THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Speeches by All the Big Parliamentary Guns.

TEXT OF THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Further Repressive Measures for Ireland Promised.

A London cablegram of last Thursday says: Parliament was opened to-day. The following is the Queen's Speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen:

My relations with all foreign Powers are friendly. Affairs in southeastern Europe are still unsettled, but I do not apprehend that any disturbance of European peace will result from the unadjusted controversies which have arisen in that region. While deploring the events which compelled Prince Alexander to retire from the Bulgarian throne, I have not judged it expedient to interfere in the proceedings for the election of his successor until they reach the stage at which my assent is required by the Berlin Treaty.

The task undertaken by my Government in Egypt has not yet been accomplished, but substantial advance has been made towards the assurance of external and internal tranquility,

Operations in Burmah have been conducted with bravery and skill for the purpose of extirpating brigandage, which has grown during recent years of misgovernment. The bands of marauders by whom Upper Burmah has long been infested have been dispersed. Many of the leaders have laid down their arms, and I entertain a confident hope that the general pacification of the country will be effected during the present season.

Commercial treaties have been concluded with Greece and Roumania.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The estimates will be submitted to you with careful regard to the economy and efficiency of the public service.

My Lords and Gentlemen:

The condition of Ireland still requires your anxious attention. Grave crimes in that country have happily been rarer in the last few months than during a similar period of the preceding year; but the relations between the owners and occupiers of the land which, in the early autumn, exhibited signs of improvement, have since been seriously disturbed in some districts by organized attempts to incite the latter class to combine against the fulfilment of their legal obligations. The efforts of the Government to cope with this evil have been seriously impeded by the difficulties incident to the method at present prescribed by statute for dealing with such offences. Your early attention will be called to proposals for a reform of legal procedure which seem necessary to secure the prompt and efficient administration of the criminal law.

Since I last addressed you the Commissioners directed to inquire into certain subjects of great importance to the national welfare of Ireland have been actively prosecuting their labors. The report of the commission on the operation of recent Acts dealing with the tenure and purchase of land will shortly be laid before you, and will doubtless receive from you that early and careful attention which the serious importance of the subject demands.

Bills for the improvement of Local Government in England and Scotland will be laid before you. Should the circumstances render it possible they will be followed by a measure dealing with the same subject in Ireland.

A Bill for improving and cheapening the process of Private Bill legislation for England, Scotland and Ireland will be submitted.

You will be asked to consider measures having for their object the removal of hindrances which exist to cheap and rapid transfer of land, to facilitate the provision of allotments for small householders, and provide for a readier sale of Glebe lands.

The Commission which I issued in 1885 to inquire into the lamentable depression under which trade and agriculture have been suffering for many years have presented a valuable report, which, with the important evidence collected, will be laid before you.

A Bill for altering the mode of levying tithes in England and Wales will be submitted.

With regard to Scotland, you will be asked to consider measures for the reform of the Universities, for completing recent legislation as to powers of the Secretary for Scotland and for amending the procedure of Criminal Courts.

Measures dealing with the regulation of railway rates and preventing fraudulent use of merchandise marks will be brought under your consideration.

In the performance of these and all other momentous duties, I earnestly pray that the blessing of Almighty God may attend your labors.

THE SCENE AT THE OPENING.

As early as 8 o'clock this morning members began to arrive in the House of Commons so as to secure good seats. The first to appear was Mr. Selwyn, Conservative member for Cambridgeshire. The scenes at the opening of Parliament were duller than usual. The crowds about the buildings showed little if any enthusiasm, and the members were evidently uncertain as regards the future. Lord Randolph Churchill, when he first entered the House, tried to take the coveted seat below the gangway which he formerly occupied. He found though that he had been forestalled by Right Hon. Henry Chaplin, whose hat was on the seat. Lord Randolph lifted the hat, examined it critically, read Mr. Chaplin's card for a minute, then smiled and took a back seat. It is notorious that a feud exists between Lord Randolph and Mr. Chaplain. The Speech from the Throne excited but little interest. The weather is damp and foggy.

