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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 Westminster 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 force; 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 108 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 to 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 £2,242,000 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 £7,848,000 per annum. Against this there was a total income of £8,330,000 or a surplus of £49,000.

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 *in his nature*; 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 we 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 units. 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 man, 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, 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, to 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 urged, that Parliament would have in acceding to Mr. Gladstone's plan, for the money they 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 plots 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.

LONDON, April 9.—The newspapers

throughout Great Britain and Ireland comment at great length on Mr. Gladstone's scheme for Irish government. The *Post* says that whether Gladstone is successful or not in carrying his bill through Parliament, he has surely killed opposition and coercion in Ireland. The *Manchester Guardian* says: "It is a scheme substantially for the repeal of the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland. Representation of Ireland at Westminster must be retained. Then, with this modification, the measure may pass." The *Newcastle Journal* declares the scheme to be cumbersome and unwieldy, and certain to be rejected. The *Newcastle Chronicle* says: "Though the measure may admit of improvement in detail, it is the best scheme ever presented to Parliament."

The *Edinburgh Scotsman* says: "The bill will not do us it stands. The exclusion of Irish members from Westminster will be fatal. Gladstone has approached the subject with a heroic spirit, but his desire to be generous to Ireland has carried him too far. He was asked to give home rule and he proposes to give repeal. It is safe to say the country will not sanction the scheme."

The *Edinburgh Daily Review* recognizes Gladstone's "pure, lofty and patriotic aims," but says it is disappointed at the exclusion of the Irish members from the Imperial parliament.

The *Edinburgh Scottish Reformer* commends the scheme and pleads to Scotch home rule.

The *Aberdeen Journal* pronounces the proposals repulsive to every instinct of the British people and fatal to Gladstone's reputation.

Dispatches from all over Great Britain and Ireland show that everywhere popular interest was absorbed in the outcome of yesterday evening's proceedings in the Commons. Extra editions of the various daily newspapers were got in all provincial towns as rapidly as the news could be obtained from London and printed; and the sales everywhere are reported as having been enormous. Country people went into the towns everywhere in the United Kingdom and remained over night to hear the earliest and latest news from Parliament. The Liberal papers the *Aberdeen Free Press*, *Glasgow Herald*,  *Belfast Whig* and *Londonderry Standard*, all oppose the bill.

The *Leeds Mercury* says it is ingenious, able and original. *Dublin Freeman's Journal* approves the scheme; the *Dublin Irish Times* and *Dublin Express* both disapprove of it.

In Cork there is excitement over Gladstone's proposals, but the general opinion of the people is favorable to them. This afternoon's *London Globe* pronounces the bill "A thinly veiled project for total separation," and says the measure is already doomed.

PARIS, 10.—The *Republique Francaise* says that the result of the adoption of Gladstone's Irish home rule scheme would be that Ireland would aspire to an alliance with the United States. M. Clemenceau, in an interview today, stated that he thought Mr. Gladstone was the most astonishing man in history. It matters not what the fate of his scheme may be, he has sown the seed that is sure to germinate and thrive.

Mr. Gladstone's speech is the uppermost topic of conversation in literary and political circles.

Most of the Parisian newspapers comment approvingly upon the British Premier's scheme, although some of them criticize certain of its minor features. French editors all speak with admiration of the courage and power exhibited by Mr. Gladstone in his address, and *La France* alludes to the "venerable statesman as the redeemer."

*Le Paris* expresses the hope that Mr. Gladstone will triumph.

Berlin, 10.—The *North German Gazette* says that instead of clearing the situation, Mr. Gladstone's statement appears to complicate it, and that the outlook of his parliamentary future is very gloomy indeed.

The *Vossische Zeitung* says that Mr. Gladstone's scheme surpasses in grandeur and boldness of conception all previous reform, and predicts that when the first stupefaction caused by the boldness of the measure is over and the details examined, a more correct judgment will be formed.

LONDON, 10.—The Continental opinions on Mr. Gladstone are varied. Many usually staunch supporters of Mr. Gladstone are unable to approve of the measure.

LONDON, 11.—Lord Woolsey in a speech last night said the English Empire had been built, and preserved through the valor and endurance of its soldiers and sailors, directed by able statesmen. Hitherto it had been their lot to defend the country against foreign foes, but now they were called upon by the people of England to do duty in trampling under foot enemies more serious, because the enemies are within civil boundaries. He called upon the English nation to say "stand off," to any one, whoever he might be, who should dare try to break, or dismember the Empire, thereby ruthlessly destroying it. The speech received deafening cheers.

ST. PETERSBURG, 11.—The intended journey of the Czar to Nevastcherask to present his son to the Cossacks as their chief has been prevented by the discovery of a dynamic plot to assassinate the Imperial party. A Cossack officer and his brother have been arrested.

rested in connection with the crime. They are believed to be Nihilist agents.

The rumor is current here that the Czar and the Sultan of Turkey will meet some day next week on board a vessel in the Black Sea.

BERLIN, 11.—Dr. Reichold, African explorer, claims to have acquired a portion of territory equal in size to half of Germany around Lake Tanganyika. It is doubtful if Bismarck will confirm the annexation.

