THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

IRISH HOME RULE.

(Continued from 1st page.)

CONCILE IMPERIAL UNITY WITH A DIVERSITY OF LEGISLATURES.

11.Grattan held that these purposes were concilable. More than that, he demanded severance of the parliaments with a view the continuity and everlasting unity of the mpire. Was that an audacious demand ! Other countries had solved the problem, and under much more difficult circumstances. We ourselves might be said to have solved it, in respect to Ireland. During the time Ireland had a separate Parliament did it destroy the unity of the British Empire. (Cheers.) Mr. Gladstone then pointed to the case of Norway and Sweden, which construes were, he said, united upon a footing of strict legislative independence and cuequality. Then there was, be added, the case of Austria and Hungary, and with regard to those countries he asked whother the condi tion of Austria at the present moment was not more perfectly solid, severe and harmonious than it was prior to the existing condition between that country and Euogary. It could not be questioned that its condition was one of solidity and safely compared with that of the time when Hungary was making war upon her. The claim of Ireland to make laws for herself was never denied, continued Mr. Gladstone, until the reign of George II.

THE PARLIAMENT OF GRATTAN

was as independent in point of authority as it The Government were not about could be. to propose the repeal of the union. It was impossible to propose the repeal of the union until they had settled what was the sense of union to be the fact that whereas before the urion there were two separate and independent Parliaments, after the union there was but one. To speak of dismemberment of the empire was in this century a misnomer and an absurdity The fault of the administrative system of Ireland was that its spring and source of action was English. (Cheers.) The Government, therefore, felt that the settlement of the question was to be found by

E: TABLISHING A PARLIAMENT IN DUBLIN

(Irish cheers), for the conduct of business of both a legislative and administrative nature. of any particular religion. (Cheers.) As to The political economy of the three countries must be reconciled. There should he an equitable distribution of Imperial burdens. Next there must be reasonatio safeguards for the minority, and why could not this min- The subject of the post office would be left ority in Ireland take cure of itselt? He had no doubt about its ability to do Government inclined to the view that it would that when we have passed through the present critical period, and being disarmed of the jealousies with which any change was approached; but, for the present, left in the same category. The next subject there was three classes of people whom they were bound to consider-firstly, the class connected with the land ; secondly, the civil servants and officers of the Government in (Ireland ; thirdly, the Protestant minority. The Speaker could not admit the claim of the Protestant minority in Ulater or elsewhere to rule on questions which were for the whole of Ireland. Several schemes for the separate government of Ulster had been submitted to him. One was that Ulster province should be excluded from the operations of the present bill; another was that a separate autonomy should be provided for Ulster, and a third suggested that certain rights should be reserved and placed under provincial councils. None of these proposals had appeared to the Government to be so completely justified by its merits or by the weight of public opinion in its favor as to warrant the Government in including it in their bill. However, they deserved fair consideration and the free discussion that would follow the introduction of the present bill might lead to the discovery of one plan edominating port, and the Government would do their utmost to adopt the plan that seemed likely to give general satisfaction. Referring to THE GREAT SETTLEMENT OF 1782, Mr. Gladutone said, "It was not a real settlement. And why? Was it Ireland that (Irish cheers.) No. It was a mistaken policy of England listening to the permicious voice and claims of ascendaucy. (Hear, hear.) The Irish Parliament labored under great dis advantages, yet it had in it aspark of the spirit of freedom and it emancipated the Roman Catholics in Ireland when the Roman Catholics in England were still unemancipated. It received Lord Fitzwilliam with open arms and when after a brief career he was recalled to England the Irish Parliament registered their confidence in him by passing a resolu tion desiring that he should still administer the Government. Lord Fitzwilliam had promoted the admission of Koman Latholics into the Irish Parliament and there was a spirit it she saw cause, by an order in council, in that Parliament, which, if it had had free antedate the pensions of those particular onne. would have done puble work, and probbly would have solved all the Irish probems, and have saved this Government ininite trouble. The speaker said he would now pass to the plan how to give Ireland a orders. legislature to deal with Irish as deitinguished om Imperial affairs. (Hear.) He was confronted at the outset with what he felt to be

