lead to a complete reunion of all shades of opinion among Irishmen in general, and in the Irish Parliamentary party in particular.

Certainly, he said, it will not hinder the progress of autonomy, or, in other words, of the movement for the self-government of Ireland. Continuing, Mr. McCarthy said he believed that all feeling of hostility to Mr. Parnell or of hostility between individual members of the Irish Parliamentary party would be swallowed up and completely disappear in the feeling of genuine and universal regret which was experienced among Irishmen at the death of Mr. Parnell.

"Three weeks ago," Mr. McCarthy also said, "we [Mr. Parnell and myself] had a long and friendly conference. This conference took place at my house at Chelsea, and we mutually agreed to draw part of the Paris fund from the bankers in the French capital in order to defray the expenses of registering, which were incurred before the split in the party.

"Before the divorce proceedings," said Mr. McCarthy in conclusion, "I was a close friend of Mr. Parnell, whom I admired intensely. Mr. Parnell consulted me in regard to the lamentable manifesto, and I used all efforts in endeavoring to prevent him from issuing it to the public. My idea in trying to prevent him from so doing was that the issuance of the manifesto would make his further leadership of the Irish party an utter impossibility."

Continuing, Mr. McCarthy said that those who followed Mr. Parnell's leadership until the last moment had done so purely out of a spirit of personal devotion to the Irish leader.

Joseph Chamberlain, when interviewed regarding Mr. Parnell's death, said that it might influence the Government to go the country on the present legislation, but, he added, it was more likely that the Government would endeavor to pass the Irish Government bill, with a fair prospect that it could be done if the opposition would adopt the same attitude toward this bill as they had done toward the English local election measure, but it would be, he thought, late in 1892 before the measure could become law.

Prominent Parnellites, who have been interviewed upon the subject of Mr. Parnell's demise, declare that it will not affect their position, and that they intend to continue in independent opposition to the party which has fought against their leader.

The first news of the death of the Irish Parliamentary champion which was received in this city was through Mr. Parnell's brother-in-law, Mr. McDermott, to whom Mrs. Parnell telegraphed the sad news. So soon as the information reached the National Club the blinds, as well as the windows of that institution, were immediately drawn down, and will so remain until after the interment of the remains of the dead chieftain. In addition, the flag on top of the club was placed at half mast, and on all sides in the club were heard expressions of grief at the death of the distinguished parliamentarian.

A news agency says that among his complicated private affairs Mr. Parnell left unsettled the question of the custody of his wife's younger children. "It is no secret," says the same authority, "that Mr. Parnell claimed to be the father of the two youngest children of Mrs. O'Shea."

The son of Dr. William Richard Somers, F. R. S., the author of many important medical works on diseases of the brain and of the spinal cord, including his "Manual of Diseases of the Nervous System," who has been attending Mr. Parnell, was the physician who watched the closing hours of this life. The great leader's condition was so bad throughout Tuesday that Dr. Somers was unable to leave his bedside from early that morning until Mr. Parnell breathed his last.

This evening Mrs. Parnell is receiving a large number of telegraphic messages from apparently all parts of the world, all of them containing words of sympathy and condolence with her bereavement. A despatch sent from Brighton at 5¼ P. M. to-day says that Mrs. Parnell continues in a condition too prostrated to be able to see any one. Her eldest daughter is with her.

The death of Mr. Parnell has not yet been registered. None of the local authorities of Brighton has been communicated with by the attending physician. Both Dr. Somers and his son refuse to make any statement as to the cause of his death, or as to the progress of his sickness. The physicians refuse to make a statement on these subjects on the ground that no member of the Parnell family has as yet accorded them permission to say anything on the subject, and that until they receive such permission the physicians will, under no circumstances, say anything in reference to Mr. Parnell's death.

O'SHEA SAYS IT WAS SUICIDE.

Capt. O'Shea is responsible for the statement that while he was calling this morning on the firm of lawyers who have acted as his former wife's solicitors, a telegram arrived from her asking that a clerk be sent immediately to Brighton. Shortly afterward a second telegram came, unsigned, saying that Mr. Parnell had committed suicide at seven evening. O'Shea has been declaring his private belief all day that it is a case of suicide.

GREAT BRITAIN DEEPLY MOVED.

Telegrams from Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow and other centres throughout the kingdom testify to the profound sensation caused by the event everywhere among constituencies where the Irish element is of importance, and the consensus of opinion is that it will increase the weight of the Irish vote.

Prominent members of the Nationalist party at Liverpool upon being interviewed to-day declare that nothing can now sever the party at the next general election, and that they will make a clean sweep of all the Irish districts.

Mr. Scott, the Liberal candidate for the Commons for East Manchester, in an interview to-day, said that Englishmen and Irishmen alike would prefer to forget his miserable aberrations of the past few months. Parties and politics, he said, would now settle themselves apart from the disturbing element of Parnell's powerful and restless perversity, and the split in the Irish party would be healed.

