

is feared that the Address would keep the  
on of the House for a fortnight, but the  
having concluded that it would be wrong  
ing to bar the way to Irish coercion,  
pleasant to sit looking on at Mr  
embarrassed by the very patriots  
sought to satisfy, the Irishmen  
moreover anxious to get to the heart  
truggle on Mr Forster's Bills for repres-  
sion, it is likely that by Tuesday night  
Address will be disposed of, and the  
live business of Parliament allowed to  
There is no intention, so far as I can  
r, of obstructing at this stage, the Irish  
rs, who held so long a sitting yesterday,  
concluded at what is described as an  
ely unanimous meeting that obstruction  
fer begin when repression is proposed.

Russell's statue by Boehm, placed so as to bar the approach to the Crown Office, is very criticised by members yesterday. Not a word is said of the sculptor's work. It is admirable. I do not object to the criticism that it makes his lordship look small, and that the size of the head would be unduly increased in order to make the face look tiny. To me the work recalls John Russell as I remember him in the House of Commons. But its position in the Lobby is intolerable. It will need three statues at corresponding portions of what would be a large free hall to balance it. One would need to be placed in front of the telegraph office, to the risk of being trampled on when there is a rush to wire some important news. Mr Shaw Lefevre will probably object to it, and Mr Cavendish-Bentinck, if by nobody else, will object to it. I think, however, whether he intends the statue to remain

Carlton and Reform were very full indeed  
ht, and even the Devonshire had a large  
of people in it. Brookes's was well  
l; there was a good number at the  
m (the hunting club), while the St.  
's and the Beaconsfield were simply  
. The St. Stephen's seems to be getting  
restaurant than ever. It is very handy  
M.P.'s. The people who like to mix with  
it in very cheaply, and altogether it does

A funny incident comes to my ears. The  
of Wales has just gone down into Sussex.  
The part-owner of the wood in which  
he was to take place, having very few  
of his own, bought 2,000 birds alive and  
taken down to the wood. But the birds,  
they heard the first shot fired, bolted  
half of the wood not owned by the  
host, and there they are, to the great  
of the gentleman who lives next the  
er of Royalty!

lar affair occurred not long ago in one of  
s. A man brought a lot of Normandy  
er and put them down in this country.  
foxes, used to a warmer climate than  
ought cold, and instead of running away  
used, stood still to cough, sneeze, and  
that the hunting came to nothing. It  
mendous failure, in fact; and the gentle-  
brought them here learnt to his sorrow  
not safe to import Normandy foxes into  
an English country.

gh's "Gazette" notifies that the Court mourning on the 7th inst. for her late highness the Dowager Grand Duchess of Urg-Strelitz. The Court will go out of on Sunday, the 16th inst.

ivy Council' order, published in the

General regret will be excited in Bradford by the announcement of the death of Mr Jacob Arnold Unna, which took place on Thursday evening at his residence in Eldon Place. He had reached a ripe old age, being within a month of the completion of his eighty-first year. Few Bradford citizens have, unobtrusively and successfully exerted themselves to such good purpose in works of benevolence which have gained so completely the confidence, esteem, and affection of those with whom they came in contact as Mr Unna did. It may be said that seldom has the reward of uprightness of conduct and kindness of heart been better paid than with the respect accorded to Mr Unna for many years past. Though with us he was not of us, having been born at Hamburg on the 5th of February, 1800, but his connection with Bradford has been long and intimate, dating both to a time when the railway system was in its infancy and when it needed the keen insight of commercial genius to discover that Bradford had a future before it which made it a better home for a great mercantile home than its overshadowing compeer of those days—Leeds.

