SPEECH BY THE RADICAL RAT.

Joe Chamberlain Shows his Teeth and is Rebuked by Gladstone.

TIM HEALY HAS A SHY AT THE TRAITOR.

Guns.

HIS CHALLENGE TO IRELAND'S EREMILS.

Lord Hartington Opposes the Measure.

IRELAND.

Salishury. They resolved to support the tically piedged to his former proposals for a blanquia of Hattiegrou if he opposes Glaisten's Irish policy. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach would remain an integral portion of the has arranged to explain in his speech, follow the fingure. The principle of federation had here they are start in this Germany and Angelia. Compose this evening, whether the Conserva-tive desire to maintain the principles declared by Mr. Trevelyan last night in his reply to Mr. Gladstone.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Losnon, April 9 -- Au usgent whip has tivic members to be in their seats in the Commons. Burry scale has, however, by n high ture. Letora noon to secure sens for the debate this event great Mr. Gladstone's Trick o'clock. He was greet d with bad and suit would be the dismemberment of the Emhearty cheers by the Parnellites and Radical pire. enembers.

GLAD TONE S HOPES. the latter being a necessary supplement to opposition to it.

CHAMBERLAIN'S CRITICISM. naught and Cambridge, and many peers and ambassadors. Although the large attendance to night showed the intense interest that is night were to be considered in the present taken in the progress of the debate on the Parliament, much less that they were to form subject has somewhat abated. Mr. Glaustone The House of Commons had no moral right Monday, when he hoped to close the discussion. Mr. Chamberlain was received with faint cheers upon rising to resume the debate. triumph of the Liberal party was not as He said he rose more for the purpose of complete as had been anticipated, and if it object of entering upon a detailed discussion new Parliament's Liberal ministry was to be of the speech of Mr. Gladstone. Continuing, an entire resettlement of the he said that when he was asked to join the LEGISLATIVE RELATIONS BET Government he told Mr. Gladstone he did not think it possible to reconcile a separate it was impossible to say that the result might parliament at Dublin as demanded by the Irish members, with conditions of full guarantees for the securities of the Empire, and Mr. Gladstone informed him that all he wanted then was an independent enquiry into the subject of the Government of Ireland. He wrote a letter to Mr. Gladstone on January 3, when he explained that

HE COULD NOT CONSENT that could never be recalled. (Cheers.) This to the establishment of a separate parliament measure would henceforth be the minimum in Dublin, and it was on that understanding of the Irish demands. If, as he thought that he consented to join the Cabinet. He had presumed from what Mr. Gladstone told him that the whole Cabinet would proceed out adequate consideration or preparation step by step in consultation to build up a would have added vastly to the great difficulscheme of home rule not involving ties of the future government of Ireland. separation. It was not until March 13 that Mr. Gladatone startled the Cabinet by of England would consent to let the loyal bringing forward a scheme involving a cost minority in Ireland be handed over to the of £150,000,000 in consols. At this point majority without effectual and more adequate Mr. Gladstone, interrupting, reminded Mr. Chamberlain that he had not received the permission of Her Majesty's Government to reveal the land proposals. Mr. Chamber-lain, continuing, said that be would reserve manded domestic legislatures of their own, his explanation. He did not resign on the land purchase proposals alone, but on the whole scheme. Still, he asked, how could he keep his position if his hands were tied. (Conservative cheers.) He asked if he might be permitted to read his letter to Mr. Gladstone. Here

AN ANGRY DISCUSSION TOOK PLACE between Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Gladstone. The latter declared he could not go beyond the limits of the permission given Mr. Chamberlain, who thereupon complained that his explanation would be lame and incomplete. He would never be able to justify his conduct to the house and country. He took four principle objections to the scheme for the government of Ireland. The first was to the proposal to exclude the Irish members from Westminster; his second objection was to renounce as proposed the exercise of the right | native of of Imperial taxation: in the third place, he objected to the surrender of the appointment of judges and magistrates; and, finally, he objected to the supreme authority given to the Irish parliament in matters not specially excluded from its authority. Since he had left the Cabinet he said

AN IMPORTANT CHANGE HAD BEEN MADE by retaining power over the customs and excise duties, but the proposal now appeared utterly inconsistent with the principle that taxation and representation should go together. He further objected to any scheme that laid upon the Britist tax payer a tremendous liability with excessive

deprived of all voice in the control of matters and policies in which they were deeply inter-cated, and he asserted that Ireland was being asked to occupy a degrading position which the people would never accept. Further, the contribution which Ireland were to be called upon to pay to the Imperial treasury was fixed by the scheme and could not be increased, even in case the United Kingdom should be placed in

