

HOME RULE.

Discussion Resumed in the Imperial Parliament.—Rt. Hon. Jos. Chamberlain's Objections.

Inconsistencies of the Gladstonians and Their Measure—"Great Risks With Small Advantage."

LONDON, April 10.—There was but a thin attendance in the House of Commons to-day when the discussion was resumed on the motion for the third reading of the Irish Home Rule bill. The first speaker was Herbert W. P. L. Liberal M.P. for South Edinburgh. Mr. Paul did not fill the benches, and it was not until right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain arose that the members hurried in and the House assumed an aspect of interest and attention.

Mr. Chamberlain said that the bill proposed to establish a brand new constitution for Ireland. The Prime Minister asked them, continued Mr. Chamberlain, when the controversy would be settled, if the measure should be rejected. The whole question really was, could the bill settle the controversy between the two parties in too great a hurry? Was he competent to deal with the Irish difficulty? He had opened for Ireland the Irish church, and then the agrarian question had been partly settled. Time ought to be given to allow for the beneficial operation of these measures; but the Prime Minister said that Ireland was still discontented and that no progress towards conciliation had been made. If such was the case, then the prediction of the Prime Minister regarding measures he had already promoted for Ireland had proved fallacious and threw discredit on his predictions in regard to the present measure giving Ireland a separate legislature. Probably, added Mr. Chamberlain, the people of England would accept the bill if they believed that it would enable them to get rid of the Irish question (hear, hear); but he feared it would do nothing of the kind. Mr. Gladstone had disregarded the rights of the minority and the majority of the Irish people with contempt. He proposed to subject that portion of the Irish people to such legislative conditions as would wreck their industries and expose the whole country to financial ruin. Not Ireland alone but England equally had reason to dread the result of the measure. The whole of the property classes, continued Mr. Chamberlain, were ever their religion, were opposed to the bill. Had the Prime Minister, he asked, ever known any state to be so divided as the Government was opposed to a majority of the classes owning property? Even the Nationalists accepting the measure did not admit that it was a step towards the Irish people to say whether they accepted the principles in the bill affirming the veto of the Crown on the advice of a British Ministry or preventing the Irish Parliament from dealing with external trade. Were these taken as final, or were the financial classes rendering Ireland liable to increased taxation for war and other purposes connected with Imperialism, were these taken as final? There was absolutely nothing final about the bill. As soon as the Irish people were satisfied with the measure, would require to be passed up again. Did anybody consider the so-called safe-guards in the bill worth anything, if the Government determined to disregard them? True, the Irish Parliament could enforce them by civil war, but not otherwise. (Conservative cheer.) The only safeguard the Government had was continued Mr. Chamberlain, was the good feeling of the Irish leaders and people, and if the Government had the courage of their convictions, they ought to keep away the so-called safe-guards in the bill, but probably Mr. Gladstone still suspected the good intentions of the men to whom he was maneuvering to give the Government of Ireland. These men were about whom he formerly said that they preached the gospel of plunder, and were marching through the streets of London with banners and drums, and that if the police should be placed in the hands of an elective body, the landlords might whittle for their rents, and be glad if they escaped with a whole skin. The present Secretary for Scotland had once declared that he would rather remain a private citizen throughout his life than consent to curtail the lives of the people of Scotland, and the population to a Parliament composed of such men. These were the utterances of four ministers who now led the way in proposing to establish such a Parliament. He would not say that Ireland, if England should be engaged in war, would take sides against her, but it was possible that the sympathy of the Irish might be with England's opponent, thus really exposing the English to the risk of a simultaneous civil and foreign war. Mr. Gladstone now proposed to give the Irish people, but it was a faith of recent growth. They were asked to take the honor and dignity and the life of the nation as the assurance of a miracle would be wrought, changing the hearts of men and altering the springs of human action. The danger was too great and the possible gain too small. If the bill should pass and they escaped with a whole skin, the Government would still fail to find a plausible reason for risking so much with so little corresponding advantage.

