

# KING EDWARD'S SPEECH

## All the Pomp and Splendor of the Royal Court Attended the Opening of Parliament.

A despatch from London says:—The first Parliament of the reign of King Edward VII. was opened on Thursday afternoon by the King in person. His Majesty was accompanied by Queen Alexandra, the Duke of York and Cornwall, the Duke of Connaught, and many others of the Royal family.

The route of the Royal party, which lay through the Mall, the Horse Guards parade, Whitehall, and Parliament street, was guarded by five thousand soldiers. Thousands of Londoners 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 Hanoverians, with postillions in red and gold liveries, and footmen leading the horses, which were covered with trappings of morocco and gilt, was preceded and followed by Life Guards in full uniform, with silver breastplates and red-plumed helmets, and a small escort of Gentlemen-at-Arms, in historic costumes, immediately surrounded the vehicle.

**FIVE CARRIAGES OF STATE.** containing uniformed officials and ladies of the household, each drawn by six horses, with postillions and outriders, led the procession. Next came the massive State chariot, the occupants of which were plainly seen through the plate-glass windows, the King, who was in full uniform, saluting constantly, and the Queen bowing. The procession speedily traversed the short route to an accompaniment of roars and shouts and reached the Royal entrance to the Palace of Westminster, beneath the Victoria Tower, at the appointed time.

The King and the Queen arrived at Westminster at 1.57. The arrival of their Majesties was greeted with an uproar of cheers and ringing of church bells, and the firing of a Royal salute, in St. James' park. Then the great officers of State and the others who were to take part in the ceremony assembled in order to receive their Majesties. Upon the King and Queen alighting from the State carriage, the procession was quickly formed, and proceeded to the robing-room, where His Majesty donned the royal robes. The King and the robed procession advanced to the House of Lords, and as soon as His Majesty was enthroned the Lord Great Chamberlain received the Royal command to summon the members of the House of Commons to hear the speech from the throne.

Black Rod, General Sir Michael Biddulph reached the House of Commons, at 2.20 p.m., and the members headed by the Speaker, Mr. William Court Gully, proceeded to the House of Lords.

**THE DIMINUTIVE CHAMBER.** was filled to its capacity by the highest and noblest of the Kingdom, the greater part of the floor space being occupied by peeresses and other ladies introduced by peers. The whole scene was brilliant in the extreme. Diamonds flashed out of the folds of the black dresses of the ladies, and color was added by the robes of the peers and the State officials.

On the arrival of the members of the House of Commons in the House of Lords the King took the oath and then read his speech. The assemblage stood while the speech was read. The King did not wear the Crown.

The Duke of Cornwall and York was not present in the House of Lords.

The King wore a field Marshal's chapeau when he read his speech. His voice was clear and firm. After the reading of the speech the procession was re-formed, the King proceeded to the robing-room, unrobed, and left Westminster in the State carriage.

**THE KING'S SPEECH.**

The King's speech was as follows:—"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 glorious reign, has set an example before the world of what a monarch should be. It is my earnest desire to walk in her footsteps.

"Amid this public and private grief it is satisfactory to me to be able to assure you that my relations with

the other powers continue friendly. The war in South Africa is not yet entirely terminated, but the capitals of the enemy and his principal lines of communication are in my possession, and measures have been taken which will, I trust enable 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 fruitless guerilla warfare maintained by Boer partisans in the former territories of the two republics. Their early submission is much to be desired in their own 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 population.

"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 on by the powers. Negotiations are proceeding regarding the manner in which compliance with these demands is to be effected.

"The establishment of the Australian Commonwealth was proclaimed at Sydney, January 1st, with many manifestations of popular enthusiasm and rejoicings. My deeply beloved and lamented mother had assented to the visit of the Duke of Cornwall and York to open the first Parliament 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, and as evidence of her interest, as well as of 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 Dominion of Canada.