A POSITION OF THE DIRECT PERIL.

and where then, he saked, was the integrity of the empire? The duancial question, he continued, displayed itself in two parts. The English taxpayer would object to any additional burden being thrown on him to make good Irish deficiencies, and the Irish taxto pay new taxes, failing which the Government would be obliged to repudiate their John Morley Stands by the obligations. The scheine would be accepted grudgingly, and in the course of two years there would be an attempt to revise or alter it. As for himself, rather than face the future agitation which would be certain to prevail between the two countries, rather than face the distractions and foreign complications which would arise by having a quasi independont Government, he would VOTE FOR SEPARATION PURE AND SIMPLE.

(Loud cheers) The opponents of the Gov eroment's scheme were told that the only alternative was coercion. That was not his alternative. The agrarian arguments had arised chiefly through evictors being ANOTHER GREAT DAY FOR landlords. A peace commission, composed of members of every section represented in Partiament could conduct an exhaustive enquiry into the land question. Besides this Lonnon, April 9 -The Cabinet met at 2 he looked for a solution into the land quesp.m. A conference of all the members of the tier; besides this he looked for a solution of the Conservative Government was held this afternoon at the residence of the Marquis of te bration. He was not, he declared, pedan They reselved to support the tically piedeed to his former proposals for a ing that of Lord Hartington in the House of heen toon asful in Italy, Germany and Ane-

MR. T. M. HEALY SPEARS.

Mr. Beary taunted Mr. Chamberlein with using his five years of experience to attack a I con usued by the Conservatives uroug all minister of they yours experience. He ridicalled the scheme of Mr. Chamberlain as House of Commons this evening in view of impacts able and as involving an indefinite important developments, which it is derlored, how por ment of legislation. How could not likely to occur. At 2 o'clock this effect the how kell set no a failuration in Iraland they, han ked, set up a federation in Ireland moo all was quies in and about to clouse of vice un first starting some kind of a local

SIR JOHN LUBBOOK'S PROPHECUS.

proposals. Mr. Lyger, Paraellice metalar | Sir John Lu bock, Laberal, said he believed for West Cavar, a cured the first scat to day, if the bill was passed at all it would be against At the opening of the house several Consert the wiches of the great majority of the provatives presented portions against greating a pie of the country. The bill was entire y opseparate Parasness to Ireland. Mr. God- | resed to the views expressed by the Premier stone entered the Holse of Commons at 4 in his Midlethian speeches, and its re-

LORD HARTINGTON'S VIEWS.

The Marquis of Hartington rose to speak in the House of Commons to day Mr. Glad- at 10 p.m., and was loudly cheered. It restone raid he noped to finish the dehate on quired, he said, no prolonged examination the home bill on Monday next. He announce of the scheme submitted lest night with so ed that the budget would be introduced ou much enquence and antity, to say that the Tuesday and the Irish Land bill on Thursday, project of establishing future relations between this country and Ireland was one the Home Rule bill. He proposed that the which it would be absolutely impossible for House adjourn for a week's horidays at Easter. | them to make themselves parties to. (Cheers.) It is understood that the Tory and Whig The distinguishing feature of the ect of union leaders of the opposition to Mr. Gladstone's was the creation of one sovereign legislature, Irish scheme preferred to face a division on which was to be the sole legislative body for the first reading of the bill, but abandoned the Kingdom of great Britain and Ireland, the idea because of Mr. Chamberlain's strong and it was a kingdom thus legislatively united that was meant when they spoke of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The house was again crowded to night. (Cneers.) The country, he said, had had no Among the visitors were the Dukes of Con- sufficient warning-it had had no warning at sufficient warning—it had not no warning at trianscoles from the Whigs there was in mandate from its constituencies for this bill.

| all—that any proposals of the magnitude and | Conservatives and the Whigs there was in mandate from its constituencies for this bill. Irish bill, the public excitement on the the first subject for consideration. (Cheers.) was heartily cheered when he arose to state to initiate legislation of which the constituthat the debate would be continued until encies had not been previously informed. The result of the last elections was not altogether what had been expected. The present making a personal explanation than with the had been known that the first work of the

