

BROKEN RELATIONS.

THE OUTCOME OF THE MAFIA.

The Italian Minister at Washington Leaves the United States.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The Italian Government is not satisfied with the action of the United States Government in connection with the massacre of Italians at New Orleans, and the following correspondence has taken place:—

ROYAL LEGATION OF ITALY, Washington, March 31, 1891.

Mr. Secretary of State:—By my two notes of the 15th and 18th inst. I had the honor to call Your Excellency's attention to the occurrence of exceptional gravity which took place at New Orleans on the 14th, where four subjects of the King of Italy, by force confined in the prison of that city, were massacred by the crowd under the leadership of two American citizens.

After having formally protested against the unjustifiable conduct of the local authorities, which were evidently re- sponsible to their duties on that occasion, I reserve to the Government of His Majesty the right to demand such satisfaction as it might think proper, since the occurrence in question constituted a patent violation of the stipulations of a treaty in force between our two countries, which secures to Italy's 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.

In obedience to the instructions which I have received, 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.

(Signed) FAVA, His Excellency James G. Blaine, Secretary of State, etc., etc., Washington.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, April 1, 1891.

Marquis Imperiali, Charge d' Affaires, etc.

Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a note of yesterday's date from Baron Fava who has left the Italian Legation in your charge. I regret to express the sincerest regret with which the Government of the United States receives the intelligence of Baron Fava's speedy departure from the capital. Though he has more than once intimated this purpose the Government of the United States has been unable to see adequate reason 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. The 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.

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 murders, it could not give assurance to and foreign power that they should be punished. In the constitution of the State of Louisiana, under whose immediate jurisdiction the crimes were committed, substantially the same provision is found, so that the Governor of the 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 practically to try the leaders of this mob under the laws of the United States.

I have repeatedly given to Baron Fava the assurance that under the direction of the President all the facts and incidents 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 demand until every fact essential to 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.

Accept, Sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) JAMES G. BLAINE.

LONDON, April 2.—In regard to the recall of Baron Fava the St. James Gazette says: "Secretary Blaine is not to be allowed to pass over the New Orleans lynchings in the cavalier manner 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 taken the extreme step of instructing its ambassadors to present its letter of recall. This is quite unexpected, and has caused considerable 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 'Leopanto' and 'Dulio' for forty minutes. But the withdrawal of an ambassador is the next thing to a declaration of war. The steps are evidently meant to bring to the consideration of the United States Government the fact that Italy has become a great power and is

NOT TO BE TRIFLED WITH even by 'brother Jonathan.' The fleet of Italy consists of 252 vessels of all classes. Of these, the ships most to be feared by an enemy are the battle-ships 'Italia,' 'Leopanto,' 'Re Umberto,' 'Dulio,' 'Dandolo,' 'Lauria,' 'Morosini' and 'Doria.' These vessels are sheathed in armor from 22 to 39 inches thick, and carry guns of great range and penetrative force. The combined fleet of the Italian navy mounts 625 guns, and is manned by 18,250 men. This summary of guns includes only great guns. The ships all carry, besides these, strong secondary batteries. The total

of all men in the navy service of Italy is 62,910. The 'Dulio' and 'Dandolo' belong to the central citadel type, of which the 'Inflexible' of the British navy, is the most heavily armored, though the two Italian ships are superior to the 'Inflexible' in armament and speed. The 'Italia' and 'Leopanto' have a draught of thirty feet, which would itself make it very dangerous for them to operate around New York harbor. Italy has a satisfactory ocean going torpedo boats and even torpedo cruisers. The naval reserve of Italy is large and most of her maritime population are enrolled in it.

New York, April 2.—The Herald says: "It would be an extraordinary thing if the New Orleans lynchings should be the signal for a general European war. Italy could attack this country only by sending the bulk of her navy to our shores. It would be a great strain on Italy's finances and would so cripple her resources as to make her a very weak ally for Germany and Austria. Russia and France would probably regard the absence of an Italian fleet from the Mediterranean as a favorable opportunity for a thing's ores with the tripple alliance. But if an Italian fleet should come we could muster to meet it only the following ships: The Miantonomoh, a double turreted armored monitor, carrying four 10-inch rifled guns; unarmored cruisers, the Chicago, four 8-inch, eight 6-inch and two 5-inch guns; the Baltimore, four 8-inch and 6-inch guns; the Charleston, two 8-inch and six 6-inch guns; the Philadelphia, Newark and San Francisco, each twelve 6-inch guns; the Atlanta and the Boston, two 8-inch and six 6-inch guns; the Yorktown, the Concord and the Bennington, each six 6-inch guns; a dozen or fifteen wooden corvettes of no value whatever in a modern sea battle, and thirteen old monitors unfit to go to sea, each carrying two 13 or 15-inch smooth bore guns. We have also one dynamite thrower, the Vesuvius, and one or two good torpedo boats. All the other craft are either unfinished or obsolete and could not possibly be used in a war at this time. We could not muster, all told, a squadron capable of meeting one first-class Italian battle ship.

