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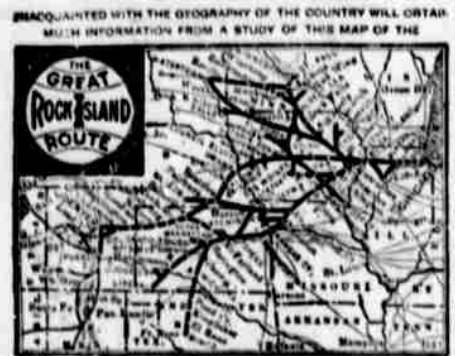
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FUTURE OF IRELAND.

WHO WILL LEAD THE PARLIAMENTARY PARTY?

One Man Power" a Thing of the Past. Interviews with P. J. Meehan, Joseph Ryan, Eugene Kelly, Michael Davitt, Patrick Ford and M. D. Gallagher.

(Special Correspondence.) NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Who is to be the new leader of the Irish cause? What are the qualifications of the men most prominently mentioned for this trying position?

Amid all the confusion and shock caused by the sudden and unexpected death of Charles Stewart Parnell, these queries have constantly intruded themselves to be answered in a dozen different ways. Justin McCarthy is only the custodian of the post by virtue of his position as vice chairman of the Irish parliamentary party. He has neither the desire nor, because of his advanced years and active literary life, the physical ability to hold the place permanently, and he consented to take it even for the time being only because of all the men who held that Parnell should retire he was considered the most likely person to heal the breach that split the party in such a cruel manner. This fact induced the eminent litterateur to take upon himself the burden of an active political life until the chaos into which Irish affairs had fallen should be so far resolved as to permit of plans for a permanent organization. But with the removal of the man about whom on the one side, and against whom on the other, the contending factions rallied, the question of a new captain to head the home rule army is suddenly thrust forward as an issue for immediate settlement.

The Irish party will hold its annual meeting in January, and then the leadership must be definitely decided. Therefore the matter is one that is engaging the attention of Irish-Americans as much, if not more, than any other that has been brought up by Mr. Parnell's death. P. J. Meehan, editor of The Irish American, when interviewed on the subject, said there was very little doubt as to the action of the meeting. "After the split in the party caused by Parnell's action," he said, "it was the general sentiment of all good Irishmen that there should never again be such an absolute one man power. It was agreed that such a calamity as had befallen the movement could be guarded against only by vesting the control of affairs in a council of say half a dozen. Who the members of this council will be is hard to say, because the men who went out with Mr. Parnell will probably now return, and exercise more or less influence on the choice of the rulers. They may refuse to unite even now, but I doubt it. It is pretty safe to predict that no matter who is to take up the body of the council its chief will be John Dillon. He will be the Irish leader as far as it will be given to one man to fill this position. Mr. Dillon is particularly well qualified for the post. He possesses all or nearly all the traits that made Parnell such a successful leader, and is, besides, what Parnell never was, well thought of by everybody connected with the movement.

Dillon, on the other hand, has been enshrined as a popular idol for years. He is known to almost every man, woman and child in Ireland, and all love him for his antecedents almost as much as they do for himself. He comes of a race of patriots, men who have always made great sacrifices for Ireland. His father was John Blake Dillon, who had to leave Ireland because of the revolution of 1848. He came to New York, and practiced law for a number of years, finally returning to the old country. These things all count in a country such as ours, and serve to lift Dillon to a plane in the popular estimation which Parnell never reached.

In parliament Dillon is the ideal leader. He is an excellent speaker and as cool and deliberate as Parnell. Nothing ruffles or excites him. No amount of clamor can sway him and he has a will of iron. He is a tall, slim, sallow man, with a sad expression of countenance that is by no means a good index to his character, for he is an extremely social man and fond of company. The expression is due most probably to the consumptive tendency which runs in the family, and which makes living in the trying climate of Ireland a particular hardship for Dillon, it being a somewhat singular fact that he thrives much better physically in England than he does in his own country.

But notwithstanding the hardship imposed on him by a residence in Ireland, he has declined to live elsewhere, as he could do if he chose, for he has a comfortable private fortune, a portion of which he spends annually for the Irish cause. By profession Dillon is a surgeon. Joseph Ryan, at one time president of the central council of the Irish National League and at present assistant secretary of the National Federation, said: "The future leader will be a simple chairman, and not a leader in the sense that Parnell was one. He will be the presiding officer of a central or governing council, not the absolute arbiter. In the presence of death we should remember only the good things of his life, but we can't forget that had Parnell lived longer he would have hurt the chances of home rule, and no man will be ever given that opportunity again. The two men who have undoubtedly the best chance of being promoted to the head of Irish affairs are Dillon and Sexton. They are both excellently qualified for the place, though the bad state of Sexton's health rather puts him out of the question.

