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The subject of the Cartoon to be given with the next number of "Vanity Fair" (September 29th) will be

THE DEAN OF WESTMINSTER.

VANITY FAIR.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 22, 1888.

MEN OF THE DAY .- No. CCCCX.

THE REVEREND HUGH REGINALD HAWEIS, M.A.

E is the son of the Rev. J. O. W. Haweis, Rector of Slaughan, in Sussex, to whom he was born at Egham rather more than fifty years ago. Having received, at Trinity College, Cambridge, such education as might fit him for his father's profession, he became Curate to one John Packer, Clerk in Holy Orders, in a Bethnal Green parish; but a year or so later he shifted to more aristocratic quarters in Westminster, where he was taken on as Curate by the Incumbent of St. James-the-Less in 1863, a year before he won his M.A. gown. Here he preached himself into an incumbency of his own within the short space of three years, being selected by the Right Hon. W. F. Cowper-Temple, M.P., then First Commissioner of Works, for the Crown living of St. James's, Marylebone, which has ever since brought him in an income of £1200 a-year: as much as most parsons either earn or deserve. He has further shown his devotion to his patron saint by repeatedly opening St. James's Hall for special services; and he once delivered a course of Services for the People in Westminster Abbey.

Mr. Haweis is known as an able preacher and a popular speaker on social subjects; and he is, in fact, more pleasant to listen to than he is to look at. In his own church he affects the æsthetic. Not satisfied with his profession alone, he has become a prolific maker of books as well as a voluminous contributor to the periodical press. He has a passion for alliteration, and is therefore the author of "Music and Morals," "Thoughts for the Times," "Speech in Season," "Current Coin," "Arrows in the Air," and other suchlike works of more or less repute. He is also acting Chaplain to the 20th Middlesex Volunteers; and he advocates with much vigour Penny Readings and the Sunday Opening of Museums.

For a parson, Mr. Haweis entertains some strange beliefs. He believes in the mixture of Bishops with Ballet-girls; and he believes that, in common with other

properly-ordained parsons, he is the recipient of a kind of odic force, which has been transmitted to him, through generations, direct from the Founder of Christianity by the superimposition of hands. He is also a great believer in the virtue of advertising; but he has never succeeded in advertising himself so well as he recently advertised Mr. Harry Quilter and his new Review: not even when, two years back, he brought his name so prominently before the public by means of his Bishop's refusal to allow him to preach in the so-called City Temple. His "Sunday Evenings for the People" are an institution, and the performances and exhibitions which he thereat mingles with his services are at least as attractive as are his own utterances. He is thought to be an authority upon violins and bells, on both of which things he has lectured at the Royal Institution. He married a daughter of Mr. Joy, the artist, who is a clever writer and illu trator of her own works. He was present at the siege of Capua. He was on the original staff of the halfpenny Echo. He is some things to some men. He can, and does, take very good care of himself.

JEHU JUNIOR.

CLEARING FOR ACTION.

LL but the blindest or most obstructionist partisans of Mr. Parnell knew that the abuses so freely levelled in some quarters at the Government for appointing a Special Commission to inquire into the truth of the charges made in the famous articles on "Parnellism and "Crime," and at the three Judges nominated to serve upon that Commission, was utterly unfounded; and now even those blindest and most obstructionist partisans are fain to admit that so it was. The statement made by Sir James Hannen, as President of the Commission, at the preliminary meeting held on Monday, has left no doubt on that head. If anyone has ground of complaint against the first decisions of the three Judges, it is certainly not Mr. Parnell, nor any of his friends who have been charged with him, whose position is already shown to be better in at least one particular before this special tribunal (against which they have raved so bitterly as a partial tribunal and ill-disposed towards themselves) than it could have been before that ordinary legal tribunal which Mr. Parnell did not consider good enough for him until he found himself no longer able to hide his head, ostrich-like, from the light of publicity. For the Commissioners have not only exercised—after a long wrangle—that power under their Act to order legal discovery of documents which they undoubtedly possess; but they have also they undoubtedly possess; but they have also ordered the *Times* to formulate the definite charges and allegations which it is prepared to support. Were the Times a defendant in an action for libel, it could not have been asked to do this; and herein the Commissioners' decision is decidedly a gain to Mr. Parnell and his friends. And this is an important matter. It means that the *Times* is practically obliged to show its hand to its adversaries. No doubt the Judges are justified in the course they have taken, and no doubt that course is the one best calculated to attain their end, which is the investigation of the truth of the Times' charges, irrespectively of the result that any such investigation may have upon any of the "parties." At the same time, many will At the same time, many will think that the Times would not be unjustified in declining to furnish the particulars asked, in which case the Commissioners would have to ascertain the facts for themselves. But the Times has undertaken to do what it can to obey their Lordships, its object being not its own, so much as the public welfare. And this shows how it is Mr. Parnell who has gained, and the *Times* which has lost, by this resort to an anomalous form of inquiry in substitution for the ordinary constitutional course of law; which being so, even the most rabid journalistic supporters of Mr. Parnell