WITH FULL STATE CEREMONIAL

Spectacular Procession From Buckingham Palace to House of Lords -The Speech From the Throne -Pomp and Scrimmages.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The first Parliament of the reign of King Edward VII was opened this afternoon by the King in person. His Majesty was accompanied by Queen Alexandra, the Duke of Connaught and many others of the royal family. The stat state ceremony of the kind occurred in 1861, when Queen Victoria opened Parliament, accompanied by the Prince Consort, and since the death of the latter nothing to equal today's pomp has been nothing to equal today's pomp has been witnessed in London in connection with the opening of the Legislature. Not since the wedding of the then Prince

of Wales and Princess Alexandra has the of Wales and Princess Alexandra has the gorgeous state coach used today been seen in the streets of the capital. In this coach today the King and Queen rode from Buckingham Palace to the Palace of Westminster. The route of the royal party, which lay through the Mail, the Horse Guards Parade, Whitehail and Parliament was guarded by 50,000 soldiers. Thousands of Londoters packed St. James' Park, bordered the route of the procession and filled windows, stands and roofs. The cortege was short, but spectacular. The royal coach, drawn by eight famous cream-colored Haboverlans, with postilions in red and gold liveries, and footmen leading the horses, which were covered with trappings of morocco and covered with trappings of morocco and glit, was preceded and followed by life guards in full uniform, with silver breast, plates and red plumed helmets, and a small excort of gentlemen-at-arms, in historic costumes, immediately surrounded

St. James Park was densely packed, the West-Enders crowding together. The long steps below Carlton House Terracs long steps below Carlian House Terraca were a solid mass of people. The proces-sion moved through a sea of heads and a continuous glitter of red and gilt. The speciators were thickest around Buckingham Palace, pressing against the iron fence for hours before the procession

In the meanwhile the Horse Guards arrived and formed in line from the palace entrance to the principal gate. The members of the royal family, including the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duchess of Cornwall and York, the Duchess of Argyll, the Duke of Cambridge, Princess Henry of Battenburg and Prince and Princess Christian of Schlessels Mo. and Princess Christian of Schlesswig-Hol-sieln, drove out in plain two-horse coaches, with two footmen in scarlet cloaks half an hour before the procession formed. When the six-horse coaches car-Guards mounted bands struck up "God Save the King," the people uncovered, the state coach rolled out of the archway in state coach rolled out of the archway in the center of the palace and was greeted with roars of cheering. The Horse Guards took up positions in front and behind the state coach. The heroes of the crowd were the members of Strathcona's Horse. who are just back from South Africa, and who came in several four-horse brakes, carrying their carbines and wearing informal slouch hats and khaki over coats. They alighted in front of the pel-ace and marched down the line to a posi-tion a short distance from the palace, where they were drawn up while the pro-cession passed. The King saluted them most cordially, and the people cheered

em repeatedly. From Buckingham Palace to the House of Lords the procession proceeded with-out a hitch, at a walking pace. All along the route hats and handkerchiefs were waved, and the greatest enthusiasm was waved, and the greatest enthusiasm was displayed. The approaches to the houses of Parliament were black with people, who were kept in their places by Irish and Scots Guarda. The King and Queen quickly got out of the state carriage, which came to a standatill at the royal entrance beneath the Victoria tower, and went in the markly stallers, but the markly stallers. vent up the marble stairway into the rob ing-room. Outside the robing-room. In the royal gallery which leads to the House of Lords, were 500 persons, chiefly women, who had been waiting patiently for hours on stands especially erected for the cere mony. Among them were many people and Commoners, who were unable to get places within the chamber.

the dingy gallery. No funeral could have been quieter. The aristocratic speciators were perfectly still. Slowly the heralds marched towards the upper chamber. The sight of an usher, walking back-wards, lecalded the approach of the King.

The Duke of Devoushire, president of the The Puke of Devonshire, president of the Council, immediately preceded him, carrying in his arms the cushion on which rested the crown. Lord Londonderry, with equal dignity, clasped the sword of state. The King was half down the gallery before the women remembered to courtesy, and then black skirts rustled ceaselessly and noble beads were bowed. Smiling genially, the King bowed right and left. He never looked better. His huge ermine cape gave an enormous breadth to his shoulders and set off the healthy color

Queen Alexandra, wearing an ermine queen Alexandra, wearing an ermine cape and with a small diamond crown, formed a remarkable contrast to ber husband. The pallor of her face and her downcast eyes enhanced the idea of mourning given by the long crepe vell hanging down her back and hiding the coatly ermine. The ladies of the bed-chamber, walking the coatly ermine. chamber, walking two abreast directly behind and deeply velled added a touch of sadness to the scene. This was quickly dispelled, however, by the gilttering uni-forms of the gentlemen-at-arms and high officers of the army.

forms of the gentlemen-at-arms and high officers of the army.

