New-York Tribune.

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THE NEWS IN LONDON.

MR. PARNELL'S POSITION STILL OVERSHADOWING ALL OTHER TOPICS.

TALK ABOUT DISSOLUTION—DOUBTS ABOUT PROFESSOR KOCH'S DISCOVERY—THE SOUTH AFRICAN TROUBLE—ESSAYS AGAINST SOCIALISM — OBITUARY.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

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London, Dec. 6.—One would have to search far back into English Parliamentary history to find an event which caused so much interest and so much political excitement as the present division of the Irish party. This is the only topic that has been discussed for these ten days. Lord Salisbury's speech, the Parliamentary programme, General Booth's social panacea, Professor Koch's discoveries, the conflict between the English and Portuguese in South Africa, Mrs. Pearcey's murder trial, and even the possibilities of an early general election as a consequence of the present crisis, have been forgotten, or little thought of, in view of the all-absorbing question, Will Mr. Parnell remain leader of the Irish party? The English people have watched the strife in committee-room No. 15 day by day with increasing interest, and, it must be confessed, with increasing admiration of Mr. Parnell's skill and courage in handling one of the most unmanageable bodies of men that ever served under a political chief. He has had the exceptional advantage of presiding over the court that sought to judge him, and has had no scruples about conducting the whole proceeding with a distinct bias to his own advantage. His manœuvres to delay coming to a conclusion and to avoid a direct hostile vote would secure admiration almost anywhere.

When first driven to the wall by Mr. Gladstone's ultimatum, Mr. Parnell seemed to have a losing case. In the eyes of many his manifesto, revealing as it did the confidences of his great political colleague, and branding that colleague as a "Saxon fraud," did Mr. Parnell much harm, even though the denials of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Morley would not bear close scrutiny, and many of Mr. Parnell's friends professed to read between their lines confirmation of Mr. Parnell's chief contention. The Member for Cork began the week's conflict last Monday under grave disadvantages. A majority of his colleagues were bent on his deposition. But they did not reckon upon Mr. Parnell's wonderful skill in shaping dilatory tactics. The conclave of his henchmen on Sunday, which sent Mr. Justin McCarthy on a fool's errand to Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Gladstone's and Sir William Harcourt's refusal to negotiate, enabled Mr. Parnell to turn the whole course of the week's debate from the immediate and proper object of the meeting to the wide question of the attitude of the English leaders toward Home Rule. Mr. Nolan's amendment to refer the whole subject for Irish opinion at Dublin, and Mr. Parnell's declaration that he was himself not the representative of the Irish members, but of the Irish Nation, proved a successful endeavor to rouse sympathy across the Channel, and notwithstanding the sweeping condemnation of the Bishops, has met with daily increasing responses. Among those Nationalists in Ireland who are not wholly guided by the voice of the hierarchy Mr. Parnell is stronger to-day than a month ago. Stray phrases which he has dropped during the fierce conflicts of the past week indicate Mr. Parnell's intention, if necessary, to appeal to Ireland over the heads of the Irish Members. His back is against the wall, he is fighting to the death, and he may yet stump Ireland against his accusers.

Another evidence of Mr. Parnell's skill in managing men was the tact with which he extracted from his opponents the terms of their cable dispatches to the Irish delegation in America, in order to show how his enemies had tried to nobble Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien on their side of the struggle. The way, too, in which he staved off the reading of the detailed message from the American delegates, although the document was already in the newspapers, afforded fresh evidence of the weight of Mr. Parnell's authority. Till these events happened, few Englishmen were aware of the strength of Mr. Parnell's character and his fitness to command the most unruly elements that have afflicted Parliament for half a generation. His crowning success as a tactician came when his chances seemed for the moment desperate by reason of the Bishops' manifesto. The first impression produced by that document was most erroneous to Mr. Parnell's prospects. But Mr. Parnell understood better than the English public that it came too late. It would have possessed real value had it appeared before the Rotunda meeting, or even before the Irish Members had re-elected him their chairman at Westminster. Coming on top of Mr. Gladstone's letter it is now looked upon by many as a supplementary proclamation, delivered in the name of morality, for a political object and to rid themselves of a Protestant King Stork. The production of the Hierarchic thunderbolt was a factor of immense importance in the hands of Mr. Parnell's enemies. Yet the effect of this apparently fatal blow was dexterously avoided by Mr. Parnell, by trailing another red herring across the debate in the shape of a compromise, so-called, which placed his accusers on the one hand and the English official Liberals on the other hand upon the horns of a dilemma, while he sought to win whatever else might happen.

