ourcil having tendered no adram Lord Aberdeen makes the note: "No subsequent com-this subject was received by general from the colonial of-

a memorandum from his exe capital case of Shortis: "The
risoner, convicted at Beauhorime of murder and sentenced
on Friday, January 3rd, heavral times fully considered by
and the report of the trial
acute given at the trial, sevand memorials praying for
of the death sentence, having
d to me without any recomcouncil as to the carrying out
sentance, I thought it might
to lay before her majesty's
nat under such circumstances
to act in such a manner as
oost fitting, I have come to the
ut the case is one in which I the case is one in which I accordingly my own judg-il the circumstances of the circumstances e prepare the nec n steps as may be requi-

t, 1895. was issued to this effect. ullen talked until ten the debate was adjourn-

ABERDEEN.

NOTES. at the efforts made by o, proprietors of the Dono claim the credit for beto suggest that the gov-United States cattle from e first communication on came to Messrs. Hazen from Mr. Campbell, mannmediately saw the min-iculture and pressed the the satisfactory conclus tatement that two weeks of the order in council is altogether astray, such not being necessary.
wever, to the persistency
Hazen and Chesley, peractually given to shir

ey saw it in a newspaper, ote to Ottawa desiring to order referred to their s Mrs. Potter-Palmer is ttawa to attend the hisnext Monday. The senate

s cattle before the formal

ad not a cargo of Can-

& Co. knew of the matter

ed, and this would have

for ten days. nial is given to the grit Sir Chas. H. Tupper dethe wife of a conservanto dinner at Government aturday.

Tupper took a rest today. ree weeks' hard work

A. L. PALMER

in the town of Swamp-Happy Gathering.

ing is from a late Boston and Mrs. A. L. Palmer the doors of their new ampscott to their many rsday evening and a large the members of the cond citizens of the town was During the evening a very ertainment was given, in selections by Miss Marand vocal selections by s. R. B. West and Mr. ere was also chorus singoung people and a general atil nearly 11 o'clock. Ice ake was served in the din-Ir. and Mrs. Palmer were of two beautiful damask from Mrs. C. S. Carter, in from Mrs. C. S. Carter, in her mother, who was a ptist; a very handsome Mrs. Sarah Marshall, and oney from Lucius H. Peck. e is very conveniently areing possible by means of a to convert almost the enfloor into one large room. s it very convenient for air as that of Thursday e building committee .depredit for its share of the also S. C. Hardy & Sons. The building committee Leander Beale, chairman; y, B. W. Gonnan, James A. Palmer and S. N.Brown

, through whose good oferprise has been made pospresident of the Fairbanks cale Co., and one of the ists of Boston. He spends each summer at the Ocean ich he is the owner." almer is a native of Dor-

was for some time in the raph department at Monc-udled at the Baptist sem-John graduated at Wolf-Musquash and Dipper itcodiac and Woodstock aughter of J. Sulis of this many provincial friends that they are so well setpresent home.

#### BKIN SALUTES.

eamship Numidian there assengers, Johan Johan-Sara Hanssen, who were Paul, Minn., where they married. Mr. Levy, chief es commissioner, notified hey would be refused ad-the United States unless ian and wife. The couple pre married yesterday by mith. A. Neal was in he party, and the bride t of the G. T. R. W. H. ger agent of the I. C. R., bride. while E. J. Walger agent G. T. R., acted J. B. Lambkin of the C. her, and was the first to briday party. The wedast was served at the otel. The bridal party C. P. R. this morning

#### en Cry for cher's Castoria.

-Halifax Chronicle, Tues-

BRITISH PARLIAMENT. In the House of Lords ex-Premier Rosebery and the Marquis

Mr. Goschen, jr., Pays a Warm Tribute to the Patriotism of Canada.

of Salisbury Speak.

Sir Vernon Harcourt Discusses the Venezuela, Armenian and Transvaal Affairs and Mr. Balfour Replies.