Before the end of the procession had passed out of the royal gallery, the King had entered the House of Lords, and the central feature of the day commenced. It was 2:15 P. M. before the King arrived in the chamber. Here, for once, the women were somber-looking, in black, relieved only by their white arms and shoulders and the diamonds and pearls in their coronets, while the men, usually in black, were radiant with brilliant rubes were radiant with brilliant robes of scarlet and ermine. The Peers and Judges occupied the front benches.

The monotony of this sea of red and same order as it entered.

Chite was varied by the uniforms of the An Unusual Sci Ambassadors, who, sitting on the Bish-que benches with their sashes of blue, crimson and greens of all shades, made a welcome change. The United States Am-bassador, Mr. Chroate, as usual was prom-iment on account of his plain evening dress. He was accompanied by Mr. Carter, the second secretary of the Embassy, and Mr. Cutting, private secretary of the Ambassador, similarly attired. Mrs. Ghoate was with the Ambassadors' wives

All present arose as the royal proces-All present arose as the royal procession entered, and all eyes centered on the queen's dress, which, it could be seen, in and York from the ceremonies today is explained to have been due to a cold. It is defied that he has suffered a relapse. On the Garter, her husband's intest tribute. When their majestles reached the throne, the Lord Chancellor stood on the King's right. On the Queen's left was Lord Londonderry. Lord Salisbury stood at the foot of the throne. In the state chairs were the Duchess of Cornwall and York, Princess Charles of Den-

mark, Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein and the Duchesses of Connaught, Pife and Argyli. The Dukes of Con-naught and Cambridge stood near Lord

With a motion of his hand the King signalled that the distinguished gathering should sit, and the Queen, whom His Majesty had gailantly led to the throne by the hand, was the first to do so. Her example was followed on all sides. Then the gentlemen ushers of the Black Rod, after a deep obeisance, hurried to the House of Commons, and, in a few minutes, the Speaker, wearing his state robes and attended by the Sergeant-at-Arms and Chaplain, appeared at the bar. Behind them surged members of the House of Commons. Seldom has Great Britain's legislators presented such a turbulent spectacle. Several hundred of them struggled fiercely to get in a space which could scarcely hold \$\frac{1}{2}\$ persons.

The King's Speech.

In solemn tones, the Lord Chancellor With a motion of his hand the King

In solemn tones, the Lord Chancellor administered the oath, with the King sitting. The Lord Chancellor then, kneeling handed the King a roll, which he signed, after which all present once more stood up, and the King put on his Field Marshal's plumed hat, rose, and, in clear. ringing tones, read his speech, which was

"My Lords and Gentlemen: I address you for the first time at a moment of national sorrow, when the whole country is mourning the irreparable loss we have so recently sustained, and which has fallen with peculiar severity on myself. My beloved mother, during her long and giorlous reign, has set an example before the world of what a monarch should be. It is my earnest desire to walk in her

fotsteps,
"Amid this public and private grief it is satisfactory to me to be able to assure you that the relations with the other powers continue friendly. "The war in South Africa is not yet en-

"The war in South Africa is not yet en-tirely terminated, but the capitals of the enemy and his principal lines of communi-cation are in my possession, and measures have been taken which will, I trust, en-able my troops to deal effectually with the forces by which they are still opposed. "I greatly regret the loss of life and expenditure of treasure due to the fruit-less guerrilla warfare maintained by Boer partisage in the former servicing of the partisans in the former territories of the two republics. Their early submission is much to be desired in their interests, as until it takes place it will be impossible for me to establish in those colonies the institutions which will secure the equal rights of all the white inhabitants and protection and justice for the native pop-

The capture of Pekin by the allied The capture of Pekin by the allied forces and the happy release of those who were besieged in the legations, results to which my Indian troops and my naval forces largely contributed, have been followed by the submission of the Chinese Government to the demands insisted upon by the powers. Negotiations are proceeding regarding the manner in which compliance with these demands is to effect pliance with these demands is to be effect

nmonwealth was proclaimed at Sydney January 1 with many manifestations of popular enthusiasm and rejoicing. My deeply beloved and lamented mother had assented to the visit of the Duke of Cornwall and York to open the first Parlia-ment of the new commonwealth in her ment of the new commonwealth in her name. A separation from my son, especially at such a moment, cannot be otherwise than deeply painful, but I still desire to give effect to her late majesty's wishes as evidence of her interest, as well as my own, in all that concerns the welfare of my subjects beyond the seas. I have decided that the visit to Australia shall not be abandoned, and shall be extended to New Zealand and the Dempiter. tended to New Zealand and the Dominion

The prolongation of the hostilities in South Africa has led me to make a fur-ther call on the patriotism and devotion of Canada and Australasta. I rejoice that my request has met with a prompt and loyal response and large additional contingents from those colonies will em-bark for the seat of war at an early date. "The expedition organized for the suppression of the rebellion in Ashantee was crowned with signal success. The en-durance and gallantry of my native troops, ably commanded by Sir James Wilcocks, and led by British officers, have overcome both the stubborn resistance of the most warlike tribes of West Africa and the exceptional difficulties of a climate and season of the country in which the operations were conducted. The garrison of Coomassie, which was besteged by the enemy, has been relieved after a prolonged and gallant defense. The principal Kings have surrendered, and the chief impediment to the process of the forest ment to the progress of the development of this rich portion of West African pos-sessions has now, I hope, been finally caused by the prolonged drouth in a large portion of my Indian empire have been greatly alleviated by a seasonable rainfall, but I regret to add that in parts of the Hombay presidency, distress of a serious character still continues, which my

gate. "Gentlemen of the House of Commo In the House of Lords.

