

LIGHT DAWNS FOR IRELAND.

The Conference at Boulogne Has Probably Resulted in an Arrangement.

PARNELL TO RETIRE.

O'Brien to Take His Place as Leader and the Evicted Tenants to Get Their Money.

TERRIBLE STORM IN ROME.

The Palace of the Propaganda Is Struck by Lightning.

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RESULT OF THE CONFERENCE

MUTUAL CONCESSIONS SAID TO HAVE BEEN MADE BY MESSRS. PARNELL AND O'BRIEN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] The Herald's European edition publishes to-day the following, dated

LONDON, Jan. 7, 1891.—Many rumors are current to-night as to the outcome of the Parnell-O'Brien conference at Boulogne to-day. I am informed by a politician who is usually well posted in Irish matters that O'Brien has accepted Parnell's terms.

They are, on the one hand, that Parnell is to nominally retire for a period from any active prosecution of his campaign, say until the general election, when he would presumably come forward in order to nominate candidates; Parnell to make a monetary concession to O'Brien by transferring to him £10,000 or £15,000 to enable him to fulfil his financial obligations to the Tipperary tenants.

On the other hand, O'Brien pledges himself to use his influence to secure the deposition of Justin McCarthy and to secure his own election to the post of leader of a reunited party.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

BUMOR THAT THE AGREEMENT REACHED LEAVES MR. PARNELL OUT.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Jan. 7, 1891.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that at yesterday's conference between the Irish leaders at Boulogne-Mer it was agreed that Mr. Justin McCarthy should resign the chairmanship of the party and that a full meeting of the party should be called to elect a new leader. The participation of the Parnellites in the vote for a new leader is tantamount to a reconstruction of the party, and will be entirely satisfactory to Mr. Parnell.

Advices state that upon Mr. O'Brien's personal entreaty he was empowered to ask Mr. Justin McCarthy to retire from the chairmanship of the anti-Parnell section of the Irish party in favor of Mr. John Dillon, M. P., or, it is understood, the conference agreed that if Mr. O'Brien preferred to do so he (Mr. O'Brien) could serve as chairman. According to the same advices Mr. O'Brien and Mr. McCarthy are to have an interview at Boulogne to-morrow, when the final settlement of the subject will be made.

MR. GLADSTONE RELEASED.

Mr. Gladstone is understood to have secretly approved the plan decided upon, and the Parnellites are said to be pledged to abandon Mr. Parnell if he proves insincere in the pledges given.

Mr. John Dillon has cabled from New York his approval of Mr. Parnell's temporary retirement from the chairmanship of the Irish parliamentary party in favor of Mr. O'Brien. The negotiations with Mr. McCarthy follow.

During the course of interviews in Boulogne to-day Mr. O'Brien is reported to have said, "My conferences with Mr. Parnell have been finished."

THE M'CARTHITES AGREE.

A conference of the M'Carthyites was held to-day at the National Liberal Club. The news received from Boulogne in regard to the conference between the Irish leaders, which is being held in that city, was satisfactory, both to the M'Carthyites and the members of the club. A majority of the national liberals express themselves as having no fear of the M'Carthyites agreeing to any line of action tending to weaken the alliance between the Irish party and the Gladstonians.

INCIDENTS AND BOMBERS.

BOMBER'S RETURN. Jan. 7, 1891.—An authorized statement has been issued by the Irish leaders who have been present at the conference here. They announce that the conference terminated to-day and that both parties interested have resolved that the proceedings should be regarded as of a confidential nature. It is understood, however, that the exchange of views which has taken place has led to the hope that a peaceful settlement of the matters in dispute will ensue.

The usual number of rumors and contradictory statements are in circulation, and the announcement made may be considered to be the substance of the real facts. In other words, an arrangement satisfactory to all seems to have been arrived at. The exact nature of this arrangement must leak out in course of time. The number of erroneous statements made in regard to the Boulogne conference have made the Irish leaders resolve to be more than usually careful as to their utterances.

