

al lawyers that the right of the Federal Government to negotiate treaties carries with it power to carry out the treaty stipulations, even if by so doing it appears to override State authority. Congress, when it convenes, will probably enact a law to designate how the Federal Government shall act in a difficulty like the present."

ROME, April 2.—Marquis de Rudini, Italian Premier, today sent another cable message to the United States on the subject of the New Orleans troubles, addressed to Marquis Imperiali de Francavilli, Secretary of the Italian Legation at Washington, to be handed to Secretary Blaine. The message is in reply to Blaine's last note. Rudini says Italy has asked nothing but the prompt institution of regular judicial proceedings against the guilty parties at New Orleans. He adds that it would have been absurd to claim punishment for the offenders without the guarantees afforded by regular trial. The diplomatic incident, the Marquis says, can only be considered closed when the Federal Government has declared in precise terms the date upon which the prosecution will be commenced. In the meantime, the Italian Government takes cognizance of the Federal Government's declaration acknowledging the fact that compensation is due the families of the victims by virtue of the treaty existing between the two countries.

THE NEWSPAPERS

today gave more importance to the Fava affair, but treat the matter with the greatest moderation. It is felt that Blaine's actions have been directed toward the avoidance of dangerous complications for the federal administration, and therefore that the withdrawal of Baron Fava was inevitable. Minister Porter continues to display the greatest activity, holding frequent interviews with Marquis Rudini.

FRIENDLY RELATIONS RENEWED.

The Rome correspondent of the *Times* says: The Italian Ministry recognizes that it is impossible for the American Government to institute judiciary proceedings in Louisiana, but it is obliged to protest formally against the lynching. There is no disposition to increase the difficulties of the American Government. Confidence is expressed that friendly relations will be renewed.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—It is said tonight that the President and his advisers are much gratified over the receipt of the latest message from Premier di Rudini, which was the subject of consideration at the Cabinet meeting today. They are inclined to think it indicates an early settlement of the diplomatic war. The milder tone assumed by di Rudini in his message to Marquis Imperiali is, it is considered here, due to the clear statement of our Government's position by Secretary Blaine, supplemented by an able representation of the case at Rome by Porter, United States minister. It is reported that at the Cabinet meeting a letter was read from either Baron Fava or Marquis Imperiali, intimating that the recall of the minister was really but a leave of absence. Baron Fava is still ill at his residence.

The *Post* says: "It is probable that the necessity of a law making it a specific misdemeanor to violate the

provisions of a treaty with another nation, thereby giving the United States power in such cases, will be urged in next message of the President to Congress."

Attorney-General Miller received a telegram from the United States District Attorney at New Orleans, saying that he was engaged in an investigation of the recent killing of Italians, in accordance with instructions from Washington, and will forward his report as promptly as possible.

LONDON, April 3.—The current of opinion here is setting more steadily against the action of the Marquis di Rudini in trying to force the hands of Mr. Blaine in the matter of the lynching of the Italians in New Orleans. Tomorrow's leading high class weeklies devote considerable attention to an analysis of the position, and generally discuss the affair from the standpoint of the United States Constitution.

The *Spectator* holds that "serious thinking Americans will admit the imperfection of the Constitution, and are bound to remedy the defect all the more because there is a small chance of their being compelled to remedy it."

Touching the talk of war, the *Spectator* ridicules the idea of Italy declaring war against one of the greatest powers in the world, "a power capable within six months of buying an building a fleet that would block every port of Italy. American ingenuity would be so stimulated to outdo itself that it would turn every steamer that could float into an improvised ironclad."

The *Economist* says: "Marquis Rudini and his government are in a *cul-de-sac*. They cannot sit still; they cannot fight, and they cannot obtain the redress they want without fighting. Italy's allies will never permit her to risk a war that would disturb European conditions. The United States holds the exceptional position that it cannot be conquered by any power or probable combination of powers, even if all Europe were allied and made the attempt."

"Baron Fava's note," said the *Catholic Tablet*, "begged every question at issue. The real explanation of the precipitated action of the Italian ministers must be found in the fact that they felt public opinion in Italy required some demonstration."

The conservative press apply the difficulty to illustrate the evil that would result from the concession of home rule to Ireland, and the comparison will have undoubted potency in the electoral platforms. The report prevailed in political clubs tonight that Lord Salisbury, on the instigation of Rudini, would offer no mediate for an adjustment of the differences between Italy and the United States. A high foreign official said the question had not been discussed. He admitted that a communication had been sent Sir Julian Pauncefote to report on the question, especially as affecting the position of public subjects.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—It is again announced that the State Department have nothing to make public today respecting the Italian correspondence. The excitement in the departmental circles over Baron Fava's recall has subsided, and the incident will, it is believed, take its place on the ordinary calendar of open diplomatic

matters, the disposition of which is usually characterised by deliberation and patient investigation.

Jay Gould and his son George had a long conference with Postmaster-General Wanamaker at the Postoffice Department today. The question of a Pacific mail steamship line, of which George Gould would be president, in connection with the new postal subsidy act, was discussed. Gould stated that he was willing to guarantee that whatever moneys might be granted the steamship company under that act would be expended in creating new lines.

The question of rates on the Government telegraph business from July 1, 1891, was also discussed, as was the question of increased mail service on the Union Pacific.

NEW YORK, April 4.—The *Mail and Express* has a cable from Rome on the present situation. A mutual friend of the correspondent and Premier Rudini obtained a statement from Rudini. The Premier said he harbored none but the most friendly sentiments toward the United States. These had not really been disturbed by the action which he felt called upon to take as the representative of the Italian people. Upon being officially made acquainted with the New Orleans affair, and the position which Blaine was obliged to take in the matter, he had no intentions of pushing any demands, and was content with having taken one positive step as a protest against what he was led to believe, at the time, was neglect on the part of the United States to protect the lives of Italian citizens in America under the provisions of the treaty. He expressed himself aware that to do anything more at this juncture would be a grave error on his part, as he has perfect confidence in the sincerity and justice of the United States. Finally, he said: "I shall now simply wait further details of the New Orleans affair, the characters of the slain men, of the Louisiana authorities and of the United States government. But whatever these may be, I am quite sure that a settlement thoroughly satisfactory to both parties will be found, and that the friendship which binds the two nations will remain unalterable and secure."

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Secretary Blaine is not yet prepared to make public anything throwing additional light on the Italian affair, and unless there should be, contrary to all expectations, another bombshell, it is probable the Italian entanglement will take the usual tedious course of diplomacy. The speed with which this international correspondence has thus far been conducted is said by diplomats to be extraordinary. While willing to utilize the modern methods of cable and telegraph to keep the ministers acquainted with matters of especial importance, they are averse to pursuing this course where declarations of national policy must be outlined. Now that Secretary Blaine has succeeded in his efforts to calm the agitation of the Italian government, they expect the affair to be adjusted in the customary calm mode of correspondence, which eliminates to a great extent all sudden ebullitions of feeling and passion.

PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, April 1.—The *St. James Gazette*, commenting on the recall of