A last (Thursday) night's London cable says: The Parnellites, after the reading of the Queen's Speech, held a conference and discussed the advisability of offering an amendment to the address in reply to it. They adjourned without coming to a decision

W. H. Smith, First Lord of the Treasury, gave notice of the Government's intention to introduce measures for the reform of the rules of Parliamentary procedure, and said he would ask facilities for giving precedence to the consideration of these measures, so that they may be at once discussed from day to day. Mr. Smith said the discussion of the procedure measures would be subject only to such interruptions as might be necessary for the conduct of urgent business.

Mr. Gladstone reached the House at 4.30 o'clock. He was greeted with great enthusiasm by the people on the way from his residence. Mr. Parnell entered the House and reached his seat unobserved.

Lord Randolph Churchill entered upon an explanation of the reasons which led him to resign the Chancellorship of the Exchequer. He said he retired because the Government's naval and military estimates exceeded £31,000,000, without counting the large supplementary estimates. He insisted on having these estimates reduced, but his colleagues refused to cut them down, "although," added Lord Randolph, "I had been urging economy ever since August." Lord Randolph then referred to the Government's foreign policy and declared amid loud Opposition cheers: "I also objected to the Government's policy of needless interference in the affairs of other nations." "The policy of this country," he said, "should be peaceful everywhere. (Cheers.) The Government estimates were too great for a time of peace. It has been said that I resigned in haste. The fact is that there were differences between myself and my colleagues in the Cabinet almost from the beginning of the present Government. (Cheers and laughter.) As I did not desire to remain wrangling in the Cabinet, I asked to be allowed to retire, unless the Government expenses were reduced within absolute peace limits. The Marquis of Salisbury wrote in response to my request, defending the estimates in the face of possible war, as he said. There was no course left open for me but to write my resignation, stating that I declined to be a party in the game for the high and desperate stakes other nations were playing for, and I have seen no reason since to regret the step I took." (Cheers.) In conclusion, Lord Randolph, whose speech lasted forty minutes, quoted from his last letter to Lord Salisbury the statement that he left the Cabinet with regret, but without misgiving or hesitation.

Mr. W. H. Smith said the Cabinet tried to retain Lord Randolph, whose action it was thought might have been modified if time had been allowed to discuss the difference, which was susceptible of accommodation. The subject was then dropped.

Mr. Gladstone rose and delivered an eulogy on the Earl of Iddesleigh, whom he said he had the honor to introduce into public life. Mr. Gladstone said the sentiments of sorrow for the Earl's death were universal, and were based on the sterling merits of the man. Viscount Weymouth (Conservative) then moved the address in reply to the Speech.

Mr. Gladstone applauded what he called Lord Randolph Churchill's sacrifices in the behalf of sound economic policy and the judicious mode in which he proposed to apply the principles he advocated. He (Gladstone) found no fault with the Government's foreign policy, but he thought Salisbury's Mansion House speech was calculated to raise apprehension and the country was entitled to be reassured. He objected to the severance of the Treasury portfolio from the Premiership, the former being practically a sinecure. He also objected to a combination of the offices of Premier and Foreign Secretary, which made a man responsible for the dict tion of momentous foreign despatches. It was most important that this dual action should be maintained as a security alike for the Sovereign, the Cabinet and the country—that is, that the foreign policy be conducted jointly by the Premier and the Foreign Secretary. Referring to the Canadian fisheries question, he said he trusted the papers on the subject would speedily be presented to the House. He said he thought England and Scotland very justly complained of the Irish monopoly of the time of Parliament, but he feared there was small likelihood of a remedy being found. He was ready to bet ten to one that the Local Government question would not be settled this session. The Government, he said, also proposed to deal with the criminal law in Ireland, although they tried to make it sound better by using the term procedure. It was gratifying, he continued, to hear that crime was rarer in Ireland, but in regard to the allusion to the inciting of tenants against landlords, he greatly lamented the fact that the Queen had not expressed regret at the recent lamentable evictions in Kerry. The poor people thus treated were unable to pay their rents, and the attempts made at last session to relieve such cases had been frustrated by the Government. Although Sir Michael Hicks-Beach had been "exercising pressure" upon landlords with the view of modifying proceedings in cases of necessity, yet despite this evictions have continued, and nobody can tell how many more are in store. In conclusion, Mr. Gladstone said he hoped the sanguine expectations of the Royal Speech would be fulfilled.

