

PARLIAMENT REOPENED.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH READ BEFORE THE TWO HOUSES.

ITS REFERENCE TO THE DUKE OF CLARENCE'S DEATH—FRIENDLY FOREIGN RELATIONS—IRELAND—PROJECTED BILLS—SPEECHES MADE BY LORD SALISBURY AND MR. BALFOUR.

London, Feb. 9.—Parliament was opened with the usual ceremony at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The members began assembling as early as 8 o'clock, with the object of securing a detachment of "Peet-ers" arrived on the scene from the Tower of London. Headed by a sergeant, they made a search of the vaults of Westminster Hall, a custom that has been followed at the opening of every session since the discovery of the Guy Fawkes plot. A large number of women filled the three back benches in the House of Lords, and the Strangers' Gallery in that chamber was also crowded with them. All the women were dressed in mourning, out of respect to the memory of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale.

Lord Salisbury, Lord High Chancellor, Keeper of the Great Seal, and the Duke of Portland, the Earl of Coventry, the Earl of Mount-Edgemoor, and Viscount Cross, wearing peers' robes, entered the House from the Princess Chamber, and the Royal Commissioners bearing the Queen's speech, took their seats in front of the throne. Lord Salisbury then ordered that the House of Commons be summoned to listen to the reading of the speech. None of the Opposition leaders were present. The speech was as follows: "My Lords and Gentlemen: I am persuaded that you have deeply participated in the terrible sorrow which has afflicted me and my family at the loss, at a moment when his prospects in life appeared happiest, of my dearly beloved grandson, Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence and Avondale. It has been a solace to us in our grief to have received from all classes and conditions of our subjects in all parts of the Empire, as well as in all foreign countries, most touching assurances of their deep sympathy under this grievous affliction, and expressions of their affectionate regard and appreciation for the dear young Prince whom they have lost by this great calamity.

"My relations with foreign Powers continue friendly. I have lost in the Viceroy of Egypt a loyal ally, whose wise government had, in the space of a few years, largely contributed to restore prosperity and peace to that country. I have entire confidence that the same sagacious policy will be followed by his son.

"An agreement has been concluded with the United States, defining the mode by which the disputes regarding the seal fisheries in Behring Sea will be referred to arbitration.

"Zanzibar has been established a free port, with my concurrence. I trust that this measure will conduce both to the development of the Sultan's dominions and the promotion of British commerce.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons: The estimates for the ensuing year will be laid before you. They have been prepared with due regard to economy.

"My Lords and Gentlemen: Proposals will be laid before you applying to Ireland the general principles of local government which have already been adopted in Great Britain. I trust it will be possible for you to consider provisions as to English local government which, for want of time, it was necessary to omit from the former bill.

"A measure for increasing the number of small holdings in the agricultural districts of Great Britain will be submitted to you.

"You will be asked to consider a bill extending the advantages of assisted education to Ireland, and for other purposes connected with elementary education in that country.

"A scheme modifying the system of procedure in regard to private bills, so far as it affects Scotland and Ireland, will be submitted to you.

"A bill will be submitted relieving public elementary schools in England from the present pressure of local rates.

"Proposals will also be submitted for improving the discipline of the Established Church in regard to moral offences; enabling accused persons to be examined on their trial; revising the existing agreements between the Government and the Bank of England, and amending the law with respect to the liability of employers for injuries sustained by employees.

"I pray God to guide you in the performance of your weighty functions."

After the speech had been read, the House of Lords and the House of Commons adjourned until 4 o'clock. When the House of Lords had reassembled at that hour, Lord Salisbury, the Prime Minister, presented to the Peers the new Duke of Devonshire (Lord Hartington), who then took the oath as a member of the House of Lords.

When the House of Lords met, after the adjournment, the Earl of Kimberley (Liberal), formerly Secretary of State for the Colonies, expressed surprise that the Queen's speech made no reference to the dispute between Great Britain and France in regard to the claims of the latter country in Newfoundland. Parliament, he declared, ought to obtain an explicit and early statement as to the position of the affair.