In their admiration for Mr. Parnell's brilliant fighting throughout this absorbing drama, and the skill with which he has made many believe that he was exposing a trick of Mr. Gladstone to palm off a piece of fraudulent Home Rule, some have forgotten and others have forgiven Mr. Parnell's unscrupulous methods and his colossal impudence and his insolence toward Mr. Gladstone, apart from the purity question, which Mr. Parnell artfully concealed, but which is, after all, the question. The wrangle will most likely be settled to-day, but whether the outcome will enable Mr. Parnell to ride off with the victor's prize remains to be seen. Mr. Gladstone has not given, and will not give, assurances pledging himself and his supporters, but what he calls his personal opinions go a long way toward meeting Mr. Parnell's views. Mr. Parnell may even call them satisfactory for the sake of ending the dispute with his colleagues, withdrawing himself over the golden bridge. A few hours will decide.

Though Mr. Gladstone made a huge tactical mistake in seeing the Irishmen at all yesterday to discuss Home Rule till Mr. Parnell had retired, his recent action has done him the reverse of harm in the country. Instead of the Grand Old Man many households now regard him as the Holy Old Man. His table is covered with telegrams and congratulations from every part of England and Scotland; some from Unionists who had deserted him, others from admirers who delighted at his escape from the snare into which Mr. Parnell intended to entrap him. For it is obvious to everybody that Mr. Parnell's acquiescence at Hawarden was only assumed with the object of securing further and complete terms when the Liberals should produce their next Home Rule measure. The toils of the snarer now stand revealed, and the Liberal leaders can spare the wrecking of their Cabinet if they remember to profit by the lessons and revelations of the last few days.

Another aspect of the present political situation should not escape attention. The paralysis of the Opposition and the success with which the Government are pushing forward their programme for the present session are evidently encouraging the hope among the Ministerial wirepullers that the outcome of the present crisis will result in such a condition of chaos among the factions who compose the Opposition that the day will not be far off when Lord Salisbury may appeal to the constituencies. Much will, of course, depend upon yesterday's negotiations and their result upon the Irish party; but whispers are in the air that we may witness a general election as early as next Easter. This is by no means improbable, unless there be some miraculous cohesion, which seems almost impossible after the violent cataclysm of the last few days.

The first enthusiasm over Professor Koch's discovery is distinctly waning. It was natural that the French should receive any good thing from Germany with more than suspicion; but English doctors are now assuming an attitude of pessimism. Professor Koch's methods, they admit, may be most useful for diagnosis, but as yet they cannot conceive them to be curative, not even for lupus, and many doubt whether they are preventive. The truth is that Professor Koch has been compelled by circumstances which he could not control to reveal his discoveries before he was himself aware of their extent. There is not a shadow of jealousy among the faculty in Great Britain, such as there is in Paris, but there is distrust and disinclination to accept Professor Koch's discoveries as satisfactory till proved by further experience.

Not much present importance attaches to the conflict between the British and Portuguese in the Manica country. It is just what everybody expected when the Lisbon Government were scared by a street mob from indorsing the British convention. The Manica country is now left to a scramble, in which the strongest power will win, and that power certainly is not Portugal. The modus vivendi does not apply to this incident. The annexed territory belonging to Matuca was transferred after the rejection of the treaty and before the modus was arranged. Moreover, it is felt that this splendidly armed force at the disposition of the chartered South Africa Company would not easily be disposed of by the Portuguese authorities in South Africa. Any organized action of the latter would provoke a conflict much nearer the Tagus than the Zambesi.

Mr. John Murray's new book, "A Plea For Liberty," will be composed of short essays and reviews against Socialism and Socialistic legislation. There will be some excellent writers besides Mr. Herbert Spencer, who contributes the introduction.

Death reaped a harvest this week of well-known public men. Lord Cottesloe, a financier, born in the last century, and one of the ablest lieutenants who assisted Mr. Gladstone in nearly every branch of fiscal reform; Mr. Barnes Peacock, the highest authority on Indian law, who, I believe, as a special pleader, rescued Daniel O'Connell from Kilmainham fifty years ago; Mr. Charles Marvin, who revealed the Schouvaloff treaty; and last of all, Baron Huddleston, the "society judge," who has left a reputation for bad law and outrageous partisanship. Baron Huddleston began life as a tutor in a private school. His head master went to the bar and became a well-known sergeant-at-law. Huddleston followed his example, and achieved a greater success. He not only became a judge, to the surprise of the meanest attorney in the Kingdom, but married into one of the best families of the peerage. His social surroundings produced an unmistakable bias in some of his judgments, especially whenever the interests of the classes were called in question by the masses.

CANADIAN COTTON MILLS CONSOLIDATED.

Montreal, Dec. 6. The Dominion Cotton Mills Company, composed of wealthy Montreal men, A. F. Gault being president, and Mayor Grenier vice-president, has completed the amalgamation of the nine gray cotton mills of Canada. These mills, which were built at a cost of $4,500,000, have been bought by the company for $3,000,000, and will come under the new management January 1. Two or three of the smaller mills will manufacture goods exclusively for export to China, the West Indies and South America. The capital of the company is $3,000,000.

IMPRISONED BY A MINE CAVE-IN.

