

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH

Stirring Reference Made to the Armenian Atrocities.

ULTIMATUM TO TURKEY

The New Government Awaits a Reply to Its Demands.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The House of Commons met at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and were at once summoned by the Usher of the Black Rod to the House of Lords to hear the reading of the Queen's speech, which was as follows:

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN—The communications which I receive from foreign Powers assure me of the continuance of their good will. I am happy to say that no international complication has arisen in any quarter that is calculated to endanger the peace of Europe. The war between China and Japan, which was in progress at the opening of the last session, has been brought to a conclusion by a peace which, I trust, will be enduring. I have observed strict neutrality during the war, and have not taken any action in respect thereto, except such as appeared likely to be favorable to a termination of hostilities.

"I deeply regret to say that most atrocious outrages upon a body of English missionaries have been reported in the Province of Fukien, China. In reply to an earnest representation addressed to the Chinese Government by my directions, active measures, which I trust will prove effective, are being taken to punish the murderers and all who were in any degree responsible for these crimes.

"Internal troubles which have broken out in the Armenian districts of Asiatic Turkey have been attended with horrors which have moved the indignation of the Christian nations of Europe generally and my people especially. My Ambassador and the ambassadors of the Emperor of Russia and the President of the French Republic, acting together, have suggested to the Government of the Sultan the reforms which, in their opinion, are necessary to prevent the recurrence of constant disorder. These proposals are now being considered by the Sultan, and I am anxiously awaiting his decision.

"A resolution has been passed by both Houses of Parliament of the Cape of Good Hope proposing that the adjacent crown colony of Bechuanaland should be incorporated with Cape Colony. I signified that I was willing to consider favorably an act for that purpose, provided it contained proper safeguards to my interests and those of my native subjects, especially as regards their lands, the liquor traffic, and the maintenance of their own system of justice. I received satisfactory assurances on these matters, and an act has been passed by the Cape Parliaments which I have every reason to expect will fulfill my requirements.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—The estimates for the service year which were not voted by the last Parliament will be laid before you.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN—At this season of the year it will probably be found more convenient to defer until another session the consideration of important legislative matters, except those necessary to provide for the administrative charges of the year."

The commission to read the Queen's speech consisted of Lord Halsbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Portland, the Earl of Lathom, Viscount Cross and Lord Balfour of Burleigh. All were attired in their scarlet and ermine robes of office. Lord Halsbury read the speech while Speaker Gully and the members of the House of Commons stood at the bar. When the reading was concluded the Speaker and the other members of the House of Commons retired to their own chamber.

After the reading of the speech a recess was taken.

Both Houses reassembled at 4 o'clock, when the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech began.

In the House of Lords the Duke of Marlborough moved and Lord Ampthill seconded the address.

The selection of the young Duke of Marlborough and Lord Ampthill to move and second the address was in accordance with the

custom which obtains of allowing members thus to make a sort of debut in the House.

Lord Dudley, when 24 years old, moved the address during Lord Salisbury's last Government.

The Duke of Marlborough, who will be 24 years old next November, is medium-sized, with a pale face and regular features. He is reputed to be clever, and was popular when he was a student at Cambridge University. Since that time he has devoted himself chiefly to coach driving.

Lord Ampthill, who is about 26 years old, is tall and muscular, and a noted oarsman. He is a Liberal-Unionist. The two Peers represent the great Tory Churchill and Whig Russell families, and in moving and seconding the address symbolized the Conservative-Liberal Unionist alliance.

In the House of Commons the Hon. T. Wodehouse Legh, Conservative, eldest son of Lord Newton, moved the address, and his motion was seconded by Mr. T. Herbert Robertson, the new Conservative member for Hackney.

Mr. John Redmond, the Parnellite leader, gave notice yesterday of an amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech, calling upon the Government to declare their policy in regard to home rule for Ireland, the reform of the land law, the compulsory purchase of land, evicted tenants, and the industrial condition of the country.

Mr. John J. Clancy, Parnellite, gave notice of an amendment to the address, in behalf of prisoners now confined for connection with dynamite outrages.

Before debating the address in reply to the Queen's speech, Sir Richard Webster, the Attorney General, made a motion for the production of a copy of the conviction of and judgment against John Daly, who is now serving a sentence for treason felony, and who was returned as a Member of Parliament by the city of Limerick in the last election. Sir Richard also asked for the production of a certificate from the Governor of Portland Prison that Daly is still undergoing sentence there.

Mr. John Redmond (Parnellite) member for Waterford City, said he recognized this motion as being merely a formal one. Nevertheless, it was the first step in proceedings aiming to override the unanimous selection of the electors of Limerick. He would protest against it by calling for a division of the House.

The motion was carried by a vote of 314 to 77.

Daly was arrested when in possession of dynamite bombs. He was tried with J. F. Egan and others at the Warwick Assizes in 1884, convicted of treason felony and sentenced to penal servitude for life. The pardon which was granted by the late Government to some men who were convicted of similar offences was not extended to Daly. There is no chance of Daly ever serving in Parliament for the reason that the acts of 1870 which abolished attainder for felony deals with the matter in express terms. It provides that no person thereafter convicted and sentenced for a term exceeding twelve months' imprisonment, unless he shall have received a free pardon within two months of sentence, or shall have suffered the punishment, shall be capable of being elected, or sitting or voting as a member of either House of Parliament.