POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

VOL. XLIV. ST JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1906. NO. 45

HEARST BOOM FOR NEW YORK'S GOVERNOR

Capitalists and Corporations Greatly Alarmed Over the Result

Newspaper Warns Democrats and Republicans of the Danger That Confronts Them—Mayor McClellan Still After Scalp of Tammany Leader—Death of John A. McCall Laid to Insurance Inquiry—His Rise and Fall Subject for Press Comment.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

New York, Feb. 19—The "big interests" of the city are becoming increasingly disturbed by Hearst's municipal ownership propaganda. The Ryan-Belmont merger, by which the transportation of the millions of the metropolis is controlled entirely by one corporation, has served Hearst as an effective weapon.

Transportation on Manhattan Island will always be a most vexatious problem, and the average citizen who goes to his work in the morning and goes home in the evening usually curses the railroad companies heartily twice a day. The popular mind can easily see that the new trust in order to pay dividends on its millions of water, must of necessity squeeze and pinch its service to the discomfort of the public.

Talk about municipal ownership here was laughed at as a socialistic bogy at first. There is no doubt that it will be a very effective argument in the general Hearst scheme of appeal to the dissatisfied.

Hearst After the Governorship.

It has been definitely decided by Hearst and his men that he shall make a try for the governorship this fall. With the prestige of his race for the mayoralty, he must be reckoned with. More than half the people of New York believe he was slected, even if they may be glad McClellan retains the place.

The Evening Post, the other day, got real scared about Hearst. Among other things it said: "The Hearst candidacy has now seriously to be reckoned with. The clamor of it will fill the state. Republicans are affrighted with it, and decent Democrats know not where to turn. A man who, but for his money which he pours out lavishly in politics, would never be thought of, heading a movement which, if not financed by him, would attract but few with brains in stable equilibrium, is raiding the chief office of the state, and sober people are saying that there is no means of beating him off. This is the political portent now confronting the citizens of New York. About it they will have to think, write, speak, act for months to come."

The Sun Disturbed.

The Sun strives to reassure the Post, but is evidently somewhat disturbed. It says: "We agree with the Evening Post that the municipal ownership movement will have to be reckoned with seriously. The indications are that it will be conducted with considerable political ability and with the considerable pecuniary expenditure which attends the chief promoter's efforts at self-advancement and self-advertisement.

"Mr. Hearst and the cry for municipal ownership, as the first number in an unknown programme of socialistic agitation, are likely to occupy public attention for months to come. The situation regarding him, and it may become, in certain of its features, more and more like that which existed ten years ago when Bryan seized upon a well remembered but now obsolete financial heresy as a political issue and led the Democratic organization with many recruits from among the discontented, the Radicals, and generally the half-baked intellects of the United States, into the fight for sixteen to one.

"The Sun, however, is not able to share the Evening Post's apparent depression of spirits concerning the probable result. The prospect may be such as to inspire serious thought and to necessitate determined action to prevent immeasurable evils, and yet at the same time afford no sufficient cause for profound gloom or for universal discouragement among the conservative.

"The view that Republicans are already affrighted, that decent Democrats do not know where to turn, and that sober people are saying that there is no means of defeating Mr. Hearst's enterprise, does not seem to us to be warranted by the circumstances On the contrary, we should say that for reasons, upon which it is unnecessary to dwell, the figure of the present political adventurer is by many degrees less alarming and the issue of which he is making use less portentous than were William J. Bryan and the false standard ten years ago."

Another Warning.

The Globe today says: "Unless the conservative Democrats of the state bestir themselves with more than usual energy they will probably see Hearst run away with the nomination and make a canvass for the governorship on a platform that will out-Bryan Bryanism. Hearst and his friends announce that they will bolt if they are not allowed their way. It is time for the conservative Democrats of the state to prepare their minds for the thought that if one side may bolt so may the other, and to get ready to do for the state what the conservative Democrats did for the nation in 1896.

"Incidentally it is also time for the Republican politicians to stop wrangling over peanut issues and to prepare for one of the greatest political struggles New York has ever known. No ordinary candidate is suitable this year. With no boy's job before it, the Republicans should present a candidate of man's size."

McClellan Allied With Sullivans.