Justus McCarthy, an anti-Parliamentary, ridiculed Mr. Chamberlain's prophecies of disaster. The Irish people, he said, had pledged that they would accept it as a message of lasting peace. The predictions that they would induce to domestic discord and disloyalty could be made honestly only by those not taking the present methods of the Irish nation. He could not say that the Irish party were quite satisfied with the financial clauses of the Home Rule bill, but they accepted it generally as an honest settlement of the question. As far as the Irish party could force, it might prove a final settlement. If the bill were carried, the Prime Minister would be the undoing of the Gladstonians.

William Redmond, leader of the Parnellites, said that the bill had been discussed sufficiently by the House. Nothing was to be gained by a prolonged debate. He ridiculed the idea that Ulster had anything to fear from the Catholic vote. He said that Sir George Trevelyan, secretary for Scotland, who followed Mr. Redmond, made an elaborate defense of the bill.

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Many Liberal members of Parliament have signed a paper requesting Mr. Gladstone on Friday to put the clause on the second reading of the Home Rule bill after to-morrow.

Sixty radical members of the House of Commons met this evening and resolved to vote against the bill. They were met by a large number of the Conservative members, and the result was a tie. The bill was then carried by a majority of one.

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CAPITAL NOTES.

Classed as Ship's Stores—Canada's Mammoth Cheese—Chicago Weighs Twelve Tons.

The Bisle Team—Death of a Well Known Ministerial Private Secretary.

(From our own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, April 10.—The Controller of Customs has decided that coal oil and tobacco may be properly classed as ship's stores and entered free of duty ex-warehouse.

Thirteen acceptances for the Bisle team have been received. The exhibit of fruit for Chicago from the Experimental Farm left to-night. It consists of six hundred bottles and is a grand collection. Prof. Robertson expects to ship the mammoth cheese to Chicago on Monday next. He is disappointed, however, in not being able to make the display which he had intended with "Alfred," the horse brought to the fair by the Bisle team, but he will not bear the concentrated weight of twelve tons, consequently the cheese will go direct to the World's Fair grounds.

A custom ruling clerk, watchmaker and watch glass salesman at the fair, who had been brought to the fair by the Bisle team, died last night. He was a well-known figure at the fair, and his death was a great loss to the fair.

HOA, Peter Mitchell was in town to-day. He says he is not an applicant for the New Brunswick Governorship, but if the offer came his way, he should not refuse it. He is a well-known figure at the fair, and his death was a great loss to the fair.

OTTAWA, April 11.—W. F. King, Alaska Boundary Commissioner, writes the Interior department to-day that the train conveying himself and party to the Pacific coast ran off the track near Port Arthur. None of the party were hurt.

The funeral of Harry Kinloch, of the Interior department, took place this afternoon, and was very largely attended by civil servants. Hon. T. M. Daly, the minister, A. M. Burgess, deputy minister, and the staff attended.

It is expected that Hon. John Carling and Hon. Jos. Tasse will be named joint honorary commissioners for Canada at the World's Fair this week. Mr. Carling has been appointed private secretary to Hon. John Aggar, minister of railways. Mr. Carling acted in a like capacity for Hon. J. H. Pope for some years.

A petition is now in course of preparation for presentation to His Excellency, praying for clemency for J. R. Arnold, the bootmaker, who was sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of six months for a breach of the Public Works department, died this morning from a nervous shock sustained by his system by an operation, by which his right hand was severed from the arm.

BRADSTREET'S TRADE REPORT. NEW YORK, April 8.—Special telegrams to Bradstreet's from the Canadian Dominion indicate that the return of winter weather has affected trade. In the Province of Quebec this is particularly noticeable with respect to dry goods and collections. Boot and shoe firms at Montreal, however, report trade very active. Promoter there is a request for staple linen, particularly dry goods and metals, stimulated by lower freight rates. The outlook is favorable, but mercantile collections are slow. Business continues dull at Halifax, and merchants complain that bills due on the 4th were not paid as promptly as anticipated. There were no business failures reported from Canada this week, compared with 25 last and 23 in the first week of April, 1892. The bank collections reported for Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, and Halifax aggregated \$16,255,000 this week as compared with \$17,100,000 the previous week, and \$19,595,000 in the first week of April, 1892.

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CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the Colonist.) KINGSTON, April 11.—This afternoon the ferry steamer broke her way through the ice on the St. Lawrence river, and proceeded to the island. Navigation will be fully open in a few days.

