

PITTSBURG, SUNDAY, JANUARY 4, 1891.

AN IMPORTANT TEST.

The Effect of the Irish Dissensions on Parnell's Popularity in England

WILL SHORTLY BE PROVED

When the Election for the Vacancy in the Parliamentary District of Hartlepool Occurs.

LIBERAL DEFEAT A CERTAINTY.

The Boulogne Meeting Held in a Hotel Not Calculated to Withstand the icy Blasts of Winter, and

O'BRIEN BLAMED IN CONSEQUENCE.

He is Also Charged With Deception and is Said to Have Performed a Plaything in the Hands of Parnell.

THE LATTER SHOWS HIS ASTUTENESS

(BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.)

LONDON, Jan. 3.—(Copyright.)—The vacancy in the representation of Hartlepool, caused by the death of the Unionist member, Richardson, will be keenly contested by both parties. The result will be of exceptional importance, as it will prove in what degree Parnell's conduct and the Irish dissensions have affected the English electorates. The Baseline election afforded no such test, as it was not contested in 1886, the year of the home rule split in the Liberal party. Richardson was elected in 1885 as a Liberal, by a majority of over 1,000. In 1888 he deserted Gladstone, and was re-elected by the help of the Tories and of 1,200 Liberal seceders, of whom about half voted for him and the other half kept away from the polls.

Judged by experience, had this election, taken place before the O'Shea divorce trial, the conversion of the dissentient Liberals would have secured the defeat of the Tories, probably by 200 majority. A Liberal victory now seems to be out of the question, and speculation is confined to the Tory-Unionist majority, which is variously estimated at from 300 to 1,200. In 1886 it was 912.

A Frigid Place of Meeting. Why O'Brien and Parnell chose Boulogne as the place of conference regarding the leadership of the Irish party is difficult to determine. No more cheerless and desolate rendezvous can be imagined. On the day of the conference the thermometer was near zero, and as the Hotel du Louvre, where the two leaders met, is like all other Boulogne hotels, constructed with reference to summer occupation, it was real hardship to remain so long as 24 hours.

The water froze in the pitchers in all the bedrooms, and the patriots were compelled to pile overcoats, traveling rugs and even their day clothes upon the beds, in order to be comfortable at night. At breakfast it was necessary to move the tables up to the fireplace in the coffee room that warmth might thaw the numbness in their fingers sufficiently to ply knives and forks.

On Tuesday afternoon he was met about 6 o'clock in the Boulevard des Capucines, walking with Mrs. O'Brien and his sisters, Gill. "Nothing has been settled about the conference as yet," he said; "but I shall inform you in plenty of time as to the result." The same evening at 8 o'clock he and Gill left Paris for Boulogne to meet Parnell.

O'Brien has told the same thing to all the horde of English and American newspaper men in Paris. He had even made appointments with several for the next day, in order to throw them off the track. The congruence at the Raffalovich mansion on Wednesday told the reporters who called various stories. To some she said O'Brien was sick in bed; to others that he was engaged in writing letters, and to some that he was driving in the Bois.

A Reporter Sounds the Alarm. One English reporter, however, knew O'Brien of old, and waited at the Gare du Nord to see if he would leave Paris. The reporter caught him leaving with Gill at 8 o'clock Tuesday night and promptly pressed the alarm, so that the journalistic profession was in it at Boulogne when O'Brien and Parnell met. O'Brien proved himself a baby in Parnell's hands, and Parnell showed all his old astuteness and generalship. In the first place he tickled his vanity and half won him over to his side at the outset.

The mere fact of negotiations between O'Brien and Parnell is bewildering to the Irish voter, who has been told so repeatedly of late that peace with Parnell is impossible under any conditions. Then Parnell's offer to retire if O'Brien were appointed leader, was a clever move. O'Brien took it as a compliment to his own abilities, but Parnell knew that if O'Brien or his friends put this forward, it would only still further divide the McCarthyites.