Messrs. Parnell, Clancy, Desmond, Campbell, Scully and Harrington have returned to England. Mr. William O'Brien remains here for a few days. It is understood that he has been in communication with Mr. Justin McCarthy.

Mr. Gill is announced to have said that he was not at liberty to speak on the subject of the conference, except so far as to say that a peaceful settlement of the matters in dispute may be expected.

In an interview this afternoon Mr. O'Brien said:—"I have nothing to add to the communications that have already been made to the newspapers, except that in view of all there is at stake for unhappy Ireland and in the interests of friendship and good will between the two peoples I respectfully entreat my friends in a portion of the English press to exercise patience while we are discussing most difficult and delicate matters with our brother representatives of Ireland."

CRITICISING THE AGREEMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 8, 1891.—The Daily News says:—"It is a pity that Mr. O'Brien cannot devote his talents and enthusiasm to helping home rulers here instead of wasting them in Boulogne. He has no more authority to propose the resignation of Mr. McCarthy than he has to propose the abdication of the Queen. Mr. Parnell has been lawfully deposed and Mr. McCarthy has been lawfully elected. That question is settled and cannot be

reopened during the present session. Mr. Parnell, moreover, has committed political suicide and his return to his former post, now or at any other time, is impossible."

ROME STORM STRUCK.

SNOW AND RAIN STORMS.—LIGHTNING STRIKES THE PALACE OF THE PROPAGANDA.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] ROME, Jan. 7, 1891.—A terrible snow storm, accompanied by winds of hurricane force, has been raging since this morning on the Gulf of Trieste and along its shores. The storm extended from Capo d'Istria to Venice. The severest cold weather known to the present generation now prevails in the olive growing region of Italy.

A violent rain storm, accompanied by lightning, descended upon this city this evening. The rainfall was so heavy that in the lower town basements were flooded. The Palace of the Propaganda was struck by lightning.

BERLIN'S GREAT SNOWFALL.

BERLIN, Jan. 7, 1891.—Nine thousand workmen and 1,000 carts are engaged in the work of clearing the streets of this city of the immense mass of snow which fell during the recent storm—a storm phenomenal in its severity.

SUFFERING IN LONDON.

WEEKS OF SEVERE WEATHER HAVE STOPPED STREET TRAFFIC AND CAUSED DISTRESS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Jan. 7, 1891.—The severe weather which has prevailed throughout England for some time past is causing the deepest distress among the poorer class of people of this city. This is especially true of the inhabitants of the East End. All outdoor trades have now been suspended for seven weeks, and from present indications there is no prospect of the weather moderating enough to allow of their resumption for some time to come. Large numbers of persons who have been thrown out of employment parade the streets and solicit aid from the charitable to enable them to obtain the necessities of life for themselves and their starving families. Clergymen of all denominations, different local societies and many tradesmen are using their utmost efforts to alleviate the sufferings of the destitute people.

A CHANGE FOR ROUMANIA.

KING CHARLES TO ABDICATE IN FAVOR OF PRINCE FERDINAND, WHO IS TO MARRY.

BUCHAREST, Jan. 7, 1891.—It is stated here that King Charles I. of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, the present ruler of Roumania, has decided to abdicate within a short time in favor of his nephew, Prince Ferdinand, known as the Prince of Roumania, the second son of the elder brother of Charles I.

It is rumored that Prince Ferdinand is engaged to Princess Mary of Edinburgh, eldest daughter of the Duke of Edinburgh, second son of Queen Victoria.

CARMEN SYLVA'S SUCCESSOR.

