FORTY-SIXTH YEAR.

Fava's Official Note Leaves No Doubt of Italy's Intentions.

TWO DEMANDS MADE.

Blaine's Answer Fully Explains the Position of the Administration.

NO GUARANTEE POSSIBLE.

The Government Cannot Influence the Future Action of the Courts and Juries.

READY TO CONSIDER INDEMNITY.

No Undue Haste to Be Allowed to Interfere With the Course of the Official Investigation.

IDEAS OF OTHER POREIGN MINISTERS.

They Do Not Agree With the Secretary of State, but Believe Diplomatic Relations Have Been Entirely Severed.

ONLY ONE OF THREE THINGS NOW TO BE DONE

TPROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT, 1

WASHINGTON, April 1.-The correpondence concerning the recall of the Italian Minister, which has been made public to-night, fully warrants the most serious view that has been taken of the character of the recall, and at the same time Mr. Blaine's reply to Baron Fava, which is addressed to Marquis Imperiali, as "Charge de Affaires," maintains the dignity of the United States, and places both the Italian Government and Baron Fava himself in a very unenviable position, showing that the demands made on behalf of Italy were unreasonable, and intimating that the position of the Secretary of State was misrepresented.

Mr. Blaine's letter is characteristic in its sharpness and force, and reading between the lines he wisely refuses to look upon the charge. I beg to express the regret with which retirement of Baron Fava as a matter of as the Government of the United States receives ce to the United States as it was intended to be.

Blaine Makes a Little Bluff. Mr. Blaine, in addressing Marquis Imperiali as "Charge de'Affaires," assumes that diplomatic relations have not been completely broken of. It is probably a matter of good policy for him to do this so as to give the Italian Government a loophole through which to crawl back upon the plain of peace if they have got over their sudden anger by the time they get his letter. The letter from Baron Fava, however, hardly leaves it open for Mr. Blaine to assume that Marquis Imperiali has any diplomatic functions, and that the Italian Goverament still resides here in the person of

the Marquis, though the Minister is gone. In his letter announcing his departure, Baron Fava says that he departs, "leaving Marquis Imperiali, His Majesty's Secretary of Legation, in charge of current business of the royal legation." In diplomatic phraseology this does not mean that the Maranis is Charge d'Affaires or that he has any diplomatic function.

How Other Diplomats Regard It.

The representatives of the various foreign legations here do not understand it as Mr. Blaine interprets it. They understand and there was a diplomatic dinner given the night before the formal presentation of the recall to the President, the night the letter was written, at which the matter was fully discussed-they understand the situation to that diplomatic relations are broken eff and that Marquis Imperiali is Charge des Affaires, not "Charge d'Affaires," which means that he is in charge of the ordinary usiness affairs of the legation not pertaining to diplomatic relations with the Goveroment of the United States; that his duties are to receive the mail of the legation, to instruct consuls, etc., but not to hold diplomatic relations with the State Depart-

Most, if not all, of the foreign ministers have communicated with their home governments, announcing that diplomatic relations between Italy and the United States are broken off. If all have not done this, certainly all those who are on intimate terms with Baron Fava have done so.

Only Three Alternatives Offered.

If he is to maintain his position at home by "jingoistn" he will probably be forced to go farther and endanger actual war. If he is not prepared to do this, the whole thing may be suddled on Fava, who was representative of the Crispi Ministry, by declaring, as Mr. Islaine declares, that he misrepresented the atrecognizing the principle of indemnity to the

The third alternative apprehends the downfall of the Di Rudini Ministry. The opinion is verg generally expressed that Di Rudini will find himself standing between war and retire ment from power.

Expects the Applause of the Country. It is believed that Mr. Blaine's letter, particularly his citation of the constitutional right of American citizens to a fair trial, according to the proper legal forms, and the declaration tha the Government cannot promise a conviction and punishment of any accused, but must cave that to an unbiased jury, will be loudly plauded throughout the country, and whatever may be the outcome of the controversy now that it has taken this form, he will be susnined enthusiastically by the whole people of

been put into such a shape by the recall of Fava that the sentiment of the civilized world will be in favor of the attitude of the United States. Probably the best assurance that there will be no war at present will be found in the general disapproval of the unreasonable demands of Italy, and in the fact that while she has ships of war enough that are very powerful, she has an almost bank-rupt treasury and no means of replenishing it to carry on a war. She could perhaps make one bold move and then fall exhausted. It has been urged that three or four heavy war vessels, such as are to be found in the Italian navy, could destroy some of our principal cities before we could help ourselves, but naval authorities say that the mere maintaining of the coal supply for such vessels for so long a voyage, and at such a distance from any Italian coaling station, would present a problem to puzzle the ingenuity of the Italian

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

TEXT OF BARON FAVA'S CURT NOTE AND BLAINE'S ANSWER.

Iwo Formal Demands Made by the Italian Government-The Position of the Administration Stated-A Guarantee Cannot be Given.

WASHINGTON, April 1 .- The following correspondence between Secretary Blaine and Baron Fava is made public by the Department of State to-night:

ROYAL LEGATION OF ITALY, WASHINGTON, March 3L. Mr. Secretary of State:

By my two notes of the 15th and 18th inst. I had the honor to call your Excellency's serious ttention to the occurrences of exceptional gravity which took place at New Orleans on be 14th, whereby four subjects of the King of taly who were confined in the prison of that ity were massacred by the crowd, under the

city were massacred by the crowd, under the leadership of two American citizens.

After having formally protested against the unjustifiable conduct of local authorities which were evidently recreant to all their duties on all occasions, I reserved to the Government of His Majesty the right to demand such satisfaction as it might think proper, since the question constituted an infraction of the stipulation of the treaty in force between our two countries, which secures to Italian subjects residing in the United States the same protection that is enjoyed by American citizens, and which has always been extended to the latter in Italian territory.