VERY BITTER. of the Italian Legation, said yesterday that Europe will learn with astonishment that in negotiating treaties with America the Americans have acted under false pretences in making engagements that their Government is impotent to fulfill, that is, we promise protection to Americans, and not only promise, but give it, and would vigorously punish any one unlawfully interfering with them. The American Government engages to protect Italians, and now when the occasion comes has to admit that it is entirely powerless to perform the engagements. This is not so honest as Turkey, China or other semi-civilized countries which openly admit their inability to deal with foreign residents according to the ways of civilization. If America has certain States like Louisiana, where the people are not civilized and resort to savage methods of enforcing what they call justice, then that fact should be mentioned in the American treaties with civilized nations. As to the possibilities of war, Count Hirschfeld was unwilling to speak.

ATHABASKA-MACKENZIE (CANADA.)

The Catholic Missionary Among the Esquimaux. Rev. Father Gronard, Oblate of Mary Immaculate, in a letter addressed to Father Pascal, thus speaks of the Esquimaux: "How difficult it is to open the road of salvation to the poor, heathen people! A miracle of grace is needed to change these natives, and miracles of this kind are not impossible. Prayer can obtain everything." The Oblate missionaries are scattered over the immense territories of the extreme Northwest, and are already planting the standard of the cross at the mouth of the Mackenzie. They have arrived at the extremity of American soil. Let us view the obstacles the missionary meets with in this rude and unkind portion of the earth. For the most part these obstacles consist in the climate—cold and rigorous—in every manner of privation, and in the very nature of the Esquimaux. It is easily understood how cold the winters really are in the neighborhood of the North Pole. The missionary is not surprised to see the thermometer register 40, 45 and even 50° below zero during the months of January and February. He must take unusual precautions on leaving his fireside, and in spite of all this he may think himself fortunate if the cold does not leave its terrible imprint on his face. He must be content to remain without the light or heat of the sun during six or seven long weeks. To be sure he will be repaid in summer by witnessing a month and a-half devoid of night, but this will give him little consolation, as the eternal ice of the poles prevent the earth from giving forth any fruit as a result of culture. The flesh of the reindeer and the fish must be his food ordinarily. I say ordinarily, for the boats which bring up food demand such exorbitant prices that it is out of the question to procure what might otherwise be desirable. The Esquimaux tribe appears to be quite numerous; that is, the one with which we are acquainted. Its language is different from that of the other tribes. They are small of stature, robust and vigorous, but much given to vanity, as may be readily seen by beholding the buckle-bones with which they adorn their bodies, thrusting them through incisions made in the cheeks and lips. Among them there is no such thing as faith, law or morality. They are given to rapine and pillage, and often to secure their ends will use the most barbarous means. They are wild and fierce by nature, and through their atrocities have become the terror of surrounding tribes, who regard them as dangerous creatures. They live on raw meat and fish prepared with grease and the oil of the whale. With this last named oil they smear their bodies and their clothing. They live in huts of ice during the long winter and resemble foxes in their bodies, having to all appearance nothing of the human body but the visage. Everything here tends to discouragement as everything seems to go beyond the will and the strength of man. And yet shall we let these poor people linger without the light of the true faith in the shadow of death? Our

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bishops and priests do not intend to let them perish. They see beneath these rough exteriors so many souls created to the image of God and redeemed by the blood of Jesus Christ, souls destined to enjoy that happiness without end. The difficulties are many without doubt, but with difficulties and trials do not travelers and explorers undergo for a passing and material gain, for a fleeting, ephemeral glory! The Apostle of Jesus Christ, dejected by the thirst of souls, jealous for the extension of the kingdom of God, confident in the hope of a future life, must not allow himself to be outdone by these. If at times he is filled with cares and troubles, the cross of the Savior which he bears on his breast, the image of Mary which is graven on his heart, the prayers and the offerings of many pious souls who, though far off, are sympathetic in his trials and full of rejoicings in his victories, all these are a perpetual aid, and a holy encouragement to spur him on to renewed efforts to renewed conquests. I cannot but offer my most sincere thanks for all those who aid us by their prayers.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Conditions on which Arbitration Has Been Offered to France.

