IRELAND'S DICTATOR.

Interview with Parnell, the Tribune of the People.

FREEING THE SOIL.

How the Country Can Be Saved from Emigration and Starvation.

LANDLORDS AND LANDJOBBERS.

DUBLIN, Oct. 28, 1879.

Having met the leader of the new Irish land agitation at one of the monster demonstrations, Mr. Parnell expressed to a correspondent of the NEW YORK HERALD his gratification at the interest which "the greatest paper published in the English language," as he called it, manifested in the condition of the Irish people and in their social and political future. On an intimation from the HERALD's correspondent of a desire to learn from the lips of the member for Meath the motive, position and prospects of the anti-rent agitation, as it is termed in the English journals, Mr. Parnell at once invited your representative to visit him at Avondale or to meet him the following week in Dublin for the purpose of expounding for the benefit of the readers of the HERALD his views on the proposed land revolution in Ireland. In accordance with this arrangement the representative of the HERALD met Mr. Parnell at Avondale, county Wicklow. Mr. Parnell is a tall, thin young man, of fair complexion and fair beard, a pale, firm face and a mouth speaking volumes of determination. It is the fashion to say that he looks like an English gentleman. He looks rather like what he is—a union of the American and the Hibernian man of the world. He expressed himself glad to meet the representative of the HERALD again, and after a few complimentary preliminaries he entered on the subject of the HERALD representative's visit.

MR. PARNELL—I understand that the HERALD takes a strong interest in our proceedings over here, but I dare say in New York men are as ill-informed as to our objects as they are in London.

HERALD REPRESENTATIVE—That may be, sir, but the HERALD takes a strong interest in every great question affecting any portion of the human race. It only wants correct information on this great question of yours in Ireland. What do you aim at?

MR. PARNELL—Just now we aim at keeping the people from starvation and emigration, at keeping them at home at all hazards. Ultimately we aim at establishing the actual tillers of the Irish soil on the land as its owners, not as tenants.

HERALD REPRESENTATIVE—That is to say, you mean to abolish landlordism outright, as speedily as possible. But you know the British government will not permit the landlords to be evicted. The landlords are its friends.

MR. PARNELL—That may be one reason for their removal, but it is not the reason at the bottom of this agitation. They are an incubus on agricultural development in Ireland, and form an unnatural institution, interfering with the natural progress of the country.

HERALD REPRESENTATIVE—They have landlords in England, and the same charges would apply against them; but the English people do not make it.

MR. PARNELL—That does not alter our right to make our own question, even if the circumstances under which landlordism exists were not different here.

ENGLISH AND IRISH TENURE.

HERALD REPRESENTATIVE—How do the circumstances differ?

MR. PARNELL—The majority of the people in Ireland live by the land. In England they do not, and therefore do not feel the pressure of landlordism so keenly, though they are burdened by it too. In England the landlord holds quite a different relation toward his tenants. He makes all improvements at his own cost and is satisfied with moderate profits. In Ireland the landlord is merely a rent receiver, who does nothing to earn anything from the land, but takes the result of the tenants' capital in the shape of rent. When he buys the right to the occupier's earning, for without the occupier the land could earn nothing. The Irish occupier builds and makes his own improvements; he makes a business for the landlord, without any aid from the landlord. A number of tenants spend their capital and the labor of their lives, and while they continue merely to eke out an existence in prosperous times they between them supply the landlord with a large income, which enables him to live luxuriously without any labor of any kind. When they leave the land they leave the landlord all the produce of their labor. The landlord pays nothing for what he has done nothing but accept and enjoy the rents they have paid him. They stand in altogether a different position from the English farmer, who takes a going concern, with all the fixtures necessary for the business, from the landlord—the landlord who gives him the working capital at a fixed remuneration. The cases are altogether different.

HERALD REPRESENTATIVE—Then you look upon the Irish landlord as an unnecessary institution?

MR. PARNELL—Not only unnecessary, but injurious. He is the creature of a bad system. He is not in any sense a part of the soil for the sake of the people. The landlord will go with the system and be all the better for the change. He will become a useful member of society and be able to add something to the wealth and happiness of the country. Landlordism does neither and cannot do either.

HERALD REPRESENTATIVE—Then I may take it that the ultimate end of the movement of which you, Mr. Parnell, are accepted as the leader in Ireland, is to get rid of the system of Irish landlordism?

MR. PARNELL—You may.

HERALD REPRESENTATIVE—You are denounced in the English journals on another count—for advising the people to pay no rents.

MR. PARNELL—I never advised the people to pay no rents. What I did was to advise them to pay no more than they could afford and not to pay the landlord more in bad seasons than they can really afford. The past three seasons have been bad; the profits of the good years have been partially eaten up by the landlord, while the tenant has been left without a reserve to fall back upon, and I say to the tenants, Ask your landlord to say the rent is above the share of the result of the year's farming as you have been compelled to reduce your living. If he says no, then I advise the tenant to offer arbitration as to the amount that ought to be paid under the circumstances. If the landlord refuses, I simply advise the tenant to keep whatever money he may have in his pocket and to stick to the land at the same time. He has as great a right to live and to remain there as the landlord has to his rents.

THE LANDLORDS' RIGHTS.

HERALD REPRESENTATIVE—But according to law on this side of the world the landlord has a claim to the possession of the land when the tenant cannot pay.