The Two Formal Demands Made.

The Two Formal Demands Made. The reparation demanded by the Govern-ment of the King, as I have had the honor to inform you in our interviews held during the last few days, was to consist of the following

First—The official assurance by the Federal Government that the guilty parties should be Government that the guilty parties should be brought to justice.

Second—The recognition in principle that an amnesty is due to the relatives of the victims. Your Excellency was pleased to declare to me that as the Government did not think it did take this view of this case, it declined to take the two aforesaid demands into consideration. Under the circumstances the Government of His Majesty, considering that the legitimate action of the King's Minister at Washington becomes inefficacious, has ordered me to take my leave. In obedience to the circumstances which I have recited, I have the honor to announce to Your Excellency that I am going to leave Washington as speedily as possible, leaving the Marquis Imperiali, His Majesty's Secretary of Legation, in charge of the current business of the Royal Legation.

Be pleased to accept, Mr. Secretary of State, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.

His Excellency, Lunes G. Blaine Secretary

His Excellency, James G. Blaine, Secretary of State, Washington. The Answer of the Secretary,

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, April L. The Marquis Imperiali. Charge d'Affaires, etc.; Sin-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a note of vesterday's date from Baron Fava, who has left the Italian Legation in your the intelligence of Baron Fava's speedy departure from this Capitol. Though he has more than once intimated this purpose, the Government of the United States has been unable to see adequate reasons for such a step. The Baron's service here for the past ten years has been distinguished at all times by the most agreeable relations with the Executive Department of this Government. This regret at his leaving is enhanced when, as the President believes, he has been recalled under a misapprehension of facts by the Government of Italy. The cause of his sundering his diplomatic relations with this Government is thus given in note: parture from this Capitol. Though he has more

The reparation demanded by the Governent of King Humbert, as I had the honor to form you in our interviews held during the last few days, was to consist of the following First-The official assurance by the Federal t that the guilty parties sh brought to justice.

Second—The recognition in principle that an indemnity is due to the relatives of the vic-

A Change in the Demand.

The first demand thus stated by Baron Fara is slightly changed in phrase from that employed by him in his many verbal requests sed on a telegram from the Marquis Rudini, which he left with me. The Marquis Rudini delared that "Italy's right to demand and to obdelared that "Italy's right to demand and to obtain punishment of the murderers and an indemnity for the victims is unquestionable."

It is inferred that Baron Fava's change of phrase meant no change of demand. I have endeavored to impress upon him in the several personal interviews with which he has honored me that the Government of the United States is utterly unable to give the assurance which the Marquis Rudini has demanded. Even if the National Government had the entire jurisdiction over the alleged murderers it could not give assurance to any foreign power that they would be punished. The President is unable to see how any government could justly give an assurance of this character is advance of a trial and a verdet of "guilty."

In the Constitution of the United States it is declared that "In all crimmal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed." It needs no argument to prove that a jury could not be impartial if it were in any sense, or to any degree, bound before the trial of the accused, by an assurance which the President of the United States had ventured to give to a foreign power.

Some Very Unreasonable Features. tain punishment of the murderers and an in-

Some Very Unreasonable Features. In the Constitution of the State of Louis

iana, under whose immediate jurisdiction the rimes were committed, substantially the same provision is found, so that the Governor of a State would be as unable to give a pledge in advance for the result of a trial under State law as the President would be were it practicable n the United States. Baron Fava's second point is a demand o

the recognition in principle that an indemnity is due to the relatives of the victims. He is Only Three Alternatives Offered.

The fact that the Italian Government has gone to such extremes, only makes more serious the blunder of Prime Minister di Italian and places him in a more delicate situation. The opinion among the best-informed persons here is that the Italian Minister has to do one of three things. He has doubtless been led to this instry action by the peculiar political situation in Italy at this time.

I have repeatedly given to Baron Evan the is assuredly under a grave error when he declares that the United States Government declined that the United States of the victims. He is assuredly under a grave error when he declares that the United States Government declined that the United States of Free United States Government declined that the United States Government decli

under the treaty with the United States of February 26, 1871.

I have repeatedly given to Baron Fava the assurance that, under the direction of the President, all the acts connected with the unhappy tragedy at New Orleans on the 14th of March last should be most thoroughly investigated. I have also informed him that in a matter of such gravity the Government of the United States would not permit itself to be unduly hurried, nor will it make answer to any domand until every fact and evidence to form a correct judgment shall have been fully ascertained through legal authority. The impatience of the aggrieved may be natural, but its indulgence does not always secure the most substantial justice.

tral justice.

Accept, sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

BARON FAVA'S RECORD.

It Is a Long One and His Son Is a Nat uralized American.

WASHINGTON, April 1.-Baron Fava has been the Minister of Italy to the United States for about 10 years, and by reason of seniority of service was the Dean of the Diplomatic Corp. ecceeding Minister Preston, of Haiti, who was superceded by the Hippolyte administration Previous to his receiving his Washington mis sion, Baron Fava represented the Italian Gov America.

It is believed, too, that the controversy has

great many years, entering the service of the Kingdom of Naples when a very young man. He served Italy in minor capacities in Switz-erland, Holland and Turkey before being sent as Minister to Argentine. His wife has not been in this country for some time, but has a son who is an architect and civil engineer in this city, and has become a naturalized citizen of the United States.

BARON FAVA'S POSITION. STATEMENT ISSUED BY ONE OF HIS

CONFIDANTS.

