

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The Session Formally Opened—Important Speeches by Vernon Harcourt and Mr. Balfour.

Great Britain and Her Position as Regards Turkey and the Armenians.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The House of Commons, after hearing the speech from the throne, resumed business at 4 o'clock and was soon crowded. The secretary of state for the colonies, Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, was warmly cheered as he took his seat.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the Liberal leader, was loudly cheered by the members of the Opposition. After the new members of Parliament had been sworn in, the ministers announced the various bills to be introduced in accordance with the announcement contained in the Queen's speech. The notice by the first lord of the admiralty, Rt. Hon. George J. Goschen, of the proposed increase in the strength of the navy was cheered. The Speaker then read the Queen's speech.

Mr. Goschen, junior member for the East Grinstead division of Sussex, moved the address in reply. He said he trusted that the negotiations regarding the Venezuelan question would result, not only in a satisfactory settlement, but in a complete reconciliation and firm friendship between Great Britain and her kindred across the Atlantic. He made a glowing reference to the outburst of patriotic feeling in Canada and in the British colonies during the recent political crisis.

Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt said he was rejoiced at the paragraph in the Queen's speech with regard to Venezuela as it held out the hope that the question could be settled at an early date. He added that no words that could impede such a settlement would fall from him. This remark was greeted with loud cheers, as it disposed of the report that the Liberal leaders had intended to make an attack upon the government's policy in regard to Venezuela, which course necessarily would have led to an exchange of warm remarks, which might have impeded the progress of settlement of the dispute. Continuing, Sir William Harcourt said that misunderstandings, both in England and in the United States, existed and had caused ruffled feelings on both sides. The idea that the United States and Great Britain disputed the question of Monroeism was nothing new or extraordinary. Monroeism, he asserted, was not a principle of international law, but one of national policy to which the Americans have a traditional and passionate attachment, and it was the same doctrine by virtue of which Great Britain had interfered in various states, when her interests were affected.

Sir William Harcourt also said: "I am in entire agreement with Lord Salisbury when he says the United States have a perfect right to propose in a controversy by which their own interests are affected, and they are entitled to judge whether or not their interests are affected, and in what measure they shall be affected. There is a general doctrine upon which all states stand. Upon this is founded the balance of power and upon that ground Great Britain intervened in Belgium, Greece, Turkey and many other places. The Monroe doctrine is not an extension of this principle, it is a limitation of what other states claim to exercise everywhere. President Monroe limited it to the American continent and the United States, following the wise teaching of Washington, have declared their disavowal and determination not to interfere in the controversies of other European powers, but they have declared the controversies of the American continent to be of special interest to themselves, and they will judge when and how they are called upon to interfere. That feeling is not disputed in the Queen's speech, and I rejoice to see that it states a wish to co-operate with the government of the United States, and the only practical question remaining is whether the doctrine has been invaded in the case of Venezuela. The United States have not made any pronounced declaration upon this question, but have appointed a commission to inform their judgments upon the subject."

"It has been stated that the appointment of this commission was an offence to the people and government of Great Britain. Happily, the government does not take this view, for we can see the United States of America co-operate with us unless they have the information which will enable them to co-operate in settling the boundary. I regret the delay in the publication of the English case. I should have thought that before Secretary Olney was answered all the materials would have been ready to lay before the United States and the world at large. We do not desire to claim any territory to which we are not clearly entitled, and the question is, what is that territory? It is the business of the diplomats to come to a reasonable settlement in such a matter. Diplomacy has had this matter in hand for half a century, and a mighty hand had it made of it in my opinion. It is not creditable that a question of this character should have been allowed to fester until it has broken open into a dangerous sore, to breed bad blood between two great nations. It is the first duty of the government to take measures without delay to heal that sore. (Loud cheers.)"

"What the country demands without distinction of party is that the dispute should be brought to an honorable solution promptly. If it is proved that the rights of Venezuela have been invaded by Great Britain, the United States of America will have no cause for complaint. If we have occupied territory to which we have no title, we must not make any pretence to retain that occupation. The question must be settled on the evidence and what objection can be raised to the arbitration of a third party? The people of Great Britain and the United States have already settled important questions by arbitration, and it cannot be admitted that this question is beyond the reach of arbitration. The government does not reject arbitration and the only question left is the limitation of the boundary."

