

affected. From 1822 down to 1890 Ireland could only present a small minority in Parliament in favor of restoring to her the rights of a nation.

Continuing, Gladstone pointed out the persistence and constitutionality of the methods which Ireland had continued to demand autonomy. Since that time, it was true, Ireland had been wholly united.

The speaker continued by saying that he would not attempt to measure the numerical strength of this minority. Whatever it was, it was the result of a long and arduous struggle.

In the first place we have made it a desire to get what we thought no unreasonable demand for the expression of the supremacy of the imperial parliament.

What is the essence of the act of union? It is not necessary to say many words for such a simple and obvious thing. It is to declare the supremacy of the imperial parliament.

Retention involves two points—first, as to numbers and secondly, as to voting power. Now as to the first question—that of numbers—there is no question.

Power is granted to the Irish legislature, which consists, first of all, of a legislative council and secondly, of a legislative assembly, empowered to make laws for Ireland.

Then comes a clause which may be considered normal, although it is of great importance, providing for the full devolution of executive power from the sovereign upon the viceroyalty; then comes an important provision for the appointment of a legislative committee of the privy council of Ireland.

Next, as to the legislative council. Mr. Gladstone said he did not think they had been warranted, without some great necessity, in establishing the system of a single chamber, but in Ireland, he added, far from finding any such necessity, we look to the legislative council as the best means of meeting the expectation that we shall give to the minority some means of freer and fuller consideration of its views.

Well, then, how do we differentiate this council from the popular assembly? We propose to fix the number at forty-eight with an eight year term of office, the term of the popular assembly being less.

Now comes the greatest difficulty—what voting power are these eighty members to have? Ireland is to be represented here fully, that is my first postulate. My second postulate is that Ireland is to be invested with separate power, subject, no doubt, to the imperial authority, yet still, no doubt, from experience practically separate a certain independent power, as has been done in other legislatures.

Next, unless the Irish members vote on all Irish questions, they must have too little to do, too much, because there are questions which defy our efforts to arrange them with accuracy and decision on the proper side of the line as either English or Irish.

Two exchequer judges shall be appointed by the viceroy, one to sit in the court of financial business. Besides the chief justice it is provided that for six years all judges shall be appointed as now. We do not reserve the right of appointing judges.

We are now coming to the important question of the constabulary. We propose a gradual reduction and the ultimate dissolution of the constabulary, that force with the discharge or every obligation to them in such a way as will not adversely affect the interests of that honorable force.

On the important subject of the retention of the Irish members in the imperial Parliament, the speaker said that he never regarded it as touching what he sometimes called the five principles of the bill. It is not included in any one of them, but whether it is or is not, it is a very organic detail which cuts rather deep, in some respects, into the composition of the bill.

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But these are matters which human vision is hardly able to penetrate. I must say, however, for my own part, that I never will and never can be a party to bequeathing to my country the remnants of this heritage of discord which has been handed down from generation to generation.

The principle to which we are bound to give effect in Ireland is: Ireland has to bear a fair share of imperial expenditures. The first, however, is to give to Ireland a fair share of the list of imperial burdens. There are three modes in which Ireland's share may be ascertained.

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Several Trials Which a Nickel-Steel Harvey-ized Plate Withstood. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—A highly successful test of the new nickel-steel Harveyized armor plate took place at the Iron Foundry proving ground Saturday.

The second shot was fired at a velocity of 1,900 feet per second. It penetrated the plate about five inches and broke in fragments, but the closest scrutiny failed to determine the slightest crack in the plate.

The third shot was fired at a velocity of 2,000 feet per second, penetrated about ten inches, which was cracked and the backing which supported it was much broken.

The fourth shot, which was fired at the very unusual velocity of 2,600 feet per second, penetrated about ten inches, which was cracked and the backing which supported it was much broken.

Mr. Gladstone in answer to Sir Edward Clarke said that the question was reserved for the parliament for three years. The Parliaments of 1885 and 1890, he said, had both refused to pass the bill.

Members trooped up into the lobby where the patriotic and disinterested with great animation. The Gladstonian liberals were disposed to regard it as a conciliatory and peace-making measure.

Comments of English and Irish Journals on the Speech. LONDON, Feb. 14.—The Daily News says: "Mr. Gladstone's splendid and eloquent speech on the subject of the retention of the Irish members in the imperial parliament is a masterpiece of statesmanship."

Stinginess Never Ireland's Fault. Stirling was never a vice of the Irish people, and if we look to the past we are afraid their suffrage will be due to generous extravagance, rather than to meanness.

Conditions Past and Present. will now release the house from the painful consideration of details, which it has pursued with unexampled ardor.

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Rev. J. P. King Describes the Lynching at Paris, Tex., of the Negro Smith. HE WAS ALMOST LYNCHED HIMSELF. Ridden Out of Town on a Rail for Raising His Voice in Protest Against the Awful Cruelty of the Mob.

New York, Feb. 13.—Rev. J. P. King of Texas, whose report of the lynching of Negro Smith at Paris, Tex., brought out the formation of the anti-lynching league yesterday at the Union College Methodist church.

"I was ridden out of Paris on a rail because I was the only man in the country to raise my voice against the lynching of Smith. I exposed the illegal measure before the arrival of the prisoner and I was warned that I might meet his fate if I was not careful."

"I hated him for his crime, but from the conversation I had with him, I was firmly convinced that he was irresponsible. I had known Smith for years, and there were times when Smith was out of his head for weeks. Two years ago I made an effort to have him put in an asylum, but the white people were trying to fasten the murder of a young colored girl upon him and would not listen."

Rev. Dennis Hanlon Preached a Significant Sermon on the Subject. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—Rev. Dennis Hanlon, pastor of the Church of the Covenant, where President Harrison attends, preached a very significant sermon yesterday on the inerrancy of the bible.

Some one seized me by the shoulder and hurled me back and Smith fell writhing to the ground in terror as four men seized his arms.

Best Cure For All disorders of the Throat and Lungs is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It has no equal as a cough-cure. BRONCHITIS. "When I was a boy, I had a bronchial trouble of such a persistent and stubborn character, that the doctor pronounced it incurable with ordinary remedies, but recommended me to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I did so, and one bottle cured me. For the last fifteen years, I have used this preparation with good effect whenever it takes a bad cold, and I know of numbers of people who keep it in the house all the time, not considering it safe to be without it."

Cough. "For more than twenty-five years, I was a sufferer from lung trouble, attended with coughing so severe at times as to cause hemorrhage, the paroxysms frequently lasting three or four hours. I was induced to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and after taking four bottles, was thoroughly cured."—Franz Hoffman, Clay Center, Kans.

La Grippe. "Last spring I was taken down with la grippe. At times I was completely prostrated, and so difficult was my breathing that my breast seemed as if confined in an iron cage. I procured a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and in a few days I was able to take my usual relief followed. I could not believe that the effect would be so rapid and the cure so complete."—W. H. Williams, Cook City, S. Dak.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Promptly acts, sure to cure. Delay is Dangerous. DO YOU VALUE YOUR EYESIGHT? If so, call and consult PROF. HIRSCHBERG, who will be at the OMAHA, FEB. 14, 1893, and have them fitted with a pair of his Nonchangeable Spectacles. Max Meyer & Bro. Co., Sole Agents for Omaha, Neb. EYES TESTED FREE. A. H. DYER, Architect and Superintendent, 18th and Farnam Streets.

Children View the Awful Scene. "It was terrible. One little tot, scarcely older than little Myrtle Vance, clasped her arms around my neck and hid her face on my shoulders above the heads of the crowd. 'For God's sake,' I shouted, 'send the children home.'"

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