Personal Reasons Did Not Influence the Recall in Any Degree Whatever-The Government at Rome Is Now Standing

Upon Its Dignity. WASHINGTON, April 1 .- A reporter who called this afternoon on Baron Fava found him closeted with Dr. T. S. Verdi, of this city, and inaccessible. Subsequently Dr. Verdi, who was seen, said: "The case is a remarkably plain one. Italian men have been murdered and the Italian Government has vainly asked the United States for remarkien. This Government

for reparation. This Government has said: 'We can do nothing; only the courts of Louisiana may take action.' If this Government be vowerless in such a matter, it is a most serious thing. Why were treaties entered into with Italy and all other European powers if the United States cannot perform that which it promised to do—to protect Italian citizens in this country! The United States Government having said that it is powerless as to its duties under the treaty, what are any of its agreements with any nation worth? Will it satisfy the European powers to say that this crime was committed in the State of Louisiana and therefore is without the province of the General Government? Is Louisiana known and recognized as a nation? vowerless in such a matter, it is a most serious

ecognized as a nation?
"Italy knows," continued the dector, "that these men who were murdered were acquitted by a jury of Americans and, believing in the majesty of the law, it matters not that a mobmajesty of the law, it matters not that a mouthe people, you say—reversed the verdict and
executed men who had been legally declared
innocent. It matters not if these men who
were killed, were most vicious and criminal. Your laws said they were not guilty,'
and Italy is on the right side when it endeavors
to uphold American law as against the action
of a mob."

of a mob."

Dr. Verdi declared with a good deal of energy that Baron Fava's recall was not due to dissatisfaction with the Baron personally. "This action," said Dr. Verdi, "is that of an insulted power. The Italian Government is standing on its dignity, and by recalling its representative but voices the sentiment of 30,000,000 people."

THE STATE OF DEFENSES. ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS TALK OF THE POSSIBILITIES.

ione of Them Expect Any Serious Trouble, but Think There Should Be Better Prep aration-The Needs of the Navy Espec lally Pointed Out.

WASHINGTON, April 1 .- Army and navy officers talked a good deal this morning about the action of the Italian Government yesterday. They did not apprehend war, but nevertheless the chance of an unfavorable turn in the negotiations which might lead to the uninvited appearance of the Italian fleet in our barbors was not lost sight of. Commodore Ramsav. in charge of the Navigation Bureau of the Navy, is the officer by whose order our of the Navy, is the officer by whose order our ships move from port to port and are manned. His bureau would, in case of war, be the one to outline and direct plans of campaign in the waters. He was asked this morning what was the condition of our naval defenses. Said he: 'How many battle ships do you suppose we have? Just one—the double-turreted monitor Miantonomon now at the New York navy yard and she is not completed. But one of her turrets is equipped with guns, However, by pressing forward we might finish her in a month. The old monitors which fought during the late war would be of little value against the powerful battle ships of European navies. The guns carried by these vessels could send a projectile through one side and out of the other side of any turret on the monitor fleet which now lies below Rich-

mond, on the James rivor.

"We are building two battleships, but many months will be required in which to complete them, and many more to arm and plate them with armor. The armor has not yet been rolled. It is idle to talk of building a navy in a few months. The views set out by Senator Ingalls months. The views set out by Senator Ingalls in his naval article are certainly not believed by himself. It is ridiculous to naval experts to hear boasts of repeating what we did during the war. Then we were pitted against people without a navy and almost without the possibilities of one. We swelled our naval list rapidly to over 500 vessels. But what did they amount to? Anything that would serve as a gun platform or carry a gun was bought or built. Our new cruisers—about a dezen in number—would be of service and would be fought for all that they are worth. But they were never intended to stand before armored battleships, or against anything elso than such unarmored vessels as their own class. They would, however, be useful to destroy the They would, however, be useful to destroy the ines of water communication by which a for

eign naval force on our coast must receive their oal and supplies."

In conclusion Commodore Ramsay said he did not feel that New York was in imminent danger, even in the event of war. The heavy draft italian warships could not successfully bombard the city without entering the harbor, and they were not likely to enter the harbon because, aside from the perils of navigation certain preparations could and would speedil be made to render the water untenable fo

GENERAL KELTON'S VIEWS.

He Thinks the Country Amply Able to Cope With Any Poe.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—General Kelton, Adjutant General of the United States Army, couted the idea of war ensuing from yes terday's events, It was hard to imagine easons for war, or substantial result to accrue to either party from it. Certainly the United States would not send over to attack Italy, and Italy could not land an army in the United States. The distance between the two countries presented an almost in-surmountable obstacle to land operations. Even the Italian naval vessels could not effectually operate so far from a base of supply of fuel and stores. He did not hesitate to say that New York City would be safe in any event. Even though the projected for-tifications were not in existence tifications were not in existence and the modern gons were lacking, he had faith in the ability of our people to offer an effective resistance to a hostile naval force. effective resistance to a hostile naval force. We were an inventive, energetic race, and could be depended on to meet any emergency. A hostile fleet could not lie within 20 miles of New York. There would be no lack of men forthcoming, who, like Cushing, would be willing and ready to be blown up with their own torpedoes, if they could have even a small chance of destroying the foe. As for the land forces of the United States, the General was confident that they could be depended on to prevent any hostile army or mayal force from prevent any hostile army or naval etting foot on American soil.

STILL INVESTIGATING.

The Inquiry Into the New Orleans Lynch-

ing Is Not Finished. WASHINGTON, April L-Atjorney General Miller said this afternoon that there need be no secret nor mystery in regard to the action taken by the Department of Justice in the case of the Italians recently killed in New Orleans, "Early last week almost immediately after my return from the South," said Mr. Miller, "instructions were sent to the United States District Attorney at New Orleans to make a thorough investigation of the case. He was asked to report in detail the nationality of each of the men killed, and how many, if any, were Italian subjects, unnaturalized; what, if any, their connection with the murder of Hennessey; what evidence there was that any of them had anyjury, and, in short, to get all the facts and re port them to me as soon as possible.

