OUR OTTAWALETTER

Mackenzie and Mann Contract, Its Critics and Its Prospects of Passing Parliament.

The Curious Sternaman Case-British Columbia's Exceptionaly Bad Fortune.

Otlawa, Jan. 31-The contract the gov-

ernment have entered into with Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann to build the Telegraph Creek and Teslin Lake railway has been well received by the press. All the leading newspapers in the east support, or, at any rate, criticize, the agreement, which has yet to be ratified by parliament, in a manner of which neither of the parties to it can in any way complain. One or two newspapers, inspired hy parties who are interested in proposed American transportation companies, have Mrs. Maybrick. The present minister of condemned the contract on the ground that the bargain is too good for the contractors. Sir Charles Tupper is strongly in favor of it, and there is no doubt that it will pass parliament with a very large majority. The Tory newspapers that are day, because Canadians do not approve opposing it know this and are therefore of too many appeals on new trials in ealling upon the Senate to throw it out, such cases. It is not probable that the the same as it did the Drummond County new trial will he held at Cayuga. Mrs. railway agreement. The fact, however, Sternaman's counsel in Buffalo, like Mr. that Sir Charles Tupper is in favor of the railway may compel a different result. If the government had not decided upon an all-Canadian route the cost of the enterprise would, of course, have been very much less in the way of the land grant, and there would have been no necessity for a monopoly clause, but there has been enough trouble at the Columbia Liberal governments are in American boundary line already without power. Nearly all have had outstanding Canada putting itself still further in the claims against the Dominion for the past hands of her neighbors. In fact the all- 15 or 20 years. It has been said that be-Canadian route is the great feature of cause the provincial governments were the bargain. If we are to have any Liberal and the Dominion government trouble at Fort Wrangel then a port Conservative the latter failed to give due further south and wholly within Cana- consideration to these claims. At any dian territory must be reached by the rate a large number of them are still unrailway. Meantime if any trouble arise settled. Now that the Liberal governabout transhipment at Fort Wrangel it | ment is in power at Ottawa the provinwill have to be done at Port Simpson. cial governments are looking to From that point the river boats will be accounts being met by Sir Wilfrid Lauable to navigate all the way to the terminus if the railway is reached somewhere near Glenora or Telegraph Creek.

The pier of Last session of parliament Premier Greenway of Manitoba and one or two of his colleagues spent a couple of weeks

Canadian Klondike Official Guide. Buffalo, so Mr. Dan. A. Rose says, have vince. Recently Premier Murray of Nova been awarded the publication and copy- Scotia, along with Attorney-General right of the Canadian Klondike official Longley and another member of his cabguide for the United States. Mr. Rose inet visited Ottawa and presented claims says the book will contain a great deal extending back for some 15 years to the of information besides Mr. Ogilvie's re- extent of \$600,000. These claims are in port, and will have a large number of maps, plans and illustrations. It will be railway. No sooner had the Nova Scopublished simultaneously in Canada and tian ministers got through than Premier the United States, and will make its ap- | Warburton of Prince Edward Island arpearance early in February.

Hon. Mr. Mulock, postmaster-general, has appointed a commission to make a him came Premier Emmerson of New at headquarters in Ottawa with a view similar mission. As far as Ontario and efficiency. The commission is composed of J. L. McDougall, auditor-general; J. bitration. M. Courtnay, deputy minister of finance; and Dr. Coulter, deputy postmaster-general. It is understood that Mr. McDougall has refused to act in the commission. The other two commissioners, however, are at work and expect to have the report ready in a few weeks.

The Prohibition Question. The Dominion government have now under consideration a question that their political opponents hope may in the end defeat them—the question of prohibition. At the Liberal convention in 1893 a resolution was passed pledging the Liberal party to take a plebiscite on the subject when they came into power. A plebiscite bill would have been brought up in the House of Commons last session but for the fact that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was absent in England representing Canada at the Diamond Jubilee. Several temperance delegations waited on the premier and every member of the government last session and they were told that the only reason for legislation not being introduced was that the premier had to leave for Britain. The delegations also asked that nothing but the bare question, whether the elector was in favor or of prohibition should be placed on the ballot paper. On the other hand the liquor men maintained that as prohibition would necessitate direct taxation this question should also be submitted along with the one in regard to prohibition. Between the temperance men on the one side and the liquor men on the other there is a large class of the community who think that the whole bill which would be necessary to carry out prohibition, providing it was adopted by the people, should also be submitted to a This class maintain that if the temperance people are in earnest in what they want they should not be frightened to put the whole matter squarely before the people and not merely the simple

