WHOLE NO. 8903.

VOL. XXVIII., NO. 134.

Trouble Between Italy and the United States,

Resulting from the New Orleans Lynching Outrage

Diplomatic Relations Suspended for the Present.

The Italian Minister Recalled from Washington.

culations as to the Result of

WASHINGTON, March 31.—In an officia te dated to-day Baron Fava, the Italian Minister, declared to the Secretary of State that the United States Govern not having given assurances that the murderers of the Italian subjects acquitted by the jury and murdered in prison while by the jury and murdered in prison while under the immediate protection of the authorities of New Orleans would be brought to justice, the Italian Government has found itself under the very painful necessity of showing openly its dissatisfaction by recalling the Minister of his Majesty from a country where the Italian Representative is unable to obtain justice. The Baron will soon leave the United States, leaving the Secretary of Legation in charge only of the current affairs. The action of the Italian Government caused

THE DEEPEST SURPRISE in official circles here when the fact became known. It had been generally supposed that the Italian Government would at least await the action of the New Orleans grand jury, which is charged with an investigation of the bloody episode at the jail. It appears, however, that the information received from its representatives must have led that Government to the conclusion that the grand jury investigation would fail to result in the punishment, or even indictment, of any berson connected with the killing of the talians. Gov. Nicholl's letter in reply to Secretary Blaine was also, it is thought, regarded as evasion of the real point at issue—reparation for an alleged wrong—and the Governor's assurances that further bloodshed would not follow, unaccompanied by any excuse for the failure of the State or municipal authorities to take precautions to prevent the killing, was, it is said, regarded by the Italian Government with extreme dissatisfaction.

CONSTITUTIONAL DIFFICULTY. The relations between the National Government and the Governments of the States are so fixed by the American Constitution that when the Italian Minister sought for

that when the Italian Minister sought for some assurance that the persons concerned in killing Italian subjects would be punished, it was not possible for the general Government to give any definite assurance of the kind. It could and did point to the fact that the grand jury was the American provision for calling before the bar of justice was who had violated the law, but this cular grand jury was called together at the laws of the State of Louisiana, whether or not it would punish aciling to the Italian idea of justice was acting that no national official, from the saident down, could guarantee. The alian Government was not satisfied with the relations between the State and National Governments and the peculiarities of our constitutional system of government it had nothing to do, it it was necessary, according to its views, m of government it had nothing to do, tit was necessary, according to its views, at Italian citizens in foreign countries uld be accorded the full measure of protion fixed by the laws of these countries. Italian Government could not go behind verdict of the American court. In the ant killing of these men the Italian le had been outraged and insulted. National Government of the United bad failed to given by desits are

National Government of the United had failed to give any definite assurthat reparation would be made. re was but one recourse, and that was un to-day when the Italian Minister led Secretary Blaine that he had been led because his Government was disaled with the negotiations. This is the ian view of the matter.

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Our tailoring de-partment effects a saving of 25 per cent to all who buy from us. Everything desirable for men's wear. All new, bright, fresh and clean.

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et,

ng Street

ergy.

NOT AN EXTREME PROCEEDING. There was great commotion among the tate Department officials when the fact beams known that Baron Fava had been re-

Baron Fava has not demanded his pass orts as had been first reported. A demander passports is an extreme measure. It is ten only when war feeling runs high. A all under the circumstances of this case a serious matter—there could be no attent to disquise that for the circumstances. mpt to disguise that fact—but it does not gnify that mutual explanation and

impt to disguise that fact—but it does not agnify that mutual explanation and iiplomacy cannot restore the old status.

THE MINISTER'S DEPUTY.

The Charge d'Atlairs, Marquis Imperiali, as been left in charge of the Italian legation, so that the severance of diplomatic rettions cannot be regarded as complete. Is what the status of this official is cantible known except through his official up.

ents take an unforeseen and aprobable turn there will be no call issued aprobable turn there will be no call issued or an extra session of Congress. The view aken by the Administration, as it is inderstood, is that this Government has one all that could be done in the matter. ven if it had complete legal juristic case it could only Italian Government that it the the persons coulty of the

Italian Government that it to the persons guilty of the Italians. It could not as-Government that it would it it it would it it it is it i

Blaine as expressing the Federal Government.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1891.

