended to the envoys an invitation to visit that city, which the latter said they would be pleased to do while making their Canadian tour.

Anxiety For the Queen's Health.

LONDON, March 15.—Great anxiety is expressed in the Queen's intimate circle of courtiers as to her health. Although not seriously ill, the Queen is visibly ailing, and continues to be much excited and distressed at the ill of Sir William Gordon Cumming baccarat affair. For the last few days she has talked of little or nothing else.

Wedding Gifts Subject to Duty.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—A resident of Chicago who was recently married in Canada has been informed by Assistant Secretary Spaulding that the wedding gifts received by his wife will be subject to duty on their importation into this country, as there is no statute exempting such articles from the payment of duty.

BIRTHS.

EMERSON—On Tuesday, March, 3, at 316 Wellesley-street, the wife of Harry J. Emerson of a son.

DEATHS.

EMERSON—On Saturday morning, March 14, at 316 Wellesley-street, Eliza Horton, the beloved wife of Harry J. Emerson.

Funeral private.

COMPAIN—Suddenly, on the 14th inst., at Villa Colombina, 131 Jameson-avenue, Sebastien Louis Compain, in the 85th year of his age, born at Bruion, France, beloved father of Mrs. Angelo M.