

LIVELY TIMES IN PARLIAMENT.

Much Fierce Personal Animosity is Shown.

CHAMBERLAIN IS ATTACKED

Gets Irritated Beyond Control and His Back-Rosebery Seemingly Assumes Liberal Leadership.

London, Dec. 7.—The fifteenth parliament of the reign of Queen Victoria opened yesterday. Before the lights went out in the ancient chambers almost every leading politician had spoken. Such fierce personal animosity and such bitter invective had scarcely ever before marked the proceedings at Westminster.

Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, was the center of the storm. The policy of the empire, the South Africa and China, the action of the government in causing a dissolution when it did, the conduct of the war against the Boers, and, in fact, all the questions vitally affecting the empire were gravely discussed and explained, but dominating all was the opposition's hatred for the colonial secretary.

From Lord Rosebery's veiled allusions in the house of lords when he assumed what many took to be the practical leadership of the liberal party to the outspoken comment in the house of commons, criticism of Mr. Chamberlain permeated almost every utterance from the liberal benches. For hours the target of satire and abuse he sat with his head on one side, listening intently, unmoved by groans or cheers. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman shook his notes in Mr. Chamberlain's face and declared that a man who published private letters for political purposes (referring to the Clark-Elles correspondence) would be excluded from the society of all honorable men and ostracized for life had he resorted to such action as a private individual.

Arthur J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury, referring to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's suave remarks at the departure of Queen Victoria, said that he believed that Sir Henry was so generous that he would even find good in Mr. Chamberlain should the latter be removed to another sphere. A liberal shouted: "We draw the line somewhere, and both sides of the house roared with laughter."

Once Mr. Chamberlain interrupted and leaped to his feet. "A thrill went through the house. 'It is not so,' he declared, and proceeded to deny the allegation that he had said that any seat left to the government during the recent election was one sold to the Boers. It was nearly 11 o'clock before he was able to reply to the avalanche of attack launched against him. How great a strain he had undergone was evident in the scarcely suppressed excitement of tone on the part of one rarely known to show feeling in the house. He ended that he had overheard Mr. Ellis of being a traitor. He denied also that he had declared any accusations against his own personal integrity. He declared that the special session of the meeting of parliament had been forgotten in an attack upon himself. Irritated beyond control by frequent interruptions and disturbances he called one of the liberals, amid the excitement, a 'cad.' The speaker called him to order, and Mr. Chamberlain withdrew the epithet, apologizing for its use. After defending the publication of the Ellis correspondence he cut off by the midnight adjournment.

A few minutes after the speaker had taken his chair in the house of commons, this afternoon, the gentlemanly Mr. Balfour, appeared and summed the commons to the house of lords, where the lord chancellor, the Earl of Halsbury, read the queen's speech, as follows:

"My Lords and Gentlemen: It has become necessary to make further provision for the expenses incurred by the operations of my armies in South Africa and China. I have summoned you to hold a special session in order that you may give your sanction to the enactment required for this purpose. You will not enter into other public matters requiring your attention until the ordinary meeting of Parliament in the spring."

The Earl of Lathom moved the address, saying he thought it could now be safely said that the end of the war was in sight.

Baron Monk Bretton, liberal unionist, seconded the address in the same strain.

Lord Kimberley objected to the brevity and abruptness in the queen's speech and demanded a definite pronouncement of the government's policy in view of the novel and dangerous character of the recedence of hostilities in South Africa and explanations of the alleged cruelties to the Boers, the burning of farms and similar atrocities.

Lord Salisbury, after paying a tribute to the skill of Lord Roberts and Gen. Kitchener and to the bravery of the officers and soldiers, said he approved of all elections on the ground that the people objected to traveling to the polls in wintry weather, while in summer legislators were occupied with their parliamentary duties.

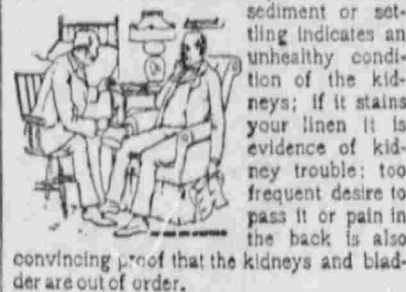
In regard to South Africa, the premier spoke with great solemnity. He said the Transvaal, the Free States and the world understood there could be no deviation from the policy of the government, already outlined. Anything resembling independence never could be granted. The war was proceeding to the inevitable issue. We must let it be felt that no one, by the issue of an insolent and audacious ultimatum could force the British government to humble itself and abandon its rights. He could never allow that a shred of independence could be left. How soon the Free States and the Transvaal would have anything like self-government power depended on themselves. It might be years and it might be generations.