Lethbridge, N. W. T., Dec. 6.—Philip McLennan, a miner in the Alberta Coal Pit, has been imprisoned twenty-four hours in the mine, through a cave-in. A small hole has been drilled through fourteen feet of coal, and the man is yet alive. The miners are working desperately to save their comrade's life. They can work only a few minutes at a time, owing to the gas.

CANADIAN TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

Ottawa, Dec. 6.—British trade returns which have been received here show a decline in Canadian imports from Great Britain for October as compared with the same month last year, the decrease amounting to nearly $350,000. The Canadian exports to Great Britain also show a slight reduction, while the imports to this country for the first ten months of the year show a decline of about $3,000,000.

THE SHIPPING FEDERATION STANDING FIRM.

London, Dec. 6.—The Shipping Federation has issued a manifesto defying the United Labor Council, which yesterday ordered a strike of the seamen and firemen employed by several of the steamship companies here. The strikers are not unanimous in their opinion as to the advisability of the strike.

A DECREASE IN THE COMMERCE OF LONDON.

London, Dec. 6.—The returns issued by the Board of Trade show that during the month of November the imports increased £1,150,000, and the exports decreased £1,240,000, as compared with those of the corresponding month last year.

THE SERVIAN MINISTRY'S THREAT TO RESIGN.

Belgrade, Dec. 6.—The Ministry announces that it has decided to resign if the Skupshtina discusses the memorandum submitted to it by ex-Queen Natalie relative to her former husband, ex-King Milan.

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

Ottawa, Dec. 6.—Parliament has been prorogued pro forma until January 19. The statement appearing in the press to the effect that Parliament will meet for the dispatch of business on March 15 is entirely without foundation. No date has been fixed.

CANADIAN MILITIA'S NEW COMMANDER.

Ottawa, Dec. 6.—A militia general order has been issued appointing Colonel Herbert, C. B., of Her Majesty's Army, to the command of the Dominion militia, with the rank of major-general in the militia. He assumes command at once.

RAISED CHECKS ON A BOSTON BANK.

Boston, Dec. 6 (special).—"Look out for altered checks," was this morning conspicuously posted on the walls of the Boston Clearing House. This warning was given because checks on the Fourth National bank have been raised. The bank officials are reticent. It was admitted, however, that the report of the bank's connection with these checks was true, and that they had been presented. It was also stated that the amounts were inconsiderable, and that the loss would be light. It is thought that the guilty parties can be detected. The raising seems to have been confined thus far to the Fourth National.

CARDINAL GIBBONS TO BE AT A DEDICATION.

Baltimore, Dec. 6.—Cardinal Gibbons left this city this morning for Pittsburg. He will preach the sermon there to-morrow at the rededication of the cathedral. At Harrisburg Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, and the Bishop of Harrisburg were to join the Cardinal. Archbishop Ryan will preach the sermon at the vesper service.

TWO INDICTMENTS FOR MURDER.

Boston, Dec. 6.—The Grand Jury for Suffolk County to-day returned indictments against Daniel Wilson, for the murder of his wife, at their home on Leverett-st. on November 18 last, and Benjamin F. Taylor, for the murder of Wilder Hutchins, the manager of a stable on Fleet-st., on November 14.

TWO BROTHERS LOST OVERBOARD.

Gloucester, Mass., Dec. 6.—The schooner Mary J. Wells, being spoken, reported that she had lost two brothers of the crew named Doucett, of St. Mary's Bay, N. S.

A VERDICT FOR EIGHT ACCUSED ALDERMEN.

Des Moines, Iowa, Dec. 6.—Judge Bishop, in a long opinion, has sustained the motion of the defence and directed the jury to find a verdict of acquittal in the case against the eight ex-Aldermen on trial for wilful misconduct in office, in taking from the city treasury $7,200 in excess of their salaries. In his ruling the Judge held that it was not for him to say whether or not the act charged was morally wrong, but whether it was a crime under the statutes. As he understood the law it was not.

THE EXPERIMENTS AT NEW-HAVEN.

NAMES OF TWO OF THE THREE PATIENTS UNDERGOING PROFESSOR KOCH'S TREATMENT.

New-Haven, Dec. 6 (special).—The results obtained from the use of Dr. Koch's lymph in the experiments being conducted by Dr. J. P. C. Foster are withheld, and all that can be learned to-day from the physicians interested is that the patients are improving under the use of the medicine. The two latest patients have been inoculated for the second time with stronger doses and the same symptoms as at first reported were again observed. If anything, they were a little more pronounced, but in none of the cases has the reaction been of such a nature as to cause vomiting or any other vigorous symptoms. Two of the men under treatment are known. They are the cases furnished by Dr. Swain and Dr. Francis Bacon, and were the second and third cases experimented on. The patient furnished by Dr. Swain was G. M. Bradley, of North Haven, who is at the present time quartered at the Tremont House. Dr. Francis Bacon's patient is Henry Johnson, of New-Haven. The first man attacked is still unknown, the physicians refusing to give his name.

