

O'KELLY'S CABLE LETTER.

THE PEOPLE STANCH—MR GLADSTONE'S MEASURES FOR IRELAND SUSTAINED BY PUBLIC OPINION.

HOUSE OF COMMONS LIBRARY. WESTMINSTER, May 5, 1886.

The political warfare during the recess has been fairly animated, but by no means so fierce as was expected. The indignation aroused among the liberal and radical masses by the opening of the House meeting and the desertion of Hartington and a few sham radical members checked the stampeders from Gladstone, and Chamberlain's failure to carry the Birmingham and London resolutions to the force of the House into revolt destroyed the force of the attack and gave wavering politicians pause.

No doubt there are many members representing Liberal constituencies who would like to vote against Gladstone, only they perceive that to do so means political extinction. The popular attitude was for some time doubtful, but the precipitate action of Lord Salisbury and his reactionary allies aroused the indignation of the democrats, and the real radicals felt that home rule must be right, because so many dukes and marquises opposed it.

Had Chamberlain gone to the Opera House meeting he would have been ruined politically. Chamberlain's meeting with the Birmingham two thousand was the last of the celebratory and sand—that is, the leaders of the celebratory cause—was most instructive. In the private caucus there was great wrangling, and out-meeting there was preserved by an agreement to propose a resolution of confidence in Gladstone, which, after Chamberlain's speech, was a direct snub.

THE PEOPLE FOR HIM. The effect upon the people was magical. Ever since immediately began to recognize that the people meant to support the Grand Old Man, and that Chamberlain and Hartington were nowhere. Since this check Chamberlain has been simmering down. Great credit is due to Labouchere, who has shown courage and consistency through this troubled period. With a laugh he organized the St. James' Hall meeting in reply to the boast of London papers that no public meeting in support of home rule could be held in London.

HOST BY THEIR OWN PARTISANS. It was a great success and a warning to Chamberlain that radicalism could get on without him. The moral effect in the country was also very good. Considerable interest was felt in Hartington's address to his constituents at his own election with him? Events proved that he could not. The electors held him with impatience and then passed a vote of confidence in Gladstone. Both the whig and the radical reveller came to grief in their own districts.

On the other hand Mr. Morley's reception at Newcastle was most enthusiastic. He boldly defended his position, and amid fiercest cheers, the sturdy democracy declared in favor of Home Rule for Ireland. Lord Spencer's appearance on the platform made the scene historic and gave immense weight to the proceedings. His mainly defence of the popular mind, which had been poisoned by the lying and malignant insinuations of the London press. It was certainly a remarkable scene—the ex-Viceroy pleading for the abolition of the Castele government and the restoration of legislative independence to Ireland.

Lord Spencer's action has done much to win over wavering Liberals to Mr. Gladstone's side and to strengthen the hands of local leaders in combating the fears, honestly entertained by many, that home rule and separation are the same thing. THROUGH THE COUNTRY. There is now a steady drift of English and Scotch opinion in favor of Mr. Gladstone's independence to Ireland. All through Great Britain the local Liberal and Radical organizations are passing resolutions supporting Mr. Gladstone and adopting the principle of Home Rule.

Cautiously enough, the tendency seems setting toward a larger settlement than Mr. Gladstone proposed, based on a complete change in the British system of government, leaning toward the American idea. The federation of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales is now generally discussed, and is undoubtedly coming within the sphere of practical politics. This solution involves the establishment of four local parliaments for domestic affairs and an imperial parliament to deal with the affairs of the Empire. Chamberlain would probably support this plan, because it would secure the absolute unity of the Empire, as in the United States.

THE SCOTCH ELEMENT. In Scotland the home rule contest is being fought out with considerable animation, because defeat or victory depends on the Scotch vote. By raising the religious cry the Tory-Whig coalition hoped to bring about a revolt among the Presbyterian Liberals against the home rule scheme. In this, however, they have ludicrously failed. Even Glasgow, though closely connected by trade with Belfast, has remained staunch to Gladstone, and the local radicals refused to invite Chamberlain, lest doing so would be regarded as an approval of his political attitude. Last night Mr. Morley spoke to a crowded audience at Glasgow and received an enthusiastic reception from the Radical democracy, while Lord Hartington and Mr. Goschen were addressing a coalition audience at Edinburgh.