After some delay the cobing-room doors swing open and the procession, already formed up, moved slowly ahead, through the collection of the riouse of Commons of the riouse of the r especially the outlay consequent upon South African War, has involved an in-

officers are using every endeavor to miti-

evitable increase.
"The demise of the crown renders it necessary that renewed provision shall be made for the civil list. I place unreserv-edly at your disposal those hereditary revenues which were so placed by my predecessor, and I have commanded that the papers necessary for a full consider-ation of the subject shall be laid before

"My Lords and Gentlemen: Proposals will be submitted to your judgment for increasing the efficiency of my military

Court of Final Appeal are considered necessary in consequence of the in-creased resort to it which has resulted from the expansion of the Empire during the last two generations.

"Legislation will be proposed to you for the amendment of the law relating to education. Legislation has been prepared and if the time at your disposal proves to be adequate it will be laid be-fore you for the purpose of regulating the voluntary sale by landlords of occupying tenants in Ireland; for amending and con-solidating the factory and workshops acts; for the better administration of the

cession was reformed, the King proceeded to the robing-room, unrobed and left Westminster in the state carriage, in the

An Unusual Scramble.

After this there ensued in the House of Lords a rush and scramble without prec-edent in the history of Westminster. The crowd in the state gallery poured into field and Rostand on the claim that the chamber. Peers and Peeresses strug- and de Bergerac" was pirated from gled to get out, and other members of the nobility, less lucky, waited to see the place in which the great ceremony had seen held. Almost half an hour elapsed before the confusion was over and the distinguished people were able to find their carriages and return home. The absence of the Duke of Cornwall

onder of the address, said the House King would follow in the steps of his mother, and proceeded to express dissat-isfaction with the conduct of the war in isfaction with the conduct of the war in South Africa. He said the present condi-tions in South Africa filled him with ap-prehension. The government has been liv-ing in a fool's paradise. Unless they enabled General Kitchener speedily to terminate the war, the situation could easily become more dangerous. If the government attempted to put the whole military system on a more satisfactory

basis, they would receive every support from the Liberals. Lord Salisbury rose leisurely, and add-ed his congratulations to the mover and seconder of the address, and proceeded to refer to the manner in which the to refer to the manner in which the country's loss had been received throughout the world. Continuing, Lord Salisbury said the country could now hope confidently that the promise given by the
King that he would follow in his mother's steps would be fully and abundantly borne out. If so, it would be the
greatest triumph for the people of the
monarchy and for the name of the Britlsh union. Desling with the war, Lord which and the South African campaign there was a great resemblance. In Bos-nia, it took two years and the whole power of Austria to conquer the peasants. Where great enthusiasm and persistency existed in a country like South Africa, months must elapse before tran-quility could be restored. Therefore, he did not believe there was any real ground for the discontent or apprehensions ex-

pressed by Lord Kimberley.

It was four years before the whole efforts of that very intelligent and most efficient community, North America, was able to bring the war of secession to a final and successful issue. He would be glad to hear Lord Kimberley repudiate glad to hear Lord Kimberley repudiate all idea of asking the Government to alter its conduct toward the enemy. It was the business of the Government to put its whole heart and strength to the task before it. A not numerous, but noisy faction, tried to make out that the English people were not hearty supporters of the war, and urged the Government to adopt action short of what was implied in correction. was implied in carrying the operations to a successful issue. If the enemy were allowed to retain any portion of their independence, it would involve incessant, continuous warfare. Unless the British were masters and conquerors of these territories, there was no hope of abiding peace. What the country should do with the power when obtained was another question, but it was perfectly obvious that the first purpose to which the enemy would put any powers granted the enemy would put any powers granted and new arms, to await a fitting oc-casion for a new attack. If Great Britain slackened her efforts it would be an avowal to the world that her frontier could be invaded in the most insulting nanner and that the Empire was power-ess effectively to resist it. If Lord Kimerley could impose his opinion on his party generally, it would be a great advantage to the Empire, as it would dispel the impression in South Africa that an important party movement in their favor existed in this country, and it would help to bring to an end the insane resistance which was bringing desolation and misery to two territories. The address was agreed to and their

lordships adjourned until February 19. The House of Commons, after a brief recess, reassembled, and a message was person. During the formal business, the members condoled with each other on the injuries received in the scrimmages early in the day, during their attempts to reach the House of Lords. Among the measures introduced, Gerald Balfour, received of the Roard of Trade ways to. president of the Board of Trade, gave no-tice that at an early date he would in-troduce a bill to amend and consolidate the law concerning literary copyright. The Speaker, having read the King's speech, H. A. Forstler, Conservative, who was in the uniform of the yeomanry, moved the address in reply to the speech from the throne. After a reference to the change of sovereignty, Mr. Forstier said he hoped the House would remember the dignity of the King's position, and deal generously with the civil list. Sir An-drew Agnew, Unionist, Edinburgh, sec-