The news of the betrothal of Prince Ferdinand of Roumania to Princess Mary, the eldest daughter of the Duke of Edinburgh, is likely to cause a sensation at Belgrade, Bucharest, Sofia and Athens, and even if, as is more than probable, the cable report should prove untrue. The young Prince, who has just been married, is the youngest son of the reigning Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, and the recognized successor of his uncle, King Carolus, the only child of his father's wife, "Carmen Sylva," having died in early childhood. Early last fall the young Prince went to Berlin, where in November he was present at the wedding of his imperial cousin, the Princess Victoria, as was also the Princess Mary. Should this betrothal be still another case where love has triumphed over diplomatic locksmiths another complication will be added to the many that keep the statesmen of Southeastern Europe up at night.

Since the "abdication" of Bessarabia as a reward for the services of the Roumanian troops at Plevna, Russia and the Romanoffs have been anything but popular in that country. King Carolus, the government headed by the Roussophobe, M. Jean Bratianu, would say to the marriage of a Russian Princess—for so the daughter of the Duchess of Edinburgh would be considered—with the heir to the throne, is happily or was beyond the realm of practical politics. At any rate such an alliance would raise up in his own Kingdom many enemies to the young Prince, not to mention the unpleasant way in which his "ungracious neighbors" would greet this "new move" of M. de Giere.

Perhaps, however, M. Bratianu has had his day, and following the councils of M. Vaccarone, King Carolus believes that the only chance for a continuation of his dynasty is the turbulent descendants of the Roman legions; it is a firm and stable friendship with his great neighbor on the north which such an alliance would cement.

SERIOUS FIRE IN PARIS.

MANY PERSONS INJURED AND THIRTY FAMILIES RENDERED HOMELESS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

PARIS, Jan. 7, 1891.—A fearful conflagration which has rendered thirty families homeless and which may cause the loss of several lives occurred at an early hour this morning. A few minutes after midnight fire was discovered in the rear of a hatter's store situated on the first floor of a crowded building on the Rue Verrieres. An alarm of fire was soon sounding through the building, but the flames spread so rapidly that the panic-stricken occupants of the several floors had barely time to rush into the street in their night clothes. Those who made vain attempts to save a few of their most valuable belongings barely escaped with their lives, being driven out scorching and half suffocated by the flames and smoke which spread in a very few minutes from the lower to the upper floors of the building. Several mothers, with their younger children clasped in their arms, joined in the rush of terrified people down the stairs of the burning building and were knocked down and in many instances trampled upon by those of the male and female lodgers who were unnumbered by children in arms. One man distinguished himself by rushing upon the first discovery of the fire from floor to floor knocking at the doors of the sleeping people and shouting to them that the house was on fire. There is little doubt that this man's action saved a number of lives.

The pompers, or Fire Department, were upon the spot in reasonable time, considering the methods of the Paris Fire Department, but the firemen's efforts did not result in subduing the flames until three hours later, when two houses had been gutted and several others damaged by the conflagration. When the fire was extinguished the firemen and policemen turned their attention to the crowds of people who had been rendered homeless by the flames. Many of them had sought and found refuge with their neighbors. But there were still a great number of poor people—men, women and children—who were sobbing, moaning and bewailing the loss of all their worldly possessions, as they crowded, less than half clad, in the neighboring doorways, huddled together in order to protect themselves from the cold.

The injured people were cared for at the nearest hospital, and it is feared that some of them may not survive their injuries. It is hoped, however, that no lives were lost, but this fact cannot be established until a careful count of the rescued people are made by the police, as several families are still searching for missing relatives. The general opinion, however, is that the missing people will be found to have taken refuge in neighboring houses, and that they will be accounted for in due course of time.

It is suggested that a popular subscription should be started for the benefit of the thirty families, estimated to amount to at least one hundred people, who are thus deprived, in the middle of winter, of their furniture, clothing and other possessions.

As usual in such cases, the origin of the fire is unknown. It is popularly supposed to have originated through an overheated stove in the rear of the hatter's store. The loss is estimated at \$200,000.