The Secretary of the Newcastle branch of the Parnellite League says that John Redmond will succeed to the leadership of the Parnellites and maintain the struggle. He said he saw Mr. Parnell about three weeks ago, when he (Mr. Parnell) remarked that he had a hard fight before him, but he felt sure of ultimately winning.

Mr. Parnell continued to attach the greatest importance to the support he received from America. He only abandoned his proposed trip to the United States this autumn when he was convinced that it would be fatal to be absent from Ireland. He had decided, however, at all risks, to go before the general election took place in order to raise the funds.

The Executive Committee of the members of the London League have appointed a committee of delegates to attend Mr. Parnell's funeral.

The *Standard* compares the late William Henry Smith with Mr. Parnell. "One," the writer says, "expired a martyr to duty; the other succumbed to the intrepid, long-continued maintenance of a struggle identified in his own mind with patriotism and political responsibility. He unquestionably exhibited a high and unfaltering spirit under conditions that would have driven the ordinary man from the field of battle. At the grave political animosities will be buried, or disembodied for a time."

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The *News* says: "If Parnell had died two years ago he would have bequeathed to history the memory of a career almost unique in the perfection of triumph. He had fought the whole English Parliament a dozen years, and, triumphing in the end, could have borne down opposition, outlived hatred, caused calumny, and made his enemies his footstool. We do not wish to dwell on the lamentable story of his fall. He outlived triumph and reputation. Yet it would be unjust to deny him genuine patriotic inspiration. He did not slave and toil, facing hatred and opprobrium so many years, merely to gratify personal ambition. He did not desire to rise to distinction in the House of Commons. He shunned society, and did not care to be talked or written about. He lived for many years the life of a hermit, and avoided even ordinary conviviality. Those knowing him well will testify to his almost ascetic habits. He detested speechmaking, and found no pleasure of any kind in public life.

"He ought to be judged at his best and not at his worst. Ireland will remember that he compelled the English public to listen to home rule arguments. He obtained a hearing and won his cause. His death does not diminish in the slightest degree or delay for an instant the chances of home rule for Ireland. The Liberals expect that with his death passes away the spirit of discord in Ireland. Those battling for him had a mistaken devotion for the man and not for principle. The man is gone but the principle and the cause remain."

The *Times* says: "Although Parnell lost his unique, commanding position won by shrewd manipulation of political passion, because of his vices, yet he retained power of considerable importance. Like Boulanger, the proximate cause of his fall was the indulgence of illicit passion. In one case passion operated to paralyze the man himself, in the other it arrayed his foes and rivals against him. Parnell owed his success to his power to note and his keenness in trading upon the weaknesses and vices of humanity. For the men and women, whether immediate colleagues or peasants, serving as counters in his game, he had nothing but frigid apathy and contempt, which traffic in the baser impulses of man is well fitted to inspire.

"That with a character essentially repellent he succeeded in inspiring actual enthusiasm is the highest evidence of the greatness of his intellectual ability. It was combined and correlated with an entire indifference or moral restraint of every kind. Although once fully recognized by Mr. Gladstone, this peculiarity was conveniently forgotten when it became desirable to capture the Parnellite vote. Contrasting his character with that of the leader of the House of Commons dying on the same day, we find absolute heroic purpose and unswerving regard for the greater and smaller rules of conduct, making Mr. Smith fit to work for the English as a people, pursuing honest ends in a spirit of substantial integrity. Mr. Parnell would have failed for lack of of Mr. Smith's qualities had he not been dealing with men and a movement contrasting in every essential respect with the general tenor of England's policy and conduct."

THE FEELING IN IRELAND.

Many Believe Parnell's Death Will Heal the Breach in the Party.

DUBLIN, Oct. 7.—At the meeting to-day of the National Federation, the McCarthyite organization, in this city, Mr. David Sheehy, member of Parliament for South Galway, submitted a motion the substance of which was that the meeting should adjourn in consequence of the death of Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell. The motion was adopted and the meeting adjourned.

The members of Parliament and others who remained followers of Mr. Parnell in spite of everything at a meeting held to-day appointed Messrs. Pierce, Mahony, and John Redmond a committee to proceed to Brighton to-night in order to be of all the assistance possible in making the arrangements necessary for the funeral of Mr. Parnell.

The Corporation of Dublin has been summoned to a meeting for to-morrow at which sympathy with Mrs. Parnell will be expressed and a call will be issued for a public funeral.

When Mr. Parnell was in Dublin last week his friends remarked that he looked very sick, and so informed his wife. Mr. Parnell, however, seemed to treat the matter somewhat lightly.

The members of the National League now in this city are making the arrangements necessary to attend the funeral of Mr. Parnell.

The general feeling in the leading political clubs in both Great Britain and Ireland is that the death of Charles Stewart Parnell will heal the breach which has so long existed in the ranks of the Irish Parliamentary party.

There was really tremendous excitement in this city when the report of Mr. Parnell's death spread among the masses. One of the results was a great rush for the various newspaper offices in endeavors to get a confirmation of the startling information.