"That is the present state of the case, and I am now awaiting the report." The Attorney General refused to discuss the diplomatic features of the question, but intimated rather broadly that he did not regard the issue as par

ONE PACIFIC ITALIAN PAPER. It Does Not Believe That All Diplomat

Relations Have Been Severed. NEW YORK, April L.-The Cristofore Colom (Italian) will to-morrow say editorially that as Fava has not closed the legation and taken away its flag and left the interests of his coun-trymen in the care of some friendly legation, it must be concluded that I aly has not severed diplomatic relations with the United States.

PITTSBURG. THURSDAY, APRIL 2.

RUDINI IS RADICAL.

He Says That if America Does Not Change Front a Rupture Is Certain.

MINISTER PORTER'S PLEA.

He Endeavors to Induce the Italian Officials to Go Slow.

SOME VERY POINTED LANGUAGE.

Diplomats Cannot Understand Federal and State Relations.

THE TONE TAKEN BY THE ROMAN PRESS

ROME, April 1.-The United States Minister, Mr. A. J. Porter, called to see the Marquis di Rudini, the Italian Premier, who, however, was absent from the city. Mr. Porter, in the absence of the Marquis, saw the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Signor D'Arco. Mr. Porter's interview with Signor D'Arco lasted about two hours and during the course of the conversation, which was conducted in English, the United States Minister expressed regret at the fact that the Italian Government had thought fit to recall Baron Fava and, generally speaking, thought that the United States Government would not deny any request of the Italian Government if there was reason and fairness in such demands.

Mr. Porter also promised to place before the United States Government at Washington the substance of the conversation which took place between himself and Signor D'Arco. Incidentally Mr. Porter also suggested that the Italian Government should wait until to-morrow before taking further action in the hope that a satisfactory answer might be received from Washington.

The Italian Diplomat Asks a Question Before Mr. Porter left Signor D'Arco's office the latter said: "Suppose a dozen American citizens were murdered in an Italian city, and we pleaded impotence to punish the murderers because the city in which the murders occurred enjoyed an autonomous form of government, what opinion would you in the United States and what opinion would the civilized world at large have in regard to our plea?"

Mr. Porter thereupon tried to make clear to Signor D'Arco the relations of the Federal Government to the individual States as fixed by the Constitution. But Signor D'Arco was not satisfied, and replied with some heat:
"We have nothing to do with your Constitution. If it is found wanting you must mend it. You know that it is no Constitution worthy of a free civilized country if it does not insura punshment for crime and protection for the

weak." A press correspondent here has perused the despatches exchanged from the outset between the Government of Italy and the Government of the United States in regard to the New Orleans lynchings. The substance of them is that Italy asked in the main that a fair legal process should be instituted against the Italy likewise asked for an indemnity for the families of the men killed in New Orleans by

he mob which invaded the jail there. To these requests the United States authoriies at Washington answered that the Constitution of the United States gave but limited powers to the Federal Government in regard o interference with the various States of the Union, but the United States Government affirmed its good intentions in the matter.

Called It a Dodge to Gain Time. At this stage of the proceeding Baron Fava. n one of his letters to the Italian Governme remarks that the above reply shows an evident esire to gain time, and that it was no practical colution of the question. The answer from Washington being regarded as unsatisfactory, Italy instructed Baron Fava on March 27 to

Italy instructed Baron Fava on March 27 to press the two original demands made upon the United States Government, and, in the event of his failing to obtain satisfaction, to leave Washington en conge after consigning the care of the Legation at Washington to the care of the First Secretary.

Baron Fava next reported to his Government that its instructions had been carried out, and he declared that as the Government at Washington had not fulfilled its duties as a civil government, his presence was unnecessary at Washington, Political circles here fully indorse the action of the Italian Government. The newspapers of this city pronounce themselves very strongly against the action of the United States Government.

Influential leaders advise the Italian Government to send a circular note to the friendly ernment to send a circular note to the friendly powers denouncing the United States as being confessedly unable to insure justice in the United States and as impotent to fulfill the duties of a civil government.

One Very Curious Suggestion Other prominent Italians suggest that the Italian Government should break off all negotrations with the Government at Washington, and that it should, in future, so far as the New Orleans lynchings are concerned, deal directly with the State of Louisiana, and that the lat ter's Government should be called to account

ter's Government should be called to account for the killing of the Italian prisoners in the New Orleans jail. The Marquis di Rudini, the Italian Premier, arrived here from Florence late last night, having been summoned by telegraph. The Italian Cabinet will meet and will resolve upon what further steps are to be taken in the New Orleans matter by the Government of Italy.

During the course of an interview to-day the Marquis di Rudini said that personally he was most kindly disposed toward the United States Government and expressed the hope that the civil authorities of the United States would not fail in their dutiers toward Sicily, justice, morality and the law. Public opinion, however, he added, demands a more energotic course of action. If the United States Government, he continued, does not perceive that it is ment, he continued, does not perceive that it is n the wrong a diplomatic rupture is inevit

Continuing the Premier said: "The report that Americans have been insulted and ar rested in Italy as an outcome of the present negotiations is ridiculous and false. Ameri negotiations is flateneous and raise. Americans always receive here the best and kindest hospitality, both upon the part of the Italian Government and Italian people, both knowing perfectly the duties of a civilized country.