Lord Salisbury said that the absence of special reference in the Queen's speech to the order and prosperity prevailing in Ireland showed the confidence of the Government in the country's finances for local self-government. The fact that an Irish Local Government bill was proposed implied that conditions now prevailed in Ireland which justified the Government in giving that country extended powers of local control.

Speaking of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, Lord Salisbury said that in his personal intercourse with the Duke he was most struck by the latter's retiring character and modesty of demeanor. The Premier declared that he had seldom seen any one of so exalted rank with such perfect absence of selfishness and pride of any kind.

In regard to Egypt, Lord Salisbury said that, after the sacrifices Great Britain had made in relation to that country, he believed that England would never surrender its supremacy there to another Power.

Replying to the criticism of the Earl of Kimberley regarding the absence of any reference to Newfoundland in the Queen's speech, Lord Salisbury said that the present settlement of the question was not due to the action of the Government, but to the people of Newfoundland themselves.

ATTITUDE. He received an enthusiastic welcome from the Opposition benches.

Mr. Balfour gave notice that he would introduce the Irish Local Government bill, and that he would move on Thursday next that Edward De Cobain, Member for East Belfast, who is a fugitive from the country, be requested to attend the House on Tuesday, February 23.

Mr. Hodge moved the adoption of the address in reply to the Queen's speech.

Sir William Vernon-Harcourt said it was his first duty to express the sympathy of the Opposition for the royal family in the loss sustained in the death of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale.

Next, he said, the Opposition recognized the merits of Mr. Balfour as the new Government leader. He would always maintain the honor and privileges of the House of Commons.

In regard to the Irish Local Government bill, Sir William said it was a matter he wished carried out. If a genuine, honest, and able Government promoted, the Opposition would support it; but they could not regard it as local government if some application of the country council system was to be made to the entire country.

Mr. Balfour said that the bill was a measure of local government, as well as an education measure, to Ireland, would show that the Government had confidence in a Catholic majority. He hoped that Sir William's address would be a step towards the Queen's speech indicated that the debate on the address in reply would not be prolonged.

Mr. Lawler offered a motion in favor of denouncing the proposed bill, and also a resolution in favor of the bill, and the Zollerstein countries in order to enable the establishment of preferential commercial relations with the colonies. Sir William said that the Government was disposed to go a great way to establish a real Zollverein with the colonies, but the proposal was impossible in the present state of the world.

The motion was negatived.

Prior to the opening of the House of Commons the Hon. Mr. Parnell and the Hon. Mr. Parnell met in committee room No. 15, in which department Mr. Parnell was deposed from his leadership by the majority of the Irish party.

The Hon. Mr. Parnell's resignation of his leadership of the party was announced after an hour, both sections took recess without passing any definite resolutions. John E. Redmond, the new Member for Waterford City, will be immediately elected leader of the Parnellites in the House of Commons.

THE EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS' REPORT. London, Feb. 9.—"The Standard" and "The Globe" contain articles denouncing the report made by the American Emigration Commissioners, in which, among other things, it is said that convicts are systematically sent from Great Britain to the United States, and that there has been for eleven years a thoroughly organized and well-planned system of emigration.

The report of the Commissioners to satisfy the chaplain section of their countrymen was too good to be resisted. "The St. James's Gazette," commenting on the report of the Commissioners, denounces it as wholly untrue, and as the charges against Great Britain are exaggerated.

FOUR ANARCHISTS TO BE AT XERES TO-DAY. Madrid, Feb. 9.—The authorities at Xeres, where tomorrow will be publicly garroted four of the Anarchists who led the attack on that city of the night of January 8, are taking precautions against any outbreak by the lawless element. It is thought that the Anarchists, who are numerous in Xeres and in the surrounding country, may make an attempt to free their condemned fellows; consequently the guards at the prison have been heavily reinforced.

