

## GLADSTONE DEFEATED

The Home Rule Bill Fails to Pass its Second Reading.

## A MAJORITY OF 30 AGAINST IT.

Great Crowd and Much Excitement in the House of Commons.

Mr. Goschen Makes the Speech of the Evening in Opposition-Great Speech by Mr. Parnell that Came Too Late to Save the Bill-He Discloses the Overtures of the Tories, Proposing to Give Ireland a Parliament to Return for Irish Votes-The Debate Closed by Mr. Gladstone,

LONDON, June 7 .- The Home Rule bill failed to pass its second reading in the House of Commons to-night by a vote of 311 to 341. Nothing like to-night's excitement has been witnessed in the House of Commons for years. The galleries were crowded and the floor and lobbies jammed, Michael Davitt occupied a seat in the gallery, and near him sat Earl Spencer, both of whom listened in-Mr. Goschen's rattling speech sensibly im-pressed the waverors, until Mr. Parnell. in his most solemn manner, confirmed what many have long suspected, that the Conservatives had promised to introduce a Home Rule bill in order to secure the support of the Parnellites at the last elections. Lord Randolph Churchill turned in his seat and glared at Mr. Parnoll as the latter made plain the bargain by which the Conservatives had in many constituencies secured the cooperation of the Nationalists, and a number of the dissidents sat mute and visibly shivered as the disclosures were made The Ministerialists were frantic with delight, and the Conservatives stupefied for the moment, but a few of the latter recovered suf-Sciently to yell laconic denials of the Irish leader's statements after he had ceased speak conference after Mr. Parnell's speech, tem porarily neglecting their dinner for that purpose. There is a general feeling that Mr. Par-nell ought to have spoken earlier, as he would undoubtedly have saved the bill and the Government by doing so.

Mr. Labouchere assures your correspondent that he fully expected the defeat of the Government, and is quite reconciled. He feels certain that the Irish question will be settled upon a broader and more democratic basis after the new elections.

M. and went straight to his seat. He wore a white rose in his lapel. The Parnellites were all in good voice, and they gave Mr. Gladstone a most enthusiastic welcome. The Opposition loudly cheered John Bright and Lord Hartington as they entered and took their places.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question on the paper, said the Government was unable to promise to incorporate measures for home rule government in England, Wales, and Scotland in the revised Irish Home Rule bill when it was brought in during the autumn session, in the event of its passing the second reading now. MR. GOSCHEN ATTACKS THE BILL.

MR. GOSCHEN ATTACKS THE BILL.

The Right Hon. Mr. George J. Goschen (Liberal resumed the debate on the Home Rule bill. He said the bill was said to be a message of peace to Ireland, which the Premier said would be torn to fragments forthwith after its second reading. The sovereignty of the imperial Farliament depended on clauses which it was highly probable the majority of the House would never consent to. If the bill passed, a tremendous struggle would be inaugurated by the Catholic clergy of Ireland for the control of education in that country. He did not believe the bill would prove a final set tement of the Irish difficulty. That would depend entirely on assurance after the back of the proof of the price of

did not believe the bill would prove a final settlement of the Irish difficulty. That would depend entirely on assurances given by the Irish members. The Premier at one time was supposed to have given a piedge to reconstruct the bill, but he subsequently indignantly repudiated that assumption.

Mr. Giadstone (interrupting)—That is a gross error. What the gentleman thinks looked like indignation was my eager repudiation of the cool statement that I had resolved to reconstruct the bill.

Mr. Goschen said he saw the distinction, but was unable to see how the Premier could avoid the difficulty. The House was now informed that the bill was not to be reconstructed. [Cries of 'Oh!" Oh!" and cheers, amid which Mr. Gladstone expressed signs of dissent.) Were the Government going to stand by their bill or not? [Loud opposition cheers.] This state of doubt came from voting, not on the bill, but on the explanations first given at the Foreign Office and attorward elicited in various letters which had passed between the Premier and his followers that a reconstruction of the bill was the basis on which many members would unite in voting with the Government on a measure which every one admitted was the most important ever submitted to Parliament. The Premier is now more anxious to learn from his supporters what they will authorize him to give than he is to insist upon knowing what the Parnellites will accept. [Cheers.] His tone is different. It had been shown that the British Parliament was not inclined to consider Mr. Parnell its diotator. [Loud cheers.] Mr. Goschen continued:

Parliament was not Inclined to consider Mr. Parnell its diotator. [Loud cheers.] Mr. Goschen continued:

During the recess I heard one, now a Minister of the Crum, say he was certain that Mr. Parnell would be the continued of the Mr. Parnell's followers will now acknowledge that there are limits whereat they see many who are prepared to grant some legislative autonomy to Ireland would draw the line. The House will remember the first reading of this bill, and will recall the Right Hon. Chief Secretary for Ireland's repeated allusions to certain dark, subterranean forces. We do not hear so much thereof now. They have withdrawn to a great extent, though not entirely, from the light. The curtain has been dropped over those terrible times and tragedies with a standard secretary field from our premier's last government to now able to reappear as Chancellor of the Exchequer, with great jocularity and light heartedues to make merry over what he calls the melo-dramatic terrors. I wonder whether this Legan on the day when he first pinned on his arm over his Ministerial uniform the house rule badge of the Parnellites to war. [Loud opposition cheers]. We know that a true has been proclaimed and that a part of the dark subterranean forces have been total off to terrify Ritish public opinion. They are simply holding their hands inough. The devil is still working in some parts of freinand Cheers, [Inc. British democracy are used to see justice done, and I should have thought that the Parnellites would have used their great influence and vast organization to help discover the perpetrators of those vile outrages. [Opposition cheers.] I don't say they can do it. The matter may have passed beyond their power. We have a right however, in pause when we are asked to place the protection of fife in freight in each of the sand of a new and unturored executive and at the sands of a new and unturored executive and at the sands of a new

in processing to the first of the control of the co

might not have been able to appeal with such triumphant emphasis to the unity of the two countries.

Mr. Goschen protested against the Promier's statement that the bill was opposed by a class and its dependents, which was described by the newspapers as a "awaggering class." He did not think that Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Spurgeon came within this description, (Gries of "Oh!") He said that he saw his allusions had created discontent, but the matter was important. The Premier had kindled a serious fire to get up enough steam to pass the bill. The Premier had said to himself: "Some old rafters hold the frame of the building securely together. Burn them! Steam we must have or we cannot pass the bill." [Loud cheers.] He urged membors not to maim the Constitution, of which they were only life trustees. No foreign country, he said, ever had a Partiament like the British Parliament. As life trustees they were bound to hand over their glorious possessions without detriment to those coming after them. In conclusion he said:

I implore the House, by the traditions of which we are the heirs, by obligations of duty and honor, by our lopes for the future of the empire, by our duty to the Queen, to look to it that those who shall come after us may bear witness that we have not betrayed our trust, [Loud cheers.]

Mr. Parnell was the next speaker.

berwitness that we have not betrayed our trus; [Loud cheers.]

MR. PARNELL'S SPECH.

MR. PARNELL'S SPECH.

Mr. Parnell was the nort speaker. He was loudly cheered by his followers. He said:

I should ordinarily have lacked confidence in following so able and eloquent a speaker in this contest of giants, but I think thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just (cheers); and unequal, inferior as I am at many points. I hope I shall not be so far behind as usual. [Hear! Hear.] Without inlending to offer any disrespect, I could not help thinking, while listening to his speech, that in all the lost causes wherewith I have seen him connected during many years past, he was never so little effective as when contending against the bill we hope to read a second time to-night. [Cheers.] Mr. Goschen sought, I think very unfairly, to casts jurid light on the situation by his allusion to those unhappy outrages in Kerry. I join in the expression of contempt for those cowardly, disgraceful practices. I join him to the fullest extent. [Hear! Hear!] But neither do I say that because evictions have been more numerous in Kerry than in all the rest of Munster put together during months past that they constitute an excuse for these outrages, or any excuse for outrage, though it may supply us with the cause of them. But when I denounce outrages, I denounce them In every part of Ireland, whether in Uister or inkerry. Hear! Hear!] Mr. Goschen is certainly free from reproach. He has not joined Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Chamberlain in the use of reckless language with reference to the affairs of a country which is not their country (cheers); an interference for which they have not been careful in looking at the effect of their language, and the doctrine of indirect responsibility were employed scalast Lord Randolph Churchill ought to pload the excuse that he believes in nothing and nobed past the effect of their language, and the doctrine of indirect responsibility were employed scalast Lord Randolph Churchill or Mr. Chamberlain mig

than outrage and assassination, but they will depend very much upon what is said on this subject and the amount of importance given to the doings of Uister mon. We do say and admit that these occurrences are to be condemned, and should be stopped. But while Lord Randolph Churchili and Mr. Goschen say they must be put an end to by resorting to the coercion which he and his friends have been using for the last eighty-six years, we would say with Mr. Gladstone, try the effect of self-government. (Cheers.) Then, if Kerry men resort to outrage, they will very soon find that the rest of Ireland will put a stop to it. [Ronewed cheers.]

a stop to it. [Ronewed cheers.]

