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ELEVENTH YEAR. SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 29, 1890. ONE CENT.

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PARNELL TO THE PEOPLE

The Home Rule Leader Issues His Manifesto.

HIS INTRIGUE WITH THE LIBERAL LEADERS

His Deals and Dickerings With the G. O. M. and Morley.

Other and Important Phases in Connection With the Great Political Scandal--A Bribe of a Chief Secretaryship--The Man Whose Private Life is Stained With Self-Admitted Licentiousness and Shame Cannot Continue Leader of a National Cause--His Immorality May be Forgiven, But not Converted Into a Heroic Weakness and Crowned With Honor.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Mr. Parnell has issued the following manifesto:

To the Irish People:

The integrity and independence of a section of the Irish Parliamentary party having been apparently sapped and destroyed by the wire-pullers of the Liberal party, it has become necessary for me as leader of the Irish party to take counsel with you, and having given you the knowledge which is in my possession to ask your judgment upon a matter which now solely devolves upon you to decide.

The letter from Mr. Gladstone to Mr. Morley, written for the purpose of influencing the decision of the Irish party in the choice of their leader and claiming for Liberals and their leaders the right of veto upon the choice, is the immediate cause of this address, the purpose of which is to remind you and your parliamentary representatives that Ireland considers the independence of her party as her only safeguard within the constitution and above and beyond all other considerations whatever. The threat in that letter, repeated so insolently on many English platforms and in numerous British newspapers, that unless Ireland concedes this right of veto to England she will indefinitely postpone her chance of obtaining Home Rule, compels me, while not for a moment admitting the slightest possibility of such a loss, to put before you information which until now, so far as my colleagues are concerned, has been solely in my possession, and which will enable you to understand the measure of the loss with which you are threatened, unless you consent to throw me to the English wolves now howling for my destruction.

He Visits the Grand Old Man.

In November of last year, in response to a repeated and long-standing request, I visited Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden and received the details of the intended proposals of himself and his colleagues of the late Liberal Cabinet with regard to Home Rule in the event of the next general election favoring the Liberal party. It is unnecessary for me to do more at present than to direct your attention to certain points of these details, which will be generally recognized as embracing elements vital for your information and the formation of your judgment. These vital points of difficulty may be suitably arranged and considered under the following heads:

1. The retention of Irish members in the Imperial Parliament.
2. The settlement of the land or agrarian difficulty in Ireland.
3. The control of the Irish constabulary.
4. The appointment of the judiciary, including judges of the supreme court, county court judges and resident magistrates.

Reducing the Irish Parliamentary Party.

Upon the subject of the retention of Irish members in Parliament Mr. Gladstone told me that the opinion—and the unanimous opinion—of his colleagues and himself, recently arrived at after most mature consideration of alternative proposals, was that in order to conciliate English public opinion it would be necessary to reduce Irish representation from 103 to 32. Upon the settlement of the land question it was held that this was one of the questions which must be regarded as questions reserved from the control of the Irish legislature, but at the same time Mr. Gladstone intimated that, while he would renew his attempt to settle the matter by imperial legislation on the line of the Land Purchase Bill of 1886, he would not undertake to put any pressure upon his own side or insist upon their adopting his views—in other and shorter words, that the Irish Legislature was not to be given the power of solving the agrarian difficulty.

How the Constabulary Was to Work.

With regard to the control of the Irish constabulary it was stated by Mr. Gladstone that, in view of the necessity of conciliating English public opinion, he and his colleagues felt that it would be necessary to leave this force to the appointment of its officers under control of the Imperial authority for an indefinite period, while funds for its maintenance, payment and equipment would be compulsorily provided out of the Irish revenues.

A period of 10 or 12 years was suggested as the limit of the time during which the appointment of judges and resident magistrates should be reaitned in the hands of the imperial authorities.

I have now given a short account of what I gathered of Mr. Gladstone's views and those of his colleagues during the two hours' conversation at Hawarden—a conversation which, I am bound to admit, was mainly monopolized by Mr. Gladstone—and will pass to my own expressions of opinion upon these communications, which represent my views then and now. And firstly, with regard to the retention of the Irish members, the position which I have always adopted, and which I then represented, is that the concession of full powers of an Irish legislature equivalent to those enjoyed by a state of the American Union, the number and position of the members so retained, would become a question of imperial concern and not of pressing or immediate importance for the interests of Ireland, but that with important and all-engrossing subjects of agrarian reform, constabulary control and judiciary appointments left either under Imperial control or totally unprovided for, it would be the height of madness for any Irish leader to imitate Grattan's example and consent to disband an army which had cleared the way to victory.

I further undertook to use every legitimate influence to reconcile Irish public opinion to the gradual coming into force of new privileges, and to the postponements necessary for English opinion with regard to constabulary control and judicial appointments, but I strongly dissented from the proposed reduction of the number of members during the interval of probation, and I pointed to the absence of any suitable prospect of land settlement by either parliament as a constitutional and overwhelming drag upon the prospects of permanent peace and prosperity in Ireland.