GLADSTONE'S LEADERSHIP UNIMPAIRED. All over England and Scotland meetings of liberal and radical associations have been held, with the invariable result that the policy grant home rule is retained. In no instance has any committee or organization broken away from Mr. Gladstone's leadership, so it may be fairly assumed that the liberal party has finally adopted the policy of home rule. Only twenty-eight secessions have taken place, absolutely, among the members of Parliament; and a man is likely to be elected as a member of the House of Commons. So there is a chance that the majority on the second reading may be over one hundred.

The organs of the anti-Home Rule coalition are losing their temper. They begin to see that the battle is lost, and they denounce the members who support Mr. Gladstone as politicians and traitors who would surrender their country to a mass of the people are likely to support Mr. Gladstone in carrying through his Home Rule scheme.

They see the shadow of defeat settling on their banners, but what they fail to see is that the democracy are the true unionists, and that in using their newly gotten power at the first moment in securing justice and liberty for the Irish people the British democracy are laying securely the corner stone of a real union between the two nations, more enduring than any that could be maintained by repressive laws or the power of the sword.

JAMES O'KELLY, M.P. A DOUBLE BENEFIT. Harry Ricardo, of Toronto, certifies to the benefits received from the use of Hagyard's Yellow Oil as a cure for rheumatism and deafness, his affliction with these combined troubles being a severe one.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING. HALIFAX, N. S., May 4.—A Moncton despatch says the Roman Catholic Church and the priest's residence at Buctouche, Kent County, N. B., was struck by lightning this afternoon and afterwards destroyed by fire. It was a fine edifice and seated one thousand persons.

SONS OF THEIR FATHERS.

DISGRACEFUL JOBBERY BROUGHT TO LIGHT BY A PARTNERSHIP QUARREL.

TRAFFICKING IN TIMBER-LIMITS—"OUR SHARE"—LAND GRABBING ON A GRAND SCALE—COAL LANDS AS WELL—THE SON OF THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR MENTIONED—EXTRACTS FROM MR. TUPPER'S RECORDS OF TRANSACTIONS.

The following are exhibits filed in the Court of Queen's Bench in equity of Manitoba in the case of Macdonald et al. v. McArthur et al., which is a partnership suit. The parties are Hugh J. Macdonald, son of Sir John Macdonald, and J. Stewart Tupper, son of Sir Charles Tupper, against Messrs. McArthur and Dexter, who were formerly partners in law. A dissolution of partnership took place and Macdonald and Tupper and McArthur and Dexter resumed business separately. The suit is brought by Macdonald and Tupper, who have filed a bill in equity alleging that McArthur and Dexter have collected partnership moneys and have not accounted for them. McArthur and Dexter answer that Macdonald and Tupper are not entitled, and that a large part of the partnership time was consumed by Tupper in putting through applications for timber limits in which he shared, and that those limits should be partnership assets. The exhibits follow. They are extracts from Mr. Tupper's private record of timber limit dealings.

1884. Timber limit in name of John McMahon, situated on the Swan River immediately above Wood & Dawson's limit. Parties interested—John McMahon, William Nelson, Thomas Walter, Duncan McDonnell, Winfield Scott, Alexander Boyd, Andrew Boyd, J. Stewart Tupper and Hugh J. Macdonald, each having a 1-9 interest. Order in Council granting limit passed on the 25th March, 1884. Oct. 10—Letter from J. R. Hall that money must be paid within a month. Nov. 12—Letter to Minister of Interior with cheque for \$250, 1st year's ground rent. The Order in Council has since been cancelled and limit granted to T. P. Welsh, those interested being John McMahon, Hon. Edgar Dewdney, and ourselves, we having 3-5 interest.

1885. Letter from Hon. E. Dewdney to sell for \$50,000. Letter to Jas. A. A. Tupper that we will sell for that price, his commission to be 10 per cent. PETER BARCLAY, HIRTLER. Salt spring flowing into Lake Winnipegosis from the west, 40 miles north of Swan Lake. Parties interested—Peter Barclay, William Nelson, James A. Tupper, and ourselves, our interest being 1-9. Aug. 9—Letter to A. M. Burgess, with powers of attorney and for scrip. Aug. 3—Letter from Department of Interior acknowledging receipt of P. of As. (policy of insurance?) Nov. 3—Letter to P. B. Douglas to send on scrip.

