

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH

Imperial Parliament Convened Yesterday.

THE FIRST DEBATE

Government Leaders in Both Houses Define Their Policy.

AN INTERESTING SESSION

Speech From the Throne Deals With a Number of Very Important Matters, Including the Venezuelan Boundary, Anglo-American Arbitration, Turkish and Egyptian Situations, Indian Famine and Irish Taxation.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The third session of the fourteenth parliament was formally opened by royal commission at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The function was observed with all due and customary ceremony. Early in the morning a strong detachment of police moved down Whitehall and stationed themselves at the various entrances leading into the houses of parliament. Early as was the hour a large crowd had already assembled, which filled the space between Westminster bridge and the abbey and hung in groups about the stone railing surrounding both houses, seriously impeding street traffic.

Shortly after nine o'clock a body of yeomen of the guard, commonly known as "beef eaters" attired in their quaint costume, leather breeches and Elizabethan collars and carrying short swords and halberds, arrived at the door of the house, accompanied by an inspection of police. Their mission was the customary visit of inspection to the vaults, a custom which has obtained since the famous gun powder plot. The vaults of the house of lords were first examined and were found to be duly swept and presenting no trace of Guy Fawkes or other conspirators. Then by a private stair case the detachment entered the house of commons, where careful search revealed a like condition.

In the meantime preparations for the reassembling of the members began early in the house of commons and there was quite a rush of members to secure desirable seats. In the English parliament it is only necessary for a member to personally place his hat upon any coveted seat in order to secure its retention and as a consequence some members arrived as early as 6 a.m. For the next few hours a steady stream of commoners filed in and the police went about were busily employed inspecting the case which bore them within the enclosure. Between 11 and 12 o'clock the arrivals were much more numerous than during the preceding hours, and the house itself, lobbies and corridors were filled with groups of members and their constituents. The scene presented was one of great animation. Most of the members took places on the crossbenches and were soon engaged in earnest conversation.

Shortly before 2 o'clock the speaker came in and was cordially greeted by numerous friends. Prayers were then read before the now crowded house and at their termination Mr. Guillel took the chair. Many members filed past the table to shake hands with him. After the usual summons the commons repaired to the house of lords to hear the speech from the throne.

The Queen's Speech. My relations with all other powers continue to be of a friendly character. Appalling massacres, which have taken place at Constantinople and other parts of the Ottoman dominions, have called for the special attention of the powers, who are signatories of the treaty of Paris. Papers will be laid before you showing the considerations which have led to the present conditions of the Ottoman empire the subject of a special consultation with their representatives at Constantinople. The conferences which these ambassadors have been instructed to hold are still proceeding.

"The action undertaken by His Highness, the Khedive of Egypt, against the Khalifa, with my approval and assistance, have so far been entirely successful. His forces, supported by my own officers and troops, have re-conquered the province of Dongola to civilization. By operations conducted with remarkable skill the way has been opened for a further advance whenever such a step is judged desirable.

"My government has discussed with the United States, acting as the friend of Venezuela, the terms whereunder the pending question of a disputed frontier between that republic and my colony of British Guiana, may be equitably submitted to arbitration and an arrangement has been arrived at with that government which will, I trust, effect an adjustment of the existing controversies without exposing to risk of injury any of the colonies whose established rights are in the disputed territory.

"With much gratification I have concluded a treaty for general arbitration with the president of the United States, whereby I trust all differences which may arise between us will be peacefully adjusted. I hope this arrangement may have further value by commending to other powers the consideration of a principle whereby the danger of war will be considerably abated.

