

WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE, HIS CAREER IN OUTLINE.

Brief Biography of the Grand Old Man of the Nineteenth Century.

Hawarden, May 19.—Gladstone died at 5 o'clock this morning. The late Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, M. P., P. C., is the fourth son of the late Sir John Gladstone, Bart., of Paisley, County Kinross, N. B., a well-known merchant of Liverpool, and was born there Dec. 29, 1809. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, of which he was nominated a student in 1829, and graduated, taking a double first class, in Michaelmas term, 1831. Having spent some time in a continental tour, he was returned at the general election in December, 1832, in the Conservative interest, for Newark, and entered Parliament just as the struggle of parties was at its height. On June 25, 1832, he entered Lincoln's Inn, and when he had been a member for six years and three months, petitioned to have his name removed from the books of the society, on the ground of his having given up his intention of being called to the bar.

In the house of commons his mercantile origin, the success of his university career, his habits of business, and his high character, recommended him to the notice of Sir Robert Peel, who, in December, 1834, appointed him to a junior lordship of the treasury, and in February, 1835, under-secretary for colonial affairs. Mr. Gladstone retired from office with his ministerial leader in April, and remained in opposition until Sir Robert Peel's return to power in September. Accepting office under Sir Robert Peel, in 1841, as vice president of the board of trade and master of the mint, Mr. Gladstone was sworn a member of the privy council. In his new position he had to explain and defend in the lower house of parliament the commercial policy of the government, and in the discharge of this duty he had whatever advantage his mercantile origin and connection could give him.

The revision of the tariff in 1842 was almost entirely the result of his energy and industry. When this laborious work was brought before the House of Commons, it was found to be admirably executed in its details as it was complete in its mastery of general principles, and it received the sanction of both houses with scarcely an alteration. In 1843 Mr. Gladstone succeeded the Earl of Ripon as president of the board of trade, but resigned that office early in 1845. In January, 1846, Sir Robert Peel announced his intention of proposing a modification of the Corn laws. Mr. Gladstone, who had succeeded Lord Stanley (the late Earl of Derby) in the post of secretary of state for the colonies, addressed to the leader under whom he had served upon ministerial life; but, possibly, unwilling to remain under obligations to the late Duke of Newcastle, who sympathized strongly with the Opposition party, resigned his seat for Newark, and remained for some time out of parliament.

At the general election in August, 1847, he was, with the late Sir Robert Henry Inglis, elected for the University of Oxford. In the parliament of 1847-52, the questions of university disabilities were frequently and earnestly agitated in the lower house. Though Mr. Gladstone's early sympathies no doubt bound him strongly to the High Church and Tory party, yet he felt that on both these points the exigencies of the times required that some concessions should be made. He consequently found himself frequently opposed to his former friends, and eventually separated himself from the great body of the Conservative party in February, 1851.

At the general election in July following, Mr. Gladstone was returned for the University of Oxford, but not without a severe contest. On the formation of what is generally known as the "Coalition" ministry, under the Earl of Aberdeen, in December, 1852, Mr. Gladstone was appointed to the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, in which office, the thorough knowledge of finance which he had acquired, and had tested by practical experience at the Board of Trade, proved of the greatest assistance to the ministry. After the breaking up of the Aberdeen administration, or rather, on its reconstruction under Lord Palmerston at the beginning of 1855, Mr. Gladstone at first continued to occupy the same post, but he resigned in the course of a few weeks, on finding that it was not the intention of the ministry collectively to oppose the vote of censure implied in the resolution of Mr. Roebuck, in favor of the appointment of a committee of inquiry into the state of the British navy before Sebastopol, and the cause of its sufferings. At this time Mr. Gladstone, who held no public office, gave Lord Palmerston's ministry an independent support.

In the winter of 1858-9 he accepted, under Lord Derby's second cabinet, a special mission to the Ionian Islands, to arrange certain difficulties which had arisen in the administration of that dependency; and in June, 1859, resumed office under Lord Palmerston as Chancellor of the Exchequer. In this capacity he was mainly instrumental in repealing the paper duty, and in promoting the negotiations conducted by Mr. Cobden, which resulted in the commercial treaty between this country and France. Mr. Gladstone, though originally very jealous of an intervention on the part of the state in the matter of university reform, lent the government from time to time very valuable assistance, by supporting the suggestions of the Oxford University Commissioners, through his extensive personal and official influence with the authorities at Oxford, as one of the representatives of that university in parliament.

