THE THE TOTAL PRINCIPLE OF THE PRINCIPLE

effected. From 1832 down to 1880 Ireland could only present a small minority in Par-liament in favor of restoring to her some-thing in the nature of her constitutional rights. Since 1855 the secret ballot had im-proved Ireland's position. In 1886 there were eighty-five nationalists, or more than five-eights. They had been reduced to eighty under somewhat peculiar circumstances, but Ireland still demanded self-government by a majority of four-fifths. There had never been such a majority in England in favor of

Continuing, Gladstone pointed out the persistency and constitutionality of the methods with which Ireland had continued to demand autonomy. Since that time, it was true, Ireland had not been wholly united. If she were the opposition would vanish. There was one portion of Ireland opposed to home rule, not merely on the demand of certain classes, but it was the demand of the people in general in that portion.

#### Why Ireland is Divided.

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 successful plot to divide freeland at this time. When, at the close of the last century, it was united,
Protestant and Catholic were in favor of
Irish autonomy. This division was brought
about maiely through the medium of Orange
societies and religious animosity. During
the period of independent Irish Parliament. Protestants were zealous supporters of Irish nationality. It was not through their own fault they are not now ready to unite with their own blood and people to form a nobic,

The speaker then took up England's attitude toward home rule, saying there had been a rapid conversion to it. In 1806 the majority against it was 311; now it was only seventy one. Gladstone then proceeded to re-capitulate the points in the bill which the government proposed for home rule in Ire-

#### Points in the Home Rule Bill.

In the first place we have made it a desire to get what we thought no unreasonable demand for the express mention of the supremacy of the imperial parliament. There were two methods in which that might be done. It might be done by clause; it might be done in the preamble. We have chosen the preamble as the worthlier and better; for, if it were done by a clause, it would be too much in the character of a mere enactment. It is not necessary to say many words for such a purpose. Our words are: "Whereas, It is expedient, without impairing, or restricting the supreme authority of parliament," and then the preamble goes on to declare the creation of the frish legislature. With reference to the character equantly made against us, that we are destroying the act of union. to get what we thought no unreasonable de us, that we are destroying the act of union, I wish to challenge imquiry upon this fundamental point.

fundamental point.

What is the essence of the act of union?
["Hear, hear!"] That essence is to be appreciated by comparing the constitution of things found in the country before 1800 with the constitution of things now subsisting in England. Before 1800 we had two sovereignties in the country; one of those was collectively lodged in the king and Heuses of Lords and Commons of Ireland. There was no more right in a true historical and logal sense in the sovereignty residing and legal sense in the sovereignty residing in Great Britain to interfere with the sovereignty of Ireland than there was in the severeignty of Ireland to interfere with the sovereignty of England. This bill respects and maintains these rights of sovereignty equally throughout the entire range of the three kingdons. Then the bill constitutes the brish legislature.

#### Powers of the trish Legislature.

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 the peace, order and good government of Ireland, and in respect to matters exclusively relating to reland, or to a part thereof. That power is subject to a double limitation. First of all, it is subject to necessary and obvious limita-tions, imposing certain incapacities on the Irish parliament, including all that relates to the crown, a regency or the vice royalty. The subjects of peace and war, public defense treaties and foreign relations, dignities, titles, law and treason do not belong to the Irisb legislature. The law of alienage does not belong to it, nor everything that bolongs to external trade—the coinage and other subsidiary subjects. Other incanacities are imposed similar to those ties are imposed similar to those contained in the bill of 1886. These provide for the security of religious freedom, the safeguard of education and for the sefreedom. coming to exclusive powers, we retain the viceroyalty of Ireland, but we divest it of the party character heretofore borne by making the appointment run six years, subject to the revoking power of the crown.

Then also the post is freed from all religious disability. [Cheers.]

Then comes a clause which may be considered formal, although it is of great importance, providing for the full devolution of executive power from the sovereign upon the vice royalty; then comes an important provision for the appointment of a legislative committee of the privy council of Ireland. We propose to make this a legislative council for the ordinary affairs of the cabinet of the viceroy. The question arises, shall there be any legislative council? All decided that there overly to be such a council. docided that there ought to be such a council. It has appeared to us to be highly inconvenient to alter the numbers of the legislative assembly. If we were to increase the number, we do not know what the increase ought to be. If we were to reduce it, we run serious risks of causing practical inconserious risks of causing practical inconserious risks of causing practical incon-veniences in Dublin, especially at the time when the functions of internal government come to be newly exercised, and when, probably, there will be a great deal to do. We therefore leave the number at 103, and we fix the term at five years. We leave the constituency as it is now. constituency as it is now