At the conclusion of the interview I was informed that Mr. Gladstone and all his colleagues were entirely agreed that pending a general election silence should be absolutely preserved with regard to any points of difference on the question of the retention of the Irish members.

The Duty of the Hour.

I have dwelt at some length upon these subjects, but not, I think, disproportionately to their importance. Let me say in addition that if and when full powers are conceded to Ireland over her own domestic affairs the integrity, number and independence of the Irish party will be a matter of no importance. But until this ideal is reached it is your duty and mine to hold fast to every safeguard. I need not say that the question, the vital and important question, of the retention of the Irish members on one hand and indefinite delay in granting full powers to an Irish legislature on the other gave me great concern. The absence of any provision for the settlement of the agrarian question—of any policy—on the part of the Liberal leaders filled me with concern and apprehension.

On the introduction of the Land Purchase Bill by the Government at the commencement of the last session, Mr. Morley communicated with me as to the course to be adopted. Having regard to the avowed absence of any policy on the part of the Liberal leaders and party with regard to the matter of the Land Bill, I strongly advised Mr. Morley against any direct challenge of the principle of state-aided land purchase, and finding that the fears and alarm of the English taxpayers as to state aid by the hypothecation of grants for local purposes in Ireland, as a counter guarantee, had been assuaged, that the hopeless struggle against the principle of the measure should not be maintained and that we should direct our sole efforts on the second reading of the bill to the assertion of the principle of local control. In this, I am bound to say, Mr. Morely entirely agreed with me, but he was at the same time much hampered, and expressed his sense of his position in that direction by the attitude of the extreme section of his party led by Mr. Labouchere, and in a subsequent interview he impressed upon me the necessity of meeting the second reading of the bill with a direct negative and asked me to undertake the motion. I agreed to this, but only on condition that I was not to attack the principle of the measure but to confine myself to criticism of the details. I think his was false strategy, but it was the strategy adopted out of regard to English prejudices and Radical peculiarities. I did the best possible under the circumstances, and the several days' debate on the second reading contrasts favorably with Mr. Labouchere's recent abortive attempt to interpose a direct negative to the first reading of a similar bill yesterday. Time went on; the Government allowed their attention to be distracted from the question of land purchase by a bill compensating English publicans and the agrarian difficulty in Ireland was again relegated to the future of another session.

Another Talk With Morley.

Just before the commencement of this session I was again favored with another interview with Mr. Morley. I impressed upon him the policy of an oblique method of procedure with reference to land purchase and the necessity and importance of providing for the question of local control and of limitation in application of funds. He agreed with me and I offered to move, on the first reading of the bill, an amendment in favor of this local control, advising that if this were neglected it might be left to the Radicals, on the second reading, to oppose the principle of the measure. This appeared to be a proper course, and I left Mr. Morley under the impression that this would fall to my duty, but in addition he made a remarkable proposal. In referring to the probable approaching victory of the Liberal party at the polls he suggested some considerations as to the future of the Irish party, and he asked me whether I would be willing to assume the office of Chief Secretary to Ireland, or whether I would allow another member of my party to take the position. He also put before me the desirability of filling one of the law offices of the crown in Ireland by a legal member of the party. I told him, amazed as I was at the proposal, that I could not agree to forfeit in any way the independence of the party or any of its members; that the Irish people had trusted me in this movement because they believed that the declaration I had made to them at Cork in 1880 was a true one and represented my conviction, and that I would on no account depart from it. I considered that after the declaration we had repeatedly made the proposal of Mr. Morley, that we should allow ourselves to be absorbed into English politics, was one based upon an entire misconception of our position with regard to our Irish constituencies and of the pledges we had given. In conclusion he directed my attention to the plan of campaign estates. He said that it would be impossible for the Liberal party, when it attained power, to do anything for these evicted tenants by direct action and that it would also be impossible for the Irish Parliament, under the powers conferred, to do anything for them, and flinging up his hands with a gesture of despair he exclaimed: "Having been in Tipperary I do not know what to propose in regard to the matter." I told him this question was a limited one, that I did not see that he need allow himself to be hampered by its future consideration; that funds would be available from America and elsewhere for the support of those tenants as long as might be necessary; that of course I understood that it was a difficulty, but that it was a limited one and should not be allowed to interfere with the general interests of the country. I allude to this matter only because the last few days a strong argument in many minds for my expulsion has been unless the Liberals come into power at the next general election plan of campaign tenants will suffer. As I have shown, the Liberals propose to do nothing for the plan of campaign tenants by direct action when they come into power, but I am entitled to ask that the existence of these tenants, whom I have supported in every way in the past, and whom I shall continue to support in future, shall not constitute a reason for my expulsion from Irish politics. I have repeatedly pledged myself to stand by these evicted tenants and that they shall not be allowed to suffer, and I believe that the Irish people throughout the world will support me in this policy.

