T RIA TIMES, MON AY, MAY 23, 1895. THE

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## THE DEATH OF GLADSTONE.

Men of every party throughout the empire will mourn with sincere regret the exit from this mortal coil of the greatest figure that has occupied the stage of public life during the reign of Queen Victoria. Mr. Gladstone's career is practical-Iy the history or the best part of the history of the nineteenth century, and there are none who have lived in this century who can be named before him for greatness of genius. He was a man in every

way remarkable; versatile to a degree that made it possible to say of him that in any one liess without a solitary reference to the of the thousand avenues his talents entitled him to enter as his life's path he would have achieved the supreme excel- tories and workshops, all Britain is sorlence. Great Britain has been immensely the gainer by his services; his legislature is actually disloyal as well as brilliancy as a finance minister has never been exceeded; his grasp of detail and his capacity for work were marvellous. His eloquence has passed into a proverb. Those who have had the inesti-

mable privilege of hearing that silvery voice, clear as a clarion, and distinct in every syllable as the note of a bell, do not deceive themselves when they ed. say with a sigh, "We shall never hear its like again." Orators of the type of Gladstone are not given to any nation except at long, ong intervals, and only to first-class nations. Gladstone was a magnificent , specimen of the British race; mingany triumphs, his famous controversies, to this effect:

his struggle for Irish home rule, his Spartan simplicity of habit, his geniality and his tremendous enthusiasm, it is needless to speak; they are household words throughout the great empire. It will be long ere a man so great can be found to take the place Gladstone has left vacant.

## MR. J. C. BROWN.

If the statement be correct that Mr. J. C. Brown of New Westminster may take the field again as a candidate for for New Westminster City, the people of the province are to be cordially congratulated. Men like Mr. J. C. Brown are as scarce as honesty, and when they are induced to undertake the burdens of office it is proper the circumstance should be noted with approval, even rejoicing. It is true that certain persons have been laughing at the idea of Mr. Brown again entering provincial politics, but Mr. Brown will doubtless console himself with the reflection, which has comforted many another worthy man in similar case, that "nothing is so foolish as the laughter of fools." Intellectually Mr. Brown is the superior of any member of He has a grasp of provincial affairs unsurpassed by any public man in the make province; he has a talent for finance that is sadly needed at this crisis in the affairs

DOMINION HOUSE the Imperial Institute some years ago; an event which was deplored even by the ultra-Conservative newspapers-the London Times, Standard, Morning Post and Chronicle, as a lamentable affair. When the British and colonial press of all shades of opinion as well as the continental and American press and the British and foreign governments are uniting in expressing profound sorrow at the passing away of the man to whom the British empire owes a debt of gratitude that will keep his memory green for

centuries, it is indeed deplorable that our local legislature should wind up its busisubject. From Her Majesty on the The Manitoba School Question Has throne to the humble toilers in the facrowing; therefore this action of the local, condemnably stupid. Of Gladstone it may be said that the most glorious circumstance in his long and useful career is in the fact that he has passed to his final rest plain Mr. Gladstone. . In that circumstance alone the grandeur of the man appears. He was the greatest and most consistent democrat that ever liv-

THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

Mr. C. F. Jones, secretary to the royal commission now sitting to enquire into certain allegation made in the Times regarding the administration of the Lands and Works department, has written over English and Scottish, said to his signature to the local morning paper by observers in such mat- respecting the part which the editor of ters the best type that mankind the Times took in the proceedings yesterknows. Of his political career, his liter- day. Mr. Jones says that his notes are

Mr. Peter Leech having been examin-ed, Mr. Tom Kains asked leave to put a question

The Commissioner—"Certainly." Mr. Grahame (rising at the same mo-ment)—"Can I ask a question?" The Commissioner"-Yes, after Mr.