#### Elective Legislative Council.

Next, as to the legislative council, Mr. Gladstone said he did not think they would have 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 enabling us to meet the expectation that we shall give to the minority some means of freer and fuller consideration of its views. The next thing is, shall the legislative council be nominated or elected? We came to the conclusion that a nominated council would be a weak council. nominated council would be a weak coun [Cheers]. If it should be made weak the council would probably enjoy a very short term of existence. We, therefore, propose an elective council, believing it to be the

an elective council, believing it to be the only form wherein we can give any great force to the vitality of the institution.

Well, then, how do we differentiate this council from that of popular assembly? We propose to fix the number at forty-eight, with an eight year's term of office, the term of the popular assembly being lesser. We then constitute a new constituency. The council constituency must, in the first place, be associated with a ratable value of £20, whereby to secure an aggregate constituency. to secure an aggregate constituency whereon to secure an aggregate constituency approaching 170,000 persons, including owners, as well as occupiers, but subject to a provision that no owner or occupier has a vote in more than one constituency. Then there is no provision in the bill making the logislative council alterable by Irish acts.

Regarding the logislative assembly, the 100 members must be elected for Irish legislative business by constituencies in Ireal and

tive business by constituencies in Ireland. We make these provisions in regard to the assembly alterable in respect to electors and constituencies after six years, but in altering constituencies, the power of the assembly will be limited by the declaratory act to the effect that due regard must be had to the distribution of population.

#### To Meet a Possible Deadlock.

The bill must include a provision for meeting what is called a deadlock. In a case where a bill has been adopted by the assembly more than once, and where there is an interval of two years between the two adoptions or allocations. tions, or a dissolution of Parliament, then, upon its second adoption, the two assemblies may be required to meet, and the fate of the bill is to be decided in general assembly.

[Cheers.]
Next, all appeals shall lie to the privy council alone not to the council and lords.

The privy council may try the question of the invalidity of any Irish act—that is, try it judicially and with reasonable judgment, under the initiative of the viceroy or secre-

shall be good except insofar as it is con-trary to the imperial enactment. Two exchequer judges shall be appointed after the authority of the crown, mainly for under the authority of the crown, mainly for financial business. Besides the exchequer judges it is provided that for six years all judges shall be appointed as now. We do not reserve for the imperial Parliament the power to fix emoluments. These will be fixed in Ireland, and the effect will be to establish a joint control of these appoint-

nents.

The month of September is probably the most convenient month for the assembly to most. Therefore there is a clause providing meet. Therefore there is a clause providing the first Tuesday in that it shall meet on the first Tuesday in September. [Prolonged Irish cheers.] Certain clauses secure the initiative in regard to money bills to the assembly.

#### Irish Constabulary.

We are now coming to the important ques-tion of the constabulary. We propose a gradual reduction and the ultimate dissolution or disappearance of that force with the discharge or every obligation towards them i such a way as will not adversely affect be interests of that honorable force. During be period of transition they are to be under control of the viceroy. It is contemplated that they will be replaced by a force owing allegiance to the Irish authorities in local

On the important subject of the retention of the Irish members in the imperial Parlia-ment, I do not regard and never have regarded it as touching what are sometimes called the fine principles of the bill. It is not included in any one of them, but whether be a principle, or whether it be not, there is no question that it is a very organic de-tail which cuts rather deep, in some respects, into the composition of the bill. There are strong ar-guments which may be alleged in defense of the retention of Irish members in Parliament, but there is one argument I must put aside as a most dangerous argument, and in itself quite untenable, the argument of those who say unless you retain the Irish members there is no parlimentary supremacy over Ireland. I entirely decline to admit that argument. I say that if you do not admit it, at a stroke you shatter parlimentary supremacy in this country. Although I do not at all admit that parlimentary supremacy depends upon the retention of Irish premacy depends upon the retention of Irish premacy depends upon the retention of Irish members I am yet quite ready to admit that the retention of members has a great pracical importance because it views and exhibits the supremacy in a manner intelligible to the people. Besides it gives Ireland a full voice in all parliment matters, ["Hear,Hear!"] It has this advantage—we can't in our financial arrangements get rid of all financial connection between the two countries interested. countries, unless you are prepared to face a very inexpedient and inconvenient system of different sets of treaties and trade laws. That being so, it must be that British budgets will more or less influence trish pecuniary balance. It is therefore desirable for the purpose of mitigating any inconvenience which might thence arise that Ireland should have something to say about these an abstract, theoretical or constitutional character against the retention of Irish members at Westminster. To revert to an old expression which has become rather familiar: "I do not think it is in the wit of familiar: "I do not think it is in the wit of man to devise a plan for their retention which would not be open to some serious practical difficulties." [Cheers].