LEGISLATIVE RELATIONS BETWEEN ENGLAND

AND IRELAND, not have been the return of a large Conservative majority. (Opposition cheers.) If the proposals of the Prime Minister were accepted by the Irish members, it would only give them a vantage ground for demanding fresh concessions. Whatever might be the fate of the measure, its introduction by a responsible ministry would have done much likely, it did not command the support of the people of the country, its introduction with-(Cheers.) He could not believe that the people protection than was afforded by the provisions of this bill. (Loud cheers.) If the scheme was good for Ireland, it was equally and the demand was conceded, the result would be there would be a house of parliament with every ocottish and Welsh member excluded acting as

AN IMPERIAL LEGISLATURE . for the whole United Kingdom. (Cheers.) If the people of England and Scotland thought an injustice was being done to the minority in Ireland, that minority would not appeal to them in vain, and he feared that in that way this bill, introduced in the interests f peace, was likely to occasion more serious listurbances than any that had yet arisen. "We cannot," he said, "escape from respon-sibility by the delegation to another body of executive power, which we know would be used by it in a manner we should condemn." Continuing, he said: Now that the people had been brought face to face with the alter-

DISRUPTION OF THE EMPIRE

or the evils and calamities that would follow from the rejection of this scheme, they would, he believed, require that their representatives should in relation to Irish affairs agree to sink all minor differences (Opposition cheers) and unite as one man to hand down to his successors the great Empire complete as they had inherited it, and to maintain throughout its length and breadth the undisputed supremacy of the law. Lord Hartington's speech met with a better reception than did that of Mr. Chamberlain.

JOHN MORLEY VINDICATES HIS POSITION. payer a tremendous mainty with excessive distribution as a bribe to modify the hostility of the lost like as another to home rule. He did not remain a substituted a scheme for the issue of Irish landowners to home rule. He did not remain as that which it is a named as that which it

believe the Irish people would agree to be ful one and he little thought at the last treme, idusory and precarious character. It from, with a view of securing the adherence deprived of all voice in the control of matters election that he would be called upon in Par might be seriously affected by many things, of the Radicals. liament to vindicate his position against two of his oldest comrades in political arms, but the occasion had come, and he agreed that the Irish question was one in which private feelings must yield to public considerations. Though he had little to fear in the rantacking of past utterances about Ireland, he thought it would be better for the purposes of that high say bobily what many of them thought, that case of an emergency without the delay in-Irishmen were not fit for seif government and volved in suing for the permission of the payers, if there was a deficiency in the budget owing to the failure of the excise were not ripe for representative institutions. In the latter as he was, radical as he was, he would rather go upon the lines of strong repression than proceed upon a policy that had been pursued for the last fitty years. Neither Mr. Chamberlain nor Lord Hartington appeared to realize that the immediate and pressing problem before Parliament was how Ireland was to be governed. He regretted that Mr. Chamberlain should have thought it necessary to have referred to Mr. Gadstone's statement during the civil war in the United States that the South had made a nation. That was a mistaken judgment on a great historical occasion, but history would judge it very leniently when it looked back upon it, then on Greece and Bul, aris, and Ireland. As to the course which Mr. Chambertain advised should be pursued in prefer-nes to the scheme of the Government, it was the most extraordinary provision ever male by a person of Mr. Chamberlain's eminere: and character. The preliminary measures would not pass in a hurry, and when passed they were only to prepare the way for a scheme of federation, which only existed in Mr. Chamberlain's active and energette brain. The late Government did not play with a serious danger, but the fault he found with them were that they did not know what suppression of the National League was. The tailure of the policy of the present ministry would be a signal for the necessity of dealing with the league. That was not to be done by a pen as on ink preclamation. It would mean the passing of the coercion act, giving the executive in label to day, the coercion act, and the passing of the coercion act, and the coercion tive in Irchard power to suppress meetings, to arrest persons on suspecion and to enter houses, and it would be necessary to look up a good many priests. He would appear to the property of t