Mr. Goschen referred to recent events in Belfast, but before I deal with that terrible matter I wish togive an explanation, because, as usual, one of the English newspacers has been actually took place. [I first cheers.] I ampained to see that the struggle is alleged to have arisen out of an expression used by a Catholic to a fellow workman, who was a Protestant to the effect that in a short time none of his persuasion would be allowed to earn a crust of bread in Ireland. That, however, does not accurately represent all the facts as reported in the local newspapers. [Cheers and counter cheers.] According to them what took place was this: The overseer of the works found fault with the way in which an Orange, or, at all events. A Protestant workman was digging a drain. The overseer and counter cheers.] According to them what took place was this: The overseer, who hap the overseer irritated—I do not say justify irritated, because it was absurd for him to have been irritated by such a remark—said to the Orangeman: "You will never earn a crust on these works again," meaning that he was dismissed. Thereupon the Orangeman took his shovel and left his work. I believe that as he was going out he was assaulted by one or more of the workman. [Derisive laughter.] It is vory difficult to know what actually took place, but it is of great importance that the Bouse understand that the remark in question had not a general application, but only an individual one. [Parnellito cheers.] I do not attempt to justify the occurrence, because it was a very suiter with the definition given by Mr. Bryce. (Cheers.] We know perfectly well—we have always known since this bill was introduced—the difference between a coordinate and a subordinate Parliament. (Cheers.) We know that the legislature which the Fremier wishes to constitute is a subordinate variament for the parliament for his proposals before us which limit and subordinate Parliament, there are practical advantages in the proposals before us which li

moderating influence to deter Protestants and Catholics from making extreme demands. A rival sections, as in the case of the recent difficulty in Belfast. Continuing, he said:

The bill contains the elements of commercial, financial protections, as in the case of the recent difficulty in Belfast. Continuing, he said:

The bill contains the elements of commercial, financial protections, and the protection of the protection

The

which may be considered the final settlement of this great question.

CATHOLICS AND PROTESTANTS.

I leave the question of the sovereignty of Parliament to go to another point which Mr. Goschen touched upon. He very fairly told us his fears as to the abuse of power by the Irish priesthood regarding education. He has not followed the example of other illustrious speakers by induging in extravagant language regarding this Catholic-Protestant question. I may say I am quite sure his apprehension is genuine, so far as it goes, and that he does not desire to see anything in the shape of religious discord in Ireland. Indeed, I will not say that, as a Protestant myself, if I had not had soundant experience of the feeling in Ireland. I might not, berhaps, be inclined to share his fear. But, as tis, I certainly have not such fear. It is rather remarkable, in regard to this question of education, that Mr. Chamberlain proposed to give the Central Council in Dublin executive control over education in Ireland without any reserve whatever in regard to Protestants or Catholics. (Cheers, It is, however, very hard to please everybody. And if we were to please Mr. Chamberlain by agreeing to give education to the control of the body which Mr. Gladstone proposes to establish, we would be unfortunate in running foul of Mr. Goschen; but I think I can assure him that we shall be able to settle this question of education very well among ourselves. (Cheers, There are many Liberal-Nationalists —I call them Liberal-Nationalists because I think it the right phrase in reference to its application to education, as to which they are liberal: they do not share the views of thellioman Catholic Church on the question of education—there are many Liberal-Nationalists in Ireland who very much desire to see the people of Uister sharing the responsibilities and feelings they have regarding education. I can assure the House that with Uister in the Irish Legislavity, with such representatives as we see coming from Uister to this House, there were any id

thing for Ireiano. We may say, it rariament remains as it is and Ireiand as she is, we should find denominational education without effective control impossible on the part of the Uister Protestants.

Mr. Goschen mentioned 5the linen trade. I have not had the advantage of reading the correspondence to which he referred, but it appeared to tend to prove that the linen trade had been a curse to Uister—not directly, but indirectly—because it induced the peasantry to pay rack rents which the landlords would not otherwise have insisted on. I think Mr. Goschen is not quite fair regarding this question. I observed a similar reticence when he dealt with the financial question, on which he made such a point on the first reading in his speech, which undoubtedly produced a great sensation throughout the country. I and others who listened to the speech understoodhim to argue that, as Uister was wealther than any of the three other provinces, so heavy a share of the burden would fall on Uister that it would be impossible to earry on a government in Iraland. Mr. Goschen's comparison of the great wealth of Uister with that of the other provinces was taken up by the royal patriote unions throughout the country as a sort of war ory. Mr. Goschen chose as his standard of comparison Schedule D of the income tax list referring to trades and professions. But surely the plain standards of relative wealth are assessments under all schedules, as well as the value of ratable property. If he had taken these he would have shown that, so far from Uister being the wealthlest of the four provinces she comes third, after Leinster and Munster, being only superior to the impoverished Connaught. Cheers, I for the impoverished Connaught. These standards of the income tax show: For Leinster, 548. Uister, and little more than half the wealth of Leinster, 359, for Connaught. Goschen has argued that there was great discardly between the Protestant, or northeasier are ounties, and the Catholic country to the east is comparatively prospous, and then th

THE LOYAL MINORITY.

THE LOYAL MINORITY.