In the House of Lords the Earl of Erne moved the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne.

Earl Granville said the Speech from the Throne disclosed the fact that the Government intended again to introduce a Coercion Bill. The Government could not be acquitted of responsibility for the carrying on of the Plan of Campaign, for they had delayed denouncing it when they knew it was illegal. They had also refused to stop evictions by the measure brought into the House of Commons. Referring to the fact that the Marquis of Salisbury had two Cabinet offices, that of Prime Minister and that of Minister of Foreign Affairs, at the same time, Lord Granville said it was bad for the country, for the Sovereign and for the Cabinet, besides being unfair to the Marquis himself.

Lord Salisbury opened the debate for the Government by alluding to the resignation of Lord Randolph Churchill, saying the Government were sensible of the loss they had sustained through his resignation. The Premier said, however, that he thought the execution of Lord Randolph Churchill's policy at the present time would inflict an injury on the public service, because it was a time when no one could tell what crisis might happen. The Marquis said he hoped the Conservatives would soon again have the advantage of Lord Randolph Churchill's services. Continuing, Lord Salisbury said that a most unjust reference had been made to the Government's action toward the Plan of Campaign. The Irish Executive, he declared, had taken the promptest legal measures against the Plan of Campaign. The party really responsible for the origin of the plan and any success it had obtained was that section of the Liberal party which relied for its strongest support upon the Irish party, and the leaders of which did not think it their duty to denounce a scheme of deliberate robbery, which the Government was doing its best to defeat. (Cheers.) Touching foreign affairs, he declared that the Government had never pursued a policy which had for its object the restoration of Prince Alexander, and he could not understand how such an utterly groundless idea arose. The abiding aim of the Government was to maintain peace, and nothing known to him gave an impression that there was imminent danger of war, or that the relations between France and Germany were other than peaceful. Adjourned.

The Marquis of Salisbury referred to the death of Lord Iddesleigh in the House of Lords this evening. He said: "His death left on my mind an impression which can never be effaced. It has brought home to me keenly the truth of the reflection, 'What shadows we pursue!' He was probably more beloved than any statesman of our time. His gentle temper and unfailing courtesy and spirit of cheerfulness made him universally appreciated."

Lord Granville followed Lord Salisbury. He referred to the arduous labors performed by Lord Iddesleigh while member of the House of Commons and his great service to the State.

A VICTIM OF THE EARTHQUAKE.

Discovery of an Almost Naked Man Wandering Amid Mountain Snows.

A Wolf Creek (Tenn.) despatch says: George Caldwell, while bear-hunting a few days ago on Balsam Mountain, one of the highest mountains in North Carolina, discovered a man almost naked wandering aimlessly around in the snow, which was nearly two feet deep, and eight miles from the nearest habitation. On seeing Caldwell he started to run, but was easily overtaken and captured. His clothing was found to consist of a flannel undershirt, which was torn into shreds, and one shoe. His feet were frostbitten and legs fearfully scratched by briars. He is a veritable living skeleton. By securing his hands Caldwell succeeded in taking him to his house. All efforts to get him to tell his name or to get from him any intelligent account of himself have so far failed. When spoken to he becomes violent, tries to get away, and talks deliriously about being a fireman on an engine in Charleston when the big shake came. His mind seems entirely gone, and he will only sleep when completely exhausted by his ravings. It is with difficulty he can be made to take nourishment. It is supposed he was crazed by the earthquake shock of August 31st, and wandered to the mountains, but how he has lived this long is a mystery. Caldwell is taking care of him and will take steps to restore him to his friends.

STABBED TO DEATH.

Cowardly Murder of a Man in a Saloon—A Dagger Plunged Into his Heart.