Cabinet to necessitate a jingo demonstration of this sort.

A SIMILAR CASE.

The situation between the United States and Italy as it stands to-night is the same as that between the United States and Austria at the time that Austria declined to receive Minister Kiely under the Cleveland Administration. The only difference in a diplomatic sense is that Kiely simply was not received. The refusal to receive Kiely was resented by the United States, and another Minister was not sent to Austria by our Government for fully one year. The result of that was that the Austrian Minister to Washington was given what was called a leave of absence and left Washington. He never returned, and subsequently died in retirement. When diplomatic relations were renewed Austria sent a new minister. The relations between the United States and Austria were in consequence for a long period strained and there was a complete severance of diplomatic relations; but no one talked of war and the consuls remained at their posts. The commercial relations between the two countries were not interrupted, although the diplomatic relations were suspended.

THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

TORONTO, March 31 .- The Provincial

Mr. Dack, the member for Center Bruce,

Thursday, is to amend the Public Health Act. It is to allow cases to be tried before one justice of the peace instead of two as is now necessary. A bill introduced by him to-day proposes to amend the Masters and Servants Act. As the act is at present if a servant has obtained judgment against a master he cannot issue an execution to recover the amount until 21 days have elapsed. This is often a hardship, and he proposes to reduce the time to five days.

To give municipal councils the power to insure the property of ratepayers against fire is the object of a bill introduced by Mr. Monk this afternoon. Act. It is to allow cases to be tried before

Monk this afternoon.

The Patrons of Industry of Simcoe ask,

of the time for the commencement and committed of the extensions thereof.

Mr. Waters introduced a bill to-day to amend the Assessment Act, which he had before the House two years ago and withdrew. It provides that on a two-thirds vote of any village, town or city council land used for farming purposes within the municipal corporation may be exempted from taxation for payment for municipal improvements which can be shown not to benefit said land.

Mr. Sol. White resumed the debate on the budget, beginning his speech at 3:50 o'clock. The places of a considerable number of members were vacated soon after the honorable member for North Essex began his exordium and other honorable members began industriously to write letters. He first essayed to show that because of extravagance the Government tad been unable to keep the expenditures of the year within the income of the Province—although the receipts had been larger than had been estimated. On the question of the expenditure of money on education he held that the Province was going beyond what a State may be rightly called upon to do. It was going too a far for the State to undertake education in higher branches and classics. With refersione to the temperance question he said that claims made for the Government were unfounded; the local option law, of which the House itself had set in the way since Confederation. He followed the example of Mr. H. E. Clarke in declaring it the way since Confederation. He followed the example of Mr. H. E. Clarke in declaring it to way since Confederation. He followed the example of Mr. H. E. Clarke in declaring it to the way since Confederation. He followed the example of Mr. H. E. Clarke in declaring it to the way since Confederation. He followed the example of Mr. H. E. Clarke in declaring it to the way since Confederation. He followed the example of Mr. H. E. Clarke in declaring it to the way since Confederation. He followed the example of Mr. H. E. Clarke in declaring it to be made up of assets.

There was a rattling round of app

member of North Essex. It was the custom members opposite, the said, to devote much time to the said, to devote much time to the "mythical surplus," as they termed it. He referred them to the public accounts of the Dominion. There they would find a liability to the Province of Ontario of \$4,827,640 acknowledged. The amount claimed by the Provincial Treasurer was only \$118,000 more than the amount acknowledged by the Dominion Government. Some members even questioned the liability of the Dominion to the Province, and to answer them he read a letter from Mr. Courteney, Deputy Financial Minister of the Dominion, in which he declared that for the amount of the \$4,827,640 and it was impossible for including the province, and to answer them he read a letter from Mr. Courteney, Deputy Financial Minister of the Dominion, in which he declared that for the amount of the \$4,827,640 the Dominion acted merely as the trustee to invest and pay out to the Province the interest thereon, Respecting the relation of the Crown lands

lack of a navy suitable for the defense of the country.

The President and the Secretary of State, decline absolutely to be seen upon the subject, and no statement of any sort has come from them or been authorized by them.

It is also an opinion quite generally entertained in the corps that Italy has acted very hastily. It is believed that there must be some local reason in home politics in Italy which have seemed to the present Cabinet to necessitate a jingo demonstration of this sort.