The queen's speech then refers to the repression of the rebellion in South Africa and the appointment of a commission of inquiry into the sugar industry in the West Indies and continues: "It is with much regret and feelings of the deepest sympathy that I have heard that, owing to the failure of the autumn rains, scarcity and famine affect a large portion of my dominions in India. My government in that country

is making every effort to mitigate the suffering and lessen the calamity by the development of railways and irrigation works, and the forethought given, through a long series of years to the preparation of the most effective arrangements for alleviating the distress caused by famine, make their task more hopeful than in previous visitations. My people throughout my dominions at home and in India have been invited to second with their liberality the exertions of my government. Papers showing the extent of the famine and the measures taken to relieve suffering will be laid before you.

"A plague has also made its appearance in the seaport towns of Bombay and Karachi, and notwithstanding the precautions adopted by the local authorities, it shows no signs of decrease. I have directed my government to take the most stringent measures at their disposal for the eradication of the pestilence.

"Gentlemen of the house of commons—The estimates for the year will be laid before you. While I am desirous of guarding against any needless expenditures, I have felt the present condition of the world will not permit you to depart from the spirit of prudent foresight wherein you have, during recent years, provided for the defense of my empire. The speech concludes by referring to the proposed bill for the relief of voluntary schools, employers' liability, the bill adding to the efficiency of military defenses, the establishment of the Irish board of agriculture, and various commercial bills, including the exclusion of goods manufactured in foreign prisons, and a bill to establish reformatories for inebriates.

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS. References Made in Both Houses to the Arbitration Treaty.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—On the resumption of business in the house of commons, A. J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury and government leader, and Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt, the opposition leader, were loudly cheered as they entered. The speaker at 4:45 p. m., read the queen's speech, Mr. John Dillon, chairman of the Irish parliamentary party, keeping his hat on his head the whole time. All the others present were uncovered.

Viscount Folkestone, member for South Wiltshire, moved the address in reply to the speech. Viscount Folkestone in moving the address, said he was sure the whole country would congratulate the government and the United States government on the very felicitous ending of the Venezuelan negotiations, adding that the country might have reason to be proud of the steps taken in the direction of international peace by the treaty of arbitration.

The Hon. Alfred Lyttleton, who seconded the address, congratulated the Marquis of Salisbury on the arbitration treaty. Sir William Vernon Harcourt said he thought the reference in the queen's speech to the relations between Great Britain and the United States was the most important and satisfactory point of the speech, adding: "Friendship between the two countries must always be the first cardinal principle of English policy." Continuing, the liberal leader commended the treaty of arbitration as a good example to the rest of the world, and expressed the opinion that "it might do something to relieve us of a senseless weight of armaments which oppress the world."

Sir William Vernon Harcourt then went on to criticize the advance of the Anglo-Egyptian expedition up the Nile, and asked for an explanation from the government of its plans and policy. He dwelt upon the non-success of their policy in the east and urged that the government should frankly co-operate with Russia. He endorsed the report of the financial commission on taxation in Ireland and asked for a discussion of it before the estimates were prepared.

Mr. Arthur Balfour, government leader in the house of commons, said he hoped that though it was limited to a period of five years the Anglo-American arbitration treaty would be a perpetual guarantee of peace between the two nations. In view of the affinity of the races he felt some confidence that the sure foundation of a lasting peace had been laid.

He admitted that the situation in Egypt had caused great anxiety to both the British and foreign diplomats, but he denied that it was the cause of the increased British armament.

Regarding the government's views of the Irish financial commission, it was guilty, he said, of omission. It has refused to discuss the large class of facts which should be investigated. The government proposed, he said, to take steps to complete this investigation.

In reply to Mr. Dillon, Mr. Balfour agreed to give a separate occasion for the discussion of the commission's report, whereas Mr. Blake, member for the south division of Longford, intimated that he would not move an amendment to the address.

The house thereupon adjourned.

In the House of Lords.

When business was resumed in the house of lords the Marquis of Bath moved the address in reply to the queen's speech. In so doing he referred in glowing terms to the sixtieth anniversary of the reign of Queen Victoria and to the arbitration treaty with the United States, which he classed as being one of the greatest and most illustrious attainments of her majesty's reign.

