

WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE, HIS CAREER IN OUTLINE.

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

at 5 o'clock this morning. The late Right Hon, William Ewart appearance, they were thought worthy Gladstone, M. P., P. C., is the fourth of a long and elaborate criticism by the son of the late Sir John Gladstone, late Lord Macauley in the pages of Bart., of Fasque, County Kincardino, the Edinburgh Review, Mr. Glad-N. B. a well-known merchant of Liv-erpool, 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 cial system, were intended to pave the graduated, taking a double first class, in Michaelmas term, 1831. Having spent some time in a continental tour, by the corn laws, and contain an able 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, 1833, he entered Lincoln's Inn, and when he had been a member for six years and three months, petitioned to year, he learned that a large number of citizens of that place, who had 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.

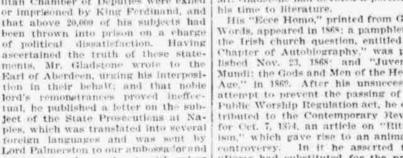
In the house of commons his mercantile origin, the success of his university career, his habits of business, and his high character, recommended him to the notice of Sir Robert Peel, who, in December, 1834, appointed him to a junior lordship of the treasury, and in February, 1835, under-secretary for 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, 1841. On 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 en-ergy and industry. When this laborlous work was brought before the House of Commons, it was found to be as admirably executed in its details as It was complete in its mastery of gen-eral principles, and it received the sanction of both houses with scarcely an altercation In 1843 Mr. Gladstone succeeded the Earl of Ripon as president of the board of trade, but re-signed that office early in 1845. In January, 1846, Sir Robert Peel announced his intention of proposing a modifica-tion of the Corn laws. Mr. Gladstone, who had succeeded Lord Stanley (the late Earl of Derby) in the post of sec-retary of state for the colonies, adered to the leader under whom he had ered upon ministerial life; but, pos-sibly, 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.

Hawarden, May 19 .- Gladstone died dedicated as the first fruits of her way for the extensive modification in the restrictions on commerce imposed and comprehensive summary of the beneficial results of the tariff of 1842.

> In 1851 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 formed the "Opposition" in the Neapolitan Chamber of Deputtes were exiled or imprisoned by King Ferdinand, and

been thrown into prison on a charge of political dissatisfaction. Having ascertained the truth of these statements. Mr. Gladstone wrole to the Earl of Aberdeen, urging his Interposition in their behalt; and that noble lord's remonstrances proved ineffec tunt, he published a letter on the subject of the State Prosecutions at Na-ples, which was translated into several foreign languages and was sent by Lord Palmerston to our ambossador and controversy. ministers on the continent, with orders | "Rome had substituted for the proud





At the general election in August 1847, he was, with the late Sir Robert Harry Inglis, elected for the University of Oxford. In the parliament of 1847-52, the questions of university reform and the removal of Jewish disa bilities 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 exigen-cles 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 re-elected 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 heginning 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 army before Sebastopol, and the cause of its sufferings. For some time Mr. Gladstone, who held no public office. gave Lord Palmerston's ministry an independent support.

church.

shire.

for that borough.

In the winter of 1858-9 he accepted, under Lord Derby's second cubinet, 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. Gladatone, 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 statesmen, Mr. Gladstone has acquired celebrity as an author. His first work, a treatise entitled "The State in its Relations with the Church," published in 1838 (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 Catholic members, who, voting on this views on these subjects, as they are



WILLIAM E. GLADSTONE.

on Homer and the Homeric Age." 3 cited to become a candidate, in the could become her convert without re-Liberal interest, for South Lancashire, nouncing his moral and mental free but refused to forsake his former constitutente.

n. July, 1865, Mr. Gladstene was returnfriends to Lancashire. After the death of Lori Palmerston, he became leader of the having been carried, June 18, against Catholic church the government by cloven votes, Mr. Gladitone and rm colleagues resigned The divisions in the Liberal ranks provented him from defeating Mr. Dissession of 1868, Mr. Gladstone brought the Quarterly Review for Jan., 1875. forward and passed through the House of Commons a series of resolutions, having for their object the disestub-

votes to 258, but was soon afterwards | a laborious public life, I think myself rejected in the House of Peers by a entitled to retire on the present oppormajority of 35 At the general election tunity. This retirement is dictated to of 1898, Mr. Gladstone stood as one of the candidates for Southwest Lanca-After a fierce contest, the result | years of my life." Soon afterwards of which excited the most intense interest throughout the country, he was by the Liberal party to be their leader defeated; but this defeat did not ex- in the house of commons. Subsequentclude him fr om the House of Commons, as in anticipation of such an' event, the electors of Greenwich had, a assembly. In 1876 he published "Hom-On the resignation of Mr. Disraeli's famous pamphlet on "Bulgarian Hor-

ministry in December, 1868(Mr. Gladstone succeeded that statesman as first | It was followed (March 13, 1877) by anlord of the treasury. The principal other pamphlet entitled "Lessons in events of his administration were the Massacre: An Exposition of the Conpassing of the Irish church disestabishment act (1869) of the Irish land act (1870), and of the elementary edu- took an active part in the agitation recation act (1870), the abolition of purhase in the army by the exercise of the royal prorogative, in consequence out of parliament, the policy of the