London, Feb. 11.-There was an unusual amount of interest at the opening of parliament today. Owing many important questions that will come before the present session, nearly all the members of both houses placed themselves on record before the party chiefs as having heeded the calls for a full assemblage. The usual ceremony of inspecting the building, which has prevailed since the days of Guy Fawkes, was carried out yesterday. The yeomen of the guard, clad in quaint attire and bearing oldan official of the house and a representative of the police, passed through each room in the vast building from

fully inspected each department.

Both houses assembled at z o'clock. There were many early arrivals anxious to secure good seats. R. Ashcroft, conservative, representing Oldham, arrived at the house of commons at 5.40 a. m., and had the honor of being "first on deck." By, 9 large number of seats had been taken. The Irish benches alone were not crowded. Many supporters of the government were obliged to stand, owing to lack of seats. The speaker, the Right Hon. William Court Gully, took his seat at 1.55 p. m. At 2.05 p. m, the black rod summoned the members of the house of commons to attend the house of lords for the reading

the basement to the roof and care-

of the Queen's speech. The mace bearer preceded the speaker, who in turn was followed by the members of the house, and the procession passed through the members' lobby which separates the legislative

The royal commission, consisting of five members of the house of lords, were in their places when the commoners entered. Many ladies were present in their gallery, and there were a number of bishops and a few peers in attendance. The French and German ambassadors and a number of the attaches of their embassies listened to the speech with interest.

The lord chancellor, Lord Halsbury, flanked by two peers of the realm, also members of the commission, motioned to the clerk, who in his usual clear and impressive manner read the Queen's speech. It was as follows:

My Lords and Gentleen: I continue to receive from other powers assurances of friendly senti-An agreement has been concluded between my government and France, the principal object of which is to secure the establishment of the independence of Siam. Commissionwhich separates my Indian empire and Afgnanistan from Russia have agreed upon a line, which has been accepted by myself and the Emperor of Russia.

The government of the United States of America have expressed a wish to co-operate in the termination of the differences which have existed for many years between my government and the republic of Venezuela upon the question of the boundary between that country and the colony of Brit-ish Guiana. I have expressed my sympathy with the desire to come to an equitable arrangement, and trust that further negotiations will lead to

a satisfactory settlement.

The Sultan of Turkey has sanctioned the principal reforms in the government of the Armenian provinces for which. with the Emperor of Russia and President of the French republic, I have felt it to be my duty to press. I deeply regret the fanatical

The sudden incursion into the South the burgher forces. My ministers, at this hostile action and to warn all my stances of these proceedings will be lic upon this occasion, and the assurance which he has voluntarily given, the importance of redressing the le-

the practice of offering human sacrifiecs, freedom of trade and maintenance of communications, have for some years engaged the serious attention of my government. All endeavors to induce the king to observe his engage-ments proved fruitless and it became necessary to send an armed expedition to Kumasi to enforce the condition of the treaty. While I rejoice to anof Battenberg-who volunteered his services. I and my daughter are greatly touched and comforted by the widespread sympathy which has been shown by my subjects throughout the empire, at home and abroad.

you. They have been prepared with the utmost regard to economy, but the exigencies of the time require an in-

creased expenditure.

My Lords and Gentlemen: The extension and improvement of the naval defences of the empire is the most important subject to which your efforts can be directed, and will doubt less occupy your most earnest atten-

I regret to say that the condition of agriculture is disastrous beyond rec-ent experience, Measures will be laid before you with the object of mitigat ing the distress of the classes engaged

in that industry.

Measures will also be submitted to you for the creation of voluntary schools, for the regulation of alien pauper immigration, and for the construction of light railways for the rural districts.