The execution will take place in front of the prison in which the doomed men are confined.

Three Anarchists have been arrested at Barcelona. The troops there are kept in their barracks in readiness for any emergency. Several workmen's unions have sent a petition to the Queen Regent, asking her to pardon the condemned Xeres Anarchists. A deputation of the unions called on the Queen Regent at the castle with the same mission, but the Premier declined to receive them.

THREAT OF AN ALLEGED AMERICAN OFFICER. London, Feb. 9.—"The Times" to-day publishes a letter signed "George Winter, late Brigadier-General of Volunteers, New York," which that paper puts under the heading, "An American Illustration." In his letter, Brigadier-General Winter threatens war between the United States and England in the event of England interfering in the dispute between Chile and the United States. He declares that the result of such a war would be the reduction of England to the rate of a fourth-rate Power.

Commenting on this letter, "The St. James's Gazette" says: "With tapping wings and shrill screams the American eagle is to be great in the air, and to which this vulgar Brigadier-General utters, there is a real prospect of a great American war."

No one of the name of George Winter was made a brigadier-general of volunteers, by treaty or otherwise, by the President during the Civil War.

THE PROSPECT OF FLOATING THE EIDER. London, Feb. 9.—Captain Loder, Inspector of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, in an interview to-day, said he was hopeful of saving the stranded eider to the north. As to the exact locality of the damage is uncertain, but it is somewhere in the straits of the propeller. The rest of the bottom is not seriously damaged. If the weather would only become settled enough for the vessel to be cleared of her cargo, the Inspector has no doubt that the salvagers would succeed in plugging the hole, pumping out the water and floating the steamer.

A WEDDING IN LONDON. London, Feb. 9.—Miss Charlotte Guinness, of Boston, Mass., was married this afternoon at 4 o'clock, in an interview to-day, said he was hopeful of saving the stranded eider to the north. As to the exact locality of the damage is uncertain, but it is somewhere in the straits of the propeller. The rest of the bottom is not seriously damaged. If the weather would only become settled enough for the vessel to be cleared of her cargo, the Inspector has no doubt that the salvagers would succeed in plugging the hole, pumping out the water and floating the steamer.

THE TRADE NEGOTIATIONS WITH FRANCE. Paris, Feb. 9.—In an interview to-day M. Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said that the commercial negotiations between France and the United States were virtually concluded.

Another French official at Paris said, he was present at a French dinner at Port Said, he presence of a French officer was merely a compliment to the Khedive of Egypt, and that it had no direct political motive. France, he added, was on cordial terms with Egypt.

ANOTHER STEAMER WITH A BROKEN SHAFT. London, Feb. 9.—The British steamer Parkmore, Captain Hawke, on Boston January 28 for London, arrived at Southampton to-day, having in tow the British steamer "The Northwestern Miller," which was broken up by the Parkmore. The "Northwestern Miller" was broken up by the Parkmore. The "Northwestern Miller" was broken up by the Parkmore.

BEHRING SEA ARBITRATION.

LORD SALISBURY'S DELAY IN COMPLETING THE ARRANGEMENTS.

THE ALLUSION IN THE QUEEN'S SPEECH—THE FOUR EXPERTS MAKING PROGRESS BACKWARD—THE MODUS VIVENDI.

Washington, Feb. 9.—That part of the Queen's speech from the throne in opening Parliament to-day which refers to the Behring Sea dispute with the United States is the second official intimation that the questions arising under this dispute are to be submitted to arbitration. The Queen's speech says: "An agreement has been concluded with the United States defining the mode in which the disputes as to the seal fisheries in Behring Sea shall be referred to arbitration."

