

PARLIAMENT OPENS

A Grand Ceremonial, in Which King Edward and Queen Alexandra Were the Central Figures.

Sharp Remarks Made by Leaders and Others in the Debate on the Speech From the Throne.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—King Edward opened parliament with a ceremonial in all essential respects similar to that of February last. The procession to the house of lords was of the same character as that witnessed on the occasion of the opening of the first parliament of King Edward's reign, while within the upper house were seen the same state pageantry, the same historic dresses and the same revival of ancient robes. After robing, King Edward and Queen Alexandra entered the house of peers and occupied their thrones beneath a canopy, with the Prince and Princess of Wales on either side of them. The seated on chairs at the foot of the steps leading to the thrones. The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, General Sir Michael Biddulph, having summoned the speaker and the members of the house of commons, his majesty read the speech from the throne. Their majesties then retired to the balcony of the gallery and attended by the same regal ceremony as accompanied their entry into the house.

They were greeted enthusiastically, as they sat in the state coach, whose golden pinnacles brushed the boughs of the trees in the green park. King Edward and Queen Alexandra looked for all the world like a flustering pair of Henry VIII and one of his better looking spouses. The King and Queen both looked extremely well.

So far as restrained public enthusiasm was concerned the spectacle was nothing to what occurred earlier in the day, when the guards' reinforcement left their barracks en route to South Africa. The guardsmen tramped through the dark streets of the metropolis at 6 o'clock in the morning, accompanied by an uproarious mob of civilian friends, singing songs to the accompaniment of bands. The songs and music, however, did not drown the crying of women, who clutched at the necks and arms of almost every man of the contingent.

On alighting at the royal entrance of the houses of parliament, beneath the Victoria tower, King Edward and Queen Alexandra were met by the high officials of state and were conducted to the robing rooms. Having assumed their gorgeous robes, the procession was formed, and preceded by the Duke of Devonshire, lord president of the council, bearing the Imperial crown, and the heralds and pursuivants, they entered the house of peers, amid a fanfare of trumpets.

The scene in the gilded chamber was very brilliant, state officers, ambassadors and ministers in handsome uniforms and peers and peeresses in various colored robes filling every nook. The King, beneath his robes, wore a field marshal's uniform. The Queen's dress was of black velvet, surmounted by a robe trimmed with ermine. The peeresses all wore ostrich feathers in their hair and were richly clad in evening robes of the most varied colors. The satin, however, predominating. The display of jewels was unusually dazzling.

The only departure from the extremely decorous character of the proceedings occurred when the King referred to the humanity of the British troops in South Africa. This led to an unprecedented scene in the house of lords. Peers and peeresses and high officers of state broke out in a prolonged cheer, which was repeated again and again to the evident satisfaction of His Majesty, but to the apparent dismay of officials of the house.

His Majesty in the speech from the throne referred in gratified terms to the world tour of the Prince and Princess of Wales. "They were everywhere," said the King, "received with demonstrations of liveliest affection, and I am convinced that their presence served to rivet more closely the bonds of mutual regard and loyalty by which the vigor of the empire is maintained."

Referring to Great Britain's relations with foreign countries the King said: "My relations with the other powers continue to be of a friendly character." Contrary to expectation, the King's reference to the war was just as indefinite as the statements on the subject made in the last half dozen messages from the throne. "I regret," said his majesty, "that the war in South Africa is not yet concluded, though the course of operations has been favorable to our arrangements, the area of the war largely reduced, and industries are being resumed in my new colonies. In spite of the tedious character of the campaign, my soldiers throughout, have displayed a cheerfulness in the endurance of the hardships incident to guerilla warfare, and a humanity, even to their own detriment, in their treatment of the enemy which are deserving of highest praise. The necessity for relieving those of my troops who have most felt the strain of war has afforded me the opportunity of again availing myself of the loyal and patriotic offers of my colonies, and further contingents will shortly reach South Africa from the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia and New Zealand."

After some references to the sugar conference came the following clause: "I have concluded with the president of the United States a treaty, the provisions of which will facilitate the construction of an inter-oceanic canal under guarantees that its neutrality will be maintained and that it will be open to the commerce and shipping of all nations."

Next followed references to the Anglo-Brazilian treaty, to the referring of the British-Guiana-Brazilian

land and taxation laws, protests against the enforcement of the Crimes Act and the operation of certain courts and against the concentration camps in South Africa. Another amendment contained an appeal for the relief of the congested districts and the better housing of the working classes in Ireland.