MR. PARNELL—Legally that is so; but that is the sort of law we complain of. It makes the landlord the authority to grant the tenant a license to get a living and to claim from the tenant as the price of the license to live a yearly rent. If we admitted the legal theory it would mean that the landlord has the legal power to drive into emigration or starvation the greater portion of the farming population whenever hard times interfered with their ability to pay rent. That would be monstrous, and that is the first idea we resist in this agitation. The idea is immoral and tyrannical. No country could prosper in which the relations between landlord and tenant have been as those now existing in this country. The serfs of the soil—we have the cases that the farmers are not going to become accept it. They are nothing else—serfs. They have been taught by this agitation to have courage, to make fees that they have the means of protecting themselves, and a strong case in their favor. To give them a sense of independence and hope which may place them above fear and induce them to persevere with the movement and to carry it on to success is another step which I hope we have accomplished. Then, I think we have succeeded in putting the problem for English statesmen and Irish landlords to solve, which they have raised the greatest question of the hour in British politics.

HERALD REPRESENTATIVE—But suppose the landlords are no longer able to hold, could they in a body maintain their legal rights and go on evicting their non-paying tenants?

MR. PARNELL—They will not attempt it, that is my belief; not, at all events, on any large scale. If they did, the crisis of the question would come all the sooner, and we should have so much nearer the solution. There is no one thing upon which the land of the tenant class is fully made up, than this, that they will not be turned off the land, and that they must not be turned off the land, and that the rent must not be paid. If they remain in the future, it will be by the forcing of the towns with them. There will be no more crowbar brigade business in Ireland. You may depend on that, unless, indeed, the English government should openly undertake to make war on the people in the interest of the landlords, and that I deem to be too improbable an event to be considered for a moment.

HERALD REPRESENTATIVE—There are no public signs of any such desire by the landlords. On the contrary, they are many of them offering reductions in their rents.

MR. PARNELL—That is a direct result of this agitation. Before it obtained public support the landlords did not think of reducing rents. They made the people to pay no rents without a reduction the landlords began to reduce, and not till then. But I wish to point out that, though the reduction of rent is a temporary alleviation of the evil, it is not a cure for the disease, one of the causes of which is landlordism itself. We must get rid of the cause of the system before we can cure. We will not consent to give the tenants the soil and place them out. I can point it to the public, which can save them from the periodic appearance of famine and distress, from their own accumulated business, to bear the strain which may be put on it in any seasonal depression in the business of farming. That can only be done by a peasant proprietary; by which we mean that there must be the ownership of the land from the class called landlords to the tillers of the soil themselves. To accomplish this we need organization, but we have not have the material in the people themselves, and we want the help of the Irish race abroad. Mr. Parnell, I the Irish outside of Ireland will help, I hope, help us in that direction.

THE APPEAL TO AMERICA.

HERALD REPRESENTATIVE—That, I may take it, is the object of the address to the "Irish race" which you and your colleagues have issued, and which was telegraphed to the HERALD.

MR. PARNELL—That is the object of the address—to obtain the financial aid of the Irish in America and elsewhere.

HERALD REPRESENTATIVE—But the Irish at home cannot expect the Irish abroad to invest large sums of money that they would not subscribe the millions required, even if they would. The amount would be enormous.

MR. PARNELL—We don't ask them to subscribe for any such purpose. It would be a very wild scheme indeed if we proposed to effect the end of the land question in that way. I am told there is a notion abroad that we want by a general subscription by Irishmen all the world over to raise the capital ourselves to buy out the landlords. Now, we are not lunatics over here. We mean to have the land, but we have a practical method of getting possession of it.

HERALD REPRESENTATIVE—For what, then, do you appeal to the Irish-Americans?

MR. PARNELL—For money to organize and sustain the movement over here. We won't get rid of landlordism by merely asking for its removal. We must press the subject home and keep at it until it becomes the interest of the landlords themselves to compel the British government to take them out of their false position. The farmers in Ireland have not the sound and the opportunity, with the ability they now possess to utilize it. The English cannot say now—they never could fairly say it—that with Ireland over five millions the country is over-populated. They said that in 1847, you know, but then we had two and a half millions less now. If we were over-populated then it was because the conditions under which the land was held were such as to prevent the proper development of its products by the industry of the people so as to provide sufficient food for the population. If they say we are over-populated now, they say what is untrue and are altogether mistaken. Belgium can support a much denser population than even England itself in a condition of more equally distributed comfort. France, portions of Austria, portions of Flanders and Prussia, can support their populations and accumulate wealth, but they are enabled to do so because the soil is owned as well as worked by the occupiers—because they have got rid of landlordism, in fact. We say we can do the same thing to a degree under the same conditions, and we have the over-population fallacy. But we know that under those conditions. That is our answer to the English. We want money, that we bring our answer home tangibly—bring it home to every landlord in the country.

HERALD REPRESENTATIVE—But how do you mean to keep up the movement in every county, in every town, and in Parliament and out of it, in the press and on the platform. We must be prepared to resist the demand for exorbitant rents, generally and in individual cases, and we must be able to take vigorously by sustaining the victim in refusing to pay them and still keeping him on his land. Conducted vigorously, as I think it will be, it will teach the landlords that they are not the only class entitled to obtain a living out of the land; and that, persevered in, the landlords will be consenting to a fair proposal or be compelled to accept a fair proposal, such a reduction as will make it to their interest to sell out to the tenants before matters become worse for them.

HERALD REPRESENTATIVE—It is generally conceded that even with the rents at present charged there are always found to give increased rental for vacant holdings. How can you put an end to that? Does it not show that the people value the land more than the landlord at present obtain for it?