McClellan is going along with his programme of smashing Boss Murphy without apparently any much thought of anything else. That he has effected a hard and fast alliance with the Sullivans was evidenced again today by his appointment of Mike

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COAL MINERS WILL MAKE NO DEMANDS

Only Grievances Will Be Presented to the Operators

No Mention of Complete Recognition of the Union Either--Not Anxious for a Strike--Statement Not Ready for Some Days Yet.

New York, Feb. 19—President Mitchell announced today that it would be several days before the committee now drafting the demands to be made of the anthracite mine operators would complete its work and meet the committee of operators.

The demand for complete recognition of the mine workers' union, in other words, the employment of only union men, will not be embodied in the document, as it was not discussed in the conference with the operators. It is now understood that the miners' committee will make no actual demands. The document to be presented to the operators' committee will take the form of a declaration of grievances, for which adjustment is desired.

The miners' committee hope by this means to avoid any abrupt breach, and to leave any differences open to arbitration. Both sides are apparently anxious to avoid a strike, though neither is willing to avoid such a missue at all costs.

President Mitchell today received a telegram from Peoria (Ill.), in which he was offered the Democratic nomination for congress to represent that district. Mr. Mitchell immediately replied to the convention, declining the nomination. He stated that he would not accept any political office while at the head of the mine workers. Mr. Mitchell lives at Spring-valley (Ills.)

David Wilcox, president of the Delaware & Hudson railroad, and a member of the operators' committee of seven, said tonight that after the demands of the miners had been submitted to the committee, the operators would take time to draft a reply, and that after this reply had been received by the miners' committee a joint conference of the two committees would be arranged.

Ottawa Adopts New Plan.

Ottawa, Feb. 19—(Special)—The Ottawa city council decided tonight to establish scavenging system by day labor and to expend this year for the purpose $17,500.

GERMANY RECEDES FROM FRANCE'S OFFER ABOUT MOROCCO POLICE

Algeciras, Feb. 19—The German delegates to the Moroccan conference received from Berlin tonight Germany's reply to the proposition regarding the policing of Morocco. The reply is a rejection of the French proposition that the officers of the proposed police system shall be French and Spanish. Germany declares that the French proposal is contrary to the principles of internationalization and equality of all the powers in Morocco.

The German reply on the subject of the policing of Morocco has had a bad effect on the neutral delegates who were disposed to regard the French proposal as a moderate one and who expected some acknowledgment in that regard from Germany. They do not, however, consider the case as desperate as it has been hitherto. Their guarded interference now will be transformed into a strong pressure upon Germany, whose unyielding attitude is regarded as possibly threatening the world's peace.

BLISS CARMAN A BANKRUPT

Will Write for a Receiver Until Debt is Discharged.

(Toronto World).

New York, Feb. 16—(Special)—Bliss Carman, the noted Canadian poet, whose writings are widely known, today filed a petition in bankruptcy, in a suit for part payment of a note given to his cousin, F. St. John Bliss, of Fredericton (N. B.)

Carman testified that he did his writings in his apartments on Twelfth street, and that he lived on about $800 a year. He was not a member of any club or literary organization. He had no uncompleted works on hand, and the contracts submitted to the court represented his sole possessions, aside from clothes, fifty volumes of books, and furnishings in his apartment, worth $50.

J. C. O'Mullin Re-elected.

Halifax, Feb. 19—(Special)—J. C. O'Mullin was tonight re-elected president of the Charitable Irish Society. The annual dinner will be held on March 19, St. Patrick's day falling on Saturday.

PREMIER DELIVERS HIS BUDGET SPEECH

HON. L. J. TWEEDIE, PREMIER AND PROVINCIAL SECRETARY

Figures on Surplus Coming Year

Estimates of Receipts and Expenditures---Mr. Tweedie Deals Exhaustively With Central Railway Affairs and Predicts a Great Future for the Road.

Fredericton, Feb. 19—The house met at 3 o'clock. Hon. Mr. Tweedie laid on the table statements of the debts of Charlotte and Victoria countries, of the city and county of St. John and the towns of Sussex and St. Stephen.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie stated that in answering the enquiry as to the interest paid to the Bank of New Brunswick he had given the rate at five per cent. It appears that they had been charging six, but this was an error, which had been made right.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie introduced a bill relating to the office of speaker. He explained that it enabled the house to elect a speaker temporarily when the speaker and chairman of supply were both absent.

Mr. Burgess introduced a bill to amend the act for supplying Grand Falls with water.