Kain

Kains." Mr. Kains-Q. (to witness): Who spoke to you first about being employed by Mr. Tye, of the Columbia & Western railway? A. Yourself. Q.-What did I say? A. You said Mr. Tye was about to leave what he was and there was some work rewas at, and there was some work required to be done, and you could recommend me, and you introduced me to Mr. Tye, and Mr. Tye employed me

Mend me, and you introduced me to Mr. Tye, and Mr. Tye employed me. Q.—Who paid you? A. I was paid by cheque from Kootenay. Mr. Grahame—"I noted your remarks this morning, my lord—" The Commissioner—"I absolve you the commissioner.

from all responsibility in connection with this matter" (meaning, as Mr. Justice Walkem directs me to sav. the rumor improperly circulated by Mr. Richards about Mr. Leech), "as you had nothing to do with it."

Mr. Grahame-"I thank you, my lord." That, so far as it concerns the editor of the Times, is not correct. He did not rise, at the same time as Mr. Kains; he rose upon the direct order of the judge, the present legislature, with a few who said, to the best of our recollection: notable exceptions on the opposition side. "Mr. Grahame, you are a newspaper man, and of course were privileged to comments-on public questions and public rumors, as these rumors certainly Mr. Grahame-I noted your remarks

this morning, my lord.

Premier Laurier Delivers a Crushing Rejoinder to Mr. Bergeron's Statements.

The Reasons Why Sir Wilfrid Appealed to the Roman Pontiff.

> Lost None of Its Bitterness.

Ottawa, May 13 .- Mr. Bergeron, the member for Beauharnois, was stigmatized as a Judas in the House of Commons yesterday by the prime minister and Mr. Bergeron made a warm reply. This was in the discussion of the Manitoba school question, brought on the day before chiefly by Mr. Bergeron and resum ed yesterday by Mr. Clarke Wallace. Mr. Wallace rang the changes on Mr Bergeron's statements that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had "appealed to a "foreign potentate" in the person of the Pope of Rome, for aproval of the school settlement and that the government had sent an agent to Rome, Mr. Charles Russell, who was the government solicitor in Leadon, who wrote a letter in which he invited the Pope to send a representative to Canada as a permanent resi-dent. Mr. Wallace alluded to Mr. Russell's accounts as having been called for in the public accounts committee but not yet produced, and insinuated that Mr. Russell would cover up his expenses to Rome in some of the items in his ac count as government solicitor in London. Sir Hibbert Tupper would not allow this statement to go on record without a protest and testified that Mr. Charles Russell was a solicitor of the highest standing, who did excellent work at Paris for Canada in the Behring sea arbitration and who was the last man in the world to be suspected of doing anything unworthy of a gentleman or in any way that would reflect on his position at the bar. The Premier Speaks.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier rose after, Mr Wallace sat down and delivered a brief but stiring speech in reply to Mr. Ber geron. It was evident, he said, from Bergeron's speech the day before that he was making a careful brief for Mr. Wallace. This proved Mr. Berger-on's professed friendship for the Roman Catholics of Manitoba to be nothing but a betrayal and the part of a Judas. The ame tactics had been followed by the Conservative leaders on this question from the beginning, to have one speech for Quebec and another for Ontario. The important parts of the premier's speech may be given in the first person is follows:

"The hon. gentleman made a statement yesterday that I had sent to the Holy See a document bearing on the Manitoba school question and that my colleagues in the government were not aware of it, The memorial in the volume from which he read was never sent by me to the Holy See, or to the Propaganda or to the Cardinal Secretary of State; not that I

not exercise that right and freedom as they thought fit without violating their consciences, and that it was a grievous sin to vole for a particular political party, I care not which, was I to allow hese things to go on? As a dutiful Roman Catholic. I thought it my duty, and those associated with me, not in the gov-ernment, but in all the affairs of social e, we thought it our duty to appeal to bead of the Church to presource that men. (Loud Liberal cheers.) That of men. (Loud Liberal cheers.) That appeal asked that we should be allowed to exercise our civil and religious rights in this country just as Protestants can do. Why, sir, if the doctrine which was preached to us and was interposed against us were not checked by the au-

thority of the head of the Church. Roman Catholics would have been simply pariahs in this land and that is the rea-on why we appealed to the head of the Church to say that we were equal to

"In the last election bishops and priests declared it was a sin to vote for the candidates of the Liberal party. Sir, I would rather discuss this in the Procandidates of the Liberal party. Sir, I would rather discuss this in the Pro-vince of Quebec, where the majority are Roman Catholics, but the question has been introduced here by Mr. Bergeron, who has played a part of which he will ereafter have any reason to feel proud.

