

within whose jurisdiction a Knight exists. Proceed at once, and in every State where you can recover damages, do so if the law will sustain you in it. Let the majesty of the law be vindicated. It is just and right that it should be so. We are willing to force you before the law, and we will fight you with no other weapons. If you have at all times obeyed the law in your dealings in the methods by which you have acquired your immense fortune, then it is time that the many offenses with which you are charged should be refuted. You have remained silent under the many damaging charges of injuring the State. We will be your avengers. If you have been wronged we will let it be known to the world through the medium of the courts of justice, and let me say right here that no money will buy a verdict at the hands of these courts. This certainly means war, but it is war between legitimate capital, honest enterprise and honest labor on the one hand and illegitimate on the other hand. There will be no mobs in this supreme hour to silence any man's opinion, and no converts will be made by physical force. You have been warned that your life is in danger. Pay no attention to such talk. No man who has the interest of the country at heart would harm a hair of your head; but the system which reaches out on all sides, gathering in millions of dollars of treasure and keeping them out of the legitimate channels of commerce, must die. I have taken counsel from the best legal minds of the United States. We are prepared to face you before the courts and now await your action in the matter. This is no threat. I speak for 400,000 organized men, who are ready to pay out the last farthing in order that justice may prevail. You have it in your power to make friends of these men by acting the part of a man, by taking this matter into your own hands. Will you do so and end this strike, in the interest of humanity and of our common country?"

GOULD'S REPLY.

Powderly's letter was sent to Gould through W. O. McDowell, with instructions that if Gould (to whom these written instructions were also submitted) did not consent to an honorable settlement of the difficulty before 5 o'clock of the day that the letters were delivered, or at that hour still preserved silence, to allow the letters to be published.

At the opening of his reply to Powderly, Gould quotes the letter of instruction to McDowell and acknowledges the receipt of Powderly's letter, the substance of which is given above. Gould then proceeds to construe Powderly's letter as an official declaration that the Knights of Labor had determined to pursue him personally unless the Missouri Pacific should yield to its demands in what they called the strike on that road. In answer to these personal threats, he would say that he was still a free American citizen. Gould then refers to his lowly beginning in life and his success through temperance and habits of industry, and if, as Powderly says, he is to be destroyed by the Knights of Labor, it is fortunate he has retained his early habits of industry. Gould then says he is content to leave his personal record in the hands of his neighbors and business associates. If they had aught to complain of he would be glad to submit to any arbitration. Gould then recounts the fact that when the strike commenced he was far away from the scene of the trouble and quotes the telegrams from his subordinates describing the difficulty and other messages heretofore published during the early part of the troubles. The last dispatch quoted is one from A. L. Hopkins to Powderly earnestly urging that the strike is unjust to both sides as the road is in the hands of Receivers.

"This dispatch," says Gould, "you never answered. This correspondence places the continuance of this strike on your shoulders. You sat still and was silent after Mr. Hopkins's urgent appeal and allowed the strike to go on; allowed the company's property to be forcibly seized and the citizens of four States and one Territory to be deprived of their rightful railway facilities. Thus forced, the Board of Directors, before my return, placed the matter in Mr. Hoxie's hands by a formal resolution, and that disposition of it has never been changed."

Gould then enters into a long review of the features of the difficulty, already published and re-published, maintaining that the company's offer to take back the strikers who had not destroyed property be strictly lived up to and that the company will stand ready to live up to its agreement in that regard. In conclusion Gould says: "In the face of all this you notify me that unless by 5 o'clock I personally consent to do something, precisely what, I do not see, then personal consequences of a sort vaguely expressed, but not hard to understand, will, at the hand of your Order, be visited upon me. Let me again remind you that it is an American citizen, whom you and your Order propose to destroy. The contest is not between your Order and me, but between your Order and the law of the land. Your Order has already broken those laws in preventing by violence this company from operating its roads. You hold, then, that this company should not operate its roads under the conditions prescribed by law, but only under the conditions prescribed by you. You now declare in effect that I hold my individual property and rights not as other men hold theirs, but only at the peril of

your letting loose irrevocably (after five o'clock) your order upon me. If this is true of this company and of me, it is true of other men and other companies. If so, you and your Order are the law, and an American citizen is only such in name. Having pushed this violence beyond even the great forbearance of the public and found in this direction cause to hesitate, you now turn upon me and propose that the wrongs you have hitherto inflicted on the public shall now culminate in an attack upon an individual. In this as I have said, the real issue is between you and the laws of the land. It may be before you are through those laws will efficiently advise you that I, as an individual citizen, am not beyond their care.