THE TOULON SCANDAL.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

TOULON, Jan. 7, 1891.—The trial of M. Fouroux, Mayor of this city, charged with being a party to a conspiracy to procure a criminal operation upon

his mistress, Mme. Jonquiere, wife of Captain Jonquiere, of the French navy, and daughter-in-law of Admiral Jonquiere, is in progress at Draguignan.

VAN MARCKE'S DEATH.

SKETCH OF THE CAREER OF THE MOST FAMOUS CATTLE PAINTER OF THE DAY.

The death is announced as having occurred at Hyeres, on the Mediterranean, of Emile Van Marcke de Lumen, the brilliant and famous pupil of Troyon and the best of all the cattle painters of his generation.

M. Van Marcke, who was in the sixties, leaves a widow and a married daughter, his pupil, Mme. Marie Dieterle. M. Van Marcke's parents were



EMILE VAN MARCKE. Belgians, but he was born at Sèvres, near Paris. His father was a painter of landscapes and his mother of flowers.

Van Marcke had been sailing for a couple of years, suffering greatly from nervousness. He went to Hyeres for his health.

The Van Marckes returned to Belgium when Emile was a child, and he lived at Liege until he was twenty. He then went back to his birthplace, and for eight years was employed at the famous porcelain factory. When he was nearly thirty he began to study under Troyon, who also lived at Sèvres.

Though he never equaled his master, Van Marcke was a remarkable painter from a realistic standpoint. He composed well, drew admirably and painted with an inspiring strength and decision. His landscapes were, as a rule, very good and his cattle strong. Perhaps the chief reproach that can be brought against the work of Van Marcke is that his rather piny and even coarse at times. He painted some admirable pictures, however, full of the feeling of air and light, and his cattle lively.

The painter, who had his Paris hotel in the Rue de Florence, spent much of his time painting in Normandy. He was a constant contributor to the Salon up to within a few years ago, and was usually on the jury. He received medals in 1867, 1869 and 1870, the Legion of Honor in 1873 and a medal of the first class at the Universal Exposition in 1878. Then he showed "La Forêt," "Les Falaises" and "Le Pré Morgan."

The paintings of Van Marcke are largely owned in this country. In the W. H. Vanderbilt gallery are his "White Cow," "Cows in a Pool" and "Cattle." The W. T. Walters gallery in Baltimore includes his "Study from Nature," "Early Morning," "Cow (Bright Sunlight)," "The Pool," "The Merry Morning" and "The Approach of the Storm."

At the John Taylor Johnson sale in this city in 1876 the painter's "Herd from Cattle" brought \$11,000 and his "Landscape with Cattle" \$2,500. At the George L. Seney sale in 1885 "La Vallée" brought \$7,000 from Frederick Layton, who bought it for presentation to the Metropolitan Art Gallery. At the same sale "Normandy Cattle" sold for \$4,000 and "Cows and Landscape" for \$1,000.

In 1886, at the Mary J. Moran sale, Mr. C. E. Huntington gave \$11,500, the highest price ever paid at auction for a Van Marcke, for "The Mill Farm." Other prices at this sale were: "Going to Pasture," \$8,000; "Cows in a Pool," \$4,500; "Springtime," \$4,275; "On the Hills," \$4,000; "Cattle Resting," \$3,650, and "Cows Drinking," \$1,250.

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OPTIMISTIC MR. PHELPS.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER AT BERLIN DROPS THE MCKINLEY TARIFF BILL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

The Herald's European edition publishes to-day the following from its correspondent:—

BERLIN, Jan. 7, 1891.—Minister Phelps was interviewed to-day as to the possibility of the McKinley Tariff act being repealed by the democratic majority of the newly elected Congress.

Mr. Phelps is of the opinion that there is no prospect of the bill being repealed, as two years must elapse before Congress could deal with it in that sense, and by that time the American people will, he believes, have grown so rich from the effects of the bill that no majority would dare remove the cause of such great national prosperity.

SPAIN AND RECIPROCITY.