The offices of the National League were fairly besieged with an excited concourse of warm-hearted Irishmen, who had forgotten all about the divorce troubles of Mr. Parnell in their desire to express sympathy for the great leader of the Irish people who had fought so many battles for them in behalf of home rule. Many a tear-stained face was seen among the crowds as the good qualities of the dead man were referred to and when his efforts in the cause of Irish independence were mentioned.

The *Mail* to-day, commenting on Mr. Parnell's death, says that the many enemies Mr. Parnell had in Ireland, even the most bitter will be shocked at the suddenness of his death. "For months past," the *Mail* adds, "he has looked as if he was breaking down under a stress of battle too severe even for a strong man. Though his cause was hopeless he was still a thorn in the side of Mr. Gladstone and might still have influenced elections. Now the battle for home rule must be fought on its own merits. All the same, every generous heart will lament the tragic career of the Irish Bland."

It was a matter of notoriety among Parnell's intimate friends that his health had been rapidly declining for months past. His friends and doctors had urged him in vain to be more careful, but all their remonstrances were unavailing; Mr. Parnell continued to work at the highest pressure, and underwent constant privations and fatiguing journeys, which would have ruined the health of the strongest man.

After the Sligo election, when Mr. Bernard Collery, the anti-Parnell candidate, defeated Mr. Parnell's candidate, Mr. Valentine B. Dillon, it was privately admitted that Mr. Parnell was greatly depressed, and that he felt himself obliged to resort to stimulants in order to sustain his nerves.

On Creog, on Sept. 27 last, Mr. Parnell complained of suffering from a peculiar pain in the region of the heart, which pain, he said, had never troubled him before. This was in addition to the rheumatic trouble in the arm.

An interview is published with a gentleman who accompanied Mr. Parnell to Kilkenny at the time of that memorable political contest when Mr. Parnell's cousin, Vincent Scully, was so badly defeated by the late Sir John Pope Hennessy, the anti-Parnellite candidate. This interview furnishes some interesting reminiscences of the dead leader of Ireland. The person interviewed says that he has seen Mr. Parnell sitting with folded arms, cold, calm, and inscrutable, during the sittings of the Commission at Kilkenny. Necessity alone, he says, compelled Mr. Parnell to doff his habit of sphinx-like silence and made him disclose all his strength. His bearing upon that occasion surprised even his most intimate friends.

"To outsiders having the unpopular negative connection of Parnell, this strong, fierce man, with an imperious will, was a revelation. He put his full force into every word he uttered and into every blow he struck. No effort was too great if only something, however small, resulted from it.

"One very fatiguing day when he [Mr. Parnell] had been speaking in remote parts of the constituency of Kilkenny he arrived in the evening, after dinner, he unexpectedly resolved to start out again with the object of addressing a meeting which was to be held in a remote little village.

"It was a bitterly cold night and a biting wind was blowing. Fastening a bandage over the eye which had been blinded by having lime thrown in it by one of the Kilkenny anti-Parnellites, Mr. Parnell in spite of the weather drove ten miles in a jaunting car to the little hamlet where the political meeting was to be held. So bitterly cold was the wind and so sharp the frost that the reporters in attendance upon Mr. Parnell were utterly unable to hold their pencils. But the cold did not seem to worry the Irish leader.

"As he stood up in the jaunting car to address the electors Mr. Parnell's beard was white and sparkling with hoarfrost and ice. In spite of his courage he found that the cold had taken his voice, so he said hoarsely, 'Give me a cigarette.'

"After lighting the cigarette handed to him and taking several puffs at it, just sufficient to enable him to control his utterance, he spoke for fully half an hour to an audience of perhaps ten people outside of his immediate entourage, and of these ten people present, possibly three of them were voters. But Mr. Parnell thought that even these few voters were worthy of all effort.

"To any other man it would have seemed ridiculous to be perched upon a jaunting car in the wilds of Kilkenny at night time, in bitterly cold weather, shrieking to an audience composed of a few men and children his determination not to be put down by English dictation. But the fiery energy of Mr. Parnell made this seem natural enough.

"He must have known from the first that he would fail in his efforts to elect his candidate; yet he fought on with desperate fierceness throughout the campaign. His encroaching personality dwarfed his strongest followers into nothingness. A man joining the Parnellite party became a cipher; Mr. Parnell's followers only dared to speak to him with lowered breath. His authority over them was as complete as that of a headmaster over a number of boys."

The *Freeman's Journal* says: "One of the most remarkable careers of modern times has been brought to an early and sudden close. At such a moment it ill befits the Irish nation to set aside or discard the memory of the bright days when Irishmen regarded Parnell with confidence because of his integrity, honor, and devotion. We claim that a great effort should now be made to close with his death the sad history of the last few weary months of fratricidal strife. We appeal to the people throughout the country to be moderate and calm, and so advance toward national unity, without which we honestly believe it is impossible to predict the final triumph of the Irish cause."