Besides being eminent as a statesman, Mr. Gladstone has acquired celebrity as an author. His first work, a treatise entitled "The State in its Relations with the Church," published in 1835 (4th edit. enlarged, 2 vols., 1841), and followed, in 1841, by his "Church Principles Considered in their Results," stamped him, while still a young man, as a deep and original thinker. His views on these subjects, as they are unfolded in these treatises, had we need scarcely say, been formed and moulded by the education and associations of Oxford, to which university they are

dedicated as the first fruits of her teaching and training. Soon after their appearance, they were thought worthy of a long and elaborate criticism by the late Lord Macaulay in the pages of the Edinburgh Review. Mr. Gladstone's "Remarks on Recent Commercial Legislation," published in 1845, while the country was on the eve of an important change in her commercial system, were intended to pave the way for the extensive modification in the restrictions on commerce imposed by the corn laws, and contain an able and comprehensive summary of the beneficial results of the tariff of 1842.

In 1854 he published a work of a different kind, which created considerable interest both at home and abroad. During a visit to Naples in the previous year, he learned that a large number of citizens of that place, who had formed the "Opposition" in the Neapolitan Chamber of Deputies were exiled or imprisoned by King Ferdinand, and that above 20,000 of his subjects had been thrown into prison on a charge of political disaffection. Having ascertained the truth of these statements, Mr. Gladstone wrote to the Earl of Aberdeen, urging his interposition in their behalf; and that noble lord's remonstrances proved ineffectual, he published a letter on the subject of the State Prosecutions at Naples, which was translated into several foreign languages, and was sent by Lord Palmerston to our ambassadors and ministers on the continent, with orders



WILLIAM E. GLADSTONE.

to forward copies of it to their respective courts. In 1859 he published an elaborate work on Homer ("Studies on Homer and the Homeric Age," 3 vols.), and in July, 1861, he was solicited to become a candidate, in the Liberal interest, for South Lancashire, but refused to forsake his former constituency.

Having been rejected by the University of Oxford at the general election in July, 1862, Mr. Gladstone was returned, being third on the poll, for South Lancashire. After the death of Lord Palmerston, he became leader of the House of Commons, retaining the Chancellorship of the Exchequer in Lord Russell's second administration. Early in the session of 1866 he brought in a reform bill, and a motion on committee having been carried, June 18, against the government by eleven votes, Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues resigned. The divisions in the Liberal ranks prevented him from defeating Mr. Disraeli's Reform bill which he strenuously opposed. In the early part of the session of 1868, Mr. Gladstone brought forward and passed through the House of Commons a series of resolutions, having for their object the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish church. These resolutions were the basis of the Irish Church Suspension bill, which, on May 22, passed a second reading in the Lower House by 312

votes to 258, but was soon afterwards rejected in the House of Peers by a majority of 97. At the general election of 1868, Mr. Gladstone stood as one of the candidates for Southwest Lancashire. After a fierce contest, the result of which excited the most intense interest throughout the country, he was defeated; but this defeat did not exclude him from the House of Commons, as in anticipation of such an event, the electors of Greenwich had, a few days previous, returned him by a large majority, as one of the members for that borough.

On the resignation of Mr. Disraeli's ministry in December, 1868, Mr. Gladstone succeeded that statesman as first lord of the treasury. The principal events of his administration were the passing of the Irish church disestablishment act (1869) of the Irish land act (1870), and of the elementary education act (1870), and of the abolition of purchase in the army by the exercise of the royal prerogative, in consequence of an adverse vote by the house of commons on the army regulation bill (1871); the negotiation of the treaty of Washington respecting the Alabama claims (1871); the passing of the ballot act (1872), and the judicature act (1873). The principal measure proposed by the government in the session of 1873 was the university education (Ireland) bill, which was opposed by the Roman Catholic members, who, voting on this occasion with the conservatives, caused the rejection of the bill by 287 votes against 284 (March 11). Upon this Mr. Gladstone tendered his resignation to her majesty, and Mr. Disraeli was sent

for, but he declined to take office. Mr. Gladstone, though with reluctance, undertook (March 16) to reconstruct the cabinet.