A Chicago despatch says: Early yesterday morning John Watts, a well-known character about the docks, entered Wilson's liquor store, corner of South Water and Clark streets, accompanied by a male companion and two women. The quartette entered a wine-room in the rear. Shortly afterwards three men entered the saloon, one of whom had a badly bruised face and eyes. This one listened at the door of the wine-room, and then, turning to his companions, said: "Now I'm going to do him up." With that he drew a long dirk and stepped to the wine-room door. Pushing it open, he saw John Watts sitting with his back to him, and, without a word of warning, the murderer bent over the unsuspecting man's shoulder and plunged the dagger up to the hilt into his heart. Jerking his weapon out, he ran through the door, followed by his chums, and escaped. Watts rolled from his chair, with a wine-glass clutched between his fingers, and died. His friend immediately left the saloon, but the women were locked in a cell at the armory, where they are playing drunk and feigning ignorance of the whole transaction.

MURDERED FOR MONEY.

An Old Man Hacked to Pieces and His House Burned.

A Dansville, N. Y., despatch says: A cold-blooded murder was committed at Mount Morris, the particulars of which are as follows: The house of Henry Higgings was discovered on fire yesterday morning at about 5 o'clock. The department subdued the flames and found the body of Higgins in the cellar, hacked into pieces, the legs in one place, arms in another, and head gone. Higgins was about 70 years of age and an old resident of the town. He formerly worked at the tailoring business, but of late years has done little, being a man of dissipated habit. Last Friday he received a pension of $700, which he placed in the hands of the Catholic priest to liquidate some old debts. It is supposed that he was cruelly murdered, under the impression that this money was in his possession, and to cover the crime his house was burned. Two men, named Lyman Crowley and D. Johnson, have been arrested on suspicion.

An Army Tragedy.

The Lucknow papers report an awful tragedy which has taken place in the Leicestershire Regiment. Some privates in a detachment stationed at Ranikhet owed a grudge against the seargeant of their company and vowed vengeance, so they actually dealt round a pack of cards, having agreed that the man to whom the ace of spades was dealt was to "do" for the offender. The card fell to a young private who, when the sergeant entered the place where they were assembled, at once took up his rifle and shot him dead. The murderer has been sentenced to death.

Hail to the Bruce! It is Miss Catharine W., daughter of the founder of the Bruce type foundry, who has just given $50,000 in cash to the New York free circulating library. Miss Bruce inherited $1,000,000 from her father, and she is a cousin to Catharine Wolfe, the many millionaire spinster who has been near death's doors for some weeks past.

SAVED FROM THE SEA.

Thrilling Story of Shipwreck and Suffering.

A Halifax despatch says: The schooner C. Graham was wrecked last Monday night in a gale off Dover West, and her crew of six men were believed to have perished. This evening, however, three of the crew reached Halifax and reported that two more of their number were at Dover being cared for till they recover from the injuries and exhaustion consequent upon their fierce struggle with the elements. The survivors state that the schooner struck about 10 o'clock at night, and the foremast fell against the cliff, resting on a ledge about thirty feet above the deck. Five of the men clambered up the mast and reached the narrow ledge on which it rested. The sixth and missing man was the captain. He was last seen to enter the cabin, and it is thought that after leaving it he fell through the deck and hurt himself so badly as to be unable to move. The five on the rock had barely reached their place of refuge when the schooner parted and was washed out of sight. From the ledge the men clambered to the top of the rock, where they remained until Wednesday morning, half clothed and without shelter, food or water. The storm continued throughout all this time and the heavy sea running made it impossible for the people on the shore who knew of the wreck to make a search. On Wednesday morning, the sea having calmed down, boat crews put off from the land. The men on the rock attracted their attention, and lines being thrown to them they were dragged through the water into the boats. All were fearfully exhausted from their exposure to the elements, and had they been compelled to remain in their terrible position a few hours longer all would have perished. The mate, James Watt, was so far gone that his life was despaired of, but he is now rallying and will recover in time. He is being taken care of at a house in Dover, where another of his comrades also remains until he is able to proceed to Halifax.

MOLTKE AND WELLINGTON.

Herr Richter Puts Civil Liberties Before Military Glory.

