

## THE IRISH LEADERSHIP.

### Parnell May Retire for a Time as a Compromise.

But Gladstone's Home Rule Scheme Would be Doomed—The Hierarchy Decide Against Parnell—Cables From O'Brien and Dillon.

A London cable says: Mr. Parnell has gained another day. That in itself is a great advantage. It would be almost miraculous if the long and desperate fight for his removal could not now be thrown over into next week, and as the House will probably adjourn on Tuesday or Wednesday, the main battle can then be transferred to Ireland. Events are following the exact course foreshadowed in my previous despatches.

This morning the committee appointed to wait upon Mr. Gladstone obtained an interview, and found the old man very wary and suspicious. He more than suspected a trap, and had all his guards out. He took a preliminary objection to the wording of the resolution carried by the meeting yesterday, as raising questions of controversy between Mr. Parnell's veracity and his own. He said he would not be drawn into such a conflict as this. This presented a barrier to any further negotiation. The committee had no alternative but to return and report the check to the Irish party. Another meeting was summoned and held without delay in room 15. The obnoxious words were expunged from the resolution and a deputation instructed to seek another interview with Mr. Gladstone. Meanwhile Mr. Gladstone remained in his house talking to Sir Wm. Harcourt and Mr. Morley. I understand Sir William strongly opposed his entering into any further negotiations on any terms whatever. Mr. Morley was trying all that could be done to effect a compromise.

Brick efforts are now being made to draw Mr. Gladstone into another meeting, but he seemed to feel that traps all around him and sat tight. Mr. Morley went backwards and forwards several times, one of his communications being received by Mr. Gladstone with emphatic shakes of the head, while Sir William Harcourt gesticulated in an excited manner. Mr. Parnell was supremely indifferent to their movements, never once condescending to cast a glance towards them.

Another meeting of the Irish party was called for nine o'clock to-night, but subsequently Mr. Arthur O'Connor informed me it was postponed till 12 o'clock to-morrow, as they could not get pledges from Mr. Gladstone as to the constabulary and land questions in time to discuss it this evening. I gathered from other members of the party that they had not much confidence in arriving at a settlement by the route of Mr. Parnell's assurance.

A friend of Mr. Parnell's assured me that his side were perfectly satisfied with the state of affairs. Two of the opposition soon after expressed themselves to me as not very hopeful or confident. They quite agreed with me when I remarked the greatest strategical of the week had been Mr. Parnell. He is a genius said one of them, warmly, but this gentleman is determined to throw the genius overboard, if he can manage it.

It is learned that Mr. Gladstone at the conference with the Irish delegation suggested a modification on the Clancy resolution. He desired that no reference be made to the question of Parnell's leadership. He said Sir William Vernon Harcourt and Mr. Morley had decided not to take part in the conference, and suggested that their names be omitted from the resolutions.

The delegates explained Mr. Gladstone's proposals on their return from Mr. Gladstone to the Nationalist meeting, and an amicable discussion followed. Mr. Parnell was in the chair. The Clancy resolution was rescinded by a unanimous vote. Mr. Redmond then offered a resolution authorizing Messrs. Leamy, Redmond, Healy and Sexton to request a conference with Mr. Gladstone for the purpose of representing the views of the Irish party, and requesting that an intimation be given them regarding the intention of Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues with respect to certain details connected with the land question and the Irish constabulary, in the event of Home Rule being granted. Mr. Sexton seconded the motion, which was carried with only opposing votes, Messrs. Chance and Barry.

The meeting then adjourned, and the deputation immediately sought Mr. Gladstone and imparted to him the new resolution. Mr. Gladstone at once convoked an informal meeting of all his colleagues with whom he could communicate. Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Morley, Earl Granville, Lord Herschel, Mr. Arnold Morley and others responded. Soon after this conference met Mr. Gladstone intimated through the party whips that a second interview with the Irish deputation was unnecessary, their resolution and the written statement of the committee having put him in full possession of the facts. The Parnellite members postponed a further meeting until to-morrow. At midnight no reply had been received from Mr. Gladstone, but one is expected early to-morrow.

