VOL. XXX., NO. 188.

The Grand Old Man Substantially Sustained.

Second Reading of the Home Rule Bill Ordered By a Majority of 43 Votes --- 347

to 304! An Intensely Interested Audience Crowds the House

To Hear the Elequent Harangues of the Great Leaders.

as adopted.

Mr. O'Brien sprang to his feet and with onsiderable vehemence said: "That is not

a fact."

Mr. Gladstone calmly replied to Mr. Russell's question, saying: "The resolution at least expresses the feeling of a great majority of the Irish municipal councils."

Mr. Gladstone added that the Home Rule Bill was certain to pass its second reading to-night, and that it would go to the committee on May 4. This statement was re-

with the determination to sweep out of Ireland the landlords, whom they regard as an English garrison. "Talk of the bill as a final settlement," exclaimed Sir Henry. "It is simply a measure to enable a section of Irish agitators to deal as they may choose with the country. It is practically a repeal of the union and an epitaph on the aupremacy of the Imperial Parliament. Instead of being a message of peace between the countries it is a message of war.

BALFOUR.

Early in the evening the debate was monopolized by minor members. Their speeches were featureless, and by 9 o'clock the benches nches were more than half empty. 10 o'clock Mr. Gladstone entered

the benches were more than half empty.

At 10 o'clock Mr. Gladstone entered hurriedly, and amidat cheers went to his seat on the treasury hench. Other members came in rapidly. Mr. Balfour rose shortly before 11 o'clock. A longer period had never been occupied with the second reading of a bill, he said, than had been allowed for the present debate. The subject was of such transcedent importance that nobody could say the discussion had been too much prolonged. The Liberals might flatter themselves that they were only laying the first stepping stones to a system of federation. No man, however, had the audacity to come forward in the House with the details of such a plan. No man dared content that within the narrow limits of the two islands four assemblies with four executives could be operative in harmony with one Imperial Parliament. He himself could not believe that this childish imitation of the United States constitution would ever commend itself to the judgment of the British people. He, therefore, would put the federation idea aside as not immediate to the discussion. The Home Rule Bill had been brought forward to meet the Liberal party's necessities, which were connected with Irish agitation and Irish crime. on for Ireland had been productive of

fusion among the Irish members, and upon resuming his speech repeated with em-phasis that agrarian crime in Ireland was at its worst before the union. This statement evoked loud cries of "No," False," and "Shame," from the Irish members. Irish members.
Proceeding, Mr. Balfour said it was

Proceeding, Mr. Balfour said it was madness to look forward with the expectation of seeing agrarian orime stamped out in the immediate future. Under wiser legislation in recent years this crime had decreased in virulence. (Hear, hear.) There was still much to be done for the Irish tenant farmers, but the evils to be remedied were not the result of the union. It was absurd to hold England responsible for Ireland's wees although it might be admitted that England sometimes had played a sorry parland sometimes had played as sorry parland sometimes and played as sorry parland sometimes had played as sorry parland sometimes and played played sometimes had played as sorry parland sometimes and played although it might be admitted that England sometimes had played a sorry part towards her sister country. Who, he asked, could but feel disgusted with the creeping hypocrisy of the men who, although aware of the history of Ireland, threw upon England the responsibility of Ireland's wrongs? Mr. Balfour contended that Ireland, as a nation, had never had a Parliament. Those classes who had had a Parliament in Ireland did not now desire a Parliament. If the Government, in their madness, gave Ireland a Parliament they would not be restoring an ancient privilege, but would be granting the country sometimes she never before possessed. What answer did the Unicuists get when they asked about the so-called

ment they would not be restoring an ancient the Great Leaders.

Gladstone's Powerful and Pathetic Appeal on Behalf of Ireland.

Death of the Veteran Statesman the Earl of Derby, By Whose Demise Lord Stanley Becomes Immensely Rich.

Eante Has Had 100 Earthquakes Since April 1-150 Perish in Monday's Disaster-Incarceration of the Dewager Luchess of Sutherland.

Home Rule—Closing Up.