Sixteen years ago I conceived the idea of an Irish parliamentary party, independent of all English parties. Ten years ago I was elected leader of the independent Irish parliamentary party. During these 10 years this party has remained independent, and because of its independence it has forced upon the English people the necessity of granting Home Rule to Ireland. I believe that the party will obtain Home Rule only provided that it remains independent of any English party. I do not believe any action of the Irish people in supporting me will endanger the Home Rule cause or postpone the establishment of an Irish Parliament, but even if the danger with which we are threatened by the Liberal party of to-day were to be realized, I believe the Irish people throughout the world would agree with me that postponement would be preferable to a compromise of our national rights by the acceptance of a measure which would not realize the aspirations of our race.

I have the honor to remain your faithful servant, CHARLES STEWART PARNELL.

THE MANIFESTO CRITICISED.

Nationalists and Gladstone to Issue Counter Manifestos.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—An important section of the Parnellites met to-night and resolved to take steps to combat the influence of the manifesto, resenting its appearance as a breach of faith. The meeting adjourned in order to get the opinion of the delegates in America.

It is reported Mr. Gladstone will issue a counter manifesto.

A canvass of a dozen bishops has been made, and all refrained from expressing views until they had seen Parnell's manifesto.

Cardinal Manning declined to be interviewed.

The Standard says perhaps a fatal blow has been struck at the prospects of the Home Rule party in England. The manifesto is highly damaging to the credit of Gladstone and Morley as straightforward statesmen. No English politician will ever trust Parnell again, but he has chosen exactly the right line to win the fanatical regard of Irishmen.

The Telegraph says those who confidently reckoned upon Parnell's enforced resignation will receive a certain shock from perusal of Archbishop Walsh's letter. It will not be surprising if Irishmen respond with passionate enthusiasm to Parnell's call.

In case the Irish Nationalists at their meeting Monday favor Parnell, a movement will be started among Liberals to give English reforms precedence over Home Rule and a meeting to advocate reverting to the program of 1885 will be summoned.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, it is believed, will succeed Gladstone as leader of the Liberal party should the latter retire.

CANVASSING THE RESULT.

53 Nationalist Members Oppose Parnell, 23 for Him.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—A canvass has been conducted by members of the Irish party who opposed Parnell's retention of the leadership with a view to ascertain how the poll is likely to go at Monday's meeting. The result was the securing of pledges from 53 members of the party to vote against Parnell. Among those who have given pledges are: Messrs. Abraham, John Barry, Carew, Chance, Clancy, Commins, Condon, Cox, Crilly, Deasy, Dickson, John Dillon, Esmonde, Finucane, Fox, Flynn, Gilhooley Timothy Harrington, Timothy Healy, Maurice Healy, Jordan, M. J. Kenny, Kilbride-Knox, Lalor, Lane, Leahy, McCartan, Justin McCarthy, Peter McDonald, Molloy, Morrogh, Murphy, J. F. X. O'Brien, Patrick O'Brien, P. J. O'Brien, Arthur O'Connor, O'Hanlon, O'Keefe, Quinn, Reynolds, Roche, Sexton, Sheehan, Sheehy, Stack, Timothy Daniel Sullivan, Tanner and Webb. The anti-Parnellites also rely upon the votes of William O'Brien, T. P. O'Connor, Gill and T. D. Sullivan.

These Will Stick.

The adherents of Parnell who have announced their intention to stick to their old leader through thick and thin number 23, viz.: Blaine, Byrne, Henry Campbell, Conway, W. J. Corbet, J. G. Fitzgerald, Edward Harrington, Hayden, T. E. Kenny, W. A. Macdonald, MacNeill, Maguire, Mahony, J. P. Nolan, Joseph Nolan, John O'Connor, O'Kelly, Pinkerton, P. J. Power, Richard Power, John Redmond, William Redmond and Sheil.

The eight doubtful members are: Dalton Foley, Harrison, Leamy, Justin Huntly McCarthy, McKenna, James Patrick, O'Gorman Mahon and Tuite.

The strained relations between the two sections of the Parnellite party are becoming more marked. Parnell's supporters complain that his opponents are using unusual methods against him. They believe the American delegates have been misled and have cabled warning them not to accept the first version of the meeting as correct and describing the proceedings from their own point of view. The opponents of Parnell consider Parnell has been totally misinformed regarding the views of the Irish people generally. They believe his manifesto will decrease his hold upon the country. They are preparing a counter-manifesto.

THE ENVOYS CONFER.

Dillon and O'Brien Consider the Best Course to Adopt,

CINCINNATI, Nov. 28.—John Dillon and T. Harrington were the last of the six Irish members to reach the Burnet House here to-day, Messrs. O'Connor and Gill having come in about noon. At about 4 p.m. the six men locked themselves in a parlor to settle the great question of Parnell's leadership, which apparently is left to their arbitrament. The Nationalists of Ireland want to know what is the judgment of the American public on the issue presented. A large number of telegrams and letters have been received by the envoys, and some of the best men among the Irish, Americans of Cincinnati have given them their judgment. The conference is of such importance that the departure of Dillon, O'Brien and others for Chicago will be postponed until morning.