It has been frequently stated that in the use of the lymph three distinct phases of tuberculosis were under treatment. The first case treated, that of the man whose name is still kept secret, was what is known as pulmonary tuberculosis. In this case the man's left lung was badly affected. Dr. Swain's patient, George M. Bradley, the second case, is suffering from what is called tuberculosis laryngitis, or what is better understood as consumption of the larynx, and is confined strictly to that portion of the throat. Dr. Bacon's patient, Johnson, is suffering with lupus. This disease is confined more especially to the skin, and is an ulcerous sore, something like a cancer. In Johnson's case this phase of the disease is located near his left eye. He has been troubled for some years with it, and the last time he was treated his eye had become affected. Previous to the experiment he is now undergoing he received some heroic treatment. Once or twice he was compelled to have the affected parts burned out with a redhot iron. In all three cases the medicine has been injected under the shoulder blade. The action of the medicine is peculiar. It seeks out the affected parts almost immediately and begins at once a cure no matter what part of the body is affected.

THE DINING HALL AT HARVARD TOO SMALL.

Boston, Dec. 6 (special).—A crisis is arising in the history of Harvard's famous dining hall, Memorial Hall. One of the most successful features of its student management was the introduction of the club-table system. Each little coterie of a dozen who desired could secure a table and form a sort of miniature municipality. But the college has been outstripping in its growth all the provisions for its increase. The crowd in Memorial Hall yearly became denser, and finally it overflowed into a "waiting list," and then the "waiting list" too began to extend to about 200 names. In the list it was found that each of the men were paying about a dollar a week over the charge at the hall for their board. In other words, they were taxed about a week because of the scanty accommodation. President Eliot addressed a note early in the season to the president of the Dining Association, calling his attention to this state of affairs and stating three ways out of the difficulty: To increase the number of men at each table, to do away with the system of assigned seats, running it on the principle of a hotel, where the students may be used by several diners in succession, or having the meals served at two sets of hours. The student directors reflected on these propositions, and did not feel ready to adopt or enforce them. A few days ago, accordingly, the faculty posted the announcement that the present method was unsatisfactory and would be abandoned at the close of the year.

HARVARD FRESHMEN ON A LARK.

Boston, Dec. 6 (special).—The Harvard class of '94 went on a lark last night, and two of them spent the last half of the night in one of the police stations. The class in a body attended the Hollis street Theatre to see Agnes Huntington in "Paul Jones." There were over 150 freshmen present, and they filled the first seven rows of the orchestra chairs, as well as one of the lower proscenium boxes. Two of the company interpolated a verse about the recent Harvard-Yale football match in their topical song, "We Are Two Mariners Bold," and were frequently interrupted while singing it by the freshmen's shouts and applause. The song was encored nearly a dozen times. At the final fall of the curtain Miss Huntington was called out and cheered three times by the enthusiastic students, who afterward paid the same compliment to all the principal people in the cast.

After leaving the theatre many of the boys started off in squads to "do the town." About twenty students reached Bowdoin square in time for the last car for Cambridge. They were completely "filled with fun," and two of them, giving the names of Walter W. Powers and Edward C. Green, went up to the door of No. 102 Court-st. and rang two signs from their lapels, hiding them under their coats. The police then made a break for the crowd, which at once scattered, but they succeeded in capturing the two who had the signs and took them to the station in Joy-st. In default of $100 bonds the boys rested on the soft side of a plank in a cell and were about to unlock this morning when they were bailed out by their friends, and paid a fine of $10 each.

A BIG LOAD OF SILVER DOLLARS TO CARE FOR.

Boston, Dec. 6 (special).—"The Journal" says that a few days ago the Boston and Albany Railroad, in settlement with the New-York Central Railroad for freight charges, passenger fares, etc., collected in Boston, sent its check to the connecting road for $50,000, which check was deposited in the Chemical Bank of New-York City. In the ordinary course of business the check would have come through the Clearing House. Some over-shrewd official in New-York conceived the idea that bankers in bank-note would be loath to have in the house, and instead of depositing the check gave it to an express company with orders to collect at Boston and to bring the proceeds to New-York. The express agent, armed with his check properly indorsed, presented it at the shawmut Bank. The teller called the attention of the cashier to the unusual method of collecting so large a check. The cashier at once grasped the situation and detected the intent of the sharp Gothamite. "This is all right," he said, "but I must trouble you to bring the check to the Sub Treasury, where I will be ready to pay it in five minutes." The express agent was on time, but instead of taking away $50,000 in bills, he had sixty canvas bags, each containing a thousand silver dollars, the whole weighing 13,000 pounds. As the express agent had no discretion, he accepted the legal tender and with the aid of an extra team carried away the specie, which was probably shipped to New-York. This little episode in banking circles has been the only agreeable ripple in the last ten days here. It was the largest amount of silver ever paid at one time at the Sub Treasury office in Boston.