Very respectfully,
"JAY GOULD."

BALTIMORE, 14.—The drivers employed on the Frick line of street cars struck to-day for \$2 for 12 hours' work, and at 11 o'clock all the cars, 63 in number, were "tied up."

MASS MEETING OF WORKINGMEN.

Washington, 14.—A largely attended mass meeting of workingmen was held to-night, at which resolutions were adopted calling for the enforcement of the eight-hour law in the government workshops; tendering sympathy to workingmen everywhere in their efforts to secure a short working day; declaring that the railroad strike now in progress in the Southwest emphasizes the injustice of the relations at present existing between labor and capital, and that the supporters of law and order condemn all acts of violence and the destruction of property, but at the same time denounce as murder, the cold-blooded shooting down by hired thugs of innocent and unarmed men, women and children, and those dastardly murderers who, instead of retarding or impeding the work of unification among the industrial classes, only bind more firmly in one universal brotherhood the wage-earners of the country, and that organized labor will not rest until the perpetrators of those diabolical and murderous outrages be brought to trial, convicted and adequate punishment meted out to them.

Representative O'Neill, of Missouri, presided, and on the platform were a large number of Congressmen. Speeches endorsing the resolutions urging the workingmen to organize and promising their influence and support in securing the legislation demanded, were made by Senators Blair and Eustis and Representatives O'Neill of Missouri, Foran of Ohio and Farquhar of New York.

The report sent to the military headquarters in East St. Louis last night that Cass Jones, wounded in the shooting last Friday, had died during the night, proves false. The attending physician was seen this morning and said his patient was not dead, but his condition was much improved.

WILL JOIN THE KNIGHTS.

Chicago, 14.—Cigar Makers Unions 14 and 15, with a total membership of 1,125, held a meeting to-night at which 400 were present and decided after discussion to join the Knights of Labor in a body. They then decided by a vote of 350 to 29 to go upon a strike next week for an advance of \$1.25 per thousand for bunch breaking and rolling.

Philadelphia, 14.—Secretary Turner to-day sent the following telegram to Mr. Powderly:

"Brother Dunbar offers ten per cent. of the gross receipts of each production of his play, 'A Laboring Man,' for the benefit of our suffering brothers in the Southwest. Shall I accept?"

Mr. Powderly replied as follows:

"Will accept Brother's proposition. Funds should be sent to you."

WASHINGTON, 14.—The Senate committee on expenditure of public moneys resumed the examination of Commissioner Black to-day.

Senator Plumb called up the case of Lieutenant Jesse Eastwood, of the 22d Kentucky Volunteers. General Black having examined the papers, said in reply to Plumb that the claimant's regiment was mustered in for 30 days' service. Twenty days later the claimant was allowed to go home on account of illness, where he remained until mustered out. He was never in action, never in the presence of the enemy, and never slept out of doors but one night. The records of the Adjutant General and Surgeon General's offices show no records of any disability. The claim was not filed until 1880. The evidence returned in the subsequent examination showed that the man had rheumatism before he entered the service; that in 1856 he cut himself severely with an adz, and that later he fell from a house and injured himself permanently. The case was allowed by Commissioner Black after the present Administration came into power and the man received as arrears for pension—\$10,155. Among the papers in the case was a letter written by a man named Ewing at Cattlesburg, Kentucky, to Gen. Williams, then Senator, urging a speedy action on the case. The letter concluded:

"By giving him this assistance you will favor one of your warmest friends in the past contest."

Gen. Williams endorsed the letter: "I hope the Commissioner of Pensions will make this a special case."