MR. PARNELL—This brings me to another curse generated by the land system—the land jobbers. We must ostracise them socially, and we can do it by public opinion. We cannot blame the landlord for making the land jobber, who is generally the small tradesman of the town, who has made money and who has no other outlet for it, who tries to obtain the occupation of the land at the landlord's hands, thereby receiving his profits, that he may upon the occupation of land as a business, and by disposing of it. It gives him interest for his money—the landlord gives his money in the rent, because the landlord feels it as an interest or more security. This is the jobber, or the landlord's agent who is the worst sort of landlord, and who are opposed to this agitation. His operation is to take the adjoining land to complete his business. And this for his very existence is a perversion of the natural order of things. The land should be worked by the capital and labor of its occupiers, the same capital not to be absorbed by swallowing it up. When the retired tradesman or the capitalist is able to do that, the landlord ought to give up the land on which he has had the money made in the business of farming the land, under equitable conditions, he would be able to reap the profits of his labor. But, instead, the profits have gone in improving the land for the landlord, who sells the capital of the tenant sunk in the land to the land jobber. It is as much as another evil of a radically evil system. The land jobber is a more aggravating obstacle to the land jobber. It is not that an immoral transaction, considering that the very fact landlordism in Ireland is altogether? The land jobber will be got rid of by the system which he helped to institute.

LANDLORDISM MUST GO.

HERALD REPRESENTATIVE—Well, having ripened the question for solution as far as the agitation will, is something longer unbearable, how do you propose to get rid of landlordism? Will you ask the State to evict the landlords?

MR. PARNELL—It practically comes to that, and I believe they will be very glad to be evicted from a bad business. It can be done in a manner which will be given to them smelling even faintly of injustice or revolution. Stein did it in Russia, and the French people required a revolution to accomplish it.

HERALD REPRESENTATIVE—You would, I suppose, ask the State to turn the landlords into vendors, to give the tenants the purchase value of their lands in consols, and then sell out to the tenants, extending the instalments of the purchase money over a long period in the shape of rents to the State?

MR. PARNELL—No, I would not ask the State to do even that much. It is not necessary. A much simpler plan would be to lend the tenants two-thirds of the purchase money down and allow them to draw the other third by instalments from the State over a number of years. Why should they receive all their capital at once?

HERALD REPRESENTATIVE—How would you get the State to procure the purchasing capital?

MR. PARNELL—The British government can borrow to any amount at four per cent. Taking the present purchase value as twenty-two years' rental, the tenants would pay for thirty-five years in interest, the sinking fund which would in thirty-five years wipe off the entire capital of this debt. The landlords, meanwhile, would be dependent on the government and paying one-third rental to the landlord, either through the government or directly. Then, when the tenants paid off and the government, both capital and interest, the working expenses of the government would now be by the tenant or his lineal representative would become owner in fee forever, and that he would have a proprietor in his land and interest in the bonds of the State, and be interested in the prosperity or the non-prosperity of his tenant or his farm. It would take past a generation to make the proprietors of the Irish soil owners without recourse to revolution or without "robbing" the landlords or inflicting any hardships on the bodies and of those dreadful things the English papers and the people charge us with contemplating. The principle is already at work in the operation of the Bright clauses, and the land would revert to the occupier in process of time, in fact, by bought over.

HERALD REPRESENTATIVE—Well, Mr. Parnell, the British government might not feel disposed to borrow capital to buy up all Ireland at once, and the landlords might object to it.

MR. PARNELL—The government could proceed by gradual steps, in Parliament if we succeed in making out the case. Parliament were not disposed to the State. If Parliament does not feel disposed to fund the amount, they could proceed with the purchase of church, and £10,000,000 of the Irish Church, and the £5,000,000 surplus of the Irish Church, and £10,000,000 of what remains, Parliament could give a loan of £15,000,000 in hand. There are landlords enough in Ireland now who are anxious to sell out who would take advantage of this in the last six months, and in time they would give up the rest of their rights and wrongs, I hope.

HERALD REPRESENTATIVE—Would you take the purchase valuation at the present moment?

MR. PARNELL—Decidedly not. In some cases the market value of the land would be fair enough; in others it would be much the rent is too high. The fair and proper method would be, to fix a purchase price through a duly constituted public tribunal, whose decision should be final and the basis of the amount of purchase. But there are, as you see, matters of detail, and there are various modes in which the question can be accomplished. What is immediately in question is to demonstrate that a settlement on some such principle as that involving the extinction of landlordism in Ireland is an absolute necessity, and that no sort of settlement which will not end in that will, that the end is being arrived at by gradual and easy stages. That is the point to which we are working in this way. We have help from America, to enable us to keep on demonstrating this—to support any victims whom the landlords may attempt to sacrifice, and to give us the strength that will come to us from the knowledge that they are not unfriended.

HERALD REPRESENTATIVE—There are many thousands of Irishmen in America, Mr. Parnell, who think that the best way to get rid of the British government would—

MR. PARNELL—Well, even they are agreed that the one great thing, if we are to have a self-governed Irish people, is to keep the people at home and to keep them on the land. The Irish race cannot remain in the same hands. We must put the land first, and the rest will follow.

HERALD REPRESENTATIVE—It is said you intend going to the United States to address your countrymen and to solicit the American and their active sympathy, too.

MR. PARNELL—Yes; I mean to leave this side for America about the middle of November. I will spend two months among my countrymen, addressing them at public meetings, and I hope to return in time for the meeting of Parliament.

EXPECTATIONS OF AID.

HERALD REPRESENTATIVE—Do you expect much aid from Irish Americans?

MR. PARNELL—I can't say what I expect. I dare say they will receive me in a friendly way, at all events, and I can only tell them what we are trying to do, and how and to what extent they can help us. If they believe that we are right in desiring to place the Irish people on the possession of the Irish soil as owners, they will, I doubt not, give us the money to help us. They will help us generously if they see that our method of doing it is practicable. There are comparatively close upon five millions of Irish in the States and Canada. If they would send us $100,000 a year for five years, I would say that it would be a fair amount, but if a dollar a family in all, it would go a long way to help the people.

MR. PARNELL—Of course; but they are poor and cannot do all. I will not be a big struggle—the biggest Ireland has yet seen of its kind.