power of taxation over and above these partiquiar duties should pass unequiveral "into the hands of a domestic legislatu o in Ireland; secondly, that the proceeds of the cus-toms and excise should be held for the benefit of Ireland for the discharge of the obligations of Ireland, and the payment of the balance, after the obligations were discharged, should be entered into the Irish Exchequer and be for the free disposal of the Irish legislative

body. The Government bill provided for this, and the bill then provided that representatives of Irelaad should NO LONGER SIT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

or Irish peers in the House of Lords, but a: addressing the Crown, and so possess all the Irish portion of the national debt, at £7,946,-constitutional rights they had now. (Ou, 000 per annum. Against that there was and cheers.) It would, therefore, relieve the a total income of £S \$50,000, or Irich members from attendance at Westmin a surplus to the good of £404,000. It has vote on special and particular questions which of these laws have been passed under an were brought before Parliament. Again it influence which I can hardly describe othe would be very difficult for the Government than as in Ireland to decide who should go to West minster or who should remain in Ircland and at the same time, to maintain the fircal unity of the nation. There is another point with regard to the powers of the Legislature. Two courses might have been taken : Oue was to endow the legislative body with particular legislative powers; the other was to except from the sphere of its action the subjects which the Government thought ought to he excepted and to leave every other power. domination of selfish interest. (Parnellite The latter plan had been adopted. The ad-

DURATION OF THE PROPOSED LEGISLATIVE BODY should not exceed five years. The functions which it was proposed to withdraw from the cognizance of the legislative body were three grand and principal functions, viz: everything which related to the Crown, all that which belonged to the defence, the army, the navy, the entire organization of the armed force, and our foreign and colonial relations. It would not be competent to pass laws for the establishment or endowment trade and navigation, it would be a mistor tune to Ireland to beseparated from England. The Irish Parliament would have nothing to do with the coinage or creation of legal tender. to the judgment of Parliament, though the he has to approach was that of the

COMPOSITION OF THE PROPOSED LEGISLATIVE

BOLY. The bill proposed to introduce two orders who would sit and deliberate together with the right of voting separately on any occasion and on the demand of either body, which should be able to interpose a veto upon any measure for a limited time, either until the dissolution or for three years) The orders would be constituted as follows : First, there were the twenty-eight representative neers. who could not continue to sit in the House of Lords after the representatives of the Irish people left the House of Commons. They would have the option of sitting as a portion of the first order in the Irish Parliament, with the power of sitting for life. Some people thought that of tion was not likely to be largely used, but Mr. Gladstone was not of that number. (Hear, hear.) He proposed that with the twenty-eight peers now in the House of Lords there should sit seventy-five representatives elected by the Irish people

Britain a sum that would amount to no less a total than £1,400,000 per annum. He then entered into an elaborate calculation of the total

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF IRELAND,

in the course of which he stated that the total charge to Ireland as an Imporial contribution be put at £3 242 000 per annum. He stated as an instance of the intene demoralization of Irish administration, that while the post otti e in England showed a large surplus, in Ireland it just paid its expenses. He estimated the total expenditure of Ireland, the same time they would have the right of including a payment as a sinking fund for the

stor. Mr. Gladstone said he had several naturally been soid in England and Scotland, reasons why this should be the case. Even continued Mr. Gladstone, that for a great us, not as a dream or a theory, but as a mat it it was possible for them to attend, as many years pist we have been struggling to ther of practice and of infe, that the best and they had a Parliament of their own, pass good laws for Ircland, and that we have aurest foundation we can find to build on is it would be very difficult to have two sacrificed our time, neglected our interests the four arion efforded by the effections and it would be very difficult to have two sterifierd our time, arguette our international convictions and will of man, and that it is object of the bill was to develop a nation-house, one class who could vote on all this in our endeavor to give Ireland good thus by the devree of the Almighty that, far ality in Leland as distnat as possible questions connected with the business of laws That is quito true with report to the more than by any other method, we may be from that which was found in any other the country and another which could only general course of legislation once 1549. Many enabled to scene at once the social happi- part of the United Kingdom, and its first

THE INFLUENCE OF FEAR.