houses, and it would be necessary to lock up a good a product from its followers to a good many priests. He called upon Lord to the Pathedites.) The Pathoi r, continued the Pathedites.) The Pathoi r, continued the would propose to recent the country from a rease, do fine past policy of vacillation, of alternate restaction and precipitancy. of alterrate restaction and precipitancy. The proposals of the ministry were, attain opinion, the only lines on which under a system of face and popular institutions the government of Indian could be carried on, and assassing four, the rest, for revolt, dynamic to the pythologist proposed to day, and exploring the Toman, the House government of Indian could be carried on, explosions and assassing fours. The House, concerning the true could be as the pythologist and assassing fours. The House concerning the true could be as the pythologist and assassing fours. and he (Mr. Mer'ey) best-ved that an Irish legis'ath e would be as capable of performing the duries of legislation in a spirit of justice with the was already to face such a position, with which it was already familiar. Mr. as any body of men to be found in any part of Granstone's proposals had given the nationthe world. These who recognized the danger would be disposed to give the Government proposition rair consideration. If they deff red ; from them they ought to be prepared with an alternative policy, and they ought to in ke that palicy conciliatory and complete. On motion of Lord Churchid the debate was

adj urned. The Eart of Morley, commissioner of works, has resigned.

THE LAND BILL.

LONDON, April 10.-Mr. Gladstone has placed on the notice paper of the Commons a notice that he will ask leave on Thursday to introduce a bill to make amended provision for the sale and purchase of land in Ireland.

London, April 12 -The House of Commons was again densely crowded this evening as a result of the announcement that Lord Randolph Churchill would attack Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule bill. Among the Prince Arthur and Prince Christian and the Duke of Cambridge sat together in the Peers' gallery, surrounded by a host of peers. Mr. his request for leave to night, and that on this account he had decided to postpone in-troducing his Irish Land Purchase bill until Ireland moral support. The condition o Conservative leader, made a brief address, in which he indicated for his party an under- of imbecile statesmen. The truth was a standing to refrain from causing a division on the Home Rule bill until it came up for the second reading.

LORD CHURCHILL'S SPEAKS.

Lord Randolph Churchill, by virtue of his motion to adjourn at the last session, having the floor, resumed the debate on Mr. Gladstone's request for permission to introduce the Home Rule bill. He spoke substantially as follows: After a long consideration he had come to the conclusion that the scheme involved such a complicated and inextricable mass of contradictions that if anybody be sides Mr. Gladstone had proposed it, it never would have been taken seriously. (Cheers.) It was hedged about with such fanciful and eccentric guarantees for the integrity of the Empire that the speaker was astonished at the Parnellites' acquiescence. He had vainly searched all the authorities, ancient and modern, for a precedent for Mr. Gladstone's two orders which were to compose the proposed Irish Parliament. The first order was intended to specially represent property, and it was worthy of attention that the great leader of the great liberal party had chosen such an antiquated and discarded machine as the property qualification for the electorate of this first order. The second order was also elective. Both orders were to sit together, each could demand the exercise of the right to vote separately, and one order could veto any measure brought in by the other. Take a simple illustration of how this would work in practice. Suppose the new parliament should proceed to the election of a speaker. Assume that the popular party carried the election for their candidate, the property party by voting separately could veto the choice and then in consequence for three or four years the election of a speaker would be suspended. (Laughter.) The same thing would happen in all those cases in which one order should choose to veto the action of the other, such as, for instance, questions of rules of procedure or budget proposals. The Premier, continued Lord Churchill, labored on Thursday last to show that the fiscal unity of the United Kingdom would not be affected by the retention in the hands of the British Parliament of the power of collecting customs and excise duties. Now, if this were done, what would become of the ancient

BRITISH RIGHT OF TAXATION AND REPRE-

SENTATION going together. (Cheers.) The Speaker then went on to analyze the receipts and disbursements of the imaginary Irish budget, for the purpose, as he said, of showing that Mr. Gladstone's proposal to maintain the fiscal unity of the empire, while giving Ireland home rule, was untrustworthy. He then pointed out that the amount which the Premier had named as that which Ireland

might be seriously affected by many things.