Some time after 7 o'clock the conference sent out the following note:

The Irish delegates wish it to be distinctly understood that all statements as to their view on the present position of the Irish party are entirely unauthorized. The delegates have made no communication to the press as to their opinions, and they do not intend to do so for the present.

Mr. Sullivan, one of the delegates, stated there was so much depending on information and communications that nothing could be fairly stated as their conclusion at this time. It was his opinion nothing more could be said to-night. The party goes to Chicago in the morning.

WILL THE BISHOPS DESERT THEM.

A Remarkable Letter of Mysterious Import From Archbishop Walsh.

DUBLIN, Nov. 28.—Archbishop Walsh writes to the press as follows:

The Parnell matter is altogether too grave to enable me as an individual bishop to feel warranted in making any public statement of my opinion with reference to it until I have had an opportunity to consult with my Episcopal brethren. I understand that the Irish Parliamentary party will meet on Monday to decide what action shall be taken in the lamentable crisis with which it stands confronted. It is easy to conceive that the decision of our Parliamentary representatives may have the effect of opening up a new phase of the IrishNational movement, and that the situation resulting from their decision may be one that will put upon the bishops of Ireland, collectively as well as individually, the very grave duty of considering whether or how far it will be in our power to continue in future to place in the Irish Parliamentary party that confidence which as a body we have felt justified in placing in it in the past.

The Archbishop adds that he would be unable to support in any conceivable circumstance the suggested new Irish National Liberal party. He concludes mysteriously as follows:

Let me in conclusion say that for the last few days certain events of not very remote occurrence, which seem, however, just now to have almost passed from public attention have been very prominently before my mind. With the recollection of these before me I am, I confess, unable as yet to feel absolutely convinced that we are even now in a position to form a final judgment on the case out of which the present unnappy crisis has arisen. In this I may be illogical, but it is better to be illogical than to run the risk of being uncharitable or unjust. At all events this is a matter that must now be decided one way or the other before many days.

PARNELL ASKED TO RESIGN.

Forty Irish Members Sign a Petition to That Effect.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—A petition for Parnell's retirement is circulating and has received the signatures of 40 Irish members, headed with the name of Justin McCarthy. The signers declare that if Mr. Parnell does not retire on Monday they will resign their seats in Parliament. A manifesto to this effect is expected from them if the petition has no effect on Mr. Parnell.

Summing up the situation it appears undoubtedly a fact that unless Parnell agrees to compromise, and unless the delegates to America unanimously support his retention, a motion will be carried at Monday's meeting deposing him.

The business of Parliament has practically collapsed, as members cannot be induced to take an interest in anything else while the fate of the Home Rule alliance hangs in the balance.

Mr. Gladstone to-day held a conference with Earl Spencer and Arnold Morley, Home Rule member of Parliament for East Nottingham.

Both the supporters and opponents of Parnell, in the Irish Parliamentary party have agreed not to hold meetings or begin a popular agitation in Ireland regarding the Nationalist leadership until after the meeting on Monday.

At a meeting of Scotch Liberal members of Parliament to-day a resolution was adopted declaring Parnell ought to retire from the Irish leadership.

If any change has come over the situation to-day as far as the Irish party is concerned it has been adverse to Parnell. The feeling among his own colleagues is undoubtedly hardening towards him. The more they study the situation the more they appear to feel that his retirement is the lesser of two evils. Many proposals have been made to him for a compromise which the whole party could accept, but he maintains his original position that there is no middle course, and he must stand or fall by the vote of the party. It was suggested to him to-day by several prominent politicans that he should retire only in name for a few months, himself nominate an Executive Committee, with Justice McCarthy at its head, to manage the business of the party, and that he should return when the present storm has blown over, but Parnell will have no compromise so far, which undoubtedly renders the situation exceedingly difficult. Whether the delegates in America can influence him to accept the proposal above mentioned remains to be seen, but their action, it is felt, will be decisive on the point at issue.

Some of the Liberal papers here have attacked the party for postponing its decision until Monday, but it is said Mr. Gladstone quite approves of the delay, both because of his high opinion of O'Brien and Dillon and because he feels that Parnell's position and services demand that no hasty action should be taken. Archbishop Walsh has declared in effect that Gladstone's retirement would wreck Home Rule, and it is expected that other bishops who are now in Dublin will make a joint declaration in the same sense.

PARNELL WILL FIGHT.

A Desire to Gratify Personal Hostility Attributed to Mr. Gladstone.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The Daily Telegraph publishes to-day an interview with a distinguished member of the Irish Parliamentary Party, who is also one of Mr. Parnell's closest personal friends, and has been in constant communication with him all through the present crisis. Mr. Parnell authorizes this gentleman to state his views on the question of the hour.

Mr. Parnell is convinced that the movement to drive him from political life has been started by the Radical section of the Liberal party for the purpose of destroying the independence of the Irish National party and making it a mere appanage to the Liberal party, and that it is specially in revenge for the attitude he assumed on the question of the Royal grants last summer.