With regard to the history of the land ques tion, no man could know that until he had fellowed it from year to year, beginning with the Davon commission, the appointment of which, in the speaker's opinior, did the Fignest honor to the memory of Sir Robert (cheers), and then he examisel the mode in which the whole labor of the commission had been frustrated by the chers) He did not deny the good intentionr until they had settled what was the sense of the ministrative power would pass with the legis-the union. He defined the essence of the ministrative power would pass with the legis-of the British Padiament to pass good laws for Ireland, but he said in order to work the purposes of government there is something more in this world occasionally required than the passing of good laws. (Hear, hear.) It is sometimes necessary not only that good laws should be passed, but also they should ha

PASSED BY THE PROPER PERSONS.

The passing of many good laws is not enough | to make. He could in cases where the strong instincts of a people, the distinct marks of character, the signation and history require not only that these laws should be good, but that they should proceed from a congenial and native source, and that, besides being good laws, they should be their own laws. (Irish cheers) At one time I doubted wnether this necessity had Leon fully developed, and especially with respect to Ireland. If dcubts could be entertained before the last general election, they cannot now be enter-tained. The principle I have laid down I am laying down for Ireland exceptionally. It is the very principle upon which, within my recollection, to the immense advantage of the country, Parsiament has not only altered but revolutionized our method of government When I had office at the Colonial office, thirty years ago,

THE COLONIES WERE GOVERNED

from Downing street. The result was that the home Government was always in conflict with the legislative assemblies. We had con tinual shocks with the colonies then, but all that has been changed. The British Parliament tried to pass good laws for the colonics, but the colonies say, "We don't want your good laws; we want our own good laws,' and Parliament at length admitted the resonableness of this principle. This principle has now come home to us from across the seas, and the House has now to consider whother it is applicable to the cree of Ireland.

WE NOW STAND FACE TO PACE

with what is termed "Irish Nationality," venting itself in a demand for general self-With regard to the powers of election the government in Irish, not in Imperial, affairs.

CAN FACE THE POLITICAL PROBLEMS

which America had to face twenty years ago and which many countries in Europe have ber for Dublin University, said the bill was been called to face and have not feared to one that went much further than what was deal with. I ask that we shall practice as we usually spoken of as "the repeal of the have very often preached, and that in our union," and he predicted that public opinion own case we should be firm and fearless would regard the measure with consterin applying the doctrines we have olten nation and alarm. Ho felt assured, inculcated on others, that the concession however, that the bill, which was of local self government is not the way to practically one for the erection of a Parliesup and impair, but to strengthen and consolutate unity. I set that we should learn passed. (Opposition obsers.) How, he to rely less on more written stipulations and asked, were the checks proposed by the bill to rely less on mere written stipulations and more on those better atipulations written on | to be enforced if they were disregarded by the heart and mind of man. I ask that we should

APPLY TO IRELAND THE HAPPY EXPERIENCE we have gained in England and Scotland. where a course of generations has now taught tess, the yower and the permanence of the diffect would be to drive enterprise and Empire. Mr. Gladstone fluiched his address clipital out of the country. (Opposition at 8 o'clock, having spoken three hours and cheers) The real foundation of the bill was twenty five minutes, and resumed his seat amid bu s's of enthusias ic cheers, which were sustained for several minutes.

MR. TREVELYAN EXPLAINS.

When the applause lead subsided, Mr. G: orge Octo Te velyan, who recently resigned the position of Secretary for Scotland, arose. After culogizing Mr. Gladatone's oration, Mr. Trevelyan proceeded to say that he interposed thus early in the debate in order to explain the reason of his resignation. He resigned with extreme compunction an dre- house ten minutes after concluding bis gret, aithough the step, when finally decided upon, was taken with neither doubt as to its propriety nor the least hesitation. He had joined the Cabinet because, as he considered at the time, to have remained cutside would have been cantamount to a confession that the Liberal party was a Home Rule party. This was a confession which he should never be willing

NEVER CONSENT TO SUCH A SCHEME

as Mr. Gladetone had proposed. He had done his best to prevent the Liberals from identi-iying themselves with what he regarded as neither for the welfare por the benefit of the country. Not longer age than last June the whole Cabinet was of the same opinion as himself. What was it, he would like to citement in these cities on receipt of the reknow, that had happened since then to change them? The only security, he urged, that Parliament would have, according to Mr. Gladstone's plan, for the money they would be called upon to vote for the purchase of the Irish landlords' estates, would be the willingness of Irish farmers taking up their payments. How much dependence could be placed upon that ! The Speaker at this point interrupted Mr. Trevleyan, and reminded him that no land bill had yet been submitted to Parliament. Mr. Trevleyan acknowledged the correction, and proceeded with his speech by asking : "How long would

it be, if the measure that has been submitted should become a law, before the Irish contribution to the Imperial exchaquer would be denoucced by the Irish and reproduted as an English tribute? For my part I have no hesitation in saying that I think the