A Berlin cable says: The new German Liberals of the second Berlin district met yesterday for the purpose of deciding on their action in the coming election for the member of the Reichstag. Three thousand electors attended. It was resolved to support Prof. Virchow against Gen. von Moltke's candidate. Herr Richter, in his speech advocating this policy, admitted the personal merits of Gen. von Moltke as Superintendent; but, he contended, it was not the duty of the electors to provide that the military interests of the Empire should be strongly represented in the Reichstag, but rather to elect to that body those who could and would defend the civil interests of the people, to the end that there might be a proper equalization of the civil and military claims put forth. The views of eminent civilians should be recognized in opposition to a one-sided military view. When the Duke of Wellington, continued Herr Richter, utilized his military glory and his personal merits to override the constitution of England, Englishmen defiantly declared that though he had been victorious in Spain and at Waterloo he should not be victorious against the people of England. In like manner Gen. von Moltke, though he had been victorious over Austria and over France, should not be permitted to be victorious against the citizens of Berlin.

A BURKE AND HARE CASE.

Old People Killed and Their Bodies Sold to the Doctors,

A Baltimore despatch says: The trial of Anderson Perry, colored, for the murder of Emily Brown was continued in the Criminal Court yesterday. The evidence disclosed a depth of crime unparallelled in the criminal annals of the city or State. Perry, the accused, who was employed in the dissecting department of Maryland University, it appears from the testimony, had told others he was in the habit of killing and selling the bodies of old people for dissection purposes. Ross, already convicted, lived in the same house with Perry, and declares he was instigated by Perry to commit the murder, assuring him that nothing would ever be known of it, but after he had committed the crime he was advised by Perry to leave the city. It also appeared that Perry was to have married the mother of Ross a few days subsequent to the murder. Perry is an old man and partially paralyzed. The trial creates much excitement, and hundreds of people, mostly colored, are gathered about the Court House during the sessions of the court.

ANOTHER "MAXWELL" CASE.

A Headless Trunk Discovered in a Trunk.

A Baltimore despatch says: A large trunk shipped by express from New York, and directed to "J. N. Wilson," this city, arrived on Sunday. There was no call for it, and yesterday afternoon such an odor was emitted from the trunk that the police of the Central district were notified. The trunk, when opened, revealed the body of a man with the feet and legs and left arm cut off and packed in with the body. There was no head. On the body was a calico shirt, which had on the name "C. Raufhold." There were also several cards found in his clothing bearing the name "E. D. Siegel, butcher, Throof avenue, Brooklyn, E. D." The body has the appearance of a young man of about 160 pounds, but in the absence of the head there can be no conjecture as to the age. The express people here have no idea by whom the trunk was shipped from New York.

One of the girls working in the mills at Biddeford, Me., gets more letters than any other woman in town. She is the youngest of thirty-two children born to the same parents, and twenty-three brothers and sisters who still live write to her every week. How she manages her share of the correspondence has not yet been printed.

Paul Williams, the 12-year-old son of G. B. Williams, of Mendon, Mass., has neither arms nor legs—only stumps from his shoulders, about two inches long, and stumps, about eight inches long, for legs. Yet he is a fine writer, holding a pen or brush between his chin and one shoulder stump, and moving it with his head. He is a good artist, and is also a pupil of high standing in the Mendon high school.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

An Entire Family Sold by a Pennsylvanian for $90—The Wife Satisfied.

A Wilkesbarre, Pa., despatch says: The village of Nanticoke is in a fever of excitement over a startling affair which has just taken place. John Wayrick came to the United States from Germany twenty years ago, and found employment in one of the Pennsylvania coal mines. By industry and frugality he managed to accumulate money. He married a buxom lass from his own native land and six children blessed the union. About three years ago Wayrick took to drinking, lost his lucrative position in the mines, his property was sold by the sheriff to pay his debts, and the wife was compelled to keep boarders in order to feed the children. Through the influence of friends, Wayrick was persuaded to relinquish his bad habits. On the first of the new year he swore off drinking and was given a job in the mines. All the neighborhood congratulated themselves on the wonderful reform worked in the heretofore hard-hearted husband. Wayrick is now on his road west, however. Having fallen again he bought a ticket for Chicago on Saturday. On Friday he sold his whole family to one of his boarders, Philip Mauer, for the sum of $90, $50 for the wife, and $20 apiece for the two boys, aged 14 and 12. Mauer refused to pay anything for the four younger children, as he said they would be a burden on his hands. The original contract was that Mauer was to give his three younger children to his sister for safe keeping, and Mauer pay him $150 for the wife and other children, who were old enough to work, but in consideration of Mauer taking the whole family, a reduction of $60 was allowed. Mrs. Wayrick says she is satisfied with the bargain, as Mauer is a sober man and will be good to them. Wayrick was once a member of the Town Council and an influential man.