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, took up the political par-agraphs of the speech from the throne. He said the House must not shut eyes to the gravity of the situation in South Africa which, he said, presented formida-Africa which, he said, presented termina-ble difficulties. Neither in South Africa was there any idea of flinching. The question was, had the Government ade-quately realized the circumstances and adequately provided for them. The House would not healtate to vote anything neces-sary to clear the colony of invaders, but when that was accomplished, then was the moment to make to the people of the two states such terms of settlement as, while securing for the Empire all they were contending for, would assuage their fears, save their dignity and restore their personal rights. If they were to keep South Africa, they must win the confi-dence of the Dutch. He asked if it were true that General Kitchener had asked

for more troops II weeks ago.

A. J. Balfour, the government leader, admitted that the government had not foreseen that the leaders of the Boers would be so ill-advised in their own in-terest and the interest of their country as to continue the struggle. The gov-ernment, he said, had exceeded Lord Kitchener's demands rather than fallen short of them, adding that the Boer leaders "knew perfectly well that if they lay down their arms, their perso

property will be respected and equal rights granted to all."
"More than this," continued Mr. Bal-four, "the Boer leaders know that as soon as it becomes possible, free insti-tutions will be adopted. Her Majesty's government holds that it would be perect insanity to grant all the institut of self-government while the effects of the war are still visible. We have put our hand to the plow and shall not withdraw it. The war will be continued until it comes to the only conclusion

Rostand Sues Manufield.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Justice Fitzger-ald, in the Supreme Court, has reserved his decision on application for a referee to take testimony in an action br Elizabeth Marbury, as agent, against Richard Mansfield to recover royalties on the play "Cyrano de Bergerac." The plaintly claims that Mr. Mansfield obtained the American rights to the play from Edmond Rostand, the author, on an agreement of a royalty of 5 per cent on the first \$5000 of gross receipts and 10 per

cent on all receipts over \$10.000.

Ex-Judge Dittenhoeffer represented Mr. Mansfield, and he argued that there was nothing due Rostand, as the play was public property. He also called attention to the case now pending in the United States Court in Illinois, in which action Samuel Eberley Gross is suing both Mansano de Bergerac" was pirated from the play "The Merchant Prince of Corville." The counsel said that all the expense of defending that action had been borne by

Memorial to Ingersoll.

SPANISH ROYAL WEDDING

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS OF ASTURIAS AND PRINCE CHARLES.

Madrid, Under Weyler's Martial Law, Was Forced to Remain Quiet -Cabinet Crisis Expected.

MADRID, Feb. 14.-In the chapel of the Royal Palace, in the presence of the royal family and all the aristocracy and offi-cialdom of Spain, Dona Maria de las Mercedes de Bourbon y Hapeburg, Princess of Austurias, was today wedded to Prince Charles of Bourbon. Shortly after 19 o'clock the guests be-

gan to arrive at the palace, mounting the grand staircase and traversing the long corridors, lined on each side by hallberdiers in red coats, white trousers ish union. Dealing with the war, Lord and black leggings, to the entrance of Salisbury thought there was nothing unusual in the length of the campaign. He chapel, where the palace guards, by usual in the length of the campaign. He chapel, where the palace guards, by thoroughly perfected plans, escorted each person to a proper seat. Every arrangementing and the American war, between person to a proper seat. Every arrangement was accurately made. There was no crowding and no josting. The diplomatic tribune was first filled. Among the early comers were Beliamy Storer, United States Minister, and Mrs. Storer, S. S. Cickles, the secretary of the United States Embassy; Attache Bowler, and H. Sum-mers, the United States Vice-Consul-Gen-eral at Barcelona. When the chapel finally filled, a scene of wondrous coloring, due to the brilliancy of the dresses of the court ladies, and the elegant uniforms of officers and diplomats, was dis-

Just as the cathedral clock chimed II the strains of the Broscie march pealed from the organ, while the bridegroom's party entered and took seats before the altar between the tribune on each side. Prince Charles were the simple uniform of a Captain of artillery, but displayed also the Order of the Golden Fleece. The Duke of Calabria wore a similar uniform, covered with Spanish and Italian decora-tions. Prince Gennaro was in the uni-form of a cadet, and the Count of Caserta in ordinary evening dress. The Countess wore a cream-colored court gown, and her three daughters' dresses were relieved with head and neckwear of white lace. After a moment's walting the more imposing cortege of the bride arrived. It was preceded by all the court officials, who advanced smid an imposing sound of trumpets. King Alfonso, dressed in the simple uniform of a cadet, with a small sword at his side, led the way. He walked erect, and firmly, his healthy appearance giving denial to the rumors recently circulated that he was siling. Heatter keeping culated that he was alling. Having knelt at the altar, he turned to salute the diplo-mats. Then he kneeled again and bowed in the direction of his grandmother, who watched the ceremony from a private tribune in the Queen's chapel. Then came the Queen Regent and the other members

of the royal family.