DONALD MCKENZIE. Timber limit on Swan River, 8 miles from Livingstone, on Whitefish Lake trail. Parties interested, Donald McKenzie, Jas. McKenzie, C. J. Mickle, Duncan McDonnell, and ourselves, our interest one-fifth. June 24—Letter from Department of the Interior. Limit granted. Land in Parish of St. Peter's near East Selkirk, 1 mile river frontage by depth of two miles. Parties interested, F. Proutford, E. K. Kent, and ourselves, we having 1-9. June 20—Application for leave to purchase section. Aug. 28—Letter to A. M. Burgess for reply. Sept. 7—Letter from A. M. Burgess that land belongs to Indian Department. This is an interesting, and it is sincerely to be hoped complete, list of the transactions in timber limits, coal lands, and public lands promoted by the Winnipeg law firm of which the sons of Sir John Macdonald and Sir Charles Tupper were the leading members. The facts became public property through a partnership squabble having broken out and two members of the firm having claimed that the time spent by the other two in promoting these jobs was partnership time, and that therefore the proceeds ought to go to the partnership funds.

The papers published throw new light on the extent to which the country is being plundered by these Tory sharks, their sons-in-law, and all their relations. It will be observed that in each transaction "our interest" appears for something considerable. Sometimes it is two-ninths, sometimes one-half, one-third, one-quarter, one-sixth—the proportion is uncertain, the only thing certain is that "our interest" is there every time. The facts seem to be that everybody who wanted land, or coal, or lumber, whether in the North-West, in Manitoba, or in the once disputed territory, hired Macdonald & Tupper to make the application, and gave them as their pay a share in the plunder. In other words, the "influence" with the Government of the sons of those worshipful Knights was bought and paid for precisely in the same manner as the Prince Albert Colonization Company bought and paid for the influence of Sir John Macdonald and Brother John White.

COAL LANDS NEAR BLACKFOOT CROSSING. Lands applied for. Sec 10, Tp 24, R. 1, W. 5th on Elbow River. Sec 20, Tp 21, R. 20, W. 4th. " 21, " 21, " 21, " " 36, " 21, " 21, " " 22, " 21, " 20, " " 22, " 21, " 20, " " 1884. June 24—J. M. Dufresne, S. L. Bodson, and a number of others interested, we having a 1-9 interest in the whole, attended by J. L. Belden, who says 2 sections will be sold at \$10 an acre, sections being 22 and 26, Tp 21, R. 20, W. 4th. Parties interested, McEwen, McDonald, R. B. Hunter, and ourselves, we having 1-9 interest.

1885. Oct. 12—Letter from A. M. Burgess that \$4 of 18 is Indian Reserve, and sec 7 may be claimed by C. P. R., but that sec 6 will be sold at \$10 an acre. Nov. 17—Letter from A. M. Burgess that \$4 of 18 will be sold to R. B. Hunter at \$10 an acre if he has spent anything on it. 1884. July 4—Letter to R. B. Hunter to send in affidavit at once. Nov. 3—Letter from R. B. Hunter that he is willing to sell the section. WILLIAM SCOTT, ET AL. Coal lands consisting of sec. 21, 22, 23 and 30, Tp 27, R. 12, W. 24 of 2nd. Parties interested, William Scott, William Welsh and ourselves, our interest being one-half. T. Howard Wright and G. H. R. Wainwright, whose names were used in applying for S. 22 have also an interest. 1883. Nov. 20—Letter from Department of Interior, that lands will be granted to applicants at \$10 per acre as far as sec. 22 and 28 concerned.