COMPLETE SEPARATION OF IRELAND

from Great Britain would be preferable to the plan of government that has just been preposed. We should then know the worst at once. As an alternative scheme, Mr. Trevelvan said he would propose the execution of the law and the maintenance of order, which scheme could be seriously proposed." should be maintained in the hands of the central Government. Then he would propose the creation of certain local bodies, which should be composed of members freely elect-ed. These bodies should be intrusted with

with regard to the far greater portion, that while it exhausts. I ask them to show to ity and peace in Ireland and to satisfaction GOLDEN NEWS FROM THE GOLDEN the Irish receipts would gain from Great Europe and America that we, too, in England. (Cheers.)

to be maintained ? He disputed Mr. Glad-

stone's statement that for five centuries out

of six Ireland has had her separate legis-

lature, and queted a statement made by the

late lease Butt to the effect that, during the

been prepared in the interest of the Empire.

THE DEBATE ADJOURNED.

was adjourned, Sir William Harcourt pre-

after dinner. The Cabinet has been summoned

EXCITEMENT IN IRELAND,

state of political excitement all day. There

has been a feverish anxiety to hear from the

House of Commons. The Exchange club

rooms and all places where telegrams were

being received from London have been

scheme. The svening papers all publiched late edititions giving the speech in full. No

WORTHY INCLAND'S ACCEPTANCE

of the Irish National League, has received

LINCOLN, Neb., April 8 - President Egan,

Gladatone's scheme for Irish Legislature

amended on Parnell's lines is worthy of the

(Siguea), DILLON, DAVITT, DR. KENNY.

LONDON, April 8.

disorders are reported in either city.

the tollowing cablegram :---

acceptance of Ireland.

DUBLIN, April S .- The city has been in a

to meet on Friday.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 13, 1885.-While in New Mexico, 1 contracted a severe David Robert Plunket, Conservative memcase of catarrh of the bladder, from exposure to cold. Passed blood continuously, until I could not walk. Warner's safe cure with Warner's safe pills used, according to dine. tions, for nearly a year, saved my lifs,-W. D. SOUTHWORTH.

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In a late lecture at Yale Professor Arthur T. H. dley stated that no less than 15,000 ment of the National League would never be persons were injured annually in the United States from the single duty of coupling cars. This estimate is made from statistics of un. the Irish Parliament, and in what way was gical aid given to such cases, the supremacy of the Imperial Government

Carter's Little Liver Pills must not be confounded with common Cathartic or Purgative Pills, as they are entirely unlike them in every respect. One trial will prove the in superiority.

time of the Henrys and Edwards, the Irish The latest notion is a S. P. C. B -a speidy Parliaments were mere conventions without for the prevention of crueity to b.rds. Fem. deliberative or legislative powers. The whole nine members thereof are expected not to wear birds on their bouncts.

By lack of open air exercise, and the w at of sufficient care in the matter of diet, t e whole physical mechanism becomes imparted during the winter. Ayer's Surapatilla is the proper remedy to take in the spring of the cheers) The real foundation of the bill was the fact that the Prime Minister had bargained year to putify the blood, excite the liver to action, and rectore health and vigor. with the Separatist party to give them this messure which, if carried, would be one of the most dangercus measures that had ever

The Caucasian petroleum, which excelle all others in illuminating power, is said to be greatly inferior as a luoricant to the American On motion of Mr. Chamberlain, the debate oils.

viously stating that Mr. Gladstone would HOT AND DRY SKIN, frequent shills and move to-morrow to give the debute precedence fever, burning patches upon the skin, scanty over other matters. Mr. Gladatone left the dark colored water which contains sand a mucous, indicate that the system has been speech. He was affected by the reaction attacked by extreme kidney disorder, whi h atter the intense excitement of the day, and can only be cured by Warner's sofe cure. was obliged to retire to rest immediately