HERALD REPRESENTATIVE—But it has been said that the Irish would do better by helping to bring out your Irish farmers. We have lands for them and no landlords.

MR. PARNELL—True; but the Irish farmers don't want to go, and won't go if they can help it. One thing is that they mean to stay here, and they mean to live here, and it will never be another exodus, then there will be another famine. Besides, it is not the interest of the Irish in America or of the laboring classes to invite another half million or so of Irishmen to settle in the States, increasing the labor supply and reducing the pay for labor. It is said you have thousands of idle men in your cities. Send them to till the uncultivated lands of the West, but the sons of the Irish in America to enable the Irish at home to stay in Ireland. But do not desire to look at the question of interest. The object is to see a prosperous Ireland ruled by Irishmen, and all the movements in which they have been enthusiastic have had that object.

HERALD REPRESENTATIVE—How would the settling of the occupier on the soil of Ireland as owner do away with American competition, which is admitted as one of the causes of the present crisis?

MR. PARNELL—By taking away the drain of landlordism the occupier could produce more cheaply, and it will be the income converted at low a rate as the American cost. The farmers of Ireland will be in no worse position than the farmers or of the American countrymen. Of course Americans might say they don't want to lose any market as well as competition. Irish competition against them in England, but as England has other markets to sell her produce in, and the profits of our land system with peasant proprietary would be not join in the interests of the American prices with one Lewis, by the process of production and the subsequent commerce with the States. In any case, with the use of the wealth produced from her own soil, Ireland would, with her new civilization, better enabled to buy goods from the States and the British trade, for the great transit station for the commerce between America and Europe, and vice versa. Ultimately the States would gain more from us than we from the States than by another exodus.

HERALD REPRESENTATIVE—Rumors are afloat that troops are coming on here to meet disturbances and protect the landlords in clearing their estates. Will the people resist?

MR. PARNELL—The people will simply stay where they are. There is no idea of using force. If any disturbance comes the government or the landlords must begin it. I don't believe they will provoke a struggle, but if they do it will be their crime, not ours. The movement will go on peacefully, but determinedly and without interruption.

This closed the interview between the HERALD representative and the member for Meath, who expressed his great gratification with regard to the interest which America takes in the condition of Ireland.

EXCITING SCENE IN THE BOWERY.

TWO HIGHWAY ROBBERS UNDER ARREST AROUSING THE SYMPATHIES OF A MOB.

There was a scene of wild excitement in the Bowery early yesterday morning, caused by the attempt of a desperate crowd to rescue two highway robbers from the custody of the police. James C. Board, of No. 59 Eldridge street, an employé of the American District Telegraph Company, was sent late on Saturday night to transact some business on the east side of the city. Between twelve and one o'clock yesterday morning, when he was on his way home, in passing along the Bowery he incautiously displayed his watch at a time when two hard-featured men were eyeing him. They simultaneously attacked him. John Laydon, one of the highwaymen, caught hold of Board's watch chain, and after pulling the timepiece from his vest pocket snapped the chain. He then passed the watch to his confederate, Joseph Smith. The robbers then tried to escape, but Board pluckily caught hold of Laydon. Smith returned to aid his companion and both beat and kicked their victim. He in turn raised loud cries of "Police," "Help," and the cries attracted the attention of people in the vicinity. A crowd assembled but took no part in the struggle. Smith, in his efforts to rescue Laydon, dropped the watch. At this juncture Detectives Wade and Hess, of the Tenth precinct, who were in citizen's dress, arrived on the scene. They at once seized the two highwaymen and took them into custody. The crowd became incensed and the mob showed signs of sympathy for the ruffians. Cries of "Take them away from the cops," "Don't let the cops lock them up," were uttered, and the thieves, thus encouraged, by these assurances that they had many sympathizers, resisted the detectives. At this the mob yelled with delight. Wade and Hess had no clubs and the prisoners struggled with all their might for their liberty. The crowd jeered the detectives and struck at them. Step by step the detectives fought their way toward the station house. The excitement increased, and the cries of the crowd became louder and their opposition more marked. On the corner of Canal street and the Bowery a young man named John Wilson came prominently to the front, brandishing a large clasp knife and threatening to stab the detectives. The detectives, however, were not intimidated, and the bold language of Wilson, and the threats of the others, were not heeded. A third young man named John Lewis, by his violent language and acts encouraged the crowd to renewed opposition. The station house in Eldridge street was at length reached, but the crowd, nothing daunted, followed, hooting, cursing and threatening, in so large a number, and in so threatening a mood that the officers at the station house did the doors. Foremost in the mob were Wilson and Lewis. The doors of the station house inciting the excited men to make a last attempt to release the prisoners. Policemen were brought, who was then to arrest the ringleaders, and Lewis got them by asking by the detectives' assistance. Hess and Wade got the rioters and had a strong hold on the coat collars of both Wilson and Lewis, and in a very short time they were safely locked up in the station house. It was in the Essex Market Court a few hours later the four prisoners were arraigned. Smith and Laydon for highway robbery, Wilson for brandishing a knife, accompanied by Wilson and Lewis for inciting the crowd to the detectives. Smith, Board and Laydon that he was a waiter at No. 29 Bowery, and Laydon that he was a clerk living at No. 115 Mott street. Bail in their case was fixed at $2,000 each. Justice Duffy then said to Wilson and Lewis:—

"I am going to make an example of these young men who on the slightest provocation join in an attack on the police. Now, I intend, as far as in my power lies to put a stop to this system. Wilson and Lewis, I hold you each in $500 bail each to keep the peace for six months, and I further sentence you to pay a fine of $10, and in default of the bail money and the fine you go to the Island for a month."

FATALLY KICKED.