There is a general desire that justice should be done."

Referring to the Transvaal, Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt paid a high compliment to Mr. Chamberlain for his skillful conduct of the affair, and said that he thought that history had but few examples of such moderation as had been displayed by President Kruger under circumstances of unparalleled provocation. Turning to Armenia, Sir William said that to say that the reference to this subject in the Queen's speech is disappointing and totally unworthy of the subject. Continuing he remarked: "These crimes are matters for our special concern as we are parties to the guarantee of the powers. The whole point of the treaty of Berlin is that there was a covenant upon the part of the Sultan to carry out reforms and a guarantee upon the part of the powers of Europe to see that these reforms were effected. Under the Cyprus convention, Great Britain especially covenanted to defend Turkey in Asia, and return for which Turkey covenanted to protect the Christians in Armenia. The support we have given Turkey was conditional upon the covenants which the Sultan has foully broken. This is to be the outcome of the Anglo-Turkish policy of 1878." Continuing, Sir William described Lord Salisbury's recent speech on the subject of Armenia as a complete confession of diplomatic and national impotence. Passing to the other topics of the speech, Sir William expressed confidence that the house would support the navy. Sir William concluded his speech by saying: "I am glad to find that the government has not contemplated a return to protection or tampering with the currency."

Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury and Conservative leader in the house, was loudly cheered when he arose to reply to the Liberal leader. He said: "Sir William Harcourt has devoted much time to attacking views which the government has never held. Neither I nor my friends ever said that the Monroe doctrine was one to which we had a right to object. It is of British origin, and I do not see any reason why we should criticise it. The American commissioners on the Venezuelan boundary have applied to us to aid them with any information we have on the Venezuelan question, and we have promised to give them all the information we are able to give at the earliest possible moment. But there are duties requiring diplomatic enforcement. We owe a duty to our children, our colonies, and those occupying positions in this country would not deserve to retain the confidence of the colonies unless we convinced them that we were ready and willing to defend them, and in a case in which we are right, we should not abandon them. (Cheers.)"

"It is impossible to foresee with certainty what will be the general conclusions arrived at by the American community or by those called upon to investigate the British case. But one conclusion, I am sure, will be reached. He will be convinced that there never has been the slightest intention on the part of this country to violate the Monroe doctrine in substance or in essence. Whatever other conclusions the commission may arrive at, it is with most assuredly reach the conclusion that no desire to push beyond the due limits of the frontier of this Empire has ever been the animating motive of our moved British diplomacy in this long drawn out controversy. If this conclusion be fairly and frankly set before citizens of the United States, one of their gravest pre-occupations will be set at rest. They will feel no need to suspect on the part of this country anything in the nature of an invasion of a principle of policy, which both they and we cherish. I should rejoice if out of this should spring some general system of arbitration. If that were the issue, I should feel that all misunderstandings and evil done, had been more than removed, and that a permanent state of good will between the English speaking nations of the Atlantic had been attained for all time."

Turning to the Transvaal question, Mr. Balfour said: "The armed forces of the Chartered Company will, of course, be transferred to an Imperial officer without delay. There is, therefore, no possibility of a repetition of the recent deplorable event. The government propose, as soon as the pending trials are concluded, that there shall be a full inquiry into the facts and history of the charter." Passing to the subject of Armenia, Mr. Balfour said: "Lord Salisbury's speech to the Non-conformist Unionist Association accurately described Great Britain's obligations. There is nothing in the Berlin or the Cyprus treaties requiring the powers, or England singly, to go to war to compel the Turks to carry out their pledges."

Mr. Balfour pointed out the impossibility of individual action on the part of Great Britain. He said in this connection: "Short of bringing upon ourselves the prospect of a possible European conflagration, we could have done no more in the direction of helping these unhappy people than we have done. Let the House and the country remember that we alone among the nations of Europe, I do not include the United States, which I know at one time was with us, feel deeply and earnestly on this subject of the horrors done in Armenia. Foreign nations see only the inevitable evil which must overtake Europe if the Eastern question is reopened."