Lospon, April 21.—The members—Louse of Common flocked to the House early to-day to secure seats for the final encounter over the second reading of the Home Rule Bill. He was intrusted with the pleasing duty of presenting to Prime Minister Gladstone as a soon as the First to arrive; but he had a special reason for being early beindes his interest in the Home Rule Bill. He was intrusted with the pleasing duty of presenting to Prime Minister Gladstone as soon as the Premier should arrive a beautiful bouquet of flowers sent from Ireland and accompanied by the inscription, "All blessings and power to the friend of poor and diverse land of the opening of business in the Home Win. O'Brien asked if Mr. Olastone had received a resolution adopted and signed by the mayor and all dermen of Great approving the establishment of an Irish Parliment in Dublin.

Mr. Gladstone replied: "Yes, I had much pleasure in receiving the resolution adopted and signed by the maryor and all dermen of Crik approving the establishment of an Irish Parliment in Dublin.

Mr. T. W. Russell, Unionist, South Throne, asked if Mr. Gladstone knew thahif the members of the Municipal Council Cork were absent when the resolution was adopted.

Mr. O'Brien sprang to his feet and with considerable vehemence said: "That is not fact."

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and Sir Vinnes.

GLADSTONE.

As Mr. Gladstone rose to address the House the cheering was renewed. Like Mr. Balfour, he was in splendid form. His voice was clearer and fuller than before during the session, and his movements gave evidence of unusual energy and ernest. The principal weapons of the Opposition, he said, were bold assertions, persistent exaggeration, constant misconstruction and copious, arbitrary and misconstruction and copious, arbitrary and senses propiecies. True, there were baseless propiecies.

twenty years of coer more it would succeed?
ment had started with
Neither the children not
this generation would s
again. Yet the whole fa

The present bill s troversy that had Under its provisions cause she was viewed with district disbelief. Her loyal acceptance of the present bill should cause distrust and disbelief to vanish. There had been no disaffection of the Irish mind since the door of hope had been opened. The persistent distrust of the Irish people, despite all they could do came simply to this, that they were to be pressed below the level of civilized mankind. When the boon self-government was given to the British colonies, was Ireland alone to be excepted from its bleasings? To deny Ireland home rule was to say that she lacked the ordinary laculties of humanity.

Mr. Gladstone's closing words were: "You cannot be surprised that we have undertaken the solution of thes great question, and as on the one hand it is not the least of the arduous efforts of the Liberai party so, on the other hand, it will have its place in history—aye, and not remote but early history—as not the least durable, fruitful and blessed among its accomplished facts."

In any blessed among reaccomplete the strike in the conservative, rose to continue the debate. The freing had been productive of being the the Union was becoming Agarian crime, he said, began union, and after the union it reated with the methods long at it. Under the union it reads with the methods long at it. Under the union the had been more successful, and the long transport of the conservative to continue the debate. (Conservative) rose to continue the d

staturday Evening, April 22, 1898.

| The Wildowsh divinion of Newington, who have to the history of the bill of the Opposition, because of the history of the bill of the Opposition, the history of the bill of the Opposition, the history of the bill of the Opposition, the history of the bill of the opposition of the history of the bill of the history of the bill has provided beared and waved that has, John the history of the bill has provided beared and waved that has, John the history of the bill has provided beared and waved that has, John the history of the history o battle of Bosworth in that year. The title is thus the second in order of precedence of the earls in the peerage of England, being inferior in antiquity only to the early dom of Shrewsbury. James, the seventh earl, usually called "the great Earl of Derby," was beheaded at Boiton, in Lancashire, by order of Cromwell in 1651. This famous cavalier was the husband of Charlotte de Tremoulle, who figures in "Peveril of the Peak," though Sir Walter Soott has taken strange liberties with the dates and facts of the period. The eleventh earl was a great friend of Fox and the Prince of Wales (siterwards George IV.), but he will be recollected by posterity chiefly as the founder of the two great Epsom races, the Derby and the Oaks. This Lord Derby was succeeded by the well-known naturalist and ornithologist, whose aviary at Knowsley was celebrated throughout Europe. He died in 1851, and was succeeded by the brillient orator, statesman and scholar known as the "Rupert of the debate." He was three times Prime Minister of Britain. During part of the time that he was a member of the House of Commons he represented Preston, but was defeated by the noticious orator, Hunt, in 1830. On this occasion party feeling ran very high, and Mr. Stanley (as he then was, his grandfather being Earl of Derby) was with difficulty rescued from the fury of the mob. He took refuge in a cellar, and it is curious that when his son, Col. Stanley (now Canada's popular Governor-General), was contesting the constituency in 1865, in the course of his canvass he came across the man Hunt and solicited his vote. The man told the 'story, and added that his polities was unchanged, sat that being anything but a bed of roses. O'Connell singled him out for special abuse, in consequence of which Stanley sent him achallenge, which he refused, on the same ground that he assigned for refusing Mr. Dieracli's, namely, that he had once killed a man.