Joseph Murphy, a laborer, aged thirty, died yesterday, at St. Francis' Hospital, Jersey City, from the effects of injuries received in a quarrel with one Timothy Murphy on Tuesday last. Coroner Parslow ascertained that on Tuesday, Murphy and his namesake, Timothy Murphy, Smith and Bayonne, and both were working on Van Buskirk avenue, Bayonne, and had a quarrel during which Joe was kicked in the abdomen. Timothy Murphy fled and Joseph was removed to the hospital. After taking charge of the case Coroner Parslow placed officers on the track of Timothy Murphy.

FIRST ANNIVERSARY.

Imposing ceremonies were yesterday held at the church of Our Lady of Grace in Hoboken, in commemoration of the first anniversary of the dedication. The church was thronged and a large number of the clergy from the different parts of the State participated in the ceremony. Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father De Concilio, of St. Michael's Church, Jersey City, assisted by deacon, Rev. F. Smith, of St. Bridget's, Jersey City; sub-deacon, Rev. Father John Baxter, of Hoboken; master of ceremonies, Rev. Father P. E. Burke, of McNulty, of Paterson, and Rev. Father O'Connor, of St. Michael's Monastery. Very Rev. M. A. Hunt, O. M. I., of London, delivered an address in the evening on the text from the Apocalypse, and this sermon was listened to with marked attention by Rev. M. A. Corrigan, Bishop Rev. G. H. Doane, Vicar General Rev. Father Senh, Father Walsh, of Jersey City; Father Connolly, of Brooklyn; Fathers Giraud and Farrelly, of Jersey City; Father Murphy, of Hoboken, and Father Smith, of Englewood. In the afternoon the Very Rev. Father Hunt delivered a sermon in St. Agnes' Church, this city.

UNTER DEN LINDEN.

Kaiser Wilhelm Is Welcomed Home to Berlin.

"OUR FRITZ" IN ITALY.

Excitement Anent the Alliance—Baron Bulow's Burial—Bismarck In Love.

BERLIN, Oct. 24, 1879.

The imperial flag is again floating over the palace, a sign of His Majesty's residence in the capital. The Emperor returned to Berlin the day before yesterday after an absence of nearly four months. A distinguished company had assembled at the station to welcome the revered monarch who, on the way home, was enthusiastically greeted by the crowd thronging the streets through which he had to pass. He drove in an open carriage drawn by two magnificent Orloff trotters, a present of the Czar, and was only accompanied by his adjutant on duty. Kindly acknowledging and graciously returning the salutations of his loyal subjects, the Emperor, looking as hale and hearty as ever, appeared to be deeply touched by the warm reception. Knowing beforehand the time of his arrival I had taken my stand near the house from which Nobiling had made his murderous attack. Watching the imperial carriage at a distance of only a few feet I could not help wondering at the changes which have taken place in the Emperor's life within the comparatively short time of about fifteen months. Severely, nay almost fatally injured by the assassin's ruthless shot, His Majesty, who, for the moment had lost consciousness and was bleeding profusely from his many wounds, afforded on that fatal Sunday a really pitiable spectacle, and but few of those, seeing him so prostrate, ever thought of the possibility of his recovery. These gloomy forebodings fortunately proved not only fallacious, but the octogenarian has, beyond the most sanguine expectations, regained his strength and is able to wield his sceptre as heretofore. With our the least regard to his advanced years, which fully entitle him to rest from his long and arduous labors, the Emperor does not shrink from any trials or exertions inseparable from the discharge of his august function, as soon as the welfare of his country is in the least at stake. On his return to Berlin he at once resumed his sovereign duties to their full extent. Unmindful of the fatigues of the night journey, he, shortly after his arrival in the palace, where the light at the well known corner window of his study may now often again be seen burning until midnight, worked with his secretaries and granted audiences to the Ministers and other dignitaries.

THE HEIR TO THE THRONE.

The sense of duty, so conspicuous in the Emperor, is characteristic of the house of Hohenzollern, whose members are taught to do the same from their earliest infancy, as is also discernible in the education of Prince Wilhelm, the Crown Prince's eldest son and future heir to the imperial throne, who has been carefully brought up, but without undue regard to his exalted birth and high calling. The Prince, now being a young man of twenty, he is shortly to come back to continue his military exercises with the First regiment of the Prussian Guards, of which he is honorary captain. During his approaching residence at Potsdam the Emperor's eldest grandson will embrace the opportunity of simultaneously preparing himself for the administrative career and his examination as a "referendar," which he intends to pass in the same way as any ordinary candidate. The young Prince, who graduated at Bonn with high honors, is said to be a talented young man, as the father to qualify his father in diligence and zeal with which he pursues the various studies incumbent upon him. The only drawback is his rather delicate constitution and his inability to move his left arm, paralyzed since his birth. Prince William will bring good news to the Emperor of his parents and sisters, who are quietly enjoying their sojourn at Pegli, so delightfully situated on the Gulf of Genoa. The Crown Prince and Princess, maintaining the strictest incognito, are much liked by the Italian as well as by the foreign residents—quite charmed with their unobtrusive manner. Probably owing to the very cordial relations between the Cabinet and the Vatican, their Imperial Highnesses have definitively abandoned their projected visit to Rome for a fortnight's stay at its treasures and antiquities, a pity, as it is known of the time of their return home, we believe they will be back home before the commencement of the year, particularly as the Empress, feeling rather lonely, much desires it. The Crown Prince's journey to Italy, ascribed to the *Grenzboten*, a leading weekly periodical, has given rise to bitter altercations with the Emperor, whose conservative and Russophile policy is not to their taste. The insinuations of course are utterly groundless and the remarks have been lately entirely denied. The Crown Prince is a dutiful son and would not go to the Emperor's and his father's inclination, and in regard to the foreign policy, he would have been not likely to lend his ire in a more or less puerile political demonstration. The same high authority which empowers us to contradict the above allegation affirms that the Crown Prince, far from being at the bottom of the idea, is in constant communication with his father by post and telegraph with his father and is absolutely in accord with him.