We come now to the question of the protection of the loyal minority. It is a question upon which great attention has been bestowed. One would think that Protestant Ireland was going to be handed over to the tender mercies of thugs and bandits. Major Saunderson [cries of 'Hear!' "Hear!" and cheers—I only wish I was as safe in the North of Ireland when I so there as Major Saunderson would be in the South. [Home rule cheers.] What do these gentlemen mean by protection of the loyal minority? In the first place I would ask what they mean by "loyal minority." Mr. Goschen does not seem to have made up his mind even at this late atage of the debate what the loyal minority is. When asked he said he meant the same loyal minority as the one Mr. Gladstone referred to but he would not commit himself bytelling what significance he attributed to Mr. Gladstone's statement. I have examined Mr. Gladstone's statement. I have examined Mr. Gladstone's statement at the time. Consequently I suppose I may assume that Mr. Goschen also refers to the whole province of Uister. He did not select a little bit of the province, because the Opposition had not discovered the point at the time. Consequently I suppose I may assume that Mr. Goschen also refers to the whole province of Uister, the whole province of Uister when he asks that special protection should be given. He has not told us how he would specially protect it, but we may take it from the plans of his colleagues. Mr. Chamberlain has supplied a plan. He has claimed for Uister—and I suppose Mr. Goschen when the proper time comes will support him in that claim—he has claimed a separate legislature for Uister, You would not protect the loyal minority of Ireland, even supposing you gave Uister a separate legislature, because there are outside of that province over 400,000 Protestants who would still be without any protection, so far as what you

propose would give it to ithem. You would make the position of these 400,000 Protestants by taking away Uister from them, infinitely less secure. (Cheers.) You would not even protect the Protestants of Uister, because the Protestants according to the last census, were in the proportion of 52 to 48, and we have every reason to believe that the Protestants and Catholice of Uister are about equal in number. However it may be, the Nationalists have succeeded in returning the majority of the Uister members. (Home rule cheers.) The main reason that we have a majority of the Uister members is that a large proportion of Protestants and Nationalists voted in closely divided constituencies throughout Uister in favor of the Nationalists' candidates. So you would still have the Nationalist will to deal with in Uister. Even supposing that you had a separate legislature there, the first thing the Uister legislature would do would be to unite itself with the Dublin Parliament. Driven away from the fiction of Protestant Uister, consisting of three counties. Thon there comes in the difference that, instead of protecting the majority of the Irish Protestants by constituting a legislature for the northeast corner of Uister, consisting of three counties. Thon there counties in the northeast corner of Uister, Five-twelfths of the Protestants in Ireland live outside of the three counties in the northeast corner of Uister. Five-twelfths of the Protestants in Ireland by the establishment of a separato legislature either in Uister or in any portion of Uister. We cannot give up a single Irishman. (Cheere). We want the energy, patriotiem, taient, and work of every Irishman—cheere)—to insure that this great experiment shall be a success. The beat system of government for a country I believe to be one which requires that the Government should be the result of all the forces of the country. We cannot give up a single Irishman feners, that the Government should be the result of all the forces of the country. We cannot give away to a second l

Classes in our Parliament, ["Hear!" Hear!"]

We cannot consent to look upon a single Irishman as not belonging to us, however much we recognize their great ability. We admit the ability of Irish Protestants and their influence. We cannot admit that there is a single one of them too good to take part in the work. We admit that a small proportion fear the treatment they will receive at the hands of the Irish Parliament. We shall do our best, as we have been doing to allay the fears of this small section. When this bill becomes an act we shall not cease from the work of conciliating the fears of this small section. When this bill becomes an act we shall not cease from the work of conciliating the fears of this small section of the Irish people. Theirs is not the shame and disgrace belong to the gentlemen and Lords belonging to English political parties, who, for the selfish interest of those English political parties, seek to rekindle the almost expiring embers of political and religious rancer. Home rule cheers, I reland has never injured Mr. Chamberlain. I do not know why he has added the strength of his powerful arm, and why he should have thrown his sword into the scale against us, he and his kind seek to dash this cup from the lips of the Irish people—the first drop of cold water that has been offered to our nation since the recall of Lord Fitzwilliam. This settlement, I believe, will be a linal settlement, [Cheers.]

THE PROTECTION OF IMBH MANUFACTURES.

It has been made an argument against the honesty of my declaration with regard to the final character of the settlement that I have claimed the right of protecting Irish manufactures, and that this bill gives no protection to the Irish manufactures. Undoubtedly we claimed that right, but it was not whon the Liberal rarty was in power. That speech at Wicklow about protection was made at a time when we had every reason to know that the Conservative party, if they should be successful at the polls, would have offered Ireland a statutory Legislature with the right to protect her own manufactures. [Loud laughter and Ministerial and Home Kule cheers.] This would have been coupled with a settlement of the Irish land question on the basis of purchase on a larger scale than that now proposed by Mr. Gladstone. [Renewed cheering.] I should not have the right, and I never did think and I don't think now of claiming the right of protecting Irish manufactures. From the National party I never expected it. I don't expect it now. Therefore I recognize this settlement as a final settlement without protection. But there is another and a stronger argument still. Mr. Gladstone showed us, when he introduced the bill. that we should lose £1.400,000 a year unless we had a fiscal union, and the £1.400,000 which will come to us as a consequence of the fiscal union and the absence of protection is a very good quid pro quo, as I have said before, for the loss of protection. THE PROTECTION OF IRISH MANUFACTURES. IRISH MEMBERS AT WESTMINSTER.