#### Representation in Parliament.

Retention involves two points-first, as to numbers and secondly, as to voting power. Now as to the first question—that of numbers—is Ireland to be fully represented in the house! ("Hear, hear!") Well, probably the feeling will be in favor of the affirmative. Then arises another difficulty—what is full verescontation for Judical 1. 1884 is full representation for Ireland! In 1884 the house treated Ireland in a wise and liberal spirit by assigning 103 members to that country. That number was then beyond what, according to the calculations of population in this country Ireland was entitled to, and it is claimed that, unhappily, the disparity has since been aggravated by a double process. The population of Great Britain has increased, while that of Ireland has diminished, and has now reached a point that, whereas, formerly entitled to 13 members, it would, according to this same ratio, now have eighty. There ought to be a general determination to interpret full representation as meaning representation according to existing population. Speaking of full representation, then, I imply that the representation in the house from Ireland would be composed of eighty Irish gentle-men. Of course it follows that there would have to be an election. When it had been determined that eighty was the proper number, we endeavored to arrange the schedule of the bill in such a manner that this important the schedule of the bill in such a manner that this important the schedule of the bill in such a manner that this important the schedule of the bill in such a manner that this important the schedule of the sc perial representation would practically not clash with representation in the legislature

Voting Power of Irish Representatives. 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 important authority, yet still, as we must from experience practically separate a certain independent power, as has been done in other legislatures of the empire, Ireland is to be endowed with separate power over Irish affairs. Then the question before us is: Is she, or is she not, to vote so strongly upon matters purely British? I propose this question in the true parliamentary form—aye or nay. There are reasons both ways. We cannot cut them off in a manner perfectly clean and clear from these questions. We cannot find an absolutely accurate line of cleavage between questions that are imperial questions and those that are Irish questions. [Cheers.] Unless the Irish members are allowed to vote on all British questions, they must have too little or too much, because there are questions which defy our efforts to arrange them with which defy our efforts to arrange them with accuracy and decision on the proper side of the line as either English or Irish. We do not see the possibility of excluding them from one of the highest and most important functions of the house—namely, that of determining the composition of the legislative power. A vote of confidence is a simple declaration, but it may be otherwise. I do not see that it is possible to exclude Irish members from voting on that great subject.

Next, unless the Irish members vote on all questions you break the parliamentary tradition. The presence of eighty members with only limited powers of voting is a serious breach of that tradition, which, whether you choose to face it, ought to be made a subject of most careful consideration.

Drawing the Limit.

#### Drawing the Limit.

comes the reasons against the universal voting powers. It is difficult to say: Everything on that side Irish; everything on this side imperial. That, I think, you cannot do. If you ask me for a proportion, I say nine-tenths, nineteen-twentieths, perhaps ninety-nine one-hundredths of the business of Parliament can, without difficulty, be classed as Irish, or imperial. It would, however, be a great anomaly if these eighty Irish members should come here continually to intervene in questions purely and absolutely British. If some targe question or controversy in British affairs should then come up, causing a deep and should then come up, causing a deep and vital severing of the two great parties in this house, and the members of those parties knew that they could bring over eighty members from Ireland to support their views, I am afraid a case like that would come a recalible door to wholesale dangerous. open a possible door to wholesale, dangerous, political intrigue. ["Hear, hear!"] My col-leagues, finding themselves not able to face leagues, finding themselves not able to face a contingency of that kind, inserted in the bill limitations of the voting power of the trish members, to exclude them, first, from voting on a bill or motion expressly confined to Great Britain; second, from voting on a tax not levied upon Ireland; third, from voting on a vote or appropriation of money otherwise than for the imperial service; fourth, from voting on any motion or resolution exclusively affecting Great Britain.

The whole subject is full of thorns and brambles, but our object is the autonomy and solf-government of Ireland in all matters purely Irish. ters purely Irish.