Hon. Mr. Labillois in reply to Mr. Hazen said: The department of public works has received through the hands of the honorable commissioner of agriculture a petition signed by Stephen McAlister and twenty-one other ratepayers of the parish of Cnipman which parish contains at least 300 ratepayers, making general charges against John Ward, sr., superintendent of highways for said parish. The government has not yet decided whether the said John Ward will be continued in office of superintendent of highways for the year 1906. It is the intention of the department to make full inquiries into the allegations made in the petition against the said John Ward.

Hon. Mr. LaBillois, in reply to Mr. Morrison, said:

1.—There is only one superintendent for the parish of Acadiaville, Kent county. His name is Joseph Babineau.

2—The amount expended on roads in the parish of Acadiaville during the past year was $150.

3—The superintendent received ten per cent. commission and one dollar per day for twenty days as foreman of the work.

4—There was only one bridge built in the parish during the past year, known as the Memoire Pinaud bridge, at a cost of $198. The superintendent received $2 per day for ten and a half days as foreman, and charged no commission.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley, in reply to the question by Mr. Osman as to the respective rights of the Hopewell Cape ferrymen licensed by the municipality of Albert and the Dorchester Point ferrymen, licensed by the municipality of Westmorland, said this question does not perhaps come within the rules of the house as to enquiries, as the government has nothing to do with licensing ferries, they being under the municipal council. It is not quite clear to me what are the respective rights of the two ferrymen, but it would seem that the Albert man would have the exclusive right to take the passengers from the Albert side and the Dorchester Point man the passengers from the Westmorland side, but then they would have to leave their passengers in the middle of the river, or the Albert man might take over passengers to the Westmorland side, but then he would have to go back empty and the same rule would apply to the Westmorland man. It seems to me that to settle the matter a joint committee of the municipalities should apply to the legislature for an act to define the rights of the ferrymen.

Mr. Clarke gave notices of enquiry in regard to the distribution of road money, the Waweig bridge, payments to superintendents of highways in Charlotte, details of the interest account, and certain statements of the newspaper Gleaner in regard to the Central Railway.

Mr. Hazen called the attention of the provincial secretary to the fact that the act of last session required the commissioners to lay their report on the table within ten days after the opening of the session.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—The report is all ready and is only waiting for the signature of Senator King, who will arrive today.

Mr. Copp presented a petition of certain persons in favor of a bill for the exemption of certain property at Port Elgin from taxation.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie laid on the table the calendar of the University of New Brunswick.

Mr. Martin presented the petition of the Madawaska county council for a bill to enable that body to issue debentures.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie submitted the annual return and the accounts of the University of New Brunswick.

The house took recess until 7.30 p. m. The house resumed at 8.30 o'clock.

Mr. Allen presented the petition of the Fredericton Boom Company for an amendment to their act of the mayor and aldermen of Fredericton for an act relating to the water supply of that city and from the water and fire commissioners of Gibson for an amendment to their act.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie laid before the house the estimates of receipts and expenditure for the current year.

Estimated Receipts 1906.

Dominion subsidies	$491,360 96
Territorial revenue	285,000 00
Fees, provincial secretary's office	15,000 00
Private and local bills	250 00
Taxes incorporated company	35,000 00
Succession duties	25,000 00
King's printer	1,250 00
Liquor licenses	22,000 00
Miscellaneous receipts	2,000 00
Dominion government for half cost wharves	7,500 00
Dominion government refund on fish leases	13,189 17
Total	$897,650 13

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GERMANY TRUCKLING TO THE UNITED STATES

Bill to Postpone Putting Into Force High Rates Up in Reichstag

Will Give Americans Sixteen Months to Come to a Decision About Entering Into a Fair Commercial Treaty.

Berlin, Feb. 19—Chancellor Von Buelow is confident that the government will have an easy majority over the opposition to giving the United States reciprocal tariff treaty rates for 16 months in order to see if the United States will not agree to a new commercial treaty. The counsellor, Count Von Posadowsky-Wehner, the imperial secretary of state for the interior, and Herr Von Delbruck, the minister of commerce, have talked over the subject with the Conservative, Center, Moderate, Radical and National Liberal leaders and although the views of such men as Count Von Kanitz, Count Von Schwerin-Loewitz and Herr Von Oldenburg, of the two Conservative parties, are by no means identical with those of the chancellor, it is understood that his policy will find ample support even among the mild Agrarians. The deciding reasons are those of policy, as this is not regarded as a time to engage in commercial hostilities which would be likely to lead to a political estrangement of trade relations with the United States.