Crispi Is Largely to Blame. The pressure brought to bear upon the Marquis di Rudini, and which compe to act vigorously, was fomented by the friends of Signor Crispi, the late Premier of Italy. Especially was this pressure brought to bear by the Sicilians, who, more or less, were either ireading or were in sympathy with the Mafia. Their attitude has been stiffened by the fact that the leading opponents of Signor Crispi and his Cabinet openly declared that the lynching of the Italians confined in the jail of New Orleans on the charge of having been implicated in the murder of the Chief of Police of that city was just, even if it was illegal. One of these opponents of the Crispi Cabinet is charged with the authorship of a strong editorial published in the Funfulla to-day, which argues that the Italian Government would do well to suppress crime in Italy before medding with the punishment of murderers in New Orleans. This editorial adds that it is a notorious fact that not a day passes without a mur-Their attitude has been stiffened by the facrious fact that not a day passes without a mur-der taking place in Italy, the majority of which crimes go unpunished. These critics, however, feel that the weak point of the United States case is the bribed jury's acquittal of the as-sassins.

assins, "If we believe the American contention, said an Italian Senator to a correspondent "which, as I personally believe is well founded that the evidence convicted the men who were acquitted, we are put in this unpleasant posi-tion, but Italy cannot condone the lynching without assuming the guilt and venality of the New Orleans court. International comity for-New Orleans court. International comity for-bids us to assume that Chief of Police Hennes-

sey's murderers were tried by a venal corrupt tribunal. Such an assumption would be an in-sult to the United States, although Americans are quite at liberty to insult their own tri-

Americans Were Always Favorites. The position of the court of King Humbert of Italy during the present strained relations existing between Italy and the United States is unpleasant. The court at present is unduly exposed to malevolent attacks owing to the known and much-commented upon partiality of exposed to malevolent attacks owing to the known and much-commented upon partiality of both the King and Queen of Italy for America and for Americans. In fact, some of Queen Margaret's special favorites among the ladies of the court are Americans. For instance, the wife of Count Gianotti, the Prefect of the Royal Palace, was formerly Miss Constance Kenny, of New York; the Princess Blancaccio, one of the Queen's ladies in waiting, was, previous to her marriage, a Miss Field, of New York. The wife of Cavalier Peruzzi, one of King Humbert's personal equerries, was a Miss Story, of Boston, and the Princess Cenci-Bolighetta was a Miss Spencer, of New York. A dispatch from Berlin says it is reported here that mysterious warnings, sent by the Mafia Society have been conveyed to King Humbert, of Italy. In these warnings the Mafia Society is said to have demanded protection from King Humbert and the Italian Government, for Italian residents in foreign countries. It is further believed, according to this story, that the recall of Baron Fava, the Italian Minister at Washington, was largely owing to the fears of the Italian Ministers, aroused by the Mafia threats.

TONE OF ROME'S PRESS.

NEARLY ALL APPROVE THE RECALL OF MINISTER FAVA.

They Think America Should Concede the Just Demands of the Italian Government-A Threat of Retaliation Upon Our Grain and Pork Exports.

LONDON, April 1 .- In its issue to-morrow morning the Popolo Romano, the lead-ing organ of the opposition, will declare that the entire country approves the recall of Baron Fava, and after dwelling upon the tact of the Italian press in retraining from hampering diplomatic action and its dignified attitude in the face of the polemics of American journals, will say: Fava's note could not have couched in more dignified or temperate language. We still hope that the United States will afford Italy satisfaction. When Americans are the offended parties, satisfaction is demanded be cause the persons concerned are citizens of the Union; but when the offended parties are foreigners the Union throws the responsibility upon the offending State. All Europe will uphold our demands. If we cannot obtain the solemn rights which one great people owes to another, we will at least allow ourselves the satis action of sending back American vessels filled with wheat for our markets, and returning to the Yankee breeders their trichinos meat."

The Don Chisciotte Della Mancia will say: "It will be a matter for grief and shame if a civilized Government should not realize duties so elementary as those of prosecuting assassing and indemnifying the families of victims who

have fallen through the impotence of its own The cierical paper, Voce Della Verita, holds that the step of Baron Fava will lead to no useful result, the recall being purely a platonic protest due to pressure upon the Italian Govrnment from within-meaning the influence of secret societies.

The Tribuna says: "We do not believe that any complications need be feared. The demands of Italy are so moderate that a solution satisfactory to both countries might be found before Baron Fava's departure from America. Italy only asks an act of justice, and a free civilized country cannot refuse that long."

HOPING FOR PEACE.

Nevertheless Italy Will Insist Sort of Satisfaction,

ROME, April 1.—In an interview to-day a that in view of the calm, reticent confidence in he Government which the Italian press dis played it was difficult to understand the diffu-sion in America of fantastic rumors such as that of the detention of Americans as host ages. He then said Baron Fava's departure is the logical consequence of his failure to obtain atisfaction for his just demands in regard to the lynching of Italian subjects whose nationality had been regularly established. Since Mr. Porter's request for delay, it is to be hoped that the American press, having received precise information as to the situation, will endeavor to contribute to the solution of the problem with the same equanimity shown by Italian journals.

"Italy is a sincere friend of America," he continued, "and I am bound to hope for a settlement in accordance with justice and equity, and with the friendly cordiality and moderation befitting both nations. King Humbert's representative could not, however, be allowed. the lynching of Italian subjects whose nation

representative could not however be allowed representative count not be the guilty person were allowed to go unpunished, simply becaus the United States Government declined to it

GERMAN OPINION.

A Somewhat Humorous View of the Situ tion Is Taken There.

IBY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY. BERLIN, April L-Only a few evening paper comment on the Italian-American imbroglio The Vossische Zeitung says: "The action of Italy is dumbfounding. It has surprised everyone and everybody. It is generally conceded that Italy is entitled to receive some satisfac soup is never eaten as hot as when it is cooked. and a little consideration would suffice to set matters straight. The National Zeitung says: Premier Rudini has proved by the manner which he suppressed the riot in Palermo that he is capable of getting full satisfaction out of the Americans, especially when he is backed by entire Europe, which is interested in seeing to it that lynching does not become a recognized peculiarity and a national institution with

The Tageblatt makes light of the dispute and The Tageblatt makes light of the dispute and calls it a storm in a teacup. According to this paper, Mr. Blaine's Yankee prowess is alone responsible for the misunderstanding, and that his shortcoming in the matter is a lack of international courtesy, but that is not sufficient reason for serious altercation. Altogether, the Tageblatt takes a humorous view of the situation.

