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GLADSTONE'S APPEAL.

THE GRAND OLD MAN'S MAN-IFESTO TO HIS CON-STITUENTS.

Shall Ireland be Governed by lowed to Manage Her Own Affairs.-The Great Question of

London, June 13.—Gladstone has issued the following manifesto: To the electors of Midlothian-Gentlemen: In consequence of the defeat of the bill for the better government or Ireland, the ministry ad vised and Her Majesty was pleased to sanction the dissolution of Parliament, for the decision by the nation of the gravest and likewise the simplest issue that has been submitted to it for half a century. it for half a century. It is only a sense of the gravity of this issue which induces me, at a period of life when nature cries aloud for repose, to seek, after sitting in thirteen Parliaments, a seat in a fourteenth, and

time the honor of your confidence. At the last election I endeavored in my addresses and speeches to impress upon you the fact that a great crisis has arrived in the affairs of Ireland Weak as the late government was for ordinary purposes, it had great advantages for dealing with that crisis. A comprehensive measure proceeding from that government would have received warm and extensive support from within the Liberal party and would proba-bly have closed the Irish controversy within the present session, and have left the Parliament of 1885 free to prosecute the now stagnant; work

of ordinary legislation, with the multitude of questions it includes. My earnest hope was to support the last cabinet in such a course of policy.

On the 26th of last January the opposite policy of coercion was declared to have been the choice of the government, the Earl of Carnarvon alone refusing to share in it. The Irish question was thus placed in the foreground, to the exclusion of every other. The hour, as all felt, was come, and the only point remaining to determine was the manner in which it was to be dealt with. In

my judgment, the proposal of coer cion was not justified by the facts, and was doomed to certain and dis graceful failure. Some method of governing Ireland other than coerion ought, as I thought, to be sought viewed with regret the fall of the late cabinet, and when summoned by Her Majesty to form a new one, I undertook it on the basis of an anticoercion policy, with the fullest explanations to those whose aid I had sought, as colleague, when I proposed to examine whether it might not be possible to grant Ireland a domes tic legislature, and maintain the hon-or and consolidate the unity of the

empire. A government was formed and the work was at once put in You will now, gentleman, unders fairs of Ireland, and not for the first time, have thrust aside every other subject and adjourned our hopes of useful and progressive legislation, As a question of the first necessities of social order, it forces itself into the van. The late cabinet, though right van. The late cabinet, though right in giving it that place, were, as we thought, wrong in their manner of treating it. It was an absolute duty, on taking the government, if we did not adopt their methods to propose another. Thus, gentlemen, is it that this great and simple issue has come upon you and demands your decision. Will you govern Ireland by coercion or will you let Ireland manage her own affairs?

To debate in this address this and that detail of the lately defeated bill would only be to disguise this issue, and would be as futile to discuss the and would be as futile to discuss the bolting, stumbling, ever-shifting and ever-vanishing projects of an intermediate class which have proceeded from second Liberals. There are two clear, positive and intelligible plans before the world. There is the plan of the government and there is the plan of Lord Salisbury. Our plan-is that Ireland should, under well considered conditions, transact her own affairs. His plan is to ask Par-

liament to renew repressive laws and enforce them resolutely for twenty years, by the end of which time he assures us that Ireland will be fit to accept any government in the way of local government, on the repeal of the coercion laws, you may wish to

I leave this Tory project to speak for itself, in its unadorned simplicity, and I turn to the proposed policy of the government. Our opponents, gen-tlemen, whether Tories or seceders, have assumed the name of Unionists have assumed the name of Unionists. I deny them the title to it. In intention, indeed, we are all unionists alike; but the union they refuse to modify is in its present shape a paper union, obtained by force and fraud, and never sanctioned or accepted by the Irish nation. They are not unionists, but paper unionists. We have less union between Great Britain and Ireland now than we had under the Ireland now than we had under the

lreland now than we had under the settlement of 1782.

Enfranchised Ireland asks through her lawful representatives for a revival of her domestic legislature—not on the face of it an innovating, but a restorative proposal. She urges with truth that the centralization of Parliament has been a division of the Parliament has been a division of the Parliament has been a division of the people, but she recognized the fact that union, lawlessly as it was obtained, cannot and ought not to be repealed. She is content to receive her legislature in a form divested of prerogatives which might have impaired her imperial interests, and better adapted than the settlement of 1782 to secure to her regular control 1782 to secure to her regular control of her own affairs She has not repelled, but has welcomed, the stipu lations for the protection of the minority. To such provisions we have given, and shall give, careful heed. But I trust Scotland will con-

heed. But I trust Scotland will condemn the attempts so singularly made to impart into the controversy the venomous element of religious bigotry. Let her take warning by the deplorable riots in Belfast, and other places in the north.