If from this it is inferred that a treaty has been signed between the United States and Great Britain, the speech is misleading. The treaty, it may be stated upon good authority, still remains unexecuted, though it is now on its way to London to be submitted to Lord Salisbury. In other words, the "agreement" spoken of in the address from the throne is of no more binding force than was the agreement which the Attorney-General announced in November last, while arguing the Sayward case before the United States Supreme Court, has been reached between Secretary Blaine and Sir Julian Pauncefote. That agreement, as subsequent occurrences showed, proved to be no agreement at all, Lord Salisbury raising, at the last moment, new objections, after having intimated his willingness to subscribe to the terms of the agreement.

In this he followed, in reality, the same line of policy which he had observed when leading Secretary Bayard to believe that a satisfactory settlement had at last been reached. The records of the case bear out the assertion that Lord Salisbury's sudden change of front at the time he was negotiating with Secretary Bayard was due to his having been informed by the British official representative covering the period between the announcement of the Attorney-General before the Supreme Court and the middle of last month, when it first began to be whispered about that Lord Salisbury was raising new difficulties, will probably once more disclose Canada in the role of marplot. What Canada may do after the "agreement" spoken of in the Queen's speech has reached Lord Salisbury remains to be seen.

To judge from the past, there is certainly no disposition on the part of Lord Salisbury to hasten matters to a conclusion. On the contrary, there is every reason to believe that he will prosecute negotiations as much and as long as possible. As proof of this, it may be cited that Mr. Julian Pauncefote has no authority to sign the treaty necessary for the reference of the disputed questions to a board of arbitration. Lord Salisbury has reserved that right to himself. This makes a tedious exchange of diplomatic notes and documents by mail unavoidable. The delay consequent upon this determination of the fact that the treaty is serious, in view of the fact that the Canadian is drawing near when the Canadian poachers will begin preparations for making their annual marauding trips. Moreover, serious still, however, is the disposition manifested by Lord Salisbury to resist a renewal of the modus vivendi of last year, and at the same time the most perplexing phase of the whole question. The necessity for providing for a renewal of the modus vivendi is obvious. Without it Canadian poachers will be enabled to inflict incalculable damage this year upon the sealing interests of the United States.

Lord Salisbury, therefore, while on the one hand meeting the United States with protestations of his good will, and on the other doing everything in his power to delay a satisfactory solution of the questions at issue, is laying himself out for the charge of duplicity—to call it by no worse name. The reasons he assigns for his course are, in effect, he is understood to object to a renewal of the modus vivendi on the ground that it is not only unnecessary, but that it likewise will complicate the present state of negotiations. If these reasons are the only ones he has to assign, it will be difficult for him to convince any one that they are well founded.

His attitude may make it necessary for the Administration to withdraw from Canada the valuable hunting privileges which its railroads, notably the Canadian Pacific, enjoy in the United States. As a means of bringing Canada to its senses, this would probably be effective, and it might possibly serve as a reminder to Lord Salisbury that the Administration of President Harrison is not to be trifled with. The Treasury Department is now engaged, it is understood, in looking into this matter.

As for the treaty itself, which, as already said, is now on its way to England to receive the signature of Lord Salisbury, it may be stated that it provides for a board of arbitration to be composed of seven members. Two are to represent the United States, and two Great Britain; the remaining three will be appointed by the King of Sweden and Norway, the Queen Regent of Holland and the President of the Swiss Confederation. Of the two British representatives, one will be from Canada. The sittings of the board of arbitration will be held in Paris. There was a suggestion which it is not difficult to determine, abandoned, which it is not difficult to determine, abandoned, which it is not difficult to determine, abandoned.

The questions to be submitted for arbitration are five in number, and they are substantially what Secretary Blaine in his note to Sir Julian Pauncefote, on December 17, 1890, declared the arbitrators to be willing to refer to a board of arbitration to determine:

1. What exclusive jurisdiction in the sea now known as the Behring Sea, and what extensive rights in the seal fisheries therein did Russia assert and exercise prior and subsequent to the time of the cession of Alaska to the United States?