"Are You In Favor of Prohibition?" Parliament has already declared several times that it was in favor of prohibition, if it could be carried out, but parliament was never ready to pass a prohibitory liquor bill. There are many strong temperance men like Principal Grant of Kingston who are opposed to prohibition, since, in their opinion it would mean taking a step backwards as was the case with the Scott Act, or local option law, which was in force in a number of counties throughout the Dominion, In respect to the Scott Act in Ontario, the temperance people were so much disgusted with the results of its operation that they were the very first to vote for the law being revoked when the opportunity came. The general impression is that the government will merely submit to the people the question "are you in favor of prohibition?" If this be done then the Conservatives will vote almost solidly, "yes," and the result will be that prohibition bill, because the cabinet is pledged to do so should a majority of the replies be in the negative. All the provinces except Quebec are likely to vote in favor of prohibition. In Quebec there will be a large majority against it. Then the question will arise whether the government will coerce Quebec to accept a prohibition measure or refuse to bring in

The Sternaman Case.

The government were pretty nearly reaching that point in the case of Mrs.

Stearnaman in which the late government found themselves when they failed to agree in the Shortis case, thereby throwing the whole responsibility on the Governor-General and permitting the matter to become a public scandal. The present government avoided this by the alternative of a new trial. There was not sufficient doubt in the Sternaman case to allow commutation; still there was enough doubt surrounding it to cause the administration to hesitate be-fore allowing the law to take its course. In capital cases the cabinet no doubt thought that as a doubt of her guilt existed it was best to err on the safe side and therefore opposed execution. But for the fact of her sex it is pretty certain Mrs. Sternaman would have been hanged. Failing to agree on either commutation or execution a new trial was granted, by the executive, for the first time in the history of the Dominion Until 1802, when a clause permitting this was put in the Criminal Code, it was impossible for the executive to give a new trial, the law was allowed to take its course, the condemned was sent to prison for life. This clause was taken from the criminal law and was put there at the instance of Justice Stevenson who tried justice in Canada is not an admirer of the clause, but while it remains on the statute book of the Dominion advantage is sure to be taken of it. The likelihood is that the section will be repeated some German on the Canadian side, received no pay for the services rendered the unfortunate woman. Her friends will no doubt see to it that some pecuniary as-British Columbia's Misfortune.

In all the provinces excepting British at the capital endeavoring to get a balance of some seven or eight hundred Messrs. Matthews, Northrup & Co., of thousand dollars paid over to his proconnection with the Eastern Extension rived on the scene. He is also looking for some assistance to his province. After report on the working of his department Brunswisk, and Hon. Mr. Tweedie on a of reducing the staff and making other Quebec are concerned the disputed acchanges in the interests of economy and counts between these two provinces and the Dominion are now the subjects of ar-SLABTOWN.

> A WIFE'S LAST HOPE. That MA

of Sufferings - Rheumatism - South American Rheumatic Cure Gives Relief in 10 Hours.

Mrs. C. Saunders, Brookbury, Que., writes: "My husband was confined to his bed for two months with acute rheumatism, pains and fever. Doctors could give him so little relief. I had almost lost hope of his recovery. I was induced to try South American Rheumatic Cure and ten hours after commencing its use all pain had left him. He took in all three bottles and is now well and strong, and free from every

Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

TROOPS FOR SKAGWAY.

Washington, Feb. 8 .- At the cabinet neeting to-day it was decided to send wo companies of troops to Dyea and Skagway immediately, for the purpose of preserving order and affording protection to life and property. Advices to the government state that the gold fields has created hundreds of the lawless element, and that troops are necessary to prevent trouble.

TO CLOSE ALL COLLEGES.

Vienna, Feb. 7.-The government has decided to close all colleges to-day and keep them closed until March 21st, when the students will be compelled to sign an agreement to observe the discipline of the army regulations. This is the severest measure of its kind which has been put in application since 1848.

That tired, languid feeling and duil head ache is very disagreeable. Take two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring, an you will find relief. They never fail to d good.

FIGHTING IN THESSALY. Turkish Troops Burn Four Villages-Situation Ominous.