Only One System of Legislation. The Irish people certainly did not raise the difficulty to which I have just alluded— the retention of Irish members in the House. the retention of Irish members in the House. This is a secondary matter in their eves and ought not to interfere with the principal aim. In the face of the feeling that a shade of uncertainty still hangs over the question of the United States), due regard must be had to the different elements of nationality (theers). We have not apprehended any difficulty there. Other clauses provide for the security of the emoluments of existing judges and of officers generally.

Then there is a clause intended to correspond with the colonial validity law, the effect of which is, if the Irish legislature should pass any act in any way contrary to acts of the imperial Parliament, such law

tion for all the kingdoms. As far as external things are concerned, that will be found to entail very important consequences. found to entail very important consequences. It has guided us to the conclusion at which we arrived of unity of commercial legislation for the three kingdoms. This includes customs and excise duties, postofile and telegraphs. By adopting this keynote we can attain the most valuable results and will be likely to avoid the clashing of agents of the imperial and agents of the Irish government. We can make, under cover of this proposal, a larger and more liberal transfer to Ireland in the management of her own to Ireland in the management of her own affairs than we could make if we proceeded on any other principles. We hope to escape in this way all collection in the interior of Ireland of any revenue whatever by imperial authorities.

authority,

The principle to which we are bound to give effect in Ireland is: Ireland has to bear a fair share of imperial expenditures.

["Hear, hear!"] The word "imperial" is definite in the schedule which gives the list of imperial burdens. There are three modes in which Ireland's share may be ascertained.

Ireland's Share of the Expenditures. The first method is the lump sum payment adopted in 1880. This method should isappear naturally from the new bill, for brough the retention of Irish representation here, Irish members will vote the impceal expenditures. Consequently it would seem strange under these circumstances to revert to the method of a lump sum.

Another method is what may simply be described as the mode of quota—that is to say that Ireland shall pay 6 per cent, or 5 per cent, or 4 per cent or what you please, of the imperial expenditures. She will be debited to that extent and will have to pay it over from her account to ours. If you fix the quota, and the quota is absolutely elastic, the imperial expenditure would still determine the relative share to be contributed by Ireland.

But there is a third method which may be adopted, that of desducting from the Irish revenue the amount due England. There is one of these revenues to which the greatest difficulty adheres. When explaining the subject in 1886 I pointed out that this was a large revenue, locally received in Ireland, but which really belonged to Great Britain. The principal of that revenue was within the excise department. With the advantage of the consideration which the inland revenue department has had since the former plan was produced, we get revenue department has had since the former plan was produced, we get rid of the difficulty altogether, so far as the inland revenue is concerned. We provide that revenue levied in Ireland shall be revenue really be longing to Ireland—that is, revenue from goods consumed in Ireland. It is not so with the creature. the customs. With the customs there is large debt from Ireland to this country. is not so large as is involved in the case of excise, but still it comes up to several hundreds of thousands of pounds. If we adopt the method of quota we should expose Irish finance to large and inconvenient shocks from changes introduced in English budgets. Imperative reasons would perhaps make it necessary for us to do what we are I think, very unwilling to do, viz: to give imperial office a meddling and intervening power in relation to Irish affairs. ["Hear,

The third plan is to appropriate a particular fund. Say this fund shall be taken by us and shall stand in acquittal of all bligations of Ireland for imperial services This fund will sweepaway all the difficulties of calculation and intervention which might belong to the quota method. Then we have the fund practically in our hands in the management of the customs revenue of Ireland, which must be British. Conse-quently we shall be deprived of a fund which will never go near the Irish exchequer. If it be deemed a fair and convenient arrangement, there can be no question of handing it backwards and forwards. We should keep it or give Ireland a receipt in full, instead of oming upon her for heavy payments from

Then, next, the customs fund would be very nearly the right amount. I don't know what the house might consider the right amount. Judgments might fluctuate. Some might say 4 per cent, some 5 per cent, some a little more than 5 per cent. But the amount is this. £2,430,000 yearly: £60,000 allowed for collection, leaves £2,370,000 net. With the imperial expenditures at £59,000,-000, £2,370,000 is a sum that drops between a charge of 4 and 5 per cent. The Irish members will observe that by that means every-thing of a practical nature we will hand over to them. Though the rates of excise and to them. Though the rates of excise and the post and telegraph rates will be a fixed amount, the authority and the whole control over them will be absolutely in the hands of

The fund plan falls short of the exactitude of the quota plan. The latter method meets every exigency of peace and war, but this plan is not quite so exact. We are assured, however, that we shall obtain from Ireland a fair share of assistance in a great imperial emergency. I myself am bound to say that I think there is very little to fear from trusting the patriotism and liberality of the Irish legislature. [Opposition cries of "Oh! Oh!" and cheers from members of the government

Stinginess Never Ireland's Fault.