LONDON, March 28.—Further correspondence respecting the Newfoundland fisheries, covering the period from June 5, 1890, to March 31 of the present year, has been issued. The agreement entered into by the two countries is as follows:—The Government of her Britannic Majesty and the Government of the French Republic having resolved to submit to a commission of Arbitration the solution of certain difficulties which have arisen on the portion of the coasts of Newfoundland comprised between Cape St. John and Cape Ray, passing by the north, have agreed upon the following provisions:—

- 1. The Commission of Arbitration shall judge and decide all the questions of principle which shall be submitted to it by either Government, or by their delegates, concerning the catching and preparation of lobsters on the above mentioned portion of the coasts of Newfoundland.
2. The two Governments engage, in so far as each may be concerned, to execute the decisions of the Commission of Arbitration.
3. The motus vivendi of 1890 relative to the catching and preparation of lobsters is renewed purely and simply for the fishery season of 1891.
4. As soon as the questions relative to the catching and preparation of lobsters shall have been decided by the Commission, it may take cognizance of other subsidiary questions relative to the fisheries on the above mentioned portion of the coast of Newfoundland, and upon the text of which the two Governments shall have previously come to an agreement.
5. The Commission of Arbitration shall be composed:
(1) Of three specialists of jurisconsults designated by common consent by the two Governments.
(2) Of two delegates of each country, who shall be the authorized channels of communication between the two Governments and the other arbitrators.
6. The Commission of Arbitration thus formed of seven members shall decide by majority of votes, and without appeal.
7. It shall meet as soon as possible.
Done at London, the 11th day of March, 1891.

SALISBURY, WASHINGTON.

The following is the text of the note signed by the Marquis of Salisbury and Mr. Waddington:—

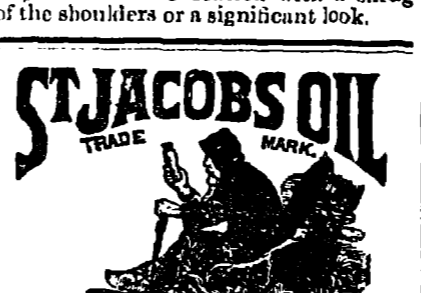
With reference to the arrangement which we have signed on the 11th of this month for the purpose of submitting to a Commission of Arbitration the solution of certain difficulties which have arisen on the coasts of Newfoundland, her Britannic Majesty's Government and the French Republic, have designated by common consent the three arbitrators whose names follow:—

- 1. M. de Martens, Professor of international Law at the University of St. Petersburg.
2. M. Rivier, Consul-General of Switzerland at Brussels, President of the Institute of International Law.
3. M. Gram, formerly member of the Supreme Court of Norway.
The general expenses of the arbitration and the remuneration of the three arbitrators shall be borne in equal moieties by the two Governments. It is well understood that the Commission, except in the case provided for by Article 4, shall exclude from its discussions any questions which may be submitted to it which do not relate to the catching and preparation of lobsters.
It is equally understood that Her Britannic Majesty's government [le Gouvernement de la République] se serve expressly the approval of the British Parliament [des Chambres Françaises] before the above-mentioned arrangement is put into execution.

Glengarry. A very successful mission has just been held at St. Raphael, in this county, by Fathers Connolly and Devlin. It served as an occasion of outlet for Highland faith which in Glengarry has lost nothing of its primitive staunchness. From seven in the morning till six at night countless horses and sleighs could be seen hitched to the fences around the church, whilst the owners were inside going through their devotions. It was literally a week of prayer, given without reserve to the all important affair. The farmers thought nothing of coming in, morning and afternoon, from a radius of ten miles, on some days through sleet and rain, to attend the exercises. Cases were not wanting of families bringing with them their mid-day meal, which they warmed and partook of at the priests' hospitable house. At the afternoon exercises, especially on Sunday, the church, which is the old cathedral of Bishop Macdonell of military fame, but now the centre of Father Fitzpatrick's zealous activity, was filled to overflowing by the robust children of the Glengarry Fencibles. The people are noted for their extraordinary devotion to the Saviour. To the brown, in which they had been enrolled, they added the blue, which they sought with great eagerness. Strong as the Scotch are in their attachment to old devotions they are slow in accepting new ones, and they did not at first show that enthusiasm for the Holy League which it meets with usually among our people. But when at length they took it up, after listening to the explanations it was in right earnest. The whole congregation moved forward in a body to receive the lodge at the communion. After Mass on Sunday three hundred men lifted the right hand in token of their communion and temperance pledge and then came forward to inscribe their names on the roll and receive the badge of the Sacred Heart. Fifty young ladies were found to enroll the families of the parish, of whom thirty came within their circles formed on Sunday, and they hope, under Father Fitzpatrick's direction, soon to enlist the whole parish.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. AROUND THE WORLD. GLOBE CIRCLING EXCURSIONS. THE "EMPERESS OF JAPAN" will sail from Liverpool for Hong Kong about the 11th April, 1891. At Hong Kong she will take her place on the Trans-Pacific line, for which she has been built, and at Port Khamo to Vancouver, the Pacific termination of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

THE "EMPERESS OF CHINA" will leave Liverpool about the 15th May, taking the same route, omitting the Cairo side trip. Parties interested in the above excursion desiring further particulars will be furnished with publications, giving complete information, on application at 236 St. James Street, Windsor Street Station, and Deloitte Square Station, or to Wm. F. EGG, Dist. Pass. Agt., Montreal. D. MONTICOLL, Gen. Pass. Agt.

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