As Enunciated by Lords Salisbury and Churchill.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FOR THE WHOLE KINGDOM-

Gladstone's Irlah Opinions the Same as Ever ... The Parnellites Dissatisfied ... They Will Oppose a Curtailment of Irish Discussion—The Government's Foreign Policy.

LONDON, August 19.-A meeting of Parnellite members was held in the Commons before the meeting of that body. Mr. Parnell presided and seventy members were present. The meet ug decided to discuss Irish affairs and especially the Belfast riots during the debate in the Commons in reply to the Queen's speech, and also to endeavor to learn the intentions of the Government in regard to Ireland.

INTERFERENCE OF PEERS AT ELECTIONS.

Charles Bradlaugh (Radical) moved in the House of Commons this evening that the seasional order, declaring the interference of peers in elections for members of the House of Commons a high infringement of the liberties and privileges of the Commens, be not renewed this year. He said the order was constantly treated with contempt and was, therefore, practically obsolete and might as well be absoluted if it was not to be enforced. He pointed out the very active interference in behalf of the Tory and Unionist candidates and against the Gladstonians by the Duke of Westminster, Lords Leicester and Montague, and the Dukes of Norfolk and Argyll in the counties of Chester, Norfolk and Bucks and Argyllshire during the recent elections, and contended that if the peers were to be permitted thus to defy the ancient and much boasted rights of the Commons the latter might as well expunge the sessional order and save themselves from occupying a ridiculous position. Mr. Bradlaugh contended that the earls and dukes he had contended that the earls and dukes he had mentioned had violated the order wildly reasonable prospect of accord between Eng. the Orangemen's ascendancy is doomed to during the past campaign. Lord Randolph Churchill, speaking for the Government, asked if he was correct in stating that Mr. Bradlaugh had intimated an intention to obstruct the business of the house every night till his motion was disposed of. Many mem- take every step to maintain social order and bers responded to the enquiry by cries of protect individual rights. It was necessary to have a time for enquiry before enhe had in any way indicated such an inten-tering into details. Regarding the reform English Radical party. The Radical associa-tion. Lord Randolph Churchill angressed of the Government office with respect to tions everywhere declare that Home Rule is that the house allow the order complained of education and local government for Ireland, the question of the day, the question of the to be renewed, and that the house appoint a he was unable to furnish a sketch of to be renewed, and that Home Rule must be committee early next session to inquire into the Government proposals. There would settled before anything class is begun. Cork and the whole matter. Mr. Gladstone spoke in be a special enquiry as to the means for Tipperary looks on this as a triumph already apparent approval of the Tory leader's sug healthily developing the material resources of won. It would be very odd if they did not. For gestion and intimated that he would support taken and the order was sustained by a vote of 204 to 129.

PRECEDENCE FOR SUPLPY.

Lord Randolph Churchill gave notice that on the conclusion of the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech he would move that supply and the appropriation bills have

THE BELFAST RIOTS.

Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Chief Secretary Ireland, replying to Thomas Sexton (Parsellite), said the Government would require notice before stating whether or not they in-tended to withdraw the extra police from Re would say that the Government stended to increase the number of commisners appointed to enquire into the Belfast riots, and also intended to extend the scope of the enquiry. The Government had no preent intention, however, to appoint a royal mmission to investigate the disorders, although they would consider the advisability of enabling the commission to take testimony under outh. J. O'Kelly (Parnellite), gave potice of his intention to introduce a bill for he better government of Belfast, and of anther to suspend evictions in certain cases.

GLADSTONE'S SPEECH.

Mr. Parnell took the oath of office and his heat for Cark city. Right Hon, E. R. King-Harman moved and Mr. J. M. McLean seconded the address in answer to the speech rom the Throne. Mr. Gladstone said he hought the conduct of the Irish policy hould remain in the hands of the Government and under their primary responsibility.
Continuing, he said that if it has been supresed that anything that had happened had roduced the slightest change in his convicions regarding the late Government's Irish policy, he was afraid he was unable to afford he elightest encouragement on that point. Cheers,) What had happened, he continged had rather confirmed his strong belief that they had not erred in the main principles of his scheme. Mr. Gladstone said he thought the late Opposition had dealt hardly with the late Government in pressing them for their Irish policy, but he would not re-pliate. "Ireland," he said, "is the question the day, and the sooner this question is ettled the sooner will the house be able to ispose of the arrears of legislation before it." ncers.)

THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY,

Lord Randolph Churchill, upon rising, aid he hoped the statement he was about to nake would satisfy the house. After tauntng Mr. Gladatone on the readiness to resort coercion which he said the ex-Premier had n former times displayed, he stated that the overnment had come to the conclusion that he adoption of coercive measures for Ireland rould be unwise. Continuing, he said the ninistry wished the question of local govrnment to be treated as a question affecting he United Kingdom. In regard to Belfast the Government would take care that crime should not become chronic there, as was the case in some other parts of Ireland, nor would the Government tolerate any attack inpon the Royal Irish Constabulary whose fervices were deserving of praise. The Min stry were determined to restore order in Belast, and would shrink from no responsibility n order to obtain that end without delay. Vith reference to Kerry, he said the Ministry ad resolved to send there a special military fficer of high rank, invested with uch powers as would enable him to restore rder. The moment the Government became onscious that further powers were necessary bey would summon Parliament to their assisnce. Regarding the last question he said le Government were not prepared to adopt e judicial rents fixed by the land commisoners as they were considered too high. For present purposes the ministry would take ir stand on the land act of 1881 as the final ettlement. At the same time the Governent had decided to appoint a royal commison (derisive laughter on the Pernellite

MARKE A CAREFUL INQUIRY

deal with the land question by making any reduction in rents—that was centrary to of the various prominent leaders, but it was their pelicy. The Government, he continued, also proposed to utilize the autumn and winter by proposed to utilize the a ter by procuring the best information obtainable regarding Irish industries. They proposed to appoint a small commission of three gentlemen of position and experience who would be able to give conclusive information to the Government on such points as the creation of deep sea fisheries on the west of railways, arterial drainage, etc. Con-tinuing he said the Government intended to devote the recess to a careful consideration of the question of local government for all three kingdoms. They hoped that when Parliament reassembled in February they would be prepared to submit definite proposals on that most important of all questions. In conclusion he said the Government took the verdict of the country in favor of maintaining the union as final and irrepar-able. Upon that verdict they based their policy and by that policy they both, as a Government and as a party, would stand or

[all. (Cheers.) Lord Churchill was followed by several Parnellites, who declared that they were not satisfied with the policy of delay. Mr. Claucy said the Nationalists were determined not to allow the debate to close until the opinions of Mr. Matthews and others were revealed. The debate was then adjourned.

SALISBURY'S DECLARATION OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC POLICY.

Earl Granville (Liberal) asked in the House of Lords this afternoon that the new Government make a clear statement of its contemplated Irish policy. The Duke of Argyll (Unionist), in reply, denied that a member of the late Government was just fied in making such a demand. He made a long speech, "dissecting," as he called it, Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy, which the Duke described as "the most miserable fissee of running up to the masthead the flag of Per nell and the Irish National party." Baron St. Uswald moved and Baron Deros seconded the address in reply to the Queen's speech. Lord Salisbury admitted that the situation in Burmah wesunsatisfactory, but thought there was no reason for alarm or apprehension. The Afghan boundary commission, he said, had not been withdrawn. Although a difference had arisen in regard to the bounderies, it could be settled as easily in London and St. land and Russia with regard to the Afghan death. Therefore, the lower classes, boundary. The policy of the Government toward Turkey would be to continue the policy of late years. Referring to Ireland Lord Salisbury said the Government would Ireland. There would also be an enquiry inhe Government on it. A division was then to the Belfast rioting. There was no prima facie ground for impugning the conduct of the police of Belfast. A NEEDLESS SCARE.