RUNNING RACES FOR STAID OLD BOSTON.

Boston, Dec. 6 (special).—Boston has never paid much attention to running races. Trotting formerly was a favorite sport, and before baseball absorbed public attention two trotting parks, one within the city limits, and the other in Medford, just across the line, had successful meetings every year. The sport declined almost to zero, but for the last two years it has revived somewhat, and gradually running races, given under the auspices of fashionable clubs, have attracted considerable attention, especially among the more reputable sporting people. It is rumored that Boston will have two running tracks next summer. Engerman, owner of the Brighton Beach track, has been in this city this week conferring with local horsemen on the prospects of a new track. It is pretty certain that the Sangus track will see at least one running meeting, and an effort will probably be made to modify the present stringent laws against pool-selling. Another track is projected, which can be reached by fifteen minutes' ride from two of the southern depots. Its exact location has not been announced, because the negotiations for the land are not yet fully made. With express trains running to Sangus, which is promised, and another racing park fifteen minutes from Boston, the sporting men of the city will have a new relaxation, and famous horses of the tracks in the vicinity of New-York may be seen here.

"THE BOSTON TRAVELLER'S" NEW EDITOR.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 6.—F. E. Wardner, who since the recent reorganization has been manager of "The Boston Traveller" Company, has resigned, but will retain connection with the newspaper in an unofficial way. The Rev. A. E. Winship, Editor of "The Journal of Education," has been appointed editor.

WRECK ON THE NEW ENGLAND ROAD.

Hartford, Conn., Dec. 6.—The fast express from Hartford on the New-York and New-England Railroad collided with a freight train at Bolton this afternoon. Both engines were wrecked and a baggagemaster injured. No one else is reported hurt.

PARNELL'S VIOLENT ACT.

TEARING UP A RESOLUTION AGAINST HIM, OFFERED BY JUSTIN McCARTHY.

THE LATTER, WITH FORTY-FOUR OTHER MEMBERS, WITHDRAWS FROM THE NATIONAL-IST MEETING—FORMING A NEW ORGANIZATION—MR. GLADSTONE'S ULTIMATUM—HE WILL TREAT WITH A NEW LEADER, BUT NOT WITH PARNELL.

London, Dec. 6.—The Irish members of the House of Commons, who are considering the advisability of retiring Mr. Parnell from the leadership of the Nationalist party reassembled at 1 o'clock this afternoon in the committee-room of the House of Commons, which has been set apart for their use. It was the desire of the members to maintain the strictest secrecy regarding their proceedings, and they had requested the officials of the House to aid them in keeping outsiders away from the meeting-room. In consequence no one was allowed in the lobby adjoining the room, even the courtesy extended to the press being suspended.

The first business transacted was the reading of Mr. Gladstone's letter in reply to the committee consisting of Messrs. Leamy and Redmond, who represented Mr. Parnell, and Messrs. Sexton and Healy, representing his opponents, who were appointed to negotiate with the Liberal leader regarding the control of the Irish constabulary and a settlement of the agrarian difficulty. Mr. Gladstone remains firm in his determination to recognize in no way Mr. Parnell as the leader of the Nationalists, and his position is emphasized by his letter, in which he offers to conduct negotiations with a new Irish leader on a footing of confidence equal to that which he once accorded to Mr. Parnell.

The reading of the letter was greeted with cheers by the section of the party opposing Mr. Parnell, and with ironical cries by his supporters.

A stormy debate followed. Messrs. Berry, Sexton and Healy made a determined attempt to bring about a final settlement of the question. They insisted that there be an immediate division of the members on the main question before the meeting, namely, the retirement of Mr. Parnell from the leadership of the party.

Finally Mr. Sexton gave Mr. Parnell his ultimatum, to the effect that if a decision on this question was delayed by the chairman—Mr. Parnell—after 6 o'clock this evening, the majority of the representatives of the party would hold a meeting of their own and denose him from office. A scene of great excitement followed this announcement.

At 2:45 o'clock a recess was taken for half an hour. At 3:15 o'clock the members reassembled.

A strongly worded letter from Archbishop Walsh was read, demanding Mr. Parnell's removal. The reading of this letter produced a marked effect.

John O'Connor moved the adoption of a resolution declaring that Mr. Gladstone's letter was not satisfactory, and that Ireland required assurances regarding the constabulary and land questions. The motion was seconded by Mr. Kenny.

Mr. Abraham then made a motion that Mr. Parnell vacate the chairmanship. Mr. Parnell refused to allow the motion to be put, whereupon Mr. McCarthy, followed by forty-four other members, left the room.

An exciting incident arose from Mr. Parnell's refusal to put Mr. Abraham's motion. As a written resolution to the same effect was being handed in by Justin McCarthy, Mr. Parnell leaned across the table, struck Mr. McCarthy's hand, and seized the resolution, tore it to pieces.