THE ALLIANCE WITH AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Public curiosity is at the highest pitch with regard to the reported defensive and offensive alliance between Germany and Austro-Hungary. Notwithstanding the reserve of the government on the matter the rumors of a formal conclusion of such a treaty are being supported by numerous incidents, all tending to the same direction. The agreement as first drafted was signed by Prince Bismarck and Count Andrassy in the earlier part of this month at Vienna and later so that it had to be dated the 5th of October, was afterward enlarged upon in a preliminary protocol, said to be dated the 5th of October, and that a third and what may be now rendered by Prince Bismarck and Count Andrassy, and that the ratification which must have been withheld by the Emperor, could not have been ceased about the middle of November, when Count Stolberg, the Vice President of the Prussian Ministry and a confidant of the Chancellor, is proceeded to Baden-Baden to deliver the document to His Majesty, together with an explanatory memorandum, drawn up by the Cabinet and which was sent back to Varzin. It is indeed proper to state that, in Vienna it went without any allusion to the possibility of a war with Russia. But, if it is an open secret that the Austro-German alliance is intended to guarantee the general peace of Europe against any Muscovite aggressions. The Chancellor, in his endeavor to win the Emperor, and in prevailing on the Emperor of the treaty, as it were, had indeed at Vienna, completely identified himself with the treaty. It is said that he would stand or fall with its stipulations. Kaiser Wilhelm hesitated to sign a document, which, hypothetical, though it may have been, was virtually the first in the history of his country. Prince Bismarck then expressed that his resignation, and in case of a decided opposition on the part of His Majesty.

It is likely that the Chancellor will remain in office. Prince Bismarck, to the agreeable surprise of many, has sent a momentary rest to the people and he has absorbed the ailing, is it not of love of his youth. In his rambles among the Tyrolese Mountains Prince Bismarck, at present at Mitterhad, a small village near Moran, to the residence of a well-to-do farmer, called Holzner, with his only daughter Josefa, a beautiful girl, he fell madly in love. His affections were reciprocated by her, but Holzner, a bigoted Catholic, interposed, stoically refusing all further intercourse with the heretic Protestant, who, aware of the inquiry of the father, had sought the gate of the presence of the parent, and finally had to leave Mitterhad, and that eventually to marry a Catholic farmer at Salzburg, where she still lives as a grandmother. The greatest statesman of the age, Prince Bismarck, is now the master of his cabinet, his many joys, is gone, forever with a spiritual view of his early romance, and in recent years has made a mystery of his old loves, a gift by the hands of the Prince to his former love transferred in its love, a gift of his friendship and a well-to-do man of his Mitterhad love. It was gratified by a kind letter and costly presents from the Chancellor.

Prince Bismarck has come back to Berlin to attend the funeral of Baron Bülow, the late Secretary of State, his intimate friend and political adviser for the last seven years. The Chancellor was received on coming to Berlin for occasion, and he has been in Varzin ever since on account of his patient's impaired health. Intelligence of his colleague's death was given the Chancellor so severe a shock that he was told that the least unexpected excitement made him tremble. It is considered that the Chancellor is to retire from office, so if he must be his successor, he is intimately assured by his husband to any exciting event.

BARON BULOW'S FUNERAL.

Being unable to take part in the funeral, the distinguished statesman, the Prince has sent Count Herbert Bismarck, his eldest son, and Count Rantzau, his son-in-law, who had both served under the late Baron Bülow, to represent him at the mournful ceremony. The funeral of the late Secretary of State was very imposing, His Majesty, Prince Charles, all the Cabinet Ministers, the counsellors at the Foreign Office and all the members of the diplomatic corps being present to pay a last tribute to the lamented Baron. His death, caused by congestion of the brain, occurred at Frankfort-on-the-Main, the town where his first diplomatic triumph, as the former Minister of Denmark was won. The king of Denmark to the German Diet, of which His Majesty as Duke of Schleswig-Holstein was then a member. On the annexation of the duchies by Prussia, Baron Bülow accepted office in his native state Mecklenburg, from which the Prince won him over to Berlin having at that period been accredited there, the Prince made him his chief in the German Foreign Office. He quite fulfilled Prince Bismarck's appointment as Secretary of State. Of all the high officials called upon to assist the Chancellor and endure the longest at his side, and we may safely say that he was the only person who has thoroughly accustomed himself to the Chancellor, and was to say idiosyncrasies of his chief with the patience and friendship of others never lost sight of the greatness of the eminent man under whom he served. It is his pride and pleasure to serve him. No slight difficulty will be encountered in the selection of a successor to Baron Bülow as Secretary of State. Among the candidates mentioned in connection with the vacant office, Baron Schlözer, the German Minister at Washington, as able diplomatist of Baron Radowitz and Lothar Bucher should not be indefinitely prolonged. There is much political chat regarding the Samoan Islands in the Pacific, a supplementary treaty concluded between the German Empire and the native kings, of which the Secretary of State at the imperial government are concerned. The effect of protecting the rights and interests of German in the Pacific, and it is also said that, Captain Zembsch, of the Imperial Navy, appointed Consul-General in the South Sea Archipelago, will proceed in a few days at Upolu and entered on his new functions. The Samoan Islands are an important stage of the South Sea trade. The German Empire, and for this station in the Samoan Islands, Prince Bismarck to incorporate them into the Samoan Islands. Prince Bismarck to incorporate the idea of an acquisition of colonial possessions, but to judge from various indications I apprehend that the Prince's own power will be sufficiently strong to resist the current of public opinion in this respect. There is also the report on the Astrakhan plague to be considered. When the pest was raging at Vetlanka, the Berlin government sent a medical commission, consisting of competent authorities, to the infected districts, for a study of the character of the disease and its causes. The results of the investigations of the commission, he has been the professor Hirsch, a celebrated epidemiologist, submitted a thorough report on the matter to government. This report has, however, abstained from its publication, owing to the severe strictures on the local authorities and at all precautions on the part of the Russian Cabinet.

