

PREMIER RUDINI'S REPLY.

Mr. Blaine Resents the Imputation that He Made Use of a Confidential Telegram.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The following cable dispatch was sent by Secretary Blaine to-day:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, May 4, 1891.

Porter, American Minister, Rome: A series of statements addressed to the Marquis Imperiali by the Marquis Rudini was telegraphed from Rome yesterday, and published by the Associated Press of the United States to-day.

The only part of the Marquis Rudini's communication which this Government desires to notice is the one here quoted, namely: "I have now before me a note addressed to you by Secretary Blaine, April 14. Its perusal produces a most painful impression upon me. I will not stop to lay stress upon the lack of conformity with diplomatic usages displayed in making use, as Mr. Blaine did not hesitate to do, of a telegram in strict confidence, in order to get rid of a question clearly defined in our official documents, which alone possess a diplomatic value."

The telegram of March 24, concerning those public use the Marquis Rudini complains, is the following, which was quoted in full in my note of April 14 to Marquis Imperiali, Charge of Italy at the capital: [Telegram.]

ROME, March 24, 1891.

Italian Minister, Washington: Our requests to the Federal Government are very simple. Some Italian subjects acquitted by the American magistrates have been murdered in prison without any immediate proceedings on the part of the authorities. Our right, therefore, to demand and obtain the punishment of the murderers and an indemnity for the victims is unquestionable. I wish to add that the public opinion in Italy is justly impatient, and if concrete provisions were not at once taken should myself in the most open and candid manner showing openly our dissatisfaction by recalling the Minister of his Majesty from a country where he is unable to obtain justice.

RUDINI.

The intimation of the Marquis Rudini that the telegram in question was delivered in strict confidence is a total error. As the telegram expressed the demand of the Italian Government, it was impossible that Marquis Rudini could transmit it in strict confidence. As I have already stated, it was communicated to me in person by Baron Fava, written in English in his own handwriting, without a suggestion of privacy, and the telegram itself has not a single mark upon it denoting a confidential character. I have caused a number of copies of the telegram to be forwarded to you to-day, in fac-simile. The usual mark for Italian printing was used by me under four lines, and they appear in the copy. You will use the fac-similes in such manner as will most effectively prove the error into which the Marquis Rudini has fallen.

BLAINE.

BLAINE'S POSITION DEFINED.

A Distinguished Republican Authority Discusses the Relation of the Secretary to the President.

Mr. Murat Halstead writes: That Mr. Blaine would not go into another Presidential struggle voluntarily we are sure, but that circumstances might arise in which he could and would with "unbending fidelity" to the head of the administration obey the call of the Republic can party without warranting the slightest suspicion of his loyalty is the common sense and the general understanding of the situation, and that the President himself would head the party in the call is far from impossible. That it is the personal wish of Mr. Blaine that President Harrison should have two terms, and that he would prefer to go on with his work as Secretary of State, there is no doubt, and that he will find occasion to express himself to that effect is a reasonable presumption; but there is no public demand, at least none that need be heeded, why the President or the Secretary should issue proclamations declaring that personal preferences and a degree of slowness of speech would become those who are their admirers and have, or think they have, strong and commanding desires. The Republican party will be able in due time to ascertain its own will and events rather than its own will decide. The President and Secretary of State have been in cordial co-operation and in very close sympathy, and while their attitude toward each other and relations in the future will bear discussion, because open and clear and fair, the best prescription for Republicans in considering Republican preferences is to wait a year. The probability is the nomination for President will be by acclamation.

KNOCKED WASHINGTON DOWN

How Great George Was Laid Low by a Virginian's Fist.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

General W. H. Payne, Warrenton, Va.—I don't say it to brag, but it was one of my greatest triumphs that I knocked Washington down in the market place in Alexandria during an exciting election. I don't remember the year the incident occurred, but I think it was just previous to Brad-dock's march to Monongahela, where he met his death. My ancestor was hot-blooded and took offense like all of the race, and took offense at something Washington said. Brad-dock's troops rushed to Washington's rescue, and would have made short work of Payne, but he warned them off by saying that he was able to protect himself.

Later on Washington sent for Payne. He responded with the expectation of having to fight a duel, but Washington took him by the hand, admitted that he was wrong, and so they made up their quarrel. When Washington died Payne was one of the pall-bearers.

It is hinted that one reason why the Empress of Austria manages to keep away from Vienna at Easter time is to escape the disagreeable use of washing the feet of a dozen old men, while the Emperor amuses himself in the same manner with many ancient men.

ESCAPED FROM HER CAPTORS.

THE CHILIAN INSURGENT'S VESSEL.

ITALA.

Seized by Order of the U. S. Government in a California Port, She Runs Off With a U. S. Marshal Left in Charge of the Vessel.