"The prolongation of the hostilities in South Africa has led me to make a further call on the patriotism and devotion of Canada and Australasia. I rejoice that my request has met with a prompt and loyal response, and large additional contingents from those colonies will embark for the seat of war at an early date.

"The expedition organized for the suppression of the rebellion in Ashanti was crowned with signal success. The endurance and gallantry of my native troops, ably commanded by Sir James Willcocks, and led by British officers, have overcome both the stubborn resistance of the most warlike tribes of West Africa, and the exceptional difficulties of the climate, and season of the country in which the operations were conducted. The garrison of Coomassie, which was besieged by the enemy, has been relieved after a prolonged and gallant defence. The principal Kings have surrendered, and the chief impediment to the progress of the development of this rich portion of my West African possessions has now, I hope, been finally removed.

"The suffering and mortality caused by the prolonged drought 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 Bombay Presidency distress of a serious character still continues, which my officers are using every endeavor to mitigate.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons: The estimates for the year will be laid before you. Every care has been taken to limit their amount, but the naval and military requirements of the country, and especially the outlay consequent upon the South African war, have involved an inevitable increase.

"The demise of the Crown renders it necessary that renewed provision shall be made for the civil list. I place unreservedly at your disposal those hereditary revenues which were so placed by my predecessor, and I have commanded that the papers necessary for a full consideration of the subject shall be laid before you.

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

"Certain changes in the constitution of the Court of Final Appeal are

rendered necessary in consequence of the increased 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 before you, for the purpose of regulating the voluntary sale of landlords to occupying tenants in Ireland; for amending and consolidating the factory and workshops acts; for the better administration of the law respecting lunatics; for amending the public health acts in regard to water supply; for the prevention of drunkenness in licensed houses and public places; and for amending the law of literary copyright.

"I pray that Almighty God may continue to guide you in the conduct of your deliberations, and that He may bless them with success."

## MARKETS OF THE WORLD

Prices of Cattle, Cheese, Grain, &c in the Leading Markets.

### BREADSTUFFS, ETC.

Toronto, Feb. 19.—Wheat—Quotations are as follows:—Red winter, 65 1-2c; white, 65 1-2c, middle freights; spring wheat, 67 1-2c; goose, 65 1-2c, low freights to New York; Manitoba; No. 1 hard, old, g.i.t., 98c; No. 2, 94c; No. 1 hard, North Bay, 97c; No. 2 hard 93c.

Millfeed—Scarce and firm. Ton lots, at the mill door, sell as follows:—Bran, \$13 to \$13.50; and shorts, \$15, west.

Corn—Dull. No. 1 American, yellow, 45c; No. 3, yellow, 45c; No. 2, yellow, 44c.

Peas—Firm. No. 2 sold, middle freight, at 63 1-2c; and east at 64c. Barley—Firm. No. 2, east, 42 1-2c, and middle freights, 42c; No. 3 extra, 40 1-2c east; and 40c, middle freights.

Rye—Steady. Car lots, 48c, west; and 48c, east.

Buckwheat—Quiet. Car lots, west, are quoted at 49c; and east, at 50c.

Oats—Firm. No. 1 white, east, 29 1-4c; No. 2 white, north and west, 28 1-4c.

Flour—Quiet. Export agents bid \$2.60 for straight roller, in buyers' bags, middle freights; and \$2.65 is asked by the mills, which do not do their own exporting. Choice brands are quoted from 10 to 15c above these figures.

Oatmeal—Car lots of rolled oats, in bags, on track here, are quoted at \$3.25 per bbl; and in wood, at \$3.35.

Duluth, Feb. 19.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard 75 3-8c; No. 1 Northern, 73 3-8c; No. 2 do., 63 3-8 to 69 3-8c; No. 3 spring, 55 to 62c; May, 75 3-8c; July, 77c. Corn—37 1-2c. Oats—26 1-4 to 26c.

Milwaukee, Feb. 19.—Wheat—Dull; No. 1 Northern, 75 1-2 to 76c; No. 2 do., 72 to 74c. Rye—Steady; No. 1, 53c. Barley—Steady; No. 2, 60c; sample, 40 to 56 1-2c.