The nobleman whose death is recorded to day was son of the above, and was born.

man. The nobleman whose death is recorded The nobleman whose death is recorded to day was son of the above, and was born at the family seat in Lancashire in 1826, educated at Rugby under the famous Dr. Arnold, and thence went to Cambridge University, where he graduated first-class in classics. At the age of 21 he contested the borough of Lancaster in the Conservative interest, but was defeated. It is resulting the contest of the conte mittee on May 4. This statement was received with cheers.

The Right Hon. Sir Henry James, Liberal-Unionist member for Bury, spoke in opposition to the Home Rule Bill-Strely, he said, the Imperial Parliament formed a democracy best able to settle Irish grievances. Apart from the control of the Imperial Parliament to whom would the government of Ireland go? It would be in the hands of those now forming a majority of the Irish representative men drawn from the Land League and proved to be conspirators against law. These men would take place and power with the determination to sweep out of Ireland the landlords, whom they gegard as the circle of the Irish representative must Ireland be governed if this bill safety for the Colonies. The constant misconstruction and copious, arbitrary and misconstruction and copious, arbitrary and misconstruction and copious, arbitrary and in classics. At the age of 21 he contested the borough of Lancaster in the Conservative in classics. At the age of 21 he contested the borough of Lancaster in the Conservative inclusive in classics. At the age of 21 he contested misconstruction and copious, arbitrary and misconstruction and copious, arbitrary and in classics. At the age of 21 he contested the borough of Lancaster in the Conservative inclassics. At the age of 21 he contested the borough of Lancaster in the Conservative inclassics. At the age of 21 he contested misconstruction and copious, arbitrary and misconstruction and copious, arbitrary and in classics. At the age of 21 he contested the borough of Lancaster in the Conservative inclassics. At the age of 21 he contested in classics. At the age of 21 he contested the borough of Lancaster in the Conservative inclassics. At the age of 21 he contested the borough of Lancaster in the Conservative inclassics. At the age of 21 he contested in classics. At the age of 21 he contested the borough of Lancaster in the Conservative inclassics. At the age of 21 he contested the borough of Lancaster in the Conservative inclassics. At the age of in 1858, Lord Staniey as ne was then, became Secretary of State for the Colonies—the only instance in Britain that father and son have sat in the same Cabinet. While in that office he carried the bill through which transferred India from the East Indian Company to the crown, and on this receiving the royal assent became the first Secretary of State for India, remaining in office until the fall of the Government the

lowing year, 1859. A well-known writer and historian says of him at this time that "Lord Stanley was regarded as a statesman of great and peculiar promise. The party to which he rliar promise. The party to bject of special pride, because he seemed b have in a very remarkable degree the ery qualities which most of their leading to have in a very tenakation of their leading members were generally accused of wanting. The epithet that John Stuart Mill at a later period applied to the Tories—that of the stupid party—was the expression of a feeling very common in the political world, under which many of the Tories themselves winced. The more intelligent the Conservative was, the more he was inclined to chaff at the ignorance and dullness of many of the party. It was therefore with a particular satisfaction that inselligent Tories saw among themselves a young statesman who appeared to have all those qualities of intellect and those educational