Regarding China, Lord Salisbury said he was unable to reveal anything, as it would be betraying secrets of other nations as well as those of the government. He was happy, however, to be able to quiet the fears of Lord Kimberley regarding the pursuit of the empire and the press. He had never heard of such a suggestion. The concert existed and the latest intelligence showed that it possessed a very reasonable vitality. He was more doubtful of the time when a satisfactory result would be accepted than of the fact that concert of Europe would be successful.

The feature of the session was Lord Rosebery's spirited attack on the government. He was unsparring in his criticism of the dissolution of parliament, the conduct of the war, the policy of the government toward China, and everything handled by the cabinet. He caustically commented on the reconstruction of the cabinet, congratulating Lord Salisbury on being the

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Don't Know It.

How to Find Out.



Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys. If it stains your linen it is evidence of kidney trouble; too frequent desire to pass it or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

What to Do.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidney, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the night. The mild and extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in 50c and \$1. sizes. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful discovery and a book that tells more about it, both sent absolutely free by mail.

Address Dr. Kilmer, at the Binghamton Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper.

chief of a family, numbering so many able administrators, the reference being to the inclusion in the cabinet of several of Lord Salisbury's relatives.

Lord Rosebery's comment on the charges against Mr. Chamberlain, the secretary of state for the colonies, was severe. He deprecated overblown in the credibility of all the charges, but he was not willing to deny the charge that the cabinet had failed in proper supervision and the pride of England in the purity of its public men had suffered.

The Duke of Devonshire replied to Lord Rosebery, and Lord Tweedmouth closed the debate for the liberals. The address was then agreed to and the house of lords adjourned until Monday.

It was to a crowded house that the speaker rose this afternoon to submit the sessional orders, the reading of which, as usual, was interrupted by the motion of James Lowther to eliminate the order prohibiting peers from the house of commons. Mr. Lowther, especially referred to Lord Rosebery as a delinquent during the recent election. The motion met its customary fate. It was buried by a vote of 26 to 6.

After Mr. Balfour, the government leader, had given notice of the intention of the government to absorb the whole time of the session, the speaker read the queen's speech, and J. E. Gordon, conservative, then addressed in reply. In doing so he made a lengthy defense of the war. J. F. Hope, conservative, seconded the address.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the liberal leader, after allusion to the election, said that the thing about the war was that the public knew so little about it and the harsh measures being taken against the people of South Africa, such as farm burning. He asked the government for information as to the intention of these proceedings. He said he was slow to believe that driving a stubborn enemy to despair was the best way to make him surrender. It was in a desire to end the war, but it was also in a desire to lead to promises of harmony and contentment, that he invited the government to declare its policy. He inquired why it should not be announced to the Boers that if they laid down their arms they would be allowed to return to their homes.

Mr. Balfour dwelt on the difficulties of the present position in South Africa. He said the men they were fighting were to be the fellow subjects, and all must be done to prevent bitterness. The government had announced over and over again that it looked forward to a condition when the British and Dutch would have equal rights. It was a desire to end the war, but it was also in a desire to lead to promises of harmony and contentment, that he invited the government to declare its policy. He inquired why it should not be announced to the Boers that if they laid down their arms they would be allowed to return to their homes.

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ANOTHER BOER COMMONWEALTH

England Will Permit One on Certain Conditions.

THE BOERS MUST SURRENDER.

Reason for Not Announcing to the Powers the Annexation of the Transvaal.

New York, Dec. 7.—A dispatch to the Herald from Berlin says: The London correspondent of the Leipziger Tageblatt has received from a highly placed personage in England the following communication:

"If the Boers should now surrender, England will permit them to create a new Boer republic in the northern half of the Transvaal. It is in order to keep the possibility of this open that England has not yet officially announced to the powers the annexation of the Transvaal."

"One of the first conditions, however, is that the announcement of surrender must come from Kruger."

There is every prospect that he will soon be inclined to this course. His visit to France has taught him that any number of empty assurances of sympathy will not result in the slightest practical help. Germany will make a further effort to the education of Mr. Kruger and it will be to her alone that the Boers will owe thanks if England makes them concessions."