Stinginess was never a vice of the Irish people, and if we look forward very much, I am afraid her suffrage will be due to generous extravagances, rather than to meanness. When we come to a state of war we have to When we come to a state of war we have to look to the resources, customs, excise and income tax. With regard to customs, we propose to leave them in our hands so that there can be no difficulty in adapting contributions so far as customs are concerned. With regard to excise, we have in view a proposition to retain considerable control in our own hands, which considerable power will enable Great Britain to make sure of having aid from Ireland if she thinks such a having aid from Ireland if she thinks such a provision necessary. The Irish balance sheet stands thus: Upon the credit side would appear excise, £3,220,000; stamps, income tax, excise liceuse, £1,495,000; postal revenue, £140,000; crown lands, £65,000; miscellaneous, £140,000—making a total of £5,600,000. On the other side, Ireland takes over the whole civil charges with the exception of the constabulary charges of £3,110,000; inland revenues, £150,000, and postal service, £730,000. We propose that Ireland shall take part of the constabulary charges, amounting to £1,000,000. This would bring the Irish charges to £5,190,000. We propose that she shall receive against that the items I have put to her credit, amounting to £740,000; crown lands, £65,000; miscellar I have put to her credit, amounting to £5,660,000. Thus she will have a clear sur-plus of £500,000 with which to start on her

#### Conditions Past and Present.

I will now release the house from the painful consideration of details, which it has pursued with unexampled patience. I have tried to convey the fundamental conception and spirit of the scheme. I submit that the plan may be imperfect, but I hope it will receive impartial consideration. Although there may be friendly and unfriendly criticisms, I hope I shall not give offense when I express my conviction that a plan closely resembling this, if not the present proposal of an identical legislative chamber for Ireland, may shortly become a law. There is one risk, that is, if the controversy is unduly and unwarrantedly prolonged the law for self-government in Irish affairs may become a demand for the repeal of the union and the re-establishment of dual supremacy in these islands. I hope that the ship of state will be steered from that rock. I would ask you to contrast the present condition of the Irish people with what it was at the time of Swift, when the Irish ascendancy in Parliament begged to be admitted to the British Parliament and was refused, or with what it was in the beginning of the century, immediately after the union. will now release the house from the refused, or with what it was in the beginning of the century, immediately after the union, of the century, immediately after the union, whon Irish voters were trooped to the polls for the simple purpose of recording their votes in order to return landlords to Parlia We have concluded that we have before us

We have concluded that we have before us now a different state of things. Ireland has, on her side, the memory of vast victories, earned by the sweat of labor, but really carned and recorded on her behalf. Ireland has mighty sympathics. She requires this larger and stronger Ireland. She has ob-tained the suffrage of Scotland and the suf-frage of Wales, and, in the short space of seven years, she has changed a majority of more years, she has changed a majority of more than 200 against her in England to one-third that number. She was stinted in franchise and means of representation. Now she pos-sesses a most extended franchise with most perfect protection. Her remaining object, she has not yet attained, but she looks for ward to the attainment of them with more ward to the attainment of them with more means in her hands. One other resource of strength that she has is the moderation of her demands. ["Hear, hear."] She has, ever since 1886, if not before, but unequivocally and nationally since, abandoned the whole whole argument that, perhaps, she was entitled to make on the subject of the act of union. She has asked you to save for yourselves every important power. She has consented to accept the House of Commons and the inversal suprem-

acy of the empire. In return she has asked you only that she Mays the management of you only that she kive the management of her own affairs, which reason in justice, combined with the voice of her people, I hope, will soon move this nation to say soon shall be awarded her. If this is to be the end of the matter ithink dispassionate men would say the sooner ended, the better; the sooner we stamp the Beal which will efface all former animosities, and open the era of peace and good will—the sooner done the better.