Athens, Feb. 7 .- Sanguinary conflicts continue between the Turkish troops and the peasants in Thessaly. It is reported that the Turks have occupied several villages and that 100 persons have been

London, Feb. 7.-The Athens corres pondent of the Times says: The Turks, after severe fighting, have occupied and burned four villages in the Agrapha district, in the north of Acarnania, about midway between Arta and Domoko.

is especially true of Hood's Pills, for no medicine ever contained so great curative power in so small space. They are a whole medicine

isfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver 'ills, The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Position as to the Chinese Situation.

Russian Ambition for Exclusive Rights in Port Arthur To Be Effectually Checked.

London, Feb. 5.-It is probable that but little further reliable information retheir assailants during the course of the Great Britain had never demanded that mere scoldings. Tai-Lein-Wan be made a treaty port. It was merely one of the suggested constituents of a bargain, and if it should be withdrawn, it can only be because it is a barrier to the negotiations for a loan. The object of the condition was to checkmate any scheme for the transformation of Port Arthur into a closed Russian port, and the object was equally secured by exacting from Russia and China together, a suitable pledge from them in that regard before the evacuation of Port Hamilton, and this will probably be the up-shot. The semi-official statements point thereto, notably the specific assurance early in the week in regard to the temporary nature of the Russian tenure of Port Arthur, which was accompanied by the friendly assurance that Great Britain is not bound to Japan by any warlike relations. In short, there is every reason to believe that Great Britain does not intend to recede an inch from the position which has been taken up by Messrs. Balfour, Chamberlain and Hicks-Beach, in the Marquis of Salisbury's name.

A Government Opponent's Views. Mr. Henry Norman, a bitter opponent of the government, writes in the Daily Chronicle that it would be unfair to criticize the Marquis of Salisbury so long as he maintains the treaty of Tientsin, of 1856, and adds: "In this demand we are irresistible. At last the people of the United States have learned that we are not land-grabbers, gold-seizers, or monopoly hunters which some of the Western senators and Irish politicians represent us. They have realized that our aims are theirs, what we want they free access to the great untouched markets of the far East. They desire commerce, untrammelled by the jealousies, military and political, of Continental nations. This is precisely what we are ready to fight for, to secure for ourselves and for them. Japan, who will fight Russia some day, as surely as to-morrow's sun rises, is, by necessity, on our side. The Germans, in spite of the political trigues of their government, are with us, and sooner or later France will give way, or we must fight her. The hour has arrived to settle permanently the Chinese question with Russia. The British were never before so aroused, and, should we yield, we shall lose the chance of standing, shoulder to shoulder, with the other great English-speaking nation. We should wait quietly until Lord Salisbury tells us how the game is going on, and, when he has spoken, the

Mr. Gerald Balfour's Speech. The following are the principal sages from the speech made last flight at Leeds by Mr. Gerald Balfour, a short report of which was cabled last evening: "Rumors and suspicions have been given currency to the effect that the government is flinching from the firm position it had taken on the Chinese question; that it was abandoning the principles to which it had given public utterance, and that the brave words of the ministers were only a preparation to surrender or retreat. I can say with confidence that these rumors, which even have been accepted in quarters where one might have thought more confidence would have been placed in the wisdom and courage of Her Majesty's advisers, are without foundation. (Loud cheers.) It it not true that the government has, in the smallest particular, departed from its declared policy in the far East, or that it has, in consequence of pressure from any other power, yielded any of our just claims. The considerations which govern that policy have been stated clearly to the public by more than one cabinet minister. To those declarations the government adheres."

country should know what to say and

Mr. Balfour recalled the statements made by his brother, Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, the first lord of the treasury, in his recent speech at Manchester, and these statements he re-asserted with emphasis. He declared that the government did not possess any of China's territory, except such points as might be necessary for strategical purposes. To annex Chinese territory would simply be to annex an immense additional burden, without corresponding advantage. Great Britain's rights secured equality of opportunity of trade, and she could not secure more if she assumed charge of a hundred million Chinamen. Continuing, Mr. Balfour said: "So long as our treaty rights are protected, and so long as the government made no conditions by which these rights would be jeopardized, so long as the government is entitled to the confidence of the nation, so long, I believe, it will retain that confidence. (Cheers.) As to the negotiations going on in connection with the loan to China am not in possession of any secrets, and I cannot impart any, but I hope that the public will realize that the effect of premature criticism is only to embarrass the minister of foreign affairs and to increase the difficulty of his task,"

Mr. Balfour urged the public to culti-

appear, would necessarily produce a false impression. The silence, therefore, of the ministers on this subject is not to be taken either as affirming or denying what is said. The time has not yet Mr. Balfour Explains Great Britain's | come for statements concerning the negotiations which have taken place, and are still taking place. In the meantime, I am sure you will rest satisfied with the assurance, which I now repeat, that it is not the intention of the ministers to recede in any way from the declarations of the policy they have made.'