TORONTO, Feb. 4.—Payments on dry goods paper due to-day being heavy there was a good many renewals. A big company's failure was expected. Allan & Co. a big dry goods house at Ottawa, has compromised at 60 cents. The liabilities are \$75,000. Robertson & Co., retail dry goods, are said to have assigned. R. B. Griffith & Co., wholesale boots and shoes of Hamilton, have assigned with liabilities of \$17,000.

LINDSAY, Feb. 11.—George Johnston, Patron candidate for South Victoria, and Alexander McLeod, a Patron candidate for North Victoria, have resigned.

NEWCASTLE, Feb. 11.—Daniel Allan, a prominent resident of this village for the past fifty years, is dead.

SICK HEADACHE.

Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sour Stomach, and Constipation arise from wrong action of the stomach, liver and bowels. Blood Bitter cures all diseases of these organs.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

The Champion Exhibit of Poultry—Proposed Smelter at Vancouver—Mining Lecture.

Crows Nest Pass Railway to Be Begun at Once—Doings in Kootenay.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Feb. 12.—A number of cigars were seized on Dupont street recently. As a reward Chief Ward, who made the seizure, received from the government \$100. The police committee have instructed him to hand it over to the city treasurer.

Messrs. Geo. Lamont and W. Landwell and favorably known in the logging camps along the Canadian Pacific Coast, left for Alaska yesterday.

Chinese New Year was heralded in on the steamer Empress of China this morning by the explosion from the rigging of a string of fire-crackers that would reach the full length of Cordova street. The uproar lasted without intermission for an hour.

George Bartley addressed the members of the Nationalists' Association at a well attended meeting to-night. Vancouver's Erminie company will probably visit Kootenay should their three nights' performance prove a success here. The committee has secured the best available talent for the cast.

The P. F. Monckton company, who are asking for a bonus to establish a smelter here, have demonstrated their determination to carry out their plans by declaring that a site has been chosen.

WESTMINSTER.

WESTMINSTER, Feb. 12.—W. H. Wheeler, who as major general in the Argentine representation of the Pirates of Panama, made a hit in Westminster, has adopted the opera stage as a profession and is now singing in San Francisco.

L. S. Appleby of Matsqui, was married to Miss Turner, eldest daughter of George Turner, C.E., to-day.

A meeting to consider the question of incorporating the parish of Holy Trinity was held to-night. Chas. Warwick was brought from the Capital yesterday and taken to the jail. An application for bail made by Mr. Aulay Morrison was refused awaiting instructions from the Attorney-General.

The Liberals will elect their officers on the 12th instant. Another, who has been giving very instructive lectures was delivered last night on the treatment of gold ores. There was a fair attendance and deep interest was manifested throughout the lecture.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, Feb. 12.—H. T. Peterson, of Gabriola Island, has been awarded the Wellington trophy for the best display at the recent poultry show.

Frank Charlton had a well filled house last evening at a farewell benefit prior to leaving the city to join the Carleton opera company.

The board of trade held an important meeting last evening, from which the public were excluded.

KASLO.

(From the Kaslo Claim.)

The mine owners in the vicinity of the Noble Five intend to join forces in constructing a wagon road as soon as the snow leaves. At the present time they are solely dependent on a pack trail for obtaining their supplies and shipping their ore.

In the Whitewater a chute of clean ore four feet wide was recently struck, and it is said by those who have seen the find that the property bids fair to rival the Slocan State point of value.

The Kaslo & Slocan has put in spurs at the Lucky Jim and the Iron Hand for convenience in loading ore. At the latter mine a chute will be run from the mouth of the tunnel to ore bins at the track.

The Iron Hand, which was opened up this winter by the Hall mines for the purpose of supplying the Nelson smelter with iron, has developed into a silver-lead proposition. A ten-inch vein of galena, running fairly well in silver, was struck last week.

ROSSLAND.

(From the Rossland Miner.)

The construction of the long talked of Crows Nest pass railroad is at last certain to be begun and probably completed during the coming summer. The company which has for the past four years been in possession of a charter for this line has secured the necessary capital to build it, and has also concluded a contract with the C.P.R., leasing it for a long term of years to that corporation. C. E. Perry describes the route as commencing at Macleod, Alberta, coming by way of the Morje and Gros rivers and past the foot of Kootenay lake to Nelson, where connection is to be made with the Columbia & Kootenay and the Robson & Rossland railways.