A CALMER TONE

s Maintained by the Evening Press Rome in the Dispute, ROME, April 1 .- The evening papers of this atterances are marked by calmness and moder tion. The Opinione and the Osservatere Rou naniosimply publish the telegrams received Baron Fava could return to his post if Italy limited her demand for reparation to the pay-ment of an indemnity to the relatives of the murdered men, adding: "This is the only satis-faction which the United States Government Inction which the United States Government is in a position to give, as it has no means of bringing the gulity to justice."

The Halie says that Italiaus and citizens of the United States have the greatest interest in maintaining friendly relations, and it will be best for the two governments to come to an understanding as quickly as possible.

WILL STAND FIRM. ome Radical Comments on the Interview

of Minister Porter. ROME, April L-Referring to Minister Porter's interview with Signor D'Arco, the Tribuna says: "Minister Porter expressed displeasure at the determination of Baron Fava o quit the United States. He urges that many diffiulties were in the way of direct action by the Central Government, in forcing the authorities of Louisiana to prosecute the authorities of Louisiana to prosecute the lynchers of the Italians, as the Federal Constitution did-not interfere with the administration of justice in individual States.
"Signor D'Arce gave Minister Porter to understand that the Constitution could not be set up as a plea in negotiations with a third party, and that Italy would, without any preconceived hostility, firmly adhere to her position."

An Expression From Paris. PARIS, April 2.—The Liberte says: farquis Di Rudini's action is a proper response to the dilatory American diplom Italy has a navy sufficient to enforce resp and is undertaking the cause of Europe civilization."



UNCLE SAM-"Wa-a-l, for a little chap, you've managed to make a heap "noise."

ENGLAND ENJOYS IT.

British and Especially Tory Organs Express Their Delight.

THE CONSTITUTION CRITICISED.

They Regard the Trouble as Only Another Proof of Its Flaws.

OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS

IBT DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY,I LONDON, April 1.-The British papers are inclined to show a good deal of quiet exultation over the difficulty the United States have with Italy. The feeling exhibited by the majority of the papers is, in fact, much the same as it was at the time of the American rebellion. They are glad at what they call the "snub" and regard the difficulty as furnishing another proof of the flaws which exist in American institutions. The Times will publish the following leading article to-morrow morning on the subject of the diplomatic difficulty between America and Italy: "Among much that is

and bickering jealousies of the old world. The boundless future is theirs with the homegrown corn and the home-made machines. and the native ideas are all protected by moral as well as a physical McK inley regime. It is then somewhat remarkable, when any thing occurs to trouble the relations of the United States with one of the countries of Europe, that there is instantly a flutter such as Europe, that there is instantly a flutter such as not even the raciest domestic scandals can excite. Thanks to the famous organization of the American press everyone able to throw a light on the matter is instantly interriewed. The President is induced to say a few words, so is ex-Secretary Bayard, so is the Attorney General of Louisiana, so is that accomplished railway manager and professional conversationalist, Mr. Chauncey Depew. Editorials, which are everywhere the iron voice of the papers which represent, instruct and arouse 69,000,000 of inhabitants, are pressed into the dispute; and a modest diplomatist, whose name a mouth ago was unknown to all but a small circle of colleagues and friends, is now as famous as if colleagues and friends, is now as famous as if he were a prizelighter or an opera singer. he were a prizelighter or an opera singer.

"Some deprecate it as hasty; some smile at it as intended for home consumption, and one declares that influential people believe Italy to be training the big guns of her superb navy upon the harbor of New Orleans. This last inference from the recall of the Italian Minister hardly commends itself to the European mind, although the Stock Exchange felt nervous for awhite, and though in Vienna especially people talked as though a naval war ware imminant.

One Idea of the Difficulty. "The whole difficulty arises from the fact that the constitutional law in the United States is widely different from the law of Europe, which Government says to the Government at Washington 'punish these murderers as we should punish a like outbreak in Sicily or Sardinia.' punish a like outbreak in Sicily or Sardinia.'
Mr. Blaine answers: 'Sicily and Sardinia are
under your direct jurisdiction. New Orleans is
not under ours. We have a written Constitution which provides that the central Federal
Government cannot interfere with the course
of justice as administered in the separate
States. It is for Louisiana to act, not for us;
and it may be found that the victims are not
your subjects.'
"From this reasoning Italy says! I cannot
deal with Louisiana; I must deal with you and
insist upon the promise of redress from the
only American Government I recognize.' The
deadlock, it must be owned, is pretty complete.
If Italy chooses to ignore the peculiar Consti-

If Italy chooses to ignore the peculiar Consti-tution of the United States her action in recalling her Minister logically follows. On the other hand, no one who understands American law can be surprised at the attitude of Mr. Biaine or the Attorney General of Louisiana. The latter declares that the inquiries which are being made by the grand jury are all that can be asked for.

be asked for.

"There is a recognized procedure and that procedure is being followed. This is the ground for general complaint among reasonable Americans, such as Mr. Bayard, of the laste and precipitancy of the Italian action. A few days, they argue, would have shown whether an action could be taken and if, what action. Then would have been the time for Italy to express herself as satisfied or the reverse.