#### Gladstene's Closing.

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 continuance of this heritage of discord which has been handed down. heritage of discord which has been handed down from generation to generation, with hardly momentary interruption, through seven centuries—this heritage of discord with all the evils that tollow in its train. I wish no part in that process. It would be misery for me if I had foregone or omitted in these closing years of my life any measure which it is possible for me to take toward upholding and promoting the cause which I believe to be the cause—not of one party or one nation—but of all parties and all nations. To these nations, viewing them as I do, with their vast opportunities, under a living union for power and happiness, to these nations I say, let me entreat you—let the dead—bury the dead—and treat you—let the dead bury the dead—and cast behind you former recollections of bygone evils; cherish, love and sustain one another through all the vicissitudes of human affairs in times that are to come. [Prolonged liberal cheers]

onged liberal cheers. When the cheering had died out Sir Edrard Clark, who was attorney general in the salisbury administration, congratulated Mr. Hadstone on the magnificent physical effort

which he had just made, and then proceeded to enlarge on the proposals of the bill.

He dwelt with particular severity upon the absence of any provisions which would remove the objections of the people to home rule, and went on to declare that the bill so outlined would not even satisfy the national-ists who had declared they would accept the veto, which had been retained in the new

#### Mr. Sexton Cheered.

Thomas Sexton, anti-Parnellite for North Kerry, was cheered on rising. He naid a glowing tribute to Mr. Gladstone. He referred to the case of Canada and said Canada would have been lost to England lorg ago if she had been refused home rule. He declared that its provisions were on the whole better than those of the bill of 1886. whole better than those of the bill of 1886. He agreed with the proposal to establish a new police force, after which the Irish cons-

new police force, after which the Irish constabulary was to be withdrawn.

'Mr. Sexton said he did not object to the upper chamber, confided as a safeguard to the minority. The financial proposals were less just to Ireland than those of the bill of 1886. His party was not disposed to ma any trouble concerning the retention of Irimembers at Westminster, but it was probable that when home rule had been established their voices would be silent in the house, unless the other members troubled them. [Laughter.] If the imperial Parliament should display any tendency to a capricious and vexatious use of the veto or to interfere in the sphere defined by its Parliament he thought it would be found that liament he thought it would be found that Ireland's unique position would stand the Irish members in good stead. (Conservative

Mr. Gladstone in answer to Sir Edward Clarke said the land question was reserved to the imperial Parliament for three years. Colonel Sanderson, conservative for north Armagh, spoke vehimently against any and every plan of home rule. The Ulster loyalists he said, would offer to the last the bit-terest opposition to any home rule scheme. On the motion of Colonel Sanderson the de-bate was then adjotfraed.

#### How the Speech Was Received.

Members trooped out into the lobbies where the speech was informally discussed with great animation. The Gladstonian liberals were disposed to regard it as a concilia-tory well balanced and peace-making messenger, and seemed to be hopeful as to the

second reading.

The anti-Parnellite members, while guarded in their utterances favored the bill as a whole, and were especially well pleased with the financial arrangements, concerning with the financial arrangements, concerning which there had been so much apprehension.

The Parnellites would not say more than that they would keep an open mind in regard to the bill. All that the tories would say for the

bill was that it was more sagacious and bet-ter drawn than that of 1886. The liberal unionists would not make even this favorable admission and declared that the bill must inevitably meet the fate of its predecessor, that it would never reach the committee of the House of Commons. The advanced radicals, led by Henry Labouchere and Sir Charles Dilke, will oppose the creation of a second chamber. The moderate liberals also have some misgivings in regard to complications likely to arise from three-fold elections in Ireland.

#### WHAT THE PRESS SAYS.

## Comments of English and Irish Journals

on the Speech. LONDON, Feb. 14.—The Daily News says: Mr. Gladstone displayed most splendid powers of eloquence and argument. It is utterly childish to call the bill a separatist The bill is so cautious and moderate that it will probably convert many moderates."

The Times: "Those whom Mr. Gladstone failed to convince in 1886 will not be converted now by a less powerful and less persuasive appeal. The speech, indeed, was marvellous for a man of 84 years. But if he has shown that he can still bend the bow of Ulysses, his most uncritical admirers will hardly refuse to confess that he no longer nardly refuse to confess that he no longer sends the arrow straight to the mark. The case proposed abounds with ingenuity and plausibility, yet it produced an impression of perfect disappointment. The most in-dulgent will fall to discern the faintest sign of finality in the scheme and his omission of any reference to the land question until questioned on the subject indicates plainly how he artificially restricted his views. how he artificially restricted his views."
In another article the Times denounces
the retention of the Irish members at Westthe retention of the frish memoers at west-minster and ridicules the notion that they can sit in two Parliaments simultaneously. "This beautiful provision enables the Irish to have absolute control over both English and Irish legislation, unfettered by the veto

that is proposed."