A SIMILAR CASE.

The situation between the United States and Austria at the time that Austria declined to receive Minister Kiely under the Clevelland Administration. The only difference in a diplomatic sense is that Kiely simply was not received. The refusal to receive Minister Kiely under the Clevelland Administration. The only difference in a diplomatic sense is that Kiely simply was not received. The refusal to receive Minister was not seen to Austria by our Government for fully on Austria by our Government for fully one that the financial basis should be made first and then fixed by Imperial statute sothatit could not be changed as at present merely for the Government the purpose of securing to the Government the purpose of securing to the Government the color of the Large and Italy in the large of the Crooks Act there was a good asset, and showed that at the estimate that the estimate that the statement of Mr. H. E. Clarke that the timber was a good asset, and showed that at the estimate value of that asset it might be sold by the passing of the Crooks Act there were many unlicensed groggeries, and that the estimate value of the timber was a good asset, and showed that at the estimate value of the timber was a good asset, and showed that the timber was a good asset, and showed that the timber was a good asset, and showed that the timber was a difference in the corps that the same basis, not only the forests but the should be the province might be counted as an asset, and is the minerals and lands owned by the Province migh

Toronto, March 31.—The Provincial Legislature re-assembled to-day after the Easter recess, which began on Thursday last. Members say they hear nothing but complimentary things of Hon. Mr. Harcourt's budget speech.

Mayor Doherty, Reeve Manning, Clerk Coats and Mr. D. A. Forrester, of Clinton, are down on a deputation to attend upon the passage of a bill to consolidate the debt of that town.

Bruce County Council has sent in a petition, which was presented to-day by Mr. O'Connor, which prays that the Industrial Schools Act be amended so that no judge or magistrate shall commit any child to any industrial school at the expense of any industrial school act the expense of any industrial school act be expense of any industrial school at the expense of the N. P. !" remarked Mr. Balfour amidst applause, "where were you when that sentiment was uttered?" He said he was not surprised at the remarks and by Mr. White, he being a propagandist of annexation, but to hear such remarks from the love and the propagandist of annexation, but to hear such remarks for any industrial school at the expense of the public service until the Supply Bill is passed. ing the calculation that the Government is in a minority in the country. He showed how Mr. Clarke adopted a variety of contradictory principles, the result in each case being against the Government, and taking the rule he himself laid down in the minority of cases. taking the rule he himself laid down in the majority of cases, proved that there was a popular majority for the Government of over 10,000. The Opposition have renewed their charges that supplies for the public institutions are bought of Government favorites and without tender, but up to this time they have not given any proof of their assertions. Mr. Balfour quoted the report of the Public Accounts Committee last session as adopted by the House, declaring that the principle of public tender was adopted wherever possible.

Mr. Clancy interrupted to ask who had voted for this report, and when told that it was adopted by majority vote of the committee he answered: "Aha!" as if no further answer was needed.

Mr. Balfour reminded him that if the Majority was a dopted by majority to the form of urther answer was needed.

Mr. Balfour reminded him that if the Majority was a dopted by majority to the form of urther answer was needed.

empowered to take fire risks; that the officers of the township be the officers of the township be the officers of the township fire insurance companies, with the addition of two inspectors.

The bill introduced by Mr. Balfour with respect to the Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway provides for the increase of the capital stock and the extension of the time for the commencement and completion of the extensions thereof.

Mr. Balfour reminded him that if the Opposition members had voted against it in committee or in the House they had done so without being able to give a single fact in support of their contention, although they had the whole civil service at their disposal from whom to get evidence under oath before the Public Accounts Committee. Mr. Balfour pointed cut in forcible style that no definite charge of corruption of even of extravagance was made against

Actions for \$10,000 each have been taken against the Quebee Worsted Factory by Mrs. Joseph Michaud and Mrs. John Dickey, widows of the victims of the late explosion.

The property owners on Simcoe street, Toronto, have organized themselves into assection to revent the claims of the

an association to prevent the closing of the street at the Esplanade, as contemplated by the civic agreement with the railways.
Sir Charles Tupper left Ottawa for Wash talk with Sir Julian Pauncefote regarding the questions on which there are to be negotiations with the Washington Government.

mending, it is understood, that a decision on the validity of the act be obtained from the Supreme Court, and that the Dominion Government, instead of exercising the power of disallowance, utilize the power conferred upon it by section 93 of the B. N.