In August, 1873, immediately after the close of the session, the cabinet was considerably remodelled, Mr. Gladstone assuming the chancellorship of the exchequer, in addition to his office of first lord of the treasury. On Jan. 24, 1874, a fortnight before both houses were to have met for the despatch of public business, Mr. Gladstone took everybody by surprise by announcing the immediate dissolution of parliament, and issuing his address to his constituents at Greenwich, in which he promised to abolish the income tax. At the general election which ensued, the votes were, for the first time, taken by secret ballot. The result proved most disastrous to the Liberal party. The returns, completed on Feb. 27, showed that 351 Conservatives had been elected and 392 Liberals, inclusive of the home rulers, who, in point of fact, declined to identify themselves with either of the old political parties. Mr. Gladstone at once resigned, and Mr. Disraeli became prime minister.

In the session of 1874, Mr. Gladstone who had been re-elected for Greenwich, was rarely to be seen in his place in the House of Commons; but at its close he offered a persistent opposition to the Public Worship Regulation bill. Even amid the turmoil of political life, Mr. Gladstone had devoted a portion of his time to literature. His "Eccle Homo," printed from Good Words, appeared in 1868; a pamphlet on the Irish church question, entitled "A Chapter of Autobiography," was published Nov. 23, 1868; and "Juvenius Mundus: the Gods and Men of the Heroic Age," in 1869. After his unsuccessful attempt to prevent the passing of the Public Worship Regulation act, he contributed to the Contemporary Review for Oct. 7, 1874, an article on "Biblicism," which gave rise to an animated controversy. In it he asserted that "Home had substituted for the proud

boast of semper eadem a policy of violence and change in faith," that she "had refurbished and paraded anew every trusty tool which she was fondly thought to have discarded," that "no one could become her convert without renouncing his moral and mental freedom, and placing his civil loyalty and duty at the mercy of another," and that "she had equally repudiated modern thought and ancient history." Challenged by his Roman Catholic friends in substantiate these grave charges, Mr. Gladstone published (Nov. 7, 1874) a bulky pamphlet entitled "The Vatican Decrees in their bearing on Civil Allegiance: a Political Exposition," which elicited numerous elaborate replies from Mr. Capel, Dr. Newman, Archbishop Manning and other distinguished members of the Roman Catholic church. Mr. Gladstone's reply to his opponents, published Feb. 23, 1875, is entitled "Vaticanism: An Answer to Replies and Re-proofs." Mr. Gladstone took up his attacks on the Roman Catholic church in an article on "The Speeches of Pius IX." in the Quarterly Review for Jan., 1875.

On Jan. 13, 1875, three weeks before the assembling of parliament, Mr. Gladstone announced in a letter to Earl Granville, his determination to retire from the leadership of the Liberal party. "At the age of 65," he remarked, "and after forty-two years of a laborious public life, I think myself entitled to retire on the present opportunity. This retirement is dictated to me on my personal views as to the best methods of spending the closing years of my life." Soon afterwards the marquis of Hartington was chosen by the Liberal party to be their leader in the house of commons. Subsequently, however, Mr. Gladstone constantly took part in the discussions of that assembly. In 1876 he published "Homeric Synchronism: An Inquiry into the Time and Place of Homer," and on Sept. 6 in the same year appeared his famous pamphlet on "Bulgarian Horrors, and the Question of the East." It was followed (March 13, 1877) by another pamphlet entitled "Lessons in Massacre: An Exposition of the Conduct of the Porte in and about Bulgaria since May, 1876." Mr. Gladstone took an active part in the agitation respecting the massacre in Bulgaria, and strenuously opposed both in and out of parliament, the policy of the Conservative government, which resulted in the treaty of Berlin and the signing of the Anglo-Turkish convention. In the autumn of 1877 (Oct. 17-Nov. 12) he paid a visit to Ireland, and was presented with the freedom of the city of Dublin. On Nov. 15 in that year he was elected lord rector of the University of Glasgow, succeeding Lord Beaconsfield. Mr. Gladstone sent a letter to the president of the Greenwich Liberal "Five Hundred" on March 9, 1878, stating that he should represent the borough only until the next general election. In the course of the year 1879 he contributed to the

British Quarterly Review an article on "The Evangelical Movement; its Parentage, Progress and Issue;" and published a collection of his fugitive writings under the title of "Gleanings of Past Years."