During the recess of the House this afternoon, and when the chamber was nearly deserted, the clerk noticed upon one of the Parnellite benches a mysterious-looking brown paper parcel. The officials of the House and paper parcel. In o official of sale and as well as an Irish one. It is Gladstone's moned, and they immediately held solemn question, Lord Spencer's question, John Morcuncil to devise a plan of action. One of ley's question, the Radical party's question, the Control of the Radical party's question, the Radical party the Radical p them picked up the supposed infernal machine the question in which Ministries must rise and and applied it to his ear to ascertain whether fall. Remember that, even of the Secessionhe could detect any ticking in the interior. ists, the great majority voted not against. The rest of the party stood by in a state of Home Rule, but against Gladstone's particususpense. The whole formed's very dramatic lar scheme of Home Rule. All this is in the scene. Finally one of the officials carried the scene. Finally one of the officials carried the minds of the Irish people, and they cannot parcel to an cuthouse and examined it. It but regard the struggle of the last election as contained some iron bolts that were used as an evidence of the sulendid and approximate missiles during the recent riots in Belfast.

Lord Salisbury said the Government hoped stop outrages in the south and west of Ireland without a large extension of power. The most difficult problem was that of dealing with the organized system of intimidation which the Government would do their utmost to diminish. It was their duty to grapple with illegal combinations to prevent payment of rent. The Government must continue the conversion of judicial lease it, is that in which the English Tories and holders into free heliers, the multiplication of which was a blessing and security to the them : - Tais is the work of your loyal and country. Legislatively it would be their du y to institute an enquiry into the cause of discontent in feel n i and executively to main the whole people. These are the mon, these tain law on lorder. Their policy was strictly limited by the decision of the constituencies. The address in reply to the Queen's speech was agreed to.

WAR TO THE KNIFE.

LONDON, Aug. 19 .- United Ireland reiterates the declaration that there will be war to the knife against Lord Salisbury. The people of Ireland, it says, will resist him with a desperation and skill that has never before Ireland is perfectly orderly and quiet, while been displayed

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PARLIAMENT OPENED. THE QUEEN'S SPEECH—GLADSTONE TO SPEAK

TO NIGHT-OTHER NOTES.

LONDON, Aug. 19. - Parliament reassembled o-day. The Queen's speech is as follows :-My Lords and Gentlemen:

I have summoned you to meet at this unusual season for the transaction of indispensable busi ness. The session of last Parliament was interrupted before the ordinary work of the House had been completed in order that the sense of nad been completed in order that the sense of my people might be taken on certain important proposals with regard to the government of Ireland. The result of that appeal has been to confirm the conclusion to which the late Parliament had come. The provisional nature of the arrangement made by the last Parliament for the public charges of the year anders at inversedient to pretrose our further renders it inexpedient to postpone any further consideration of necessary, financial legislation. Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The estimates which were submitted to the last Parliament, and only partially voted, will be laid before you.

My Lords and Gentlemen : At the period of the year usually assigned for scess, and after the prolonged and exceptional abors to which many of you have been subected, I abstain from recommending now your consideration any measures except these which are essential to the conduct of public service. During the remaining portion of the financial year I am confident that they will receive your prompt and careful attention.

was large. Many in inb:rs arrived before they had had breakfast in order to secure good seats.
Gladatone will speak in the Commons to night. following the member who seconds the address in reply to the Queen's speech. After the speech has been read the Parnellites will meet to consider what course to pursue.

JUSTIN M'CARTHY'S LETTER.

Causes and Effects of the Riots at Belfast.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Justim McCarthy writes as follows:—What is the meaning of the riots in Belfast? What will be the effect of the riots on the political question? Such is the substance of an encount medical m enquiry made of me by an American friend. "Riots in Cork and Tipperary," he writes, "the average American would have under-stood as the result perhaps of disappointment; but in Belfast, where the great majority consider they have won, it seems strange they should themselves begin the disturbances." I am glad he asked the question and should like to make my answer clear, so far as an answer from me is worth anything to American readers. The fact is Cork and Tipperary are not disappointed, but well satisfied—I almost might say triumphant. Oh the other hand, in Belfast

THE ORANGE PARTY IS NOT SATISFIED and not triumphant. It is very much disappointed and infuriated. What they think of is not so much that they have carried so many seats in Belfact, but that they have lost West Belfast to a leading member of the Irish National party. Whoever else may underrate the meaning of Mr. Sexton's victory, the Orangemen of Belfast do not underrate it. They look to the neighboring city of Derry, so long the stronghold of Orangemen, and see how the Orange majority has dwindled of late. Only " 29 majority last winter; only a majority of three this summer. The great chances are that the majority will be converted into a minority as the result of an election petition, and in any case after next registra tion the city of Derry will have