In 1836 he took charge of the establishment which Messrs S. L. B. Hrensat that time had opened in Leeds as an off-shoot from their Manchester business, but a few years' experience of the worsted trade, which was then beginning to develop, convinced Mr Unna, as it had done one or two others, that the trade was settling down in Bradford, and in 1844 the branch establishment was transferred to Bradford, where it remained under Mr Unna's charge up till the year 1870. Under his management it grew apace, a result due not only to his keen appreciation of the requirements of his foreign customers, but also to his unflinching straightforwardness and integrity that gained him the confidence of those with whom he had to deal as much as his geniality of character secured for him hearty goodwill. He took little part in those matters which bring men prominently before their fellow citizens, but in a variety of ways he did the borough good service as shown by the part he took in the Council of the Chamber of Commerce in its earlier years, in the establishment of the Eye and Ear Hospital, and he was also one of the promoters of the District Bank. He was a Freemason, and took much interest in the craft in which he rose to the dignity of Grand Master, and the respect in which he was held by his brethren was shown by a demonstration they made in his honour on his attaining his eightieth birthday. He retired from business some years ago, receiving a life-pension as a testimony of the esteem of his employers, and had since led a quiet and retired life, although still taking a great interest in all public matters. He was a great reader, and occasionally contributed smartly-written letters to the local Press. A favourite nom de plume of his was "Peter Muffy." His communications with that signature were read with much attention, marked as they were by a broad view of the questions he discussed, and a conscientious respect for the views of those who differed from him. His last public appearance was in laying the foundation-stone of the new Jewish synagogue in Bowland Street. He had enjoyed comparatively good health, and on New Year's Day was able to enter with considerable spirit into the festivities of the season. Next day, however, he became ill and has rapidly sunk until, as we have stated, he died on Thursday night. Mr Unna was a very worthy old gentleman in every sense of the word discharging every duty incumbent on him with a homely comeliness of temper that made it a pleasure to meet him. He leaves a son and two daughters, all married, and several grandchildren.

## LATEST NEWS

The "Times" says—The arguments Parnell and his supporters completely themselves. There is no need of coercion. The reports of crime, violence, intimidation, the like are grossly exaggerated; and yet the same breath they assert the right of a tenant, in defiance of all contract, to fix himself what he considers to be a fair rent, and refuse to send anything beyond it. He has never what Mr Parnell is pleased to call the courage to do this openly, and hence the condition of Ireland. Most people will believe, we imagine, that what is thus emphatically called public opinion, acting in support of defective moral courage, is only another name for intimidation, and its natural consequence. But if this be so, the case in favour of strengthening the existing law is virtually conceded Irish party itself, and, indeed, Mr Forster tended with much force, while admitting verbal moderation of Mr Parnell's remarks.

The "Daily News" says—The discussion unexpectedly arose last night over the proposal of the Brookborough meeting does not, it is hoped, supply any fair sample of the action is likely to be taken by the Irish party at the present session. No one could say the question raised is in itself unimportant. The right to hold public meetings, to discuss questions of political moment, is a right which may be said to hold a place in the ten statutes of the Empire. That right is based on something more than abstract principle; it is based upon experience. The benefit result from it are to be traced in every country that has marked the political progress of the country. The right being thus sacred, there is to interfere with it is of necessity fenced with due precautions.

The "Daily Telegraph" says—The immediate task is to arm the Executive with such powers as may be required to encounter and suppress a self-appointed Government which has usurped the place of public authority and has set up so-called courts side by side with those of the Crown.

The "Standard" says—What passed in House of Commons last night between the of five and half-past seven must convince country and the Government that if legislation is not to be reduced to an absurdity a show must be found with Irish Obstruction. Nearly three hours the debate on the address delayed by the interlude for which Mr O'Connell's motion for the adjournment provided the opportunity. It was not even a discussion. The Members enjoyed a practical monopoly of conversation, and spoke with no other aim or motive than to waste the time of the House. Nothing was more palpable or more evident. Not one pretended to traverse the argument made by the Chief Secretary for Ireland. It was as pure a specimen as the House of Commons has ever witnessed of unprovoked obstruction of public business. The characteristic obstruction were thus displayed in all their isolation on the second evening of the session as if to warn the Government thus early they may expect.

A letter from a trustworthy person at He states that the Boers are thoroughly in ea and that every man capable of bearing a being forced into the field whether will not. Many of the more enlightened Boers f that the rising must end in defeat, and moreover well contented with British rule, they saw would in the end immensely benef country. At present, however, no dare raise his voice, as any one nected of local sentiment is