Comments on Mr. Balfour's Speech. The Daily News (Liberal), commenting on Mr. Balfour's speech, says "it doubts whether the lecture, which was delivered in the tones of a schoolmaster, speaking more in sorrow than in anger, will be garding China will be obtainable until successful, in allaying the discontent of the ministers have a chance to round on the government's supporters, although on its merits, it was sensible enough." debate in parliament on the address in paper adds: "The distrust of the Tories of their heaven-sent foreign secretary reply to the speech from the throne. seems too firmly planted to be shaken by

The Standard (Tory) is not appeased by Mr. Balfour's speech. It again appeals to Lord Salisbury to take the nation into his confidence, and declares it is convinced that good, rather than harm. will result therefrom. The paper contends that when parliament meets the government will be pressed for the facts, and says that more hindrance will be caused by piecemeal interrogation and official evasion than by a business-like description of the position.

The Standard evidently fears that the government is "hedging" with the different interpretations that can be placed upon its declared policy. It says: "What the nation wants is not so much a minute narrative of what has passed at the conference which the Tsung Li Yamen held with the government, as a statement of the sense in which Lord Salisbury un derstands the principle formulated by the members of the cabinet."

The Times dismisses the speech with brief allusion, declaring that Mr. Balfour does not throw much new light on the subject.

The United States and England. London, Feb. 5 .- During the course of an address at Bradford, before the chamber of commerce at that place, on Thursday last, the United States consul. Mr. Erastus S. Day, applauded the Marquis of Salisbury's doctrine of free trade in China. He said that America had every sympathy with it, and that the people of Great Britain and the United States ought to lead in shaping the world's action. Speaking of the tariff, Mr. Day said that the overwhelming preponderance of sentiment in the Unit d States was in favor of a protective theory. The Wilson bill, he added, had sickened the people of "tariff for revenue only," and it would not be wise for the manufacturers of Bradford to hope for the speedy enactment of another Wilson bill which closed too many mills in the United States for it to be re-tried.

Another "Jameson Raid." When the evidence is sifted, it appears hat the Globe Venture Syndicate's descent on the south coast of Morocco, announced in the dispatches to the Associated Press on January 31st, closely re-

sembles Dr. Jameson's raid. The ignorance of Sir Edward Thornton, the chairman of the syndicate, and formerly the British ambassador at and it's a story worth the telling. Washington, is wholly untenable, for it is known that warnings were received states in the Union that passed the Janu-London at Christmas to the effect that if the Tourmaline, the vessel of the expedition, persisted in her intention to land arms and ammunition on the south coast, she would meet with a warm reception from the troops and ships of the Sultan of Morocco.

India's Wheat Crep. London, Feb. 5.-The Statist says that the wheat crop of India promises splendidly. The cutting will begin dur ing the present month, and will be shipped at the end of March and early in April, "thus immensely benefiting Europe at the time that the American sup-

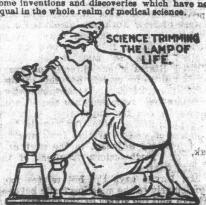
plies are low." The Statist further remarks it is believed that Australia will be in a position to export a great deal more wheat than expected.

and the possibilities of the Kootenay Free Trial To Any Honest Man

The Foremost Medical Company in the World in the Cure of Weak Men Makes this Offer.

HEALTH AND ENERGY ASSURED. HAPPY MARRIAGE, GOOD TEMPER, LONG LIFE.

In all the world to-day—in all the history of the world—no doctor nor institution has treated and restored so many men as has the famed ERIE MEDICAL CO. of Buffalo, N. Y. This is due to the fact that the company controls some inventions and discoveries which have no equal in the whole realm of medical science.



y the patient.
The Eric Medical Company's appliance and emedies have been talked about and written bout all over the world, till every man has hear

They rest a or create strength, vigor, healthy issue and new life. They quickly stop drains on the system that sap Mr. Balfour urged the public to cultivate a wholesome skepticism of any unauthorized statements with reference to the negotiations, and, above all, not to make any inferences from the fact that the statements made by the newspapers are neither denied nor affirmed by the ministry.