This statement acquires some importance by the fact that the semi-official Post reproduces it and adds that it does not sound improbable and that England has every interest in erect a strong bulwark against the warlike tribes of Central Africa in order to assure the possession of the territory they have just conquered.

HOCH THE BRAVE BOERS.

Berlin's Popular Sympathizes With Mr. Kruger.

Berlin, Dec. 7.—The Berlin press continues to disapprove strongly of Emperor William's refusal to receive Mr. Kruger. Even the Berliner Tageblatt regards the "loss to Germany's prestige" and calls the Kaiser's refusal a "grave political mistake."

"The Deutsche Zeitung says: 'There is no other explanation for Germany doing England this favor than political prepayments made by England.'"

There have been pro-Boer demonstrations in Berlin since Monday, especially at several variety theaters. At the Apollo theater, an actor representing Mr. Kruger appeared, and the audience arose and shouted "Hoch, brave Boers" and "Down with the English." There was a similar demonstration at the Reichshaus.

Conrad von Buelow, it is said in authoritative quarters, will soon tell the Reichstag why Mr. Kruger has not been received.

BOERS ATTACK A CONVOY.

They Burn Half of It, Kill Fifteen Men and Wound Others.

London, Dec. 6.—The war office has received a dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Bloemfontein, December 6th, announcing that Gen. Delarey, with 500 Boers, attacked a convoy proceeding from Pretoria to Rustenburg, at Buffelspoort, December 3rd, burned half the convoy and killed fifteen men and wounded twenty-three, including Lieut. Baker.

The Boers, the dispatch adds, suffered considerable loss, some of them being killed with case shot at fifty yards. Guns and assistance were sent from Rustenburg and Commando Nek and the Boers were driven off.

The advice says that Gen. Dewet also crossed the Caledon December 5th at Kareepoort drift, making for Odenburg. Gen. Kruger was following him, the drift was held by a detachment of the guards and the river was flooded.

Lick Observatory Directorship.

San Francisco, Dec. 7.—President Wheeler of the University of California

Manley Will Not Accept.

New York, Dec. 7.—Joseph Manley, of Augusta, Me., the Republican national committee, will not accept the office of commissioner of internal revenue to succeed the late Commissioner Wilson, even if the place is offered to him. Mr. Manley reached here last night and today he will go to Washington to see the President.

"The place has not been offered me," said Mr. Manley, in answer to questions, "and I could not take it if it were. I am a member of the Maine legislature and I am to be speaker of the lower house. I told my friends last summer that I would be a candidate for the speakership and I am going to stand by that promise. There is no opposition to me. The state constitution of Maine prohibits any one from holding a state and federal office at the same time."

Manchester Leaves New York.

New York, Dec. 7.—The Duke and Duchess of Manchester, accompanied by Miss Martha Evers, Mr. Zimmerman and Melville Ellis left the Erie depot last night in their private car which was attached to No. 13, Chicago express train.

Private car No. 7 belonging to the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad was full of flowers as a compliment to the duchess. A crowd of sight-seers collected on the platform.

In an interview just prior to his departure the duke said: "I expect to remain in Cincinnati till after New Year and then we shall go west."

"On my tour west I hope to be able to arrange for a flat track to travel by which my car and the locomobile can be placed on it and used in any place where we may break the journey."

Four Months for Manslaughter.

New York, Dec. 7.—Owen Squire, eighteen years of age, who was convicted last week for the killing of Lizzie Hiege, all, has been sentenced by Judge Moore in the Queens county court, Long Island City, to only four months in the county jail. Many women from Richmond Hill pleaded for clemency, believing the boy's story that the shooting was purely accidental.

Squire lived with his parents at Jamaica avenue and Beach street Morris Park, L. I. In an ice cream saloon near his home on November 6th, Squire deliberately put his rifle to the head of Lizzie Hiege and shot her dead. After he had realized what he had done, he made his escape from the store and ran home. A few hours later he was arrested. He said the shooting was accidental as he did not know that the gun was loaded.

During his trial last week for manslaughter about twenty women testified that the shooting was entirely accidental. The verdict of guilty of manslaughter in the second degree came as a surprise to his friends, for they expected an acquittal.

states that the announcement that Prof. W. W. Campbell had been chosen to succeed the late Prof. James E. Keeler as director of the Lick observatory was premature. He declares that no definite action has yet been taken.