Taking it, however, as the price the Irish were to pay for maintaining the fiscal unity of the ampire, what would the English have to pay? They would have to pay far heavier the included the inc proportionately, for the hands of the Chancellor of the Exchequer would be very much cramped, if not altogether tied. In dealing with the customs support Mr. Glolatono. constitutional delate to pass a general and exceed duties of Ireland under her or etiamnesty and abstain from attempts to cal independence, how could be lower those the appearant opic of conversation here to prove political inconsistency. It members of [duties? If he should lower them he would Parliament thought so ill of the people of aminish the revenues wherefrom Ireland was the Parliam respapers comment approvingly helland as to think they would be in to pay her tribute to England. He would for the British Premier's Irish scheme. Alsympathy with burgiars and conspirators, let have to do without hearing a word from the | though tome of them criticize certain minor them not talk about free institutions. Let leish representatives nor could be impose an them show the courage of their opinions, and | additional tax in order to obtain a credit in Parhament of Dublin. Where then was the supremacy of the British? The real principle o: the bill was simply.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

It handed over the protection of the lives and property of every man, woman and child in Iteland to an Irish parliament, and deprived the Imperial parliament of all voice in Trist matters. The measure gave much on the one hand and took much on the other. expressing in the same breath confidence and distrust. On the question of Ulster, he asked if an Icish government could pay its way if Uster were withdrawn. make up its moud in regard to Ulater proved the almost insoluble character or the nome rule project. The Premier justified his proposals on the ground that there were 86; Home Rulers in the house. But why should the voices of S6 Itish members prevail over the voices of the 584 other members ! History showed the rise and decline of former Irish parties O'Connell's party was formitable through the even bilines of Wijgs and Tories. The Parisament in which that party were powerful was dissurted and

O'CONNELL DIED BROKEN BEARTED. Buttin 1870 herded a p. ty axy mists an enormous advantage. He had es being like the effects of morphis-the a cartion under the operation was transcendent, the awakening was bitterly painful. In conclusion, the speaker said the effect of the bill would be to free Ireland from the supremacy of Parliament and the sovereignty of the Queen. He regretted that it had not been deened consistent with the customs of the house to take a division on Mr. Gladstone's motion for leave to introduce the bill, but the day of decision would speedily come when the house would vote against the proposals which were desperate, unconstitutional and [misleading. (Loud cheers)

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL REPLIES.

Sir Charles Russ III, the attorney general, taunted Lord Courchill with infusing into his speech prejudi es and passion. It had been argued that the present Parliament had no policy towards Ireland? (Parnellite cheers.)
As to the exclusion of the Irish members triadstone, in reply to questions, stated that it would be impossible to close the debate on his request for leave to nick to not deceive the Irish people. Mr. Gladstone's Ireland moral support. The condition of Monday next. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Ireland was not due to perversity of the Irish character, that was only a weak excuse united parliament had hith rto failed in its duty to Ireland. He went on to contend that the bill does not attack the Imperial Parliament or the crown. As to Uluter, the bill gave Protestants and Catholics the same rights. He was convinced that the patriotism of the Ulster Orangemen and Catholics would go to the common fund of intelligence and energy which would build up the nation The English had tried to govern Ireland and failed. It was now time for

IRELAND TO TRY GOVERN ITSELF. (Cheers.) The speaker reminded the house that it had never been able to break the spirit of the Irish people. If the measure was not Home Rule as announced by Mr. Gladstone in passed, if Parliament refused it to day. another Parliament dare not refuse to pass it. When a just and practicable scheme like this was sanctioned by the Cabinet, when the dissension of the Liberals only differed as to the means, when the Conservatives had no policy but repression, was it not the highest wisdom to pass the bill in a generous spirit? If it were postponed till the military were used to enforce repression, it would still have to be done and under conditions infinitely worse.

OTHER SPRECHES.

Mr. Bradlaugh said he regretted the bitterness of the criticisms on Mr. Gladstone's speech. The subject ought to be approached in a generous spirit. He would give Mr.

Gaadstone his heartiest support. Major Saunderson congratulated Mr. Gladstone on his muiden speech as leader of the Home Rulers. He said he was at a loss to understand what was meant by Irishmen. The Parnellites represented three-fourths of the population of Ireland, but the minority represented the industry, the education, the backbone, and it would be found the fighting power of Ireland. His continued humorous sallies against the Irish patriots were greeted with much laughter. Mr. Burns strongly supported Mr. Gladstone. On motion of Sir Michael Hicks Beach the House adjourned

disclosures from the Parnellites, but that in his speech last night he certainly referred to the Irish party with bated breath. "The whispered humbleness of last night's debate," "The it adds. "greatly strengthened the position of the Government."

OUTSIDE PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, April 12.-Mr. Mundelia, president of the Board of Trade, speaking at Ipawich to-night, said he did not pretend that Mr. Gladstone's sheme was perfect, but asserted it was an honest effect to undo a giant wrong and deserved ungrudged support.