A Member of Parliament cables from London:

Mr. Parnell is playing out his game on the lines indicated yesterday, and is forcing Mr. Gladstone's hand and committing the entire Irish party to declarations of policy which cannot be accepted by the English Home Rulers. It was resolved this evening to form a committee, of which Mr. Parnell is a member, to open negotiations with Mr. Gladstone by a letter, which has already been written and sent. He is asked whether he will agree to hand over the Irish constabulary and the settlement of the land question to the Home Rule Parliament when established, or undertake to deal with the agrarian difficulty himself in his own scheme; but the surrender of the constabulary to the Irish Parliament is an indefensible condition. If he consents to these terms, Mr. Parnell gives a kind of conditional undertaking to retire from the leadership for the present. He can safely make this offer, for if Mr. Gladstone gives up the constabulary large section of his English supporters will raise a great outcry, and what he gains by temporarily desisting Mr. Parnell will be more than lost

in another direction. If he hesitates or evades the real issue, Mr. Parnell will be in a position to boast that he has proved his insincerity, and can go before the Irish people as the only man who has adequately defended their cause. In any case he has nothing to sacrifice by the result. His power in the House of Commons would be most formidable even though he sat on the back bench. Every day strengthens him in Ireland, in spite of the hostile attitude of the Catholic hierarchy. Many of his opponents have received an avalanche of telegrams to-day from their constituents directing them to vote for Mr. Parnell. In the event of Mr. Gladstone dodging, it would be almost impossible for them to vote against him without incurring the stigma of betraying the Irish people.

Mr. Parnell's audacity and subtlety have never been more conspicuously displayed than in the generalship of the last two days.

Mr. Tim Healy and the leader came into somewhat violent collision to-day, and had bad blood increases on both sides. Mr. Healy is for showing no quarter and taking none. It is more and more evident that this is destined to shatter the present Irish party and throw Ireland into a state of most dangerous excitement and agitation. Parliament will certainly rise next week, and then the Irish members will be free to go back and fight it out. The winter will see the warfare transferred from the Conservatives to each other. The worst enemies of Ireland could scarcely have desired to bring about a more perilous state of affairs.

The Catholic News has received from its Dublin correspondent, Thos. Sherlock, an Irish journalist, whose relations with the Nationalist members of Parliament are very close, a despatch which says: "On authority which I have good reason to consider excellent I make the statement that Mr. Parnell has assured at least two members of the Irish Parliamentary party that the charges made against him by Captain O'Shea are utterly without foundation in fact, and that he looks forward to a near time when he will be able to prove as much, with good results to the Irish cause. These two members are convinced that Mr. Parnell is simply biding his own time to vindicate himself at the precise moment when the vindication will have more effect for Ireland." The despatch makes mention of "the private statement of a servant who lived with Mrs. O'Shea for three years, and who avers she was offered a large bribe to swear falsely that she had seen something more happening between Mr. Parnell and Mrs. O'Shea than would occur in the case of an ordinary gentleman visitor."

Address of the Hierarchy.

The Standing Committee has deemed it a duty to communicate by telegraph with their absent brethren of the episcopacy, and have received up to this writing the address of the bishops, whose names, with their own, are signed to the following address:

"The Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland to the clergy and laity of their Bishops."

"Very reverends, reverend fathers and fellow countrymen:

"The Bishops of Ireland can no longer keep silent in the presence of the engrossing question which touches, not Ireland and England alone, but every spot where Irishmen have formed homes. The question is, Who in the future is to be the leader of the Irish people, or rather who is not to be their leader? Without hesitation or doubt, and in the plainest possible terms, we give it as our unanimous judgment that, whoever else is fitted to fill that highly responsible position, Mr. Parnell is decidedly not."