The well merited success at the local Art and Industrial Exhibition at Berlin this summer has given rise to the project for holding an International Exhibition in the German capital. The Crown Prince is greatly enamored with the idea, and has lent his powerful support to its realization. Since the fiasco of German industry at Philadelphia Exhibition a marked improvement is manifest in its productions, which are so steadily to artistic perfection and will merit the favor bestowed upon them.

A COMING DRAMATIST.

A man with an unshaven face and a meditative air climbed to the bar of the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, and said to His Honor:—

"Look a here, I've got something on my mind that's botherin' me a heap, and I dropped in thinkin' as how you might give me a lift."

"All right. Let's hear it," said the Court, good-naturedly.

"Suppose I was a feller that cracked banks and broke open tills and knocked people on the head for their money—a regular out and out bad un, you know."

The Court in surprise surveyed the speaker from head to foot.

"Oh, you needn't size me up," the man interrupted; "a white linen tie may do service where a hemp bandage oughter be, and a striped ulster may kiver a multitood o' sins. There's no tellin'. So supposin' I was a bad egg of extrar quality and a puttin' up a job on a old codger with lots of chink when I sees his darter and falls in love with her away up to the top of my hatband. Well, the gal kinder takes to me, and I'm a figgerin' on reformin' and winnin' her and guttin' the ole man's tin. D'you see?"

"Quite clearly," said His Honor. "A very laudable purpose."

"You bet," the narrator complacently observed, "but there's a hitch to my happiness, you see—for I finds out that the gal hankers after a hunting young feller with a moustache, and wot's her father has been waitin' to see after bankruptcy for the fifth time, and the treacherous female is a goin' to get me in the soup. See?"

The Court nodded affirmatively.

"I ain't done nothin' in jail for so far, eh?"

"No, there is nothing that you have mentioned that could be legally construed into a misdemeanor."

The man seemed quite relieved. "But I'm bound to get square with that young un," he continued; "so one dark night I brings my pal around and we climbs up the fire escape and lays at the parlor winder with a sandbag, a couple of cheap pistols, a knife and a bottle of pizen. Suppose I sends my pal to the gal's room, and I shoots her father and in the gal the escape and lays at the parlor winder room gal as the gal then I bounces inter the room and, and I the father I gives him a jump with my bowie knife, and would walk right in and jab out my knife and plug the old feller and then I crawl and give it to them. I'd set the house afire, and I carries off the gal."

"What do you mean?" cried His Honor, quite horror-stricken. "Be careful what you say, sir."

"Oh, don't worry," interrupted the man. "S'pose I was to get a fair crack without lookin' at my hand. What d'ye s'pose would be the punishment I'd get now? That's what I want to know. I'm a writin' a play and I want it to be all right. I got it in the play dead straight, so I just dropped in to have a talk with you about it. Now, supposin'—"

But His Honor interrupted.

"My nerves can't stand such a pretty stiff strain," he said, "and if you have arranged to do any more such violent, hypothetical outrages, I would advise you to go to some place where I shall not have to lock you up anyway. So get out while you're clear."

The meditative man looked at him reproachfully, but grabbed his hat and acted on the suggestion all the same.

MATTHEW HALE SMITH.

AN ANECDOTE OF THE LATE DIVINE—HIS ENCOUNTER WITH CLARA MORRIS.

Combativeness was a marked characteristic of the late Matthew Hale Smith, as is illustrated by the following reminiscence. Under the *nom de plume* of "Burleigh" the late divine wrote to the Boston *Journal* the following story about Clara Morris:—

It is unmitigated lie.

CLARA MORRIS.

Mr. Smith on being questioned in reference to the matter and his information responded to the inquiry in vigorous English:—

DISSATISFIED FIREMEN.

The Board of Officers of the Hoboken Fire Department held a meeting on Saturday night last at which their grievances were fully discussed, and a communication was prepared to which the signatures of the entire Board were attached. This paper charges that the Common Council at their regular meeting that the department be reorganized, and some more serviceable fighting it will be disbanded at once.

LONDON SOCIETY.

British Matrons Try to Emulate the Glories of Holland House.

POLITICAL SALONS.

Fair Disciples of Brillat Savarin Don the Cook's Apron

LONDON, Oct. 30, 1879.