The Daily Chronicle says: "Mr. Gladstone achieved a feat unique in the life of any legislator of ancient or modern times. Altogether the present bill is a great improvement on the bill of 1889, and those opposing

ought to admit it."

The Daily Telegraph speaks of the sight of Mr. Gladstone delivering his speech as a spectacle to which the world cannot supply

"Marvelous as a physical and intellectual tour de force," says the Telegraph, "it is not statesmanship, nor does it bear the renotest resemblance to anything descrying

The Standard says: The measure is impracticable and impossible. The details are open to stronger objection than those of the bill of 1886. Mr. Gladstone has merely substituted one fatality for another, and has avoided difficulties by leaving them

touched."
The Morning Post: "The measure is more futile and fantastic thun any before submitted to a civilized assembly."
A dispatch from Dublin quotes the Free-



man's Journal as follows: "While open to improvement, the bill is altogether a good,

The Irish Times says: "Seven years have falled to teach Mr. Glaostone respect either of the rights of the Irish minority or of the facts of history. Ulster says that it will not have it." will not have it." Paris, Tex., of the Negro Smith.

#### ARMOR PLATE TEST.

Several Trials Which a Nickel-Steel Harvey

ized Plate Withstood. Washington, D. C., Feb. 13.-A highly successful test of the new nickelsteel Harveyized armor plate took place at the Iron Head proving ground Saturday. The tests were witnessed by a number of ordnance experts, naval officers and steel manufacturers, under the direction of Captain Sampson of the ordnance bureau of the Navy department. The object of the trials was to determine what tests should be estab-lished for the 7,000 tons of armor for which bids are to be opened at the Navy department next Tuesday.

Among the features which contributed to the interest in this test was the fact that this was the thickest piece of armor of this character ever tested anywhere in the world. The first shell was fired at a velocity at impact of 1,472 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 p ate.

The second shot was fired at a velocity at impact of 1,660 feet per second. It penetrated the plate between six and seven inches, cracking it clear through the upper part of its length, but without, however, reducing the pro-tection which it would have afforded to

The third shot was fired at a velocity of 1,960 feet and produced a result simi-lar to that of the second.

The fourth shot, which was fired at the very unusual velocity of 2,060 feet per second, penetrated about ten inches. The plate was cracked and the backing which supported it was much broken. Captain Sampson, in speaking of the test, said that no obtainable velocity could have driven the shell through the plate. The plate, he said, was more than equal to the proposed require-

INERRANCY OF THE BIBLE.

highly satisfactory.

ments, and the tests were, in every way,

#### Rev. Tennis Hamlin Preached a Significant

Sermon on the Subject.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—Rev. Tennis Hamlin, pastor of the Church of the Covenant, where President Harrison attends, preached a very significant sermon vesterday on the inerrancy of the bible. He declared the deliverance of the general assembly of 1892, that "the church holds" to such a doctrine as a standard of the church is without ground, and further said: "If the inerrancy of the delivery stood upon the same footing, it would be a simple and harmless matter. But the reason carefully exalts that opinion to the level of a doctrine. It asserts that 'our church holds it. It assumes that every minister assented to it at his ordination. It calls upon him, if he does not believe, to leave the church. It embraces in its summons all ordained officers and deacons, as well as ministers. And, if they do not withdraw it 'enjoins' the officers of the church to 'censure and speedily eject them.' The interpretation of the standard sets up a totally new doctrine, which makes it a test of ministerial and official standing. Now, I deliberately and solemnly pronounce this an act of the greatest usurpation. The general assembly is as much bound by the constitution as is the humblest minister or member of the church. It has no more authority to impose the opinion of a majority of its members upon us as a doctrine than it has to declare that its views about lynching shall have all the force and weight of a federal statute

# **Best Cure For**

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 I take 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."-J. C. Woodson, P. M., Forest Hill, W. Va.

### Cough

"For more than twenty-five years, 1 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 Centre, Kans.

## La Crippe

"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 no sooner had I began taking it than 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

Prompt to act, sure to cure

# Delay is Dangerous

DO YOU VALUE YOUR EYESIGHT?

PROF. HIRSCHBERG, Who will be at the store of MAX MEYER A BRO. CO., in OMAHA, NEB, FEBRUARY 20 to 25, and have them fitted with

Nonchangeable Spectacles. Max Meyer & Bro. Co., Sole Agents for Omaha, Neb.

EYES TESTED FREE.

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Elevators, warehouses, factory buildings, and all work requiring a thorough and practical knowledge of construction and strength of materials, a specialty.