Justin Huntly McCarthy, son of Justin McCarthy, arose from his seat and denounced Mr. Parnell as the insulter of his father and an enemy to his country. He declared that he had hitherto acted with Mr. Parnell, but that henceforth he would repudiate him.

The defection of the younger McCarthy has raised the total number of Anti-Parnellite members to forty-five.

The meeting, by a unanimous vote, elected Justin McCarthy chairman. It is the intention to appoint a council of eight members to assist the chair.

When Mr. McCarthy had taken the chair the meeting proceeded to consider the following resolutions:

We, members of the Irish Parliamentary Party, solemnly renew our adhesion to the principle, in obedience to which we have never wavered, that the devotion to which we have never wavered, that the Irish party is and always must remain independent of all other party.

Further, we declare that we will never entertain any proposal for a settlement of the Home Rule question except such as satisfies the aspirations of the Irish party and the Irish people.

The resolution, which was proposed by Timothy Healy and seconded by Mr. Sexton, was unanimously adopted. The result was immediately communicated to Mr. Gladstone. Upon learning what had been done, Mr. Gladstone exclaimed:

"Thank God! Home Rule is saved."

The Press Association says that Mr. Gladstone's written reply in regard to the question concerning the Irish constabulary and the settlement of the agrarian difficulty, which was plied at the request of the committee of the Nationalist party which visited him yesterday, is less conciliatory than the committee expected it would be.

In a leading article to-day, "The Star" (Home Rule) says that the situation looks bad. The Nationalist party can be saved on one condition. Instead of the Irish Members of Parliament talking of resigning in a body, let them cashier Mr. Parnell. Mr. Gladstone received the Irish delegates yesterday with touching, fatherly kindness and courtesy. His answer will recall the party to the vital question that Home Rule must not be prejudiced by Mr. Parnell's retention in the leadership. Mr. Gladstone told the delegates that a new leader was appointed he would be ready to treat with him. The Home Rule movement would then proceed as if it had never received the smallest check.

Dublin, Dec. 6.—"The Freeman's Journal" says that Mr. Gladstone's letter was received at 10 o'clock last night, and that it was considered by the committee for three hours. The document, "The Journal" adds, went far beyond the question of granting an interview, being something in the nature of a counter manifesto.

THE PRESS OF PARIS ON PARNELL.

A PREPONDERATING OPINION THAT HE SHOULD RETIRE—SIMILAR CASES IN RECENT FRENCH HISTORY.

Paris, Dec. 6.—The press of this city devotes much attention to the crisis in the affairs of the Irish party. The balance of opinion is decidedly adverse to the retention of Mr. Parnell at the head of the Nationalists.

The "XIXe Siecle" says Parnell's obstinacy tends to the irretrievable ruin of the Home Rule movement, and to throw Ireland back into the revolutionary condition from which he himself had led her forth.

The "Temps" comments in the same view.

The "Republique Francaise" holds that Gladstone ought to have accepted the proposals made by Parnell's supporters, by this means saving the dignity of Parnell and preventing the disruption of the Irish party. The scandal, the "Republique" says, recalls instances of French politicians who have lost high places because of their private immorality. Thus M. Roger, Minister of Justice under Louis Phillipe, when caught in adultery and threatened with public exposure, blew his brains out, and Jules Favre, who lived with a woman who had been deserted by her worthless husband, resigned his post and lived some time in retirement. Another notable example is the case of Victor Hugo, who was deserted in a Belgian by the wife of an artist, which affair caused the passage by the House of Peers, of which M. Hugo was a member, of a resolution to the effect that any peer of the realm convicted of adultery must vacate his seat. Eugene, convicted of adultery must vacate his seat. The cynical tone of some of the French dramas and romances over a breach of the Seventh Commandment, the "Republique" declares, does not fairly represent the National sentiment.

THE IRISH ENVOYS IN CONSULTATION.

Chicago, Dec. 6.—The Irish envoys continued in consultation to-day. They received a number of cable dispatches this morning, the purport of which they decline to make public for the present. They were, of course, intensely interested in the news from London of the proceedings of the Irish Nationalist meeting, but declined to make any comments on the result pending the receipts of intelligence of the final action of the Parnellite and anti-Parnellite factions, on the ground that any premature utterance was likely to complicate matters, both here and in Great Britain.

St. Louis, Dec. 6.—The preparations that had been made for the reception of the Irish envoys have been in vain. On Wednesday the reception committee telegraphed Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien, asking when they could be expected to reach this city. The committee last night received the following:

"Irish delegates committee regret exceedingly disappointing committee. Delegates are all of opinion it would not be wise to hold meetings till after present differences have been arranged."

MR. GLADSTONE'S ULTIMATUM

THE LEADERSHIP MUST BE TRANSFERRED BEFORE HE CAN ACT.

WILLING THEN TO RESUME HIS RELATIONS WITH THE IRISH PARTY AND TO OUTLINE A HOME-RULE MEASURE.