In the front row before the altar stood the Count of Caserta, Prince Charles, the Princess of Asturias and the Queen gent; in the second, the Counters of Caserta, the King and Archduke Eugene; in the third, the Duke and Duchess of Cal-abria and the Infantas, and in the fourth, Prince Gennaro and his sisters.

The Queen Regent, in a robe of light cream, were the crown. The Princess of Asturias was in white. The ceremony brought in from the King, thunking the Commons for their address of sympathy on the loss of his mother and their expression of dutiful attachment to his of the bride's paims, and the hands of the bridegroom above her. He placed

cept."
The cardinal wore ancient vestments, richly studded with gems and pearls, dating from the reign of Ferdinand. At the conclusion of the mass, the cortege retraced its steps-the King with the Co ess of Caserta, the Queen Regent with the Count of Caserta, the bridegroom with the bride, and Archduke Eugene with the Infanta Isabella. The entire cere-mony was simple and effective, and was conducted without a hitch of any char-

acter.
When Madrid awoke it found itself under military rule. A proclamation was posted announcing the enforcement of martial law, owing to the inability of the civil authorities to cope with the disturb-sinces. Mounted troops patrolled the city and occupied every strategic point, and a demonstration toward the palace on account of the wedding was thus nipped in the bud, and no disturbance of any kind occurred today. Immense crowds surrounded the palace during the ceremony, but not a word of disrespect was overheard. After the ceremony, the May-or issued an appeal to the populace, ask-ing for caimness.

General Weyler has issued a proclamation prohibiting persons gathering in groups. Any one found insulting or injuring the troops by word or deed will be tried by court-martial. Parents or guardlans permitting children to roam in the streets will be heavily fined. Military subjects on furlough who take part in disturbances will be court-martialed. Persons injuring rallways or other means of transportation, and persons interfering with or inciting workmen will also be court-martialed.

The air is full of a Ministerial crisis, but there appears to have been no meeting of the Cabinet this evening.

The Count and Countess of Caseria left Madrid at 8 o'clock. Their departure was without special incident. The train will proceed with the greatest circumspection, owing to the fear of treacherous attack. Prince Charles and the Princess of Astu-Madrid is quiet tonight.

The weather this morning was perfect.

The city was absolutely calm, but there were no decorations, and no flags or bunt-ing were displayed, except on official buildings. The people were attired in festival dress. The civil authorities resigned their powers to the military, and cavalry regiments replaced the civic guards and patrolled the streets.

patrolled the streets.

Excitement prevailed in Barcelona and Granada, and the gendarmes were reinforced. At Malaga, some French priests on their way to Brazil landed to see the town. A mob hooted and threatened the priests, who hastly re-embarked. The mob then stoned the offices of the Clerical paper. A policeman was wounded by a revolver shot. The Prefect eventually succeeded in re-establishing order,

Disorders at Valencia.

VALENCIA, Feb. 14.—Serious disorders occurred here yesterday. In a fight between rioters and the gendarmes a number of shots were fired. One person was killed and one wounded. Rioters took the Jesuit College by assault. The doors were broken in, but the police, on charging, were received with a storm of stone on was killed and numbers were

Further troubles are reported from Barcelona and Granada. Rioters at Alicante stoned the City Hall and Provincial Coun-

British Compliment to Morgan. NEW YORK, Feb. 14.-The Herald says: According to a cable report received this city. British investors have just paid an extraordinary compliment to J. Plerpont Morgan. Several men, it is said, have insured their property at Lloyds against loss by the death of Mr. Morgan, paying for the insurance the exceptionally high premium of 3 per cent for three months, or at the rate of 12 per cent a year. It has been the custom of British property-owners to insure themselves against loss by death of the reigning monarch. In the lifetime of the Queen monarca. In the incluse of the queen her subjects have frequently taken the precaution of insuring themselves against loss by her sudden death. While no direct verification of the report could be obtained in this city, it is generally considered and makes it sale at all grocers.

coded that Mr. Morgan's remarkable po-sition as the supporter of properties which have an international interest would rea-der it a practical idea for some persons to insure themselves against loss by h death. Mr. Morgan is 54 years of age.

THE PRESIDENT IS PLEASD

Taft May Be Rewarded With the Governorship of the Philippines.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 -- A special to the Times from Washington says
The President is greatly pleased with
the recent news from the Philippines. He
has been confident that the work
done by President Taft would tell as soon as it became known that he was a man determined to administer affairs justly and generously for the Filipinos, and he did not, therefore, pay much attention to the rather gloomy and discouraging reports made by General MacArthur, who had been quoted as referring to the situation as chronically had as chronically bad.

