DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

VOL. XIX. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 9, 1886 NO. 116.

EVENING NEWS:
Published every Evening, except Sunday.

One Copy, one year, with Postage,	$10 00
" " six months "	5 00
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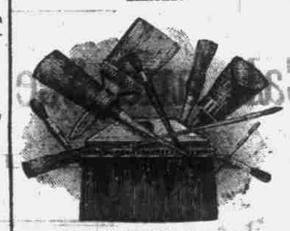

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FOREIGN.

GLADSTONE'S GREAT SPEECH ON HOME RULE.

One of the Most Memorable Events in British History.

LONDON, 8.—As soon as the cheering had ceased, Gladstone rose and moved for permission to introduce a bill to amend previous legislation, and to make provision for the future government of Ireland. On making the motion Gladstone said:

I could wish that it had been possible to expound to the House the whole policy and intentions of the government with reference to Ireland. Although the questions of reform in the tenure of land and Irish government are so closely and inseparably connected, it is yet impossible to undertake the task of elucidating both questions together. I do not know of any previous task laid upon me involving so diversified an exposition. In contemplating the magnitude of this task, I am filled with painful mistrust, but that mistrust is absorbed in the feeling of responsibility that will be upon me if I should fail to bring home to the public mind the magnitude and various aspects of the question. We should no longer fence or skirmish with this question. [Loud cheers.] We should come to close quarters with it. [Cheers.] We should get at the root of it. We should take means not merely intended for the wants of to-day or to-morrow, but should look into the distant future. We have arrived at a stage in our political transactions with Ireland when the two roads part one from the other not soon, probably, to meet again. The time is come when it is incumbent on the duty and honor of Parliament to come to a decisive resolution on this matter. My intention is therefore to propose to the Commons that which, if happily accepted, will, we think, liberate Parliament from the restraints under which, of late years, it has ineffectually struggled to perform the business of the country, and will restore British legislation to its natural, ancient, unimpeded course, and, above all, establish harmonious relations between Great Britain and Ireland. [Hear! Hear!] on a footing of those free institutions to which Englishmen, Scotchmen and Irishmen alike are unalterably attached. [Loud cheers, prolonged by the Home Rule members.]

After reviewing the condition and the crime existing in Ireland since 1833, Mr. Gladstone described the coercive legislation enforced during the same period as not exceptional but habitual. He compared Ireland during all this period to a man trying to find sustenance in medicine only meant for cure.

Serious disaffection continued to prevail in Ireland, and if England and Scotland had suffered similar hardships he believed the people of those countries would resort to means similar to those the Irish had used to ventilate their grievances. [Parnellite cheers.] Coercion was admitted to be a failure for the past 53 years, only two of which years have been free from repressive legislation. Coercion, unless stern and unbending and under an autocratic government, must always fail. Such coercion England should never resort to until every other means had failed. What was the basis of the whole mischief was the fact that the law was discredited in Ireland. It came to the Irish people with a foreign aspect, and their alternative to coercion was to strip the law of its foreign character and invest it 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, Scotland had been encouraged to make her own laws as effectually, and had six times her present representation. The consequence was that the mainspring of the law in England and Scotland was felt to be English or Scotch. The mainspring of the law in Ireland was not felt to by the people to be Irish. He therefore pursued it little less than mockery to hold that a state of law which he had described conduced to the real unity of this great, noble, world-wide empire.

Something must be done, continued Mr. Gladstone, something is imperatively demanded from us to restore in Ireland the first conditions of civil life, the free course of law and the liberty of every individual in the exercise of every legal right; their confidence in law and their sympathy with law, apart from which no country can be called a civilized country.

What, then, was the problem before him? It was this: How to reconcile imperial unity with a diversity of legislatures. Mr. Grattan held that these purposes were reconcilable. More than it he demanded a severance of Parliaments, with a view to the continuity and everlasting unity of the Empire.