The *Irish Times* says: "What effect has the exit of Mr. Parnell? The controversy, so far as it had a personal character, absolutely ends. The question remains whether the independent opposition will maintain their present attitude. If they do, it is manifest that they will find a leader ready to confront the difficulties which were too much for the strong heart and physical frame of Parnell."

The Dublin branch of the League has sent messages of condolence by telegraph to the mother and wife of Mr. Parnell.

A meeting of Nationalists was held here to-night. Resolutions of condolence with Mr. Parnell's family were unanimously adopted. A telegram was read from Mr. James Stephens, in which he says he "grieves the death of a personal friend. He was the noblest Roman of them all."

CORK, Oct. 7.—The Parnell Leadership Committee has appointed a deputation to request the corporation to allow Mr. Parnell's remains to lie in state in the City Hall.

On receipt of the news of the death of Mr. Parnell at Belfast, a placard with deep mourning borders was posted throughout the city. This was headed "Murdered!" and underneath were the words: "Is it true; say, priests, is it true?"

LATEST TIDINGS FROM BRIGHTON.

Mr. Parnell Suffered from Congestion of the Lungs and Acute Rheumatism.

BRIGHTON, Oct. 7—*Midnight.*—No arrangements have yet been made for the funeral.

The district Coroner says that he has not received any information in regard to the death of Mr. Parnell. None of the relatives has yet arrived here, though they have been communicated with both by telegraph and post.

Mr. Parnell, it is now reported, suffered from congestion of the lung besides acute rheumatism. He became unconscious at 7 o'clock last evening. His physicians, who had gone for the evening, were hastily resummoned to his bedside. They found him an hour later in an obviously hopeless condition. From 8 o'clock his wife, Miss O'Shea, and the doctors closely watched him, and did all possible to alleviate the dying struggles of the distinguished patient. After repeated recalling to sensibility he lapsed into final unconsciousness.

The night without was a wild one, the wind howling around the house facing the sea, and heavy gusts of rain beating in at the windows.

Signs of extreme exhaustion warned those about the bedside that the end was near. He finally passed away before his wife had realized that he was dead.

She has borne up nobly till the last, and then when all was over, broke down utterly.

MR. PARNELL'S CAREER.

Characteristics of the Man Who Ruled His Party With a Rod of Iron.

In 1835 Henry Parnell of Avondale, Wicklow county, Ireland, was travelling in the United States with his kinsman, Lord Powerscourt. Their letters of introduction gave them entrance to the best society in New York. Henry Parnell met and fell in love with Delia Tudor Stewart, second daughter of the famous Commodore Stewart, who had won many a naval battle with the British. When he proposed for her her father refused his consent, having little inclination to see his daughter marry an Irishman. But his consent was at last got and Henry Parnell married his daughter in Grace Church in May, 1835.

They went to live on his beautiful estate of Avondale, which had been the seat of the family for over a hundred years. The Parnells were originally an English family, having come to county Wicklow from Congleton, Chester, in the reign of Charles II. The elder branch of the family was in the latter part of the last century raised to the peerage, with the title of Congleton. Henry Parnell's father was a younger brother of Lord Congleton. There had been many noted statesmen, a poet, and several great clergymen in the family, and they traced their descent in a direct line to that Earl of Warwick who is called the "King Maker."

To Henry Parnell and Delia Stewart were born many sons and daughters, among them Charles Stewart Parnell, who was born in June, 1846. As eldest son he was to inherit the estate which Tom Moore had made famous by writing a poem—"The Meeting of the Waters"—about it.

On this estate Charles Stewart Parnell was bred amid aristocratic surroundings, in a life of ease, with all that was beautiful in nature and refined in civilization about him. He was carefully educated in English schools, as his family was Protestant, and later was sent to Cambridge. He entered Magdalen College, but was not regarded as remarkable in any way. He was neither a speaker nor a student. He was lazy and luxurious and finally grew weary of restraint and left college without taking a degree.

After the fashion of gentlemen, both English and Irish, he set out upon a tour before settling down to the routine of a country gentleman's life. The American birth of his mother led him to visit the United States. It is said that he was much struck with the business methods of the American Houses of Congress and that he made a careful study of them.

In 1874 he received the place of High Sheriff, but he seems to have been willing to resign it almost immediately. For he expressed a desire to stand for Parliament. There was a consultation among the Irish leaders, and he was persuaded not to run. But when the sitting member, Col. Taylor, accepted another position, and thus had to recontest his seat, Parnell insisted upon standing. He was a man of property and position. He offered to bear the expenses himself, and he was so strenuous that they feared to oppose him lest he should be driven into the opposition party. The result was most disastrous to Parnell. He was overwhelmingly beaten. The very thing the leaders had feared had come to pass. His name had been greeted with cheers and he had been nominated by acclamation. But when he came forward to speak he stammered and became incoherent, and finally broke down completely. The few words that he did speak had been spoken in a voice as free from Irish accent and as full of English accent as though he had never lived in Ireland. His look, his manner were also English, and the Irish people would not have him.