LONDON, 12.—The debate in the Commons on Gladstone's home rule bill will extend over to-morrow. It is thought the bill will pass its first reading without division. The budget which was to have been introduced this evening will not be presented until Thursday.

Gladstone's Irish land purchase bill will be introduced on Friday.

An ounce of discretion is better than a pound of knowledge. Why not spend twenty-five cents for a bottle of Red Star Cough Cure, and save a large doctor's bill?

## DEATHS.

WALTERS.—In this city, April 4th, 1886, of pneumonia, Willard B. son of Henry and Caroline Walters; born April 6, 1844. Funeral service will be held at residence of parents, Sixteenth Ward, Tuesday, April 6th, at 1 p. m. Friends of the family kindly invited to attend.

MARTIN.—In Lakeview, Tooele County, March 27th, 1886, of childbirth, Christie Hokinson, wife of Peter G. Martin; born January 21, 1855, at Malmo, Sweden. She leaves a husband and six children to mourn her early departure. She died a true Latter-day Saint.

ALLRED.—In Chester, March 30, 1886, after three days' sickness, Stella Martina, eldest twin daughter of Nedick B. and Eliza E. Allred, aged 16 days. The father of the child is now on a mission to the Southern States, upon which he was absent five months before deceased and her twin sister were born.

KNAPTON.—In this city, April 6, 1886, Lydia J., wife of W. T. Knapton; born at Falkton, England, August 7, 1861; embraced the Gospel in London, December 23, 1880; she was a faithful Latter-day Saint, a devoted wife and loving mother. Funeral service at 237 Center St., 19th Ward, at 11 a. m. to-morrow (Thursday). *Alt. Star*, please copy.

NELSON.—In Mantu City, February 23, 1886, of lung fever, Fritz Emanuel Nelson; born in Hornstrup Velle, Denmark, June 24, 1838; started to Utah December 20, 1852, and arrived in Salt Lake City September 30, 1853; came to Mantu the same year, where he has since resided, being a well respected citizen. He leaves his aged father, a wife, 9 children, and 2 grandchildren to mourn his death. *Scandinavian Star*, please copy.

HUNTER.—In Cedar City, March 27, 1886, of general debility, Elder Joseph Hunter, son of William and Mary Sneddon Hunter; all of Allon, Chockmanna, Scotland; born August 20, 1818; baptized October 30, 1846, by Pres. James Burnett, confirmed by Elder Wm. C. Dunbar, and ordained a Priest by Elder Ephraim Tomkinson.

He was an ardent, earnest laborer in the cause of truth, traveled much to proclaim the message to his countrymen and was eminently successful in converting many to the principles of the Gospel he proclaimed. He left his native land for his future home in the West on the 29th of October, 1849, with his family of a wife and five children. Turtled in St. Louis and other parts of the State of Missouri for two years, and before leaving there buried his wife and two of the children; arrived in Salt Lake City in the fall of 1852, and soon afterwards journeyed to and settled in Cedar City. He was much attached to co-operation and placed a goodly portion of his means in the various institutions of that nature in the southern part of the Territory. Shortly after his arrival in the mountains he was ordained a Seventy. A few days before his death he sent for his children, together with his wife, talked of his condition and anticipated early release from mortality. He also made a satisfactory distribution of his property, after which he felt perfectly resigned, and soon passed away to the sphere beyond, his features presenting a placid and pleasant expression. He died as he had lived, firm in his religious convictions.

His funeral was largely attended by the people of the ward and neighboring settlements, when appropriate and eulogistic remarks were made on the occasion by some of his friends.

*Millennial Star*, please copy.

BOICE.—At Oxford, Idaho, March 31, 1886, John Boice; born February 29, 1814, at Fredrickburg, Upper Canada; was baptized in the year 1835; removed to Kirtland, Ohio, in 1836, to Missouri in 1837, thence to Quincy, Illinois, and afterwards returned to Kirtland, where his wife died. He married again and moved to Nauvoo in 1840, where he suffered persecution in common with the Saints, and migrated to Utah in 1852. He held various offices in the Church, the last being that of a Patriarch. He was the father of ten sons, three daughters and many grand and great-grandchildren, before whom he has set a good example. He lived and died a true and faithful Latter-day Saint, bearing a faithful testimony to the work of God to the very last.—*Com.*

ROBBINS.—At Kaysville, March 16, 1886, Elizabeth, wife of James Robbins; born March 19, 1819; baptized in England in 1840; migrated to America in 1841. Died in full faith and fellowship.

VAIL.—At Riverdale, Oneida County, Idaho, of dropsy, Emma C., wife of Hyrum J. Vail, and daughter of Peter and Mary Ann Preece, aged 22 years and 14 days. She was born in Franklin, Idaho, February 6, 1864, and leaves a husband and one little girl 1 month and 21 days old, to mourn her death. She died in full faith of the Gospel and in hopes of a glorious resurrection.

JACKSON.—In Paradise, Cache County, March 29, 1886, Ann Oades, wife of H. C. Jackson; born in Crowle, Lincolnshire, England, May 7, 1832; baptized September 1, 1848. She lived and died firm in the faith.