Was that an audacious paradox? Other countries had solved the problem, and under much more difficult circumstances. We, ourselves, might be said to have solved it with respect to Ireland, during the time that 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 countries were, he said, united upon a footing of strict legislative independence and co-equality. Then there was the case of Austria and Hungary, and with regard to those countries, he asked whether the condition of Austria at the present moment was not more perfectly solid, secure and harmonious than it was prior to the existing condition between that country and Hungary. It could not be questioned that its condition was one of solidity and safety 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 could be. They (the government) were not about to propose a repeal of the Union. It was impossible to propose a 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 a dismemberment of the Empire was, in this country, monstrous and an absurdity.

The fault of the administrative system of Ireland was that its spring and resource of action was English. [Cheers.] The Government therefore felt that a 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 political economy of the three countries must be reconciled. There should be an equitable distribution of Imperial burdens; next, there must be reasonable safeguards for the minority and why could not this minority in Ireland take care of itself? He had no doubt about its ability to do that, when we shall have passed through the present critical period and shall have 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. The first was connected with land; the second, the civil servants and officers of the Government in Ireland; the third, the Protestant minority. The speaker could not admit the claim of the Protestant minority in Ulster 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 the Ulster province should 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 provincial councils. Each one 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 this bill. However, they deserved fair consideration, and the discussion that would follow the introduction of the present bill might lead to the discovery of one plan which had a predominating amount of support and the Government would do their best to adopt a plan that seemed likely to give general satisfaction.

Referring to the great settlement of 1782, Mr. Gladstone said: It was not a real settlement, and why? Was it Ireland that prevented the real settlement being made? [Irish cheers.] No; it was the mistaken policy of England listening to the pernicious voice and claims of the ascendency. The Irish Parliament labored under great disadvantages, yet it had in it the spark of the spirit of freedom and it emancipated the Roman Catholics of Ireland, when the Roman Catholics of London were still unemancipated; it received Lord Fitz William 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 resolution desiring that he should still administer the Government. Lord Fitz William had promoted the admission of the Roman Catholics into the Irish Parliament which, if it had free scope, would have done noble work and probably would have solved all the Irish problems and have saved the government infinite trouble.

The speaker said he would now pass to the plan of how to give Ireland a legislature to deal with the Irish as distinguished from imperial affairs. He was confronted at the outset with what he felt to be a formidable dilemma, that Ireland was to have a domestic legislature for Irish affairs. That was his postulate from which he set out. Were the Irish members and Irish representative peers in either House to continue to form a part of the representative assemblies? The speaker thought it would be perfectly clear that if Ireland was to have a domestic legislature, the Irish Peers and Irish Representatives could not come to Parliament to control English and Scotch affairs. [Cheers.] Then with regard to the question whether the Irish representatives should come to the House of Commons for a statement of imperial affairs, he thought that it could not be done. He had, therefore, arrived at the conclusion that the Irish members and the Irish peers ought not to sit in the palace at Westminister. [Oh! 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. [Hear! hear! and Oh!] How were the Irish people to be taxed if they had legislatures in both courts? 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 raise a practical difficulty and that is: Are we to give up the fiscal unity of the empire?

He did not think that by giving up the fiscal unity of the empire they were giving up the unity of the empire. He, however, stood upon the substantial ground that to give up the fiscal unity of the empire would be a public inconvenience and misfortune. It would be a great misfortune for Great Britain, and a greater misfortune for Ireland. He conceived that the one escape from that dilemma would be such an arrangement as would give the Imperial government authority to levy custom duties and such excise duties as were immediately connected with customs. The conditions of such an arrangement were, first, that the general power of taxation over and above those particular duties should pass into the hands of the 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 for the free disposal of the Irish legislative body. The government bill provided for this, and the bill then provided that the representatives of Ireland should no longer sit in the House of Commons or the 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 held now. [Oh! and cheers.] It would, therefore, relieve the Irish members from attendance at Westminster.