M'KAY, ET AL. 400 acres of foreshore at Port Moody. Parties interested, Messrs. McKay, Hill, Jas. A. Dickey, and ourselves, our interest being—Application in name of Mr. McKay. 1883. Oct. 12—Letter from A. M. Burgess, that application be referred to Mr. Trutch. Letter to A. M. Burgess, asking if Mr. Trutch has reported. Nov. 4—Letter to A. M. Burgess respecting same question. JOHN M'CAUL, ET AL. Two timber limits, one situated on the Bear River, three miles below the east branch, and the other on the Peavine River, near White Bank House, the first being applied for in the name of John M'Cauley, and the other in that of J. E. M'Cauley. Parties interested, John M'Cauley, J. H. M'Cauley, and ourselves, we having 1-9 interest. 1883. Nov. 17—Letter from A. M. Burgess, that prior application for both limits. ALEXANDER MOFFATT. Timber berth on Sandy Lake, disputed territory, our interest 1-5. Limit granted and Alexander Moffatt advised. THOMAS E. WILSON. Eleven timber berths along the line of C. P. Ry. in British Columbia, and principally in bend of the Columbia River. Parties interested—H. S. Moore, Thos. E. Wilson, Hon. Edgar Dewdney, D. H. McLaughlin, C. Sweeney, A. T. Eden, N. P. Bell, S. Blanchard, Fred. White, and ourselves, our interest being 3-20 of the whole. Letter from A. M. Burgess that limits to be sold by tender. THOMAS E. WILSON. Two timber limits on the Columbia River and French Creek. Parties interested—A. P. Conrad, Thos. Wilson, Fred. H. Brydges, Wm. Allan and ourselves, we having 1-9 interest. 1885. Aug. 30—Letter from A. M. Burgess that limits be sold by tender. THEAN AND BURNETT. coal location, Rocky Mountains, near the Cascade mts; area 160 acres; persons interested, P. E. Thean, Burnett, Thos. E. Wilson, and ourselves, our interest being one-half. 1884. March 24—Letter from A. M. Burgess, that 160 acres will be granted Thean & Burnett on payment of \$20 an acre. 1885. Aug. 10—Claim assigned to McLeod Stewart, and note for \$1,000 received in payment. MOORE & MACDOWALL. Re sale of timber lands near Prince Albert and Edmonton, and saw mill at Prince Albert. 1883. Commission of sale effected \$3,000. July 5—Placed matter in hands of R. B. Hunter. 1884. July 4—Letter to R. B. Hunter, who is now in England, asking if sale completed. Hunter failed to make sale. JOSEPH EBYN and ISABEL GLADDE bought these three Halfroed claims at \$600 each. We, J. S. Tupper, J. B. McArthur, and I have each an equal interest. 1885. Aug. 9—Letter to A. M. Burgess, with powers of attorney and for scrip. Aug. 3—Letter from Department of Interior acknowledging receipt of P. of As. (policy of insurance?) Nov. 3—Letter to P. B. Douglas to send on scrip.

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IRELAND THE VIRTUOUS. A Lecture by Rev. Charles Carroll, S.T.D., Professor of Mental Philosophy and Hebrew at St. Joseph's College, Dubuque. Price, 25 cents.

This eloquent lecture is well worthy of preservation and of an extended circulation in pamphlet form. It shows clearly and beautifully how the three grand theological virtues—faith, hope and charity—shine forth in the career of Ireland, and are so eminently characteristic of the life and deeds of her sons and daughters as to make Ireland's virtue a distinctive national trait.

ACTA ET DECRETA CONCILII PLENARII BALTIMONENSIS. TERTIUM. JOHN MURPHY & CO., Printer to the Pope and Archbishop Gibbons, Baltimore.

This is a volume which has been anxiously expected. Messrs. Murphy & Co. have issued it as above with three different sorts of bindings—"Cloth for \$3.00, Extra Cloth, gilt sides and edges, \$3.50, Turkey Antique, very handsome, \$5.50." They have also issued for the use of Seminaries the "Decrees without Documents" for \$1.25. This is a most useful book for all ecclesiastics.

THE CONSOLING THOUGHTS OF ST. FRANCIS DE SALES. Gathered from his Writings, and Arranged in Order, by the Rev. Pere Huguet. Translated from the Seventh French Edition.

St. Francis De Sales is one of the sweetest

AND MOST AMIABLE OF THE SAINTS, AS ONE OF THE GREAT MASTERS OF THE SPIRITUAL LIFE.

The book will be welcomed by the faithful, and directors and confessors charged with comforting discouraged and troubled souls, will prove to be of great assistance. That the work has passed through six editions in the original, is the strongest proof of its well-merited popularity. It is enriched with many valuable notes, and is brought out in new form by Fr. Pustet & Co., publishers, New York.