The quesition of the retention of Irish mem-

The quesition of the retention of Irish members at Westminster is one which I shall touch upon very slightly. With regard 1: this matter. I have always desired to keep my mind thoroughly open, and not to make it a vital question. I have seen the great difficulties rather from your point of view than from ours. I think when we come to consider the question in committee those difficulties will grow, but I do not desire in any sense to prejudge the question. I admit the existence of a strong sentiment on the part of Liberal members—I will not say it is a very reasonable sentiment—when I consider how many times my colleagues and I have been forcibly ejected, and how even the necessity of suspending, if not entirely abregating, the representation of Ireland in this House has been eagerly canvassed by the London press as the only solution of the Irish question. This difficult question requires very serious consideration. When Mr. Giadstone has produced his plan, we shall, without binding ourselves beforehand, examine it candidly with a desire to see in it elements which will not injure the permanency of the settlement. We have gone through it all before, and know the sort of coercion there has been during the last five years. You will require even a severer and more drastic measure of coercion than you have now. You will require everything you have had during the last five years and more besides. [Home fluic cheers.] And of what sort has the coercion been? [Ronewed Home Bule cheers.] I don't say this to inflame passions or embitter animosities, but you have had during these five years suspension of habeas corpus in Ireland; a thousand of your Irish fellow subjects have been imprisoned without specific charges many for long periods—twenty mouths—without trial, without any intention to try them. [Home fluic cheers.] And of what sort has the coercion that way hour of day or night; you have lade the innecent for the guility; you have a done in the last five years. [Home fluic cheers.] All this and much more you will do a

enough to agree to give peace and happiness to suffering Ireland.

SIR Michael Hicks-Beach spid that the bill falled to represent the views of the Liberal party. It was the production of one man—a man who was the highest in this kingdom, but still practically alone, the remainder of the Liberal leaders intending to vote against the bill. If Mr. Parnell really thought he could obtain from the Conservatives a bill more agreeable to his party than this, why not oppose this? I laughter. He denied utterly and categorically that the late Conservative Government had any such intention as Mr. Parnell attributed to it.

Mr. Parnell attributed to it.

Mr. Parnell attributed to it, and the intention and to protect Irish industries was communicated to ma by one of his own colleagues, a Minister of the Crown? Loud Parnellite and Liberal cheers.]

Sir Michael.—Yes, I do deny that Icries of "Name!" and "Order!", to the best of my knowledge and belief. "Ir nical cheers. If such a statement was communicated it was without authority from my colleagues. ILaughter and shouts of "Name!" from the Government benches.] Will the gentleman give the name?

Mr. Parnell—The gentleman has asked a question which he knows is a very safe one to nak. [Cries of "Order!"] I shall be giad to name the gentleman when I receive permission from him. [Loud cheers and counter cheers.] Sir Michael was unable to proceed owing to continual shouts of "Name!" "Name!" until the Speaker intervened, when he continued, He said that by the code of henor the gontlemen below the gangway stopped at a point where proof was necessary. However, the SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH SPEAKS.

question before the House was not what the late Conservative Government did or what it would have done, leries of "Oh" and laughter), but what the present Government had actually done.

ment had actually done.

MR. Gladstone followed. On arising he was loudly cheered. He expressed his pleasure at having listened to the masterly exposition. I cannot call it less of the member from Cork. (Loud cheers and Opposition laughter.) I feel a strong conviction that speeches, couched in a tone marked alike by sound statesmanship and far-seeing moderation, will never fail to produce a lasting effect upon the minds and convictions of the people of England and Scotland. With respect to the personal question that has arisen between Mr. Parnell and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, I think it no part of my duty to interfere, [Lord Randoln Churchill—Hear, hear!] I shall avoid in the discussion of this matter, as far as I can, all matters of a purely polemical character between party and party. I presume the subject will be carried further. (Parnellite cheers.) I understand a distinct allegation to be made by Mr. Parnell in regard to some person whose name he has not given, one of a limited body in that limited body. I conclude it will not be difficult to procure. If it can be given, a denial. I presume a distinct allegation has been made in regard to some person whose name he does not give. This will open out a matter of public interest, and the gentlemen opposite will do me the justices to admit that I have not sought before taking office to make an attack on the conduct they pursue, If they do not like to do me justice I shall not ask it.

Mr. Peach began by stating in series what he MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH.

If they do not like to do me justice I shail not ask it.