Mr. Gladstone said he had several reasons why this should be the case, even if it was possible for them to attend. As they had a Parliament of their own, it would be very difficult to have two classes of members in the British House, one class who could vote on all questions connected with the business of the country, and another which could only vote on special and particular questions which were brought before Parliament. Again, it would be very difficult for gentlemen in Ireland to decide who could go to Westminister or who should remain in Ireland. The functions which it was proposed to specify from the cognizance of the legislature were three grand and principal functions, viz: Everything which related to the crown; all that which belonged to defenses, army, navy and the entire organization of the armed forces, and our foreign and colonial relations. It would not be competent to pass laws for the establishment or endowment of any particular religion. [Cheers.] As to trade and navigation, it would be a misfortune to Ireland to be separated from England. The Irish Parliament would have nothing to do with the coinage or the creation of a legal tender; the subject of the Postoffice would be left to the judgment of Parliament though the government is inclined to the view that it would be more convenient to leave the postal matters in the hands of the Postmaster General; the quarantine and one or two other subjects were left in the same category. The next subject he had to approach was the composition of the legislative body. The bill proposed to introduce two orders which would sit and deliberate together, with the right of voting separately on any occasion on the demand of either body, which would be able to interpose a veto upon any measure for a limited time, either until dissolution or for three years. The orders would be constituted as follows: First, there were twenty-eight representative Peers 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. 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. With regard to the powers of election, the constituency would be composed of occupiers of the value of twenty-five pounds and upwards, and they would be elected for ten years.

The property qualification of these representatives would be £200 annual value, on a capital value of £4,000. Mr. Gladstone said he proposed that the 101 Irish members in the House of Commons should be members of the Irish Parliament, and while 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 Viceroy, but he would not be the representative of a party or quit office with an outgoing government. The Queen would be empowered to delegate to him any prerogatives she now enjoyed or would enjoy.

The religious disability now existing, which makes the Roman Catholics ineligible to office would be removed. In future Judges would be appointed by the Government, be paid out of the consolidated fund and be removable only on the joint address of the two orders.

The constabulary would remain under the present term of service, and under their present authority.

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 of the legislative body would effect a great economy. He therefore thought it would be wise to authorize the civil servants now serving to claim the pension that would be due to them upon the abolition of their offices, provided they had served five years, in order to prevent inconvenience from rapid transitions of service, and at the close of that time both 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 imperial burdens which he had to propose that Ireland should bear was as one to fourteen. He thought that the new Irish Parliament ought to stand with a balance to its credit, but the only fund it would have, if left alone, would be the solitary £20,000 from the Irish Church fund. He knew no way of providing the necessary money except by carving it out of this year's budget, and he proposed that in future Ireland should pay one-fifteenth towards the imperial expenditure. Careful inquiry, he stated with confidence, not as an actual demonstration but as a matter of certainty shows with regard to the far greater portion, that the Irish receipts would gain from Great Britain a sum that would amount to £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 imperial contribution he put at £3,242,000 per annum. He estimated the total expenditure of Ireland, including the payment as a sinking fund for the Irish portion of the national debt at £7,585,000 per annum. Against this there was a total income of £8,350,000 or a surplus of £406,000.

With regard to the history of the land question, no man could know that until he had followed it from year to year, beginning with the Devon Commission, the appointment of which, in the speaker's opinion, did the highest honor to the memory of Sir Robert Peel. [Cheers.] He did not deny the good intentions of the British Parliament to pass good laws for Ireland, but he said, in order to work out the purposes of the Government, there is something more in this world occasionally required than the passage of good laws. [Hear! Hear!] When I held office in the Colonial Office 50 years ago, the colonies were governed from Downing Street. The result was the Home Government was always in conflict with those countries which had legislative Assemblies. We had continual shocks with the colonies then. But all this has been changed. The British Parliament tried to pass good laws for its colonies, but the colonies said, "We don't want your good laws. We want our own good laws," and Parliament at length admitted the reasonableness of this principle. This principle has now come home to us, from across the seas, and this House has now to consider whether it is applicable to the case of Ireland. We now stand face to face with what is termed the Irish Nationality, venting itself in its demand for a general self-government in Irish, not in imperial affairs.