That Memorial.

"Now, sir, the hon, gentleman and Mr. Wallace, as well, have expressed the idea that I appealed to the Holy See on the Manitoba school question and sent a me-morial to the Court of Rome. I have no reason to complain that Mr. Ber-geron read that memorial to the Honse. wrote it to vindicate the reasons which aduced the Liberals to adopt the policy of conciliation in preference to one of coercian. I signed it on Nov. 23, 1896, and sent it to several friends and opponents, ecclesiastical and lay, perhaps a dozen all told, and it has found its way to Rome just as the sermon of Bishop Lafleche and the letter of Father Lacombe found their way to Rome, but when Mr. Bergeron pretend-ed that I had written that document and sent it to Rome he had not read his own book, because there is a footnote on the first page of that memorial by the comler of the book as follows: "We will d no commentary to this memorial of e First Minister, addressed to his iends, his opponents, to all men of good the will. It speaks for itself in calm dignity and candid frankness." There is evi-dence on the document itself that it was not addressed, as Mr. Bergeron says it was, to the Holy See.

## A Challenge.

"Now, I see it is the intention of the member for Beauharnois to resurrect the Manitoba school question. I am quite prepared to meet him on that ground if ie chooses now or at any other time to bring a motion challenging the policy of the government on this question. longed Liberal cheers.)

"Sir, we have effected a settle this question. I do not contend that that settlement is perfect, but so far as this parliament is / concerned, perfect or imperfect, there it stands; and it has been my privilege since that document has been passed to ask, and more than once, the government of Manitoba to be gen-erous to the minority, to give to concil-iation what it would have refused fo coercion and I am bound to say this prayer has been well received by the Manitoba government, which has endeavored to bring about reforms so as to meet the demands of the Roman Catho-lic minority of that province." (Cheers.)

Mr. Bergeron's Reply. Mr. Bergeron objected to the Premier

THE STORY OF GLADSTONE'S LIFE.

William Ewart Gladstone was born in Liverpool, Fingland, on December 29, 1809. He was spinning tops, at o years, 1809. when Bismarck was a new baby at Schoenhausen. He was learning Greek at the age of 10, when Victoria put in an appearance. He was arranging for his nærringe when Grover Cleyelanu came to delight the hearts of his parents, and a chancellor of the exchequer when a boy was both in Germany who has since become Kalser William. His father was Sir John Gladstone, a wealthy merchant, who relinquished

Europe when he heard rumors despotism of King Ferdinand-B small business in Glasgow, about 1785, and removed to Liverpool, where he ac-quired a large fortune in the East India trade, being created a baronet in 1846. This fourth son was sent to Eton, and of Naples, who, without any trial, had imprisoned in filthy over 20,000 persons accused while there gave promise of the splendid brilliancy which marked his course at had been nearly twenty years ment, so that he had full und Oxford, from which he graduated at ristchurch in 1831 as double first-class, affines of other countries Naples, made a personal in of the prisons and found

the highest honor and one rarely attain-ed. Then he became a fellow of All Souls' After travelling for a short period, he

entered parliament in December, 1832, as member for Newark, a nomination bor-ough belonging to the Duke of Newcaswhich he continued to represent till 1846.

It is a mark of strong character when man who finds he is headed in the wrong path turns completely around and leads in the other direction. Gladstone, when he was first elected to the house of when he was nost elected to the house of commons, just after the reform bill that made English representative government, previously a moretery, into something like a reality, was a Tory of the straight-, est, old-fashioned sect. His maiden speech in the house was in debate upon the measure abolishing slavery in the British colonies and was a defence of the slaveholders against attacks made the slaveholders against attacks made by radical abolitionists. For nearly twenty years he was one of the shining lights of the Conservative party and the foremost lieutenant of Sir Robert Peel its great leader. Then he gradually drifted into Liberalism, and, after being for some time more or less "a he became a member of Lord Palmerstone's cabinet in 1859.