The report that the President intends to make Judge Taft Civil Governor of the Philippines in case Congress shall pass a resolution giving him authority to regu-late affairs there entirely in his discre-tion until Congress can make specific laws for the islands, is probably the expression of a wish entertained by the President when Judge Taft went to Manila. The gratification of the wish depends first upon the action of Congress and next upon the consent of Commissioner Taft. When Mr. Taft accepted the appointment to the commission, he declared that he could not think of coing to the Publications. could not think of going to the Philippines for a longer period than 18 months. His plan was to accomplish as much as was possible in a year and a half and return to practice law in Ohio. Some assurances have been given to the President, it is understood, that Mr. Taft,

having become deeply interested in the task he has accepted, will reconsider his desire to return home, and consent to stay long enough to make good his own sug-gestion that the difficulties presented in the Phillippines were so great that no man could fall to win credit for overcoming them, and that it would not be worth while to go there merely to deal with easy and commonplace problems.

JUSTICE BREWER'S VIEWS. Conclusions of Congress a Secondary Matter.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 14.—Justice David J. Brewer, of the United States Su-preme Court, touched upon the Philip-plines problem in his address in the Dodge

ecture course in Yale. He said:
"I have been over 26 years on bench, and no one, indirectly or directly, ever has hinted that any decision I might make might be for my own benefit, either socially, pecuniarly, politically or other-wise. If I had wanted to do wrong I should have been obliged to go out and hunt for the tempter.
"We enter the new century under changed conditions; we have been isolat-

changed countions; we have been isolated, but now commerce is carrying us, whether we will or no, to the ends of the earth. China, that great mass of effets civilization, turns with abundant faith to this Nation in its time of distress, "Many people are today wondering what the outcome of the Philippine War will be. The press and the halls of legis. will be. The press and the halis of legis-lation resound with the momentous questions involved in the settlement of the status of the islands. A solemn sense of responsibility fills Congress. It is, how-ever, a secondary matter what will be the conclusion of Congress, the policy of the Administration, or the decision of the

this country measure their intercourse with the residents of these insular pos-sessions by the Golden Rule." Accepted Philippine Judgeships. WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—C. A. Willard, of Minneapolis, and J. C. Cooper, of Fort Worth, Tex., have accepted positions as Judges of the Supreme Court of the Phil-

Supreme Court, provided the people of

ippines.

Henry C. Bates, of St. Johnsbury, Vt.;
Fletcher Ladd, of Lancaster, N. H.; F.
F. Johnston, of Ann Arbor, Mich.; L.
R. Wiffy, of St. Louis, and A. F. Odlin,
of San Juan, Porto Rico, have accepted
positions as Judges of the Court of First
Instance of the Philippine Islands. It is understood they will sail for Manila ab-

Colombia and the Canal NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—General Rafael Uribe, the Colombian revolutionary leader, at present in this city, has announced that he will inform the State Department at Washington that the Colombian Government had no right to give the French

States cannot acquire the company's He is led to take this step, he says, by the report that Dr. Carlos Martinez, the Colombian Secretary of State, who arrived in New Yorrk from Colombia on Tuesday, will go to Washington, in the interest of the French Panama company.

Robbed of \$3000 Worth of Jewelry. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14.-Mrs. F. H. of Seattle, who arrived in this city on the Oregon express this morning, has reported to the police and railway of-ficials that she was robbed during last night of \$3000 worth of jewelry. She stated that the gems were in a leather bag which she suspended from her neck, but that they were taken while she was sleeping. The police officers have arrested a man on suspicion.

SACRAMENTO Cal. Feb. 14.-Lawrence V. Hill, about 20 years old, is under ar-rest here on suspicion of being con-nected with the robbery. No trace of the jewels was found on him,

Danish Indies Deal.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 14.—Important developments in regard to the sale of the Danish West Indies are expected shortly. It is said in well-informed circles that the Foreign Office is about ready to send a definite and favorable reply to the United States. King Christian, it is understood, gave assurances that while he preferred the islands to remain Danish, if the circumstances could be improved, he would do nothing to prevent their transfer. The Rigsdag has apparently concluded that enough sacrifices have al-ready been made for the West Indies, so it is unwilling to give the further approtransfer. priations necessary to retain their pos-

Fight at a Dance. DENVER, Feb. 14.-A special to the Re-publican from Santa Fe, N. M., tells of a fatal shooting affray which occurred at a dance in Hanover, Grout County. De-lores Hernandez and Pablo Baca engaged in a duel with pistols in the ballroom. Hernandez was shot three times and will probably die: Espirion Sapata, an on-locker, was instantly killed, and Baca was shot in the hand. Hernander and Baca were arrested. The cause of the shooting not given.

Conference on Revenue Bill. WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.— The first conference on the revenue reduction bill was held today, the Democratic members attending as well as the Republicans. It led to a general discussion of both measures, but none of the Items was taken up in detail, nor was the conference productive of any general results in the way of agreement. No exact time was fixed for re-assembling, but it was understood a neeting tonight be called on Saturday.

WEBFOOT" HARD WHEAT FLOUR.

ENGAGED WITH A BRITISH FORCE NEAR PHILIPSTOWN.