UNITED STATES. Mr. Parnell is confined to his apartments

t Sligo with a severe cold. The Paris Journal des Debats say Genoas threatened with a financial crash. The steamer Pridula collided with the wreck of the steamer Utopia in Gibraltar Bay last night. Her forepeak is full of

water.

The Russian Military Tribunal has sentenced Prince Vadbolsky to three years' detention in a fortress for killing Lieutenant Mosonoff in a duel.

The grand jury at New York has indicted the directors of the New York and New Haven Railway in connection with the recent tunnel collision.

To-day the McKinley tariff provisions relating to sugar go into effect, allowing free entry into the United States of sugar not grading higher than "No. 14 Dutch standard."

FOREIGN. The Pope is again indisposed.

The Bulgarian Government is laying in war material to strengthen the country's The militia force of Jamaica will be in-

The annual convention of the Nation

League of Great Britain is summoned to assemble in Newcastle on May 10. The Pacific steamer Empress of Japan steamed a mile on the Clyde at the rate of nineteen miles (knots) an hour. She then proceeded on her trial trip of 500 miles.

Newspaper Changes.

Woodstock, April 1.—An interesting topic in Woodstock is the removal of Messrs. O'Beirne & Abraham, of the Standard, to Stratford, where they have purchased the Beacon. The last issue of the Standard appeared yesterday. The plant is to be taken away and the daily and weekly lists transferred to the Sentinel-Review, which will thus be left stronger than ever. Messrs. O'Beirne & Abraham are experienced and capable men, who have put both money and brains into their paper. They will no doubt bring the Beacon back to its old-time influence and prosperity. Newspaper Changes.

THE ASSAM REVOLT.

Reports of the Recent Massacre Confirmed.

ish Reinforcements Believed to Have Met a Similar Fate—Serious Character of the Situation.

CALCUTTA, March 31 .- Official dispatche

Specified Ontario to the Ferences of the Dominion.

MERELY MENTIONED.

Mews of the Day Without Note or Comment.

CARDIAN.

Navigation is open at Toronto.

The business tax was voted down by 15 to 5 by the Toronto City Council.

Rector Wade, of Woodstock, has had his salary raised from \$1,000 to \$1,000 to \$1,000.

Mr. Garrett, wife of A. N. Garrett, sporting editor of the Toronto World, as the same and an advigation will be open in a few fine string or the council of the centre of the thing of the council of the centre of the same of the council of the centre of the same of the council of the centre of the council of the council of the centre of the council of the council of the council of the centre of the council of the council of the centre of the council of the council of the council of the centre of the centre of the council of the centre of the council of the centre of the centre of the council of the centre of the centre of will have to punish the insurgenc tribes severely and promptly in order to avert a more serious revolt. The population of the Province of Assam is estimated at 5,000,000. The hostile tribes are composed of well-armed, brave and cunning fighting men, who are liable to give the British forces considerable trouble before the revolt is entirely ended

entirely ended. THE WORKING WORLD.

Serious Trouble in the Coke Regions.

Programme of the Workmen's Congress

—A Maine Legislator's Poetic *

Defense of the Labor

Burcau.

some slight matter, then struck him with a trowbar. Harrison was jailed and Hewer is aid up for repairs.

Leith works, near Uniontown, were also raided and the workmen put to flight.

Pressura, Pa, March 31.—The coke troubles have assumed a new phase.

Gorton's minstrels appeared before a

Frick states that heretofore he had not antagonized labor, but in the future he did not propose to stand idly by and see his property destroyed. He claimed the men are satisfied with the scale of wages he offered, but the labor leaders will not permit them to return to work

offered, but the labor leaders will not permit them to return to work.

THE WORKMEN'S PROGRAMME.

PARIS, March 31.—The Workmen's Congress has adopted a programme embracing the following propositions: That eight hours constitute a. day's work; that the minimum of wages be fixed; that children under 14 be prohibited from working; that everybody declared by the workmen's syndicate to be unable to work receive public support; that masters be held responsible for accidents to workmen; that municipal butchers, bake houses and bazars be formed; that communes be allowed to borrow money without consulting the Central Government; and finally, that every trade organize in readiness for a general strike to vanquish the opposing employers. The socialist Allemane dominated the congress.