Mr. Perry says an easy route has been found for the Robson & Rossland branch of the C.P.R., and that the road will be built early in the spring.

Last Saturday the Trail smelter blew in its water jacket blast furnace for the first time. It was a notable occasion for another reason, inasmuch as it was the first time that an attempt had been made to treat the ores of Trail creek alone. Hitherto they have been shipped to custom smelters, which have used them as a flux for their own ores.

NELSON.

(From the Miner.)

Five hundred tons of lime rock have been shipped from the Blue Bell to Pilot Bay and Nelson during January.

There is a lumber famine in Nelson. The climate is growing and would grow still faster if the people could only get houses to live in. One builder is now figuring on four dwelling houses but does not know where to get the lumber. The smelter people also are supposed to want a large quantity.

(From the Tribune.)

The Ruth is turning out to be one of

the big mines of the Slocan. It is now shipping a great deal of ore and has just paid \$8,000 in dividends to its six owners. The Ruth employs 21 men, the largest number that has been on the pay roll. They are shipping 100 tons a week and the workings are looking first class.

The R. E. Lee has changed hands, Mr. Alexander having sold out to Messrs. Stewart, Welch and Larson for \$35,000.

The Reco at present employs 40 men. There is a large quantity of ore ready for shipment. It is high grade, and it is computed that each miner takes out \$100 worth of ore per day.

Captain Adams of Montreal is reported to have made a sale of the Canadian group of claims, situated in Slocan district on the divide between Carpenter and Four-mile creeks. The purchasers are a Philadelphia syndicate, who, last year, sent Mr. Penrose, an English mining engineer, to make an exhaustive examination. The claims were first worked on the Carpenter creek slope; later a tunnel was run on the Four-mile side and at a distance of 210 feet a 3-foot vein was in sight.

KAMLOOPS.

(From the Sentinel.)

For the past two years or so Mrs. Archibald McNaughton, of Quesnelle, has been writing a history of the early settlement of British Columbia, with notes of pioneer days.

There is every probability that a considerable quantity of mica will be taken from the Teje Cache next summer. Through correspondence, Powell & Clemon, mica dealers, of Montreal, have had their attention drawn to that taken out last year, and V. Guillaume will leave in a day or two for Montreal, taking it with him to sell.

Humphrey and McIntyre, of the North Thompson river, are reported to have found some good gold bearing rock at the second gulch, about five miles from the ferry.

GALIANO ISLAND.

GALIANO, Feb. 10.—A pretty wedding was solemnized on Mayne Island on Saturday morning, when Robert A. Hunter, of the steamer Louise, was united in marriage to Emma Eliza Ann, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robson, of the Mayne Island House. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Canon Beay, of Victoria, and there was a large gathering of people, including many friends from Victoria. At the residence of the bride's parents over 100 guests attended the wedding breakfast. The presents were numerous and costly, and included a handsome table lamp and tea service subscribed for and presented to the bride by the young people of the island as a token of respect and esteem.

CONSTANT HEADACHE

THE VICTIMS FOUND IN ALL WALKS OF LIFE.

A Sure Sign of Run Down Constitutions, and Poor or Watery Blood—A Host of Other Evils Follow in the Train—Why Suffer When a Means of Relief is at Hand.

Those who have suffered from almost constant headache, who have felt the keen pangs of pain darting through the head, who have felt the blood rushing to the head, who have felt the heart throb wildly at one time, and the most cease to beat at another, can best appreciate the blessing of perfect health. There are far too many such sufferers, and to those who will follow her example the case of Miss Anna L. Philbrick, of Danville, Que., will point the way to renewed health and activity. Miss Philbrick says:

"I feel for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me. My system was run down to such an extent that I was unable to do anything. I suffered from severe pains in the back, side and chest. My heart would throb at the least exertion. I had constant headaches, and was in a word a complete wreck. Our doctor treated me for eight months, with no beneficial result, whatever words he used. I had some other physicians. Having read so much about Pink Pills, my father at last determined that I should give them a trial. By the time I had used three boxes there was no longer any doubt that I had found a medicine that would cure me. My appetite had improved, the color began to return to my cheeks, and the pains diminished somewhat. I continued using the Pink Pills until I had taken seven boxes, when every vestige of my illness had disappeared, and I never felt better in my life than I do now. I cannot say enough in praise of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I hope some other poor sufferer may take heart and find health from my experience."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a specific for all diseases arising from an impoverished condition of the blood or a shattered condition of the nervous forces, such as St. Vitus dance, locomotor ataxia, rheumatism, paralysis, sciatica, the after effects of the grippe, loss of appetite, headache, dizziness, chronic erysipelas, scrofula, etc. They are also a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, correcting irregularities, suppressing and all forms of female weakness, building anew the blood, and restoring the glow of health to pale and sorrow cheeks. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of any nature.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper (printed in red ink), and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y., at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 11.—(Special.)—At Cypress River last evening a fire broke out in Herron's block, and the following business places were burned to the ground: White's hotel, Herron's general store and dwelling, Houston's hardware and Pearce's general store and dwelling. The block was composed of old wooden buildings. Creighton's new stone store on the west and Farquharson's new hotel on the east were saved. The loss is covered by insurance. Little or nothing was saved.

If sick headache is misery, what are Carlin's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

POLITICS IN BRITAIN.

The Speech From the Throne Discussed in the House of Lords

Speeches by Lord Rosebery and the Premier, the Earl of Salisbury.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—In the House of Lords yesterday Lord Rosebery referred to the ominous omission from the Queen's speech of the usual reference to the friendship of foreign powers. He ridiculed the fulsome eulogy bestowed upon Colonial Secretary Chamberlain "as if no previous British minister ever did his duty." He approved the government's policy in the Transvaal, but thought it unfortunate that the new poet laureate had been permitted to publish a glowing eulogy on the Jameson raid. He warned Mr. Chamberlain, in boasting of his conduct of the colonial policy, not to indulge in puerile reflections calculated needlessly to irritate the foreign powers. The Venezuela difficulty, he said, was no new one, and they had all tried their hands at it. But now the intervention of the United States offered a guarantee of the permanence of any settlement that might be effected. He interpreted the reference in the Queen's speech to mean that some negotiations were proceeding between England and America. He rejoiced at that announcement, because it indicated a way out of the difficulty produced by Lord Salisbury's despatch and President Cleveland's message, and gave promise that the United States would see that Venezuela faithfully executed any settlement arrived at. He welcomed the movement on both sides of the Atlantic in favor of permanent arbitration.

Turning to the subject of Armenia, Lord Rosebery said that he hoped the house would receive fuller information than was contained in the curt, cold allusion in the Queen's speech. Lord Salisbury's speech, he said, towards the Sultan, he said, had not been followed by brave deeds. The noble Marquis had been forced to abandon the cause of the Armenians. Surely some course might have been adopted between a crusade and apathy.

The Marquis of Salisbury, the prime minister, was received with loud cheers as he rose to reply to the criticisms of Lord Rosebery. He said: "No sympathy with the Armenians would justify us in facing calamities compared with which the Crimean war would sink into insignificance." After a feeling reference to the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg, Lord Salisbury denied that anything had been given up in the Siam agreement with France. Then turning to Armenia, Lord Salisbury concurred in Lord Rosebery's criticism of the Siam agreement, but said that the dispute had conducted to satisfactory results, more rapidly than if the United States had not interfered. Speaking of the Venezuela controversy, Lord Salisbury, replying to some points made in Lord Salisbury's speech, said: "I do not think that the invoking of the Monroe doctrine was controversially quite unnecessary for the U. S. Considering the position of Venezuela in the Caribbean sea, it was no more unnatural that the U. S. should take an interest in it than that we should feel an interest in Holland and Belgium, and from that point of view I trust the negotiations will continue."

"I do not like to go further into a question obviously undesirable to state in the condition of negotiations at present, but I have had an increasing belief during the past few weeks that we shall, perhaps, not till after long negotiations, find some satisfactory settlement, and all danger of a rupture of relations between the two nations entirely removed. (Cheers.)" He said the same time, I do not wish the house to think that we have arrived at any agreement. I think we are rightly relying upon the question of arbitration. America attaches more unrestricted value to the mode of adjusting controversies than has hitherto been done here, but I believe that means may be found by a combination of negotiations with arbitration to bring matters, which are not difficult, to a settlement. The great obstacle has been Venezuela's extravagant claim, and it was not following the customary international policy when Venezuela broke off diplomatic relations because it could not obtain the precise limit of territory which was desired; but for that action I believe the difficulty would have been settled long ago."

