

Discussing The War

The Premier's Reply to Lord Kimberley in the House of Lords.

Mr. A. J. Balfour Says There Is to Be No Turning Back.

London, Feb. 14.—On the resumption of business in the House of Lords this afternoon the Marquis of Walford (Conservative) moved the address in reply. He is perhaps the youngest member to refer to the hon. member who has been accorded North Manners seconded the motion. Lord Kimberley, the Liberal leader, after complimenting the mover and scoundering of the address, said the House needed no further assurances that the King would follow in the steps of his father, and proceeded to express dissatisfaction with the conduct of the war in South Africa. He said the present conditions filled his mind with a feeling of gloom. Unless they were living in a fool's paradise. Unless they could Gen. Kitchener to speedily terminate the war, the situation could not become more dangerous. If the military system on a more satisfactory basis, they would receive every support from the Liberals.

Lord Salisbury arose and added his congratulations to the mover and scoundering of the address in which the country's loss had been received throughout the world.

Continuing, Lord Salisbury said the country could not hope contentedly that the promise given by the King that he would follow in his mother's steps would be fully and abundantly borne out; if so, it would be the greatest triumph for the principle of monarchy and for the name of the British Empire.

Dealing with the war, Lord Salisbury thought there was nothing unusual in the length of the campaign. He referred Lord Kimberley to the Indian mutiny and the American war between the North and the South, saying that the South Africa war was a resemblance. In Bosnia it took two years and the whole power of Austria to conquer the peasants. Where great enthusiasm and persistency existed in a country like South Africa, months would elapse before the tranquility could be restored. Therefore, he did not believe there was any real ground for the discontent or apprehension expressed by Lord Kimberley.

It was four months before the United States were able to bring the war of secession to a final and successful issue. He would be glad to hear Lord Kimberley repudiate all idea of asking the government to alter its conduct toward the enemy. It was the business of the government to put its whole heart and strength to the task before it. A not numerous but noisy faction tried to make out the British people were not hearty supporters of the war and urged the government to adopt action short of what was implied in carrying the operations to a successful issue. If the enemy were allowed to retain any portion of their independence, it would involve incessant, continuous warfare. Unless the British were masters and conquerors of these territories, there was no hope of abiding peace. What the country should do with the power which it had won after a bitter and bloody struggle was perfectly obvious that the first purpose to which the enemy would put any powers granted them would be to accumulate new forces and new arms, to await a fitting occasion for a new attack. If Great Britain slackened her efforts, it would be an avowal to the world that her frontier could be invaded in the most insulting manner, and that the Empire was powerless to effectively resist it. If Lord Kimberley could impose his opinions on his party generally, it would be a great advantage to the Empire, as it would dispel the impression in South Africa that an important party movement in their favor existed in this country, and it would help to bring to an end the insane resistance which was bringing desolation and misery to the two territories.

The address was agreed to, and their lordships adjourned until February 19th.

House of Commons. When the Speaker returned to the House of Commons he read the King's speech. A message was brought in from the King, thanking the Commons for their address of sympathy on the loss of his mother and the expression of dutiful attachment to his person.

During the progress of formal business the members conduced with each other on injuries received during their attempts to reach the House of Lords. There were many contusions.

Mr. H. W. Forster (Conservative), in the uniform of the Yeomanry, moved the address in reply to the speech from the throne. After a reference to the change of sovereignty, Mr. Forster said he hoped that the House would remember the dignity of the King's position, and deal generously with the civil list.

Sir Andrew N. Agnew (Unionist), Edinburgh, seconded the motion. He asked the House to face the facts in connection with the war. They must not shut their eyes to the gravity of the situation in South Africa. He dwelt at length on the misadventures of the government, and paid a warm tribute to the army. The position in South Africa presented formidable difficulties. Neither here nor in South Africa was there any idea of flinching. The question was, had the government adequately realized the circumstances and adequately provided for them.

The speaker asked if it was true Gen. Kitchener had asked for more troops. The House would not hesitate to vote

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Deadlock in Peking

Difference of Opinion Between Foreign Ministers and the Military Authorities.

Rumor That One of Powers May Act Independently—Another German Expedition.

London, Feb. 16.—Dr. Morrison, Peking correspondent of the Times, in a dispatch dated Thursday, describes the international scheme for the defence of the legation quarters as "exhibiting an exaggerated fear of the strength of disarmed China." He says the scheme is equivalent to the construction of a "barrier" of national forts alongside the Imperial palaces.

