

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

SIXTEENTH YEAR.

FRENCH MASSES GALA DAY.

The Fall of the Bastille Remembered and Daily Celebrated.

WET WEATHER SPOILS THE FUN.

The Plans of the Liberal Seceders in Governing Ireland Stated By Mr. Goschen—Other Foreign News.

French Festivities.

(Continued.)

PARIS, VIA HAVRE, July 14.—[New York Herald Cable—*To the Bee*.]—Republiques, no republic, Bastille or terror—what does it matter when Paris is bent upon pleasure? The 14th of July or the 15th of August—whichever tells the difference so far as the enjoyment of Parisians is concerned! Both have served as pretexts for national rejoicing and Paris will make a holiday any day if the sun shines. Without sunshine even the 14th of July will not make her merry.

IT RAINED HARD.

here to-day all the forenoon. Many curses were muttered as good republicans, who had spent half the night adorning their windows, awoke this morning to find their tri-colors soddened, their lanterns torn, their triumphal arches being gradually washed away by the steady down pour. In the richer parts of the town the rain did small mischief. The Paris classes had not gone to any pains to decorate. They never took kindly to the 14th of July. But to the masses the bad weather to-day meant bitter disappointment. The commemoration of the taking of the bastile is essentially

A POPULAR FESTE.

To see it you must go; as I went, to the busy lives of Belleville, Mont Martre and the Marais. There the republic is a name to conjure with. In former years, the national fete has been both picturesque and hearty.

THE WEATHER CLEARS.

At noon the weather mended. The sun peeped out and workmen in blouses and work girls in their Sunday best began to bustle about the Faubourg, evidently determined to make a gallant effort to deprive the aristocrats of the pleasure of proclaiming the festival a failure.

GLOWS IN THEATRES.

On Sept. 5 the besieged doors of the *Baillié*, here the performance of works more or less elevating were promised "free gratis for nothing." As usual the patrons of these entertainments were chiefly of the shop keeper class. The curvier seemed to light up the stage.

THE DANCING.

The dancing was far more half hearted than usual, for the streets were damp and slippery, while the keen north wind which blew would have cooled the vivacity of even Mile. Grille De Gant.

DANCING UNTIL DAYLIGHT.

Toward nightfall, under the influence of repeated petits verres pris lezis, the dancers warmed by the cry of "Place, messieurs et dames! pour le quadrille," made ready response. Open air balls in front of the opera and bourse were kept up with great spirit till past midnight. The decorations in the Taubigny Saint Denys and the Rue du Temple were very pretty, though less elaborate than on former occasions.

HARD TIMES AND NO MONEY.

One never saw quite so many greased poles in one city before. Round about the Chateau d'Eu there were regular forests of them and thousands found innocent and inexpensive amusement in watching the perspiring struggles of competition for the juley prizes.

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GOSCHEN INTERVIEWED.

He Tells About the Plans for Governing Ireland.

LONDON, July 13.—[New York Herald Cable—*To the Bee*.]—Although not re-elected, Mr. Goschen retains his place as the active leader of the triple-headed Hartington, Goschen and Chamberlain revolt against Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Goschen seldom permits himself to be interviewed, but appreciating the importance of American public opinion during the coming parliamentary struggle with the Parnellites, he consented to outline to me the main points of his unionist programme.

THE UNIONIST PROGRAMME.

I found Mr. Goschen at his home in Portland Square, Regent's Park. He was not disengaged by the Edinburgh defeat nor exhausted by his many campaign speeches. On the contrary, he was full of energy and he regards this election as one of the most

ENCOURAGING PUBLIC EVENTS.

which have occurred for many years. In answer to a question regarding the possibility of Mr. Gladstone combining with Parliament to obstruct all legislation, Mr. Goschen said: "A coalition? Yes, that has been already announced. But as regards the obstruction coalition, I must own that I do not readily assent to the idea that Mr. Gladstone would adopt Mr. Parnell's past tactics as well as his policy. At the same time I must confess that Mr. Gladstone's latest utterances with regard to obstruction by the nationalists in former years seem to me at least wanting in force."

