ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1850.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 220. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1892. SALT LAKE CITY UTAH, TERRITORY. VOL. XXV

IN PARLIAMENT.

Balfour's Speech Against the Government.—Home Rule for Ireland.

MANY IMPORTANT TOPICS DISCUSSED.

Balfour Replies.—What the Government Want to Know Before Resigning.

By Telegraph to the News.

THE CONTEST RENEWED.

A Debate in the English Parliament Relative to Home Rule.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—In the House of Commons today the first matter taken up was the case of Sigoli, the Italian boy, who was sent to imprisonment under the corner act. The home secretary said he would not hold out hopes for Sigoli's release very soon.

Lowther Parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, announced that the British East African company has intimated its intention to leave Uganda by August 31st.

GLADSTONE NOW BEGIN

his speech against the government. He said that the government insisted that disputed facts should be left out of consideration when the verdict of the country was against them. The House had now met, he asked, what for? The Queen's speech had held no out building. Was the House of Commons to fight the battles of the last six years over again? Never had a great body assembled in the country so fully announced as the issue decided at the last general election.

Continuing, Gladstone said that Gladstone's reports that home rule must be carried out by the Irish majority if carried out at all, was no point, as the majority in the House was no more Irish than Scotch or Welsh. Such an argument struck at the root of the constitution of the kingdom. The Conservatives and in their speeches spoke Liberals that a mere rule was not enough a prominent verdict of the people, shown in the country as meant to be prominent and therefore an end to the government. He said the coercion bill might not be retained on the statute book longer than required by parliamentary usage. Gladstone criticised the present governments with an session in a national debt. He acknowledged he must have some light upon the future, but it was not possible for the Liberal government to say what measures they would submit to Parliament six months hence.

In regard to the suggested holding of a session in November, he said any government taking that course would show an inadequate sense of the magnitude and variety of subjects it has to deal with. Ireland for years has been in the forefront of the battle and still holds the position. The Irish question of Gladstone's home rule bill are well known. By its provisions there would be a full and efficient indemnification of the imperial exchequer, while Ireland would be given the control of her own affairs. Irish representation in the Commons is also contemplated under certain conditions. As to the form in which the principles would be embodied it was the duty of the Liberals to assist the Tory, but not until they had been placed in power. For seven years the bill received his first and absorbing attention and would so continue till the end. The House would pass a bill giving Ireland self-government and it would then go to the Lords. He would not argue upon the probability of the lords rejecting the bill. The objections of the Liberal government would utterly forbid acquiescence.

In regard to evicted tenants Gladstone expressed the hope that in the autumn

VOLUNTARY ARRANGEMENTS

between landlord and tenant would obviate the necessity for such legislation as would become inevitable if no arrangements were made.

In conclusion, Gladstone referred to the conservative argument that the Irish majority was trying to coerce England. He held that such was the strength of England in relation to other kingdoms that she never could be coerced by them.

MR. BALFOUR

followed Gladstone. He declared that the Commons had a right to know beforehand what the government to the Liberals what their duty was.

"In regard to the proposed vote of 'no confidence,'" continued Balfour, "before the government resigns, they had a right to ask what were the conditions under which the alliance between the Liberals and Irish would be maintained, what concessions were between the Nationalists who had been squared and those who had not been squared, and what demands had been made upon the Liberals when they came into power. If disturbances arose in Ireland, was the law to have a free hand in the matter?"

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward James Saunderson (Conservative) made a taintering speech in which he charged that Gladstone would settle the Irish question, saying that the chief members of Gladstone's cabinet would in reality be Irish.

Sidney Walsh Redmont predicted that the Irish Parliament would be as free from interference on the part of Home as from interference on the part of the British Parliament.

Talk in the lobby charged McCarty with an attempt to embarrass Gladstone, but as Gladstone promoted with his speech it became evident that McCarty had arranged with the Liberal leader to propound a series of demands sounding rather pretentious, but relaying to unusual demonstration on the part of the greatest parliamentary fashion giving to dispose of.

The Ravages of Cholera.

MOSCOW, July 9.—Sixteen new cases of cholera and ten deaths from the disease occurred here today.

A Voluntary Assignment.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—F. P. Mathieson and W. A. Cave, doing business in South Chicago as F. P. Mathieson & Co. and W. A. Cave & Co., general stockbrokers, made a voluntary assignment today for the benefit of their creditors. Assets, $25,000; liabilities, $35,000.

The Yellow Fever Scare.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 9.—The board of health at Vera Cruz telegraphed here yesterday in relation to the yellow fever scare in that city that there has not been five cases of the malady all told.

Have a Fad.

The only way to retain health of body and mind in this rushing, high pressure American life is to have a fad. Whatever your daily occupation is, have it behind you when you quit workshop, office or fields and amuse yourselves with something that interests you outside of them. Get something so far from the grind of your daily work as possible.

One busy man relaxes the mental fog with cultivating trees and shrubs, and a beautiful and useful fad this is. Another amuses yourself and frail antiques. Charles A. Dana has one of the rarest, finest collections of double flowers and incidentally his island in Glen Cove, and subject in the world. This is his fad—the culture of flowers and trees. Chauncey Depew Vanderbilt loves horses, and at times they commit to be the only creatures he did love. So Robert Bonner's fad is horses. August Belmont's fad is relaxation was playing American game racing as a business, gentleman might engage in it. Vice President Morton's model farm and marvelled herd of Guernsey cows at Rhinebeck gives him a rest from and meeting the season hour of his mind.

Some study music and find in it a refuge from the loads of care that crush all who do not throw them off. Others collect natural history specimens others go in for athletics or fellowship or others find in the study of psychology and weird psychic phenomena that which takes them out of the everyday world for the time being and a fad every intensely busy person must have or lose his grip.

Do Americans Read Poetry?

An American poet whose fame is established on firm ground on both sides of the Atlantic wrote some time since to the editor of a leading American magazine asking if there was any room for verses in its great monthly. The editor wrote back at once, "By Jove Sir—We have already on hand and paid for $5,000 worth of first class poetry." The poet wrote back instantly, "Then why don't you print some of it?"

The poet does not believe that the taste for genuine poetical literature has died out from the American soul. The only trouble is, in his judgment, that the American public never gets anything to whet its poetic appetite. The trouble is with the writers and editors. The poet says:

I do not believe in the present newspaper theory that the public does not want real poetry. I believe they want it as much as ever when they and are worth reading. I do not believe the reason the public does not read poetry is because there is no poetry published. The reason is because the public does not know where to find it poetry and the longer the more overwhelmingly commercial style the magazines look at the last "poetry" is a merely all winner by pretend cover board of beauty—pretend without pretension or experience or ability. Not one of them is capable of an idea. Not one of them is capable of an experience, not one of them is capable of the human heart. In the average magazine poetry they do not make anything.

I do not mean to say that I have some or few poems from standpoints, although for myself I think that I have some of the best verses written. I mean that there are and have been many poems which are worth reading. I write for real, what I am not with poems, I mean to be real, what I am not with poems, I mean to be real, what I am not with poems, I mean to be