But the next year Parnell wrote a letter supporting John Mitchell in his candidacy for Dublin county. This letter was strong, clear, and patriotic, and was read and praised throughout Ireland. When Parnell then asked to be allowed to stand for the seat which the death of that fiery Irish leader, John Martin, had made vacant, his request was granted, and in 1875 he entered Parliament.

For the first year he never spoke, and had no part in the councils of his party. He devoted himself to the study of the English Parliament. He listened watched every motion with those restless eyes of his afterward so famous. He lost no opportunity of gaining knowledge. At the end of the year he suddenly sprang into eminence as the first of the Irish party in knowledge of parliamentary proceedings—as its only member able to meet and vanquish the English statesmen.

To give an idea of what Mr. Parnell had to deal with, it is necessary to say a word as to the condition of the Irish party. Since the days of Daniel O'Connell there had always been an Irish party and it had always been aggressive. But there had been no leader, no one who understood English ways or who was in the least able to gain a hearing. Sometimes this party had been violent, again it had been simply quarrelsome and irritating, without at any time accomplishing much. There had been orators among the Irish full of fire and passion, but utterly unfit for Parliament, where the debate is cool, deliberate, and searching. The outbursts of rhetoric had been listened to and then passed as so many words spoken without meaning. The party was not strong enough numerically to command respect, and, besides, its leaders had not had any fixed or definite purpose.

This young man of 30 years and of one year's experience in Parliament did not get the leadership without opposition. The Irish leader was then Isaac Butt, who had strong Tory inclinations. The party was a conglomerate of Whigs and Tories, banded together for no particular reason except that they were Irishmen and were discontented.

Parnell's first move was to introduce in 1876 the Irish Church Act Amendment bill, by which he wished to enable tenants of properties, formerly belonging to the Irish Catholic Church but then held by a sort of Commission, to purchase outright the fee of the land rent for. He urged this measure in such a way that it was defeated by a vote of 110 to 150. This measure, for the benefit of Catholics when he himself was a Protestant, won him many friends, though Isaac Butt did not like him for it.

The next year Mr. Cross introduced the Prisons bill, which would have transferred the control of Wicklow county prison, among others, from the hands of the county to the hands of the Government. The whole Irish party united on this and prepared to fight the measure bitterly. It was at this time that the "obstruction policy" was begun. It was simply an imitation of American Congress methods, somewhat modified, into the English Parliament. It was a new thing, a revelation to the members of Parliament, and created a great noise. Even members of the Irish party were fearful of the outcome of tactics by which a small, feeble minority were obstructing the business of the nation. But Parnell held the party to the course and with such success that old Isaac Butt, who had opposed him, was forced to retire from the leadership. Mr. William Shaw, member for Cork, succeeded him, and then in 1878 Mr. Parnell was made President of the Home Rule Confederation, which place Mr. Shaw resigned to the advantage of the acknowledged leader of the Irish party.

He now proceeded to the work of making that party a power in Parliament. He quelled jealousies, took to himself all authority, welded the Irish members into a single body, animated by one purpose, speaking and acting through one mouth and brain. To the accomplishment of this purpose all things seemed to aid him.

In 1877 and 1878 the harvests in Ireland were bad. In 1878 there were no harvests worth speaking of, and the condition of the people became desperate. There was want, there was sickness, there were nearly all the horrors of a famine year. The people ready for anything to change their condition, since no change could be for the worse. It was just at the most hopeless time, 1879, that Mr. Parnell founded the Land League. The objects of the League were to bring about a reduction of the grinding rack rents which prevailed over all Ireland, to refuse to pay any rent unless the reductions were granted, to aid the peasants in buying the land, and to compel landlords to sell. These purposes, definitely and clearly stated, were grasped and approved by the whole people. They met the conditions exactly, and they formed the principles upon which Mr. Parnell built securely the Irish Home Rule party. He put the purpose of the League into an epigram, "Keep a firm grip on your homesteads," and this became the watchword, which was echoed and reechoed and applauded by the whole Irish people. Thus, with one bound, Charles Stewart Parnell became, without question or rival, the representative of the Irish people.

To be worthy of this place his powers seem to have expanded with singular speed. Only a few years before he had been a stammering speaker, with a poor stock of words and absolutely no ability in debate. From day to day of his career in Parliament his fellow members had seen him grow. At first he was not much of a speaker, and he gave the impression of a man who, having no mental bent to speech-making, despised it as a useless way of trying to shape affairs. Then he began to make short speeches, notable for saying in a few words and in a cold way just what the speaker's mind intended. Finally he made longer speeches, sustained and powerful, losing by their length none of the strength which had made his brevity so effective. But he had never become that style of speaker which Parliament had come to call the Irish orator.

He was at this time a tall, rather narrow-shouldered man, with a brown beard, brown hair, a high forehead, a cold and haughty face. His brown eyes were continually wandering as though he feared something might escape his attention. He had cast aside his lazy and luxurious habits and had become an assiduous worker, tiring out all his subordinates, yet never seeming to tire.