At the death of that statesman he succeeded him as leader of the Liberals in the house of commons, and when his party regained office in 1868, after Disraeli's first government, Gladstone attained the premiership. He held it for six years, and again from 1880 to 1885. when he declared himself in favor of the Irish demand for home rule, which up

to that time he had strenuously opposed The result was the secession of a large body of his supporters and his defeat at the polls in 1886-a defeat which the dauntless veteran afterward retrieved. Gliadstone perfectly recognized the fact that his mental history was one of de-velopment rather than one of consistency. was educated," he is reported as say ing in conversation, "to regard liberty as I have learned to regard it as an evil. That is a formula which suffigood. ciently explains all the changes of my political convictions." A giance at the following chronology will show the prin-cipal events in Gladstone's career as a

statesman and author: 1809-December 29, born at Liverpool. 1831-Graduated at Oxford. 1832--Entered parliament. 834-Junior lord of the treasury.

1835-Under colonial secretary. 1839-Married.

1839-"The State in Relation to the Church." In 1838 he married Miss Margaret Glynne, who was then an heiress, 25 1840-"Church Principles Considered." years old. She aided and humored her 1841-Vice president of the Board of husband from the first and made it a A PEACEFU

them in triumph to their rooms. Glad

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In 1850 he was travelling in South

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'The State in Its Relat

Church" (two youngs, 18) Principles Coas dered" (184

n Homer and the Homeric

olumes, Oxford, 1858), "E

Homo" and a pamphlet "A Autobiography" (1868), and

Age" (18.2), with translations, a pamphlets. Some of his friends

overed an ode he wrote for

reform speech. It is inscribed "To the Shade of Wat Tyler," and one stanza

I hymn the gallant and the good From Tyler down to Mistlewood, My muse the trophies gratefully sings The deeds of Miller and of Ings. She sings of all who soon or late Have burst subjection's iron chain, Have sealed the bloody despot's fate Or cleft a peer or priest in twain.

This is not bad, considering that most

his intimate friends at Eton at the

time were either sons of peers or prests

But the liberation of Greece was in the

air, and Lord Byron's poems were the

companions of every bright schoolboy who had ever heard of Athens or Sparta. Glalstone was an enthusiastic Philhe-lene, and Wat Tyler was a far-off

enough point to break forth upon in re-

Good Americans long ago forgave him

for his enunciation of the rights of the

"Confederacy," and even oponents of his "Irish home rule" conceded the integrity

of his character and the purity of his

olutionary rhapsodies.

so overshadowed?

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Miscellany in his nineteenth ye

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Lord Palmerston's sympathies

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No Fighting Yet in Cu the Spanish and Squadrons

Believed by Naval Ex miral Cervera Strategic Vie

Madrid, May 21.-The said to have received a Havana announcing that pronounced in favor of now making common Spaniards to defeat the Austria a Luke-Wa London, May 21.-The pondent of the Morning am informed that the a fluous expression of Aus in the present war was eleventh hour by a desi ance the effects of her Spain abroad and pur United States, where th trian subjects might l judiced. It might not say that the declaration say that the constituted a censure with which sympathy expressed in certain i there is no doubt, i ments to contrary, that ties and family ties led ously near the brink in neutrality from partizan Situation of I

London, May 21.—The pondent of the Daily Ma General Corea, minister me that nothing definit cided upon with respect tion to the Philippines. will be guided by circu In official circles here Emperor William will answer Mr. Joseph terances about an An liance, but will wait for tunity for so doing. I the precise reasons of the Kaiser should earlier than at any othe tal, but it is so, and m positive about it. Rumors regarding have been in circulati know from a good so Pingcerver, minister of until the cortes is clo action in that direction negotiate a loan in gold The Madrid correspon ard says: Emperor Wi caused intense disappo been expected that in one he would declare ropean coalition agains -at least against Ame Spanish colonies. Now back on the assistan France. If Senor Cass bassador to France, re is probable Senor Cuite der secretary to the will be gazetted as for Enthusiasm a