Kitchener Reports That He Crossed the Orange River at Sand Drift -Boers Near Cape Town,

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from Lord Kitchener:

"Pretoria, Feb. 14.-Our troops are now engaged with Christian Dewet's force north of Philipstown, which we hold, De-wet having crossed the Orange River at Sand Drift, apparently moving west. "French, reporting from a point 25 miles southeast of Ermelo, states that a large force of the enemy is being driven on the Piet Rief, their efforts to break on the Piet Rief, their efforts to break back having so far been frustrated. The Inniskillings charged the enemy, who left five killed and six wounded on the stound. Ten Boers were captured, and there was a large capture of wagons, carts and cattle. Our casualties were one killed and five wounded."

The Evening News prints a dispatch from Cape Town, dated Thursday, February 14, which says:

ruary 14, which says:
"The government here is advised that
Christian Dewet and ex-President Steyn
entered Cape Colony and occupied Phillipstown. The British attacked them yesterday and drove them out of the tow

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 14.-A Boer com-mando crossed the Orange River yester-day, in the Philipstown district. It is reported that Dewet was in command. Van Wykavlel was occupied Monday by 200 Boers, who were retreating from Cal-vinia. The Boers are raported in force 24 miles west of Carnarvon. A Boer con-voy of 65 wagons and 45 prisoners has been captured north of Amsterdam.

Boers Near Cape Town LONDON, Feb. 15 .- It is reported from

Cape Town that the wife of Commandant Botha left Pretoria with a military escort to endeavor to get her husband to surren-The Boers tried unsuccessfully to de-

The Boers tried unsuccessfully to de-stroy a culvert near Cape Town. Severe fighting ensued, the Boers leaving three killed and 23 wounded. The British lost one killed and two wounded. Boers Worsted at Aberdeen,

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 14.-Fighting is reported to have taken place near Aberdeen Friday and Saturday last, the Boers being

RENEWAY OF HOSTILITIES. China Said to Be Making Preparations for More Trouble.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The Tien Tain correspondent of the Standard, wiring yester The situation in Pekin is again becom ing complicated, and the prospects of a settlement are more remote than ever. It is believed that Sir Ernest M. Satow will take decisive early action. Count won Waldersee is reported to have sent an uitimatum to the imperial court. All appearances indicate that China's Immova ble obstinacy is intended to facilitate the active preparations she is making for renewal of hostilities in the Spring."

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 14.-The Russian press is greatly pleased with the declaration of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcasse, regarding the Russo-French-American understand-ing. The Novoe Vremya says: "The United States attaches itself to the Franco-Russian alliance for the same rea-sons which united the latter—because they pursue common nims, whose realizations will benefit ali." The paper expects a closer understanding, which will strength-

The Novosti expresses itself in the same tone, but holds the opinion that American politics are too changeable to inspire comlete trust, Japan, more than the United States, being entitled to a leading role. In her conduct in China she displayed great tact and won universal esteem. There has been no friction between the Russo-Japanese troops. The Novosti an-ticipates a more complete understanding between Russia and Japan, culminating in ced a permanent alliance

Negotiations at a Standstill.

PEKIN, Feb. 14.-No official communi-Panama Canal Company an extension of time in which to finish building the Pan-ama Canal, and that therefore the United on behalf of the court. At present, the negotiations are no further advanced than they were at the meeting when the Chiplenipotentiaries agreed death of Prince Chwang and Yu Sien, Private dispatches from Sinan Fu say that a strong opposition has developed among the officials to an agreement to the demands of the powers, as well as an opposition to the reform edict. Several memorials have been presented to Emperor Kwang Hsu urging him to refuse urther negotiations and to promote those whom the foreigners desire executed. On the other hand, it appears that Shan Chi Tung, the Viceroy of Hankow, urges the immediate commencement of reform.

> IRISH PARTY UNITED. Will Fight Every British Question

in Parliament. LONDON, Feb. 14.—John Redmond, in the course of an interview this even

ing, said: While the Commoners and Peers were jostling each other today in haste to pay obelsance to Edward VII, every Irish member deliberately abstained from any participation in the pageant. The Irish National Party today unanimously decid-ed that in consideration of Ireland's present position, the Irish members would take no part in the ceremonies inaugur-ating the new reign. For the first time in 10 years, 80 Irish members met in a united party in Westminster today and determined on a vigorous campaign against the new King. They intend not only to discuss Irish questions, but to interfere in every British question which may arise. "We propose to expose the iniquity of the Boer War, and to make Imquity of the Boston was a general assault upon the whole line."

This evening, Mr. Redmond received a message from Boston signed by Mr. O'Callahan, saying: "Members of the United Irish League, of Boston, bid the Irish Party Godspeed in beginning the fight."

Nihilist Rumors in St. Petersburg. ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 14.-Since the Czar's return from Lividia, the political police have displayed unusual activity. There have been many house searches and arrests, particularly during the last fort-night. This energy occasions uneasiness and is accounted for by rumors regarding onspiracies. P. M. Melukoff, the cele brated historian, author of a three-volume history of Russian literature, and of a history of the period of Peter the Great, and editor of the Russian edition of the Fer-man Encyclopedia, now being issued, was arrested Monday.