Some of the Possibilities Suggested. "To recall her Minister while preliminary in restigations were going on, they say, makes a settlement impossible. Many of the American papers suggest that the action of Italy was inended for home consumption. As no one in the world is such an adept at this special form the world is such an adept at this special form of political action as Mr. Blaine it may well be that they are right. It must be owned that many indications point this way. The New Orleans lynching came almost at the moment of the accession to power of the new Italian Cabinet. It is not a homogeneous Cabinet; quite the contrary. It commands an extremely uncertain majority in the Chamber, and comprises men who in the slightest process. and comprises men who on the slightest provo cation will fiv at one another as readily a Crispi's old colleagues flew at him in the de bate which overthrew him. In such circum-stances a little foreign complication is sensa-tional, but not serious. It is a godsend and in-sures the new Premier's reputation for patriot That is everything in a new country like

ism. That is everything to a little we do not believe. A Government to whom economy is a first necessity is not led into war for nothing, especially with America. The Duillo and ing, especially with America. The Duilio and the Lepanto are too preclous to be risked among the torpedoes of New Orleans. The very idea of such an expedition is absurd. What is most inconceivable is that the Government of King Humbert should allow anything more than a temporary cloud to come between Italy and the United States, who have so many interests in common. How many lires are annually spent by Americans in Rome, Florence, Venice and Naples? How many thousands of

Italian subjects annually excha le ding the peninsula for good work and United States? How much do they by remit to friends at home?" THEIR CHANCE TO CROW.

HIGHLY MORAL LECTURES READ BY THE BRITISH TORY PRESS.

cretary Blaine a Particular Object Their Sarcastic Darts-A Homily on American State and Federal Policy-Some Taffy for Italy Also.

(BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.) LONDON, April 1 .- The Globe, one of the eading Conservative papers, says: "It is mpossible for onlookers to regret the lessons which bring home to the American mind for once the liability to awkward strains and frictions of institutions which are framed without any relation to the outer world. The American policy is based upon a superiority to foreign affairs and to external claims and interests. But there must always come occasions when systematic selfishness on the part of nations, as of persons, is bound to break down. Compromises be-tween Federal and State law can never be appreciated by nations forming the diplo matic community of the rest of the civilized

"Supposing the British Government were America and Italy: "Among much that is perplexing in the recall of the Baron Fava from Washington, one thing is certain, it has given the people and the press of the United States something to talk about. As everyone knows, it is the proud boast of Americans that they are outside of and something to take the states of the states of the states are stated in the county of Kent, and it referred the foreign Government concerned in the affair to the Kent county connect. The proceeding would not be held to be in accordance with the county of the state of the state

set up a casus belli against Louisiana than it could against Kent."

With regard to the recall of Baron Fava, the St. James Gazette says: "Secretary Blaine has not been allowed to pass over the New Orleans lynching in the cavalier manner that he at first seemed inclined to adopt. The news from Washington is serious. The Italian Government, failing to receive prompt satisfaction from the American State Department, has situation in Italy was given as a probable reason. taken the extreme step of instructing its am-bassador to present letters of recall. This is quite unexpected, and has caused a considera ble flutter in New York.

ble flutter in New York.

"We do not suppose that Italy will send her great ironclads to the Mississippi, although, if she did, the Americans have no ships that could face the Lepanto and Duillo for 40 minutes, but the withdrawai of an ambassador is the next thing to a declaration of war. The step is evidently meant to bring to the consideration of the United States Government the fact that the Italian Government has become a great power and is not to be trifled come a great power and is not to be trifled with, even by Brother Jonathan."

SPEAKING FOR ITALY. The London Telegraph Indulges in a Fit of

Mock Grief. IBY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.1 LONDON, April 1 .- The Daily Telegraph con ers the subject of the relations of Italy and the United States in an editorial article, which oncludes thus: "It could scarcely appear : serious matter to the Italian Government to be told it is still uncertain whether the victims of the outrage were Italians when the New Orleans mob murdered them as Italians. city authorities defended and palliated the deed, on the ground that they were members of an Italian secret society. The contrast between the savage precipitancy of the slayers, the complacent satisfaction of the Mayor and his colleagues and the deliberate acceptism of Mr. Blaine might move a less high-spirited nation

Blane might move a less high-spirited nation than Italy to resolute measures.

"The position of affairs has become extremely embittered. It is fraught with danger and we are deeply grieved to declare that as things stand at present the epinion of the civilized world ranges itself against the United States. The Italian nary is in a condition of the highest efficiency and possesses at least three of the finest ironclad men-of-war in the world, which are impregnable to any gun mounted on the American coast."

HERE'S A DIFFERENCE.

Two London Journals That Don't Join in the Tory Cry.

LONDON, April L-The Evening Standard referring to the recall of Baron Fava, remarks that the trouble will blow over shortly and the Americans will be little the worse for it. The agitation will vastly strengthen the hands of those who are wanting to forbid the further those who are wanting to forbid the further landing of emigrants. When they succeed the export of ruffians and paupers from Europe generally will be diverted to our shores.

The Echo this evening is of the opinion that "the recall of Baron Fava is a hasty, inconsiderate step which Italy is likely to repent taking. King Humbert and his Cabinet ought to take into account the great provession re-

TAKEN BY SURPRISE.

Thought That the Negotiations Were Proceeding Very Smoothly. IBY DUNLAP'S CARLE COMPANY, 1

LONDON, April L.—In an article on the recall of Baron Fava, the Daily News says: "The event has caused much surprise at Washingworld. We had all been led to believe that the negotiations were proceeding smoothly, and that the American Government had already accepted the principle of honorable repara-AN ITALIAN'S WARNING.

Americans Should Not Travel on the Penin sula Just at Present.

LONDON, April L-It is reported here that prominent Italian has warned Americans against the danger of touring in Italy this year, in view of the excitement and feeling caused in that country by the New Orleans affair and Baron Fava's recalling.