New York, May 21.-World from Madrid, M the French frontier, siasm has been caused iral

of this distracted province; he was the one man of whom the government was Mr. Justice Walkem-And in view of sincerely afraid when he was in the all this (evidence) I fully absolve you." ered, let no reptile organ hold up Mr. J. C. Brown to scorn for wishing to did talents. Those asinine organs sneerter Brown." If there is any name that Mr. Brown ought to be prouder of than the one which recalls the time when he shouldered his rifle to fight for his country we should like to hear it. His decountry can afford them a hole deep enough to hide themselves in till the danger has passed. "Winchester Brown," indeed; it reminds one of Condor Beresford and those other cowards who earned a nickname in the same way. Mr. Brown's services to New Westminster can never be forgotten by the people of that city. It is mainly due to his energy, foresight, perserverance and rare ability that the Royal City enjoys to-day the unique distinction of being perhaps the best equipped town of its size, or anything like its size, on the American continent. On far slighter provocation men have tion

had monuments erected to their memory by a grateful public. Mr. Brown is better appreciated in New Westminster become common talk," (his lordship's and the district than he is by the cacklwords), and calling for a full investigaing organs of the Turner government. He is not by any means a man to be laughed at, as the Turner government will find out if they have him to deal with next session. Mr. Brown will make a grand finance minister in the government to succeed the present administra-A LAMENTABLE OMISSION. Not a single word of regret or sympathy was offered by the British Columbia ministry or by any member of the legislative assembly yesterday over the death of the Rt. Hon. William E. Gladstone, which occurred yesterday morning. It may have been an oversight; feet that the men must start on Saturwe hope it was; but it is singular that should have the odious distinction of being session in the whole British empire that day. Three more cases of measles appeared Three more cases of measles appeared the Presidio the unspeakable loss to the empire in the soldiers' camp at the Presidio volved in the death of its greatest man. Many will denounce the action of the

house some years ago; his speeches were Mr. Grahame said: "Thank you, my dreaded by the then government more lord," as he sat down again, and his than all the speeches of the other mem- lordship said, with a gesture indicating bers combined. It is charged against that Mr. Grahame need not thank him Mr. Brown that he is postmaster of New or anybody else: "What else can I do Wesminster. Is that worse than being in view of the facts?" Mr. Grahame did cheers.) entangled with speculative companies not say, as Mr. Jones' notes make him that publish slanderous advertisements appear to have said ("rising at the same against the merchants of British Colum- time as Mr. Kains"): "Can I ask a bia cities? No; until the "unique con- question?" Mr. Grahame had no question nection" of the two chief members of | at all to ask, because he knew nothing the Turner Cabinet with those companies whatever about the Leech part of the is satisfactorily explained, or better, sev- affair until Mr. Richards told it in evidence. Nothing was further from Mr. Grahame's mind than to put a question serve the province again with his splen- to Mr. Leech or Mr. Kains or anybody else at that time. It is incorrect thereingly allude to Mr. Brown as "Winches- fore, to say that Mr. Grahame said: "Can I ask a question?" As to Mr. Jones' of the clergy. statement: .- "The rumor improperly circulated by Mr. Richards about Mr.

Leech," that is very strange after his lordship having begged Mr. Richards' tractors are not the men to shoulder a parodn for misunderstanding this matrifle or fight for their country, if that ter, and accepting Mr. Richards' denial that he had ever circulated such a rumor. The explanation which his lordship is pleased to make through his secretary as to his meaning, is most cheerfully accepted. We certainly understood his lordship to mean the general, not the particular, seeing that we had in no way been concerned with the Leech episode; had no knowledge of it until stated in evidence. We hold, however, that his lordship's remarks in the forenoon, quoted by Mr. Jones in his letter to the local morning paper, afforded ample justification for the conclusion that the Times was sustained in the position it took in drawing public attention to the "ugly rumors which have been flying about and have

> tion. The Times was not acting, as the venal organs of the government alleged. from malicious or party motives, but purely in the interests of the public. WILL SAIL TO-DAY. Troops Ordered to Start For Manila-Measles at the Presidio. San Francisco, May 20.-By to-mor

row, if everything goes well, the first regiment of the United States California volunteet infantry will be on their way to Manila. "The regiment is fully equip-ped with the exception of aniforms, which are being distributed as rapidly as possible Orders from Washington are to the ef-

day at the latest, and the work of load the legislature of British Columbia ing the City of Peking, which is to frame port the men, is being rushed, so that she will be ready for sea by that time. She cannot possibly sail before Satur-

and officers is being held. It was decided to transfer the "First Regiment to the we mean, afw course, the residue of in-troduced among the men about to em-back for the Philippines.