Kniser Thanks the Sultan. CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 14.-Empero William, in thanking the Sultan for the reception of the mission sent to attend the inauguration of the fountain erected by the Emperor in Constantinopie, to com-memorate his visit and that of Empress Augusta Victoria, says he considers it a fresh proof of the Sultan's friendship

Quarrel for Gojam Throne. Used by housewives because of its goodness and economy. Makes the most 14.—Tekla, King of Gojam, northwest of bread and makes it most nutritious. For the kingdom of Shoa, recently died of poisoning, and two pretenders are now

DEWET IN CAPE COEONY quarreling for the throne. Emperor Management of the coefficient of

Favorable to German Interests BERLIN, Feb. 14.—The decirion of Ly-man J. Gage, United States Secretary of the Treasury, to impose an additional ful on Russian sugar, has caused a seasi tion here, the leading papers inte

Edward's Visit to Germany. LONDON, Feb. 15.—A dispetch from contemouth says the royal yacht Victoria and Albert has been commanded to take King Edward and Queen Alexandra to Germany, and it is expected that the Brit-ish channel squadron will form the escort.

DEADER THAN CLEVELAND.

Prominent Oregon Democrat's Estimate of Bryan.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.-James D. WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—James D. Robinson, a prominent Oregon Democrat, in an interview here, says that all the talk of Bryan again being the candidate for the Democratic party is non-sense. He says he will be before the convention, but the Democrats will not nominate him, as he is deader than Grover Cleveland.

Senator Shoup has secured a favorable report on his bill to convert old Fort report on his bill to convert old For Sherman, Idaho, into a branch Soldiers

Delegate Price, of Skagway, is in Washington endeavoring to secure a reversal of the decision of the Secretary of the Interior in the Skagway townsite case.

Representative Wilson, of Idaho, today introduced a bill providing that all proceeds from the sale of public lands shall be devoted to the construction of irrigating reservoirs in the state where such sales occur.

TO BE REORCANIZED.

(Continued from First Page.)

not to exceed \$90, detectives \$80, patrol-men \$70. A personal liability clause pertaining to A personal liability clause pertaining to the Commissioners was inserted. The captains and failer are required to give a bond, but not the patrolmen. There is no specific number of police provided for. The Chief of the Fire Department shally receive 2150 per month, assistant chief \$100, district engineer \$100, foreman steam engines \$30, engineers \$1000 per annum drivers \$300, engineers \$1000 per annum drivers \$300, foreman hook and ladder companies \$300, extramen \$300, suppsy wagon driver \$300, relief driver, \$300, relief engineer \$1000, repairmen fire alarm department \$300.

partment 2900. The clause "not to exceed" is used in eference to all salaries. There shall be no removals for political reasons. The members of the Fire De-partment are made ex-officio members of partment are made ex-officio members of the police force, for the purpose of mak-ing arrests. The civil service clause is withdrawn, and men may be removed for cause. Senator Hunt called attention to the suits of policemen now pending, who were removed when the funds were low, and who might win their cases. He did not believe it was a good plan to have

not believe it was a good plan to have a law that those men cannot be removed.

It is provided that the Board of Public Works in purchasing supplies shall in all cases advertise for and receive competitive bids. The next section to be considered are hose relative to the water works.

The charter will contain a section con

tinuing the present Board of Public Works in effice until the next election, when the board shall be elected. The city engineer is removed as a member of the Board of Public Works. All Commissioners are to be made personally liable for their actions the same as the Co.

To Reclaim Arid Lands. WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The House ommittee on irrigation and arid lands tocommittee on irrigation and arid lands to-day voted to report with an amendment on the Newlands bill providing a com-prehensive plan of Government aid in re-claiming the arid sections of the arid land states. The aid is accomplished by devoting the receipts from public land sales in these states to the purposes of reclamation. These receipts amounted this year to about \$4,000,000. A sub-com-mittee was appointed to prepage the bill mittee was appointed to prepare the bill in its final form, with amendments. Con-siderable opposition was developed on the ground of growing expenditures of the

present Congress and on Constitutional To Stop Cane Rushes.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 14.—The
Yale faculty has abolished the time-honored custom of granting a holiday to the undergraduates on Washington's birth-day. The action of the faculty has ex-cited much discussion among the undergraduates, and an attempt will be made to have the day restored. February 22 is annually the date when the Yale sophmores wear high hats and carry canes for the first time, and when the freshmen rush" the sophomores and "take" the ence. The flerce fights at the fence and fence.

in and about the campus have made the custom unpopular with the professors. The Rice Poisoning Case. NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Professor Witt-haus, the chemist, has not yet made his supplementary report to the District At-torney in the case of William Marsh Rice; the Texas millionaire. Several months ago he said he had discovered traces of mercury in the old man's stomach. Usufi the result of the chemist's quantitative analysis is known, the Coroner's inquest cannot be held, nor does the District At-torney know whether to seek any indict, ment for murder or for grand larceny or forgery against Albert T. Putrick, who has been confined in the Tombs for

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