THE NEW MOON—Lowell, the most important manufacturing town of Massachusetts, has for some time had a representative in periodical literature called *The New Moon*. It is bright, varied and readable and as a household visitor, deserves the hearty welcome it has received in its native home. At the price, \$1 a year, it is remarkably cheap. Address *The New Moon Publishing Company, Lowell, Mass.*

"THE IRISH IN AMERICA."—This is the title of a pamphlet containing a lecture delivered on that subject by Mayor Grace of New York, before a Boston audience. It is a valuable contribution to Irish eloquence and literature, and shows the varied positions held by the Irish people in the United States. The lecturer teaches some useful lessons which our people would do well to note. The pamphlet is published by McDonnell Bros., 185 Dearborn street, Chicago.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD.—The following is the table of contents of the May number:—"Papa Flowers"; Son Emence Grise et Son Emence Rouge; A Model Alphabet; Richard Honeywood's Request; Eusebius, or Saint Jerome's Letter; Harbinger; Day Schools in France; Francois Corcoran; Pia De Tolomei; "Circles of Ireland" and the Fortunate Alliance; Mariae the Epicurean; The Poppy Flower; The Catholic Church and Civil Liberty; The Sundry Baron; A Few Mistakes of Rev. Dr. Newton; W. Catholics; A Chat About New Books; New Publications. Sold at 35 cents a copy and \$4 per annum by D. J. Sadler & Co., Notre Dame street, Montreal.

DONALDIE'S MAGAZINE for May has reached us and it, as usual, up to its own high standard as an Irish American literary periodical. It is filled from page to page with interesting matter, original and selected but chiefly the former. Among the gems in the current number are: "Hazel and the Irish Brigade," by a student; "Emmot's Love," by William F. Donovan; "Southern Sketches," by the Rev. Mr. W. Newman; "The Passion," by his Eminence Cardinal Manning; and a May ditty by the gifted poetess, Rosa Mulholland. *Donaldie's Magazine* ought to be sustained by every Irish family throughout the world. P. Donahoe, 21 Boylston street, Boston, Mass.

QUERIES.—This useful periodical continues to fulfil its mission with success. The staff of editors for the departments of history, literature, science, bibliography, etc., is large and able, including Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, the historian of New York and editor of the *Magazine of American History*; Col. B. S. Ewell, adjutant-general of Gen. J. E. Johnston during the civil war; Miss A. L. Ward, editor of *Hoyle and Ward's Cyclopaedia of Quotations*; Prof. Com. Prof. Ewell, Prof. Crandall, etc. The short editorials are of a brightly and solid, and the quality of the enterprise, which makes every contributor a most instructive *Queries* is conducted by C. V. Moulton and published by C. L. Sherrill & Co., 274 and 276 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

CATHOLIC QUARTERLY REVIEW.—Nearly all the articles in the April number treat of questions in which at present much interest is felt. The contents are: "The Roman Question," by Light Rev. James O'Connor, D.D.; Art and Artists (Rev. James Vasari, by John A. Mooney; Primitive Man and his Speech, by Rev. Edward Jucker; The Church in Canada under French regime, by D. A. O. Sullivan—an article which will be carefully perused by many besides Canadian Catholics; Catholicity in Italy, by Rev. Bernard O'Reilly, L.D.; Lectures and Catholic Lecture Bureau; The Traditional Misrepresentation of Ireland, by Bryan J. Clinche; God and Agnosticism, by Conde B. Phallen, Ph. D.; The Wage Question, by Geo. D. Wolf; The Decrees of the Third Plenary Council (of the United States), by Night Rev. Mgr. Corcoran, D.D.; The Church and Cremation, by Mgr. Corcoran, etc. Hardy & Mahony, publishers, 505 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

With the coming May number the *Magazine of American History* enters upon its fourth year under its present able management. Through the judicious broadening of its scope and the substantial value and varied interest of its contents, appealing alike to the student and the general reader, it has achieved a greater marvel in the way of success than that of any other periodical of its character in the world. This speaks well for American scholarship, and the rapidly growing popular desire for historical information. The contribution that will attract first attention in the May *Magazine of American History* is the scholarly paper of Rev. Isaac S. Hartley, D.D., on "Horatio Seymour." This is accompanied by an admirable steel portrait of the distinguished subject, and with several fine engravings of his interesting country home. In the second article, "Historical Colorado," which is quaintly illustrated, Mrs. Hodges presents a stirring account of the progress of that young State within the past twenty-eight years. Following this Charles Dimity writes pleasantly of an "Old House in New Orleans," of national interest from having been the scene of a dramatic incident with General Jackson as the principal character. Nothing in this varied and captivating number, however, is more entertaining than Paul L. Ford's "History of a Newspaper." It will be news to many that the old *Pennsylvania Gazette*, started in 1728, is still flourishing under another name, in Philadelphia. A well written article of special importance to all historical students is "The March of the Spinards across Illinois," by Edward G. Mason, of the Chicago Historical Society in the Civil War Studies General William Farrar Smith concludes his critical papers on "Shiloh," pointing out clearly where the blame and the glory of that defeat and victory rested; General Alfred E. Lee writes charmingly of "The Battle of Cross Keys," and Mr. W. G. Waller describes his "Trip to Canada with Jefferson Davis" in 1867. A feature of great interest in this number, under the general title of "Reprints," is a series of extracts from the private correspondence of Giobbe, the historian (and a Member of Parliament), relating to American affairs, 1774-1783. The notes and other departments overflow with choice reading. This May issue is assuredly one of the best numbers of this popular periodical ever printed. Typographically it is a model of excellence. Publication office, 30 Lafayette Place, New York City.