London, Dec. 6.—Mr. Gladstone, in his letter to the Nationalist meeting acknowledges the receipt of the two resolutions adopted by the Irish caucus, and says:

By the first resolution the subject of our correspondence is entirely detached from connection with the conversation at Hawarden. In the second I am requested to receive a deputation, which, besides stating the party's views, is to request an intimation of my and my colleagues' intentions regarding the details of a settlement of the land question and the control of the constabulary. I have not yet had an opportunity to consult my colleagues regarding such a declaration of intention on two out of the many points which may be regarded as vital to the construction of a good measure for Home Rule.

The question raised by the publication of my letter to Mr. Morley was a question of leadership, which, separate, has no proper connection with Home Rule. I cannot undertake to make any statement of our intention on these or any other provisions of a Home Rule bill in connection with a question of leadership. When the Irish party settles this question, belonging entirely to their own competence, in such a manner as will enable me to renew my former relations with the Irish party, it will be my desire to enter without prejudice into confidential communication, such as heretofore occurred, as occasion may serve, upon all amendment of particulars and suggestions of improvement in any plan for a measure for Home Rule.

I assure you that it is my desire to press forward at the first favorable opportunity a just and effective measure for Home Rule. I recognize and earnestly seek to uphold the independence of the Irish party, no less than that of the Liberal party. I acknowledge with satisfaction the harmony prevailing between the two parties since 1886. When the present difficulty is removed, I know no reason to anticipate its interruption. From what has taken place on both sides of the Channel during the past four years, I look forward with confidence, as do my colleagues, to the formation and prosecution of a measure which, in meeting all the just claims of Ireland, will likewise obtain the approval of the people of Great Britain.

I shall take all suitable times prize the privilege of free communication with the Irish National party.

Finally, I would remind you of my declaration that, apart from personal confidence, there is but one guarantee that can be of real value to Ireland. It is that recently pointed out by Sir William Vernon-Harcourt in his letter of December 2, when he called attention to the unquestionable political fact that no party nor no leaders could ever propose or hope to carry a scheme for Home Rule that did not have the cordial concurrence and support of the Irish Nation.

With this statement of my views and those of my colleagues, I anticipate that you will agree with my opinion that there would be no advantage in a further personal interview.

THE POSSIBILITY OF HOME RULE.

FATHER CALLAGHAN THINKS IT CAN COME ONLY BY THE AID OF THE LIBERALS.

The Parnell trouble has come to a final struggle between Mr. Sexton, the leader of the anti-Parnellite forces in the Parliamentary party, and the member for Cork, who is the leader of his own fighting minority. It is now plain that the manifesto issued by William O'Brien and four of his five colleagues who are in Chicago would not have been published if Home Rule could have been decided by the Irish people alone. He shows that he has been influenced largely by the opinions expressed in the American newspapers, whose powerful co-operation has been referred to more than once by Mr. Gladstone in terms of grateful acknowledgment; and also by the pronounced attitude of the ex-Premier himself and his followers in England. This is shown in the dispatch Mr. O'Brien cabled yesterday to Alderman Hooper, of Cork, in which he says: "Do not be misled by hasty or ill-informed American telegrams. All other opinion is overwhelmingly with us." On the other hand, Timothy Harrington, secretary of the Irish National League, whose headquarters are in Dublin, and who is one of the visiting delegates to this country, and the only one of the six who refused to sign the manifesto, says in his cable dispatch, also sent yesterday to the Irish leader: "Solid firm; America is with you."

The Rev. Michael Callahan, pastor of the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary, in Castle Garden, expresses the views not alone of a large number of his brother priests, but from the nature of his position, which brings him daily into contact with a large number of the rank and file of the Irish people in this city, for a large number of laymen as well. When asked for his opinion, he said to the reporter that he had refrained so far from saying anything, hoping from day to day that the controversy would be closed.

"Now, however," said he, "that the archbishops and bishops of Ireland have spoken, I see no reason why I should continue any longer reticent. The indorsement by the people of Mallow, his native town, and most by the people of Mallow, his native town, and most by the people of Ireland in the English Parliament, of the attitude assumed by their fellow-townsman, William O'Brien, is in itself significant."

"What is your opinion of the manifesto by the Irish Bishops?" he was asked.

"My opinion is," said Father Callaghan, "that it is fatal to the continued supremacy of Mr. Parnell in the councils of the Irish Parliamentary party. Look at the character for unflinching patriotism, not to speak at all of the character for piety which distinguishes the men who have signed these resolutions."

"Will its effect be as widespread as though it referred to a purely religious matter?"

"How can you seriously ask that question," he replied, "when it is quite plain that the manifesto does refer to a purely religious question. The exigencies of a nation's struggle for legislative independence have made the offence which, in the case of Mr. Parnell, were he a private citizen, would be of no concern to the Catholic episcopacy, Mr. Parnell himself being a Protestant, a matter of which the Irish bishops are bound to take notice. Just think," he continued earnestly, "that it is signed by two men of such lifelong service to the Irish cause as Archbishops Croke and Walsh; and you can imagine easily what a powerful effect it will have."