As the pastors of a Catholic nation we do not base this, our judgment and solemn declaration, on political grounds, but simply and solely on the facts and circumstances, as revealed in a London divorce court, after the verdict given in court was known to regard Mr. Parnell in any other light than as a man convicted of one of the gravest offences known to religious society. Aggravated, as it is in his case, by almost every circumstance that could possibly attach to guilt and shame surely Catholic Ireland, so eminently conspicuous for the virtue and purity of its social life, will not accept as its leader a man thus discredited and wholly unworthy of Christian confidence. And further, as Irishmen who are devoted to our country and eager for its elevation, and earnestly intent on securing for it the benefits of domestic legislation, we cannot but be impressed by the conviction that a continuance of Mr. Parnell as leader of even a section of the Irish party must have the effect of disorganizing our ranks and ranging in the hostile camps the hitherto united forces of our country."

"Confronted with the prospect of contingencies so disastrous we see nothing but an inevitable defeat at the approaching general election, and as a result Home Rule indefinitely postponed, coercion perpetuated and the hands of the evictors strengthened and the tenants already evicted left without a show of hope of being ever restored to their homes."

Your devoted servants in Christ.

"Michael Logue, Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of all Ireland; William G. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin and Primate of Ireland; T. W. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel; John McEvilly, Archbishop of Tuam; James Donnelly, Bishop of Clogher; James Lynch, Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin; Francis J. McCormick, Bishop of Galway; John McCarthy, Bishop of Cloyne; William Fitzgerald, Bishop of Ross; Bartholomew Woodcock, Bishop of Ardagh and Clonmacnoise; Thomas Alphonsus O'Callaghan, Bishop of Cork; James Brown, Bishop of Ferns; John Lyster, Bishop of Achonry; Edward McGinnis, Bishop of Kilmore; Thomas McGovern, Bishop of Drogheda; John O'Dogherty, Bishop of Derry; Michael Comerford, Coadjutor to the Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin; Thos. McRedmond, Coadjutor to the Bishop of Killaloe; Nicholas Donnelly, Bishop of Caidara."

Ten minutes before the arrival of the Irish delegation, Mr. Morley, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Earl Spencer and Earl Granville, who had been conferring with Mr. Gladstone, took their departure.

Later—the conference between the Irish Committee and Mr. Gladstone lasted an hour, and on its conclusion the delegates returned to the room in the House of Commons in which the proceedings of the Nationalists are being held.

The Chronicle publishes an interview

with Cardinal Manning, in which he says his opinion is admirably expressed by the manifesto issued by the Irish hierarchy, which he believes will gain in influence because it took due time to consider the question before issuing the manifesto. He thought the manifesto would carry great weight, both in Ireland and America. He agreed entirely with the views it expressed, both politically and orally; but Parnell's retirement should be made compulsory on those of moral grounds, politics being a secondary consideration. Parnell's followers, however, were justified in demanding his resignation on political grounds alone.

The Standard says the English people cannot longer regard the quarrel with indifference. It is amazed that Gladstone has consented to negotiate these questions.

The American Envoy's Manifesto.

To Justin McCarthy, M. P., Vice-Chairman of the Irish Parliamentary party. The manifesto from which Mr. Parnell has just issued us off from the last hope to which we clung. Anxious to avoid any word that might embitter the controversy, we shall not dwell upon the crudel injustice with which he treats the members of the party that have followed him with a loyalty and affection which no leader ever experienced before. His recollection of this fact to him in many an hour of trial might well have saved them from the imputation that any section of them could have allowed their integrity to be sapped by Liberal wire-pullers, nor would we do more than utter a protest against the violation of all constitutional principle in flouting by anticipation the decision of the elected representatives of the people from whom the chairman of the Nationalist party receives his authority, and resorting to a vague general appeal over their heads.