St. Paul, 15.—The reports of the cyclone at St. Cloud, Sank Rapids, Rice Station and other points in the vicinity last night were not exaggerated. At 3 o'clock this morning, in the places named, there were 49 dead and very nearly 200 injured, with many

still missing whose bodies will probably be recovered to-night. Just enough houses are left in Sank Rapids to form a ring around the village limits. The debris is not piled in heaps, but scattered far and wide. The sign, "Sank Rapids," on the Manitoba depot and a basket full of books were found in Rice Station several miles distant. This shows the terrible power of the storm. No reports are received from the outlying districts where it is believed great destruction of property and loss of life have been wrought. The storm extended from Jamestown, Dakota, through Minnesota and to Wisconsin, though its most disastrous effects are to be found in the place named.

QUEBEC, 15.—In the local legislature yesterday, Lercier, leader of the Liberal party, gave notice that he would bring up the following motion: "Whereas, the right of self-government is sacred to the Canadian people and whereas, they believe and know, from actual experience that constitutional government brings strength and peace, union and prosperity to the nation, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this House regards with great satisfaction and sympathy the noble efforts of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone to peacefully solve the problem of Home Rule in Ireland without disintegrating the empire; and be it further

Resolved, That the Speaker of this House be directed to communicate these resolutions to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone.

The Irishmen of this city are jubilant over the action taken by the legislature. The motion will probably be unanimously adopted.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 12.—The House of Commons was again densely crowded this evening as a result of the extended announcement that Lord Randolph Churchill would attack Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule bill. Among the Conservatives and the Whigs there was intense interest in Lord Randolph's efforts. Lord Randolph Churchill, by virtue of his motion to adjourn at the last session, having the floor, resumed the debate on Mr. Gladstone's request for permission to introduce the Home Rule bill. In the course of his speech he said after long consideration he had come to the conclusion that the scheme involved such a complicated and inextricable mass of contradictions that, if anybody besides Mr. Gladstone had proposed it, it would never have been taken seriously. [Cheers.] It was hedged about with such fanciful and eccentric guarantees for the integrity of the Empire that the speaker was astonished at the Parnellites' acquiescence. He had vainly searched all the authorities, ancient and modern, for a precedent for Mr. Gladstone's two orders which were to compose the proposed Irish Parliament. The first order was intended to specially represent property, and it was worthy of attention that the great leader of the great liberal party had chosen such an antiquated and discarded machine, as a property qualification, for the electoral of this first order. The second order was also elective. Both orders were to sit together, each could demand the exercise of a right to vote separately, and one order could veto any measure brought in by the other.

Take a simple illustration of how this would work in practice. Suppose the new Parliament should proceed to the election of a Speaker. Assume that the popular party carried the election for their candidate. The property party, by voting separately, could veto the choice and in consequence, for three or four years, the election of a speaker would be suspended. [Laughter.] The same thing would appear in all those cases in which one order should choose to veto the action of the other, such as for instance, questions of rules of procedure or budget proposals. The Premier, continued Lord Randolph Churchill, labored on Thursday last to show that the fiscal unity of the Kingdom would not be affected by the retention in the hands of the British Parliament of the power of collecting customs and excise duties. Now, if this were done, what would become of that ancient British right of taxation and representation going together? [Cheers.] The speaker then went on to analyze the receipts and disbursements of "an imaginary Irish budget" for the purpose, as he said, of showing that Mr. Gladstone's proposal to maintain the fiscal unity of the Empire while giving Ireland home rule was altogether untrustworthy. He then pointed out that the amount which the Premier had named as that which Ireland would every year contribute under home rule to the Imperial treasury as a box contribution for the benefit of Imperial unity, was of an extremely illusory and precarious character. On the question of Ulster he asked if an Irish government could pay its way if Ulster were withdrawn. That the English government could not make up its mind in regard to Ulster proved the almost insoluble character of the home rule project. The Premier justified his proposals on the ground that there were 86 home rulers in the House, but why should the voices of 86 Irish members prevail over the voices of 584 other members? Mr. Gladstone's proposals had given the nationals an enormous advantage. He had listened to many of Mr. Gladstone's speeches, the charms of which were described as being like the effect of morphia. The sensation under the operation was

transcendent, the awakening was bitterly painful.