He is determined to resist this movement to the last. On Monday he will make some most important statements to the Irish party, supported by documentary evidence, which he will publish and which he is confident will be decisive.

The Irish party is literally resolved into its first elements; there is no cohesion in it.

Mr. Gladstone will now have his revenge upon the man whom he imprisoned in Kilmainham jail and who afterwards compelled him to consider the demands of the Irish people.

The Nationalist meeting yesterday was carefully planned and led by John Barry, who boasted that he had moved Mr. Butt's deposition for the leadership, which was supported by Maurice Healy, Mr. Parnell's colleagues in the representation of Cork, and Sexton, all men who had been constantly benefited by Mr. Parnell. Outside the Irish party the leaders are Mr. Labouchere and Prof. Stuart of The Star newspaper. Mr. Parnell has hitherto been quiescent, but he is now determined to take the field and will issue a manifesto to his Cork constituents.

MICHAEL DAVITT'S VIEWS.

What Parnell Told Him—Who Will Succeed to the Leadership?

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Michael Davitt gave the writer a full and categorical statement of his views of the effect of the Parnell scandal upon the cause of Home Rule. He appeared to be suffering from great depression of spirits.

"This crisis," he said, "is unquestionably the most serious that has arisen during the last twenty years in connection with the Irish cause. It is now a question whether the Irish people are to lose all chances of Home Rule for the next dozen years by clinging to a discredited character and the leadership of Mr. Parnell, or whether, by throwing him over, they shall secure that for which Ireland has made untold sacrifices in supporting the Land League and National League movements.

"The decision practically rests with the Irish Parliamentary party, for Mr. Parnell is being appealed to in vain, first by the men who have worked with him faithfully since he entered public life, secondly by the best friends of Home Rule in Great Britain, and thirdly, at the meeting held this evening, by Messrs. Justin McCarthy, Sexton and his most trusty lieutenants. He was deaf to all these appeals and still resolves to maintain his position at any cost to the Irish cause.

"The Irish Parliamentary party has adjourned further consideration of this matter until next Monday in order to allow the National feeling in Ireland to express itself, and with a view also of hearing what the Irish delegates in America and the friends of the Irish cause beyond the Atlantic have to say. I believe that by Monday next Ireland will have demanded Mr. Parnell's retirement. I cannot conceive that there will be any hesitation in choosing between him and Home Rule, for the choice is now narrowed down to that. 'Either Parnell must go or Gladstone.'

"It would appear that forty or fifty members of the party are desirous that Parnell should remain in his present position, but the opposing minority includes all the old and more experienced members. If public feeling in Ireland and the opinions of the Irish in America reinforce that section of the parliamentary party which now demands Parnell's retirement he will find it impossible to resist any longer.

"Should the Liberal party abandon the cause of Home Rule, that cause will be practically at the mercy of the present Tory Government. That Government will be returned with an increased majority at the next general election, and the people of Ireland will then have nothing to look forward to but a continuation of Lord Salisbury's policy.

"Twenty years of 'a resolute government' will be decided next Monday, therefore it is the most momentous issue that has arisen in connection with the Irish question for the last quarter of a century, and as I said in the beginning of these observations it will rest with the public opinion of Ireland and the Irish in America to make their views known between this time and Monday next."

"Do you think, Mr. Davitt, that in the event of Mr. Parnell's retirement Mr. Justin McCarthy will succeed to the leadership?"

"Well, as to that, he probably will. He is at present the vice-chairman, but he is not at all competent, in my opinion, to be the leader of a combative party, although he is a very reliable and cultured man and thoroughly faithful to the Irish cause."

"Who, then, will be most likely to succeed Mr. Parnell? Is there any chance of your being called to the post?"

"I do not know who will be the leader, but I myself am entirely out of the question."

"What do you think of Mr. Dillon's chance?"

"If Dillon were at home I have not the slightest doubt but that he would get a majority of the votes of the party. He is not only popular in Ireland, but he is very highly respected by the Home Rulers here in Great Britain. He is a man of unquestionable earnestness and great ability, and he would, I think, be the most popular of the five or six men who might be considered to have claims on the leadership."

Mr. Davitt expressed the opinion that should Dillon and O'Brien take sides one way or the other it would go far towards deciding the question. Mr. Davitt commented strongly upon the neglect of Catholic authorities in Ireland to properly condemn Mr. Parnell's course. He states that when the scandal was first broached he saw Mr. Parnell about it and the latter said:

"Davitt, I want you to go back to Ireland and tell our friends I am going to get out of this without the slightest stain on my name or reputation."

"I fully believed from those words," continued Mr. Davitt, "that he was entirely innocent. I immediately went and told John Morley, then I crossed over to Ireland and told Archbishop Walsh. Morley was delighted and the Archbishop was intensely relieved. I told everybody I had never known Parnell to lie and until the charge was proved I believed implicitly in his innocence. I wrote to friends in Australia and America and repeated those very words, and until the verdict of the jury was given I fully believed his innocence. No matter what the issue may be on Monday next I shall have nothing more whatever to do with him as long as he lives.