The Conservatives of Manchester have invited the Liberals to oo operate with them in organizing a great public meeting to denounce The Liberal associations of Nawcastle,

Sanderland, Tynomouth and Liverpool and turny other Liberal bodies have resolved to

PARIS, April 9 .- Mr. Gladstone's speech is features, the French editors speak with admustion of the courage and power exhibited by Mr. Gledstone in his address, and La as a redeemer.

TAMMANY HALL PASSES COMPLIMENTARY RESO LUTIONS ON THE NEW HRISH BILL.

NEW YORK, April 12. - The general committeo of Tammany Hall assembled in Jarge num ter of Tommony can be moved in his teven-tions in the Louise inthiction wigner his teven-tion and him monthly meeting. Ex Judge Tappen pies ded. The sum of \$19,406 16 was ediect d for the Parcell tund.

Mr. Them is C. T. Crane, of the Seventh district, offered the following resolutions:—

Whereas the cause of aborty is their to the

pay its way if Uster were withdrawn, democrats of America, and whereas, after years That the English government could not struggle against a power familed on council and sustains, by opposes on, the Irish people by their devotion to Incoloniate their indome she courage, have obtained from the British Govcomment a recommon of the registed ve the etroduction of a measure securing to them an | Prish Parliament : therefore

Resolved, Thut we hall with joy the down of Irisa liberty and concretulate the men who under the leastership of Charles St. wast Parnell. have stood with Sportan bravery, shoulder to sheafter, in their struggle for home rights swated that this mentare, as it will be by their wishow, finally smeaded and adopted, will be the first step in eighting the wrenge of the Irish

per Color to The Common congrainfate the Holl Color to the Color of Constraints of the Color discrete description of the Cape of the State of the Stat so c'e Versia que introducta prejudices, enable him to effer this is some measure of | justice to Ireland.

Mr. train then addressed the meeting, and sail that if the resolutions were adopted they would cheer the Irishmen in Pathanent and convince Mr. Gladstone that he had thousand of televide and thousand of triends and adm ters in this country.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted,

LESOLUTIONS OF CONGLACULATION MORPHOLIA

DES MOINES, April 12, 18 %- Ct + Gillowing 1 coronaring, the factor good to at Lown leve liberty and soft governound. The to they benieve and self-pover teat. That they believe that povernment by the people under consultational and dions secure to the govers in at percipiont atment and prosperity. To twith the off and or all mondoscure these tistened to many of Mr. Gladstone's speeches, blessines, the prople of local sympathiza with the people of Lichard with the people of Lichard in their strots to secure Desines, the population by patient with self-government at this time. That hey extend to them congratulations over the prospect of home rule in Ireland, and, the, that a friend so great as Mr. Chalstone has arisen in England to

chouse their cause."

Concu red in unanimously by a rising vote of the House. GREETINGS TO PARNELL.

The following cablegram was also sent :DES MOINES, April 9, 1886. CHARLES STEWAUT PARNELL, M.P.:-"The low's Legislature, in session, send greetings to Mesers. Parnell and Gladstone on the hopeful outlook of legislative independence

for Ireland.
"J. A. T. Hull, President Senate,
Schaker House "Albert Head, Speaker House Representatives, "WM. Laraber, Governor."

WASHINGTON, April 9.—In the house, after the transaction of some unimportant business, Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri, asked upanimous consent for the present consideration of the following resolutions: Resolved -That the House of Representatives of the United States earnestly sympathize with the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone and his associates in their efforts to secure a free purliament for the people of Ireland, and congratulates the people of that hitherte unhappy country on the prospect of a early and successful termination of their long and patriotic struggle for the right of moral self-government.

Resolved, That the Speaker of the House be directed to communicate a copy of these resolutions to Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Cox, of North Carolina, objected, and

the resolutions were referred.

THE FEELING IN THE CITY.

Never before perhaps has there been a question which has occasioned such a widespread exchange of opinions as has the scheme for Irish the British House of Commons yesterday. It formed the general topic of conversation in all

quarters of the city.

