

found that he was not one of the assassins.

The inmates of the jail were ready to direct the way to where the Italians were. "Go to the female department," some one yelled, and thither the men, with their winchesters ran, but the door was locked.

In a moment the key was produced. Then the leader called for some one who knew the right men, and a volunteer responded, and the door was thrown open. The gallery was deserted, but an old woman said the men were upstairs. A party of seven or eight quickly ascended the staircase, and as they reached the landing, the assassins fled down the other end. Half a dozen followed them. Scarcely a word was spoken. It was a time for action. When the pursued and pursuers reached the stone courtyard, the former darted toward the Orleans side of the gallery and crouched down beside the cells. Their faces were blanched, and, being unarmed, they were absolutely defenseless. In fear and trembling they screamed for mercy, but the avengers were merciless.

Bang, bang, bang, rang out the reports of the murderous weapons, 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. 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.

Joe Machera, who was charged with being the arch-conspirator, had his back turned, when a shot struck him immediately behind the ear and his death was instantaneous. Scaffedi, one of the most villainous of the assassins, dropped like a dog when a bullet hit him in the eye. Old man Marchesi was the only man who was not killed outright. He was struck on the top of the head while he stood beside Machera and, though mortally wounded, lingered all the evening.

Pollitz, 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 stairs and through the doorway by which the crowd had entered. Half carried, half dragged, he was taken to a corner, a rope was provided and tied around his neck and the people pulled him up to the cross-bars. 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.

Baguetts was caught in the first rush up stairs, and the 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 had already gone.

The Italian Consul declined to say tonight what action, if any, he will take. The prison was

surrounded until dark, by a motley multitude, but the police found no difficulty in maintaining good order. The bodies of some of the slain were removed this evening.

The coroner empaneled a jury, and after viewing the bodies rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

NEW YORK, March 14.—*Le Cod Italia*, one of the representative newspapers in this city, issued an extra edition on the New Orleans killing. The story was followed with the following editorial and appeal: "Without words, we want satisfaction, in full and complete. If the minister at Washington has not at this time made his word good, 1,000,000 of Italians residing in the United States will know what to do. If the massacre that we have witnessed in this free republic is allowed to go unpunished, we will denounce it as an assassination. Our word is quickly pledged. We never repent. Vendetta."

NEW ORLEANS, March 14.—The following is given as a clear statement of the actuating causes which led to the tragedy enacted this morning: On an October night in 1890, at about 11 o'clock, D. C. Hennessy, chief of police of the city of New Orleans, while going from his office to his home, was waylaid and shot to pieces by a band of Italian assassins armed with such blunderbusses as could only have been used for the purpose of assassination. The indignation and excitement was such that mob-law and lynching were about to be resorted to. The entire community felt that in an endeavor to reach the guilty parties innocent Italians might be sacrificed.

To allay the excitement and assist the constituted authorities the mayor of the town appointed a committee of fifty representative citizens to take charge of the investigations and to aid in the trial and conviction of the assassins. This measure arrested violence. The committee entered upon the work and at a mass meeting subsequently held in front of the city hall, the actions of the committee were ratified and they were encouraged to continue their labors to secure prosecution and trial by the courts.

After months of preparation and trial, which continued three weeks, and in which distinguished counsel assisted the able district attorney, the jury, charged to have been bribed and corrupted, in the face of established guilt, rendered a verdict of mistrial as to three assassins, Scaffedi, Monasterio and Pollitz, and acquitted three assassins, Machera, Marchesi and Bagnetto. Three more were on trial and were acquitted because of insufficient evidence, these being Matranga, Incomona and the boy Marchesi.

The acquittal of Machera, the chief conspirator, and of Marchesi and Bagnetto, and the mistrial as to Pollitz, Scaffedi and Monasterio, fell like a thunderbolt upon the community, and impressed law-abiding citizens with the conviction that the laws had been violated; and their verdict invited assassination and the ingrafting of the Italian Mafia upon American institutions.

The feeling grew strong that for self-preservation, the people must assume the authority which they had delegated to the courts, and which the courts were powerless to enforce. This

feeling increased until it found vent in the mass-meeting this morning at 10 o'clock. The uprising of the people to secure punishment of the assassins who stuck down their chief of police in the night time with premeditated assassination was orderly, and the people dispersed quietly as soon as their work of vindication was done.

NEW ORLEANS, March 14.—A meeting of the Cotton Exchange this afternoon was called to order by President Chaffe, who stated that he had been called upon by a large committee of members with a request to convene a general meeting for the purpose of adopting suitable resolutions endorsing the action of the citizens in the deplorable event of the morning. Chaffe said, inasmuch as all were familiar with the events, it was not necessary to dilate upon them. They knew the facts and the necessity of the situation following, and these resolutions were then unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The deplorable administration of criminal justice in this city and the frightful extent to which bribery of juries has been carried rendered it necessary for the citizens of New Orleans to vindicate outraged justice; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we deplore at all times resort to violence, we consider the action taken by the citizens this morning to be proper.

Resolutions of a similar purport were also adopted by the Produce Exchange, the Sugar Exchange and the Stock Exchange.

At a meeting of the Stock Exchange the action of Foreman Seligman of the Hennessy jury, who is a member of the exchange, was discussed. The following resolutions were quickly adopted:

Whereas, J. M. Seligman, a visiting member of this exchange, has by his action in the Hennessy case, evidently contributed to defy justice, ignore the laws, and scandalize the community; be it

Resolved, That he be hereby expelled from this exchange.

Seligman has also been expelled from the Young Men's Gymnastic Club.

ROME, March 15.—The Italian Government has instructed Baron De Fava, Italian minister at Washington, to present a vehement protest to the United States against the action of the mob in New Orleans yesterday, and the United States has promised to make an investigation. Baron De Fava, in a dispatch to the Marquis Di Rudini, Italian Premier and Foreign Minister, states he has protested against the inaction of the local officials in New Orleans, and that Mr. Blaine, American Secretary of State, expressed horror at the acts of the New Orleans mob, promising he would immediately take orders of the President in the matter, and that a decision would be communicated to the Italian Government.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Secretary Blaine tonight sent the following telegram to Governor Nichols at New Orleans:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
March 15th, 1891.

His Excellency, Francis T. Nichols, Governor of Louisiana, New Orleans:

It has been represented to the President by the Minister of Italy accredited to this government, that among the victims of the deplorable massacre which took place in the city of New Orleans yes-