ualities of intellect and those educational lid not possess, and what was worse, not even miss. Lord Stanley had a co t even miss. Lord Stanley had a calm, ditative intellect. He studied politics meditarive intellect. He studied politics as one may study a science. He understood political economy, that new-rangled science which had so bewildered the party and which the Peelites and the Manchester men made of so much account. He had traveled much, not merely taking the old-fashioned grand tour which most of the country gentlemen had themselves made, but had visited the United States and Canada, also the East and West Indies. He was understood to know all about geography, cotten and sugar, and he had come up into politics in a happy age when the question of free trade was understood

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 22, 1893.

Stanley and afterwards created Lord Stanley of Preston.

One of the first acts of the new earl was to sell the family estate of Ballykisteen, in Ireland, usually considered a type of the prudence and foresight of the earl when it is remembered how precarious land rents in Ireland have become since that day. Owing to the Conservative reaction, Mr. Disraeli again became Premier in 1874, and Lord Derby returned to his old post at the Foreign Office. In consequence of the insurrection in Bosnia and Herzegovina against the Turkish Government, the Eastern question was again reopened. This was followed by Servia and Montenegro declaring war against Turkey, and ultimately the Russian-Turkish war ensued. When the Turks were beaten it looked once as if the Russians had sinister designs upon Constantinople. Differences acose in the Beaconsfield Cabinet, and Lord Carnarvon resigned in January, 1878, and in the spring of that year the Government detormined to call out the reserves and summon a contingent of Indian troops to Europe. With these measures Lord Derby could not concur. The House of Lords met as usual on March 28, and Lord Derby was seen to seat himself not with the Ministers on the front bench to the right of the Lord Chancellor, but below the gangway on the same side. This created surprise, but for a moment some peers and strangers believed that he had only taken his seat there for the purpose of conversing with a friend bahind. The Ministers came in one by one and the business of the House began. Lord Derby remained as before in a seat below the gangway, and then it was clear to everyone that he was no longer a member of the Government. In a few moments he rose and made his explanation. Lord Beaconsfield spoke a few words of good feeling and taste. He had hoped, he said, that he would soon come to occupy the place of Prime Minister, which he now held, and dwelt upon their long friendship. Lord Derby was greatly opposed to what Beaconfield cailed a spirited foreign policy, and strongly denounced it as being one

The Government being defeated, they resigned in 1885, since which time the noble earl has not held office. When the Grand Old Man determined to give Ireland home rule, the Earl of Derby once more showed his independence, and declined to follow him, but was chosen the leader of follow him, but was chosen the leader of the Liberal Unionists in the House of Lords. He took great interest in all matters pertaining to his native country, of which the Stanleys have been for many generations the hereditary leaders. Owing to his decease the chancellorship of London University is vacant, the late earl having succeeded Lord Granville to that office, and the garter is at Mr. Gladstone's disposal.

disposal.

Lord Derby married the Dowager Marchioness of Salisbury (step mother of Lord Salisbury), sister to Lord Sackville West, the British Minister at Washington West, the British Minister at Washington that was so peremptorily sent home some time ago by President Cleveland. He leaves no issue, consequently his brother, Lord Stanley of Preston, becomes the eixteenth Earl of Derby and one of the wealthist men in England. The family estates comprise over 67,000 acres, situated chiefly in Lancashire, and although not nearly so large as some other landed properties in the country, yet they are more valuable than most large estates, the docks of Liverpool and the looms of Manchester having considerably increased the rent roll of the owner of Knowsley. Knowsley Hall, a grand structure, as shown by its princely proportions, the luxuriance by its princely proportions, the luxuriance of its furnishings, fittings and decorations, of its furnishings, fittings and decorations, as well as its statuary, its relics and examples of artistic workmanship, contributed by every country and every age, is situate seven miles east of Liverpool, and stands in a park remarkable for its size, being ten miles in circumference, and there is probably a greater number of "bite" conspictions for sylvan beauty than can be found in any other park in the kingdom.