In Parliament and among the members of his own party he was the same. He never unbent, never relaxed. He formed no close personal relations with any one. He gave his commands like one who is accustomed to receive unquestioning obedience. He listened to advice, but seemed to be unaffected by it. When he spoke in Parliament, he was always cold, colder than the most passionless of the English speakers. When the opposition reviled him, he sat without appearing to hear. When he answed, he seemed to have no malice and never showed signs of irritation; and his sarcasm was of the same type. It dropped from his lips indifferently, without any trace of heat. Yet few of the English leaders of Parliament have not writhed and flushed under it. For Parnell spoke as an infinitely superior being, far beyond the reach of the person he was castigating, and there was that in his manner and in his tones which sustained the claim of great superiority.

In fact, no stronger leader of the fiery and passionate Irish can be imagined; and among the Irish members of Parliament he had few friends, although all were perforce his admirers and cordial supporters. When it is recalled that he alone of the Irish members spoke without a brogue, and that his voice was shrill and clear like the voice of an Englishman, the completeness of the dissimilarity to an Irishman is perfect.

In assuming this position at the head of the Land League, Mr. Parnell cast away all social standing and all the friends and associates of his youth. He chose a cause that brought none of the things men usually seek, and which he might easily have had. He devoted himself wholly to that cause, and obtained a reward of which no man can ever be sure—the gratitude and admiration and love of a whole people.

When he went to Ireland in 1879 the Irish people received him as their deliverer. He was put side by side with the great O'Connell, and to speak evil of him in Ireland anywhere was to incur the deadliest hatred of the Irish. He was practically the dictator, and now got the name of "Uncrowned King of Ireland."

Parnell looked across the water to this country for the money and sympathy which were to enable him to fight with success this war against the landlords and for Irish freedom. In 1879 he came over here to found the American branch of the Land League. He was received here with the most distinguished honors. Congress permitted him to address it from the floor of the House, an honor accorded before to only three men, Lafayette, Bishop England, and Kossuth.

The sudden downfall of the Ministry compelled him to return back home. He took with him $350,000 as a start for the campaign, and he left behind him a great and enthusiastic organization, which has made the successes of the Irish movement possible.

In 1880 he was elected to Parliament from three counties, a signal proof of his popularity. He chose Cork county, and he was elected leader at the first meeting of the Irish members. The power and threatening aspect of the Land League aroused the gravest fears in the minds of the English parties, who were both at that time disposed to harshness toward Ireland.

Lord Beaconsfield fought the campaign with the great topic of Irish affairs as an issue. Mr. Parnell took advantage of this, and at the opening of Parliament introduced an Irish land act. This, of course, was too radical to meet the approval of the Englishmen pledged to the upholding of the landlords. But something had to be done. And Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, introduced a Compensation for Disturbance bill, which was passed, and was supported by the Irish party. It would have stopped evictions during the continuation of acute distress. But the House of Lords rejected it.

The state of affairs of Ireland in the fall of 1880 will be recalled by by most people now. Famine-stricken, suffering families, people thrown into the road with no shelter, a brutal constabulary, a Government bent on coercion, united to form a most appalling state of affairs. And the result was that all Mr. Parnell and the advocates of the constitutional obtaining of rights could do did not prevent acts of violence, plots of assassination, and disturbances, which the Liberal party seized as excuses for still further crimes against Ireland.

In 1881 the Government brought in a new coercion act suspending the habeas corpus and giving the power to the officers to arrest and detain suspected persons without trial for any length of time. With this and as a sort of false profession of justice a land bill was introduced. This put the arranging of fair rentals into the hands of a Commission whose judgments should not be disturbed for fifteen years. It granted much of what the Irish had been seeking.

But Mr. Parnell could not permit the Coercion bill to pass without resistance. And for seven weeks he and his party fought the bill line by line, using the perfectly legal policy of obstruction, until the Government, without warrant or right, arbitrarily removed thirty-five Irish Members of Parliament from the House. Then the Government introduced and passed the Arms bill, which made the keeping or distributing of arms in proclaimed districts a felony.

Mr. Parnell, thus driven from his seat in Parliament, went to Ireland and arranged for the testing of the new Land bill in the courts. This move provoked the Government into an act of folly. On Oct. 13, 1881, Mr. Parnell and several of his chief supporters were locked up in Kilmainham jail, Dublin. At the same time hundreds of arrests of innocent persons were made, and the jails were filled with prisoners, while the constabulary dashed up and down the high roads adding to the horrors of famine by acts of violence and brutality.

The Liberal party began to see the folly of an attempt to evict and then imprison a whole people. They selected Capt. O'Shea to act as intermediary between their party and Mr. Parnell. It was finally arranged that Mr. Parnell and his colleagues should be released on condition that they exert their influence to control the evil elements in the Irish party.