Mir. Beach began by stating in series what he succinctly described as simple facts. I will not say that his simple facts are pure facton. But Mr. Beach declares, though I do not see that it has much to do with the matter, that this is the bill of one man. Well, I am annazed to hear my opposite speak of the company of the work of the company of the work o

and absolutely free cheers, and that if they think there is any set of provisions by means of which a better and fuller effect may be given to the principles of the bill they are at liberty to displace all the details. (Cheers.) That does not admit of doubt. Well, the Government have taken certain engagements. They have taken an engagement as to taxation for the intervention of the Irish members, to the terms of which I need not now refer. They have also broken an engagement on the claim of Ireland to continued concern through her members in the treatment of imperial subjects generally, and that has entailed a positive piedge to reconstruct, if we do not entirely remove, the twenty-fourth clause and adopt other consequential amendments connected with it.

not entirely remove, the twenty-fourn causes and adopt other consequential amendments connected with it.

One more question has been raised with respect to other amendments to the bill. Of courses at othe freedom of members to suggest other amendments I say nothing; but in reference to our duty there can be no question at all that our duty, if an interval is granted us, if the circumstances of the present session require the withdrawal of the bill, if it is to be reintroduced with amendments at an early date in the autumn, of course it is our duty to amend our bill with every real improvement, with whatever is calculated to make it more effective and neceptable. [Cheers,] For the attainment of its end we are perfectly free to doal with them, but it would be the meanest, basest act on the part of the Government to pretend that they have a plan of reconstruction ready beforehand, cut and dried, in their minds at a time when, from the very nature of the cause, it must be obvious that it is perfectly clear there can be no such thing. [Cheers,] Sir, so much then for the system and freedom of the members opposed to the bill. It is the duty of the Government to consider their amendments, and do everything they can with a view to a fuller and better application of the bill, and to add to those fine grounds which have on a former occasion been so clearly explained, and from which there is no intention in any some to recede.

Mr. beach has said that the question of Ulplained, and from which there is no intention in any souse to recode.

Mr. Beach has said that the question of Ulster is a question of privilege, but I must say that with regard to the sentiments we have heard expressed on the subject I cannot say that any plan for the treatment of Ulster has made any serious or practical effect upon Major Saunderson, who is supposed to favor the separation of Ulster from the rest of Ireland. [Cheers.]

made any serious or practical effect upon Major Saunderson, who is supposed to favor the separation of Ulster from the rest of Ireland. (Cheors.)

I must say that Mr. Parnell has entered into a careful and elaborate argument on the subject of "Ulsterland," dealing with her as a separate part of Ireland in the course of this ovening's debate, and I must say that that was a statement which requires an answer. (Cheers.)

Now, sir. I want to say one word on the subject of Irish loyalists: and indebates of this kind we have at times to use words and expressions that it is well should be a little better understoo! than they are. When I hear a speech from Mr. Johnston and some others, it always appears to me that he is under the pious conviction that loyalty is innate in Irish Protestants, and disloyalty innate in Irish Protestants, and the impression that in all times, in long generations of Irish history, there has been this difference between persons who are Protestants. (Cheers.) No? Well, it is a charge which has been made and ought to be met. Has Mr. Johnston inquired what was the state of loyalty in Ireland at the close of the cighteenth century? As regards Roman Catholics, they had then hardly been born into political life. In his time, Dean Swilt spoke of their incapacity for politics, and it would be absurd to speak of them theu as being either loyal or disloyal. But as to the condition of Catholics at the close of the last century, I will read what Burke has said on the subject. The date of it is 1798. It is taken from a letter to Wyndham. He speaks on the subject of disaffection, and writes thus: "Disaffection has cast deep roots in the principles and habits of the majority of the lower and middle classes of the mole Protestant part of Ireland. Parpellite laughter. The Catholics who are intermingled with them are more or less tainted." What has happened since? The Protestants,

this idea, and the object they have in view is a noble one. I will not admit to Mr. Beach the justice of the disparagement he casts upon the British Empire. I do not consider that this is a loosely compacted empire; but I admit that if means can be devised for establishing a more active connection with our distant possessions, that is an object well worthy of every noble and enlightened man. It is a very popular idea with more difficulties than have yet been examined and brought to light. But what I wish to observe as far as this bill is concerned is that this bill, whatever its rights or wrongs in other respects. Is unquestionably a step and an important step in the direction of federation. (Cheers.). The balance of authority seems to have established clearly the elementary proposition that whether this Parliament be the imperial Parliament it is possessed now as before the union, and before the time of Grattan's Parliament of a supremacy which is absolute, and, in the nature of things, unalienable. It could not part with it if it would, and it would not if it could. (Cheers, I Tt is quite true that in constituting a legislature in Ireland we do as we did when we constituted a legislature in Canada and Australia namely. Gevolve an important portion of power. We devolved it with the view in Canada, and I hope we shall do it in Ireland, not to establish a partial and a nominal, but a real and practically independent management of her own affairs. (Cheers.) That is the right which opponents object to and that is the thing we desire and hope and mean to do.

Mr. Gladstone spoke at great length, and after he had finished the vote was taken, which resulted—311 for and 311 against the second reading of the bill.

EXCITING SCENE AFTER THE VOTE.

The excitement during the division has had no parallel in th

his supporters.
The motion to adjourn was carried.