In conclusion, Mr. Gladstone said: "I hold that there is such a thing as local patriotism which, in itself is not bad, but good. [Cheers.] The Welshman is full of local patriotism. If I read Irish history aright, misfortune and calamity have wedded her sons to their soil with an embrace yet closer than is known elsewhere, and an Irishman is still more profoundly Irish. But it does not follow that because his local patriotism is strong he is incapable of an imperial patriotism.

There are 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 confronted. I don't know whether it may appear too bold, but in my own heart I cherish the hope that this is not merely a choice of the lesser evil, but that it may be proved ere long good in itself. [Loud cheers.] There is, I know, an answer to this, and what is the answer is only found in the view which rests upon the basis of despair and of the absolute condemnation of Ireland and Irishmen as exceptions to those beneficial provisions which have made in general Europeans, and in particular Englishmen and Americans, capable of self-government, that an Irishman is *ipsus naturus*, that justice, common sense, moderation and natural prosperity have no meaning for him, that all that he can understand and all that he can appreciate is strife and perpetual dissension. 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 an Irishman is as capable of loyalty as another man [Renewed cheers]; but if his loyalty has been checked, why, it is because the laws, by which he is governed do not present themselves to him as they do to us in England or Scotland with a native and congenial element. I have no right to say that Ireland, through her constitutionally elected members, will accept the measure I propose. I hope they will, but I have no right to assume it, nor have I any power to enforce it upon the people of England and Scotland. But I rely on the patriotism and sagacity of the House, on a free and full discussion, and more than all, upon the just and generous sentiments of the two British nations. And looking forward I ask the House, believing that no trivial motive could have driven us to assist in the work we have undertaken (a work which, I believe will restore the Parliament to its free and unimpeded course), I ask them to stay the waste of the public treasure under the present system of government and administration in Ireland, which is not waste only, but a waste which demoralizes while it exhausts. I ask them to show to Europe and to America that we, too, can face political problems which America had to face twenty years ago, and which many countries in Europe have been called on to face, and have not feared to deal with. I ask that we shall practice, as we have very often preached, and that in our own case we should be firm and fearless in applying that doctrine we have often inculcated in others—that concession of local self-government is not the way to sap and impair, but to strengthen and consolidate unity. I ask that we should learn to rely less on mere written stipulations and more on those better stipulations written on 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 the curse of generations has now taught us, not as a dream or theory, but as a matter of practice and of life, that the best and surest foundation we can find to build on, is a foundation afforded by the affections and the convictions and the will of men, and that it is thus, by the decree of the Almighty, far more than by any other method, that we may be enabled to secure at once the social happiness, power and permanence of the empire."

Mr. Gladstone resumed his seat amid the bursts of enthusiastic cheers, which were sustained for several minutes. Mr. Gladstone's speech was three hours and twenty-five minutes in duration. He finished at 8 o'clock. When the applause had subsided,

MR. GEO. O. TREVELYAN,

who recently resigned the position of Secretary for Scotland, arose.

After eulogizing Mr. Gladstone's oration, 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 and regret although 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, he could have remained outside would have been tantamount to a confession that the liberal party was the Home Rule party. This was a confession which he should never be willing to make. He could never consent to such a scheme as Mr. Gladstone has proposed. He had done his best to prevent the Liberals from identifying themselves with what he regarded as neither for the welfare nor the benefit of the country.

Not longer ago than last June the whole Cabinet was of the same opinion as himself. What was it, he would like to know, that had happened since then to change them. The only security he could see, at least, in the measure would be in acceding to Mr. Gladstone's plan for the money fund would be called upon to vote for the purchase of Irish landlords' estates, would be the willingness of the Irish farmers to keep up their payments. How much dependence could be placed upon that? The speaker at this point interrupted Mr. Trevelyan, and reminded him that no land bill had yet been submitted, he proceeded with his speech by asking "How long would it be if the measure that had been submitted should become a law, before the Irish contribution to the imperial exchequer would be denounced by the Irish and reprobated as an English tribute. For my part I have no hesitation in saying that I think a complete separation of Ireland from Great Britain would be preferable to the plan of government that has just been proposed. We should then know the worst at once."