2. How far were these claims of jurisdiction as to the seal fisheries recognized and conceded by Great Britain?

3. Was the body of water now known as the Behring Sea included in the phrase "Pacific Ocean" as used in the treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia and Great Britain by that treaty?

4. Did not all the rights of Russia as to the jurisdiction and as to the seal fisheries in Behring Sea east of the water boundary in the treaty between Great Britain and Russia of March 22, 1825, pass unimpacted to the United States under that treaty?

5. What are now the rights of the United States as to the seal fisheries in the waters of the Behring Sea, and what extensive rights in the seal fisheries therein did Russia assert and exercise prior and subsequent to the time of the cession of Alaska to the United States?

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The four "experts" are already "making progress backward." Such, at least, is the conclusion reached from what the public is permitted to know of their doings. They have had but one meeting. Even at that one meeting they seem to have settled no question more weighty than that of place and hour of meeting. They have not yet "come off." At one time a hope was entertained that these four gentlemen might unite upon a report to their respective Governments which would do away with the necessity of resorting to arbitration. It was thought, at any rate, that they might at least agree as to the time and duration of a "close season." But such hopes and expectations seem to have been ill-founded. The best information obtainable points to hopeless divergence of views among the "experts."

At present they seem destined to drag out their official existence in attempting to solve the apparently impossible problem of convincing each other of the error of their views. To judge of the public utterances of Sir George Balfour Powell, pronounced in the House of Commons last night, if anything that he can be taught, and a few days' stay in Alaska seems to have put him beyond that point where he might still have been open to the argument and conviction on the part of more experienced and better equipped observers. It is not unreasonable to believe that the failure of the experts to reach an understanding as to matters of fact may furnish Lord Salisbury with a convenient pretext for further delay. If diverse views of opinion as to the mere matters of fact should prove sufficient to bring about a delay, what may be expected of the part of the experts to agree upon recommendations designed to stop the indiscriminate and destructive slaughter of the seal herds?

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GOV. BURKELEY APPEALS TO THE PEOPLE HE ASKS FOR A CONVENTION ON WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY TO RAISE MONEY FOR THE FAIR. Hartford, Conn., Feb. 9.—The Governor has issued the following: To the People of the State of Connecticut. Owing to the failure of the General Assembly to make provision for the representation of this State at the Centennial Exposition and the Ladies' Board of the World's Columbian Exposition and of representatives of the various industrial interests of this State, and to the fact that Connecticut, which for nearly a century has been foremost in the development of the inventive, educational, manufacturing and agricultural interests of her people, may participate in the Exposition, intended to illustrate the growth and development of the country in the four centuries since the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, I most respectfully invite all persons interested, and especially all representatives of our various industries, boards, manufacturing firms, or corporations, educational and agricultural societies and institutions, to meet in convention in the hall of the House of Representatives of the Capitol at Hartford, on Monday, the 23rd day of February, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the adjustment of a committee to organize and provide for an adequate and creditable exhibition of the arts and industries of Connecticut, and to consider the expediency of raising by popular subscription a sum sufficient to defray the expenses of such a committee to be used in the same manner as a legislative act, and to apply to the Legislature for the appropriation for an appropriation for the reimbursement of those who join in such a subscription.

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SEARCHING FOR THE DEAD.

SEVENTEEN BODIES HAVE BEEN TAKEN FROM THE HOTEL ROYAL RUINS.

SEVEN IDENTIFICATIONS AT THE MORGUE—SOME CORPSES HORRIBLY DISFIGURED AND MUTILATED—WILL THE ELEVATOR SHAFT DISCLOSE MORE HORRORS?

Five dead persons were taken from the burned ruins of the Hotel Royal after midnight on Monday. Most of them were found before 5 o'clock yesterday morning, and a full hour last night no more had been discovered. One of those taken out yesterday was the one which was discovered on Monday. This reveals the list of victims to seventeen. Of these, altogether seven have been identified. It is doubtful if many more will be claimed, as most of the bodies are almost unrecognizable.