OBSTRUCTION TACTICS.

cannot, in my opinion, give Gladstone's home rule up to the unionists. Legislative obstruction would disunite parliament and dislodge the Gladstone-Parnell party in the country. An coalition forced upon the country by such tactics would result in an overwhelming unionist majority. Whether that majority would be a conservative or unionist or liberal, depends upon the degree of strength that those parties show in resisting the unionist tactics. If the present parliament cannot conceive that the democracy, now the power in England, would see with equanimity the postponement of all legislation for England and Scotland, owing to the obstruction Irish tactics. Of late the elections show one thing clearly, and that is that the English constituents are not prepared to surrender to Ireland.

ABSTINENCE FROM VOTING.

London, July 14.—T. M. Healy, in an address to the Irish National League, says although Irishmen are disappointed over the result of the elections they are not disengaged. The defeat is temporary. Coalition government, he contends, cannot exist three months.

THE BRITISH ELECTION ECHOES.

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THE TELEGRAPH CONSOLIDATION.

New York, July 14.—Special Telegram to the Bee.—There are new reports that the Western Union and Baltimore & Ohio are to be consolidated. The agreements have been made for some time but will not be made known publicly until every paper is signed.

It is said Lord Salisbury will accept Lord

Hartington's home rule scheme. His plan involves the maintenance of royal prerogative, while the imperial parliament reserves its right to review the action of the councils, and also the appointment of judges, and the control of the executive. The Parnellites will fight this measure to the end. They will accept nothing short of the full Gladstonian measure.

Mr. Parnell has written a letter in which covers the maximum of independent self-government as everybody agrees to be desirable. I consider the main point on which the unionists were opposed to the Gladstonian bill was the absence under it of any regularization or effective control over the Irish legislature and executives. Gladstone's bill provided for neither such an authority as the United States supreme court to decide on the validity of legislation nor such an authority as the federal executive. I do not believe that the American public would for one moment tolerate such a paralysis of the central executive as would result from Ireland from Gladstone's plan. I am not prepared to say upon whom the unionists would plan a home rule bill. I do not admit that the unionists, as a body, would introduce a home rule bill properly so called. They would be prepared to delegate an important part of the functions of parliament to local bodies.

but would not be prepared to make Ireland a nation no more than you would be prepared to make New York a nation. That is the essential and inseparable difference between the unionists and Mr. Parnell. Most unionists are anxious to centralize and reconstruct local government in all parts of the kingdom. I presume you would not deny that the degree of local self-government to be given to Ireland must depend largely upon the spirit shown by the Irish in the future. The unionists would not for instance be prepared to surrender the control of the Irish police to those who regarded crime as a legitimate means of agitation. As regards American sympathy for the Parnellites, I can only suppose that the Americans have had no opportunity of taking the bastile is essentially

to the east and where they have at no time seen our species or studied our points of view. The Americans have been led to believe that Ireland is oppressed; that she is a sort of Poland, whence—in fact she had been treated with extraordinary long suffering, while attacking England and English statesmen with the severest and most outrageous invectives. I feel confident that such a system of organized conspiracy and rebellion as existed from Donegal to Cork would not have been tolerated so long by any other centralized government, and certainly not by the United States.

THE IRISH RIOTS AND WRONGS.

London, July 14.—During the rioting in Belfast last night between nationalists and orangemen, four taverns and a number of houses were destroyed. The police and soldiers charged the rioters several times and at last succeeded in clearing the main street. In the byways, however, dangerous knots of the Orangemen and their retainers were lurking. Partly quite recently was convicted of having deliberately and repeatedly affirmed that he knows to be false.

THE STANDING ARMY.

London, July 14.—The Standing Army bill was introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. Parnell. It is a bill to provide for the reduction of the army by 10,000 men, and to increase the pay of the rank and file by 10 per cent.

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