sease first appeared in the camp from Oregon, sid it has isolate the men from 8.-There is no news and nothing can y confirming the that the Cape

at San Juan.

uld not claim the right to document to Rome if I pleased. Lihave no other temporal sovereign but Queen Victoria, but I belong to a church which acknowledges, in religious matters," the sovereignty of the Pope. But I have never exercised my right. I have ap-pealed on the Manitoba school question upon him. o no other authority than the authority

of the Canadian people." (Loud Libera "In the fall of 1896 I signed an appeal from certain members of the Rôman Catholic Church in Canada to the Pope. did it, not upon the school question but upon other questions. I shall read it in order to show that in that document there was not even the remotest idea of the school question. (Reads it.) This the document to which I appended my lose. signature. There is not a word in invoking the aid or support of His Holi-ness on the Manitoba school question. not be only thing I complained of was the

attitude maintained against us, and against me in particular, the interference imates. Appeal Against the Clergy. Now, sir, Mr. Wallace and myself

stand on many questions, political and religious, at the very antipodes, but I ever yet would in my career allow any power to come and interfere with the egitimate exercise of electoral freedom; ut, sir, when it came to this that elec tors, poor men, poor farmers, laborers were told from the pulpit that they could



The pathetic story of Romeo and Juliet is repeated every day in modern life, with the except

tion that Juliet does not die by poison. She thes because own neglect or ignorance Neglectfulness causes much of woman's peculia sickness. Neg. lect of the mi troubles causes

erious complications. The irregularities, the burning, dragging ache, the debilitating drains that mark the progress of feminine diseases, are passed lightly over or are borne in ignorance of their cause. continuance means death or insanity. Their This is all unnecessary. So-called female weak-ness can be cured. It can be cured quickly and permanently, and right in the privacy of the home without the humiliating local treatment so universally insisted upon by physicians. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription does this and more. It acts directly on the delicate organs concerned and makes them strong and healthy. It banishes the usual discomforts of the expectant period and makes baby's coming easy and almost

painless. It tones and strengthens the nerves. At all medicine stores. W. R. Malcolm, Esq., of Knobel, Clay Co., Ark.,

with a matching lag, or knowledge tay to a straight with the second straight and the second straight and the second straight and the second straight and straight

day, not so much as had the cone; she is hearly and stout, and pretty as a picture—pretty because she is healthy, and we very much blame Dr. Pierce's family medicines for it. We keep Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discov-ery, the 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Pleasant Pellets' in our home and use them. We have been married almost three years and I have called a physician into my family but one time—at birth of our baby " of our baby."

Rosy cheeks. The rich, pure, red blood of health makes them. Keep the blood pure and you will have them. Constipa-tion causes impure blood. Dr. Pierce's Bloccert Bellete ours it promptly and ber tion causes impure block. Pleasant Pellets cure it promptly and permanently and never gripe. They are purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. No other pill acts so naturally and per fectly. Druggists sell them.

g nim a Judas It was not he rade the Premier, who had betrayed the Mani-toba minority. Sir Wilfrid Laurier did not say in Ontario, as he did in Quebec, that if conciliation failed, he would use the power of the constitution conferred 1846-Resigned.

Messrs. Casey, Sproule, McNeill, and Bourassa continued the debate. 1855-Resigned.

Sir Adolphe Caron said he did not be ng to that extreme wing of patriots who denied to Catholics the right to ap peal to Rome in religious matters. He could not understand why the Premier should be ashamed of having done this or deny that he had appealed to Rome. Sir Wilfrid Laurier had sown the wind and he would find that he would reap

the whirlwind. Mr. Lariviere brought the debate to a lose. He asserted that the Manitoba school question was not settled and would settled until the minority were restored to the rights to which they were entitled under the constitution. The House then went into committee

of supply and took up the Public Works Some progress was made with the esti-nates for public buildings, and at one

mates for public buildings, and at one o'clock the committee rose and reported progress. Before the adjournment of the Three it was stated that the post office Couse it was stated that the post-office bill would be taken up to-morrow.