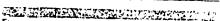
CORPULENCY Recipe and noise how to harmlessly, effectu-ally and rapidly cut-starration, diviary, etc. European Mail, Oct. 24th says: "I is effect is not morally to reduce the annual of fat, but by affecting the source of obesity to lincute a radical curse of the disease. Mr. R. makes no the ror visatover; any person, rich or poor, can obtail, his vor-sratin, by scading to etc. to cover postage to FC LUSSELL, Esq. Woburn House. Store it., Butland So Lusidon Eng

crowded all day. The excitement here ex ceeded that caused during the Catholic Emancipation proceeding. London, April, 8.—Advices from Dublin GONSUMPTION and Belfast say there was considerable exsheary, that is a send two as an internation of the send two borns is that is a send two Borlis is failed with a VALUABLE TREATISM on this discu ports of the Premier's speech. Great crowds gathered around the newspaper offices to learn the details of Mr. Gianatope's Irish

Branch Ofie, 87 Yongo St., Toronto

FARM FOR SALE 300 acres (20 of which are under cultivation), 3 miles from Roman Catholic Church, Barns, Dwelling H. uses, and Saw and Gris

Mills. MTTERMS EASY.WA Particul mat 219 COM HEASTONGES SPREAT





A DOMESTIC LEGISLATURE FOR IRISH AFFAIRS.

That was his postulate from which he set out. Were the Irish members and the Irish representative seers in either house to con-tinue part of the representative assemblies, the speaker thought it would be perfectly clear the effect would be lost. If Ireland was to have a domestic legislature, the Irish peers and the Irish representatives could not come to Parliament to control England's and Scotland's affairs. (Cheers.) Then with regard to the question whether Irish representatives come to the House of Commons for should the settlement of Imperial affairs, he thought that could not be done. He had, therefore, arrived at the conclusion that Irish members and Irish peers ought not to sit in the palace of Westminster. (Qh ! oh ! and cheers.) If the Irish members were not to sit in the House of Commons, the Irish peers ought not to sit in the other, house of Parliament. woull never impose upon Ireland taxation without representation, and added : If we were to have taxation without representation, then there would come another question which would raise a practical difficulty, and this is, to give up

THE FISCAL UNITY OF THE EMPIRE ?

unity of the empire. He, however, stood upon the substantial ground that to give up the fiscal unity of the empire would be would be a great misfortune for Great Britain future Ireland should pay one-fitteenth and a greater misfortune for Irsland, he cowards the Imperial expenditure. He went conceived, that one escape from that dilemma | on to speak of how much Ireland would gain would be such an arrangement as would by exporting spirits to Great Britain, and give the Imperial Government authority how much Great Britain would lose to Ireto levy customs duties and such excise

and the second

constituency would be composed of occupiers of the value of £25 and upwards, and they would be elected for ten years. The property qualification of the representatives would have £200 annual value or capital value of £4,000. Mr. Gladstone then said he proposed that the hundred and one Irish mombers in the House prevented a real settlement being made ? of Commons should be members of the Irish Parliament, and whilst the first order of the legislative body would consist of 103 members, the second order would consist of 206. It was

PROPOSED TO RETAIN THE VICEBOY.

but he would not be the representative of a party, or quit office with the outgoing governments. The Queen would be empowered to delegate to him any prerogative she now enjoyed or would enjoy. The religious disability now existing, which makes Roman Catholics ineligible to the office, would be removed. With regard to judges who had to be concerned in the administration of the criminal law in Ireland, Her Mejesty might, pointed by the Irish Government, be paid out of the consolidated fund, and he removable only on a joint address of the two

THE CONSTABULARY WOULD REMAIN

under the present terms of service. Under a formidable dilemma. Ireland was to have their present authority the charge for the constabulary was now £1,500,000 per annum. and the speaker felt confident that the charge would be reduced, but for the present he propossed to relieve the Irish legislative body of all expenditure on the constabulary in excess of £1,000,000 per annum. The Government had no desire to exempt the peace of Ireland, in reference to its final position, from the ultimate control of the Irish legislative body. The speaker had no jealousy upon that sub ject, as the care of providing for the ordinary security of life and property was the first duty of a local government. With respect to the civil service the Government did not think their case was the same as that of the constabulary, and