Among the benefits, gentlemen, I anticipate from your acceptance of our policy are these: The consolidation of the united empire and a great addition to its strength; the stoppage of the heavy, constant and demoralizing wast of the public treasure; the abatement and gradual extinction of ignoble feuds in Ireland, and that development of her resources which experience shows to be a natural consequence of free and orderly government; the redemption of the bonor of Great Britain from the stigma fastened upon har almost to

from time immemorial in respect to Ireland by the judgment of the whole civilized world; and, lastly, the restoration of Parliament to its dignity and efficiency, and the regular progress of the business of the

Well, gentlemen, the first question I now put to you is, how shall Ireland be governed? There is another question behind it and involved in it How are England and Scotland to be governed? You know how, for the last six years especially, the affairs of England and Scotland have been impeded, and your imperial Parkia-ment discredited and disabled. All this happened while the Nationalists were but a small minority of the Irish members, without support from so much as a handful of members not Irish. Now they approach nine-ty, and are entitled to say, "We are speaking the views of the Irish he

It is impossible to deal with this subject by half measures. They are strong in their numbers, strong in British support, which brought \$13 members to vote for their country; strongest of all in the sense of being with this view to solicit for the fifth

> But, gentlemen, we have done our part; the rest remains for you. Electors of the country, may you be enabled to see through and cast away all delusion, refuse evil and choose

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your faithful and grateful servant, W. E. GLADSTONE.

How "Curfew" was Written.

Of the hundreds of residents of the city of San Antonia, Texas, only a few who frequently meet a tall, slender lady, with raven brown eyes and hair, and with a singular attractiveness in her face, know that she is Mrs. Rose Hartwick Thorpe, whose famous poem, "Curfew Must Not Ring To-night," has given her a rep-utation in both hemispheres. How, at the age of sixteen, the young country girl was led to write the poem, now so widely known, is thus narnow so widely known, is thus narrated, as furnished by her personally for this publication: "The poem was suggested to me by the reading of a story, 'Love and Loyalty,' in April 1867. I was then a plain country girl, not yet seventeen, residing with my parents at Litchfield, Michigan, and under the pretext of working out mathematical problems, with my arithmetic before me, I wrote the poem roughly on my slate. I was forced to carry on my literary work under these difficulties because of the

opinion of my parents that my time could be better employed than in 'idle dreams and useless rhymes.' I wrote the first copy on my slate between 4 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon, but much time has since been spent in correcting and revising it. I had no thought that I would ever be able to write anything worthy of notice. The poem was first published in the Detroit Commercial Advertiser in the fall of 1870. The editor upon receipt of my manuscript at once wrote

me a lengthy letter of congratulation and praise, in which he predicted the popularity for the verses which they have since received. I had no literary friends, not even a literary acquaintance at that time, and did not know the simplest requirements for know the simplest requirements for preparing my manuscript for publication." The poem at once attracted popular attention, and bestowed upon its young author a reputation which each succeeding year has enlarged. Although it has been published in innumerable forms and different books and collections, and has been translated into the French, German and other languages the poem has never brought its author any financial remuneration, as is too often the

cial remuneration, as is too often the cial remuneration, as is too often the case. "It raised me," writes Mrs. Thorpe, 'from a shy, obscure country girl into public notice, and brings to my side yearly hosts of new and delightful friends. Wherever I go my friends are there before me. and the poem, which I gave to the public with no 'right' reserved, while it has made a fortune for others and dropped golden coins in other pockets. ped golden coins in other pockets, has reserved for its author admiring friends." Mrs. Thorpe spends her summers in her native climate of Michigan, where she yearly recuper-ates from the effects of a Texan win-

ter. The author is thirty years of age, is happily married and is en abled to quietly enjoy the respect and love of her neighbors and friends while her literary admirers are

Dr. VonSchleiss Denies that King

Ludwig Was Insane, MUNIOH June 15.—Dr. VonSchleiss, who was formerly King Ludwig's physician, denies that the king was insane. He maintains that Ludwig was eccentric only. The doctor adds that though he disagreed with the official report of the examining board of physicians declaring the king insane still he felt compelled to king insane still he felt compened to keep his views to himself. "For," says he, "if I had published the statement in opposition to that of the court doctors I should have shared the fate of certain other persons, and been at least, consigned to prison. As to the king's condition, my oping is heard on my experience as his ion is based on my experience as his physician since his birth. My colleague, Dr. Gente, agrees with me.

Suit to Recover an Alleged Short-

New York, June 14 -In the Unit-ed States District court the trial was begun today of the suit brought by the government against General Thomas Jordan, who was captain and quartermaster in the army dur-ing the Mexican war, and retained his commission until May, 1861, when he resigned and entered the Confed-

All the Rage,

"What d'ye thing of me new spring trousers, old chappie?"
"Um, well, the stwipe is pretty loud. To be candid, deah boy, I think they are weal stwiking."
"Do you, weally? That's all the wage now. These are stwiking times, y'know,"

They Have Done the Work. raburg Va., Index-Appeal.