On the opening night of parliament, the debate in the house of lords proved far more interesting than that in the house of commons which, except for Chamberlain's speech, proved rather dull and languid. In the house of peers, Lord Lytton, son of the poet diplomatist, seconding the address in reply to the speech from the throne in an able speech, which drew high praise from Lord Rosebery as by far the ablest he had ever heard upon such an occasion, gave an early touch of distinction to the proceedings. Earl Spencer spoke for the Liberals in the absence of T. Earl of Kimberley, who is ill. After Lord Salisbury's brief reply, Lord Rosebery opened an extended criticism by describing King Edward's speech as the most joyous ever placed on the lips of any monarch. The speaker expressed his skepticism as to the motives of the visit to London of Dr. Kuyper, and said: "I do not suppose he came to see the old masters." He twitted Mr. Chamberlain for "trailing his diplomatic coat and inviting anybody to tread upon it," and contended that the name of Great Britain was now held in hostility abroad compared to which all previous records were insignificant.

Lord Rosebery commended the spirit and the words of Mr. Chamberlain's reply to the imperial chancellor of Germany, Count Von Bulow, but expressed his anxiety concerning the constant controversies with Germany and other powers which Mr. Chamberlain's diatribes had excited, and wanted to know where it was going to stop. Lord Rosebery said indulgence in the present methods would give ample opportunity for maintaining that position of splendid isolation which the government seemed to deem eminently desirable, but to maintain which they would do well to have an overpowering fleet and an efficient army, for other powers were also building fleets.

During the course of Lord Rosebery's speech, Lord Salisbury constantly rose to his feet to make corrections or objections thereto, until finally Lord Rosebery said he would not further touch upon topics which seemed to irritate the premier.

A WINTER CARNIVAL

THE QUESTION OF HOLDING ONE TO BE DECIDED ON MONDAY EVENING.

A PUBLIC MEETING CALLED FOR THAT PURPOSE BY MAYOR CLUTE.

The question of holding a winter carnival in Rossland this year will come to a showdown on Monday night next, His Worship, Mayor Clute, having announced that he will convene a public meeting on that night for the purpose of allowing citizens to decide the question one way or another. This action is taken at the request of citizens who desire to see the project gone on with. It is argued that Rossland's own special and particular annual celebration is the Winter Carnival, and that it is the only town in the Kootenays where such an enterprise could be carried through with any guarantee of success, the weather in Nelson and the Boundary towns being a doubtful quantity at all seasons. The opinion is expressed that even if it were deemed impossible, by reason of the brief time for preparation and the difficulty in the matter of finances, to put on the celebration along the same lines as those of previous years, a compromise could be effected whereby the prestige of the city with respect to the Winter Carnival could be sustained.

The officers of the Victoria hockey club have stated publicly that they are willing to arrange for the championship hockey matches, undertaking the responsibility for such expenditure as may be necessary under this heading. This feature is likely to be brought up at the public meeting on Monday by the club.

On the other hand, it is asserted that citizens generally are not disposed to put up the funds to carry out the carnival programme on the scale of previous years, and that it would be advisable to relinquish the idea for this year and to start in on the campaign next fall, when circumstances are certain to be more propitious. The difficulty about financing the event is probably the most serious drawback to be encountered, and if the carnival enthusiasts come to Monday night's meeting prepared to demonstrate where and how they can raise the necessary funds, there should be no difficulty in putting the scheme on its feet again.

THE SCHLEY BOOK

Elaborate Plans for Distribution Among the Notables.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—The first copy of "Schley and Santiago" left the presses of the W. B. Conkey company today. The publisher will send to President Roosevelt a copy of the edition de luxe, and within a few days will start a special messenger to Europe, where he will first deliver to the American ambassador in London two copies of the book, one of them to be presented to King Edward VII. The messenger will deliver copies to the representatives of the United States in other foreign countries, and to the commanders-in-chief of their navies. It is also the purpose to present to Sir Thomas Lipton a copy of this de luxe edition, to the commodore of the New York Yacht club and to the commodores of other leading yacht clubs in the East and West, including Detroit, Cleveland, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago and San Francisco.

Henry F. Mytton left yesterday morning for Greenwood, where he will assume the management of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

LIBERALS AND SEARCH FOR HOME RULE THE CONDOR

Comments on the Leader's Statement in the Commons. Cruiser Phaeton to be Sent Out From Esquimaux Station.

