

We assure the press of the country that there is no more ground for the notion that the "Mormons" are leaving Utah, or intend to emigrate in a body or in great numbers to Mexico or elsewhere, than there has been in former rumors which have been echoed from paper to paper and from the eastern sea to the western main.

#### NEW LIGHT ON THE LYNCHING.

If the lynching in New Orleans was not murder, then it was simply a process of transfer to a better sphere. Masses and rosaries for the dead men have been chanted, and it is hoped they are now in a position to thank their "removers" for the change. Murder is a coarse, uncouth word. Removal would have been a more delicate term. When the Clan-na-Gael of Chicago murdered Dr. Cronin, the performance was emphatically termed a "removal." When the jury were on the point of acquitting his murderers, it was believed right would be done. The jury was composed of American gentlemen. Even the Clan-na-Gael lawyers objected to all foreign nationalities. A verdict for the acquittal of the murderers was wanted, and the lawyers, all Americans too, naively remarked that American jurymen could be more easily and more cheaply bought than foreign born citizens. Even the Salt Lake Tribune a few weeks ago, in an editorial on farmers, said that Boss Tweed had less difficulty in buying the native farmers of New York State, than in buying the foreign-born saloon-keepers of New York City.

But if the lynching in New Orleans was not murder, then Blackstone is no authority. In that case a number of citizens assembled and deliberately entered upon a scheme of killing, as if they were going to a festival. What the New Orleans papers and people now say of the Italians, they said of the Yankees a few years ago. And even today, a Yankee has to keep his mouth well guarded, or he will find himself some morning in the happy hunting grounds. It is questionable whether Benjamin F. Butler's life would resemble there, even today.

But this unfortunate affair is not thoroughly understood by the people at large. Party politics and factionalism is at the bottom of it. It was not entirely of "Mafia" origin. Botinelli and Guerni, the Italian sculptors of Chicago, attended a meeting of 4,000 Italians in that city, to denounce the lynching. There were other eminent Italians present also. It must be presumed that they knew something of Italian affairs, and if the New Or-

leans tragedy were a "Mafia" one, they would not appear in public to denounce it. It must be admitted that all of the Italians in this country are not criminals, but it appears that all are united in denouncing the New Orleans killing.

The Chicago Daily News publishes an interview with a New Orleans gentleman which gives the matter a different aspect. Here is what that gentleman says:

"I am just from the Crescent City," he said, "and am in good mental condition to give the genesis of the terrible affair of yesterday. It can be given, if necessary, in two words—sectional strife; not race, but sectional. To be understood I must go back to the days when New Orleans had but one detective concern. This was the Boylan detective agency, a firm that had done business in the South for years. It enjoyed a monopoly and had no competition until the O'Malley agency entered the field about five years ago. This concern established itself at 32 Carondelet Street. D. C. O'Malley was the head of the agency, a detective of unusual acumen and ability, but absolutely unscrupulous in character. His professional abilities were quickly recognized, and such prominent New Orleans lawyers as T. J. Semmes, Ed Farrer and Horner & Son employed him. O'Malley simply cut the ground from under the feet of the Boylan agency and made money.

"David C. Hennessy was Boylan's partner, and, of course, O'Malley's competitor. Both Hennessy and O'Malley were men of unquestioned courage. The fierce business competition engendered a bitter strife between them.

"Two years ago New Orleans experienced a change of government. The reform party, or rather the young men's democratic party, of whom Hennessy was a prominent leader, succeeded in ousting the old administration. O'Malley, on the other hand, contributed money, influence and hard work to keep the old power in office.

"But the young men's movement succeeded and Hennessy was made chief of police as a reward for his efforts. Then began a veritable feud between Hennessy and O'Malley. The chief of police annoyed, irritated and persecuted his rival constantly. O'Malley was arrested dozens of times for carrying concealed weapons. Bear in mind that besides being Hennessy's personal enemy O'Malley represented the deposed city government, and the two sections, the new and the old powers, were violently prejudiced against each other.

"Four years before his assassination, Hennessy himself assassinated a man named Devereaux, the chief of the detectives of the New Orleans police department. With his brother 'Mike' Hennessy, he ran Devereaux down about two o'clock in the office of John Fairfax, who is now publisher and editor of the New Orleans Item. While 'Mike' Hennessy drew Devereaux into an altercation 'Dave' Hennessy stepped up behind the chief of detectives and blew his brains out. Both men were acquitted on the ground of self protection. Some months after 'Mike' Hennessy was assassinated in Houston, Tex. It is also coincidental that Hennessy's father and cousin were assassinated.

"Devereaux and O'Malley were friends and members of the same party. The Hennessys shot Devereaux. They were bitter deadly foes of O'Malley, his business and his party. They were killed, and to a man up a tree it looks as if they were killed by a vendetta, and a white

vendetta at that. The Italians may or may not have killed 'Dave' Hennessy, but if they did, it was not the work of the Mafia. It was the work of the opposing element to the present city administration, and the Italians were but cats' paws.

"A word about the Red Light club, of which Dave Hennessy was president at the time he was killed. This club has an elegant and elaborate club house on Customhouse Street, a street which corresponds with your Fourth Avenue, where the demi-monde are located. The club has thirteen charter and about seventy associate members, and is a swift club in all respects. High game is the rule, and when such a distinguished man as John L. Sullivan is in New Orleans the Red Light Club is very apt to get up a private view of the dark side of New Orleans for his benefit. This club took an active part in the trial of the Italians shot yesterday.

"It is difficult for me to believe that the jury was bribed. Jacob Seligman, the foreman, has lived in New Orleans for years, if indeed he was not born there. His jewelry store was an extensive establishment on Baronne Street and he occupied a high social position in New Orleans' society. He was a member of many clubs and of the stock exchange and has always borne a reputation above reproach as a man and a citizen. The jury, as we noted by the local press, was an exceptionally intelligent, above the average jury.

"You may depend on it that the truth will come out some day and it will be found that 'Dave' Hennessy was murdered, not by Italians, but by the opposing faction in New Orleans politics, and that the killing of those eleven Italians yesterday was an outrage which was committed by men wrought to a frenzy by cold-blooded misrepresentation of facts."

This is an account which, at least gives one the impression that the speaker knew what he was talking about. It shows plainly that Hennessy the murdered man was a "tough case." His whole family it seems, were a tough lot. His position as chief of police he owed to his services as a faction fighter. His duty was according to party politics to crush out his opponent, whether an Italian from Sicily or one from Mayo, in Ireland, as was the case with O'Malley. The true history of this tragic affair has only been partly written. If the lynching was not murder then that word has changed its meaning.

#### ENJOINING THE UTAH COMMISSION.

THE Board of Education have, in our opinion, taken the wisest course to test the question of their rights in regard to the bonds election to take place on the 30th inst. Reference to the report of their meeting March 19 will show that they are in earnest in this important matter. They resolved to make an appeal to the courts to decide whether they or the Utah Commission shall conduct the election, or meeting, under the laws, to determine whether bonds shall be issued to raise money for the building of school houses in this city.