Considerations like these we should readily have waived in the interest of national solidarity, but the method in which, ignoring the origin of the present calamitous situation, Mr. Parnell endeavored to fasten the responsibility for it upon Messrs. Gladstone and Morley, compels us to dissociate ourselves in the strongest manner from an imputation which we believe to be reckless and unjust.

We consider it unjust to the English people and lamentable from the point of view of international good feeling to describe as English traitors and traitors to their country those who have not been able to bring themselves to the same view to which gratitude and the necessity for union impelled Mr. Parnell's own colleagues and countrymen.

Whatever differences of opinion may exist as to the haste with which Mr. Gladstone's letter was communicated to the public, it was obvious that his haste was due to the fact that he had not been able to save it from disaster that prompted Mr. Gladstone to write his letter. We have now to confront the statement that Mr. Parnell's leadership opens an impassable gulf between the representatives of Ireland and the Liberal party who have faithfully observed their part of the agreement as to the settlement of Ireland, and the situation is aggravated by deplorable expressions of ill-feeling toward the British people, who have again and again, within the past few years, manifested their determination to do justice to Ireland, and have by their votes, paralyzed the arm of coercion. In deliberately bringing things to this position, Mr. Parnell has entered upon a path and a path upon which every consideration of Ireland's safety, as well as of personal honor, forbids us absolutely to follow him. In the future, if any party thus isolated and discredited, we cannot imagine how any Irishman can see anything but destruction of the hopes of self-government, happiness and peace which, but a few weeks before, on the point of attainment, we had before us. We are driven to choose between our leader and our country, and we cannot hesitate.

JOHN DILLON, WM. O'BRIEN, THOMAS O'CONNOR, T. D. SULLIVAN, THOMAS P. GILL.

Mr. Harrington refused to sign the document.

The London correspondent of the Journal says: At to-day's meeting Mr. Clancy, with the approval of Mr. Parnell and his followers, will propose a compromise for a settlement of the differences between the two factions of the party.

THE GREAT STORM.

Accounts of Extensive Damages Done Continue To Come In.

A Halifax despatch says: Another heavy gale set in last midnight with blinding snow. This continued all night the wind blowing at times with hurricane force. By daylight the snow turned to rain and came down in torrents until about noon, when the weather moderated. The telegraph lines along the shore are prostrated, but it is believed when reports are received that to-day's storm will prove equally disastrous with that of Monday. Despatches continue to be received announcing wrecks from that storm. In addition to those reported last night the schooner Ellen is ashore at Whitesand, the W. E. Young at Cow Bay, the Little Annie at McNab's Island, the Evangeline at Smith's Island, the E. D. Myra at Port Hood Island, and the barque Etta Stewart at Parraboro'. A letter from Hesterton, Antigonish, says: "The storm did terrible damage around here. A vessel of 50 or 60 tons went ashore about two miles from Hesterton, and all hands, 6 or 7, were lost in sight of the people on shore, who could do nothing for them. She sailed from Lockport, N. S. Bayfield wharf was completely swept away, while any bridge that the tide could reach was destroyed. The tide swept up the Pomquet River over two miles farther than it ever did before."

A North Sydney, N. S., despatch says: One of the heaviest gales of the season was experienced to-day, damaging shipping and property generally. The schooner Daisy Capt. Richards, of Anticosti, C. B., was driven from her moorings at South Sydney and ran ashore on the eastern side of the G. M. A. coal pier. The crew got ashore on a line made fast to the foremast and held by the crowd on shore. The brigantine, Capt. Tracy, St. John's, Nfld., broke from her fastenings and drove into the G. M. A. dock, chafing considerably. The schooner Jessie, badly damaged in the last gale, is now here waiting to go on the ship for repairs. The schooner Alpine, Capt. Gopet, damaged, to go on the ship, extent of injury unknown. An American fisherman reported ashore near Lingan, C. B., broken up. Schooner Maggie Millard, total loss. Schooners Bella May and Corsair high and dry; it is thought cannot be got off until next spring. Extent of damage around the coast is not known as yet. The telephone and telegraph lines are not working this afternoon.