A PLEASING DUTY. "I feel it my duty to say," writes John Borton, of Desert, P. Q., "that Burdock Blood Bitters cured my wife of liver complaint, from which she had been a chronic sufferer. Her distressing, painful symptoms soon gave way, and I can highly recommend the medicine to all suffering as she did."

ANARCHY IN CHICAGO.

MURDEROUS ATTACK ON THE CHICAGO POLICE—FIVE OFFICERS KILLED—MANY OF THE BROTHERS WOUNDED AND 30 POLICEMEN DISABLED.

CHICAGO, May 4.—A crowd of Bohemians, Poles and Germans began to assemble in the southwestern portion of the city this morning. The police raided and effectually scattered them without making arrests. Fifty policemen appeared at Goose Island, and scattered 200 idlers found guarding the switches and engine house and nine of them were arrested.

MILITIA UNDER ARM. Three hundred men of the 1st Infantry and 300 men of the 1st Cavalry are on duty at their armories. The regiments were assembled in accordance with an intimation from the city authorities that a large body of strikers were assembling in the southwestern portion of the city. The troops have received no specific orders from the state authorities.

BOMB THROWN AND BUSTED. A great Anarchist meeting was called for this evening at the old Haymarket on Randolph street, capable of holding about 20,000 men. The district is one of the lowest in the city, being densely populated with Germans and Poles. Surrounding the square on every hand are ten cent lodging houses, saloons and many of the lowest dives in the city. At 9 a.m., when the leaders arrived, there could not have been less than 2,000 persons present. August Spies finally arrived and addressing an address denouncing capital and claiming that he was not the cause of yesterday's riot, but that it was a natural result of class oppression. There was no enthusiasm created by his remarks and when he was succeeded by R. Parsons, the crowd began to gradually dwindle away. Within half a lock of the speakers four patrol wagons full of police were in readiness for the first signal of disturbance. During the progress of a speech by one of the Anarchist leaders, a squad of officers merced by close to the speakers' stand. Someone shouted, "Kill the ——" Almost as soon as the words had been uttered

from near the stand into the midst of the squad of officers. They exploded instantly and five policemen fell. Others were wounded, and some of the Anarchists did not escape. An officer who had just arrived from the house there is hardly a doubt that at least five officers were killed. Persons living on the West side, many squares from the scene of the disturbance, report that the explosion of the bombs, which was terrific, was instantly followed by a fusillade of revolver shots. More coherent accounts are coming in and they point to a much more disastrous affray than at first reported. About two hundred officers had been detailed to attend the meeting and had begun in the vicinity since the Socialists had begun to assemble. At the time of the throwing of the bombs the crowd had dwindled to less than 10,000. The utterances of the speakers were still of a most inflammatory character, however, and the hearers who still remained grew riotous in their demeanor. The police concluded to put an end to the disturbance, and, advancing, ordered the crowd to disperse. At first the Anarchists fell back slowly, one of the speakers still urging them to stand firm. Suddenly the bombs were thrown. The police retreated, and a volley from their revolvers. The actual proved, they were well provided with the mob appeared crazed with a desire for blood, and, holding its ground,

into the midst of the officers. The latter fought gallantly and at last dispersed the mob and cleared the Market place. They are now guarding every approach to the place and no one is allowed there. Immediately after the explosion the officers who were left standing drew their revolvers and fired round after round into the mob. Large numbers of them fell, and as they dropped were immediately carried to the rear and into the many dark alleyways by their friends. No estimate of the casualties can be given. But the police at Desplaines street station stated that fully fifty of them were hurt, and doctors have been telephoned for in all directions. Before the firing had ceased the neighboring police stations were turned into temporary hospitals. At 11 o'clock twenty policemen lay on the floor of the Desplaines street station all disabled and probably half that number seriously wounded. Others were reported to be still lying in the open square.