The Earl of Derby was a member of the Established Church and the patron of seventeen livings.

seventeen livings

A Hundred Earthquakes ! ATHENS, April 21.—The details of the calamity that has befallen the Island of Salisbury Cabinet the Union was becoming tranqui. Agrarian crime, he said, began before the union, and after the union it had to be 'reated with the methods long used against it. Under the union it treatment had been more successful, and of elosure, and it was a part were quickly suppressed.

Mr. Balfour was interrunted by con-

Gladstone Getting Ready.

London, April 22.—Mr. Gladstone proposes to go into committee on the Home Rule Bill on May 4. The opposition already have piepared a host of amendments, which will be tabled immediately. A section of the Liberals are urging Mr. Gladstone to accept an amendment allowing all Irish members to vote on all questions at Westminster instead of trying to make a distinction between imperial and other business. They argue that this course will remove the greatest objection to the bill without any great risk except to hasten home rule for Sectiand and Wales.

In Jail This Time.

In Jail This Time.

LONDON, April 21 .- The Dowager Duch ess of Sutherland, who was sentenced on Tuesday to six weeks in Holloway Tuesday to six weeks in Tuesday jail for contempt of court, was permitted by Judge Jeune to go to her villa, near Windsor, with the understanding that she was to surrender herself to the authorities the following day. Wedness-

that she was to surrender herself to the authorities the following day. Wednesday, however, she was taken so seriously ill that doctors declare that she cannot be removed without imperiling her life.

The duchess was duly arrested to-day by the tipstaff of the probate court. She drove to Slough station, accompanied by a medicai attendant. Upon her arrival at Paddington station she was conveyed to Holloway jail.

London's Railway.

The L. and P. S. R. Board Holds a Meeting.

Engineer Jennings Asked to Inspect the Road.

The Di puted St. Thomas Check Returned to the G. T. R .- Mr. Bcw. man and His Salary-Mr. Ivoy Will Make a Proposition to the Council.

A special meeting of the London and Port Stanley Railway Board was held this morning in the City Hall. There were present: Mayor E-sery (president), F. A. Fitzgerald, ex-Ald. Leonard, ex-Ald. Judd, Ald. James Fitzgerald, Ald. Shaw, Ald. Carrothers, Ald. Coo, Ald. Charles Taylor, Ald. Dreaney, City Solicitor Meredith and Secretary Rayman.

Secretary Bowman The matter of repairing bridges was the first business entered into. The mayor read the correspondence relating to the matter. Mr. Miller, late of the syndicate, read the correspondence relating to matter. Mr. Miller, late of the syndicate, was the person who had asked that the road be inspected, but when the city was in a position to send Engineer Jennings, of the C. P. R., over the road, the syndicate suddenly discovered that they did not have an engineer, although up to this Mr. M. Silas Pettingill was posing as such. The mayor then went on to say that the late syndicate had taken up the floor of a fish house on the Port Stanley property to make a platform for their St. Thomas make a platform for their St. Thomas station. They had also taken up 28 or 30 rails from the track at Port Stanley and

distributed them along the road.

Mr. F. A. Fitzgerald asked in what posithis latest change in the syndicate

Essery replied that he had received

Mr. Essery replied that he had received no written communication from the lessees of the road regarding the matter. Neither had he heard from Mr. Zerbe.

The mayor then read a telegram that had been received by him on April 10 from Mr. Nicholas Kingsmill, of Toronto, solicitor for the M. C. E., stating that Mr. Miller was seeking to collect the reputation. Miller was seeking to collect the rept at th old rate, utterly ignoring the agreement of

March 19.

The matter of biring an engineer to go over the road was again taken up. The unanimous opinion of the board was that the inspection of the road should take place at once, and that the Grand Trunk should be assessed for damages that occurred during the latter's occupancy. This damage lay in buildings belonging to the Port Stanley Railroad, this were burned during the 20 years. Then the water tank of the Grand Trunk at St. Thomas, and part of the latter station there were built on property belonging to the road. Then there had been nothing paid for the privilege of the Air Line crossing at that place. There were also damages at the Port Stanley and London ends of the road.