Lincoln Talks to Victoria's Minister. LONDON, April 1.-Mr. Robert T. Lincoln. United States Minister, had a long interview to-day with Sir W. P. Currie, the Under Secre-tary of the Foreign Office.

NO SIGN OF SORROW.

THREE CENTS.

New Orleans Talks of Patriotism. but Nothing About Indemnity.

THE CONSUL VERY QUIET.

Italy's Flag Has Been Lowered From His Official Headquarters.

SENTIMENT OVER THE COUNTRY

Kansas Cowboys Send Word to Blaine They Want to Go to Rome.

SECRETARY PROCTOR TO RETURN EAST

NEW ORLEANS, April 1 .- There was naturally the greatest interest manifested to-day in late news from Washington with respect to the recall of Baron Fava and! urther information was eagerly looked forward to. No other subject was more thoroughly discussed throughout the city by all classes of citizens and the patriotism of the city was

undoubted. The guarded way in which the reports were sent out from Washington created the belief that if Baron Fava had been recalled it was possibly due to other causes. A. reporter visited the office of the Italian Consul here this morning in search of further confirmatory news. The Consulate here is an important one and Chevalier Corte has Jo d considerable experience in diplomatic

Good Diggs Consul Changes His Mind.

At the Consul was inclined to a transmitted hither because ridict. ie news transmitted hither because he had not been notified officially, and said that if the Minister had been recalled he would have been communicated with. He said also if there was a declaration of hos-tilities the flags would be taken down from the Consulate buildings and the Consul would prepare to leave the city. There was no flag floating from the staff

called and this gives rise to the belief that it had been purposely withdrawn. In reply to an inquiry, however, the reporter was told the flag was not usually displayed and that its absence from the staff could not be construed into an act of hostility. The door at the Consulate was opened this morning by the boy Marchest, who was acquitted of the murder of Hennessey and who is shortly to be sent back to Italy.

on the Consulate building when a reporter called and this gives rise to the belief that

Hennessey and who is shortly to be sent tack to Italy.

The Consul was busy with a visitor and looked worried. He greeted the reporter courteously, however, and spoke seriously of the situation. He said hetelegraphed to Earon Fava for an explanation and received a dispatch this morning officially notifying him that Baron Fava had been recalled. Not Willing to Talk Much. The telegram came from Baron Fava him-self, but did not contain anything tending to

how, or if it did, the Consul would not say

what had prompted the recall of the Italian Minister, and the Consul that he was numble to state whether the recall was unable to state whether the recall was due to the failure of the United States Government to make immediate assurances of reparation for the slaying of the men charged with the Hennessey assassimation. The dispatch contained an official denial of the recent that Americans had been arrested and that Americans had been

relations heretofore existing between the two Governments would be renewed. The political situation in Italy was given as a probable reason for the action of the Government. Governor Nicholls were to Baton Rouge this morning to attend a meeting of the State Board of Public Education. The Governor is not concerning himself much about the complications that have arisen, and seems to think that there is nothing further for him to say or do at present.

KANSAS COWBOYS

Announce That They Are Only Too Ready

to Visit Rome. FORT SCOTT, KAS., April 1 .- The following telegram was sent to Secretary Blaine to-day by a number of patriotic cowboys: "A hundred thousand Kansas cowboys would like to spend the summer in Rome. Can you furnish trans-

portation?"

WOULD STAY IN AMERICA. An Italian Consul Announces His Preference in an Emphatic Manner,

ST LOUIS April 1 -- Mr. Dominco Ginocchi Italian Consul in this city, speaking about the recall of Minister Fava, said: "I don't think this country and Italy will ever come to blows. The relations between them have been friendly so long, and each has so much to gain from the other if on good terms, that on that account alone I think we are safe in saying war will never be declared. Of course, the Italian Minister may have been recalled to the mother country, but I do not look at it as any declaration of hostile intentions." I Mr. Ginocchi was asked: If the Italian Gove ernment should order your return in the event of war, would you go?
"You bet your life I would not, I would re-

sign my consular position. During the last 12 years I have held the St. Louis consulate, but love the city much better than the position. PROCTOR TO RETURN EAST

If the Exigencies of the Occasion Seem to Demand His Presence.

YUMA, ARIZ., April 1 .- Secretary of Was Proctor and party arrived here in a special car this morning. In an interview with a reporter the Secretary said: "I have only just heard from Washington that the Italian Minister has been recalled, and a number of Americans imprisoned in Florence as bostages. I am scarcely prepared to express an opinion, but know that our citizens abroad will be protected, and that the course of our Government in this matter will be such as to meet with the approval of the American people. My visit West has been for the purpose of inspecting military posts, but if the reports I refer to are confirmed I will re-turn East immediately after reaching San Francisco."

ITALIAN GASCONADE. Senator Butler Says That Our Government

Cannot Be Driven. WASHINGTON, April L-Senator Butler, of South Carolina, said to-night: "I do not regard the action of Italy as justifiable. It has very much the appearance Italian gaseonade. If the subsubjects of foreign governments were harshly treated by our people, these governments ought to do us the justice to give us an opportunity to make amends. "That proper amends would be made in due time there could be no doubt; out when an affort was made to drive us to a reckoning with indecent haste, we ought at least to assert a becoming determination not to be driven."

ONLY A BIT OF DIPLOMACY.

That Is What Senator Jones Calls the Italian Break. New York, April 1 .- "It is only a bit of

diplomacy on the part of the Italian Prime Minister to satisfy the people of Italy," said Senator Jones, of Nevada, at the Hoffman Senator Jones, of Nevaus, at the Holman House to-day, There is a popular clamor in Italy for some sort of satisfaction.

"The Prime Minister recalls Baron Fava, tells the Italian people it was done because he had been slow in bringing about a settlemens of the matter, then he sends a new Minister, and there you are—the whole thing is settled."