LASHED BY MRS. BUSKY.

An Imperiment Fellow Punished for Person

John S. Busky is a well-to-do shoe manufacturer and dealer, with wholesale stores at 39 Cortlandt street and 64 Fulton street. He lives with his young and handsome wife at Coney Island. Formerly they had a cottage, but more recently they have been stopping at Bader's Hotel. A middle-aged man who has passed by the hotel frequently of late in a stylish turnout, and dressed according to the latest fashion plate, dressed according to the latest fashion plate, annoyed Mrs. Busky a number of times by smiling and leering at her. She paid no attention to him at first, but when she found that he made it a point to be on hand whenever she left the hotel and then dog her footsteps, she complained to her husband. While Mr. Busky was thinking of how to punish the man Mrs. Busky received a letter from him. On Saturday Mr. Busky sent a telegram to the would-be masher, requesting him to call at the hotel that afternoon. He skned his wife's name to the invitation.

The man came early and was shown into the parlor. He met there not only Mrs. Busky, but also her husband. The former had a heavy rawhide convended in the folds of her dress, and the way in which she had it on the beau's face and body was a painful revelation to him, He did not stop to request an explanation, but made for the boulevard as fast as he could. Mr. Busky followed, but could not catch the fugitive. He is said to be a Wall street broker. There has been considerable talk about the affair at the hotel, and everybody praises the lady. The broker's name and address is kept a secret.

A Negro Watter on Coney Island Knocked Down and Fatally Eleked.

Santee River treatie midway between St. Stephen's station and Santee River bridge, smashing up the conches and killing alk passengers. The killed are: John L. Cole, Dr. G. G. Rinloch, Charles Inglesby, Jr., and Miss Mo-fver of Charleston: Miss C. E. McWhite of Marion, and Miss Hannah Whison, residence not known. Conductor B. G. Mazyck and Mail Agent F. W. Renneker were hally injured. The accident is supposed to have resulted from the insecure fastenings of a rail on changing gauge.

Tuge to Go Out to Help a Steamship. The steamship Alexandria, in yesterday, re-The steamship Alexandria, in yesterday, reported that she passed on Sunday, sixty-five miles east of Fire Island, the tramp steamship Lancaster, which sailed hence for Queenstown on Saturday. The Lancaster signalised that her machinery was disabled and site asked to have a ting sent out to tow her back. The free rused assistance from the Alexandria and several other times went out to fill the yesterday and several other times went out to fill the yesterday afternoon. Measrs, Simpson, Spence & Young are agents for the Lancaster.

WASHINGTON, June 7.-Congressman Boyle of Washington, June 7.—Congressman Boyle of Pennsylvania, who went home to fix up his political fences, has returned to the city, and will now devote himself to the preparation of a report of the Pan-Rich Trie investigation. He are the property of the Pan-Rich Gariand of all my reported the juniority report, bears down quite heavily on Mr. Garland, and his conclusion with the second of the property of the property

President Tyler's Widow Remembered by the White House Bride. RICHMOND, June 7.-To-day the widow of RICHMOND, June 1.—10-day the widow of President Tyler, who lives here, received a piece of the Cheveland wedding cake, accompanied by the vard, "Graver Cleveland and Frances Folson," and also an annuancement of the wedding. Mrs. Tyler expressed herself as much gratined at the compliment.

LONDON, June 7 .- It is stated that Mms. Christine Nilsson, after her European tour, which will end next April, will marry Count Casa Miranda, for-merly Departmental Secretary at Madrid under the Government of Canovas del Castilio LOCAL TIE-UPS TALKED OF.

SEVERAL HORSE-CAR COMPANIES AP-PARENTLY READY FOR WAR.

Strike Threatening on the Dry Dock Boads Old Men Lose their Johe on Other Lines Six Bollars Apiece Left for Third Ave-no Men-Arrest of Master Workman Graham—The Executive Board Explains Master Workman James P. Graham of District Assembly 75, Knightslof Labor, was arrested yesterday noon on a Second avenue car, at Ninety-seventh street. Police Captain Conlin had had men watching all the assembly rooms of the labor unions in his precinct all day, thinking that Graham might visit one of them. He learned shortly before noon that Graham was stopping with a friend named Riley in 117th street. Meantime Detectives

charged with conspiring with Master Work-man William F. Boyle of the Third Avenue Local Assembly to prevent the Third Avenue Railroad Company from running its cars on Friday last, He pleaded not guilty, and asked for an examination. Justice Gorman fixed

and arrested him.
In the Harlem Police Court Graham was

Friday last. He pleaded not guilty, and asked for an examination. Justice Gorman fixed bail at \$1,000, and set the examination down for 3 o'clock this afternoon. Michael Dorey, feed merchant, of 474. Nuth avonue, gave the bail and Graham was released.

