

THE LORDS AND COMMONS.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH OPENING PARLIAMENT.

The Government's Policy Outlined by Churchill--The Irish Question--Foreign Relations.

LONDON, August 19--At the hour Parliament met a depressing and persistent rain was falling and the crowd gathered about the Westminster building was small. Some enthusiasm was displayed on the arrival of various prominent leaders, but it was generally faint. The attendance in the House of Commons was large. Many members arrived before they had had breakfast, in order to secure good seats. The Queen's speech was as follows:

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH. My Lords and Gentlemen--I have summoned you to meet at this unusual season for the transaction of indispensable business. The session of the last Parliament was interrupted before the ordinary work of the House was completed in order that the sense of my people might be taken on certain important proposals with regard to the government of Ireland. The result of that appeal has been to confirm the conclusion to which the late Parliament had come. The provisions of the arrangement made by the late Parliament for the public charge of the year renders it inexpedient to postpone any further the consideration of the necessary financial legislation.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons, the estimates which were submitted to the last Parliament and only partly laid, will be laid before you. My Lords and gentlemen, as a period of the year is usually assigned for the recess, and after the prolonged and exceptional hours to which many of you have been subjected, I abstain from recommending now for your consideration any measures except these which are essential to the conduct of the public service during the remaining portion of the fiscal year, and which I am confident will receive your prompt and careful attention.

IN THE COMMONS. Bradlaugh moved a sessional order, declaring the interference of peers in elections for members of the House of Commons a high infringement of the liberties and privileges of the Commons, to be not renewed this year. He said the order was constantly treated with contempt, was therefore practically obsolete, and might as well be abandoned if it was not to be enforced. He pointed out the very active interference in behalf of the Tory and Unionist candidates, and against the Gladstonians by the Earl of Salisbury, Lord Salisbury and Montague, and Dukes of Norfolk and Argyll, in Chester, Norfolk, Bucks and Argyll, during the recent elections, and contended that if the peers were to be permitted thus to defy the ancient and much honored rights of Commons, the latter might as well expunge the sessional order and save themselves from occupying a ridiculous position. He contended that the earls and dukes he had mentioned had violated the order willfully during the past campaign.

Bradlaugh, speaking for the government, said if he was correct in stating that Bradlaugh had intimated an intention to obstruct the business of the House every night until his motion was disposed of? Many members responded "no."

Bradlaugh denied that he had in any way indicated such an intention. Churchill thereupon suggested that the House allow the order complained of to be renewed and the House appointed a committee early in session to inquire into the matter. The Gladstonians in apparent approval of the Tory leader's suggestion, and intimated that he would support the government.

A division was then taken and the order sustained--213 to 120. Churchill gave notice that after conclusion of the debates on the address in answer to the Queen's speech he will move that supply and appropriation bills have precedence.

Hicks-Bench, Chief Secretary for Ireland, replying for the government to Thomas Sexton, and the government would require notice before stating whether or no they intended to withdraw the extra police from Belfast. He would say that the government intended to increase the number of commissioners appointed to inquire into Belfast riots, and also that an extended scope of inquiry be made by the commissioners. The government had the present intention, however, to appoint a royal commission to investigate the disorders, although they would consider the advisability of enabling the commission to take testimony under oath.

J. O'Kelly gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the better government of Belfast, and another to suspend evictions in certain cases. Earnel took the oath of office and his seat for Cork city.

King Harman moved and Maclean seconded, the address in answer to the speech from the throne.

Gladstone said he thought the conduct of the Irish policy should remain in the hands of the government and under their primary responsibility. If it was supposed anything that had happened had produced the slightest change in his convictions regarding the late government's Irish policy he was afraid he was unable to afford the slightest encouragement on that point. [Cheers.] What had happened had rather confirmed his strong belief that he had not erred in the main principles of his scheme. He thought the late opposition had dealt harshly with the late government in pressing them for their Irish policy, but he would not retaliate. "Ireland is the question of the day, and the sooner this question is settled the sooner will the House be able to dispose of the arrears of legislation before it."