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Needed to Transport a Steamer Through "Darkest Africa."

A Glasgow despatch last Tuesday says: Think of building a Glasgow shipyard a steamer which must be taken to pieces again before 5,000 Africans can carry her over 500 miles of wild Africa to the coast and float her on the inland sea of Victoria Nyanza! She is the first of a British fleet which Messrs. A. & J. Inglis have contracted to build for the British East Africa Company's service. This necessity for building the vessel so as to allow of taking her to pieces again for overland portage, makes her progress very slow. After she is launched and fitted, all the work which is now handled with so much care must be undone. Before this ship reaches its destination she must be carried through miles and miles of African forests and jungles between the coast and the big lake. It is estimated that 5,000 porters will be required to replace the sick, the runaways and unmanageable. The new vessel is commissioned by the Imperial British East Africa Company, of which Sir William Mackinnon is President. This company will float its own flag, issue its own postage stamps and coin its own currency. The first steamer of the fleet is about 120 tons, builders' measurement. She is stoutly built of steel plates bolted with steel bolts on steel frames. The bolts will be, of course, only riveted in their proper holes when the steamer arrives on the shores of the lake. Even plate, like every other part of the steamer, is limited in size to a load which a negro could conveniently carry on his head, and it is calculated that with their loads, and in their places, the negro carriers will, when marching in file, extend over three miles. The steamer, with its plating, is put together with bolts parts are taken to pieces and packed aboard the railroad cars, which will carry the steamer in piecemeal to the docks at London, where it will be shipped on board the London and Zanzibar direct steamer. Though constructed for the purpose of peace this vessel will be armed for rough fighting if it is necessary. She will carry an armament of two Maxim machine guns, besides small arms and a hose specially fitted to throw boiling water from the boiler among warlike natives. The iron plating of the vessel is, of course, proof against rifle or musket balls. On each bow will be fitted up an iron rifle and conning tower. The engines will drive her at a speed of ten knots, and with handsome and easy lines fore and aft the steamer should be easily driven. Her length over all is 80 feet, with 16 feet beam. Tanned canvas sails will be sent with the steamer.

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While the Peaceful Tribes are Left to Freeze and Starve.

A special from Pine Ridge, Da., says: Zero weather and a storm of cutting sleet prevail here. The troops are hugging their camp fires, while the Indians are freezing in their gauze-like tepees outside the agency precincts. To-day Agent Royer will call in all the Indians at the agency and give them a big feed. Should the storm continue and should there be a heavy fall of snow the ponies of the Indians now here, and whose hay has been stolen by the hostiles, would die of starvation. At the best this winter will be very hard. The Indians who have bowed their heads to the Government rule are suffering, while their rebellious and thieving brothers are living on the fat of the land.

"I hear your husband is quite a gallant. Did you ever find any letters in his pockets?" "Only the ones I give him to post."

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## AFTER KOCH'S SECRET.

English Doctors' Ode Won't Permit Its Use While a Secret.

MUST BE CAREFULLY USED.

A Berlin cable says: Dr. von Gossler, Prussian Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, replying in the lower House of the Diet to-day, to the interpellation of Herr Grafes to what measures the Government intended to take to promote the adoption of Prof. Koch's remedy, declared that the sequestration of certain physicians engaged in using the lymph had proved groundless. The Finance Ministry, Dr. von Gossler said, had placed at the disposal of Prof. Koch sufficient funds to enable him to continue his enquiries and produce the lymph. There was now good ground to hope that the remedy would be found to be efficacious in the treatment of other diseases than tuberculosis. Care has been taken to make the remedy perfectly accessible to the poor. In the course of time the preparation of the lymph would be entrusted to competent persons employed by the State. A private gentleman had given 1,000,000 marks, the Minister stated, to be used for the benefit of poor persons suffering from tuberculosis. He had requested Prof. Koch to make public only to a limited extent the composition of the lymph, so as to render its imitation impossible. Touching the present preparation of the lymph, Dr. von Gossler said that Prof. Koch and Dr. Libbertz and Pfuhl were occupied solely in providing a supply. After arduous researches, extending for a period of six weeks, it was found that the lymph could be supplied at a cost of 25 marks per five grammes. An ordinary phial contains sufficient for 5,000 inoculations, each costing five pennings. Regarding the question of placing the manufacture of the lymph under the exclusive control of the State, Dr. von Gossler thought that a feeling of satisfaction would be experienced throughout the world if Prussia should set her stamp upon the lymph, but a guarantee must be given against financial or subsidiary conditions. The Government would eventually invite other nations to send representatives to study the use of the remedy in order that they might apply it in their own countries.