MICHAEL DAVITT'S POSITION.

SLIGO, March 31.—Mr. Sexton announced last night that Michael Davitt was likely to be a member of the proposed Labor Commission.

A POETIC HAM.
AUGUSTA, Me., March 31.—In the House
Mr. Ham, of Lisbon, defended the Labor

Mr. Ham, of Lisbon, defended the Labor Bureau in an impassioned speech. Mr. Ham kept the members overflowing with laughter, and they were especially pleased when he recited the following poem, which he says he composed himself:

"They fight it out." is still the shout, Adown the Sago River.
Along the Androscoggin's banks
We seem to hear it ever.
It echoes o'er the Kennebec,
Adown the grand St. John.
Among the manual laborers,
By the sounding sea.
It still goes rolling on,
It sounds within these very door,
Wherever we may roam.

It sounds within these very door.
Wherever we may roam,
And seems to echo back and down
From the very dome
Of this our own grand Capitol
Again and/yet again,
Saying, "Legislators, what at this session propose you to do
For Maine's hard laboring man?"
ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 31.—A good
many of the striking cutters were taken

many of the striking cutters were taker many of the striking cutters were taken back yesterday. At a mass meeting of cutters, trimmers and foremen this morn-ing it was voted to sever connection with the Knights of Labor and use all honor-able means to further the interests of the employers, and to protest against boy-cotting goods of any description made in the city of Rochester. It is thought in view of the above action that the clothing manufacturers will decide to take back all the men to-morrow morning.

appetizer and invigorator, imparts a delicious flavor to all drinks and cure dyspepsia, diarrhea, fever and ague. Try it, but beware of counterfeits. Ask for the genuine Angostura, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

SHAKESPEARE SPEAKS

There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune.
Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is bound in shallows and in miseries.
SHAKESPEARE. Julius Casar. Act. IV. Sec. 3.
A cough, no matter how slight should never
be neglected. Any physician will tell you that
Tolu, Tar and Tamarack, is the best medicine
to cure a chronic or recent cold. XXV cents.

ommanded.
"Minnie sobbed and said she did not want to go to Chicago, but the magistrate was firm. He said he had no jurisdiction in the firm. He said he had no jurisdiction in the premises, and that if any more fighting was indulged in he would have to fine the participants. The trio then went to the depot, where the hostilities were renewed, but no knockouts were reported up to the time the News left them. Both sides are determined, and when train time comes this afternoon there is likely to be more music.

Defense of the Labor
Burcau.

The Card Coal Company dismissed 200
miners from its mines at Wadsworth, Ohio,
Monday, as it was understood that the men
intended to strike.

Scottdale, Pa., March 31.—A mob of
1,500 strikers swept down on the Johnstown
coke plant early yesterday morning, routed
the workmen, assaulted several men and

street, are seriously ill with la grippe. Wm. Lingar, George street, will shortly mmence the manufacture and sale

home-made bread.

Mrs. James Capes, Euphemia street, died on Monday, aged 79. The tuneral took place to-day (Wednesday).

Capt. Kerwin's fleet shis season will consent of the Sligo, Scotia and Sovereign.

The Sarnia Club's rooms were broken into Sanday night, and in return for a few dollars that were in a desk the poetical burglar left a card containing this legend, "Give my respects to McGinty."

Albert Robbins, a young farmer of Moore, was tried Tuesday before Judges Proctor and Watson on the charge of stealing five bags of bran and shorts from James King's mills. The prisoner was committed for trial at the June Seasions. Bail was accepted, the prisoner in his own recogniz-

cepted, the prisoner in his own recogniz-ance for \$200 and Alex. Grey and James

ance for \$200 and Alex. Grey and James Grey \$100 each.

S. Rudd was tried before the mayor Monday on the charge of selling liquor without a license. The evidence went to show that the liquor found on Rudd's premises was a whisky glycerine tonic that John Welsh, a boarder, had for his private use, and the case was dismissed.

The two men, Hart and Marsterston, wha pleaded guilty to attempted robbery of

pleaded guilty to attempted robbery of Laing's safe at Wyoming, have each been sentenced by Judge Mackenzie to five years -The millinery opening of Messrs. Joha H. Chapman & Co. is announced for Thursday.

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Wines and Liquors

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