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CABLE LETTER.

Kaiser Wilhelm's Visit to Rome—More Anarchism in Spain—Dock Strike at Hull.

Health Matters in Russia—Another French Crisis Anticipated—Christian Massacres in Armenia.

LONDON, April 8.—One hundred and fifteen petitions signed with 30,000 names, all in opposition to Home Rule, arrived in London this morning from Ireland, and more petitions of the same kind are on the way. These are to be presented to Parliament to show that the Irish people are far from being unanimous for the Home Rule clause.

The heat shown by the Hon. Mr. Phelps, Counsel for the United States, in the Behring Sea dispute, is a surprise to the English who met him while he was American minister here, and who remember him as a man of moderate diplomacy. Mr. Phelps is now here on his way to Rome, and is expected to visit the Pope. He is also expected to visit the Emperor of Austria, and is expected to visit the Emperor of Germany.

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COLLIERY ACCIDENT.

Serious Mining Disaster at Pontypridd, Wales—Many Lives Lost—Scenes of Sorrow.

Great Difficulties in Getting to the Scene of the Explosion.—Serious Risks.

LONDON, April 11.—A frightful mining accident occurred to-day at Pontypridd, Wales. A spark from the engine ignited the gas in a coal pit near Pontypridd and caused the gas to explode. A large number of miners were at work at the time, and the explosion caused terrible loss of life. The exact number of lives lost is not known, but it is reported that several persons were killed and many others more or less seriously injured. Later accounts from Pontypridd show the result of the explosion to be more appalling than at first supposed. Three hundred miners are entombed in the mine. The engine-house is in flames and there is the greatest fear that hundreds may have perished. Rescuers who went down were driven back by the force of the explosion, and many more than five of the dead, and the fate of the other miners is in doubt. The appalling scenes are witnessed, and throngs of men, women and children, relatives of those below, are crowded about the mouth of the coal pit.

LONDON, April 11.—Later advice from Pontypridd do not lighten the calamity, and the worst fate is feared for hundreds of miners. The pits were worked in sections, and being above another. The fire resulting from the explosion broke out in the eastern section. From this section seventy men succeeded in reaching the surface through the main shaft, led by a miner who was the first to reach the surface. The rest of the miners were left behind, but, on the contrary, expressed the opinion that all those in the mine had perished.

At 6 o'clock this evening it is still impossible to obtain more details of the accident in the Pontypridd coal mine. The first alarm was given at 2.30 this afternoon. The rescue party was formed by the pit engine, and a rescue party was sent to get out, forcing their way through the fire and smoke. Many of them were scorched and some were terribly exhausted. They brought no news as to those who were left behind, but, on the contrary, expressed the opinion that all those in the mine had perished.

A balloon carrying three passengers left Pontypridd at 12 o'clock Saturday night. Mr. Tol, a professional aeronaut, was in charge. Over Pontypridd he saw the mine, and was dashed to pieces. The two other passengers were killed. The balloon was seen to burst, and the passengers were seen to fall. The balloon was seen to burst, and the passengers were seen to fall. The balloon was seen to burst, and the passengers were seen to fall.

The French Government has apologized to Count Munster, German ambassador, for the detention of the letters written by Herr Kurr to the German embassy and consulate while he was imprisoned on suspicion in Rouen. Count Munster was assured that a repetition of such incidents would be carefully avoided in the future, and that if Herr Kurr returned to France, he would not be molested.

Thomas O'Gorman, of the London American Association, has received a letter from Mr. Daly, the Irish, dynamite now in Portland prison. Daly reiterates his statement that both he and James Egan were the authors of the explosion of the dynamite in the mine. He says that he and James Egan were the authors of the explosion of the dynamite in the mine. He says that he and James Egan were the authors of the explosion of the dynamite in the mine.

His Majesty will be accompanied by Von Marshall and von Kiderlin-Wachter, private counsellor of the foreign office. There is no desire in Wilhelmstrasse to give any reason for the distribution of the telegram, but every measure will be taken to meet the visit of an extreme courtesy. General von Bulow has invited to a breakfast, which will take place at the German embassy before the visit to the Vatican. Cardinal Rampoldi, Cardinal Ledochowski and Cardinal Moenniger, formerly under