At the conclusion of Mr. Trevelyan's speech, Mr. Parnell arose and was received with cheers by the Irish members:

Mr. Trevelyan, he said, had stated why he had left the government, but not why he had resigned his post as Chief Secretary. [Cheers from the Irish benches.] Mr. Parnell then went on to justify his past utterances and action, which had been impugned by Mr. Trevelyan. Speaking of America and the assassination literature which came from America, Mr. Parnell said that most of the literature was neither American nor Irish literature. "If Mr. Trevelyan," he continued, "were to study the literature of America at this moment, he would find that sympathy for the just settlement of the grievances of Ireland by the concession of a domestic legislature is shown by all classes, whether Irish or native-born Americans, and more especially that native-born Americans are welcoming the efforts of Mr. Gladstone in the belief that they will bring peace between England and Ireland and more especially between Irish-America and England. It is a remarkable fact that the great meetings now being held in favor of the Irish legislature are mainly called together and organized by native-born Americans, by editors and conductors of Irish American newspapers. He regarded the fact that during the last five or six months we have succeeded in nearly gaining the sympathy of the two great parties in America, democratic and republican, as a good omen for the future. [Cheers.] As to the bill before the House, while reserving his full expression of opinion until he had seen the bill, Mr. Parnell congratulated the House on the fact that there was still living an English statesman 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 (Parnell) believed would be found to be of equal benefit to England. The bill nevertheless contained points which the Irish representatives would do their best to remove. One of these was to be found in the financial proposals of the bill, which he regarded as very unfavorable to Ireland, especially in regard to the Irish tribute to the Imperial exchequer. He also complained of the proposition relative to the two orders intended to constitute the Irish Parliament, on the ground that the first order consisting of Peers was not subject to the influence of popular vote and 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 defects he believed the measure would be cheerfully accepted by the Irish people and their representatives as a satisfactory solution of the long-standing dispute between the two countries, and as tending to prosperity and peace in Ireland, and to satisfaction in England. [Cheers.]

On motion of Mr. Chamberlain, the debate was adjourned, Sir William Harcourt previously stating that Mr. Gladstone would move to-morrow to give the debate precedence over other matters.

Mr. Gladstone left the House ten minutes after concluding his speech. He was affected by the reaction after the intense excitement of the day, and was obliged to retire to rest immediately after dinner.

The Cabinet has been adjourned to meet on Friday.

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To those subject to the vexations of business life, dyspepsia and a feeling of debility, restlessness and despondency, we say, take Simmons Liver Regulator. This remedy is unequalled in the cure of piles, constipation, bad breath, sick headache and bilious complaints. The Regulator is free from any injurious mineral substance; not disagreeable; can be taken at any time without interfering with business or pleasure. It is gentle, safe, and a good digestor.

Henry Squires, the barber, has moved from 22 First South Street to the Old Barker shop of Squires & Sons, one door south of Hooper & Eldredge Block, Main Street.

"SAFE, reliable and pleasant to take," that excellent preparation, Dr. Henley's Celery, Beef and Iron.
For sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Store, and all Druggists. d 3

OLD GLASS WANTED.
THE SALT LAKE GLASS WORKS will pay $3.00 per ton for clean old bottle and window glass, delivered at their factory, two blocks west of Warm Spring Bath House. d&s

FOR SALE.
A SPLENDID PIECE OF BUILDING Land, situated at No. 833 E. First South St. Double row of shade trees in front. Fruit trees and lucern on the lot. Apply on premises. N. M. TARSEN.

BOARDERS WANTED.
PARTIES DESIRING COMFORTABLE Board and Rooms, can be accommodated by applying at No. 28 W. 2d North Street.