Mr. Dennis Barry, President of St. Patrick's Society, said: "I have read Gladstone's speech as reported in the morning papers. It has exceeded my expectations, coming from an Englishman inheriting, as is natural, English prejudices in favor of his own country. It is one of the most houset and bold explanations of the situation I have ever read, and stamps Glad-stone as the ablest English statesman of this or any other age. He deserves the praise of all men desirous of seeing justice done to an op-pressed people, and particularly of Irishmen and their descendants, who have so long hoped to see justice done to Ireland."

Mr. Edward Murphy, vice president of St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society, said:—"I think Mr. Gladstone's speech, outlining his proposed bill, is an immense step towards settling the dispute between England and Ireland He is the first English statesman that appears to have grasped the real question at issue between the two countries, and if his proposed measure is substantially carried, peace will reign in Great Britain and Ireland.

THE PERSIDENT OF THE LEAGUE.

The President of the Montreal branch of the Irish National League, Mr. H. J. Cloran, said it was nothing new for Mr. Gladstone to have pronounced in favor of Home Rule for Ireland. Like all intelligent and tair-mind-Michael Ricke Beach the House adjourned ed men, he had already done so, but only till to-morrow.

The Daily News says it does not know whether Lord Churchill feared inconvenient announce from the Treasury Benches that the Legislative Union of Great Britain and Ireland had been an ignominious failure, and that the day had come when the demands of the Irish people for legislative independence should be acceded to by the Crown. Mr. Gladstone's apeech was the completest justification of the agitation which the Irish people abroad and at home have carried on for the recovery of their political and civil rights. It was also a stern rebuke to that bigotry and fanaticism and Irish antipathy which would keep the Irish people under the heel of a de-cayed ascendancy and under the oppression of alien and unjust laws. The hand of friendship which Mr. Gladstone has extended to Ireland will be warmly clasped by the Irish people, and giant wrong and deserved ungrudged support. he who would bring danger to the Empire and The Daily Telegraph says Mr. Gladatone misfortune to both peoples will be he who has substituted a scheme for the issue of Irish would try to prevent the consummation of Mr. Gladstone's scheme of Home Rule for Ireland.

THE FRENCH PRESS ON THE SCHEME. [From Le Canada,]

Yesterday will be a memorable day for England and for Ireland; it witnessed the opening in Parliament of the scene so anxiously expected for n onthe, prepared by centuries of struggle, and to which the last touch has been given by Mr. Parnell.

[From Le Courrier du Canada]

Yesterday the English House of Commons witnessed one of the most imposing scenes it the appearant reple of conversation here to ever passed through. Immense crowds within they in a crary and political circles. Most of and without Parhament came to await Mr. Gladstone's policy of Home Rule for Ireland: Never was ejecth and statesman expected more anxiously. Well may the Parnellites be exultanxiously.

[From L'Evenement.]

Leland is going to become once more a free nation, like ourseaves, with scarcely any excep-tions, by the resolutions proposed by the eminent statesmen to put an end to the conflict between England and Ireland. "What will be the fate of the great reform proposed by Mr. Gladstone! It is difficult, at this distance, to say for cestain.

At any rate, the prestige and influence of this state:man on public opinion must be immense. for such a project to be even laid before the English Parliament.

[Le Journal de Quebee.]

"Yesterday will be a memorable day in the history of the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland. For the first time for half a century the cause of the Irish people has been thoroughly supported by a Prime Minister. Gladstone, chief of the Imperial Government, resisting all the pressure of his adversaries, both in the nunistry and in the ranks of his strongest sup-porters, has taken in hand the banner of Home Rule and supported it bravely. Mr. Gladstone's action will remain for ever a precious event in the annals of the history of a nation."

[From L'Electeur.]

An immense sigh of relief and satisfaction arises on all sides to day. The sons of Ireland, scattered all over the world, may sing the songs of tringiph of their ancient bards. The debace is only just beginning, but every hing points to the triumph of the lish cause. Yesterday we are consessed by for taberals all the world taber is to be a Canadian taber in the cause of the cause of taber in mobile exsuppes given and Liberal party that factand owes all its Interties, all its success in the way or granupation. The Liberal party ich Liberal amples given alone, discuted by statesmen like Mr. Gladstone, has had the strength to affront and overthrow properties and hatrod centuries old, to are back to a people e-slaved for three centuries the fiberties it has a right to demand, and to affirm in the eyes of the world, by such a bood measure as Home Rule, the right of selfguaranted possessed by every civilized country

to dos progre sive ages [From Elftondard.] Compared to one positical conscitution under when we live, so far as projecting the national rise of a people of different nationality and re-one or from the E gush people goes, the new as satumon shortled out for Ireland by Mr. Graistone surmss a ours at the very outset by superior guarantees it affords the Irish. This is true above all of the judiciary. The political position taken by Mr. Glad-stone less this most remarkable point: It Mr. Gladhas AFFIRMED the right of different nationalities to hold regual rights side by side with the Anglo-Saxon nationality. This policy is in such striking contrast with that sought to be imposed upon us, especially