Mr. Parnell entered the jail at Dublin in robust health and in perfect mental poise. He left it thin, haggard, and nervous. It is said that since that time he has not been the same man. It is said that from that imprisonment at the hands of the Liberal party dates the change in his character, which the two last years have shown so plainly. For generations there had been a tendency to melancholia and morbidness in his family, and this had several times developed into insanity. It may have been that this imprisonment in the frightful jail at Dublin was the first step in the undermining of his powers.

In May, 1882, the murder of Lord Cavendish (succeeding Mr. Forster) and of Mr. Thomas Burke in Phœnix Park damaged the Irish cause throughout the world. It was a blow which came at the worst possible time. It gave an excuse for a new Coercion act, beside which the other was mild and just. The people were forbidden to be in the streets after nightfall. The right of trial by jury was suspended. Public meetings were prohibited. A reign of iron and blood was set up.

Mr. Parnell at once joined forces with the Conservative party, and secured the return of many Conservative candidates at the next election. The Liberal party fell from power, and Mr. Parnell demanded justice from Lord Salisbury. But Mr. Parnell expected nothing and got nothing from the Tories, and straightway allied himself with the Liberals and aided in the overthrow of Salisbury.

The Gladstone Government was well disposed toward its Irish allies. Although Mr. Parnell's Irish Land bill was rejected, another measure embodying much of it and giving a large share of justice to Ireland was introduced. Then the Gladstone Government fell and the Liberal party split upon the question of home rule for Ireland. Lord Salisbury came back to power and the Irish have since been waiting their opportunity.

The Salisbury Government was set in its opposition to the Irish cause, and raised the cry that home rule meant the disintegration of the British empire. To further their schemes against Ireland, they organized, and, through the London *Times*, promulgated a vicious attack upon Mr. Parnell. The *Times* published a series of articles under the heading of "Parnellism and Crime," which tried to connect Mr. Parnell with the party of murder and dynamite. Fac-simile letters were printed and evidence published which, had they been true, would have ruined the Irish party and made Parnell a criminal.

Mr. Parnell repelled this attack first in the House of Commons, and then, the Tory Government refusing to do him justice, sued the *Times* for libel. The Piggott forgeries were uncovered and the whole charge of the *Times* was shown to be a tissue of lies. Mr. Parnell recovered £5,000 damages, and the suit cost the *Times* and its backers tens of thousands of dollars, besides the disgrace. When Mr. Parnell was entirely cleared and the full infamy of the attack against him was shown his fame rose even beyond what it had been. Not only in Ireland, but in Great Britain, was he received everywhere with enthusiasm. He had reached the very pinnacle of fame; and those who looked at his position from the outside said that no man in the world was greater than he. Secure in the affections of the Irish people, admired by friends and enemies alike, he was just within reach of the goal for which he had been fighting so long and so manfully. Had he died then he would have passed into Irish history as the first of its heroes.

But just when Mr. Parnell's fame seemed so firmly rooted, the storm had already gathered and was on the point of bursting. Up to 1880 Mr. Parnell's name had never been connected with the name of a woman. It was supposed that his heart was as cold as his outward manner betokened. It was thought that all his affections were centred in the Irish cause, and that he had no time nor inclination for thoughts of love. He had never been a society man, and, while women had found his indifference and his great fame attractive, they had given him up as a man not to be reached by feminine wiles. But in 1881 it began to be whispered about that Parnell was being with some one known, but very beautiful woman. He had been seen with this woman in several obscure places, restaurants, and the like, but no one at first recognized her. Then it became known that the woman to whom Parnell was so unusually attentive was Mrs. O'Shea, the wife of Capt. William Henry O'Shea, an Irish gentleman of small property, and a member of Parliament.

As the years passed the noise of this relation between the uncrowned king and the beautiful Mrs. O'Shea became greater, until it was an open secret with all the political set in London and with the leaders of the Irish party at home. A liaison of this character would not have attracted great attention had it not been for the singular change in Mr. Parnell's conduct, which seemed to be the effect of his infatuation.

In the earlier years of his leadership Mr. Parnell had paid close attention to parliamentary business, and had been at all times in communication with the other Irish members of Parliament. But in 1884 the change in this respect, which had been growing, became most marked. It was attributed to various reasons—the family tendency to melancholia, the result of confinement in jail, overexertion, Irish interests, and, lastly, to the woman in the case. Perhaps all may have combined to produce the change.

He ceased to have much to do with the Irish members, he was seldom in his seat in Parliament, he allowed no one to know his address. He allowed his mail to lie unopened for days, he paid no attention to the routine of Irish affairs. He became more arrogant and more unapproachable. But he never lost his grip upon the leadership, and, it may be added also, he made no error which was of serious moment.

In 1885 and afterward he became more open in his attentions to Mrs. O'Shea, and the Irish members were much irritated to find out that Mrs. O'Shea was more in the confidence of their leader even as to political affairs than any one else in the world. But Mr. Parnell was not the man to brook interference, and no one dared remonstrate with him.