The internal revenue officers, now called the "blue bottles." have done the work in North Carolina—that is, they have killed outright the bourbon Democratic party in every county where they have operated.

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

MORE ABOUT THE TARIFF BILL.

No Expectation That it Will Pass -- How the North Carolina Delegation Will Vote-Mr. Reid to Accompany Mr. Breckenridge to the Salem Commencement. Correspondence of THE OBSERVER.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The tariff bill will not be taken up until consideration of all the important appropriation bills is concluded. The legislative, executive and judicial and naval bills will probably be concluded this week. After the sundry civil has been passed, Mr. Morrison will call up the tariff measure. I get this information from the same reliable source, a friend of the chairman of the ways and means committee, who gave me the programme of the committee weeks ahead of the ordinary channels. There is no expectation that the bill will pass, and no intention at this session to put it on its passage.

Since writing the above I learn that Mr. Morrison says that he will ask for a vote on Thursday on consideration of the bill. The Democrats on the North Carolina delegation will vote as a unit in favor of consideration, and as far as known, will in the same manner support the measure on

The Speaker says this merning that the bill will be taken up Thurs-

Judge Bennett endeavored to obtain the floor by unanimous consent today to make a short speech against the merits of a bill incorporating the Young Women's Christian Home. Objection was made, and the vote was proceeded with. It had been ordered at the previous session devoted to District business. At a later stage in the proceedings the Judge secured the floor and delivered an argument against the bill. He read extracts from the message of President Grant. Judge Bennett objected for and to be found. Therefore, I under these difficulties because of the to the principle involved in the measure of an unjust incident of taxation. Mr. Hemphili replied in bear BURNHAM BROS, YORK. PA. half of the District committee and the friends of the measure. The bill passed by a vote of 107 ayes to 7 noes:

Mr. Reid was paired with Mr. Rice against the oleomargarine bill. He will be paired on the tariff bill in its favor, as will Mr. Breckinridge. Mr. Reid will accompany Mr. W.

C. P. Breckinridge to Salem on Tuesday night. Senator Vance expected to be of the party, but was detained here. Mr. E. T. Pemberton, of Fayette-

ville, and Miss Pennington, of the same place are in the city. Frank Coxe and family are stop-

ping here. A-party from Anderson, S. C., are in the city, Miss Reed is one of the number.

Mr. Reid offered a resolution for night session on the 25th for business from the committee on printing, and a report from the same committee concerning the publication of a doc-

PLUCK IN PETTICOATS.

Weritable Texas Heroine, who Comes to Grief at Last.

Just now Bettie Travis is the talk of Texas. The frontiers of that State have produced many women of dauntless courage, but Bettie in her way has surpassed them all. This girl is a beautiful blonde, sym-

metrical as "the Greek Slave,"charged to her finger tips with electricity, and as wild and fearless as an Ama-In some unexplained way Bettie got into trouble in Hunt county, and

the minions of the law made an attempt to arrest her. She stood her ground with a six shooter, and kept the officers at a safe distance until she succeeded in effecting her escape. She sought a home with her relations near Bairdstown, but they proved quarrelsome, and she found it necessarry to draw a pistol and drive them into the next county. For this a constable tried to arrest her, but she got the drop on him with a Win-chester rifle and then rode off to pastures new. The high-spirited dam-sel was next heard of in the Indian Territory. There she was charged with violating the revenue laws, and determined effort was made to secure her capture. Miss Bettie was equal to the emergency. She donned a man's suit of apparel, and arming herself with a double barrelled shot gun and a revolver, terrorized all the officers and settlers until she made her way to Rel River. The ferry-man declined to carry her over with-out pay, but the girl took aim at his head and persuaded him to land her on the other side.

Such careers are generally as brief as they are brilliant. A deputy sheriff finally captured poor Bettie Travis near Paris. He found the girl roaming the woods like a vertable!Ophelis, babbling unintelligible nonsense, and adorning herself with wreaths of wild erate army. It is claimed that his accounts during the Mexican war showed a shortage of \$17,982, and it is sought to recover the amount with interest. The defense is a denial of the recover the amount with interest. The defense is a denial of the recover the amount with interest. kindly, and turned her over to the State lunatic asylum. Texas now feels a sense of relief. For a long time it has been a question whether Bettle would take Texas or Texas would take B ttie,

> Sandy Hook, N. J., June 15.—At 9 o'clock this morning the wind was blowing from the northeast at the rate of sixteen miles an hour, and the weather was cloudy and hazy. Outside the Hook the swell is pretty regular, and not very high. The prospects are good for the race between the big sloops, Puritan, Priscilla and Atlantic, and as the tide will serve the yachts both ways, the race will probably be sailed in quick time, unless the wind should go down. High Winds in New Jersey.

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