GLADSTONE'S EFFORT.

He Unfolds His Plan for Home Rule for Ireland.

LONDON, April 9.—Intense excitement existed yesterday throughout the United Kingdom over the Irish proposals of Mr. Gladstone. Great crowds assembled in the neighborhood of Parliament, Irishmen and their sympathizers being especially conspicuous.

Before going to the House of Commons Gladstone took a drive through St. James Park, going away from the crowd by the west end of Downing street. He decided to be awhile in the free air before going to Parliament. He returned to his residence and in a few minutes emerged and he was off to the House of Commons.

The police had opened a way for him to Parliament street, along that across Bridge street to the Houses. They had to work hard to make a passage, and harder yet to keep it open. A policeman stood in an open carriage and [illegible] was greeted with cheers [illegible]. The enthusiasm of the people [illegible] the way from the door of his house to the Commons entrance was spontaneous and tended to set at the very [illegible] in a rout of opposition [illegible] to make the statesman [illegible] where manager [illegible] does long [illegible] the time of which [illegible] in London, and which [illegible] in the House. The cheering [illegible] till long after Gladstone [illegible] the Parliament building.

IN THE HOUSE.

Within the building [illegible] reception, though [illegible] equally enthusiastic [illegible] out. He was [illegible] and bowed right and left as he passed them. Immediately on sitting down [illegible] ment were over, [illegible] reading and [illegible] the notice paper [illegible] this been [illegible] Gladstone entered the [illegible] was followed by [illegible] which continued for [illegible] Among the Liberals [illegible] enthusiasm provided, [illegible] so such a scene as [illegible] in the House of Commons [illegible] the cheering and [illegible] led to [illegible] moved for [illegible] to amend the previous [illegible] provision for the future [illegible] land.

MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH.

On making his [illegible] said he could wish that it [illegible] expound to the House [illegible] intentions of the Government [illegible] cure to Ireland. Although [illegible] of reform in the [illegible] government are [illegible] connected, it is [illegible] take the task of [illegible] together.

"I do not know [illegible] upon me unfeigned [illegible] tion. In contemplating [illegible] the task I am [illegible] feel that nothing [illegible] absorbing [illegible] responsibility [illegible] should fail to bring [illegible] upon the principle [illegible] of the question. We should [illegible] or stalemate will [illegible] cheering) We shall [illegible] I cope with it. (Cheers.) We [illegible] tied it. We [illegible] intended but may [illegible] should now take [illegible] have settled at [illegible] transactions with Ireland [illegible] roads part [illegible] probably be [illegible] when it is impossible [illegible] honor of Parliament [illegible] closer resolution of this [illegible] tion is therefore to [illegible] that which, if impossible [illegible] think, liberate [illegible] straints under which [illegible] of [illegible] effectually struggle [illegible] to [illegible] the business of the country, and [illegible] legislation to its [illegible] proper course, and, above [illegible] monious relations between Great Britain and Ireland (Hear! hear!) [illegible] those free institutions [illegible] men, Scotchmen and Irishmen alike are [illegible] inseparably attached. (Loud cheers, prolonged by Home Rule members.)

After recounting [illegible] existing in Ireland [illegible] described the rights [illegible] during the same period as [illegible] but language. He compared Ireland during all this period to a country [illegible] same name in medieval [illegible] "Coercion never has," he said, "created a calm, and certainly it has effected [illegible] prevail in Ireland, and [illegible] and Scotland had suffered similar [illegible] believed the people of [illegible] would result to mean [illegible] the Irish had employed, to [illegible] ances." Parenthetically he [illegible] admitted to have been a failure for the past fifty-three years, only two of which had been wholly free from repression [illegible] Coercion, unless [illegible] and [illegible] under an authoritative government must always fail. Such coercion [illegible] should never result to until every other means had failed.

"What was the basis of the whole [illegible] which was the fact that the law was discredited in Ireland. It came to the Irish people with a foreign [illegible] speech and their alternative allegiance was [illegible] the law of its foreign character and [illegible] with a domestic character. (Loud Irish cheers.) Ireland, though represented in Parliament numerically equal with England or Scotland, was really not in the same position politically. England made her own laws as effectually as if she had sixty times her present representation. The consequence was that the main spring of the law in England and Scotland was felt to be the English or Scotch. The main spring of the law in Ireland was not felt to be the people's to be Irish. He therefore deemed it little less than mockery to hold that the state of law which he had described constituted in the real unity of this great, no [illegible] worldwide empire.

"Something must be done," continued Mr. Gladstone. "Something is demanded from us as a [illegible] first conditions of civil life, the [illegible] of law, the liberty of every [illegible] exercise of every legal right, the [illegible] in their lives and their [illegible] law, apart from which no country can be called a civilized country.