Lord Kenyon seconded the address, and made a similar reference to the arbitration treaties. He added that the Venezuelan dispute was in a fair way to settlement.

The Earl of Kimberly, the liberal leader of the house of lords, congratulated the Marquis of Salisbury on the arbitration treaty with the United States, saying that it cannot fail to have a great effect throughout the world.

Lord Salisbury's Speech.

The Marquis of Salisbury said that in regard to Armenia, the powers had agreed that the present condition of things must be changed, but he added, they also feel deeply what a terrible calamity a European war would be. Continuing, the premier remarked that one of the objects of the occupation of Dongola was because it is on the high road to Khartoum.

Referring to the arbitration treaty, the Marquis of Salisbury said that it was

The most phenomenal success achieved by any mining corporation in Canada.

A company that will honestly invest your money in legitimate and actual mining. All your money goes into the treasury.

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Professor of Chemicals and Minerals at Toronto Medical and other colleges.

S. F. MCKINNON, Esq., Of S. F. McKinnon & Co., Toronto;

Secretary, F. A. HALL, Esq., Toronto;

Eastern Manager, C. B. MURRAY, Esq.

Solicitors, Messrs. Shilton, Wallbridge & Co., Toronto.

VALUABLE.

This company owns mines in Slocan, Nelson, North Fork of the Salmon and in Boundary Creek districts, which are being rapidly developed. The stock is now 40 cents per share, was selling two months ago at 10 cents, and if certain deals now pending are made the stock will be raised to 75 cents.

Remember this company has the strongest board of directors in Canada, men who are familiar with conducting large corporations. You have a number of mines to rely upon and have no possibility of losing your money compared with companies only owning one or two claims

HERBERT CUTHBERT, Western Manager, Victoria.

not claimed that it would avoid the possibility of war, but it would render less probable the warlike rumors, which tend to create an excited feeling between nations. The premier further explained that its principal value is that it is likely to lead to other measures of the same kind.

The Marquis of Salisbury then turned his attention to the arbitration treaty concluded between Great Britain and the United States, and said that the treaty was a desire on the arbitration treaty because it has not been ratified, but I do not think there is any need to expend much effort in convincing Lord Kimberly on that subject. He probably agreed with me as heartily as anybody concerning the advantages such a treaty may confer, and I am bound to say I am picking up the thread which fell from his hand about two years ago. I can only observe that you must not think we are indulging in millennial anticipations if we hope that something will be done by the treaty of arbitration to diminish the risk of war. I do not say it will restrain a Napoleon or a Bismarck, but diplomatically it is an infinite number of small differences which are caught by the people and press of both countries, and if they are written about, exaggerated and enlarged, they tend to diminish the friendship between them and give birth to a feeling of alienation and resentment. The power of going immediately to a tribunal to settle these things will prevent a process so injurious to the good will of nations, especially between two nations who understand each other, unfortunately too well, that if we are not friends, we should be enemies.

Shut Off the Jingoism. "But there is still a great advantage in the existence of the arbitration system and that arises from the prevalence of popular institutions in most of the countries of the world, where there are ministers who govern and members of parliament and others who criticize them, and this body generally contains one class of whom I desire to speak with all respect. They are very patriotic and their warmth of patriotism sometimes clouds their appreciation of details. But they exist in all countries and you will always find that one of the principal subjects which pre-occupies their ministers is how to defend the minister from such criticism. It would be impossible to accuse him of trifling with the honor of the country or surrendering a substantial advantage if he could say that he had submitted the matter to an impartial tribunal, and unfortunately the decision had been against him. It is impossible not to feel that the ministers could negotiate with a freer hand and more determination, if they were absolutely secure from the danger of such interference. I do not say this with reference to our country, because here, less than elsewhere, is a minister's hand forced by such criticism."