P. O. Box 334, Fremont, Neb.

#### SCENES OF AGONY RECALLED

Rev. J. P. King Describes the Lynching at

"I followed the procession and wept aloud as I saw little children of my own race follow the unfortunate man and taunt him with jeers. Even at the stake, children of both sexes and colors gathered in groups and when the father of the murdered child, caressed the hissing from with which he was about to torture the helpless victim, the children became as frantic as the grown peoples and struggled forward to obtain places. 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 yester. day at the Union Colored Methodist church. in West Thirty-second street, barely essaped death himself in his efforts to save the prisoner. He has come north to start a crusade against negro lynching. To a reporter Rev. Dr. King said, in regard to the ynching of Smith

"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. opposed the illegal measure before the arrival of the prisoner and I was warned that I might meet his fate if I was not careful, but the sense of justice made me bold, and when I saw the poor wretch trembling with fear, and got so near I could hear his pleadings, I determined to stand by him to the

#### Hated Him for His Crime.

"I hated him for his crime, but, from the onversation 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

"For days before the murder of the little Vance girl, Smith was out of his head and tangerous. He had just undergone one at-tack of delicium tremens, and was in no condition to be allowed at large. He realized his condition, and when I spoke to him a week before his crime he promised to re-

form. The next time I saw him was on the day of his execution.

"Drink did it! drink did it! he sobbed; then bowing his face in his hands, he asked! "Is it true, did I kill her! Oh, my God, my God!"

"Some one seized me by the shoulder and hurled me back and Smith fell writhing to

When asked if he would ever return to Paris, Mr. King said: "I shall never go south again." Will Succeed Dr. Green,

New York, Feb. '3.-It is stated on the uthority of a prominent director of the Western Union Telegraph company that General Thomas T. Eckert, first vice president and general manager, will succeed Dr. the ground in terror as four men seized his

arms to drag him to the float on which he

burned alive.
'I followed the procession and wept aloud

de and struggled forward to obtain places

Children View the Awful Scene.

"It was terrible. One little tot, scarcely older than little Myrtle Vance, clapped her baby hands as her father held her on his shoulders above the heads of the people.

children home."
"'No, no!' shouted a hundred maddened

"As the hot iron sank deep into poor Henry's flesh a hideous yell rent the air, and with a sound as terrible as the cry of lost souls a judgment day, 2,000 maddened people

took p the victim's cry of agony and a pro-longed howl of maddened glee rent the sir, "No one was himself now. The people

were capable of any new atrocity, and as Smith's yells became more and more fre-quent it was difficult to hold the crowd back so anxious were the savages to parti-cipate in the siekening torture.

"For half an hour livied to pray, as the bends of agony rolled down my forchead and bathed my face. Suddenly, Smith forgetful

of his agony, called out with all his might: God forgive them and me.

"For an instant a hush spread over the people. I could stand no more, and, with a superhuman effort, dashed through the com-

pact mass of humanity and stood at the foot of the burning scaffold.

" In the name of God,' I cried, 'I command you to cease this torture."

Knocked Senseless.

"The heavy butt of a Winchester rifle descended on my head and I fell to the ground. Rough hands seized me and angry

en bore me away and I was thankful.
"At the outskirts of the crowd I was at-

acked again, and then several men escorted

ne to my home, where I was allowed to my home, where I was allowed to take a small amout of clothing. A jeering crowd gathered without and when I appeared at the door, ready hands edzed me and I was placed on a rail and with

thou and placed on a train. As the train moved out some of them threw bills in my hands and said: "God bless you, but it was

For God's sake,' I shouted, send the

of advantage

The Morse Dry Goods Co.'s

# Spring Kid Glove Sale.

62c One lot of 8 inch suede mousquetaire kid gloves in tans, browns and gray, a regular \$1.25 glove. Commencing tomorrow the

sale price will be 62c. In this sale will also be found our dressed and undressed, 4-button and 8 inch mousquetaires, value \$2.25, in black and colors; our price now will be \$1.35

The Morse Dry Goods Co.

# We're Selling Out,

Yes, we are, we're selling out. That is, we're selling out our winter goods, including all our winter overcoats and winter suits at prices far below the regular winter price.

> We're selling out these winter goods at these prices because the season is now late and we'd rather sacrifice a bit on them than to carry any over. We quote no prices here, but rest assured you won't find as good bargains in Omaha as at the

# Columbia Clothing Company,

13th and Farnam Streets.