CUBAN DELEGATES RECEIVED BY THE QUEEN REGENT—THE SUBJECT IN CATALUNYA.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

MADRID, Jan. 7, 1891.—Queen Regent Christina to-day gave audience to the Cuban delegates. The Queen Regent received the delegates in a most gracious manner, expressing her earnest hope that an harmonious agreement would be arrived at and promising to use her influence to that end. The delegates afterward visited the infant King and left the Palace much pleased with their reception.

The Catalonian delegates who have been sent here to look after the interests of their province, in anticipation of the establishment of a treaty of commerce between Spain and the United States, had an interview to-day with Prime Minister Canovas del Castillo. The delegates protested against any modification of the commercial law in regard to the relations between Spain and Cuba, which would be likely to work to the prejudice of the industrial population of Spain.

The Prime Minister admitted that the question involved great difficulties and promised to carefully consider the views set forth by the delegates.

THE BALTIMORE CRUISE.

CAPTAIN SCHLEY COMING HOME TO ATTEND HIS DAUGHTER'S WEDDING.

[BY COMMERCIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

The Herald's European edition publishes to-day the following from its correspondent:—

NICE, Jan. 7, 1891.—Captain Schley, commander of the Baltimore, sails in the Bourgogne next Saturday on a short leave to be present at the wedding of his daughter at Baltimore, which takes place January 22. The crew of the Baltimore are frequently drilled on shore, which causes surprise among visitors accustomed to regard a United States man-of-war at Nice as a mere dancing platform.

MINISTER REID'S MOVEMENTS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

PARIS, Jan. 7, 1891.—Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the United States Minister to France, and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, who are making a tour of the East, left Cairo for Memphis (about ten miles south of Cairo) December 30, where they embarked on board the Nile boat. It was the intention of Mr. and Mrs. Reid to be absent visiting the picturesque spots up the Nile for about twelve days. They are expected back at Cairo by January 13. Unless something unforeseen should occur to make them change their plans Mr. and Mrs. Reid will leave Cairo January 13 or 14 for Paris, visiting Greece on their re-

turn trip to France. It is expected that the United States Minister and his party will be back in this city by January 25.

THE SCOTCH STRIKERS.

BUSY WORKING OF THE RAILROAD SYSTEM OWING TO GREEN HANDS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

GLASGOW, Jan. 7, 1891.—The employes of the railroads who are now at work along the lines complain sullenly of the exhaustion and fatigue they are forced to endure as a result of the long battle against the strikers. Some of them claim to have been compelled to remain on duty for twenty hours out of the twenty-four, and then, in the case of those who sleep in dormitories under police protection, the rest they get can hardly be said to be invigorating or refreshing. Added to this is the nervous strain which has for weeks been upon all interested in the strike. The veteran guards or conductors upon the various lines have been instructed, in order to avert accidents, to travel in the engine cabs, beside the new engines, in order to show the latter the road and to explain the significance of the different signals. On the other hand, the porters or brakemen are acting as conductors, and considerable confusion and delay in ticket cancelling thereby results, to the intense annoyance of the general public, who are heartily tired of the strike in all its aspects. The situation is not improved by the fact that there seems to be considerable difficulty, for some reason or other, in procuring the necessary number of locomotives for the proper working of the passenger and freight traffic.

The hopes of the strikers were considerably raised to-day by a despatch received from Dundee. It was to the effect that John Burns, the socialist leader, had during the day made a fervid address on behalf of the Scotch railroad strikers to an assemblage composed of about three thousand dock laborers. The latter were wrought to such a pitch of enthusiasm by Burns' address that they almost unanimously agreed to go out on strike if such action upon their part was found to be necessary in order to bring about a settlement of the railroad dispute.