Holland House is a thing of the past. Lady Palmerston who did so much to hold together the party to which her husband belonged, has been gathered to her fathers. Lady Waldegrave, who at one time with the "conservative" court of her Countess of Waldegrave has gathered the gayety of Strawberry Hill. The women of society, the *salon*, considered as a power in political life, is almost extinct. It will be necessary to overlook the influence of woman makes itself felt even among those who sway Cabinets, and it is the opinion of the best observers that it is a distinct disadvantage to the liberal party that the Marquis of Hartington is not a married man. For when the leader of a political party has a clever wife who knows how to use her and the blue riband of society, she can do a great deal to forward his interests. Her smiles are indeed not less likely to win votes than the eloquence of her lord, and many a wavering adherent has been won over by a judicious invitation to a dinner or ball, whilst never yet been sometimes gained by the same means. It is not complimentary to the House of Commons, but it is nevertheless true that year by year there are more men within its walls who have obtained seats at St. Stephen's mainly with a view to social advancement. Their number is usually parvenu millionnaires, have ambitious wives and marriageable daughters, and with a fine discrimination as to political matters, are not always guided by the purest patriotism, these ladies are sure to be in favor of that political party which promises them the best chances of an *entrée* into society. True, they never obtain an admission into the *sanctum* of the great houses whose drawing rooms they throng on the occasion of big entertainments; but, sprung from nothing, they look upon it a great thing for members of Parliament have to vote as the ladies of their family desire. Here, then, we see that although women in this country are denied the franchise, they can unusually exercise a great deal of influence in political matters. It is the wives of the country who are the goal of the ambitious professional men and others for many miles round it, and no one knows better than the wife of a country gentleman with political aspirations, or a nobleman who devotes to the months preceding a general election by the judicious issue of invitations. It does not matter if they come no more after the election, for ever, and readers of Thackeray must remember the lament of Major Ponto in the "Book of Snobs" over the conduct of the Hon. Mrs. Some one who had gone for help to the political magnate in his neighborhood when the contest for the county was ended and he had openly "ratted" to oblige his wife and daughters.

AUTUMNAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

This autumn there will be a great deal of this political entertaining going on. A general election is not, perhaps, so imminent as the cabinet and political papers would make us believe, and, indeed, I learn from authoritative sources that it is not likely to happen till next year. Still it is necessary to be prepared for the way for success, to exercise in the time to pay off old debts of hospitality and to conciliate men of opposite opinions in a political sense by discriminating invitations to the great houses. The *châtelaine* of a country house can get the sense of the sharpest electoral wit, and the sight of the Duchess of Omnium's card will do more for the Tory cause than the Duke's canvassing. "Fine words," says an old proverb, "butter no parsnips;" but it should be remembered that an invitation to a great house is a great influence with the smaller voter, and the greater the benefit to the ballot box as these electoral functions when the time comes to prove it. "They dine their own way," says the *Saturday Review*, "and that's a great advantage to the rich Briton than to any other." A character in one of Lord Beaconsfield's novels, and the remark comes from one who above all men understands the value of cultivating social influence for political objects. Lord Beaconsfield has been credited of old with an amiable weakness for the society of women, and he, at least, is a statesman in the order which gets the oyster and leaves the commoner the shells, so it is no doubt that he does not scorn to make the social, of power in holding and in the campaign. In these days of household suffrage the candidate must not scorn to make his presence felt, and put on autumnal entertainments, county balls and the like as social grapes. Bribery and corruption in the old sense of the words are, it is probably the expense of the candidate of the coal and blanket vote, and voters are no longer bought in the same way as when Walpole triumphed by "every man has his price." Still, indeed, it would be the persuasive to bring to bear a name—of with great distinction, and gracious among the persons put forward by the men of power.

SOCIETY AND COOKERY.

Society has of late been very much exercised in its patronage of cookery. Cookery, that was an accomplishment of the School of Cookery, which has already been established at South Kensington, is again the more in the school. Now of South Kensington, it may assuredly be said, to parody the words of the Latin proverb, "*Nil tetigit quod non ornavit.*" And the School of Cookery was no exception to its rule. Lectures have been, and the schools are attended by many of the most aristocratic of its ladies. The fashionable ladies are now to give up the amusements, and Mr. Buckmaster showing how to cook and how to play a most interesting game, which has been a formidable rival to Prince's and Hurlingham. The school for cookery at the classes in the culinary art, classes are to give the class in which the real fashionable to be a higher price than is received for the art, a sign of social degree and the cook's great lesson from the cook from the school, to be the object of not, it is good to be the best means of instruction. It is to be hoped that the establishment of the school of cookery will be the means of instruction of its fashion, and it is the kitchen of the English lady. The British lady, and the English cookery of much of the usual stamp was then driven frantic by demands for curious and appetizing foreign dishes. The story is that of one of famous French chefs, that the cook of a humbler whose and the worthy citizen whose wife had put a notice to the "professed cook" very high wages, to produce dishes that would rival the "*chef's d'œuvre*" of Brébant's or the Café Anglais. In many cases of course, the cook has learned and knew the *batterie de cuisine* of her own and the duchess's kitchen. Some time ago, when the Prince of Wales went to dine with Mr. Gladstone, who, if he is remembered, was in those days Prime Minister, he dined with the Premier, in the People's William's dinner at the Carlton House Terrace. The people of his own cook, who had been in training for a time under his Lordship's household, and on the occasion, a *cordon bleu* was dressed for the dinner in honor of his royal guest, and of Lord Granville's chef to the ancient glories of the Gladstonian kitchen. When the Prince was brought to the table, although he was at the banquet, but Lord Granville, of the rest of the dinner was "*A la fin*," his Lordship's cook's work at the close.

"THE DOCTOR IN THE KITCHEN."

The mania for cookery which still exists in fashionable society has of late received an additional impetus from a series of papers by Mr. Ernest Hart in the *British Medical Journal*, in which "The Doctor in the Kitchen." Under the heading of "The Doctor in the Kitchen," there is much good advice as to the dietetic value of certain kinds of food, and warnings which are called for. As a rule society has been eating too much, as the eminent surgeon, Sir Henry Thompson, has pointed out, and there is a tendency to eat too much, who takes half a dozen meals a day after trying our curious and exciting dishes in a hideously heterogeneous style. Sir Henry has also to be a practical guide, and his cooks, who must be the cause of a great number of dyspepsia in the present state of affairs. This is due to the medical profession, and the great English doctors of the fashionable people as the German spas and doctors. To whom the people you meet at Homburg, Baden, at Kissingen, and at Carlsbad, and all are the "Morgen-promenaders" of the waters and sending their morning doctors, who have neglected the hygiene of the table and who have driven their way through the London season.