The Member for Galway Will Not Try to Take His Seat. Oriental Advices Show Much Disturbance in China.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The most important event of the reassembling of parliament was undoubtedly the emphatic declaration of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader in the house of commons, that the Liberal party is still committed to home rule. This was so utterly at variance with Lord Rosebery's Chesterfield speech that it was taken to completely nullify the other passage of Sir Henry's opening speech, in which he endeavored to conciliate the Rosebery faction. The Spectator says this re-nailing of the home rule flag to the Liberal mast is a new and violent repudiation of the imperialist wing. Other quarters have taken the home rule matter as a de facto bid for the support of the Irish parliamentary party. But this does not appear to be a probable contingency, as John Redmond and other leaders of the Irish Nationalists have continually declared and proved it to be their intention of fighting the home rule battle unhampered by alliances, by supporting Sir Henry Bannerman when it occurs they suits them.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—Colonel Arthur Lynch, the recently elected member of the house of commons for Galway city, Ireland, who is said to have fought on the side of the Boers in South Africa, in an interview with a representative of the Associated Press today, denied that he had tried to go to England for the opening of parliament. Colonel Lynch said he had not left Paris for the good reason that he appreciated the fact that he would not be allowed to reach his goal—the house of commons. He had some time ago contemplated going to the opening of parliament, but he said, jokingly: "I did not think then that a nation that considers itself one of the sportsmen would be so sportsmanlike as to seek to reach me in cold blood when I might have had me in warm blood in the Transvaal."

Colonel Lynch added that his future movements would be governed by the counsels of the Irish party, in which he has every confidence, and by the wishes of his constituents. He declared the stories published in the English papers of his recent visit to Dr. Leyds at Brussels, with whom he was alleged to have business connections, were pure inventions. He had only passed through Brussels a year ago, and he has no business relations with Dr. Leyds of any kind, though they are on friendly terms.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Dr. Leyds, the representative in Europe of the Transvaal, according to a despatch from Amsterdam to Renter's Telegram company, held a conference today with the Boer delegation at the house of Mr. Wolmarans at the Hague. No official statement regarding the conference has been given out, but there is the best authority for asserting that it was merely a periodical meeting. The despatch further says the report of a strong Boer peace movement is ridiculed by the Boers themselves, who say that the stories are simply fabricated by British agents, with a view to British publication subsequently turning them to advantage in South Africa. The Boers deny that any negotiations are in progress.

FERNIE QUARANTINED

Proclamation in a Special Issue of the Gazette.

VICTORIA, Jan. 20.—Because of the spread of smallpox, new regulations are promulgated in an extra of the British Columbia Gazette, which announces a strict general quarantine of Fernie until further notice, during which no person shall be permitted to leave the town under any circumstances. It is also ordered that all church services, schools, lodge gatherings and public meetings be abandoned and vaccination is generally insisted upon. The usual precautions against the spread of the disease are meanwhile to be enforced and special officers will be sent to the scene of danger from headquarters to assist the local authorities in carrying out their difficult duties.

MR. DAVIS NAMED

The Vancouver Bar Would Like to See Him Chief Justice.

VANCOUVER, Jan. 20.—The Vancouver Bar Association met this afternoon and unanimously recommended E. P. Davis, K. C., for the vacant chief justiceship of British Columbia. The recommendation was wired to Hon. David Mills, minister of justice. The council of the board of trade also met and endorsed the recommendation. Trinity Episcopal church, Seattle, was destroyed by fire early this morning. The church was built in 1880 at a cost of \$65,000, and a \$7,000 organ was installed last fall. Rev. H. H. Gowan, formerly of Vancouver and Westminster, is the rector.

The materials used in "The D. & L." Emulsion are the finest the market affords regardless of expense. Tender in cases of wasting diseases, loss of weight, loss of appetite, with great benefit. Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., manufacturers.

PARIS MILK SUPPLY

A Crusade Against Adulteration Has Been Organized.