FOR SALE—FOREST FARM.
CONTAINING MORE THAN 500 TREES, Walnut, Mulberry, Locust, Apple, Pear and Plum, also twenty acres of lucern, twenty acres of pasture, thirty acres, more or less, of tillable land, large farm house, barn and sheds, with cattle and horned stock, if desired. One year-old thoroughbred Jersey Bull. Enquire of
W. A. ROSSITER,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE.

SUMMONS.
In the Probate Court, in and for Salt Lake County, Utah Territory.

Margaret Jones, Plaintiff,
vs.
John Jones, Defendant.

The People of the Territory of Utah send Greeting:
To John Jones, Defendant.

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff in the Probate Court of Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons (if served within this county), or, if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise within forty days.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree from this court dissolving the marriage contract existing between said plaintiff and you, on the ground of wilful desertion of plaintiff by defendant and failure to provide for plaintiff the common necessaries of life.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief prayed for and cost of suit.

Witness, the Hon. Elias A. Smith, Judge, and the Seal of the Probate Court, of Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah, this 23d day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

[SEAL.] JOHN C. CUTLER, Clerk.
By H. S. CUTLER, Deputy Clerk.

SPRING AND SUMMER, 1886.

BUCKLE & SON.
ESTABLISHED 1876.

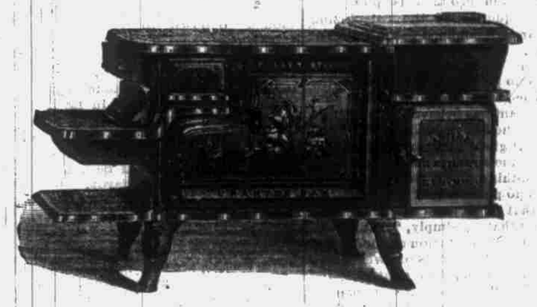
STOCK REPLETE WITH ALL THE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

STYLES, WORKMANSHIP AND PRICES GUARANTEED.
CLOTH AND TRIMMINGS BY THE YARD—THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

Samples Fashion Plate and Rules for Self-Measurement mailed to any address on application. Correspondence solicited.

BUCKLE & SON,
TAILORS AND WOOLEN DRAPERS,
P. O. Box 682. 295 s. MAIN STREET, Opposite Walker House, SALT LAKE CITY.

EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.,
CHARTER OAK



STOVES,
TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, STAMPED WARE & TINNERS' TOOLS,
612-18 N. Main Street, St. Louis, Missouri.
FOR SALE BY Z. C. M. I.,
Sole Agents in Salt Lake City.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
WE ARE NOW SELLING THE CELEBRATED
Pleasant Valley and Anthracite Coals!
—LUMP—
CHARCOAL, COKE, PIG IRON, WOOD, Etc.
SEND YOUR ORDERS TO
145 MAIN STREET,
TELEPHONE 211.
Next door South of Barratt Bros.
YARD, foot of 2nd South and 5th West, near D. & R. G. Depot.
SELLS, BURTON & CO.

S. J. LYNN, Salt Lake. } LUMBER YARD AND PLANING MILL. { E. J. BUDDELL, W. H. KRUGER, Truckee, Cal.
SIERRA NEVADA LUMBER ASS'N.
DEALERS IN
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LATH, Shingles, Mouldings, Frames, Doors, Windows, Blinds, Wood Pumps, Packing Boxes, Builders' Hardware, Sash Weights, GLASS, Etc., Etc.
WOOD TANKS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE TO ORDER.
STAIR BUILDING A SPECIALTY.
Half Block South U. C. R. R. Depot. E. J. LYNN, Supt.

J. W. SUMMERHAYS & CO.,
LEATHER MANUFACTURERS,
—DEALERS IN—
Hides, Wool, Deer and Sheep Pelts, Furs, Etc.
WANT A LARGE LOT OF
SHEEPSKINS
FOR CONSUMPTION IN THEIR TANNERY,
FOR WHICH
THEY WILL PAY THE TOP MARKET PRICE!
WAREHOUSE—ONE HALF BLOCK SOUTH OF THE UTAH CENTRAL DEPOT, S. L. CITY.