IN THE SENATE.

In the senate Senator Landry called tention to the letter supposed to have been written to Cardinal Rampella, sec-retary of state for the Vatican, by Mr. Charles Russell, solicitor of the Can-adian government in London, at the request of the Catholic members of the overniment, on the school question, in which it is stated that the settlement aronly the beginning of justice to the minority in Manitoha, and also the remarks of the secretary of state a few days ago in the senate, to the effect that the settlement arrived at by the governas the public was concerned. Senator Landry wanted to know which of these two statements was correct, and if the present settlement was only an instal-

ment of justice, when the remnant might be expected. The Hon, R. W. Scott, in reply, said that the information he had given to the senate on the subject was correct. He did not know mything about the letter referred to and intimated that no gentleman would use a private letter, such as the one quoted purported to be, with-out placing it before the house. Senator Landry-How do you know that it is a private lefter? Hon. R. W. Scott-That is my opin-

Senator Landry said that the Secreadmit the authenticity of the letter writ-ten by Mr. Russell. He had a right, however, to an answer to the simple question whether the present settlement light be regarded as the end of justice Hon. Mr. Scott-The question is setled so far as the two governments are ncerned

Senator Landry-Then it is the end justice to the minority. Hon. R. W. Scott-I refuse to be Hon. R. atechised Senator Landry-Then I shall put my

question on the order paper again to-morrow without referring to the letter from Mr. Russell.

1842-Revised the tariff. tradicted. 1843—President of the Board of Trade. 1845—Resigned.

-Colonial secretary. 1847—Advocated freedom of Jews, 1852—Chancellor of the exchequer. 1858-Lord high commissioner to the "Studies of the Homeric Age." loved him with intense devotion.

1859—Chancellor of the exchequer. 1865—Leader of the commons. 1866—In opposition. 1868-Prime minister. -"Ecce Homo'

rian isles.

William grew up to be lord of the manor of Hawarden; Stephen, the second son, was rector of Hawarden church; -"A Chapter of Autobiography." 1869-Carriel Trich digestablishment Henry, after service in India, was taught to be a country gentleman, and Herbert, -"Juventus Mundi." 1870-Carried Irish land bill. 1871-Unveiling of his statue the youngest one, was the only one er couraged to take up public life. Two Adams Acton in his native city on Septhe daughters are married—little Dorothy Drew being the daughter of one—and the tember 11

-Abolished purchase of army comthird, Miss Helen Gladstone, has long -Abolished confiscation in penal been an instructor in an English college.

1873-Irish university reforms pro

posed. -Resigned, but resumed power. 1874-Dissolved parliament. 1876-"Homer Synchronism." 1879-Mid-Lothian triumpl

-"Gleanings of Past Years." 1880-Prime minister. 1885—Resigned.

1886—Prime minister. —Irish home rule proposed. 1892-Prime minister. 1893-Irish home rule passed commons: stricken out by the censor. efeated by lords.

But Gladstone, the Eton boy, nteresting as "the Grand Old Man." His special and inseparable friend was Arthur Hallam, the subject of Tenny son's "In Memoriam." The friendst commenced when Gladstone was in his thirteenth year and was never weak-ened until death came to loose the silnent was the end of the question so far ver cord. Hallam was a delicate boy, as the public was concerned. Senator and although his associate was much inclined to oudoor games of all kinds gave up the pleasures of play in order to keep company with his friend in their long walks across the country or their lengthened talks beneath the old oak trees around Windsor. Gladstone at this

riod was a fighter and an "argufier." In fact, argument ran in his family, and he father of the three Gladstones at Eton always encouraged them to discuss the pros and cons of every subject, nowever insignificant.