Early in the same year, 1879, he had been invited to become the Liberal candidate for Midlothian, and the evening of the electoral campaign in his visit to Scotland in connection with his purpose of contesting that county at the general election. He set out from Liverpool for Edinburgh on Nov. 24, and from that date, with the exception of two days' rest at Taymouth Castle, his life, till his return to Hawarden on Dec. 9, was a long succession of enthusiastic receptions and un-

wearied speech-making in condemnation of the policy of the Conservative government. In the course of his tour he delivered the Rectorial address before the University of Glasgow (Dec. 10), renewed in Midlothian the oratorical tour de force of the preceding winter, and he was successful in his candidature, polling 1,597 votes against 1,348 recorded in favor of the Earl of Dalhousie, his Conservative opponent. When the composition of the new house of commons was made known, it consisted of 349 Liberals, 243 Conservatives and 60 Home Rulers. The Earl of Beaconsfield tendered his resignation to the queen as soon as it was manifested that the Liberal party had obtained an unquestionable majority. The Marquis of Hartington, who had been leader of the opposition in the lower

house, and Earl Granville, the opposition leader in the house of peers, were sent for by her majesty in the first instance, but in accordance with consultations among the chiefs of the party, they recommended the queen to entrust the task of forming a cabinet to Mr. Gladstone. He consented to accept the duty (April 20) and his cabinet was constructed with a view to conciliate and to represent the different sections of the Liberal majority. Mr. Gladstone himself superadded to his duties as first lord of the treasury the functions of chancellor of the exchequer, but he resigned the latter office in 1882 into the hands of Mr. Childers.

The history of Mr. Gladstone's second ministry may be summed up in

JONAS LONG'S SONS. THE GREAT STORE. THE GREAT STORE. JONAS LONG'S SONS.

A Mid-Spring Sale Friday and Saturday Prices Crashed to Meet the Contingency of the Times. Thousands of Dollars Worth of Dependable Goods, Go on Sale Tomorrow At Cost and Less Than Cost

Domestic Bargains For two days that will surpass any values we have ever given. Remember, Friday and Saturday only.

3/4c Will buy Twilled Cotton Crash Toweling, that has sold readily at 5 cents.

4 1/2c Will buy the very best quality of Merrimac Prints in medium and light colors—new designs in stripes and figures.

7 1/2c Will buy extra good quality and full size Bleached Pillow Cases, all hemmed, ready for use.

7 1/2c Will buy the very best grade of French Percales, in all the light colors—positively worth 15c.

8 3/4c Will buy extra good quality Organies in all the newest plaids—large, stylish figure designs. Have sold readily at 15c.

11 3/4c Will buy genuine Lappet Striped Lawn Suitings in large variety of fancy colorings—they are worth every cent of a quarter a yard.

17c Will buy good quality Turkey Red Table Damask, full 60 inches wide, that you'd ordinarily pay 30c for.

75c Will buy a very nice grade of Turkey Red Table Covers, with odd designs and fancy dark borders. Full two yards square and worth a dollar.

Men's Percalé Nearly 200 of them in this lot—all nobby patterns, with attached lay-down collar and attached cuffs.

31c instead of 50c ought to move them very quickly Friday and Saturday.

Men's Colored Shirts If you happen to wear a 15 1/2, 16 or 17 shirt, here's your opportunity. They are extra good quality; and have detached cuffs. The price Friday and Saturday will be

37c instead of 50c. But bear in mind, there are only three sizes.

Bibles About two dozen handsome Morocco bound Teachers' Bibles, silk sewed, London clear type edition, with complete concordance, maps, Index, etc. For this Friday and Saturday sale in the Book Department at

98c instead of \$2.00. Others that have the thumb index for only a dollar more.

Soda Water The new fountain is running full blast—busy all the time. Try the soda here—you'll drink none other.

What About the Boy?



Or, more particularly—what about his clothes? We'd like to help dress him in some of our nobby spring and summer suits. The cost won't be much to you for this special Friday and Saturday all-day sale.

Wash Suits, for instance, in sizes from 7 to 8 years, that you'd ordinarily pay 75c for, we will sell you these two days

At 39 cents. They're in six different patterns, all pretty and stylish effects, fast color and neat patterns—cut blouse style. This is the opening gun of the season.