In the Glasgow district there is considerable distress, caused by the strike, among the poorer classes of the population, and their suffering increases day by day. It is not only the families of the strikers who are suffering—the latter may be said to form a small minority of those affected—but the stoppage of the many factories, &c., now idle through lack of fuel, has thrown thousands of people out of employment, though they are in no way directly concerned in the struggle going on between the railroad companies and their employes. To say that the poorer classes are heartily worn out and driven to despair by the labor troubles of Glasgow and its neighborhood is only touching lightly upon the sentiments they are experiencing.

AMERICANS MARRIED IN LONDON.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Jan. 7, 1891.—At the old church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, on Trafalgar square, W. C., the marriage of Mr. Charles Putnam Bacon, of Hartford, law partner of Governor Hill of New York, to Mrs. Emma Edith Mitchell, widow of a well known New Yorker, was celebrated to-day. The Rev. Dr. John Francis Killo, M. A., officiated, assisted by the Rev. J. W. Chadwick, M. A., The United States Consul General, Mr. John C. New gave the bride away, Mr. Edward Moffatt, the Vice Consul for the United States, and resident agent of the United States Agricultural Department, acted as best man.

After the ceremony the newly married couple attended an elaborate wedding breakfast, which was enjoyed at the Savoy Hotel. After the breakfast Mr. and Mrs. Charles Putnam Bacon started for Egypt, via the Riviera. The happy couple will spend the winter in Egypt, after taking a trip up the Nile in company with Professor Daniel Willard Fiske, of Cornell University, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dudley Warner.

The intention of Mr. Charles Putnam Bacon and Mrs. Emma Edith Mitchell to be married to-day had been kept quiet, and only a few intimate friends were present at the wedding breakfast.

BRIEF NOTES BY CABLE.

On London Bridge an unfortunate woman was found frozen to death yesterday morning.

A treaty, satisfactory to England and Portugal, upon the African question has been nearly concluded. It will be submitted to the Cortes before the signature is attached to it.

It is learned that the settlement of the dispute between the Ottoman government and the Greek Patriarch was due to the intervention of the Sultan.

General Boulanger has sent a telegraphic message to L'Esclair denying that he has abdicated and declaring that he remains, as he always has been, the chief of the national republican party and a servant of the democracy.

An express train bound north from London came into collision yesterday morning with a freight train near Preston, Lancashire, twenty-eight miles northeast of Liverpool. The fireman of the express train was killed instantly and several passengers were injured.

In answer to the appeal made by the Earl of Zetland, Viceroy of Ireland, and Mr. Balfour, the Chief Secretary, asking assistance for the suffering poor of Ireland, over £6,000 has already been received by Mr. Balfour.

Herzog Puttkamer, formerly Imperial German Minister of Justice, is suffering from a gunshot wound in the face. He was hunting in the forests of Silesia when he received the injury. It was caused by the accidental discharge of a fowling piece. Herzog Puttkamer's injuries are not considered dangerous.

A despatch from Genoa says that four persons have died of the injuries they received by the explosion which occurred on board the new steel torpedo ram Vesuvio at that port a few days ago.

THE BEHRING SEA DISPUTE.

CANADA'S MINISTER OF JUSTICE SAYS MR. B'AINER IS "OBVIOUSLY INSINCERE."

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 7, 1891.—Considerable interest is manifested here in the latest phase of the Behring Sea dispute, caused by the publication of Mr. B'ainier's reply to Lord Salisbury. Mr. B'ainier seems to have hit upon one or two new points, and, with a view to ascertaining their relative strength, Sir John Thompson, Minister of Justice, was asked for his opinion upon them. Sir John said that in the case of the Ceylon pearl fisheries the jurisdiction exercised by England is simply to prohibit injurious operations to those fisheries by British subjects.

"And no restraints are put upon foreigners" was asked.

"No," replied the Minister, "there has been no attempt to exclude foreigners from the pearl fisheries or to restrain their operations."

"What do you think of the questions which Mr. B'ainier has attempted to bring up?"