"My own opinion is that Thomas Sexton will be the future leader. He is the ablest all-round man in the party. They may put the leadership in the hands of a committee. That would be my suggestion—a committee composed of, say, McCarthy, Sexton, Healy and Dillon."

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Remember Van Every's excursions are good for ten days and the only ones giving that length of time. The road which his excursions run over is double track part of the way and that is all the opposition road that is advertising is. Tickets are good to leave Toronto 12.20 noon, Hamilton 2 p.m., Suspension Bridge 4 p.m., on Nov. 29th, 30th, Dec. 3d, 6th and 7th. He gives you parlor reclining chair cars free of extra charge, Pullman's finest Buffet sleepers run through with dining car attached. Van is keeping the rates down and is pleased to see the Canadians appreciate it and are standing by him. He is receiving a large number of letters daily from all parts of Ontario congratulating him for fighting for Canadian interests by keeping the rates down. He is now asking permission from those parties to publish their names. Van is always to be found at his offices, 5 Adelaide-street east, and 36 York-street, or by telephone 2109.—Advt.

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The Dead.

Edward Falconer Litou, M.A., Q.C., of Dublin, is dead.

The Austrian General Baron Knebel Von Trauerschweil is dead. He was the only general who won a victory over the Prussians in the campaign of 1866.

J. J. Gemmell, barrister, of Ottawa, a partner in the firm of Lees & Gemmell, was taken ill in his office Thursday night and could not be removed home. He died at the office yesterday morning. Heart disease was the cause of death.

Specialty of terrapin stew at the Hub Cafe to-day.

BIRTHS.

ORMSBY—On the 24th at Grange Cottage, Springfield, on the Credit, the wife of J. Y. Ormsby of a son.

DEATHS.

ORMSBY—On the 24th at Grange Cottage, Springfield, on the Credit, Anthony Laurance, infant son of John and Susie Ormsby.

LOUDON—At 83 St. George-street, on Friday the 28th inst., John Lorn, son of James and Julia Loudon, aged 12 years.

ROLPH—In Cincinnati on Nov. 28th, in the 76th year of her age, Grace, widow of the late Hon. Dr. Rolph.

The funeral will take place on Monday, Dec. 1, at 3 o'clock p.m., from the residence of her son, Thomas T. Rolph, 395 Manning-avenue.

The Jewel Range, with duplex grate, has no equal. Milne's, 169 Yonge-street. 156

A MISSING TREASURER.

Excitement in Port Arthur Over the Absence of Town Clerk Longworthy.

PORT ARTHUR, Nov. 28.—Great excitement prevails in town over the mysterious disappearance of W. H. Longworth, town clerk and treasurer. He left his residence to go to his office about 10 o'clock this morning and owing to being ill for the past six weeks it is thought he became delirious and has wandered away. The whole town turned out at 1 o'clock and searched the town and woods. Up to 9 o'clock to-night no trace of him has been found. About 75 men started out to-night to search the surrounding country.

AFLOAT ON A FUNERAL PYRE.

Frightful Scenes at the Burning of the Steamer Leathers Near Fort Adams.

BAYOU SARA, La., Nov. 28.—One of the officers and survivors of the steamer T. P. Leathers, which was burned yesterday, has arrived here. He reports that the fire was first discovered about midship on the starboard side and was already blazing fiercely in a pile of sacks of seed surrounded by the tiers of cotton and bales. The boat was in mid-stream under way. The fire had gotten such a hold upon the inflammable material around it that to extinguish it was out of the question, and the captain ordered the boat headed for the landing at Point Breeze, opposite Fort Adams, Miss. The passengers and crew ran about the burning vessel crazed with terror, which was every minute increased by the roaring flames beneath them and the cracking of the burning timbers. The people gathered on the front deck so as to be as near the shore as possible, and waited there as long as they could while the steamer was being driven in under full steam. As the boat neared the bank those of the rousters who could swim began to jump into the river, and before the boat was within 100 yards of the bank the water around her was black with struggling people. The officers of the boat stood to their posts and did all they could to prevent the frightened passengers from jumping into the river. When the boat got within a few hundred feet of the bank even the foredeck became so hot that it was impossible to stay there, and all on board were compelled to jump for their lives.

Those known to have been drowned are:

Ike McMorris, colored, steward.
The first cook, named Walker, colored.
The Texas tender, Hamilton Jones, colored.
A rouster named Wright, colored.
White deck passenger, whose name is not known.

Reopening of St. Paul's.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Bloor-street east, will be reopened to-morrow (Sunday), Nov. 30. Special services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. St. Paul's has been re-seated, re-decorated, carpeted and renovated throughout, small iron columns taking the place of the heavy stone pillars, making the interior more modern, giving greater accommodation and in keeping with the exterior, which has always been known as the prettiest church on this continent.

Furs.

We call attention to the magnificent stock of furs now being shown by Messrs. Bastedo & Co. in the well-known carpet store, No. 3 King-street east. Here buyers may find everything in the fur line, and as the firm are large dealers in raw skins and manufacture all their own goods, purchasers can depend on getting reliable goods at the very lowest prices. No piece-goods or imported trashy articles are sold by this firm; all their stock is Toronto-made and reliable.