In conclusion the speaker said that the effect of the bill would be to free Ireland from the supremacy of Parliament and the sovereignty of the Queen. He regretted that it had not been deemed consistent with the customs of the House to take a division on Mr. Gladstone's motion for leave to introduce the bill, but the day of decision would speedily arrive when the House would vote against the proposals which were desperate, unconstitutional and misleading. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. Russell, Attorney-General, taunted Lord Churchill with infusing into his speech prejudice and passion, and he went on to contend that the bill does not attack the Imperial Parliament or the Crown. As to Ulster, the bill gave the Protestants and Catholics the same rights. It was now time for Ireland to try to govern itself. [Cheers.]

To-night's speeches in the House of Commons caused disappointment. Lord Randolph Churchill's speech lacked the wanted point and energy of the orator, while that of Mr. Russell was a labored effort and fell flat.

Sir Michael Hicks Beach will close the debate to-morrow.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 13.—The Porte has sent to the Powers a circular declaring that as Bulgaria has settled its dispute with them, it becomes necessary to put a stop to the bellicose conduct of Greece, as it is compelling Turkey to support an enormous military outlay.

The yacht *Izzedin* is now ready to convey to Livadia, in the Crimea, a special mission from the Sultan to the Czar, congratulating him on the outcome of the Bulgarian trouble.

ALEXANDRIA, 13.—Emissaries are believed to have left Khartoum for Cairo with proposal of peace from El Mahdi's successor.

LONDON, 13.—Earl Shaftesbury killed himself this afternoon. He was in a cab riding through Regent Street, when he took his life. He drew a revolver and discharged the contents of its several chambers into his person. The corpse was conveyed to the Middlesex Hospital.

The suicide was 54 years of age. He was the eighth Earl of Shaftesbury, succeeding, on October 1st, 1885, to the title on the death of his father, who was a noted philanthropist. He leaves a widow, Lady Harriet, the daughter of the third Marquis of Donegal, and one son and five daughters. The Earl had latterly been unwell, and had complained of mental depression.

Lord Shaftesbury fired the first shot at his right temple, but missed his aim. The cabman descended from his seat and refused to proceed further, as he feared he would be shot. Lord Shaftesbury tried to persuade him to continue to drive, and offered him a five pound note, but the cabman was immovable. The constable who had heard the shot fired, approached the cab at the moment when Lord Shaftesbury fired again, the ball taking effect in the temple. The constable, seeing that he was about to fire, tried to seize his arm, but failed. Lord Shaftesbury was driven in haste to the hospital. He did not speak after the shooting, and died ten minutes after his arrival.

LONDON, 13.—Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to-night resumed the debate on the Irish bill in the House of Commons. He began by saying that those who condemn the Government's measure failed to state an acceptable alternative scheme. Nobody accepted Mr. Trevelyan's plan. Mr. Chamberlain's project was in turn repudiated by Lord Hartington, and Mr. Trevelyan and Mr. Chamberlain had propounded a scheme of great importance but that scheme has never been submitted to the Government. He (Mr. Chamberlain) has recommended a federation. What were to be those separate bodies in Great Britain and Ireland which were to be the subject matter of the federation recommended? Mr. Chamberlain had a plan to stay evictions by act of Parliament. Who has agreed to that policy? Had he got the adhesion of Lord Hartington? Had he got the adhesion of Mr. Goschen or the adhesion of the Right Honorable gentleman and noble Lord opposite? If he had not he should like to know how it was a practical policy. Lord Hartington had said that he did not admit the impossibility of governing Ireland by a mingled system of remedial and repressive legislation. It was to the administration of Lord Spencer that he thought the government of Ireland ought to be restored. It had been stated by Lord Hartington that whatever the fate of this measure was, the mere introduction of it by a responsible government would do much that could never be recalled. That was perfectly true, but it was equally true of the events of last June—the consequences of those events could never be recalled. Those events entirely changed the whole aspect of the Irish question. The course then taken made home rule inevitable. [Cries of Oh! Oh! and laughter.]