How many bodies are still hidden in the hitherto unexplored parts of the building is purely a matter of conjecture. That there are still some, at least, is believed by all who have made such investigations as could be made, and there is a terrible indication of it in the shape of the nauseating odor which is perceptible in some parts of the ruins, and which cannot be mistaken. Following is a list of the dead identified, with the unidentified in the numbered column:

REGLEY, MISS MARY, the housekeeper of the Hotel Royal, at the Morgue; found in the ruins on Monday morning; identified last evening by her brother, Edward Regley, who recognized the new set of upper false teeth he had made for her a short time ago. The body was badly charred, and the face was unrecognizable. The body was dressed only in a knit undershirt and muslin nightgown.

BLAKE, SARAH, at the Morgue. She was an unmarried woman, fifty years old, and her home was in Shelburne, Mass. She was identified by Miss Nellie Kendall, of Philadelphia, Mass. Miss Kendall is the sister of the victim, and she had been to look at the body. Miss Blake came to New York last Friday to visit some friends, and she remained at the Hotel Royal. She went to the theatre on Saturday night with a man named Glasford, and after the performance he left her at the hotel. That was the last time she saw her friends save her alive.

BRADY, MISS ELIZA L., at the Morgue. She was sixty years old, and was employed at the Hotel Royal as a chambermaid. She was identified last night by her daughter, Mrs. Mary Donohue. The body and limbs of this victim were badly burned, but the features were not badly distorted, and it was an easy matter for her relatives and friends to identify her.

COHEN, MISS J., at the Morgue. She was killed by a fall from one of the upper windows. She was a Polish woman, thirty-three years old, and was the wife of a merchant at Toronto, Canada. She had been at the Hotel Royal until yesterday, when her brother, Archibald Cohen, identified the body at the Morgue.

LEVY, LEWIS, at the Morgue. He was forty-four years old, and his home was in London, Ontario, Canada. He was identified by Mrs. Cohen, Archibald Cohen, the brother of Mrs. Cohen, identified his body, but he did not know the official name of the victim, and particularly about the man, except his name and address. Levy was killed by jumping from the window of an upper story.

LEVY, HARRY J., at Kalkas's undertaking shop, No. 243 East Forty-ninth-st., twenty-four years old, unmarried, of No. 710 West Forty-second-st., salesman for Strauss, and of No. 707 Broadway. He was formerly a member of the firm of Levy Brothers & Co., which failed last August. His body was found in the ruins after the fire. His legs were missing, and the rest of the body was positively identified by a memorandum-book found on his body.

TOWNSEND, A. A., of New-Haven, Conn., at the Morgue. He was thirty-five years old, and his body was discovered late on Monday morning. He had been in a nightshirt, pair of trousers and a waistcoat. He was identified by a memorandum-book found on his body.

COFFIN NUMBER TWO, unknown woman, at the Morgue, aged about thirty-five. Her body was discovered on Monday morning. Her legs consisted of two rings on the third finger of the left hand—one with three small stones, and the other with the third finger of the right hand set with pearls on the third finger of the right hand and a small turquoise ring.

NUMBER THREE, unknown man, at the Morgue; about thirty-five years old; dark hair, smooth face. Clothing consisted of cotton undershirt, Jean drawers, nightgown, and a pair of slippers. He was identified by a memorandum-book found on his body.

NUMBER EIGHT, unknown woman, at the Morgue, about twenty years old, height four feet ten inches, weight about 100 lbs. Her body was badly charred, and it was difficult to distinguish; full set of natural and lower teeth. Several front teeth missing. No jewelry or clothing on the body.

NUMBER TEN, unknown man, at the Morgue, five feet nine inches in height, burned beyond recognition. This exposed, right foot gone, no upper teeth, eight lower teeth. He was identified by a memorandum-book found on his body.

NUMBER ELEVEN, unknown woman, at the Morgue, badly decomposed, no clothing or jewelry. Legs and feet of the arms missing, and her