A FAIR APOLOGIST. Lady Stanton Comes to the Defense of Parnell's Character. (BY DENLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.) LONDON, Jan. 3.—The week has not been an eventful one, as is invariably the case be-

tween the fading out of the old and the dawning of the new year. Politically, of course, Parnell occupies the chief place in the public eye, and the coming conclusion of the conference is discussed by the people with as much interest as the nation's hobby. In this connection it is worthy of note that Parnell's latest defender is a lady of no less importance than Elizabeth, Lady Stanton, who, in the pages of the current number of the Westminster Review, attempts to whitewash the statesman's character.

This has created a very great deal of surprise among all sorts and conditions of men, and the newspapers have commented on the subject, for Lady Stanton's principles are well known, and consequently in being Parnell'sologist, her present move is not understood.

A MONASTIC SYSTEM HAS BEEN FORMALLY ADMITTED INTO THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Organization of a Lay Brotherhood Completed to Carry on Parochial Work—Members Will Bind Themselves to the Service of the Church.

(BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.)

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Father Ignatius will be interested to learn that the monastic system, the advocacy of which caused him years ago much trouble and some suffering, has at length been formally recognized by the Church of England. A Lay Brotherhood is being formed for the diocese of London by the Bishop of Marlborough, with the sanction of the Bishop of London. The brotherhood will consist of the warden, sub-warden, chaplains, brothers, probationers, associates and serving brothers, all being communicant members of the Church of England.

The work contemplated is "a disciplined, devotional, common life, separated from secular pursuits and wholly dedicated to the service of the church," in co-operation with the parochial clergy. A warden will be appointed by the Bishop of the diocese, to whom alone he will be "responsible in all things legal. It will be the warden's duty to represent the brotherhood in all matters of the community, and to see that the discipline and order of the Brotherhood be strictly observed to encourage, advise and admonish the members in the discharge of their duties within the community they are at once to be referred to the warden, whose decision is to be final, except in such matters as a majority of the members may consider ought to be brought before the Bishop.

Among the rules, it is to be noticed that all property of the Brotherhood is to be in the name of the warden, who is to be sub-warden for the time being and the Bishop of the diocese, or such trustees as the Bishop may appoint. The trustees will contribute to the weekly expenses of the warden, and the warden will be responsible for the amount of the contribution to be arranged by the warden, and not in any case to be made known to the other members of the community.

The work of the Brotherhood will include parochial visitation, street and mission preaching, teaching in classes of adults and children, and all other works which may be undertaken by the Brotherhood. In all cases the brothers, on admission to the Brotherhood, are to make the following promise or obligation: "I, the undersigned, do hereby solemnly promise that for the space of one year I will adhere to the rule of the Brotherhood of St. Paul, and do hereby pledge myself to abstain from all unchaste and dissolute practices, and to yield obedience to the warden of the Brotherhood of all things lawful, so help me God.

COST OF THE CASE.

The Expenses of the Eyrard-Bompard Trial Foot Up \$6,800.

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PARIS, Jan. 3.—Some amateur statistics has made a curious calculation regarding the expenses of the Gouffe murder trial. Without counting the expenses of Eyrard's execution, or those of maintaining the woman Bompard during her term of imprisonment, he arrives at a grand total of 34,000 francs (\$6,800). It will interest those unacquainted with French legal methods to learn that \$800 was spent in searching for the murderer in Paris; that the first journey of the detectives to Lyons, where the body was discovered, cost \$30; the second, \$225, and the third, to London in search of the famous trunk, \$120.

The whole expense of the American tour was \$1,615, while the expedition to Havana, with the cost of bringing Eyrard back, was \$1,200. The trip of the examining magistrates to Lyons, accompanied by Bompard, involved an outlay of \$140, while \$900 were paid out for sundry expenses. The purely legal expenses exceed \$1,000.

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