THE BULGARIAN CABINET.

At Vienna Its Resignation is Regarded Seriously.

New York, Dec. 7.—A dispatch to the Herald from Vienna says: The resignation of the Bulgarian cabinet, proffered over by MM. Ivanoff and Radoslavoff, is regarded in political circles here as very serious, and a very important event.

The cabinet and sobranje are in such perfect harmony that it seems as if there is nothing left for the prince but to establish a military dictatorship under his favorite, Gen. Paskoff, as the sobranje is very unlikely to vote the budget for any new ministry.

A TWO HUNDRED YEARS' LEASE.

Nicaragua and Costa Rica Willing to Grant it.

IS FOR THE CANAL ROUTE.

Fate of Hay-Pauncefote Treaty Anxiously Awaited in England—Would Regret Its Rejection.

Chicago, Dec. 7.—A special to the Record from Washington says:

Nicaragua and Costa Rica have announced their willingness to grant a lease to the United States for a period of 200 years of the territory necessary for the construction of the projected Nicaragua canal. The terms are regarded as moderate. It is understood that Nicaragua and Costa Rica will accept bonds, the value of those to be accepted by the former government to be not less than \$5,000,000 and by the latter to be not less than \$1,500,000.

It is said that M. Radoslavoff demanded 120,000 francs commission on the contracts for new harbor works. This money, instead of being sent to the minister of finance, was sent to Prince Ferdinand. Again one of the chief government officials under M. Radoslavoff received 200,000 francs as a bribe for ordering a number of railway locomotives in Brussels. When the locomotives arrived they were found to be completely useless.

WHOLESALE MURDER.

A Man Kills His Uncle and Tries to Exterminate His Whole Family.

Seattle, Wash., Dec. 6.—William Seaton, aged 22 years, formerly of Decatur, Ill., attempted to exterminate an entire family, his relatives, at South Park, nine miles from Seattle, this morning. With an ax he smashed in the heads of four people, leaving them for dead, then shot one man in the back and attempted to murder a deputy sheriff. Finally captured, Seaton was shot twice, but not fatally, by Deputy Sheriff Kelley.

The only one killed outright was Seaton's uncle, Daniel Richards. Seaton broke in the head of his sister, Mrs. Roy Clark, but her recovery is hoped for. The other two victims were Myrtle and Hazel Hapgood aged about ten years, children of a former husband of Mrs. Clark. The skulls of the little ones were crushed and then the bodies were thrown into a manger in the barn.

It was supposed they were dead, but a late report from the county hospital says that the skull of one of the children has been raised and that there is hope of recovery. The other child will undoubtedly die.

A man named Kennedy, who got in Seaton's way after the tragedy, was shot in the back, but not seriously. Seaton fired three times at Kelley before Kelley brought him down with two well-placed shots, which took effect in the head and arm.

"Under the belief that all his intended victims were actually dead, Seaton told the following story:

"I was disgusted with the actions of my sister and after I had knocked her in the head with an ax, I came to the conclusion I might as well make a clean sweep. I smashed the skulls of the children in the barn and then threw their bodies into a manger. Returning to the house I saw my uncle on a sofa. I chopped his head almost off."

While telling his story Seaton gave no evidence of insanity. In fact, he made the specific statement that he was not insane.

Denver Licenses Prize Fights.

Denver, Colo., Dec. 1.—The board of aldermen has passed a bill licensing prize fights to the extent of \$250 for each performance.

COAL IN CHINA.

There is More There Than in Any Region of the World.

San Francisco, Dec. 7.—Robert C. Hoover, chief engineer of the department of mines of the Chinese government for the two years preceding the Boxer outbreak, is in this city. Speaking of the commercial importance of China he said:

"In the near future the chief factor in the Chinese trade of the Pacific coast will be coal. There is more coal in the three northern provinces of Chili, Shan Tung and Shen King than in any other region in the world. This coal is of anthracite of excellent quality, and when even fairly good railway communications are established it can be sold in San Francisco at \$4 a ton."

W. C. T. U.

Passes Resolutions Regarding Mr. Roberts' Exclusion.

Washington, Dec. 6.—A feature of the morning session of the national W. C. T. U. convention was the memorial service in memory of members who had died during the year. It was conducted by Mrs. Stevens. A message of sympathy was then sent to Miss Clara Barton of the Red Cross society, who has been too ill to appear before the convention. A resolution was adopted congratulating

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