Now, in the name of the Empire, Gladstone says to us : Equal rights ! Long life to sister nationalities! And what a lesson of shome this mean gives to politicions of all countries, by showing them how a true st itesman must know how to rise above the ambitions of office, to win at any price the cause of justice and social truth.

[From La Presse]

In the face of a project so equitable in its general outlines, we are apt to ask if we should be more astonished at an English minister having had the energy to propose it to paclia-ment, spite of the resistance of his adversaries; or, on the contrary, its having taken so much time to arrive at the recognition of such a simple truth. * Whatever may A large receting of prominent Irishmen was held here to-day endorsing Mr. Gladstone's bill for Home Rule as amended by Mr. Parnell, Speeches were made by several prominent men speeches were made by several prominent men the Crown. There is no turning back from this continuous of the large of Leish liberty. Proclamation of Home Rule and of Irish liberty, it is now only a question of months.

But painful reflections suggest themselves to

many of us. Ireland is represented by a great man and patriot, Mr. Parnell. Alas! Where are our Parnells? How we must blush when we think of the patriotism of the Irish members, and when we look at the venal members and the ministers, traitors to their race, who are now sitting at Ottawa.

[La Justice, of Quebec.]

"O'Connell retired with glory after having vanquished his adversaries, and bequeathed to vanquished his adversaries, and bequeathed to his people the brilliant trophies of Catholic emancipation. Since that time a century has passed, and with it English oppression has seen many evolutions, still continuing to trouble the peace of a small people who only asked to be allowed to enjoy free institutions and to practice the religion of their forefathers. On the other hand the people who were fighting tor a good cause, knowing the justice of their demands, persisted in the fight with incredible apparent gaming ground every day and gradually energy, gatning ground every day and gradually reaching the term of its political emancipation. Parnell had found in his country mixed elements which paralyzed its influence. His object was to solidify these parties and make of them a sound, compact and powerful body which would be inaccessible to corruption and venality.

Notwithstanding all the vicissitudes which fell upon Mr. Gladstone's political career, the public will certainly feel inclined to respect this noble man, who, notwithstanding his old age, has discovered a means to force a whole empire to respect the rights of the vanquished and banish oppression. Let him sleep the glorious steep of liberators of the people.

ST. PATRICK'S SUCIETY.

The election of officers for the ensuing year

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows;
President, Mr I) Barry; first vice, Mr H J Cloran; second vice, Mr P Wright; treasurer, Mr P M Groome; corresponding secretary, Prof W McKay; recording do, Mr Samuel Cross; assistant do, Mr Thos Callaghan; committee—Messrs Wm H Cunningham, George Murphy, Wm Rawley, J P Nugent, M Wright, P Kehoe, J Foley, J Byrne, L Hughes, F Callahan, W Davis, P McCaffrey, P O'Donohoe, J H Halpin, J McLane, J Power, R Burke, J O'Shaughnessy, Mr T Bowes was elected grand marshal. The society's physicians are Drs. Guerin and Geherty. A vote of thanks was passed to Miss Healy, Mrs. Clapham, Mr. James Hoctor, Masters Hugh Jackson and Foy, for the valuable services rendered by them at the concert on St. Patrick's night; also to Messrs. H. & A. Allan, the Canadian Paofic Railway, Kingman, Brown & Co., agents for the Black Dismond Steamship Oo., for favors accorded the society on different occasions

THE GREAT WEST. Parties who contemplate visiting the Great West for business, health or pleasure, should not fail to subscribe for The Rocky Mountain Celt. The paper will be sent to any address in the United States or Canada, for three months, for fifty cents in postage stamps. The Celt is the oldest weekly newspaper in Colorado's capital. Address, Rocky Mountain Uelt, Nos. 378, 380 and 382 Larimor street.

Denver, Colo. READ THIS. For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and can, therefore, be returned if not found satis-

factory.

The second second

the medical main and