William seldom lost an opportunity of improving the occasion. Once the head master called him to his desk to account for his not having marked down in his monitor's book the late arrival of one of

his schoolfellows. "It is a violation of your trust, sir," said the pedagogue, "and I'll have to flog you? The bow replied: "Sir, if I had sought

the position of monitor this might called a violation of trust, but since the would sition was thrust upon me most respectfully submit that I am inno-

The old man-who was great on technicalities—was so delighted with his pu-pil's ingenuity that the whipping did not

take place Mr. Gladstone in later life remarked that his reasoning was wrong, since sher-iffs, jurymen and others have to discharge duties which are thrust upon

them and which they would be glad to avoid. "My defence," he said, "was more culpable than my fault, but then, A Western Railway Bill. The debate on Senator Boulton's amendment to the third reading of the bill respecting the Nakusp & Slocan difference of the bill a, six to avoid the flogging which I saw clear-to avoid the flogging which I saw clear-

44

cine that, could equal Dodd's. Kidney Pills for the cure of all Kidney Dis-eases.—Mrs. J. Bladon." Dodd's Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists at fifty cents a box, six boxes \$2.50, or sent, on receipt of The Dodds Medicine Co., Limited, Tor the bill was read a third time and dis-posed of. the tails of the young pigs and bearing onto.

family rule that he should The last years of his life were passed

APPLYING THE RULE.

New York, May 19.-The Commercial Cable Company has sent out the follow-

MRS. BLADON TALKS

She Never New Any Remedy to

Equal Dodd's Kinney Pills.

Her Experience Has Reen With Hun-

dreds of Cases and She Never Knew

Doud's Kinney Pills 15 Fail in One.

St. Thomas, May 20.-Hospital nurses,

and physicians never speak in favor of

any medicine unless it is one that can

confidently be depended upon to do just

exactly what it is claimed it will. Under

these circumstances, the following letter, wrtten by Mrs. J. Bladon, No. 9 Inker-

man street. St. Thomas, a popular and

aroused the genuine interest of the people

complaints, and in every one of these

was effected by these wonderful pills

cases, a complete and permanent cure

"As a professional nurse I can and

say I have never known any other med

successful professional nurse,

The United States authorities declare

entering Havana. A perfectly absurd the battleship Carbina Princess Austurias an at Hawarden castle, the property of his wife, which is practically in the gateway have joined Cervera named ships will not month, and the only Cadiz are eight men of the reserve fleet with I to Wales. This residence is on the hills overlooking the valley of the beautiful Dee, six miles east of Chester, in a picturesque park of 700 acres. And there he lived, surrounded by four sons, three liary merchant cruiser Admiral Camara, Cadiz squadron, has daughters and seven grandchildren, who The seven children are not clever. At least they are not considered clever. But what to confer with the Both decline to be could you expect of sons whose greatness Spanish reporters.

Two of

A Conflict In

London, May 21 .- M ent of the Chronicle t lieved here that a con erica war ships and fleet cannot be deferi The new Spanish force the issue, with intervention by the The internal economi s known to be desp The British foreign a report of the shootin dier by Spanish sent The British soldier add

in the wrong in atte forbidden ground. H wounded San Juan .

has writt

that all messages containing messages of New York, May 21. World from St. Th prospective naval movements and new military operations are inimical to the United States, and are consequently foronsular agent Bon bidden. Senders of press or other mes-Porte Rico dare describe what h sages are requested not to include such cently matter. If any such is found it will be

San Juan advices recovered from the done by Sampson's been repaired. The pected there.

Two Landin New York, May smart little steamer two landings upon the miles apart, and both

To Defend London, May 21.-pondent of the Mail ernor-General August that he will distribut cartridge he possesse

to the last. A Strategic

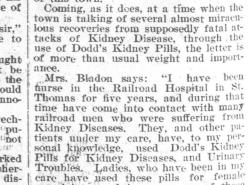
New York, May 21 World from Berlin here consider the arr fleet at Santiago the seamanship, a distinc sh cause and a st Sampson.

Left New York, May World's special from It is believed in th that Admiral Cerver de Cuba.

To Push

New York, May the World from Mad ental alliance to aid tion to stop the war of Premier Sagast Castillo at the Pau rid. Events will s The new cabinet i shift and only temp announced to the mier Sagasta, the mer Sagasta, the s had fully resolved t and employ for that which the cortes pl confident of the sum country. The minist same time to crush f and the Philippine i most severity record most severity, rese pacification the acc mised reforms." A

expects to rai assistance of banker



of this town.