Dr. von Gossler's statement, indicating as it does an intended prolonged guarding of the secret of the lymph, disappoints the numerous foreign medical men assembled here. The English group affirm that it is hopeless to expect the college of physicians to recognize the use of the lymph as it is against the canons of the college to permit the application of a remedy the composition of which is a secret.

Dr. Kowalski, a leading Austrian army physician, and chief of the Institute of Bacteriology at Vienna, defends the guarding of the preparation of the lymph on the ground that it is one of the most powerful medicines discovered, and cannot be applied without reserve in the hands of all practitioners, more deaths would result from its use than ever were caused by consumption. Dr. Kowalski and other prominent Austrian army surgeons have come here to share the inquiries of the German army doctors, beginning on Tuesday next.

HE ESCAPED ARREST.

A Detected Defaulter Succeeded Rather Than Go To Trial.

An Albany, N. Y., despatch says: Joseph B. Abbott, chief salesman and confidential clerk of the lumber firm of H. W. Sage & Co., of this city, committed suicide some time during Wednesday night, in a room in a building adjoining the Windsor Hotel. He hired the room on Wednesday evening. This afternoon his dead body was found fully dressed upon the bed. A four-ounce bottle of laudanum, half emptied, told the story. He had been dead many hours. With the news of his death spread the report that he was a defaulter. It was soon confirmed. The firm refuses information, but it is ascertained from other sources that Abbott had appropriated between \$80,000 and \$100,000 of the firm's funds, probably by pocketing large collections and falsifying the books. He practically managed the entire business, and therefore had ample opportunity to steal. The discovery was made when the firm of Reilly & Co., of Philadelphia, sent back bills aggregating \$20,000, which a member of the Sage firm had sent on for collection, with the statement that payment had been made to Mr. Abbott. That was on Tuesday. On Wednesday a representative of the Philadelphia firm arrived and the matter was given into the hands of the local police. Somehow Abbott got an inkling of something amiss, and left his desk. The detectives searched for him all day Wednesday, but failed to find him, though he was in the city. Abbott was about 40 years of age, a widower, and father of five children, the oldest of whom, a girl, is 15 years of age. His habits were extravagant, and though his salary was \$5,000 a year, his friends had long wondered how he could live as he did within that sum. Furthermore, he gambled

Blown Up With Dynamite.

A Montreal despatch says: A serious and probably fatal accident, resulting from a dynamite explosion, took place to-day at Ste. Anne de Bellevue. A number of workmen were engaged in drilling and making an excavation near the western line of the Canadian Pacific. A charge of dynamite had been placed in position, and the fuse attached to the percussion cap ignited, but there was some delay in its going off, and one of the workmen, William Prevost, went down to see what was wrong. Just as he stooped over the charge the explosion took place, blowing the man a distance of 100 feet. He was picked up in an unconscious state. The bones of the face were fractured, several teeth were knocked out, and one wrist had a compound fracture, besides several bruises.

A Christmas novelty is a huge, stuffed bear, with glaring eyes and wide open mouth, holding in his clumsy paws a hammered-iron candleabra. This is a quaint and original ornament for a hall.

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