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What Will Make Rossland a Great City

1. HER MINES.

The production of Rossland's mines more than doubled in 1896. At the present rate of increase the production will be more than quadrupled in 1897. With the introduction of cheap processes of treatment now assured Rossland will be able to produce at the end of the present year 1,200 tons of ore per day. The following mines are now shipping: Le Roi, War Eagle, Josie, Cliff, O. K., I. X. L., Jumbo, Mayflower, Kootenay, Nickel Plate, Red Mountain and Iron Mask.

In April the following mines will ship: Colonna, Monte Cristo, Sunset, Commander, Deer Park, Crown Point, Iron Colt, Homestake, and the giant of them all, a mine that is capable of making an output that would eclipse them all, the Centre Star.

2. HER PAY ROLL.

Fourteen hundred miners under ground. Fourteen hundred artisans and laborers are earning on an average \$3.00 per day. A certain pay roll of \$3,000,000 per year.

3. HER RAILROADS.

Here today, the Columbia & Red Mountain connecting with Spokane Falls and Northern which connects at Spokane, Wash. with four transcontinental systems.

Columbia & Western railroad connecting at Trail with boats for all points on the Columbia river and with the Canadian Pacific at Revelstoke.

In June the Canadian Pacific railway will land freight in Rossland.

In course of construction are an opera house and hundreds of houses. Statistics show that in December three houses were erected daily.

Pure water and good light.

NO COMPETITOR IN SIGHT.

Montreal Townsite Syndicate

Offers a limited number of lots in the original townsite of Rossland for sale. Title absolutely perfect and guaranteed. For sale by all real estate agents in Rossland.

JOHN F. McCRAE, Agent for Syndicate.

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Incorporated
The Company

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Par Value \$1.00 Each. Shares
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The Mascot is situated and adjoins the famous done: 150 feet of tunnel shaft, five feet of ore, feet from the mouth of the sunk 15 feet in ore; the width of 14 feet with strong veins on the d like the Kootenay mine, promising mine for the tract. Buildings, roads

On and after Jan

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THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Continued from Page 6.

Lord Salisbury then dwelt upon the increasing military burdens of the countries of the world, and the danger that nations would rush into war in order to end their sufferings. He concluded saying: "I do not say that an arbitration system will end this, but while evil is growing it is our duty to make effort to devise some system which will in some degree, be a substitute for a public war that remedy which will be principally of value in this will lead to other measures of the same kind, and we, or those who come at us, will have the advantage of seeing necessity of vast armaments gradually disappear before the growth of that which we have come within the bounds of our own nation to consider a necessary of civilized life, namely: the substitution of judicial decisions for the arbitrament of the sword. I hope effort, small as it is, will be successful and that those who come after us have the happiness of carrying out efforts to an equally successful conclusion in future days." The prem closing sentences were greeted with longed cheering.

Americans Who Were There. London, Jan. 19.—The United States ambassador, Mr. Thos. F. Bayard, Secretary Carter were present in house of lords. Senator Edward Wolcott of Colorado, witnessed the opening of parliament from the distinguished strangers' gallery in the house of commons. Mr. and Mrs. Bayard will be Sunday at Sandringham as the guests of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

LONDON PRESS COMMENT.

Debate on the Address Shortens the Government's Action.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Times expresses the belief that the royal commission will pursue its inquiry into the financial relations of Ireland. With the edition of the Daily News, the liberal of the newspapers all admit that Mr. four's announcement in the house of commons yesterday that a separate commission would be given for the discussion of the Irish financial commission port and that the government proposed to complete the investigation will considerably shorten the debate on the address. The Standard, conservative of the Irish financial commission, main conclusions of the recent mission.

The Daily News says that the desire to enter upon a fresh inquiry into the Irish members from a client cause the Irish unionists would have declined to support Mr. Blake's amendment to the address which was regarded as a vote of censure on the government.

WILL INVESTIGATE THE PRO

United States Engineer Symons

port on the Proposed Canal

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 19.—

States Engineer Thomas B. Symon

is investigating the practicability