"What then was the problem before him? It was this: How to [illegible] perial unity with diversity of legislature. Mr. Grattan held that these [illegible] were reconcilable and more than [illegible] he demanded a severance of the parliaments with a view to the continuity and [illegible] unity of the Empire. Was it an audacious paradox? Other countries have solved the problem and under much [illegible] circumstances. We, on [illegible] said to have solved it with [illegible] land during the time it had [illegible] separate Parliament. Did it [illegible] unity of the British Empire?" (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Gladstone then pointed to the case of Norway and Sweden, which [illegible] he said, united upon a [illegible] legislative independence [illegible] Then there was the case of Austria and Hungary, and with regard to these countries, he asked whether the [illegible] of Austria at the present [illegible] more perfectly solid, secure [illegible] ious than it was prior to the [illegible] dition between that country and Hungary. "It could not be question[illegible] tion was one of solidity [illegible] pared with that of the [illegible] was making war upon her [illegible]

"The claim of Ireland [illegible] herself was never denied [illegible] Gladstone, "until the reign of George II. The Parliament of Grattan was as independent in point of authority as it could be. They (the colonies) were not about to propose the repeal of the union. It was impossible to propose the repeal of the union until they had settled what was the essence of the union. He defined the essence of the union to be the fact that, whereas before the union there were two separate and independent Parliaments, after the union there was but one. To speak of the 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 establishing a parliament in Dublin." (Irish cheers.) For the conduct of business of both a legislative and an administrative nature. The practical economy of the three countries must be considered. There should be an equitable distribution of imperial burdens. Next there must be a reasonable safeguard for the minority, and why should not this minority in Ireland take care of itself? He had no doubt about the ability to do that when it had passed through the ground of local pride and been disarmed of the jealousies with which any change was approached. But for the present there were three classes of people whom they were bound to consider.

First—The case connected with the police.

Second—The civil servants and officers in Ireland.

Third—The Protestant minority.

The speaker could not admit the claim of the Protestant minority in Ulster or elsewhere to rule the majorities with which they for the rest of Ireland and several centuries of the separate government of Ireland had been connected at times. The way that Ulster proposed was not to be excluded from the operation 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 special provisions.

No one of these proposals had appeared to the Government to be on examination justified by the results of the working of the union. Government in imagining it in their hands [illegible] the Government [illegible] the Irish members [illegible] Irish peers ought to sit in the palace of Westminster. [illegible] and [illegible] members were not to sit in the House of Commons. Irish peers enough had to sit in the other House of Parliament. (Hear, hear, and cry.) How were the Irish people to be taxed if they had less than an Irish parliament? He believed that Great Britain would 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 take a practical difficulty, and that is, are we to give up the local taxes of the Empire?" He did not think that in giving up the local taxes of the Empire they were giving up the unity of the Empire. He however, stated that the sole start of claims that to give up the local unity of the Empire would be a great misfortune for Great Britain and a greater misfortune for Ireland. He recovered that our escape from that dilemma would be such an arrangement as would give the Imperial Government authority to levy customs duties and such excise duties as were indispensable connected with the customs. The conditions of such an arrangement were:

First—That the general power of taxation over and above these particular duties should pass into the hands of a domestic legislature in Ireland.

Second—That the proceeds of the customs and excise should be held for the benefit of Ireland and for the discharge of the obligations of Ireland, and the payment of the balance, after these obligations were discharged, should be entered into the Irish exchequer, and be at the free disposal of the Irish legislative body.

The Government had provided for this, and the bill then provided that representatives of Ireland should no longer sit in the House of Commons, as Irish peers in the House of Lords, but at the same time they would have the right of addressing the Crown, and so possess all the constitutional rights they had now. (Irish and cheers.) It would, therefore, relieve Irish members from attendance at Westminster.

Mr. Gladstone said there were several reasons why this should be the case. Even if it was possible for them to allow as they had a parliament of their own, it would be safe if there to have two classes of members in the British House, one class who could vote on all questions connected with the business of the empire, and another which could only vote on special and particular questions which were brought before Parliament.

Again, it would be very difficult for representatives in Ireland to decide when sitting in Westminster, where should remain in Ireland and at the same time to maintain the local unity of the Nation.

There is another point with regard to the powers of legislation. Two courses might have been taken. One was to define the legislative tools with party legislative powers, the other was to keep from the sphere of its action those subjects which the Government thought ought to be excepted and to leave to the very other power. The latter plan had been adopted. The adverse legislative power would pass with the legislative power. The duration of the proposed legislative body should not exceed five years. The principles which it was proposed to withdraw from the jurisdiction of the Irish Parliament were latter grant and principles [illegible] which [illegible] the Crown [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] Parliament [illegible] Government [illegible] Ireland [illegible] Government [illegible] Ireland [illegible] Government [illegible] Ireland