CRUEL CHICAGO EVICTIONS.

An American Railroad Company Worse Than Irish Landlords.

A Chicago despatch says: The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway has of late kept men busy tearing down some old frame houses on North Green street, near its right of way, in order to made room for a proposed new freight-house. It is said that yesterday morning, without warning, workmen commenced to demolish a three-story frame structure occupied at the time by three families—the Cummings family, with two children, occupying the top floor; the Walsh family, the middle floor; and the Gillespie family, the bottom floor. They had seven children, the oldest not more than 11 years of age. Suddenly the steps were cut down, and the Walsh and Cummings families begged that they be left until they had removed their furniture. The workmen, however, did not even put up a ladder to aid them in getting out. The men succeeded in cutting the foundations so that the building was seen to rock, and then came down with a crash, completely demolishing the under story. Mrs. Cummings, who had climbed out, dragged Mary, Maggie and Annie Gillespie from the *debris* of the first floor. All these sustained bumps and bruises.

ALIVE IN HER COFFIN.

A Baby's Timely Notice to Her Parents That She Was Not Ready to be Buried.

A Louisville despatch says: Two months ago William Sperinfogel, a stone mason, came to this city with his wife and their two children, and moved into a little cottage on Fetter street. On Wednesday night their younger child, a little girl nearly a year old, was taken sick with convulsions, and on Thursday night to all appearances she died. A neighbor assisted the mother in preparing the body for burial while Sperinfogel went to the nearest undertaker's and bought a cheap coffin. Yesterday they started in a hack for the St. Louis Cemetery, and when they had nearly reached it a peculiar noise, which was at first thought to be the creaking of the carriage wheels, was noticed. A moment later it was discovered that the noise came from the little coffin. The father, tearing off the lid, found the baby alive. She was carried back to their home in her father's arms, and now lies seemingly dead with the exception of an occasional moan. Several physicians visited the house last night, but made no effort to explain the condition of the child while it was being prepared for burial. None believe that it will live, but all unite in saying that the case is a very peculiar one.

Odd Items from All Around.

A Polk county (Ga.) man is living pleasantly with his eighth wife.

Mrs. Fisher, a brunette, with good features, fine eyes and a ready tongue, runs an eighty-horse-power Harris-Corliss engine in Providence, and does it well.

A. V. Pingsley, of Leslie, Mich., found a large musket-ball near the heart of a tree and eighteen inches from the surface of the wood. It had probably been there for a century.

A Michigan farmer, digging for water, struck a springing well at a depth of seventeen feet, but the water was unfit to drink. While he was cursing his luck a better-posted resident directed his attention to the fact that the black adulterant was coal.

She Forgave Her Old Baby.

"He is my boy, and it is hard for me to say anything against him, but he don't treat his old mother right," said the mother of John Dougherty at the Central.

"He's a pretty old boy."

"He's only 52 years old."

"How old are you?"

"I am 82, and I think he ought to repay me for all I've done for him."

"I think so, too. Don't you think you could reform if you had a chance, John?"

"I know I could. I'll take the pledge and will keep it, too."

"Will you trust him, Mrs. Dougherty?"

"Oh, yes; I don't want him to have any trouble. He's my baby, you know."

The old boy took the pledge and left the court with his old and happy mother.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Since 1880 Philadelphia has had but two Democratic Mayors—Daniel M. Fox, elected in 1868, and Samuel G. King, elected in 1881.