The government's bill to extend to the United States the German commercial treaty dates until June 30, 1907, was not debated in the Reichstag today.

Chancellor Von Buelow, in a memorandum to the Reichstag accompanying the bill, after mentioning the fact that the agreement with the United States expires March 1, the date on which the new commercial treaties go into effect, says:

"We declared ourselves ready November 29 to conclude with the United States a new agreement which should take into account the changed circumstances. The negotiations until now have led to no result, the American government not having found itself in a position to decide upon our proposition. It is, however, hoped that an understanding will finally be reached and for this object it appears proper to create a provisional period during which measures for the further development of trade between Germany and the United States may be arranged.

Count Pasodowsky-Wehner in a speech at the opening of the national trade convention today alluded to the subject as follows:

"Unfortunately we have not reached a new reciprocal trade and political agreement with the United States between whom and Germany so many economic interests exist. If Germany under such circumstances shall decide on her part to offer her hand by enacting a law continuing undisturbed the previous trade conditions with the United States she will do so in expectation that the way is being prepared for an early arrangement by treaty that will properly take care of Germany's interests."

Representatives of the Central Association of German industry, of the Commercial Treaty Association, and of the Association of German Manufacturers met today and adopted resolutions to the effect that it would be better to extend to the United States for a short period the German commercial tariff rates than to lightly enter upon a tariff war, the hope being at the same time expressed that in the interval a mutual fair arrangement may be arrived at and that the Reichstag be asked to pass the government's bill on the subject.

The action of these powerful associations is regarded as being a hopeful indication that the government will secure a majority on the bill.

N. B. MEDICOS IN ANNUAL SESSION

Met at Fredericton Last Evening and Elected Officers

Delegation Will Interview Local Government This Morning About Assisting in Establishing a Tuberculosis Sanitorium --Other News of the Capital.

Fredericton, N. B., Feb. 19—(Special)—The annual meeting of the Council of Physicians and Surgeons for New Brunswick was held at the Queen hotel this evening, with the following members in attendance: Drs. H. G. Addy, Thomas Walker, Stewart Skinner, P. R. Inches, Murray MacLaren, St. John; C. T. Purdy, Moncton; J. W. Deacon, Milltown; G. M. Duncan, Bathurst; E. Y. Gaudet, Memramcook. The usual routine business was transacted, after which the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

Dr. J. P. McInerney, president; Dr. Thomas Walker, treasurer; Dr. Stewart Skinner, registrar.

A large delegation of physicians will wait upon the local government tomorrow morning and urge that steps be taken to provide a sanitorium for the treatment of tuberculosis. The delegation will include, besides members of the Council of Physicians and Surgeons, Mayor White, of St. John; Mayor McNally, of Fredericton; ex-Governor McClellan, Dean Partridge, and other local clergymen, and Dr. Burnett, of Sussex.

Invitations have been issued for a state dinner at Government House on Thursday evening.

A young man named Miller, who lately came here from St. John to join the Bank of Nova Scotia staff, sustained a bad fall while skating in the Arctic rink this evening. A physician who was called found that he had received a bad shaking up, but no bones were broken.

About the House.

The standing rules committee this morning passed the bill of Grand Falls asking for permission to increase from $25,000 to $40,000 the amount of debentures which they desire to issue for improving their water system.

Tomorrow morning the public accounts committee will have another session.

The corporations committee will also meet tomorrow morning, and the bills which will come up for consideration will include that to incorporate the St. Croix Water Power Company, the Washington County Railway bill, the bill to incorporate the Albert Manufacturing Company, the bill to incorporate the Digdeguash Driving Company, the bill to incorporate the United Baptist Association and the bill to incorporate the St. John Real Estate Company.

Nearly 1,000 invitations have been issued for the U. N. B. students' conversazione to be held in the college building Thursday evening.

A bill is to be introduced in the legislature at this session by James W. McCready, solicitor of the village of Gibson fire and water commissioners, asking for permission to issue $3,500 more in debentures. It is said that before long it will be necessary to instal power to do the pumping.

Tomorrow will be a busy day in the police court as Col. Marsh has five liquor cases to come before him. Three are city cases, all first offences. The other two are from St. Marys and are the result of complaints lodged by Rev. J. J. Colter, Scott act inspector for the county.