Minneapolis, Feb. 19.—Wheat—Cash, 74 1-8c; May, 74 5-8 to 74 3-4c; July, 75 1-4c; on track; No. 1 hard, 76 1-4c; No. 1 Northern, 74 1-2c; No. 2, do., 69 7-8 to 71 1-2c.

Chicago, Feb. 19.—Wheat—Ruled nervous and irregular to-day, and closed 3-8c net lower. Corn established another high mark for the option, and closed 1-2 to 5-8c over yesterday. Oats closed 1-8c up, and provisions 2 to 2 1-2c improved.

Buffalo, Feb. 19.—Flour—Steady; little doing; No. 1 Northern, small lots, 83 3-4c; No. 1 Northern, new, 83 1-4c. Winter wheat—Dull. Corn—Closing bids 1-4c under asking prices, which were:—No. 2 yellow, 43c; No. 3 do., 42 3-4c; No. 2 corn, 42 3-4c; No. 3 do., 42 1-2c, through billed. Oats—Offerings light, good demand; No. 2 white, 31 1-4 to 31 1-2c; No. 3 do., 30 1-2c; No. 2 mixed, 28 1-4 to 28 1-2c; No. 3 do., 28c, through billed. Barley—Nothing done to-day, Rye—No. 2 on track, 56c; No. 1 in store, 57c asked.

### DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—Demand for choice dairies and creameries fair, and prices firm. Quotation are as follows:—Dairy, tubs and pails, choice, 17 1-2 to 18 1-2c; medium, 16 to 16 1-2c; poor, 13 to 15c; dairy prints, choice, 18 1-2 to 19 1-2c; large rolls, good to choice, 17 to 18c; creameries, boxes, 22 to 23c; and pounds, 23 to 24c.

Cheese—Full cream, July and August make, sells at 10 1-2 to 11c.

### PRODUCE.

Eggs—Cold weather restricts the supply of fresh eggs, but there is no scarcity. Prices are as follows:—Strictly new laid, 22 to 23c; fresh strictly new laid, 22 to 23c; fresh gathered, 17c; cold stored, 16c; limed, 15c.

Poultry—Receipts light. Prices for

# 65 MEN IN BURNING MINE.

## Fire Follows an Explosion in the Colliery at Cumberland, British Columbia.

A despatch from Victoria, B.C., says:—The town of Cumberland, which lies across from Union Bay, where the Alaskan liners call to fill their coal bunkers, was shaken by a most terrific explosion at 10.30 on Friday morning. The source was located at No. 6, which is situated right in the mining town. In a very few minutes crowds gathered at the pit-head, and workers hurried here and there the majority labouring under great excitement, doing whatever could be done, which, sad to say, was little. After the explosion there came fire and entombed in this hell of fallen coal, broken and crushed mining timbers, and debris are sixty-five men, forty of whom are whites, and the remainder Asiatic. The staff of workers known to be in the mine are computed at that number, and since the explosion none have reached the surface. From the force of the explosion, which covered the ground in vicinity of the pit-head with a layer of crushed and broken mine timber, men of experience fear the worst. Little hope is expressed that any of the unfortunates imprisoned below will be brought out alive.

Number 6 shaft is nearly 600 feet deep, and the workings are connected with the shaft of number 5, which is a mile and a half away. A mounted man dashed across at once to the place, and a search party was sent down into the workings from number 5.

After getting near the doors between the two shafts this party was forced back, having encountered fire-damp, and they had to race at all speed backward, in order to avoid being overcome by the

### QUICK TRAVELLING GASES.

Between the two pits fires were found to be raging, but whether this is because coal has been fired or the broken mining timber is burning is not certain.

Rescue parties ineffectually tried, also, from the pit of number six, to get down to the buried men, but they were unable to get to the bottom, the cage not being lowered with safety more than two-thirds of the way down.