But there are many others besides these two who could take charge of affairs, notably Arthur O'Connor. He possesses a mind stored with facts, and was one of the greatest aids to Parnell in the long battle which the latter waged with so much success. His vast knowledge of British affairs, gained while he was in the English home office, have proved invaluable to the Irish party, and his command of parliamentary law has enabled him to block the business of the house of commons for days and weeks at a time. He is popular, too, though not to the extent that Dillon is. The latter comes of a famous family, and his whole life has been given to the service of his people. "But the Irish party has passed out of the condition in which there is any doubt of finding a leader. It needs no schoolmaster now as once it did when Parnell came on the scene. He, by reason of the very qualities which always kept him apart from his fellows, was equipped to train and control them when they needed training and control. He was not of the Irish, and his English characteristics gave him an individuality in the Irish ranks that at once raised him to a position where he was observed and noticed by all. There are none among his adherents to fill his peculiar place, and all talk of continuing the party of Independent opposition is nonsense. Only Parnell's name made the existence of this party possible, and now that he has gone reunion must come." Major John Byrne, of Ohio, chairman of the board of trustees of the National Federation of America, one of the best known financiers in the country, and for years the most prominent Irish-American in the west and southwest, was of the same opinion as Mr. Meehan regarding the future control of Irish parliamentary affairs. He said: "Never again will any individual be permitted to rule things with the absolute hand that Parnell did. The control of the Irish party will be vested in a council, the chief of which I think will, beyond a doubt, be John Dillon. As far as Ireland can be led by one man, he will hereafter lead her, unless the unexpected happens. And he is amply equipped for the duty—honest and fearless, with admirable self control. Absolutely calm under the most trying circumstances, he is distinctly a practicable man, a quality that is often sadly lacking in an Irishman's makeup, and above all he is what Parnell never was—an unselfish patriot, with no idea for himself, but everything for Ireland. He is first, last and all the time an Irishman, beloved by his fellow countrymen the world over." Eugene Kelly, the millionaire banker and philanthropist, and treasurer of the great home rule fund which was raised recently in New York, thought that the future leadership and its methods was still an open question. "There are today," said he, "a half dozen brainy men in the Irish parliamentary party who can take the helm and hold it as stoutly as ever did Parnell. But the chances are that the coming man will be either Dillon or Sexton. Both are excellent, strong men, who wield a great power in debate. Sexton is perhaps the better speaker, but Dillon is a shrewder tactician, and after all it isn't eloquence you want so much in the house of commons when fighting Ireland's battles. Therefore Dillon, who is very popular, will probably be chosen." Michael Davitt, who came to America some weeks before Parnell's death, said: "The question of future leadership is important, but it is secondary to the importance of a reunion of our forces, which must be looked after first. Leadership will be sacrificed, if necessary, to bring about a reconciliation. Now that the sad and unexpected death of Mr. Parnell terminates the quarrel in the ranks of the home rulers, as it must terminate it, Mr. McCarthy will undoubtedly insist upon being released from the chairmanship of the party, which he never desired. Beyond that nothing is certain, and even that is not absolutely assured. "Of one thing you may be certain, we have done with one man power in Irish national politics. In the future the Irish leader will be a democrat, not an autocrat. He will not be the supreme master of the movement, but the mouthpiece. Should Mr. McCarthy be willing to continue for the present to lead the cause, it will undoubtedly be the best thing for the movement. He has never said anything during the unhappy controversy which is now ended that could give offense to the most loyal of Mr. Parnell's followers. His motto has always been peace and conciliation, and now that the battle for home rule is drawing very near to a successful close a man of his disposition will fill all the requirements of a parliamentary leader. "However, there is no lack of material for the post, and whether the leader is McCarthy or Dillon or Sexton does not matter very much, now that the Irish race is once again to be reunited, and reunited with the determination to be ruled not by one man, no matter how great and wise he may be, but by a council." Patrick Ford, editor of The Irish World, thought that speculation as to the future would be all guesswork. "Matters, it seems to me," he said, "are very well as they are with Mr. McCarthy as the leader. No one questions his ability, and the interests of the party as matters now stand would be best preserved by his remaining at the post for the time being. Naturally he would not meet such a proposition with any degree of favor, for he is a very busy man and is dependent on his pen for his bread. But he is also a great patriot, and if he can be made to see that it would be for the interest of the cause that he should remain in charge, he would, I think, consent and do so.

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President of the Irish National League, thought that the question of a future parliamentary leader was of no importance whatever. "Because," he added, "the passing away of Parnell has sounded the death knell of parliamentary agitation. There will be action now that will amount to something."

Donovan Rossa, the chief of the force party, was of the same opinion in effect: "There will never again," he said, "be a leader as Parnell was—one who will hold the majority of the Irish leaders together under a peace policy. The two factions will never get together again in my opinion, and the decks will be cleared for the people who are willing to do something." PAUL LATZKE.