Says Van Buren Company Sale is Not Made.

H. M. Heath, of Augusta (Me.), who was in the city Saturday, had a conference with the attorney-general but the rumor that the conference was about the suit regarding the booms strung across the

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CHAMBERLAIN LEADS BRITISH OPPOSITION

Takes Balfour's Place in Parliament and Fiercely Attacks Government

Warns Them About Giving Ireland Home Rule, and of the Danger That Confronts Them in Dealing With South Africa—John Redmond Demands an Irish Parliament—King Edward Opened House Monday---Liberals Select Candidate to Oppose Balfour.

London, Feb. 19—The pointed reference to Ireland contained in King Edward's speech to the House of Parliament today, coupled with the announcement of the determination to grant constitutional government to the Transvaal, brought these two questions immediately to the forefront in the debates in the House of Lords and the House of Commons on the motions on the address in reply to the speech from the throne.

In the House of Lords the debate was almost perfunctory except where Lord Lansdowne, assuming his new role as leader of the opposition, pointed out certain dangers connected with the proposed changes and incidentally commented on the Algeciras conference and the situation in Macedonia, warning the government of possible difficulties arising in the near east unless Great Britain maintained a firm attitude.

It was in the House of Commons that the debate on the address became interesting when Joseph Chamberlain, in the absence of former Premier Balfour, took the place of the leader of the opposition and in a brilliant and lengthy speech attacked the government on all points, and especially on its South African policy. He threw down the gauntlet regarding Home Rule for Ireland. Regarding tariff reform, Mr. Chamberlain promised to give the government several bad quarter hours.

Chamberlain's Speech the Feature.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech undoubtedly was the feature of the first day in the House of Commons. The small coterie of Unionists took heart under his spirited leadership and his brilliant thrusts and sarcasm were greeted with the heartiest cheers. Even some of Mr. Chamberlain's opponents could not refrain from according him the meed of acclaim for his remarkable attack.

Premier Campbell-Bannerman's reply was lengthy and perfectly good-humored, the speaker assuming that his position was one of such strength that he could afford to be generous.

The reference to Ireland in the King's speech is received with mingled feelings and some degree of doubt. The Nationalists are non-committal and decline to accept as more than a possibility this seeming step towards Home Rule.

John Redmond, who followed Premier Campbell-Bannerman at the night session, boldly announced that the Nationalists would not be satisfied with anything short of complete self-government. On the other hand some of the less radical Irish members do not hesitate to say that the clause in the king's speech means a modified form of Home Rule, and intimate that Mr. Redmond would be satisfied with such a step, as it would surely guarantee home rule in the future.

The Laborites profess themselves well pleased with the clause in the king's speech and affecting their special interests. They do not intend to introduce an amendment. Indeed, it is probable that there will be fewer amendments offered than usual and that the regular business of the session will commence earlier than it did in the previous parliament.

King Opens Parliament.

King Edward opened the second parliament of his reign this morning with customary ceremony. The absence of Queen Alexandra, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and the mourning into which the court has been thrown by the death of King Christian, deflected somewhat from the brilliance of the pageantry. Otherwise, the royal procession from Buckingham Palace to the Palace of Westminster and the proceedings in the house of lords followed along the lines of those of previous years. The weather was cloudy, but rain held off and at all points of vantage along the troop-lined route followed by the royal procession were occupied by cheering crowds. Within the gilded chamber a brilliant scene met the king's gaze as he entered, attended by all the high officers of state bearing the various insignia of the monarchy. The king, arrayed in robes of crimson silk and velvet edged with gold lace and surrounded by a heavy cape of ermine, having seated himself on the throne, commanded the presence of the commons to hear his speech.

The speech contained no surprises. The usual reference to the continuance of friendly relations with foreign powers was followed by a paragraph rejoicing over the fact that the Russo-Japanese war had "been brought to an end by the negotiations due to the initiative of the President of the United States."

Referring to the Moroccan conference, the king remarked: "It is earnestly to be hoped that the result of these negotiations may be conducive to the maintenance of peace among all nations."

Mention was made of the Anglo Japanese treaty, the dissolution of the union of Norway and Sweden, and the condition of Macedonia which has "continued to give cause for anxiety."

New Constitution for the Transvaal.

The speech announced that the idea of an intermediate stage for a representative government of the Transvaal had been abandoned and that a new constitution would be drawn up as expeditiously as possible, and adding that until the Transvaal assembly meets the importation of Chinese laborers would be suspended.