"Negotiations of this kind," he declared. "are necessarily of a delicate and critical character, and to either affirm or deny unauthorized statements that may

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similating the Food and Regula-ting the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS CHILDREN Promotes Digestion, Cheerful-

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SIGNATURE

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OF EVERY BOTTLE OF

Aperfect Remedy for Constipa-tion, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea,

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell a snything else on the plea or promise that is you anything else on the plot is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-E-I-A.

THE MILLLION MARK.

Southern Kootenay Exports in January Over \$1,000,000.

900 DROPS

AVegetable Preparation for As-

ness and Rest. Contains neither

Opnum, Morphine nor Mineral.

Recipe of Old Dr.SAMUEL PITCHER

Worms, Convulsions, Feverish-

Chatt Fletcher,

ness and Loss of SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of

NEW YORK.

At6 months old

35 Doses - 35 Cents

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

NOT NARCOTIC.

Punpkin Soid -Alst Senso -Rodollo Solto -Anne Sood + Papermint -El Carbanate Sodo

(Spokane Spokesman-Review.) When the mines of Cripple Creek district reached the point where the production footed a million dollars per year, all the world heard about it," said C. D. Rand yesterday. "I remember that there was a monster demonstration in the camp and a banquet to which all the bag men of the country were invited It was a proper celebration of a notable event. But we haven't heard much about the fact that the exports of minerals from Southern Kootenay for January went considerably over \$1,000,000. came across the item in the Nelson Tribune where it appeared in an unconspicuous position and was treated largely as a matter of course. It is the biggest month's record that has ever been made "Do you know that there are but three

ary record of South Kootenay during 1897? The average production of all metals in Montana last year was \$3,352.-291 per month. Colorado averaged \$2, 914,735 and California averaged \$1,569, 235. Southern Kootenay has exported up to January 29th, a total of \$1,193,458. This puts the district fourth in the list of producers on this continent, with an excellent chance of winning a higher

place. Better Than West Australia "We hear a great deal of talk about the mines of West Australia. It is undoubtedly a good mining country, but the average production of all the mines West Australia in 1897 was only \$1,-030,333, which places it below Kootenay in the list of wealth producers. That's a point that needs emphasis among the investors of the east, many of whom have not a proper notion of the wealth

mines.' The item from the Nelson Tribune referred to by Mr. Rand contains a statement of the ore shipments for the week nding January 29 and this is apparently fair average of the shipments for the

month. The item follows: Gain of 100 Per Cent. The mineral exports for Southern Kootenay for the current month are by long odds the greatest in the history of the listrict. Up to to-day they aggregate \$1,193,458. As compared with January, 1897, the exports show a gain of \$517, 952, or close upon 100 per cent. The

exports for the week were: BULLION AND MATTE.

ORE.

 Comstock mine, Slocan
 40

 Slocan Star mine, Sandon
 120

 Vancouver Group, Slocan
 40

 Total for the week
 2,852
 \$ 557,558

 Total so far for January
 8,903
 1,193,458

 Total for 1897, via Revel 70
 100

 1,193,458

The Complete Figures. Nelson, B. C., Feb. 3.—The volume of usiness done at the Nelson custom louse during the month of January amounted to \$1,202,669. The imports amounted to \$82,605, of which \$8,793 were free. The duty collected was \$21,-976.48. There were 8,740 tons of ore, 60 tons of matte, \$9,300 worth of gold llion, amounting in all to \$1,197,489.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best cough syrup we have ever used ourselves or in our families. W. H. King, Isaac P. King and many others in this vicinity have also pronounced it the best. All we want is for people to try and they will be convinced. onor, there it no better that we have ver tried, and we have used many kinds R. A. Blake & Son, General Merchants, Big Tunnel, Va. Sold by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver,

SPAIN READY TO FIGHT FOR CUBA

Public Feeling in Madrid Will Not Permit Trifling From the United States.

Some Press Utterances that are Significant-Situation Such as to Cause Alarm.

New York, Feb. 8.-A despatch to the Herald from Madrid says: The political air is full of electricity. The stock exchange, the best of barometers, marks strong slumps. General Woodford wears a dissatisfied and despondent look. He is exidently not pleased with the way things are going. Senor Sagasta again comes out in El Liberal with a statement that there is absolutely no cause for war. El Dia prints impassioned articles against the false reports regarding the misunderstanding in the Cuban cabinet. There is a certain attitude of rigidity expressed in the official press in the last 48 hours, which, if sustained, may give ground for the report which says that Germany, France and Russia will support the position taken by Spain, whereas England gives a neutral reply. In the meantime you can take it that it is most probable that Spain will in the course of time send warships to Cuban waters, to Havana and other places, to sustain the authority of General Blanco and prevent for a certainty such outbreaks as it has been asserted President McKinley fears.