How to Keep a Razor in Order. A razor must be treated with respect, and a good razor deserves it. If you will look at the edge of a razor with a microscope you will see that it has teeth like a saw. If the razor be put away damp a rust will surely form in these teeth and the edge be lost. After using wipe the razor, pass it two or three times over the palm of the hand, strop it on the softest side of the strop and place it carefully in its case. In getting the razor ready for use don't be in a hurry and don't think that you will save time by bearing heavily on the strop. Haste and strength in stropping have dulled more razors than heavy beads. In stropping bear quiet, gently on the strop and move the razor across it with deliberation from heel to toe, turning to the other side on the back of the blade and returning likewise from heel to toe, or from heel to point, if such terms be plainer. Many youths when their beards are young think they must strop their razors, as they see barbers strop theirs. A barber, doing little else, becomes very dexterous in handling razors and puts a fine edge on his tools in a manner which if imitated by an amateur would even dull the rough edge of care, not to mention the delicate instrument with which he scrapes his chin.

How to Remove Tight Rings from Swollen Fingers. Jewelers employ this method: Begin at the end and wrap the finger tightly with a flat rubber band, cord or thread. Hold the finger up a few minutes; then remove the wrap quickly and wrap it again. The third, or at most fourth operation will generally reduce the finger so that the ring will slip off easily. Jewelers, however, like physicians, often find that "much depends on the idiosyncrasy of the patient."

How to Act When Clothes Take Fire. Seize blanket, shawl, overcoat or rug—anything of the sort indeed that is most convenient—spread it out as widely as possible, throw it around the victim and grasp tightly. This saves the face, which is the great object. Then throw the victim on the floor and the fire may be put out at comparative leisure. If the victim is alone, he or she may escape serious injury in most cases by falling upon the floor and rolling over till help arrives. Unfortunately, this an accident which in most cases deprives both victim and bystander of all judgment and presence of mind.

How to Preserve Natural Flowers. Dip the flowers in melted paraffin and withdraw instantly. The mixture should be only warm enough to preserve its fluidity, and the flower should be held by the stem and given one quick turn in the fluid to get rid of air bubbles. Of course the flowers should be free from all except the natural moisture.

How to Take Care of Gloves. Sew the buttons on a new pair before using them. The buttons are not put on securely at the factories. A rip is best mended on the wrong side. For another sort of rent sometimes a bit of court plaster can be used. It will hold a tiny piece of kid in place on each thumb tip where a glove is liable to wear in holes. For all mending of gloves use thread instead of silk, and when repairing a small hole other than a rip buttonhole in fine stitches around its edge and then draw together. The buttonholing makes the repair more firm.

It is a pity no preparation has been found to prevent some hands from spoiling gloves by perspiration. There is only one way to care for such damp gloves, and that is to blow into them till they take the form of the hand, then put them where they will dry. If crumpled when wet it will be almost impossible to get them on after they dry.

How to Preserve Ham. Mix five ounces of niter with eight ounces of coarse sugar and rub it on the ham; twenty-four hours later rub in two pounds of salt, and in two weeks two pounds more. This is for a twenty pound ham. It should lie in the salt a month or five weeks.

How to Make a Blackboard. Mix flour emery with shellac varnish and add lampblack enough to give the color. If the varnish and emery mixture is too thick make it fluid with alcohol. Apply with a fine soft brush. This mixture may be put on a smoothly plastered wood or a planed board.

How to Deal with a Doctor. Always be careful to tell him the exact truth as to what you gave the patient before he arrived. Don't be afraid of him—he is almost as anxious to cure as you are to have him. After the first general statement he will examine the patient and ask questions. Answer them as plainly and briefly as possible. In a case of some time standing it is particularly important that he should have the truth about what the patient eats. Don't let the idea get into your head that a "doctor's bill" is a sort of charity. After paying your taxes (which you can't escape) the next person paid should be the doctor. It is not necessary to be over modest in telling him how you got sick. He has probably doctored bigger fools than you.

How to Bake Gold and Silver Cake in One Pan. When the batter of both kinds is ready put a little of one into one side of the pan, then some of the other on the other side, continuing this carefully until all the batter is placed. When baked there will be an almost straight perpendicular division line through the loaf, showing the two colors. The same thing can be done with white and chocolate cake.

THE MODERN SHAKESPEARE.

"How now, Henrick! what means that fagged seam ahwart thy cheek?" "Thy nothing, girl, except that yester'even I got me o'er the trying wall, and did with you accursed clothes-line intermingling..." "Ah, shrewd and cunning eviler! thou dost avert the truth this tale of thine is but a shift to drown me circumpectation." "Reshrew thee, maid, but thou'rt a clever one! I'll not deceive thee! This scar befel me in a brawl with that same recalcitrant, Vingoardo."

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