RATHER DEAD OR BADLY WOUNDED. A telephone message from one of the hospitals says that an officer brought there has since died. Officer Degan died on his way to the station. Later reports at Desplaines street station indicate that even more than at first estimated were wounded among the Anarchists. The scenes at the station are heartrending. In one large room lie some fifteen officers, and doctors are dressing their wounds. The wife of one of the men had just come in, and upon learning that her husband was among the wounded, fell down in a faint and had to be carried home.

11:30 p.m. More firing has just been heard from the scene of the former trouble, and a large force of police has just left the station for the place.

May 5, 12:30 a.m.—The second firing, which was heard about an hour ago, proved to be of no consequence. No one was hurt. On a table in the station house where the wounded policemen are, one poor fellow lies stretched on a table with terrible bullet wounds in his breast. A few feet distant a man with tattered clothes and a mortal wound in his side is lying insensible on a cot. Around the chairs, with their legs bandaged up, and resting on supports of different kinds are some fifteen or twenty of the officers who were

WOUNDED BY THE BOMBS. Not a groan or complaint is heard from any of them. Another officer, who was found lying in a doorway where he had been ordered, or where he had dragged himself, has just been brought in, frightfully wounded. There are some twenty of the rioters in the basement. Nearly all of them are wounded, and one of them, a young fellow of about 20, is dead.

CHICAGO, May 5.—The collision between the police and the Anarchists was brought about by the leaders of the latter, August Spies, Sam Field and F. R. Parsons, endeavoring to incite the large mass gathered to riot and bloodshed. Socialists distributed the following order throughout the laboring quarters of the city by thousands:—"Attention, workmen! Great mass meeting to-night at 7:30 o'clock at the Haymarket, Randolph street. Good speakers will be present to announce the latest atrocious act of the police in the shooting of our fellow workmen yesterday afternoon."—"The Executive Committee of the Anarchists."

At 8 o'clock a large crowd collected. August Spies was the first speaker. He asked: "What means this display of galling guns, cannon, bayonets, patrol wagons and clubs?"

followed, details of which may be never known. The officers who had just arrived from the house, broke ranks, but almost instantly recovered their presence of mind. Before, however, they had time to realize the destruction which had been wrought in their ranks, crowds of Anarchists gathered in front and on either side of them and opened fire with revolvers at almost point blank range. The first volley of the mob was quite as fearful in its effect as was the explosion of the bomb, but the officers did not lose their presence of mind. Orders flew thick and fast from the captains and lieutenants and within the briefest possible space of time they were charging the murderous assassins on every hand, dealing death and destruction to their revolvers. The officers who had just arrived from the house, broke ranks, but almost instantly recovered their presence of mind. Before, however, they had time to realize the destruction which had been wrought in their ranks, crowds of Anarchists gathered in front and on either side of them and opened fire with revolvers at almost point blank range. The first volley of the mob was quite as fearful in its effect as was the explosion of the bomb, but the officers did not lose their presence of mind. Orders flew thick and fast from the captains and lieutenants and within the briefest possible space of time they were charging the murderous assassins on every hand, dealing death and destruction to their revolvers. The officers who had just arrived from the house, broke ranks, but almost instantly recovered their presence of mind. Before, however, they had time to realize the destruction which had been wrought in their ranks, crowds of Anarchists gathered in front and on either side of them and opened fire with revolvers at almost point blank range. The first volley of the mob was quite as fearful in its effect as was the explosion of the bomb, but the officers did not lose their presence of mind. Orders flew thick and fast from the captains and lieutenants and within the briefest possible space of time they were charging the murderous assassins on every hand, dealing death and destruction to their revolvers. The officers who had just arrived from the house, broke ranks, but almost instantly recovered their presence of mind. Before, however, they had time to realize the destruction which had been wrought in their ranks, crowds of Anarchists gathered in front and on either side of them and opened fire with revolvers at almost point blank range. The first volley of the mob was quite as fearful in its effect as was the explosion of the bomb, but the officers did not lose their presence of mind. Orders flew thick and fast from the captains and lieutenants and within the briefest possible space of time they were charging the murderous assassins on every hand, dealing death and destruction to their revolvers. The officers who had just arrived from the house, broke ranks, but almost instantly recovered their presence of mind. Before, however, they had time to realize the destruction which had been wrought in their ranks, crowds of Anarchists gathered in front and on