THE TRANSFER OF THE CIVIL SERVICE

to the legislative body would effect a great economy. He, therefore, thought it would he wise to anthorize the civil servants now serving to claim the pensions that would be (Hear, hear, and Otel) How were the Irish due to them upon the abolition of their offices, people to be taxed if they had legislators in provided they served two years, in order to both countries? He believed that Great Britain prevent inconvenience from a rapid transition of the service, and at the closs of that time oth parties should be free to negotiate afresh. That was all Mr. Gladstone stated he had to say on the subject of the new Irish constitution. The proportion of the Imperial hurdens, which he had to propose, that Ireland should

bear, was as one to fourteen. He though the new Irish Parliament ought to start with He did not think that by giving up the best a balance to its credit, but the only fund unity of the empire they were giving up the that it would have, if he facture, would be the solitary £20,000 from the Losh Courch fund. He knew no way of providing the necessary money except by carving it out of this year' land by the flow of money from one to the duties as were immediately connected other. As a result of careful enquiry, he with the customs. The conditions of such stated with confidence, not as an actual ment and administration in Ireland, which is solution of the long standing dispute between Oae firm in Western Massachusett an arrangement were: First, that the general demonstration, but as a matter of certainty not waste only, but waste which demoralizes the two countries, and as tending to prosper. year made 130,000 drums

that there is such a thirg as local patriotism, which in itself is not bad but good. (Cheere.) The Welshman is full of local patrictism, the Scotchman is full of local patriotism. Now, Scotch nationality is strong as it ever was, and, if the need were to arise, I believe it would bass ready to assort irself as it was in the days of Burneckburn. (Cheere.) If I read Irian history aright, misforture and calamity have worded her sons to their soil with an embrace yet closur than is known

TWO MODES OF PRESENTING THE SUBJECT

which I have argued,-one of them is to present what we now recommend as good, and the other is to present it as a choice of evils and as the least among the varied evils with which as possibilities we are contronted. Well, I have argued the matter as if it had been a choice of evils. I have recognized as mor Irish. "If Mr. Trevelyan," he continued, facts and as cutilled to ultention, jealousies for were to study the literature of America at which I myself do not share or feel. I have argued it on that ground as the only ground on which it can be recommended, not only to a mixed auditory, but to the public mind of the country that cannot give minute investigation to all portions of this complicated question. I do not know whether it may appear so, but in my own heart I cherish the hope that this not merely a choice of the lesser evil, but that it may be proved to be ere long a good in itself. (Loud cheers) There is, I know, an answer to this, and what is the answer? The answer is only found in a view which rosts on a basis of despair, of the absolute condemnation of Ireland and Irishmen as exceptions to those beneficial provisions which have made men in general, Europeans in particular, Englishmen and Americans

CAPABLE OF SELF GOVERNMENT

that an Lishman is a lusus nature, that justice, common souse, federation, national prosperity have no gaining for him, that all that he can understand and all that he can appreciate is strife, perpetual dissoution. Now, Sir, I am not going to argue in this house whether this view, this monstrous view (Irish cheers), is a correct one. I say the Irishman is as capable of loyalty as any other man (renowed I ton cheers), but if his loyalty has been checked, why it is because the laws by which is governed do not present themselves to aim as they do to us in England or in Scotland with a native and congenial element. I have no right to my that Ireland, through her constitutionally elected members, will

ACCEPT THE MRASURE I PROPOSE.

I hope they will, but I have no right to able to Ireland, especially in regard to the assume it, nor have I any right to enforce it upon the prople of England and Scotland, also complained of the proposition relative but I rely on the patriotism and the sagacity to the two orders intended to constitute the but I rely on the patriotism and the sagacity of the house, on a free and full discussion, and, more than all, upon the just, order, consisting of peers, not subject generous sentiments of the two British nations. to the influence of the popular vote, generous sentiments of the two British nations. And looking forward I ask the house, be-lieving that no trivial motive could have driven us to assist in the work we have undertaken-work which we believe will restore Parliament to its free and unimpeded course -I ask them to stay the waste of the public be cheerfully accepted by the Irish people tressury under the present system of govern- and their representatives as a satisfactory

and held responsible for many of the subor dinate functions of government, such as providing for concation, superintending the details of local government, providing for the relief of the poor, etc.