Ald. Taylor wanted to know where the money to pay for the inspection was to come from. Had the Port Stanley road any funds at its disposal?

Mr. Bowman believed that there was The matter of biring an engineer to g

he (the mayor) as chairman of the board would see that the secretary was naid.

Mr. Judd then moved, seconded by Ald.
James Fitzgerald, that the board confirm the action of the council appointing Mr.

W. T. Jennings as engineer to inspect the L. and P. S. R. The motion went on to state that Mr. Jennings be paid by the city. and that the G. T. R. and the lessees of the L. and P. S. R. be notified of the day that the inspection occurred. It also provides for ascertaining the value of the building and other property destroyed by fire, or otherwise destroyed or deteriorated during the occupancy of the Grand Trunk. The president of the board, Mr. F. A. Fitzgerald, and Ald. Taylor to go with Mr. Jennings. The motion carried.

Ald. Coo inquired if an inventory of tools and other appliances of the road had not been taken at the date of the inception of the Grand Trunk lease.

Mr. Bowman replied that the tools and rolling stock of the road had been sold twenty years ago by a committee of the City Council.

City Council.

Ex-Ald, Judd's motion was afterwards reconsidered, and the clause whereby the Grand Trunk Railway and the lessess of the L. and P. S. R. were to be notified struck out. It was thought that if two or three engineers were to go over the road together one might want to stay a whole day at one bridge, while another would only want to stay an hour. The inspections could be made separately and afterwards compared, and by that means time wards compared, and by that means time could be saved and the inspection take place at once. Secretary Bowman then read the corre-

spondence relating to the disputed check for \$509 90, that St. Thomas claims as its share of the rent due for the quarter ending Feb. 28 last.

Before the check came to hand Lon-

Before the check came to hand London had purchased the bonds belonging to St. Thomas, together with all their interests. When the check arrived he (Mr. Bowman) consulted the president of the board (Mayor Essery) and the latter advised him to hold on to it and await developments. Both St. Thomas and the Grand Trunk had done a lot of letter-writing and telegraphing about the matter: St. Thomas was threatening to sue, and the Grand Trunk threatening to sue, and the Grand Trunk threatening to stop payment on the check and issue a fresh one. It was decided yesterday to return the check to the Grand Trunk laying the onus of the responsibility on

day to return the check to the Grand Trunk laying the onus of the responsibility on them (the G. T. R.) should they pay it over to St. Thomas. When Mr. J. W. Little, who made the deal, returns from Great Britain, further action will be taken. Mr. Ivey who had been having a private talk with the mayor in the latter's office, then appeared with the mayor. The latter stated that Mr. Ivey had wanted to come before the council te-night and make a verbal statement regarding the L. and P. S. R. lease. To this the mayor objected, asking that any statements that were made be put in black and white, because Mr. Miller had made several statements and gone back on them.

them.

Mr. Ivey explained that to put the whole Mr. Ivey explained that to put the whole statement in black and white would take too much time, but he ultimately agreed to place any request for modification of the lease in writing before the council to-night.

Mr. Ivey then left, and the mayor than the mayor Mr. Ivey then left, and the mayor brought up the question of the secretary's salary again. A motion was passed requesting the secretary to furnish a statement of the amount on hand and turn it over to the City Council. As regards his salary that would be paid when earned. Another motion was passed stating that the board would meet No. 1 committee or the City Council just as soon as Mr. Jennings' report was received. The board then adjourned.

Indigestion, Dizziness, Take BEECHAM'S She—I will never marry a man whose fortune has not as least five ciphers in it. He (triumphantly)—Oh, darling, mine is

adjourned.

Minard's Liniment is used by Physicians Counterfeiters are on the track of Williams' Royal Crown Remedy. It is making such wonderful cures. Those using it should see that the name is on the wrapper and bottle thus: "ISAAC WILLIAMS CO."

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