GONE OVER TO THE NATIONALIST PARTY

for ever. Represented by a distinct and conroughs and corner by are furious, and break into savagery when they come within sight of a group of Catholic Nationalists. Cork and Tipperary are quiet and content because they see the triumph of the cause is quite near. They see that they have now behind them the whole of the great Radical party, and that Home Rule must be years and years the Home Rule movement has been almost exclusively an Irish move ment, with the whole English public of all parties dead against it. Only a few of the most advanced Radicals in the House of Commons, such as Cowen, Labouchere, Story, Sir Wilfred Laws:n, and Jacob Bright, ever voted for it or took the slightest interest in

NOW IT IS AN ENGLISH QUESTION

ists, the great majority voted not against an evidence of the splendid and surprising progress made by the cause of Home Rule. They know that every great movement conducted by the Radical party in England has won its way in the end. They are well assured that it will hat he same with this.

POLITICAL RESULTS OF THE RIOTS.

What effect will the Beliast riots have on the printical question? They will have at least the effect of showing what sort of minor-Secessionists have been glotifying. We say to parce fur injuncity. There are the men for whose murder as ruffians in the slums of Belfast, for whose sake the Irish people are to be den'ed national rights and kept in perpetual enuity with England." Of course I don't say that there are not numbers of intelligent and respectable Orangemen in Belfast who condemn and detest these riotous goings on Still, the general effect is the same. What the cool Euglishm n sees is that Nationalist

LOYAL AND PIOUS GRANGE BELFAST furnishes rowdies and ruflians, who wreck houses, murder women and fire revolvers on the police and the soldiers. The House of Commons meets for business next Thursday, and no doubt we shall have this subject of the Belfast riots made the occasion for a long debate. Mr. Sexton, as member for West Belfast, will, I presume, put the anti-Orange case. No man could do it better. It is not yet settled what course the Radicals and Home Rulers will take with regard to the address generally and the policy of the Government. In fact we do not yet know whether the Government will announce its intentions to prepare any Irish policy, or will boldly say they have no policy, or what they will do. No one takes much account of Lord Salisbury's declaration against Home Rule in his speech the other night. Salisbury is in the habit of saying one thing and doing another. With all his great gifts and high personal character he has often exhibited him-

A SORT OF CAPTAIN BOARDIL in politics. Before Parliament meets, Salisbury will perhaps have been bound over to keep the peace and will not und rtake to bastinado Gladatone or Parnell. Lord Randolph Churchill says he personally would rather see a prolonged sitting of the House. Just now he has no country place. does not care for country amusements and would rather remain in London and in the House of Commons, he declares, until Christ mas. Well, if Salisbury is not bound over to keep the peace, Churchill may perhaps have this desire extinfied.

JUSTIN McCARTHY.

THE CLOSING OF BATOUM. LORD ROSEBERY'S VIGOLOUS PROTESTS THERE AT AND M. DE GIERS' INDIGNANT REPLY.

LONDON, August 20.—Lord Rosebery's despatch of July 18th to the Russian government relating to the closing of the port of Batoum is published. The despatch says in substance: There is one direct supreme and perpetual interest at stake in this transaction, namely, the tring the ensuing autumn and winter into London, August 19.—At the hour parliament pledges. England is always ready to uphold the working of the existing and system in met a heavy rain was falling. The crowd that this principle and will not palter therestand. The Government did not intend to gathered about Westminster building was small, with in the present instance. Therefore

clusion of similar treaties in future difficult, if not impossible, and cast doubt upon those already concluded. The other powers must judge how far they will acquiesce in this breach of international engagement. M. De Gieru, the Russian foreign minister, in reply, expressed nimself as painfully surprised by the despatch. He maintained that the Russian Emperor's promise was not equivalent to an obligation. Russis, he stated, was still anxious to contribute to the consolidation of general peace, and he expressed the hope that the Powers which fixed and guaranteed its basis would themselves respect them. M. De Giers dirplays through-out much irritation and his tone is decadedly menscing.



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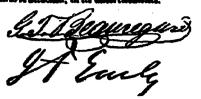
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