Bradlaugh Churchill said he hoped the statement he was about to make would satisfy the House. After taunting Gladstone on his readiness to resort to coercion, which he said the Premier had in former times displayed, he stated that the government had come to the conclusion that the adoption of coercive measures for Ireland would be unwise. The ministry wished the question of local government be treated as a question affecting the United Kingdom. In regard to Belfast the government would take care that crime should not become chronic there as was the case in some other parts of Ireland, nor would the government tolerate any attack upon the Royal Irish Constabulary, whose services were deserving of the highest commendation. The Ministry was determined to restore order in Belfast and would shrink from no responsibility in order to attain that end without delay. With reference to Kerry the Ministry had resolved to send the special military officers of high rank to visit with such powers

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The only point was the correctness of the views held by accused. Were they in accord with the Scriptures as interpreted by the Presbyterian Church? He thought it a most important case. It was a crisis in the church. "I wish to say," he said, "on the question of evolution, either as an abstract principle or scientific hypothesis. Dr. Woodrow admits he finds nothing in the Bible to contradict the theory that all things were made by the immediate act of the Creator, or that it was developed by evolution."

The speaker then at length reviewed Dr. Woodrow's arguments and position on the question at issue, calling attention to the belief held that God's Word teaches that man's soul was immediately created and his spiritual nature came into existence by a fiat of the Almighty. He drew the conclusion from the evidence that Woodrow held that just as the horse came man came.

"You, gentlemen of the court, must say today: 'Is this to be the doctrine of your church, founded on the Scripture, as interpreted by the standards? Are you prepared to make this admission?'"

Dr. Adams argued to prove that Woodrow had passed the age of doubt in rejecting evolution, and had accepted evolution as true beyond peradventure.

The Scriptures are not silent on the subject. The Bible and confession of faith both give accounts of the immediate making of man. Defendant having sworn to adopt the standards and articles created and his spiritual nature exercise the right of private judgment and teach any other doctrine, Dr. Woodrow is bound by the story of the creation in the standards just as any other rules. He should either have the standards altered or else step down and out.

The Woodrow theory was that it was being created along with other creatures all the time. God created man, says our church, out of the dust of the earth, and woman out of the rib of man. "Should I have been quiet by the presbytery, the church will be pronounced in error."

Dr. Woodrow, in his own defense, announced that the principles of his address were true and would prevail against all opposition. He said his mind had nothing to do with his change of views, and he will not discuss evolution here, for he would consider it a profanation to discuss a question of pure science in a court of the Lord Jesus Christ, but thinking it unsafe for the presbytery to have any action taken, he had come to the conclusion that there will be war to the knife against Lord Salisbury. The people of Ireland, it says, will resist him with a desperation and skill that have never before been displayed.

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Mrs. Ferdinand Ward. The Unhappy Wife of the Ex-Minister Convict. New York letter to Baltimore American: In a recent interview with reporters who visited him in his Sing Sing prison, Ferdinand Ward, ex-minister, told them that it was not true that he had stowed away several million dollars out of his ill gotten gains. "My wife is living on less than \$1500 a year," he said. "I was in Stamford, Conn., the other day on business, and chanced to make some inquiries about the life of Mrs. Ward, who is living there. From what I saw and heard I was convinced that if Mrs. Ward did live on less than \$1500 per annum, she is as peculiarly interested in financial management as her enterprising ex-husband. Her house is a large, three-story dwelling. A sweeping carriage drive leads past the portico; vases and hanging baskets filled with flowers and trailing plants--all this gave an appearance of wealth which seemed altogether incompatible with the small sum which Mrs. Ward says she enjoys. While I stood eyeing the house with the curiosity and freedom of a stranger, Mrs. Ward came out from the front door and commenced to water and arrange the plants in the hanging baskets on the portico. She wore a dainty morning wrapper of foulard silk, which, despite its flowing proportions, could not conceal the beautiful contour of her graceful figure.

There was a cold, indifferent look on her face and a certain mechanism about her movements which showed that her mind was not on her work. Could she have been thinking of her dashing young husband, pounding stone plates within the gray stone walls up among the Hudson hills? It seemed more than possible, as once she passed, and seating herself slowly in one of the chairs, turned her face wearily skyward. She sat like a statue for nearly three minutes, when she caught a glimpse of the motionless spectator near the street, then she got up and disappeared. Mrs. Ward's home is small, but it is handsomely furnished, and she keeps three servants. If she lives on less than \$3000 or \$4000 per annum, she certainly has acquired of the faculty of making a dollar go twice as far as the average mortals."

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