MR. PARNELL SPEAKS.

At the conclusion of Mr. Trevelvan's speech Mr. Parnell gross and was received with cheers by the Icish members. He congratulated Mr. Trevelyan on having, like the because his total patilotiam is strong he however visit did rote of the waker much should be incapable of an Importal patriotism. but not why he had resigned his post as chief secretary. (lrish cheers.) Mr. Parnell then went on to justify his just utterances and action which had been impugued by Mr. Trevilyan. Speaking of Ameri-ca and the assassination literature which come from Amarica, Mr. Parnell said most of the literature was beither American this moment he would find that aviapathy for a just settlement of the grievances of Ireland by the concession of domestic legislation is nown by classes, whether Irish or nativeborn Americans, and more especially that native born Americans are welcoming the futs of Mr. Gladstone, in the belief that they will bring

PEACE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND IRELAND,

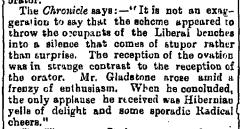
the great meetings now being held in favor of an Irish legislature are mainly col-lected together and organized by native born Americans, by editors and conductors of Irish American newspapers. We regard the fact that during the last five or six months we have succeeded in entirely gaining the sympathy of the two great parties in America-the Democrate and the Republicans-is a good omen for the fature." (Cheers.) As to the bill before the house, while reserving his full expression cheers." of opinien until he had seen the bill, Mr. Parnell congratulated the house on the fact that there was still living an English states-man who could devote his attention to this important matter, and

BEGGED TO THANK MR. GLADSTONE

for what would not only prove a beneficial measure from the Irish point of view, but which he (Mr. Pameli) believed would be found to be of equal benefit to England. The bill, nevertheless, contained blots which the Irish representatives would do their hest to remove. One of these was to be found in the fluancial proposals of the bill, which he regarded as very unfavor-Irish tribute to the Imperial exchequer. He Irish Parliament on the ground that the first would have the power of hanging up measures demanded by the people and their representatives for two or three years. On the whole, however, apart from these defeats, he believed the measure would

by figal disaster. More serious than the Conservative and Orange opposition is Mr. Trevelyan's attitude, which protably indicates the standpoint of Lord Hartington, Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Goschen. A grave rest onsibility rests upon these statesmen. The best and most patriolio thing for Parliament to do is to take Mr. Gladst me's well considered scheme in hand, tay aside all partizan feeling, and honestly endeavor to perfect it in the interests of Ireland and for the Empire."

The Daily Telegraph says: "Gladstone has proposed the most revolutionary step ever submitted to a British Parliament. The descence of the scheme is this: Ireland is to be transformed into a colony with some disadvantages and many restrictions. She will be as much apart from Great Britain as Carada, but, unlike Canada, will have to pay her share of our debt and the Imperial expenditure. The Irish Parliament will have every temptation to domand the removal of all restrictions and attempt the extension of all their powers. That was the story of the eighteenth century and it will probably be repeated in the nineteenth. If we believed the Irish to be an easily satisfied race might exp. ct the smooth working of a system so cleverly constructile, so ingeniously dove-tailed and devised. With British and Irish natures what they are we cannot, however, salute the new constitution with anything like hope. Englishmen cannot be expected to regard with anything like satisfaction and more especially between Irish Americans this great capitulation, even when gilt with and England. It is a remarkable fact that the glowing elequence of their most brilliant orstor.'



The Times says : It is not a metaphor to affirm that Mr. Gladstone's statement is without a parallel in our parliamentary annals in its mastery of complicated details and its command of dialectical and rhetorical resources. It is not only marvellous, but is lifted out of the regime of political commonplace by a spirit of elevated purposes and a tone of solf imposed conviction. With what fatal vices must a cause be smitten for which even Mr. Gladstone's energy and influence are able to win no more cordial reception than that accorded his Irish scheme in the House of Commons. In anbstance the measure proposes to place Ireland in a position not like that of a state of the American Union, but like that of Genedie, a self-governing province. S puration is complete and absolute in principle, and the restrictions which it is professed secure the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament must, in practice, be worthless, since there is no efficient sanction behind them. This is the cardina point to which public opinion must be immediately directed. Is the nation prepared to give Ireland an independent political existence ? We cannot suppose there is any room for doubt on that point."

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