of an adverse vote by the house of lords on the army regulation bill (1871); the negotiation of the treaty of Wash- signing of the Anglo-Turkish convenlugton respecting the Alabama claims (1871), the passing of the hallot act Nov. 12) he paid a visit to Ireland. (1872), and the judicature act (1873). and was presented with the freedom The principal measure proposed by of the city of Dublin. On Nov. 15 in the government in the session of 1873 that year he was elected lord rectorwas the university education (ireland) of the University of Glasgrow, sucbill, which was opposed by the Roman ceeding Lord Beaconsfield. Mr. Gladstone sent a letter to the president of occasion with the conservatives, caused the Greenwich Liberal "Five Hundred" unfolded in these treatises, had, we need scarcely say, been formed and moulded by the education and associations of by the education and associations of

spective courts. In 1850 he published an elaborate work on Homer C'Studies on Homer and the Homeric Are." 3 every trusty tool which she was fondly vols.), and in July, 1861, he was soll- thought to have disused." that "no one dom, and placing his civil loyalty and duty at the mercy of another," and that "she had equally repudiated mod-Having been rejected by the Univer-sity of Oxford at the general election Challenged by his Roman Catholic substantiate these grave e.I. being third on the joll, for South | charges, Mr. Gladstone published (Nov. 7, 1874) a bulky pamphlet entitled "The Vatician Decrees in their bearing on Heuse of Commons, retaining the Chan- Civil Allegiance; a Political Expostulacellorship of the Exchequer in Lord tion," which elicited numerous elabor-Russell's second a lministration. Early ate replies from Mgr. Capel, Dr. Newin the session of 1866 he brought in a man, Archbishop Manning and other reform bill, and a motion on committee distinguished members of the Roman Mr. Gladstone's reply to his opponents, published Feb. 1875, is entitled "Vaticianism: An Arswer to Replies and Reproofs." Mc. Gladstone followed up his attacks on racli's iteform bill which he strenus, the Roman Catholic church in an artiously opposed. In the early part of the cie on "The Speeches of Pius IX." in On Jan. 13, 1875, three weeks before the assembling of parliament, Mr lishment and disendowment of the Irish | Gladstone announced in a letter to Earl These resolutions were the Granville, his determination to retire basis of the Irish Church Suspensory bill, which, cn May 22, passed a second reading in the Lower House by 312 marked, "and after forty-two years of me on my personal views as to the best methods of spending the closing the marquis of Hartington was chosen ly, however, Mr. Gladstone constantly took part in the discussions of that few days previous, returned him by a eric Synchronism: An Inquiry Into the large majority, as one of the members Time and Place of Homer," and on Sept 6 in the same year appeared his rors, and the Question of the East."

duct of the Porte in and about Bulgaria since May, 1876." Mr. Gladstone specting the massacres in Bulgaria. and strenuously opposed both in and Conservative government, which reof Past Years." sulted in the treaty of Berlin and the tion. In the autumn of 1877 (Oct. 17-

British Quarterly Review an article | wearled speech-making in condemna- | house, and Earl Granville, the oppo- | three words-Ireland, Egypt, Franchise on "The Evangelical Movement; Its tion of the policy of the Conservative Parentage, Progress and Issue:" and government. In the course of his tour published a collection of his fugitive he delivered the Rectoral address hewritings under the title of "Gleanings fore the University of Glascow (Dec. 5), Early in the same year, 1879, he had cen invited to become the Liberal candidate for Midiothian, and the c owning

incident of the electoral campaign in the ensuing parlimentary recess was When the composition of the new house his visit to Scotland in connection with of commons was made known, it conhis purpose of contesting that county at the general election. He set out tives and 60 Home Rulers. The Earl from Liverpool for Edinburgh on Nov. of Beaconfield tendered his resignation to the queen as soon as it was man-

by the education and associations of Gladstone tendered his resignation to her majesty, and Mr. Disraeli was sent of the year 1879 he contributed to the sion of enthusiastic receptions and un-The history of Mr. Gladstone's second ministry may be summed up

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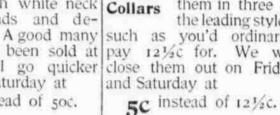
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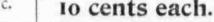
terest you in many other items in the department for these two days.

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JONAS LONG'S SONS.

renewed in Midlothian the oratorical tours de force of the preceding winter, and he was successful in his candidature, polling 1.597 votes against 1,368 recorded in favor of the Earl of Dalkeith, his Conservative opponent. sisted of 349 Liberals, 243 Conserva-

to Mr. Gladstone, He consented to accept the duty (April 23) 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. Childer's

sition leader in the house of peers, --though of course, a large number of were sent for by her majesty in the first instance, but, in accordance with lain's bankruptcy bill and merchant consultations among the chiefs of the shipping bill) were long under consid-party, they recommended the queen to eration. Ireland was the great quesentrust the task of forming a cabinet | tion during the sessions of 1880 (May-August), 1881, 1882, and the delaates on the compensation for disturbance bill, on Mr. Forster's coercion bill, and tafter the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, May 6, 1888,) on the crimes bill, occupied the greater part of the time and attention of the country. What prolonged and exaspe ated the discussions was the method of obstruction invented and practiced not only the followers of Mr.

[Continued on Page 2.1