The Viscaya, after having taken aboard 600 tons of coal in 24 hours, left Las Palmas amid an enthusiastic ovation. There is much pessimistic talk here. Letters reaching here by mail from responsible business men in Cuba proclaim autonomy a success. Yet a serious paper like El Epoca heads its leader "Moments of Crisis," and says: "Spaniards of course must stand shoulder to shoulder to defend the national honor if interfered with in Cuba."

FATAL LAND SLIDE.

Three Miners Said To Have Lost Their Lives Near Forks of Quesnelle.

Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 8.—(Special)-News has reached here from 150 Mile House that three miners named William Allen, Joe Rich and Alexander McLean, were buried under a heavy land slide, which occurred at the Forks of Quesnelle, five miles below the town. The slide was a thousand feet wide, eight hundred feet long and twenty-five feet high.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice. having had placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption. Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a posi tive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and Nervous Complaints, after having tried its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it. this receipt, in German, Grench or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper. W. A Noves, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester,



IMPERIAL HO OPENED

Text of the Queen's Sp Some Important L Is Outlined

Estimates Will Provide diture on Imperial D yond All Prece

London, Feb. 8.-The of the fourteenth parliar Victoria and the twenty-United Kingdom, was oper sion at 2 o'clock this afte customary ceremonies. The Queen's speech was "My Lords and Gentlem "My relations with oth

"Negotiations between Turkey and the King of been brought to a conclus nature of a treaty of peac the territorial relations be powers are practically une "The question of the a ernment of the Island of pied the attention of the difficulty of arriving a agreement on some poin protracted deliberations, h

tinue friendly.

mounted. "Intelligence, which is a worthy, has been received tion of the Khalifa to a the Egyptians in the Soud therefore given directions troops should be despatch the assistance of His High

these obstacles will be

"I have concluded a tro ship and commerce with the Emperor of Abyssinia "The report of the co-pointed in December, 1896, the condition of certain dian colonies has conclus the existence of severe those colonies, caused by cline in the price of s mainly attributable to a r cost of production and crease in its extent in receive fall has been artificially the system of bounties w and manufacturers of bee maintained in European seems to be a growing of states that this system is interests of their population nications are now in promy government and the go cipally concerned, with a ference on the subject, may result in the abolitie ties. In the meantime a n proposed to you for the re mediate necessities of the colonies, for the encourag dustries, and the assisting gaged in sugar cultivation

the present crisis. "On the northwestern Indian empire, an organiz fanaticism, which spread along the frontier, induce to break their engagement nment; to attack the their vicinity and even tled districts of my territo pelled to send expedition offending tribes for the the outrages and to insurfuture. A portion of the have not yet accepted the them, but elsewhere o brought to a very success courage and endurance troops. British and native most insuperable difficulti try in which they were have to deplore the loss able lives, both among my those in the service vol placed at my disposal by of my Indian empire." The rest of the speed crudescence of the plague though the mortality is

than in 1897, there is still anxiety that no effort wil nitigate it." Her Majesty then rejoic that the famine is ended cept in a small tract nea says there is reason to an perous year both for agric merce throughout India. Gentlemen of the House "The estimates which fore you have been exan utmost desire for econom of the enormous armame tained by other nations,

viding for the defence o volves an expenditure beyo Dealing with the propo e speech from the th measures will be introdu ganization of a system ment in Ireland, substant Great Britain's, to se trength and efficiency in present conditions in t ice, to enable accused their own defence. reating of municipalities prevent recognized ab

ion with church patrona

There are nine other me portance. The Queen's speech c "I heartily commend y eliberations to the care of Almighty God. Previous to the reassen nent the usual party of impanied by a number of by Chief Inspector of made the customary sear of Guy Fawkes. They vaults of the House did not contain anything safety of the members. The first member to e Mr. Robert Ashcroft, Co er for Oldham, arrived The second member, oughy, Liberal member Division of Islington, a.m., followed by a continembers of parliament, being due to the fact the m enough in the house seat, hence the annua

laces, which are secure nat with a visiting card at spot. The Irish parliamentar mmittee room No. 15 Healy and supporters,