

were torn down. During the Fenian excitement in Ireland in 1867 he was closely watched by the government. It was thought that he had something to do with the proclaiming of the Irish Republic at that time. However, he denounced the Clerkenwell outrage, and opposed vigorously physical force except in open warfare. Later on in life, he espoused the cause of the French and Spanish republicans, and visited both countries. He was given a State dinner in Madrid by Castelar.

The Tories made a fierce attempt about this time to suppress his paper. An old law was hunted up, and under it battle was made on Bradlaugh. He fought it to the last, and gained a signal victory. John Stuart Mill wrote to him saying that his persevering resistance had gained an honorable victory. He was always popular in Northampton, and at this time would have been the candidate of the Liberals for Parliament but for the opposition of Mr. Gladstone and Lord Henry.

His "Impeachment of the House of Brunswick" when first published made a small sensation. He held that the Westminster Convention held on the 22nd of January, 1838, did wrong in taking the crown of James II. and giving it to an outsider while the Prince of Wales was alive.

He visited America three times and was well received. He was indicted in 1877 with Mrs. Besant for publishing a detestably objectionable work.

In 1880 he was elected for Northampton. His aversion to swearing on the Bible, because he did not believe in it, gave rise to a great deal of discussion. However, he proved a very conservative member in Parliament. He denounced Socialism and Anarchy with all his might. He was considered one of the best equipped men in Parliament for debating. He championed the cause of India, and of the oppressed everywhere. During the illness which carried him off, the English clergymen prayed for his recovery, a thing unknown in England except in the case of royalty or very exalted personages. This shows that he was regarded in later days as a patriotic Englishman. He was comparatively a young man at the time of his death, being only 58 years of age. His life was stormy and eventful. This was necessarily the case, as he was a social guerilla, and not a reformer in the true acceptance of the term.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The first step toward putting the new apportionment law into effect was taken today by the State Department, from which a certified copy of the law was sent to the governor of each State and territory.

SOUTHERN UTAH DEVELOPMENTS.

ACCORDING to a letter lately received from Brother David Milne, St. George and vicinity seem to be forging ahead in the line of Material improvements. He says:

"Bishop Judd, having leased the factory at the town of Washington from the stockholders, has had a large quantity of new machinery put up. In fact, the whole factory, from top to bottom, has been thoroughly renovated. With the services of competent and practicable workmen he has secured he will be able to turn out first-class goods at as reasonable rates as prevails anywhere in the Territory. The factory is one of the greatest blessings we of the South have, and we are all pleased that it is in competent and energetic hands.

"Bishops Judd and Cottam with a few other brethren have expended thousands of dollars in taking out the water from the Virgin River, on the bench, a few miles above Toquerville. They say the land is splendid, being well adapted for orchard and vineyard, which they are laying it out to the extent of hundreds of acres.

The Snow Bros. are at present fixing up their flour mill at Washington, and converting it into a roller mill.

"The St. George and Washington brethren have successfully put in a dam and changed the course of the Virgin River at that point, so that when in flood it will break its force against a rocky side. This has been a heavy undertaking for this people under their circumstances. From the new ditch they will water about 2000 acres of good land. This will be a great blessing, and keep our young men with us. There have been from seventy-five to one hundred men and teams for about three months on the dam alone. There are besides some twelve men working on the large cottonwood spring, situated about twelve miles from here, near the base of the Pine Valley Mountains. The object is to bring said water into our St. George Valley. If this enterprise proves successful we will have more water from that spring than we have at present from both our springs. There are six new dwelling houses nearing completion here."

SEQUEL TO THE FALL OF PARNELL

THE following is from the January number of the *Review of Reviews*, one of the ablest and best magazines of the English language:

"The sequel to the story of the fall of Mr. Parnell as I told it in the December number is now a matter of history. The Irish Parliamentary party, distracted by the varying claims of personal fealty to Mr. Parnell and loyalty to their country, after long debates in the committee room No. 15 of the House of Commons, during which Mr. Parnell, as chairman, displayed infinite resource, both good and bad, in defense of his cause, at last decided, by a majority of 55 to 30, to choose a new leader. They selected Mr. Justin McCarthy. Mr. Parnell at once repudiated the authority of the majority, and as North Kilkenny happened to be vacant, he appealed to the electors to support his pretensions against the authority of the majority of the representatives of the Irish people. Hurrying over to Dublin, he seized the office of *United Ireland*, destroyed the edition of the paper that was already printed, and substituted a new and Parnellite edition. Before that could be issued the evicted editor, Mr. Bodkin, returned, in the darkness of the night, and

made pye of the type of the new version. Next day Mr. Parnell returned, crowbar in hand, and stormed the office. This time there was no attempt at rescue, and *United Ireland* continued to advocate Mr. Parnell's cause against the orders of its editor, Mr. W. O'Brien.

The battle was then transferred from the streets of Dublin—where Mr. Parnell's supporters cheered for 'Parnell, Balfour and Kitty O'Shea'—to North Kilkenny. Mr. Parnell had nominated Sir J. Pope Hennessy as his candidate for the vacant seat. Sir John, however, declared that he could not oppose the hierarchy. Thereupon Mr. Parnell summarily cast him overboard, and nominated Mr. Vincent Scully as his own candidate, and overwhelmed the man whom he had first selected for the post with denunciation, assailing him not merely for his opposition to himself, which would have been fair, but for his antecedents, which were of course the same as those which he had when he was Mr. Parnell's man. For a brief moment it seemed as if Mr. Parnell, who had enthusiastic receptions in the towns through which he passed—with the exception of Mallow—was likely to carry all before him. But it was only for a moment. Mr. Michael Davitt hastened to Kilkenny and organized the patriots for resistance. The priests backed him nobly. Nearly a score of Irish voters undertook a house-to-house canvass of the constituency. Mr. Parnell, on the other hand, mustered all his supporters. He had many M.P.'s, three disaffected priests, and a large contingent of the publicans and sinners. The time had come, it was said cynically, for all adulterers to stand shoulder to shoulder on North Kilkenny. Mr. Davitt declares they showed that there is a Freemasonry in vice which can on occasions be used against those who endeavor to maintain any standard of virtue higher than that of sheer promiscuity.

Mr. Davitt and Dr. Tanner followed Mr. Parnell from village to village, confronting him everywhere and appealing to their countrymen to show by their votes that they were determined not to destroy the alliance between the Irish English democracies by supporting a leader whom no Englishman could ever trust again. Mr. Parnell, on the other hand, waxing wild and furious with opposition, appealed to the spirit of hatred, and invoked the memory of revolutionary days to assist him in his electioneering. It was all in vain. The priests and the patriots combined triumphed over Mr. Parnell, and Sir John Pope Hennessy was returned M.P. for Kilkenny by 2,527 to 1,365. It was a great mercy, and was hailed by the English Liberals as an immense relief. Mr. Davitt, with whom more than any man rests the honor of the victory, is confident that Mr. Parnell will now be beaten everywhere, in town or in country. We shall see. It is never safe to prophesy, least of all in Ireland; but one thing is quite obvious, and that is that the Liberal party in England is more than ever pledged to fulfil its obligations to its Irish allies."

UNITY IS LIFE, DIVISION IS DEATH.

THE Latter-day Saints may set it down as an axiom that whatever tends to disunite them is not of God and is not for their good. Union is an effect of the Divine spirit. Unity of faith and concert of action are heavenly characteristics.

In the combination of homogeneous elements there is life, for the spirit of life acts in such conditions. Dissolution