With reference to permanent arbitration, the Prime Minister expressed the belief that, between the extremes of unrestricted arbitration of all subjects, which it was impossible for the two nations to adopt, and the former practice, which perhaps used arbitration too little, a middle way may be found which will effectually diminish the chance of conflict.

"Now, as to Armenia"—was Lord Salisbury's way of taking up the next topic of his speech—and Lord Rosebery's spirited denunciation of the government would have been more formidable if there had been any foundation in the Berlin treaty that the government construed into an understanding or threat to fight Turkey on behalf of the Armenians. He had warned the Sultan of what would happen if he ignored the opinion of Europe, and he repeated that the Sultan was running very great danger by such defiance, if he relied on the European fear of what would happen if the Turkish empire disappeared. He was inclined to believe that Europe would delay such a catastrophe as long as possible, but if the present state of things continued, its natural consequences could not be indefinitely delayed. Lord Rosebery had accused the government of inaction, but when, in May last, he himself had been in power, he did not give any sign of resorting to force, if England's demands were not conceded.

The remainder of the speech was merely a repetition of Lord Salisbury's speech to the Non-conformist Unionist association. Upon the conclusion of the speech, the address was agreed to.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The London correspondent of the Sun gives his impression of the opening debate in the British parliament in the following cable dispatch to his paper: "Parliament never, in my experience, has met with such

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critical circumstance," were the serious words with which Sir William Harcourt, the veteran leader of the Liberal party, began his speech in reply to the address in the House of Commons to-day. The same tone pervaded all speeches on both sides and in both houses. It seemed to manifest itself even in the dull ceremoniousness with which the session opened. An air of solemnity and almost ominous expectancy pervaded Westminster, which was in striking contrast with the optimistic spirit with which the parliamentary duties were performed. The House of Commons, then dismissed the legislature with militant and even arrogant self-confidence. They faced the people's representatives to-day with excuses, explanations and even concessions of humiliating failure. They faced an indictment appalling in its charges of weakness, cowardice and dishonor, brought by the opposition which, when parliament last met, was almost powerless. It was a spectacle to make even Englishmen ashamed when Lord Salisbury, in a half-hearted defence of his administration, rose in the House of Lords and exclaimed: "If we have failed to save the Armenians, we have averted a calamitous European war."

It was in the House of Commons itself that the government was accused in the language which will rankle for years in the hearts of Englishmen of dishonoring England's pledges and obligations. Lord Rosebery denounced Lord Salisbury's denial of British responsibility regarding Armenia as wholly incorrect. "Such a confession of impotence," he exclaimed, "as that contained in the last public speech of Lord Salisbury, it has never fallen to the lot of another British prime minister to make." And he added these stinging words: "Is this peace with honor?" There was more such language in the House of Commons also which was calculated to make the blood of the nation boil, and the republicans of the government were lame and unsatisfactory. The debates in both houses were confined almost exclusively to the grave disturbances in the country's foreign relations.

The leaders of the government, in their anxiety to soften as far as possible the attacks upon them, brought forward important facts which have been held in reserve, and which were intended to mitigate some of the dangers of the situation. The dispute with the United States over the Venezuelan boundary had a prominent place in the debate. The speeches on this and other subjects speak for themselves. From first to last they were of a character to make plain the fact that public opinion on all the issues now pending is going to make itself felt by the government with dominant power. If it has been imagined for instance, that the Chartered Company's connection with Dr. Jameson's raid will by any possibility be obscured or ignored, that idea is dispelled by tonight's debate. The strange friendships of the London press has aroused national suspicion and has found expression already in the fact that the pending session of Parliament, which is being the longest on record, as seemed probable six months ago, promises to be of the greatest interest to all Christendom.

TORONTO, Feb. 12.—A deputation of provincial land surveyors waited upon the Ontario commissioner of crown lands yesterday and pointed out the necessity of an ordinance survey of the province, which would be essential in the event of war with the United States.

TORONTO, Feb. 12.—The inquiry into the death of John Corrigan, who was killed by James Healy last week by blows on the head with an axe, was closed to-day, the jury finding a verdict of wilful murder against Healy.