There was talk in several quarters last night about the ups to be ordered by local assemblies. It was said that several of the companies, holding themselves released by the general tie-up from the agreements signed with their men, wore taking the initiative. It is certain that a number of the men who went out on Saturday on the Sixth avenue road and Jacob Sharp's roads lost their regular jobs, and got either extra cars or none at all whon they came back. Some of the Bleecker street railroad men said that Master Workman Goorge Bunnell of the local assembly had lost his place, and so had others of the strikers.

White all the horse cars were tied up on Saturday, Precident William White of the Dry Dock ordered that a charter car be run across town on the Grand street line, and Gus Mo-Devitt, the head starter at the Grand Street Ferry, was singled as the man to pilot it. He refused to do it. President White ordered his discharge. When the cars started again on Sunday McDevitt was on hand with the others, but did not go to work. The men say that they endeavore i to see President White yesterday to ask for McDevitt's reinstatement and that he refused to see them. A meating of their local assembly was held last night at 412 Grand street, and flery speeches wore made. A committee was selected to call upon President White this morning and ask for the reinstatement of McDevitt, and they say that they will the up the rozal if if the demand is refused. McDevitt has been on the road 18 years.

The next tie-up those follows order will be a locked to gew minutes after this commany.

for the reinstatement of McDevitt, and they say that they will tie-up the road if the demand is refused. McDevitt has been on the road 18 years.

"The next tie-up those follows order will be a lockout a few minutes after this company hears of it." said Superintendent Moore of the Sixth avenue road. "We are going to run our own road."

Two time inspectors were discharged yesterday on the Sixth avenue road.

The Executive Board of the Empire Protective Association met at Eighty-seventh street and Fourth avenue late yesterday afternoon. Its members now are J. J. McMillen, J. F. Coupers, W. W. Greenwood, James P. Graham, Andrew Best, Patrick Bourke, and James T. Waters. There were stories afloat that more of them were to be arrested. Seve at of the members were anxious to say that the District Assembly, not the Board, was responsible for both the tie-up on Saturday and the order to resume on Sunday, and that the Board had been stripped of almost all its powers. Chairman Graham said:

The District Assembly met on Friday night at 412 Grand street The Executive Committee was at 203 Howers, At the district meeting affidavits of pickets were presented staing that Fresidents Hazzard, White, Lyon, and other Presidents of horse-car companies in New York and Brooklyn had held a conference at the Murray Hill Hotel, and that they had resolved upon breaking up the Empire Protective Association, One affidavit said that the Asponent had carried a check for \$5,000 from the Eighth Avenue Rallroad Company's office to the Third avenue. Another affidavits and have not held avenue for themselves with their new drivers. Other affidavits and that applicants for work to any railroad in town were advised to go to the Third avenue Company, and that all the companies had supplied the Third Avenue Company with horse and itself.

The Exective Committee was opposed to a general temp, but when the street was opposed to a general temp, but when the street head.

The Exective Committee was opposed to a general temp, but when the tied.

The were t

A Negro Walter on Coney Island Knocked

Henry Benson, a negro walter, was killed in sight on Sunday night at Garry Katen's little funds. One credit me with owing thresh buses in Brookin. I sweet them before the strike. Every miningth he hard a noise to dark the strike funds. One prison of the hard should be the hard strike funds. One of the hard should be the hard should

Mrs. Charlotte Archer of Yonkers died on Sunday, aged 88. Her father was a Captain in the French navy. She had four sons and one daughter. One of the sons is Henry B. Archer, the Receiver of Taxes of Youkers. Another son, William S., married a daughter of I. M. Singer, the sewing machine inventor. She will be buried to-morrow at So'clock, from Christ Church. be burned to-morrow at Noclock, from Christ Church.
Oliver C. Harris of Waterville, father of Francis M.
Harris, Freident of the Naszou Bank, New York, died yesterday, aged 83 years.
Calch Smith of Finshing, the father of Police Justice Smith, died yesterday, aged 73.
Miss Sophia Stevens Page, daughter of the late William Page, the painter, died on Smiday at the residence of Judge Nathaniel Shipman in Harlford. Miss Faue had resided abroad for three years, and was on a visit to her friends in Harlford when taken hi. The remains will be taken to New Dorp, Status island, for informant beside her failher.
William A. Cowenhaven, who formerly practised law in this city and Brooklyn ded on Salurday at his home in New Lote, aged 64. Four sons survive bim.

Paterson's Beadlock Broken.

After a month's struggle the deadlock in the After a month's struggle the deadlock in the Board of Alternan was ended last night by the passage of the lax ordinance. The amount of the appropriations is \$464.240. The ordinance provides for the appointment of forty new bolicomen, one new first scenario and lorses for two or three confuses electric lights \$7.00 periodical streets and other improvements. A security of character was appointed to inquire into the advanced to general treets and the first department to a pail system to ge interacts a year hence.

Signal Office Prediction. Fair weather, nearly stationary tempera-

Gypsy Queen Cignrettes Are the arms of a smoker's dright. Its them; 5 and Incents a package, -- 45s.