Swiss Alps Claimed Many Victims in the Past Year.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—A crusade has been started here to fight the adulteration of milk, to which the great mortality of infants is largely attributed. The agitation is an outcome of the grave concern expressed at the depopulation of France. The Matin has organized a "citizens' league for the protection of human life," which will carry through the prosecution of every case of milk adulteration. As an instance of the unscrupulous character of the milk adulteration here, it is pointed out that a carrier was recently arrested at night time while he was filling his cans with filthy stagnant water from the fountains on the Place de la Concorde. The Matin today announces that President Loubet, M. Fallieres, president of the senate, and M. Deschanel, president of the chamber of deputies, have accepted invitations to become patrons of the crusade.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 18.—The proposal submitted December 23 last by the Swedish foreign minister, Carl Lagenheim, to the Norwegian minister of state for the appointment of a committee of two delegates each from Sweden and Norway to consider the abolition of the present joint consular system has been adopted and the committee has been appointed. The advocates complete separation in the matter of consular representation, while Sweden desires, in the event of separation, that the respective consulates should be subject to joint supreme control.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—There was a smart military wedding this afternoon at St. Margaret's church, Westminster, when Captain Geoffrey Heneage was married to Dorothy Helyar, whose mother, now the wife of Lord Sackville, was well known in Washington 15 years ago. King Edward sent the bride a diamond and sapphire brooch, with an autograph letter expressing his majesty's good wishes.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Lord Wolsley is busily engaged on his military history. He has nearly completed the volume describing Napoleon's campaign of 1805. Wolsley is also writing his own memoirs, at the conclusion of which he intends to again take up the "Life of Marlborough."

GENEVA, Jan. 18.—The total of 119 fatalities in the Swiss Alps during the year 1901 constitutes the record and is double the number of fatalities in 1900. Chamounix is the principal centre from which the deaths on mountain climbers have been announced.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—Countess Von Waldersee, answering an inquiry of the Associated Press correspondent regarding the projected trip of Field Marshall Von Waldersee and herself to the United States, says: "We both hope to go to the United States in April, but nothing has yet been decided."

CHARITY STOPPED SHORT

In the Case of a Woman Left Helpless in Seattle.

The Seattle Times publishes the following paragraph of local interest: Several members of the police force are considerably stirred up over the case of Mrs. A. Morris, who with two little children, was deserted in this city some ten days ago by her husband. The woman in question is only 19 years old and on account of her children, one of them being a mere baby, is in rather an emaciated condition. Her husband is said to be a coal miner, and this makes the second time he has left her among strangers and destitute.

The woman has a mother living in Rossland, B. C., and she has been trying to raise enough money to return home. According to Police Clerk Ken-hedy, a representative of the charities association in this city called upon her, ascertained the condition of affairs, then advised her to dispose of her babies and go to work. Said Mr. Kennedy in discussing the case:

"King county is supposed to take care of her poor, and it is well as to do so. I always supposed the charities association was organized to look after outside people who had been left in Seattle in a destitute condition. Dr. Thwing called on her and said he would write to her mother about the case. He did so, and the lady wrote back that she was a poor woman and could not send railroad fare, but would look after the girl if she could be sent home.

"As far as I know," continued Kennedy, "the associated charities dropped her case then and there after advising her to dispose of her babies and go to work. This makes the second case that has been reported to the attention of the police of late, and I propose to see what that charity organization is in existence for."

Several of the police officers were about to take up a collection to send the woman and her babies to Rossland, when J. H. Hawley, a well known working man, walked into the police station this morning and after inquiring about the case, gave Kennedy enough money to not only pay the woman's fare home to Rossland, but the sum was also sufficient to feed her while on the way. In speaking of this Kennedy said:

"A true sporting man is ever ready to help out the needy and distressed. They are right here," he said, touching his heart, "and that's more than can be said of some folks who pose in the public eye as charitable people."

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SITUATION.

copper circular is under date of Janu- information which light upon the cir- produced the re- copper. These it is to under-consump- the consequent fall- n exports; an accu- in first hands, and t the surplus stock ers thereof were fo- the controlling cop- maintaining a firm s in New York and ing of their product and the demand not take all the coppe- of the orders for a t to the lowest sel- process some produ- keep pretty well sold same time other hold- price a fraction high- competitors were left to as well as the um- ella has been taken s confronts the mar- features of the sequel artial curtailment of until a return to nor- road might have pre- and demoralized and allowed the mar- reasonable basis where copper interest could prosper. As it is now has been thrown into effectual damper plac- no indications at the late return of enthus- isting conditions make record the foregoing theless, we feel confi- dence situation will ul- lift, and that the mar- ge from its depression to enter upon an era y. But recent events however, that a review takes the presentation requisite. Consumption s country during the en of a most gratify- exceeded that of the e home brass and cop- ers are equipped to nd gained, and are pre- siveness on the largest lowering of the price stimulate the increased the metal and foreign It is to be hoped that neils of trade will soon whatever surplus ex- rish avenues of distri- ct output. A modifica- however, in present recommend itself un- consumption is able to production. Sales have ince the market began, been extremely con- dency is to buy only s.

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