Matters got worse and worse, and knowledge of the intrigue spread wider and wider, until at last public scandal came, and with it came the ruin of Parnell. In December, 1889, Capt. O'Shea filed suit for divorce, with Mr. Parnell as co-respondent.

At first the story was not generally believed. It was thought that Capt. O'Shea had accused Mr. Parnell at the instance of the Tories, and that the trial would clear him. But those familiar with Mr. Parnell's life knew only too well what the result would be.

Mr. Parnell made no defence. Indeed, no defence could be made, as Capt. O'Shea was familiar with all the facts, and was able to prove the guilt of his wife beyond a doubt. Capt. O'Shea had been cognizant of their intimacy in 1881, when Mr. Parnell, Mrs. O'Shea, and her husband were together in Dublin, and when he accepted a seat in Parliament from Mr. Parnell, and had restored him to his intimate friendship and to free access to his house, trusting, as he said, in a promise Mrs. O'Shea had made to return to her wifely allegiance. The divorce was granted, Capt. O'Shea got the custody of such of the children as were minors, and Mr. Parnell and Mrs. O'Shea took up their residence in adjoining houses. Mrs. O'Shea had a considerable fortune in her own right.

Everybody felt that Mr. Parnell was ruined, yet it was some time before the blow fell. Finally an English clergyman wrote a letter to Mr. Gladstone asking if he proposed to fight the home rule cause with such an ally. Mr. Gladstone answered by demanding the deposing of Mr. Parnell. The Irish members of Parliament were divided, and a split and a factional fight resulted. Mr. Parnell and Mrs. O'Shea were married, and then Mr. Parnell claimed that he had the leadership still, and that he proposed to hold it at any cost. Since the blow fell the world has witnessed a mournful spectacle. The Irish people could not support Parnell, and, although at first he refused to see that his day was done, the fact has been driven home to him. He was not the man to bear such a downfall easily. As his followers fell away from him, he became more and more hysterical. He got thin and haggard, and a strange look came into his eyes. And as the constituencies one after another rejected his candidates he realized that his rule had gone forever. This brought about a state of mind which would offer little resistance to the attack of death.

O'KELLY CALLS ON MRS. PARNELL.

He is Admitted to See the Face of His Late Friend and Leader.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—In an interview this evening Mr. James O'Kelly, member of Parliament for North Roscommon, said that he had called upon Mrs. Parnell to-night and that she had admitted him in to see the body of Mr. Parnell. Mr. O'Kelly declared that from the peaceful expression on the face of his late friend and leader it was difficult to believe that he was really dead. He could not say what was the cause of death, as he had not seen either of the physicians who had attended Mr. Parnell in his last illness. The aspect of the corpse, however, suggested that death had resulted from natural causes and had come without any violent pain.

PARNELL'S MARRIAGE.

He and His Wife Thwarted in Their Desire to Have a Religious Ceremony.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Mr. and Mrs. Parnell fully intended having a religious marriage ceremony performed, but the Vicar of Steyning refused to officiate on the ground that Mrs. Parnell was a divorced woman. The vicar, however, offered to lend the use of his church for the ceremony, if Mr. Parnell found a clergyman to officiate. The Bishop of the diocese forbade the ceremony, as the parties were already civilly married.

Finally, through Mr. J. Parnell's perseverance, it was arranged that the Rev. Mr. Penfold of St. James's, Marylebone, should officiate, and Mr. Parnell intended to seek a license when the Bishop of Chichester, who was then on the continent, returned. It was requested that the marriage should take place at 8 A. M., and should not be divulged till afterward.

Mrs. Parnell requests that an emphatic denial be given to rumors that her husband committed suicide. She says that he had long suffered from rheumatism, which developed into the chill and finally the fever that killed him.

PARNELL'S VISITS TO AMERICA.

At One Time He Bore Resolutions Which President Grant Declined to Receive.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Within the past fifteen years Charles Stewart Parnell has paid two visits to the United States, and on both occasions he did not neglect the capital of the republic. His first official visit to the United States was in October, 1876, when, accompanied by John O'Connor Power, he bore to this country resolutions adopted by a mass meeting at Dublin, Ireland, congratulating the United States upon the attainment of its centennial birthday of independence. Upon the arrival of the Irish envoys at New York they were escorted to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where President Grant was stopping at the time. Upon learning the object of their mission to this country Gen. Grant announced his willingness to waive all ceremony and accept the resolutions in the spirit that they were tendered, there and then, at the hotel. But to this arrangement Mr. Parnell demurred, stating as his reason that he preferred to present the resolutions formally at the Executive Mansion in Washington, as he had been instructed by his countrymen.

Meanwhile the British Minister, Sir Edward Thornton, had been apprised of what was going on at New York, and he opened correspondence with the Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, demanding that the resolutions should be turned over to the British Legation for transmission through the regular diplomatic channels to the President of the United States, acting upon the advice of his Premier, the President thereupon declined to receive Mr. Parnell in an official capacity.