The speaker taunted the opponents of this measure with having no basis for an agreement on the Irish policy. Did Mr. Goschen, he asked, approve Mr. Chamberlain's plan for a central council at Dublin or the suspension of evictions? Had the conservative leaders any policy except condemnation of Mr. Gladstone's scheme. Lord Randolph Churchill—"Yes; they are against repeal in any shape or form." [Cheers.]

The speaker retorted that that might mean as much as Lord Beaconsfield's denunciation of the five-pound franchise at the very moment when he designed to carry through the household

a suffrage measure. [Laughter.] Continuing, he said the fact was that there was no alternative to the plan of the government except the severest coercion. This would require a strong government, a government determined, persistent, in harmony with itself, supported by an overwhelming majority in Parliament and in the country. Such a government had been dreamed of as resulting from a truce of party spirit and party warfare, but it was not by the breaking up of the parties that a strong government could be formed. "Reference," continued the speaker, "has been made to the Irish in America. This House cannot for a moment be influenced by the action of dastardly assassins like Ford and others. But the Irish nation in America is as numerous as the Irish are at home. All possess the same instinct and the same sympathies. They have not been parties to the action of assassins. [Hear! Hear!] These actions of assassins receive universal condemnation from the people of the United States. [Irish and Liberal cheers.] But if you reject this bill, do you believe, are you sure there will not be sympathy with those assassins and their schemes? [Hisses and cries of Oh! oh!] I believe there will be a universal condemnation and disapprobation from right-thinking people (Irish and American) of such treatment of the Irish people." [Irish cheers.]

In the course of an energetic speech Mr. Goschen contended that there was no analogy between the position of Ireland and England and that of Norway and Sweden or Austria and Hungary. Irish and English interests, he said, were so interlaced that when they came to the finance question they would find it difficult to decide whether the income to be taxed was English or Irish. Their interest could not be dissociated. In conclusion, Goschen denied that firmness could be called coercion, and said there would be no repression if there was no crime. The responsibility of weakening the ties which unite the British Islands rested with the Premier and his followers. Those resisting a break-up of the Empire must close up their ranks and shoulder to shoulder resist the bill. [Enthusiastic cheering.]

Gladstone replied at considerable length. He denied that the safeguards provided in the bill were dictated by a distrust of the Irish people. On the contrary, they were inserted in consequence of the mistrust that was felt by others. Mr. Gladstone argued that the fundamental fear of those who attack the Home Rule measure was that the Irish people would necessarily do wrong; that the administration of the country would necessarily be changed. [Cries of hear! hear!] In regard to the questions as to power of veto by the bill, he stated that there was no limitation to that proposition, and in reference to the income tax that would necessarily be as separate in Ireland as it would be in England. Of the bill generally, he said it proposed to give to the Irish people a reasonable satisfaction to their demand without imitating the example set by the former government in the case of America. He ridiculed the fear that had been expressed as to further demands on the part of the Irish members if this bill were passed, and as to the question of there having been no mandate for the measure, he contended that inasmuch as there had been no mandate for coercion or for maintaining the law, so no mandate was necessary for proposals to strengthen the means of maintaining the law. He compared the criticisms on the bill, and pointed out that no one speech agreed with another and speaking of the measure as a plan, he remarked that it might be improved, but at any rate it had the field as also did the subject. [Loud cheers.]

The motion that leave be given to introduce was put by the speaker and agreed to without division amid protracted and enthusiastic cheering.

LONDON, 14.—Extensive arrangements have been made for a meeting called by the Loyal and Patriotic Union, to be held in Her Majesty's Theatre to-night, for the purpose of denouncing Gladstone's Irish Home Rule scheme. Four thousand persons will be present, which is all the theatre will hold. Eight thousand applications for tickets to the meeting have been received. In the theatre a red banner, bearing the inscription *Quis separabit*, spans the arch of the proscenium, and on each side hangs a huge Union Jack. Earl Cowper will preside over the meeting and Lords Salisbury and Hartington will occupy seats on either side of the table placed in the centre of the footlights.

The second reading of Gladstone's home-rule bill in the Commons has been postponed until the 10th of May.

Many a Lady

is beautiful, all but her skin; and nobody has ever told her how easy it is to put beauty on the skin. Beauty on the skin is Magnolia Balm.