At this writing volunteers and the officials are straining every effort to clear the obstruction in the shaft, and to reach the unfortunates below.

The fan and hoisting gear is intact, and many look for the mine to be bottomed to-night. All hope has been about abandoned, however, that any men would be taken out alive.

A despatch from Cumberland late Friday night says a second attempt

to reach the men from number 5 shaft failed. All the men are out of that shaft, and a second explosion is feared. The force of the concussion was so great that the men in number 5 shaft were nearly thrown off their feet. Three mine boxes were whirled over a mule, which was killed.

The scene on the top floor of number 6 baffles description. Twisted pipe, scraps of iron and wood, splinters from several pounds' weight down to sawdust, some being blown clear from the bottom, the whole covered with black damp. One cage was near the bottom when the explosion took place, the other near the top. The latter was blown nearly to the pulleys, when the clutches held her without injury.

**NO HOPE ENTERTAINED.**

Victoria, B.C., Feb. 17.—A second explosion of fire-damp has occurred at the Cumberland mine of the Union Colliery Company, where sixty miners have been entombed since Friday morning. The second explosion occurred in the No. 5 shaft, through which repeated efforts had been made during the day to reach the entombed men, who are in No. 6 shaft.

There were no fatalities from the second explosion, as the danger of that part of the mine going became so apparent that the men were ordered out of it a half hour before.

Everything within a radius of half a mile from the shaft heads is covered with a deposit of black dust to a depth of several inches, like a pall for the desolated village. The rescue party which hastened to the mine from here on Friday are at work, but there is no hope now that any of the miners are still alive.

The official report states that there were 61 men in the mine at the time of the explosion, of whom 20 were whites, nine Japanese, and 32 Chinamen.

This afternoon Manager Little, Inspector of Mines McGregor, Thomas Russell, and a number of other mining engineers went down and were below about two hours. They reported on coming up that they had proceeded in some 800 or 900 feet or more, and had met body gas. They were pleased with the progress made, and some believe that they will be able to get through to No. 6 shaft and endeavour to take out bodies tomorrow or Tuesday. No. 6 shaft is flooded to a depth of 42 feet, this having been found sufficient to extinguish the fire, for the party which went down No. 5 shaft found no smoke or sign of fire.

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**SEVENTEEN BOERS KILLED.**

Brilliant Bayonet Charge by a Body of Yeomanry.

A despatch from Kimberley says:—The Boers fired on the scouts of a convoy returning to Modder river from Koffyfontein, in the Winterhoek hills. Three Cape boys were wounded. Dennison's Scouts and a party of Imperial Yeomanry then charged the enemy, who lost 17 killed and a number wounded. The charge was covered by a 15-pounder and two pom-poms. The enemy broke and fled in two parties.

**THOUSANDS DIE OF PLAGUE.**

Are the Carcasses of Diseased Cattle to Appease Hunger.

A despatch to the London Daily Mail from St. Petersburg says that many thousands of persons have died on the Khirgiz Steppes, of what was called hunger typhus.

It is now officially admitted that the deaths were caused by a plague outbreak by eating the carcasses of diseased cattle owing to the scarcity of other food.

The Government is organizing medical expeditions for the territory in question, and is sending food to the people.

Milkers and Calves.	
Cows, each.....	20 00
Calves, each.....	2 00
Hogs.	
Choice hogs, per cwt.....	6 00
Light hogs, per cwt.....	5 75
Heavy hogs, per cwt.....	5 50
Sows.....	3 50
Stags.....	2 00

Cattle.	
Shippers, per cwt.....	\$ 4 00
Butcher, choice do.....	4 00
Butcher, com. to good.....	3 50
Butcher, inferior.....	2 75
Stockers, per cwt.....	2 75
Export bulls, per cwt.....	3 50
Sheep and Lambs.	
Export ewes, per cwt.....	3 00
Butcher sheep, each.....	2 50
Lambs, per cwt.....	4 25
Bucks.....	2 50