

make one of a party to lynch the Cronin suspects. Among his acquaintances his name is a byword for the most rancorous antipathy to Clan-na-Gaelism. He is private secretary to the notorious Trude family of lawyers. There are three brothers of the Trudes, all lawyers. The head of the family is A. S. Trude. He is better known in Chicago than Carter Harrison. His income is now \$50,000 a year, mostly derived from real estate. He has been a most successful lawyer, though he has never made a speech. By some agency he has invariably found the jury at his side of a case. It used to be said "As Trude goes, so goes the jury." But A. S. Trude is now getting old, and is very rich, and only dabbles in law when old friends like Alexander Sullivan, Mike McDonald, or William Pinkerton want legal help. The Trudes are natives of England. They bailed out Graham anyhow. It is supposed that Graham was employed by some triangle "to hang" the jury in the Cronin case.

A. L. Hanks, the bailiff jury fixer, is reported to have made a confession. He was employed by John Graham "to hang" the jury. Hanks was paid \$1000 in cash, and was to receive \$1000 more for each juror that would hold out for acquittal. But this was exclusive of the money to be paid to buy the jurors. Hanks next took his fellow bailiff, Salamon, into partnership. These two were the bailiffs whose duty it was to summon venire men. John Graham also had other lieutenants abroad, working to find "reputable" Americans and "fix" them for the Cronin jury. The names of the fixed veniremen were given to Hanks and he and Salamon summoned them. In addition to this Hanks had his own list, in which was included some of the most noted anti-Irish persons in Chicago. This was done to show that Hanks was against rather than for the prisoners. Here is what Hanks says in his confession:

"It was part of the policy to furnish a large number of U. O. D. men on the jury, and to sandwich in some of the 'fixed' jurors. This served a double purpose, as Graham told me. It diverted suspicion, and it aroused the bigoted prejudices of the Irish in behalf of the prisoners. Graham's principal told him that the more U. O. D. men that were summoned the more money would hotheaded Irishmen subscribe for the defense. Graham also told me that I was not the only person working for the defense. There were three others. They were furnished with lists of the 'fixed' jurors. I had to make out my own list. That (said Hanks with a sickly smile) was meant as a compliment to me."

Was there ever a more refined piece of diabolism than this? What will the U. O. D. men who boasted of their desire to scalp an Irishman think of this? What will the rash Irishmen who thought the sheriff was at the head of an anti-Irish conspiracy to hang the Cronin suspects think of this? It would be a good thing if U. O. D. men and Irishmen would join and hang bailiffs and suspects alike.

Mark Salamon, the indicted bail-

iff, owed his position in the sheriff's office to the fact that he was recommended as an indefatigable party worker. This the sheriff himself admits, and further, the sheriff admits that a remonstrance against Salamon's appointment was offered by the decent citizens of Salamon's ward; but it appears that in the filling of political places decent citizens have nothing to say. A number of the ward heelers, including one justice of the peace, backed Salamon, and Sheriff Matson had to give in. The sheriff was given to understand that he himself was indebted for his place to some of Salamon's fine work as a primary manipulator and political colonizing agent. So far Salamon makes a good showing as a close-mouthed Irish-Deutcher, and has told nothing.

Jeremiah O'Donnell, another of the indicted jury bribers is a native of Ireland. Though barely a citizen he has been an active and expert political worker. He was a lieutenant of Salamon's in ward statesmanship. As a reward for his earnestness and zeal he was recently appointed to a place in the customs of this city. No less a person than Senator C. B. Farwell was one of O'Donnell's indorsers. Coroner Hertz, the gentleman who conducted the famous coroner's inquest over Dr. Cronin's death, was another indorser. Two State senators, two State representatives, and several prominent citizens also indorsed O'Donnell. All these backers are staunch republican party officials. It shows that O'Donnell, though a "greenhorn," was a promising citizen and in time would doubtless blossom into a prosperous politician himself. He had no difficulty in getting bondsmen. He worked hard to elect both sheriff and state attorney.

Thomas Kavanaugh, another of the indicted jury bribers, has quite a record in Chicago. He is a machinist by trade, and is of Irish parentage. At one time he was known as a furious labor agitator. He succeeded in getting himself masterworkman of a Knights of Labor assembly. He then sold out to the politicians and was open to trade with either republicans or democrats. It was while in this business that Alexander Sullivan secured him and made an Irish patriot of him. His patriotism is akin to labor principles. He was in the market for Ireland as well as for Powderly. He was one of Mayor Roche's lieutenants, and was the means of getting a number of Clan-na-Gael men on the police. He is now out on bail. One of his bondsmen is named Armhruster, a strange name for one of the children of the Gael.

F. W. Smith, one of the indicted jury fixers, is described as a manufacturer's agent, aged 38, frank, plausible and engaging, but as devoid of conscience as a Utah carpet-bagger. He has figured as a side partner in several shady trade insolvencies. Only one man among dozens who know Smith gives him a good reputation. Unfortunately, this man's name is Goodrich, who is a disbarred attorney, having figur-

ed in several nasty divorces. A disbarred Chicago attorney is a poor stick to lean against for a certificate of decency. Smith is a Yankee from Connecticut. He said to have "squealed," and that it is to him the arrest of John Graham the chief of the jury fixers is to be credited. How Smith came into the Clan-na-Gael family has not yet been explained. Nor has he stated what sacrifices he was willing to make for Ireland.

These are a number of others mixed up in this case in one way or another. Windes, the law partner of Alexander Sullivan, is now a prominent figure. Windes is a master in chancery. Senator Farwell, Congressman Mason, John A. Roche and others are finding themselves in Clan-na-Gael ranks. Two young men, clerks of Sullivan and Windes, have been before the grand jury but nothing came of it. They are named McArdle and Stoltenberg.

Henry Stoltenberg is the private secretary of Alexander Sullivan. He is said to be the party who wrote the dispatches which were forwarded to Martin Burke's lawyers at Winnipeg. He is also supposed to have conducted the Toronto correspondence which pictured Dr. Cronin as traveling to Canada accompanied by a lady. He was before the grand jury, but proved the tightest bottled Dutchman the State attorney ever tackled. The general impression here was that one only had to corner a Dutchman and he would pump himself as dry as a Colorado land hill. But these Irish-Dutchers are imperturbable, unpumpable, and speechless. Stoltenberg actually laughed at the grand jury and said that the State attorney's name, Longnecker, might with aptness be changed to "goose-necker."

JUNIOR.
CHICAGO, Oct. 20, 1889.

NATURALIZATION DENIED.

In the News October 31st was a statement regarding the application of Wm. C. Dunbar, of the Twentieth Ward, for a reissue of his naturalization papers, which he had lost. The matter was taken under advisement till this morning, by Judge Anderson. The applicant answered the usual questions as to residence, etc., satisfactorily, and two witnesses, J. F. Simmons and F. J. May testified to his good moral character. Mr. Dunbar stated that he had taken out his first papers in 1854 and his second papers about three years afterward, but he had lost them, and no record could be found in court. The other questions and answers were substantially as follows:

Court—Do you believe in polygamy?

Mr. Dunbar—Yes, sir.

Court—Did you ever live in polygamy?

Mr. D.—Yes, sir.

Court—When?

Mr. D.—Up till about six years ago.

Court—Why did you cease six years ago.