"They are all involved in the reference which Lord Salisbury proposed—'What were the rights exercised by Russia in Behring Sea? How far were they conceded by Great Britain? Was Behring Sea included in the Pacific Ocean? and so on. Mr. B'ainier's objection is not sincere in his contention, because he could have taken any of these questions on general reference.'"

AT HIS BEST AS EDITOR.

Never print a paid advertisement as an editor. Let every advertisement appear as an advertisement—no selling under false colors. See A. Dana's Address to the Friends of the Associated Editors, Minutes, July 21, 1888.

"My opinion is," said Arthur Jenkins, editor of the Syracuse Herald, when asked about Mr. Dana's Senatorial candidacy, "that Mr. Dana is at his best as a newspaper writer. His general ability as a newspaper man is so great as to overshadow his crankiness as an editorial writer. In the Senate, however, his oddities might be such as to render unfortunate his occupancy of a position of such great power as a Senatorship."

HER LOVE COST HER HER LIFE.

A GIRL WHO SAID SHE WAS WILLING TO DIE FOR HER LOVER IS KILLED BY HIM.

RATONALISM ON TRIAL IN A CHURCH COURT. Charges of Heresy Against a Popular Episcopal Clergyman of Canton, Ohio.

Lines of Materialism and Spiritualism Closely Intertwined in the Evolution of Doctrinal Ideas.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] CLEVELAND, Jan. 7, 1891.—The trial of the Rev. Howard MacQuarry for heresy began at eleven o'clock this morning before an ecclesiastical court of the Episcopal Church in Trinity House, this city. The presentation found by the standing committee of the diocese is as follows:—

First—That Rev. Howard MacQuarry holds and publicly teaches doctrines contrary to the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Second—That the said MacQuarry has set forth these doctrines in a book, "Christianity and Evolution," and still holds and sets forth the same. The error consists in his denying that the Saviour was born of a virgin and that he rose from the dead the third day after his natural death. Those two constitutive doctrines contrary to the belief of the Church, and consequently

Third—That he has broken his ordination vows wherein he accepted the doctrines of the Church. The court before which these charges are being tried consists of the Rev. J. P. Morgan and Rev. J. P. Morgan of Cleveland; the Rev. George F. Smyth, of Toledo; the Rev. William H. Galley, of Painesville, and the Rev. Henry D. Aves, of Cleveland. The Rev. Dr. C. S. Bates, of this city, acts as the prosecuting attorney, and the Rev. Mr. MacQuarry is his own advocate. Mr. MacQuarry's legal counsel is Judge J. H. McMath and that of the court is G. T. Chapman.

HISTORY OF THE OFFENSE. Mr. MacQuarry was born in Albemarle county, Va., and comes of an old aristocratic Virginia family. His mother was a Garland and he has many relatives among the F. V.'s. He went to Washington early in life and spent ten years in business there. Then he entered a Virginia college, and, finishing his course there and at the Alexandria (Va.) Theological Seminary, was in time called to be rector of St. Paul's Church at Canton, Ohio, where he speedily became popular as an intellectual leader. About a year ago he published a book entitled "Christianity and Evolution," in which he asserted the belief that Christ was not raised from the dead. At the same time he declared his firm belief in the divinity of Christ and in his resurrection from the dead. The evolution of this belief is very interesting. The following is his own explanation of it:—

"I was educated in the strictest school of evangelical orthodoxy. In the seminary apologetics and divinity always interested me more than any other branch of study. I left the seminary thoroughly orthodox. In 1885 I attended the Church Congress in New Haven, and stopped in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore to study church life. My eyes were opened to the utter conservatism of the works of Darwin, Spencer and Huxley, and the result was acceptance of the views of the latter.

RATIONALISM ON TRIAL IN A CHURCH COURT.

Charges of Heresy Against a Popular Episcopal Clergyman of Canton, Ohio.

FINE ISSUES IN THEOLOGY.

Lines of Materialism and Spiritualism Closely Intertwined in the Evolution of Doctrinal Ideas.

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