After announcing the postponement of the proposed colonial conference until early in 1907, the king congratulated the commons on the steady increase in imports and exports, indicating that the industries generally are in a successful condition, but immediately afterwards the king invited the earnest attention of the legislators to the additions made in recent years to the national expenditure and capital liabilities of the state.

The speech closed with a mention of the prospective legislation. An independent paragraph devoted to Ireland was as follows:—

"My ministers have under consideration a plan of improving and effecting economies in the system of government for Ireland, and for introducing thereinto means for associating the people with the conduct of Irish affairs. It is my desire that the government of the country in regard to the ordinary law should be carried on as far as existing circumstances permit in a spirit regardful of the wishes and sentiments of the Irish people, and I trust that this may conduce to the tranquility and good feeling between the different classes of the community."

The other legislation forecasted in the speech included bills to amend the education act, dealing with trade disputes, the law regarding colonial marriage, and the prevention of plural voting at parliamentary elections.

Immediately after reading the speech, the king returned to Buckingham Palace.

It was noticeable that the king is still suffering from the injury to his knee sustained while out shooting Nov. 16 last. He walked haltingly, aided by a stick. His speech was clearly audible everywhere in the hall, despite occasional huskiness.

Chamberlain in the Lead.

The house of commons was crowded when the business of the session began. The king's speech having been formally read by Speaker Lowether, W. H. Dickinson (Liberal) moved the address in a brief speech, and E. D. Acland (Liberal) seconded it.

Joseph Chamberlain, rising from the front opposition benches, said he was speaking at the request of former Premier Balfour, who was temporarily absent. Mr. Chamberlain added that he felt sure the premier, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, on personal grounds, would welcome back the man who for a longer period than any other during the last century had led the deliberations of the house.

Mr. Chamberlain then paid a tribute to Mr. Acland's speech, and, turning immediately to the fiscal question, he said the government should remember that its majority in the house of commons was much greater in proportion than its majority in the country. In fact, the opposition had nearly half the country behind them.

Continuing, Mr. Chamberlain said he was pleased to learn that there would be a continuity of Great Britain's foreign policy, and asked if the government could give the house any information in regard to the Algeciras conference. He hoped Great Britain would be able to promote the interests of France, because it would be in accordance with the wishes of the whole country.

Proceeding, Mr. Chamberlain lengthily discussed the proposed changes in the government of the Transvaal colony.

A Fighting Speech.

Mr. Chamberlain delivered a fighting speech. He demanded that the government give plain answers regarding the proposed legislation for South Africa and Ireland, and said that any measure looking to home rule would meet with strenuous opposition. He also warned the government that it had not heard the last of the tariff reform.

Premier Campbell-Bannerman, who replied, did not complain of the tone of Mr. Chamberlain's speech. He said the questions Mr. Chamberlain proposed to ask would not harass the government.

At the night session, Premier Campbell-Bannerman, continuing to defend the action of the government in South Africa, maintained that Chinese labor amounted practically to slavery, and resulted in much cruelty. He said the government was not ready to enter into details concerning the exact plan of government proposed for the Transvaal.

Regarding the Irish question, the premier said Ireland had not sufficient voice in her own affairs.

In the house of lords, the Marquis of Northampton (Liberal) moved the address in reply to the king's speech, and Lord Herschell (Liberal) seconded the motion.

Lord Lansdowne (Unionist), the former foreign secretary, replied. After the usual courteous personal reference, he said with regard to the Algeciras conference that he looked with suspicion on any attempt to correct bad administration by international control. A single power was much more likely to succeed.

Continuing, Lord Lansdowne criticized the proposed legislation for South Africa, asked whether the Irish paragraph in the king's speech meant home rule by instalments, and predicted that a change in the present method of governing Ireland would cause serious alarm and uneasiness.

Lords Ripon, Salisbury and Crewe wound up the debate on the address, which was agreed to, and the house of lords adjourned.

When the members of the house of commons arrived at the house this afternoon to commence the business of the session, they found a motely crowd of women waiting outside, who were eager to enlist the legislators in support of the woman's suffrage bill. The encouragement they received was mixed, but the attitude of the house is undoubtedly more friendly to the movement than heretofore.

Bowles to Oppose Balfour.

London, Feb. 19—The Liberals of the city of London have changed ground since Saturday after several conferences with

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