After giving details of elaborate defensive works which will be begun forthwith, Dr. Morrison thinks that "a poor return for the bravery of Hart and his people in the defence of the legations during the siege."

The correspondent concludes as follows: "After reading his remarkable defence scheme, Lord Lansdowne must admit that the logical outcome is the building of similar fortresses for the protection of the representatives of the various nations at the present port. He will also see that if the court elect to remain in the province of Shen, its decision would not be wholly inexcusable."

The Tien Tsin dispatch regarding the declaration of war against China by seven nations is not confirmed from any other source. Possibly the report is only another version of the rumored German ultimatum.

German Expedition. Berlin, Feb. 15.—The Berliner Tageblatt publishes the following from its Peking correspondent: "A big expedition comprising only Germans, has been ordered for eighty days, leaving only the marine battalions in Peking."

Another Delay. Peking, Feb. 15.—The Chinese plenipotentiaries have replied to the latest telegram from the Imperial court, that the decision of the foreign envoys with respect to the postponement of the declaration of war against China is irrevocable, although the sentence upon Gen. Tung Yu Hsing; can be suspended until such time as it comes within the power of the court to place him in restraint, when his death will be demanded."

A definite reply from the court is not expected before the end of the new year celebrations, at least ten days off, but the envoys believe that the court must yield.

Count von Waldersee has issued a formal denial of the published statement that there are negotiations regarding the pacification of the other southern provinces. He says that he could not meet out without instructions from Berlin, and that these have not been received.

Allied Declaration of War. Tien Tsin, Feb. 15.—It is reported here that seven nations to-day declared war against China. It is asserted that the reason for the deadlock in Peking is difference of opinion between the foreign envoys and the military authorities, the former favoring a withdrawal of the troops at Tien Tsin and regarding the declaration of war as a step toward a forward movement. It is as possible that a certain power may advance independently should the deadlock continue.

Conduct of German Troops. Berlin, Feb. 15.—During the debate on the third reading of the China bill in the Reichstag to-day, the minister of war, Gen. von Gossler, replying to Herr Bebel's attacks on the conduct of the troops in China, and Field Marshal Count von Waldersee's methods of warfare, said Bebel's statements were without foundation. When Bebel had asserted that a Prussian sergeant-major could have better conducted the campaign than Field Marshal von Waldersee, he had displayed extraordinary ignorance of the circumstances and country. The troops deserved well of their country. There existed in China a factory of lies. Von Waldersee had reported that the conduct of the war at the commencement was crueler than it would have been in Europe, because of the atrocities of the Chinese. But his arrival he had endeavored to check the cruelty and protect peopled people. The English and French reports have acknowledged the correct behavior of the German troops.

The bill passed its third reading. Herr Bebel's speech was the bitterest that has been heard for many years in the Reichstag. "The war in China," he said, "was the meanest and most shameful which Prussia has waged in two hundred years." He read a number of private letters from China in support of this assertion, declaring that it was "almost incredible that such beastliness, lower than that amongst beasts, can survive in Christian Germany."

But of course, he omitted Herr Bebel, "when the injunction was issued from the Kaiser that no quarter should be granted. It was no wonder that the troops behaved like Hun."

STRATHCONA'S IN LONDON. Ward Stationers' Non-Residence at Buckingham Palace When the King Passed. London, Feb. 14.—Strathcona's Horse, which arrived from Africa to-day, were stationed near Buckingham Palace when the Royal procession passed on the way to Westminster.

They were the heroes of the crowd. They came in several four-horse brakes, carrying their carbines and wearing iron formal slouch hats and khaki overcoats. Alighting in front of the Palace they marched down the line to a position a short distance from the Palace, where they were drawn up, while the procession passed. The King saluted them most cordially and the people cheered them most enthusiastically.

THAT CUTTING ACID that arises from the stomach and almost strangles, is caused by fermentation of the food in the stomach. It is a foretaste of indigestion and dyspepsia. Take one of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills immediately after eating, and it will prevent this distress and aid digestion. 60 in a box, 35 cents. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.—19.

Washing, Feb. 14.—It is stated here that owing to the inability of the civil government in Madrid to maintain public order, full authority in the provinces has been turned over to Captain-General Weyler. It has been found expedient to declare martial law. It is believed that changes in the ministry are un-avoidable.

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ORDER RESTORED.

Madrid Is Quiet, But Martial Law Has Not Been Removed.