This Week's Scottish-Canadian Contains History of St. Andrew—British Freedom—A Sprig o' Heather—Ruthven of Ravelston—Scotch Society News—Sports—A Gaelic Column—The Scots Greys—The Celt in Canada—Walter Scott's Diary—Literature—British Politics—The Gay Tartan—Highland Life—Scott's Diary—County News—Gladstone—Music—A Golden Picture of Home, etc., etc. Price 5 cents at the bookstores, or $1.50 per annum. Imrie & Graham, publishers.

A Young Bride Widowed.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Fred Farr, employed in the refinery yards, fell off a switching locomotive this morning and had both his legs taken off. The poor fellow remained sensible until about 7¼, when he breathed his last. His wife, to whom he had only been married a year, was almost distracted and her condition is causing alarm amongst her friends. They had one child, a baby only a few weeks old.

Amongst the many modes now attracting the attention of investors of annual sums, either large or small, it is difficult to find one likely to yield more satisfactory results than the compound investment plan or the 7 per cent. guaranteed income bond of the North American Life Assurance Company. These plans are well worthy of serious consideration, as they combine the beneficent scheme of life insurance with that of investment. 246

Believed the Women Won.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The vote ordered by the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1888 on the question of admitting women to the general conference, hitherto composed of ministers of the church and male members of the laity, closed yesterday. It is believed the women have won.

December Magazines—Harper's, Century, Scribner's, St. Nicholas, Review of Reviews, Hood's Comic Annual, Outing, New Review, Grip's Comic Almanac, &c., &c., at Winnifrith Bros., 6 and 8 Toronto-street. 624

Randy Hurries Home.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Lord Randolph Churchill is hurrying to London from Italy, believing that the present crisis in political affairs will hasten the dissolution of parliament.

Drink Winterine, the hot temperance beverage; at all grocers, confectioners and restaurants.

The largest stock of trusses, crutches, abdominal supporters, shoulder braces, is carried by the one-price firm, established twenty years, of Charles Cluthe, 134 King-street west. Trusses in hard rubber, celluloid and leather, from 75c upward. 26

The New Musee Theatre Prices.

The full list of prices of admission to Robinson's new Musee Theatre, which opens Dec. 3, will be: Daily, except Saturday, 15c., 25 35c., 50c., according to location of seat; Saturday, 10c., 20c., 30c.

Life Insurance Policies.

An endowment policy is an absolute guarantee to pay a specified amount to the assured at a given time or at death if before. The rates for such policies in the Ontario Mutual are lower than any other sound company.

The chefs at the Hub Cafe have no equal in the city. Try them.

Grant & Co., 246

77 King-street east, for fine furs and stylish perfect fitting sealskins at old prices, having purchased their season's supply in skins previous to the advance. The latest in ladies' capes and storm collars; dress and mantle trimmings cut to order at moderate prices. See our ladies' storm collars, the latest out, and only to be had at 77 King-street east.

Now Ready—Grand Christmas Numbers Graphic, London News, Holly Leaves, Lady's Pictorial, Chatterbox, Father Christmas, Pictorial World. Order early at Winnifrith Bros., 6 and 8 Toronto-street. 624

For tone and touch, combined with the highest artistic and mechanical excellence, the "Sohmer" New York pianos are undoubtedly unrivalled. Messrs. Suckling & Sons, corner Yonge and Adelaide-streets, are the sole representatives. 136

Cooking ranges, 25 per cent. cheaper than any place in city. Wheeler & Bain, King east.

Catarrh, Hay Fever, Catarrhal Deafness.

A New Home Treatment whereby the worst cases are permanently cured by a few simple applications made fortnightly by the patient at home. Send stamp for descriptive circular. A. H. Dixon & Son, 345 West King-street, Toronto, Canada.

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

MR. TANNER'S SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

He Accuses the Conservatives of Having Acted Falsely and Discreditably in Regard to the Land Purchase Bill—Government Business to be Hurried Through Rapidly.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—In the House of Commons to-day W. H. Smith, the Government leader, moved that Government business be given priority until the Christmas holidays. It was proposed, he said, to bring up the Irish Land Bill for its second reading Tuesday next. This announcement brought a chorus of "Oh's" from the Opposition.

Mr. Labouchere protested that the rights of private members were being wrenched away from them.

Mr. Gladstone insisted that the Opposition was entitled to demand a further and fuller statement of the Government's proposed course of action regarding the time of the House after the Christmas holidays.

Dr. Tanner (Nationalist) accused the Government of false and discreditable conduct regarding its promises of Irish legislation.

Mr. Smith's motion was carried, 223 to 173.

Mr. Spencer asked the Government, in view of the recent financial crisis, to introduce a bill to amend the Bank Act of 1884 by providing for the issue of Government notes. Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, declined to make any statement on the subject.