"But the people in Ireland have dissented before from the decision of the Archbishop of Dublin, notably in the case of the Ladies' Land League, whose purpose was to raise funds for the sustainment of the evicted tenants, and whose organization was assailed so severely by Cardinal McCabe, who is now dead."

"I have nothing to say about that," was Father Callaghan's answer. "The circumstances were not at all what they are now. Remember that there are 2,348 parishes in Ireland, and that in some parishes are 2,348 parishes in Ireland, and that in some parishes there are two, and in one even three, churches. There are two, and in one even three, churches. There are two, and in one even three, churches. It may be safely said, therefore, that in at least 2,000 places, in different corners of the Green Isle, that manifesto will be read to-day at the various masses. From this you will begin to understand something of what it means."

"What of those Irishmen who have said that this is an undue interference by the clergy in politics?"

"Those only who do not understand the question say that," replied Father Callaghan, testily.

"Will the Parliamentary forces be divided permanently, now that Mr. Sexton and his colleagues who are opposed to Parnell have refused to discuss the trouble any further with the member for Northeast Cork?"

"Oh, no, no, no. On the contrary, the ground is cleared by such action. Let me say this in conclusion: We cannot hope to win Home Rule without the aid of one of the great English parties, and that one is the Liberal, for, of course, the Tories will never consent to the establishment of an independent Irish Parliament in Dublin, or anywhere else. Our reliance must be on the Liberal party. Mr. Gladstone refuses to treat with the Irish members so long as Mr. Parnell is at their head. The Irish members opposed to Mr. Parnell have pledged themselves to accept no Home Rule bill that shall not contain a satisfactory provision regarding the great questions of the control of the police and of the settlement of the land problem. We," continued Father Callaghan, while tears stood in his eyes, "if you could see, as I see every day, the home and space of Ireland, who arrive at the League office, people who have been exterminated from their homes by the ruthless oppression of the landlords, you might understand what a tremendous responsibility any one incurs who delays the final settlement of this great question of the right of Ireland to govern herself."

STRAY CATTLE LEFT IN THE STRIP.

Chicago, Dec. 6.—A dispatch from Arkansas City, Kan., says: "The ranchmen and members of the Cherokee Live Stock Association say they will resist any attempt of the Government to confiscate the cattle left in the Strip. They did their best to get the cattle out, but were prevented from making a clean sweep by boomers cutting and stealing the fences. A large force of cowboys has been sent out to gather up the strays and run down any cattle thieves that can be found."

A COTTON FIRM GOES DOWN.

SUSPENSION OF THE BIG HOUSE OF V. & A. MEYER & CO., OF NEW-ORLEANS.

ITS LIABILITIES $2,000,000, AND ITS ASSETS $3,000,000—CAUSES OF THE TROUBLE.—EXPECTING TO PAY DOLLAR FOR DOLLAR.

Chicago, Dec. 6.—A dispatch from New-Orleans says: The cotton firm of V. & A. Meyer & Co. has suspended, with liabilities aggregating $2,000,000, and assets of $3,000,000. This is the third largest cotton house in the country, and had been supposed to be one of the wealthiest. The firm will ask for an extension, and its members say they will pay dollar for dollar. The recent financial panic, the slowness of collections, and the decline in the price of cotton, all contributed to the result. The house is composed of Victor Meyer, vice-president of the Union National Bank, Adolf Meyer, recently elected to Congress from the 1st Louisiana District, and Cassius Meyer, capitalist. The firm was interested in twenty-five or thirty cotton plantations, and also owned a half-dozen of the best sugar plantations in the State.

The failure was not announced until after business hours. It is feared the wreck of this great commercial house may involve several other firms. Solomon Meyer is resident partner and manager of the New-York office of the firm V. & A. Meyer & Co. are agen's and part proprietors of the Port Gibson Cotton Mills, the Natchez Cotton Mills, and the Randleman Plaids and Stripes Manufacturing Company, of North Carolina.

The failure of the great cotton firm of V. and A. Meyer & Co. is confirmed by H. H. Meyer, the head of the branch house in this city, at No. 17 William-st. Mr. Meyer could not give any details yesterday as to the amount of the firm's liabilities or probable assets. He said, however, that the failure was probably caused by the same trouble that has brought down so many large houses recently.

"The firm has had its money tied up in various ways," he said, "and when money was needed, it was impossible to get at it. I and other members of the family are the principal creditors. The firm is composed of three members, Victor Meyer, Adolph Meyer and Sol. Meyer, my brother. Politics had nothing to do with the failure. This branch of the firm has had dealings recently with the New-York Cotton and Coffee Exchanges, but the contracts now outstanding are small."

Bradstreet's reports say that the house was originally started in New-York, about fifty years ago, as Meyer, Deutch & Co. This firm was dissolved in 1866, and was succeeded by