

today, were three or more subjects of the King of Italy. Our treaty with that friendly government (which, under the constitution, is the supreme law of the land), guarantees to Italian subjects domiciled in the United States the most constant protection for their persons and property, making them amenable on the same basis as our own citizens to the laws of the United States and the several States in their due and orderly administration. 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 past sionate judgment of a mob, a question that should be adjudged dispassionately and by the settled rules of law. The Government of the United States must give to subjects of friendly powers that security which it demands for our own citizens when temporarily under foreign jurisdiction. It is the hope of the President that you will co-operate with him in maintaining the obligations of the United States toward Italian subjects who may be within the perils of the present excitement, that further bloodshed and violence may be prevented, and that all offenders against the law may be promptly brought to justice.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The following are copies of two telegrams which passed between this city and Italy relating to the lynching of Italians in New Orleans on Saturday:

Rudini, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Rome:

The Italian press of New York, unanimously representing a colony, notify you of the massacre at New Orleans of several Italians already acquitted by an American jury, and demand intervention by the home government.

The answer was:

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

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Baron De Faval, in his protest to Secretary Blaine, said the local authorities in New Orleans not only failed to prevent a meeting which had been publicly announced and was known to be hostile to the Italians, but also held an attitude purely passive during the massacre. He said he was obliged to reserve for his government the right to demand any and all reparation it judged necessary. The third Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Adee, speaking of the matter tonight, said: "This case is without precedent in the diplomatic history of the country. Of course I cannot predict the outcome nor discuss it. It is not easy to predict what will be the course of procedure.

"I cannot see," said Representative Morrow, of California, "how this affair can become an international issue. The vengeance of the mob was not directed against the Italians as a race, but at a band of supposed murderers who escaped their deserts by a miscarriage of justice. It seems to me the only action to be taken is for the relatives of the murdered men to sue the city of New Orleans for damages on the ground that the city failed to furnish proper protection. It was not a race riot in any sense of the word."

LONDON, March 14.—The *News*, commenting on the lynching of Italians in New Orleans, says: "Italy's indignation is shared by the whole civilized world. In nearly all such cases in America corruption is at the root of the evil.

The Americans are at once the most patient and most impatient people in the world. When they have grown tired of any grievance they move to their revenge with the swiftness of a hawk."

The *Post* says Saturday's occurrence in New Orleans will form a deplorable page in American history.

ROME, March 15.—The *Riforma* denounces the New Orleans lynching as an outrage, and says it is a disgrace to the United States that such acts are possible within its borders. Signor Breganze will interpellate the government in Parliament regarding the affair.

NEW YORK, March 15.—*El Progresso Italo Americana*, the leading Italian paper of this city, has a savage editorial on the New Orleans killing, saying a more horrible tragedy has never been committed even among the most barbarous tribes. All narratives confirm the fact of the tacit acquiescence and connivance of prominent citizens, and impunity in the face of the law. Therefore the more severe must be the account and explanation asked. The editor having telegraphed for opinions from different Italian papers throughout the country, has received many replies, all deeply deploring the killing and demanding reparation.

Father O'Leary of the Jesuits this morning performed the last sacred rites of the church over the body of the elder Marchesi, who was shot yesterday, and said mass for the repose of the souls of the slain. It was an impressive spectacle. The Sicilian survivors, gathered together in one of the more comfortable rooms at the parish prison, were given more liberties than usual. They were sincerely thankful for their escape from death.

All the victims were buried today. Marchesi, Monasteri and Trapina were unclaimed up to noon, and the charity wagon took them to the potter's field. Politz and Comitz were followed to the grave by a single carriage and in Bagnetto's case the hearse went alone. The others had a large and well-attended funeral.

is known to be still at work, and, it is said, tomorrow will be Detective O'Malley's day of reckoning. The jury will also be attended to, but probably through the courts, as it is proposed to obtain evidence in the case of those who were bribed. One of the jurors is said to have confessed already. The State had evidence against several before the verdict was announced. The grand jury will indict one juror on Tuesday and more will follow. Foreman J. M. Seligman has gone to Cincinnati.

ROME, March 16.—*Popolo Romano*, referring to the New Orleans tragedy, says: "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 River.

The *Capitan Fracassa* says: "The weak in America are at the mercy of a ferocious, bloody populace and are tortured and murdered in daylight."

*St. James Gazette* referring to the same subject says: "The incident shows that the native Americans have lost the quality of stern resolution, which sometimes is dissolved by the life comfort and luxury in modern

society. The men who organized this defiance of formal justice are not ashamed of what they have done.

BOSTON, March 16.—A London cable to the *Boston Herald*, dated today, says: A dispatch from Rome states that the news of the massacre of the Italian prisoners at New Orleans did not become generally known in that city until this morning. It created a profound sensation and cables have been passing between the cabinet and the Italian minister at Washington. The general feeling is one of the utmost indignation and thirst for reprisals in some form.

An English visitor, mistaken for an American, had a narrow escape from being mobbed. It is expected the subject will be brought up in the Chamber of Deputies.

In the talk on the streets and in public places strong protests are uttered against any representation of Italy at the coming American exhibition.

Count Rasponi, of the Italian legation in Paris, expressed himself today in very strong terms on what he called the cruel massacre of his countrymen. He said Italy could not afford to let such an outrage on humanity go without redress and that it was a stain on the American people that could never be effaced. He added that in his own personal opinion, it ended all prospect of Italy taking part in the Chicago Exposition.

Among the Italian residents at London there is much excitement on the subject and the killing is fiercely denounced. There is talk of a mass meeting to request King Humbert to demand redress.

In the Chamber of Deputies today Marquis di Rudini, Italian Premier, replying to a question in regard to the New Orleans tragedy, said President Harrison had recognized the right of Italians in the United States to protection by the authorities and that he had expressed profound regret at the occurrence, and had charged the governor of Louisiana to guard the Italian residents of New Orleans and to bring the assassins to justice. The premier added that A. G. Porter, United States minister here, had called upon him today in order to convey President Harrison's regrets to the Italian government. Porter said he trusted the explanations he had furnished would draw even closer the friendly relations existing between Italy and the United States.

Signor Ferrais urged that indemnities should be demanded for the families of the victims.

CHICAGO, March 16.—The excitement aroused by the New Orleans incident seems to increase in the Italian quarter in this city. A committee appointed last night has decided to call a mass meeting to decide financial reparations and that the ringleaders of the mob be tried for the crime. A local Italian paper devoted much space to a bitter editorial denouncing the lynchers and calling for retribution. Among other things it said: "A curse upon the people of Louisiana, and may they and their descendants suffer a thousand deaths and a thousand times feel the sorrow that today afflicts the widowed wives, sisters and children." At a weekly meeting of Methodist ministers today resolutions were introduced deprecating the tardiness of justice in New Orleans and other cities, and de-