KNEE PANTS—In 12 styles of wash goods, sizes 3 to 12 years; worth 50c. Special at 25c

THREE PIECE SUITS—In fast color navy serge chevrot; nicely trimmed; 3 to 8 yrs; worth \$2.50, at \$1.69

BLOUSE WAISTS—In five patterns; sizes 3 to 8 yrs; worth 75c. Special at 49c

COMBINATION SUITS, of all wool blue chevrot, cap to match; 8 to 15 yrs; worth \$4.00, at \$2.59

Books Less Than Cost.

Two days of lucky chance for book buyers—Friday and Saturday. Books will positively be sold 20 per cent under cost these two days. There are always bargains in the book department—but never have there been any to equal these:

At 4 cents 350 paper covered novels, published to sell at 10 cents each. Titles by such authors as Conan Doyle, S. R. Crockett, J. M. Barrie, Hall Caine, Anthony Hope, Edna Lyall, The Duchess, and others.

At 8 cents 1000 popular novels in pretty illuminated covers, published to sell at 25 cents. Some of the contributors to this series are Henry Sienkiewicz, (author of Quo Vadis), Mary Cecil Hay, Thomas Hardy, Alexander Dumas, E. Marlitt, Marie Corelli, Bertha M. Clay, and others.

At 10 cents 850 of the newest and most popular tales, published to sell at 50 cents. Have never sold anywhere under 17 cents. Authors are Richard Henry Savage, Mrs. Southworth, May Agnes Fleming, Marion Harland, Julie P. Smith, M. E. Braddon, Hall Caine, and many others of equal note.

Flour---\$7.25 bbl.

It's going up, up, up—and yet the price here remains the same. We guarantee every barrel that leaves the store—right down to the last pound. Made from hard wheat, by the very best Minnesota patent process, price it in other stores—then come here, where all groceries are cheapest and best.

Men's Outing Shirts They're made of colored Madras, with white neck bands and detached cuffs. A good many of them have been sold at 50c. They'll go quicker Friday and Saturday at 39c instead of 50c. The eleven cents you save will help your summer outing.

Ladies' Collars There are about fifty dozen of them in three of the leading styles, such as you'd ordinarily pay 12 1/2c for. We will close them out on Friday and Saturday at 5c instead of 12 1/2c. And you'll find them one of the best bargains of the year.

Shoe Bargains For two days that will prove the buying opportunity of the year. Remember, Friday and Saturday only.

98c Will buy Ladies' \$1.50 kid, button and lace Shoes, solid, handsome new shapes.

98c Will buy Boys' \$1.50 Solid School Shoes, opera and square toes.

98c Will buy Misses' \$1.50 Russet Goat Shoes, in either, lace or button, with spring heels.

\$1.29 Will buy Ladies' \$2.50 and \$3.00 Dongola and Russet Vici Prince Alberts, hand-sewed, turned.

\$2.11 Will buy Men's calf welt sole, lace and congress Shoes that are worth \$3.50.

\$3.00 Will buy Men's tan Vici Kid Bals, in new lasts, worth \$4.00.

\$3.00 Will buy Men's Willow calf hand-welt calf Shoes, city and Cornell toe, perfect fitting, that are positively worth \$5.00.

Hosiery Bargains The items mentioned here cannot be equaled in goodness and cheapness in any store in the state.

Friday and Saturday Only. 6c Will buy Children's ribbed black Hose—guaranteed fast color, double knees and toes; regular price 10c. 6c Will buy Men's fast black stainless dye half hose, very nice quality; worth 12 1/2c. 9c Will buy Ladies' black Richelieu ribbed, Louvre dye Hosiery; also those with fancy colored tops and black boots; regular price 17c. 11c Will buy Men's fancy plaid Half Hose—the plaids being made up in dot effects; extra good quality and worth 18c pair.

Ladies' Underwear Only two items are mentioned here that will serve to interest you in many other items in the department for these two days.

Friday and Saturday Only. 7c Will buy Ladies' fine cotton ribbed Vests, sleeveless, with fancy taped and lace necks; worth 12 1/2c. 17c Will buy fancy Lisle finished, ribbed Vests, both short sleeves and sleeveless. These vests are silk trimmed and very handsome. Have sold readily at 25c.

Peysers' We guarantee them to be 2100 Collars linen—50 does their maker. Why pay 25c for collars, when this superior brand—the equal of the very best—are at your command for

10 cents each. They come in all the leading styles and shapes.

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