By Telegram to the Morning Star.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., May 7.—About 5:30 o'clock last evening the Chilean steamer Itala lifted her anchors and quietly steamed down the bay and out into the ocean, carrying with her Deputy U. S. Marshal Spencer, who as far as known is still on board. The departure of the Itala was not unexpected, but it was not supposed she would leave as soon as she did. It was rumored late in the afternoon that she was preparing to leave the harbor and the absence of her crew from the streets added weight to the story. At 5 o'clock the captain's gig, which had been lying at the foot of H street, pulled off for the vessel with six men on board, and as soon as the boat was hoisted on deck the Itala weighed anchor and steamed down stream. Marshal Gard was not aware that the captain had any intention of detaching his authority, for he left for Point Loma in a launch just one hour ahead of the big steamer and had proceeded some distance out to sea before he could have been aware that the Itala was following him. Marshal Gard's errand on his second trip out of the harbor was to take the schooner Robert and Minnie, anywhere they might be found in the open seas outside of Mexican jurisdiction, as a piratical craft. The Itala's launch left the wharf at 4 o'clock. Besides Major Gard, there were A. C. Spaulding of San Francisco, A. M. Conoughy, Capt. Crawford and six soldiers from the barracks, armed with rifles and ammunition, which were hoisted on board on the expedition at the request of Marshal Gard. It is known that the marshal received instructions from Washington that he had authority to take the schooner Robert and Minnie, under the neutrality and piracy laws; but who those orders were issued by could not be ascertained. Marshal Gard was very reticent when he was asked to say anything about the matter, and he intended to bring the schooner back if he came up to her. At 4 o'clock Wednesday morning Marshal Gard and party left for the Coronado Islands where the Robert and Minnie was last seen, Tuesday. Just outside a sail appeared, which the tug made for. As soon as her master saw the schooner, he put about and ran south in order, it was supposed, to get into Mexican waters before he was over-hauled. The meeting place of the schooner and tug was twenty-one and a half miles from the international line, about fifteen miles southwest of Point Loma. The tug passed to the windward of the Robert and Minnie, and those aboard had good chance to observe her closely. On her stern were the words, "Robert and Minnie, San Francisco." The schooner was sailing under fore and main-sail with no job on top-sails, and the tug was in position on the poop. The schooner being in Mexican waters Marshal Gard returned to the port to telegraph for instructions.

Details at no time been any real doubt, in the minds of those best informed, that the ammunition which the Robert and Minnie carried was intended for the Chilean transport and that it would be transferred to the hold of the Itala for use by the insurgents as soon as the big steamer obtained what supplies she needed in port. It is definitely known that the Robert and Minnie were captured between Capt. Tarrall, of the schooner, and Capt. Mezeum, of the Itala while the Robert and Minnie was at Catalina and since her arrival off this harbor. The Chileans laid their plans when they were carried out to the letter, regardless of the interference of the U. S. authorities.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Attorney General Miller this afternoon made public the correspondence which has passed between officials here and at San Diego, California, relating to the insurgent vessel Itala and the schooner Robert and Minnie. He refused to give out for publication the text of the correspondence. Information given by the Attorney General agrees substantially with that received in the press dispatches from those two points. Representations upon which orders were originally given to the Collector of Customs and subsequently to the United States Marshal at San Diego, to detain the Robert and Minnie were made to Secretary Foster and the Attorney General by the Chilean Minister, and were to the effect that he had information that the neutrality laws were being violated.

Telegrams received by the Attorney General indicated that the steamer Itala, after escaping from San Diego with her crew and about a hundred men, had mentioned the probability that the Robert and Minnie would go to San Clemente Island and there transfer her arms and ammunition to the Itala. The Attorney General refused to indicate what further steps he had taken in the matter since the escape of the two vessels, or discuss the probability of any international complications arising in connection with the matter. The Attorney General had several conferences on the subject with the Secretary of State during the day, and this gave color to a story that efforts were to be made to recapture the Itala. "Can you take the Itala," was the question asked by a reporter at the Secretary's office. "Yes, sir," replied the Secretary, emphatically. "Will you do it?" asked the reporter. "I have no answer to make to that," replied the Secretary. "You can't skin a hare before you catch him."

This seems to summarize the present situation. The Itala will be recaptured, if possible, but she has a long start of any pursuer. Probably the new cruiser Charleston is the only naval vessel in those waters that would be able to cope with the audacious and well-armed Itala. But the Charleston is at San Francisco; a day would be required to coal her and then she would start from a point several hundred miles north of the place the Itala left. So that practically the Chilean vessel has at least three days' start of her pursuer. Navy Department officials will not say whether or not the Charleston will go in chase, but it is known that they have been canvassing the possibilities of the capture of the Itala raised tangled and important questions of interna-

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