The Times, in its financial article, says there is no doubt that if £1 notes are issued in accordance with Mr. Spencer's suggestion in Parliament it will be on a gold and not a silver basis.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Koch's Cure on Trial at King's College Hospital, London.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—An interesting series of experiments was begun to-day in the use of Professor Koch's curative lymph at the King's College Hospital. Dr. Cheyne, one of the physicians attached to the hospital, who is a friend of Professor Koch, had succeeded in procuring a quantity of the lymph and to day gave the first injection to four patients, one of whom was suffering from tuberculosis of the hip, another from tuberculosis of the foot, another from lupus in a severe form and another from phthisis. Watchers have been selected who will take turns in noting the effects of the inoculation.

A large number of doctors and students were close observers of the method of treatment.

Lupus Cured.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—A case of lupus has been cured by injections of Koch's lymph without subsequent surgical aid. A number of detached places in the skin of the patient where formerly there were lupus pores are now again visible, and the hair is growing over the portions of the skin that were affected.

The French Government Defeated.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Rouvier, Minister of Finance, proposed that the House proceed to discuss the loan of 700,000,000 francs before taking up the budget of receipts. M. Pelletan moved to postpone the Loan bill until the budget had been considered. The motion was agreed to, 303 to 248. This was a defeat for the Government, but M. Rouvier intimated that as, the adverse vote did not affect the essential principle of the budget, he would not ask for a vote of confidence.

For Killing a Gendarme.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—Fourteen young men charged with murdering a gendarme during a riot at Kopenyck last March were sentenced to-day. Seven were sentenced to five years' imprisonment, one to a year's imprisonment, two to four months each and the others to shorter terms. Each sentence includes hard labor.

Brutal Soldiers.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—On the frontier near Alexandrvo, a party of Russian soldiers raided the house of a land owner, assaulted the proprietor's wife and ransacked the house, carrying off everything portable of value. The owner of the house was badly beaten while trying to defend his wife.

Toronto's Loss, Montreal's Gain.

Toronto and Montreal are constantly "trading off" their most enterprising citizens. Yesterday Toronto gave Montreal one of her big pushers in Mr. R. A. Mainwaring, who has gone to the metropolis of Quebec to embark in real estate, a business which he made most successful here. The firm of McCuaig & Mainwaring have handled hundreds of thousands of dollars of Toronto property, and in every instance they have made large returns for all their clients—buyers as well as sellers. They have opened up blocks of unproductive land, put in streets and other improvements, started buildings, and turned whole districts into productive, tax-producing property. Toronto would have been a much slower city to-day had it not been for the enterprise of such men as S. H. Janes, Mr. Mainwaring, Mr. Clendenan (the father of West Toronto Junction), Ald. Macdonald in the east, and others like them, who put in their money, had faith in the city, and reaped their reward. But for every dollar they made their many customers made three.

Mr. Mainwaring has kept close track of municipal affairs, always favoring genuine improvements, opposing where he thought a proposed expenditure would be unproductive. His letters to the press on municipal affairs and his criticism of the various projects that came before the citizens were always characterized by sound judgment, thorough knowledge of the subject, and outspoken frankness.

Mr. Mainwaring has strong power of judgment; he can handle a real estate investment involving a quarter of a million with as much coolness and certainty of result as in dealing with a single lot. "Mainwaring's got the nerve" has become a trite phrase among Toronto real estate investors.

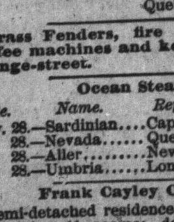
The World wishes Mr. Mainwaring as much success in Montreal as he has attained in Toronto, where his departure is generally regretted.

Hub Cafe is the principal place in the city for luncheon on Saturday. Try it.

Children's Grey Curly Lambskin Caps—A Choice Lot at Dineen's.

One hundred and fifty caps just made for the holidays in choice bright curly grey fur, suitable for boys and girls. Also several small shapes for children; just the proper cap for winter. Step into Dineen's and ask to see them.

Extra bill of fare at the Hub Cafe to-day.



The Weather To-Day.

Fresh to strong winds, mostly west and northwest. Fair weather, with a little higher temperature.

TEMPERATURES.

Prince Albert 16, 32; Edmonton 30, 46; Qu'Appelle 26, 44; Winnipeg 10, 44; Port Arthur 18, 38; Toronto 16, 26; Montreal 10, 20; Quebec 8, 16; Halifax 26, 32.

Brass Fenders, fire irons, Handirons, coffee machines and kettles. Milne's, 216 Yonge-street. 156

Ocean Steamships.

Date.	Name.	Reported at.	From.
Nov. 28	Sardinian	Cape Race	Liverpool
" 28	Nevada	Queenstown	New York
" 28	Aller	New York	Bremen
" 28	Umbria	London	New York

Frank Cayley Offers for Sale

a semi-detached residence in St. Albans-street, containing 11 rooms; decorated, painted and papered throughout; the house is in perfect order, situate near new Parliament Buildings; lot 30x200 to a 20-ft. lane. For further particulars apply at his office, 65 King-street east.