Madrid, Feb. 16.—King Alfonso, the Queen Regent and several other members of the Royal family, drove about the city this afternoon, accompanied by the usual palace guards. The drive was without special incidents. The city is perfectly calm. Martial law, however, will be continued until after the carnival, and will then be removed, if the situation continues quiet.

Last evening Gen. Weller posted in the city a proclamation stating that in consideration of the tranquility which has been prevalent during the recent days since the declaration of martial law, and not wishing to interrupt the festivities of the carnival, he had decided that the masters' and students' fetes, the battle of flowers and the carnival ball should be held without interruption, under regulations.

Many of the Madrid papers did not publish a word regarding the wedding of Prince Charles of Bourbon and the Princess of Asturias in the Liberal Correspondencia (military) announced that "pressure of space had crowded out an account of the ceremony." Even the Monarchist article in question contained only a few lines with reference to the wedding.

El Heraldo publishes a dispatch from Valencia saying that troops occupy strategic points throughout the city and that the commissioners of the Republican newspaper, El Pueblo have been arrested.

The impartial says: "The cabinet crisis began several days ago, but is not yet officially reported. Gen. Anzures has resolved not to retain the premiership." The Liberals hope to regain power about ten days hence. The Monarchist article in question in favor of the Liberals taking power.

FOUND THE CORPSE. How Vault of King Milan's Great-Grandmother Was Discovered. (Associated Press.) Harlowitz, Austria Hungary, Feb. 15.—Great trouble was experienced to-day in carrying out King Milan's wife to be buried by the side of his great-grandmother, the Empress Elizabeth, wife of Emperor Franz Joseph of the dynasty. The whereabouts of the vault could not be discovered until a certain centurion was discovered who had attended the funeral of the Princess. When the vault was opened they found that the wooden coffin had fallen apart and that the corpse was exposed. It was in a most remarkable state of preservation. The features were quite recognizable, and the dress, ornaments and silk robes of the Princess were intact.

Provisional Government is to Be Established in Island of Luzon. Dagupan, Province of Pangasinan, Luzon, Feb. 14.—The United States Philippine commission arrived here this afternoon and will organize a provisional government to-morrow. The commissioners were received by a crowd of people who had gathered to see them conducted to the United States army headquarters. Welcoming speeches were delivered on the way. Gen. MacArthur has thereupon announced that he will be the province of Tayabas is sufficiently just for provincial government, also that the pacification of the other southern provinces, Pangasinan, Laguna, De Bay and Cavite, will be hastened if the provisional government is begun. The commission will organize Tayabas on its way south.

FIFTY PER CENT. Washington, Feb. 16.—Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador in London, received a cablegram from the Russian foreign office, confirming the report of the issue of the decree imposing increased duties on certain United States imports by Russia. The duties were to inform the state department accordingly. It is believed that a grave crisis has been reached in the trade relations between the United States and Russia. The immediate effect of the Russia decree when it becomes operative, on March 1st, will be to increase by 50 per cent. the duties on United States machinery, steel and iron goods.

FOUR MINERS DROWNED. Phoenix, Ariz., Feb. 16.—In the flooding of the Santa Rita mine, 200 miles south of Hermosillo, Mexico, four miners were drowned, including the superintendent. A blast had opened a vein of water. The mine tunnel was flooded, and while the miners in the upper cell escaped, the workers in the lower cell were caged like rats in a trap.

PRIVY COUNCIL DECISION. London, Feb. 16.—The privy council has dismissed the appeal of Livingstone Ross, and has upheld the judgment of the Queen's Bench of Lower Canada in the matter of conveyance of the Buckingham estate.

FOOT ELM IN SOUTH AFRICA. The boys who have just returned from South Africa are fond in their private life of wearing a pair of shoes made of sheepskin, and makes new shoes comfortable \$5 cts. at drug stores.

CANCER CONQUERED. The New Constitutional Remedy Bringing Joy to Many Canadian Homes. The sufferer from cancer or tumor need no longer despair. A new way of escape from this terrible disease has been opened up, which has brought joy to hundreds of hearts here in Canada and in the United States. The knife, the paste and the plaster have at last been vanquished with all their torments, and now any cancer sufferer can take treatment in his own home, without enduring any pain or inconvenience. The new constitutional remedy has revolutionized the treatment of cancer. Its action is through the blood on the cancer person, which it completely destroys, and cures the disease permanently. If you desire more information about this remedy, send 2 stamps to MESSRS. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont., for their new book, "Cancer, Its Cause and Cure."

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