You will be asked also to consider employers limited liability bill, an Irish land bill, and a measure for the

I commend these weighty matters to

your experienced judgment and pray that your labors may be blessed by the guldance and favor of Almighty The ceremony was finished at 2.25 p.

m. The house of commons resumed business at 4 o'clock and was soon crowded. ies, Joseph Chamberlain, was warmly marked: These crimes are matters for The house of commons thereupon adcheered as he took his seat. Sir Wm. our special concern, as we are parties journed. The secretary of state for the colon Vernon Harcourt, the liberal leader,

of the opposition. After the new members of parliament had been sworn in, the minister announced the various bills to be introduced in accordance with the announcement contained in the Queen's

was loudly cheered by the members

The notice of the first lord of the admiralty, Geo. J. Goschen, of the proposed increase in the strength of the

The speaker then read the Queen's speech, after which Geo. J. Goschen, member for the East Gristead division of Sussex, moved the address in reply to the Queen's speech. Coschen, jr., said he trusted that the negotiations regarding the Venezuelan question would result not only in a sadisfactory settlement, but in a complete reconciliation and firm friendship between Great Britain and her kindred the Atlantic.

Mr. Goschen made a glowing reference to the outburst of patriotic feeling in Canada, and in the British colonies during the recent political crisis. William Vernon Harcourt said said he was rejoiced at the paragraph in the Queen's speech with regard to Venezuela, as he held out the hope Venezuela, as he held out the hope that the question could be settled at an early date. He added that no words that could impede such a settlement would fall from him. This an early date. He added that no the house, was loudly cheered when words that could impede such a settlement would fall from him. This remark was greted with loud cheers voted much time to attacking the local three reference in the queen's speech of an assurance that the whole ceeding between England and America. He welcomed the movement on the reference in the queen's speech of an assurance that the whole ceeding between England and America. He welcomed the movement on the reference in the queen's speech of an assurance that the whole ceeding between England and American three queen's speech of an assurance that the whole ceeding between the welcomed the movement on the queen's speech of an assurance that the whole ceeding between the welcomed the movement on the queen's speech of an assurance that the whole ceeding between the welcomed the movement on the queen's speech of an assurance that the whole ceeding between the welcomed the movement on the queen's speech of an assurance that the whole ceeding between the welcomed the movement on the queen's speech of an assurance that the whole ceeding between the welcomed the movement on the queen's speech of an assurance that the whole ceeding between the welcomed the movement on the queen's speech of an assurance that the whole ceeding between the welcomed the movement of the properties and the properties and the properties are th

settlement of the dispute. Continuing, Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt said that misunderstandings. both in England and in the United States existed, and had caused ruffled feelings on both sides. The idea that America and Great Britain disputed the question of Monroism was nothing new or extraordinary. Monroism, he asserted, was not a principle of international law, but one of national policy to which the Americans have traditional and passionate attachment, and it was the same doctrine by virtue which Great Britain had interfered in various states when her interests

were affected. outbreak on the part of a section of Sir Wm. Harcourt also said: "I am the Turkish population which has re- an entire agreement with Lord Salissulted in a series of massacres which bury when he says the United States have caused the deepest indignation have a perfect right to interpose in any controversy by which their own interests are affected, and they are en-African republic by an armed force titled to judge whether their interests from the territory under the control of the British South Africa company shall be sustained. That is a general resulted in a deplorable collision with doctrine upon which all states act. Upon this is founded the balance of the earliest possible moment, interven- power and on that ground Great Brited to prohibit through the governor ain interposed in Belgium, Greece, Turkey and many other places. The Monsubjects in South Africa against tak- roe doctrine is not an extension of this ing part in it. The origin and circum- principle, it is a limitation of what other states claim to exercise everymade the subject of a searching in- where. President Monroe limited it quiry. The president of the South Arrican republic, acting in the smatter with moderation and wisdom, has ing of Washington, have declared their agreed to place the prisoners in the disinclination and determination not hands of my governor, and I have un- to interfere in the controversies of the bring to trial the leaders American continent to be of special inof the expedition. The conduct of the terest to themselves and they will president of the South African republished when and how they are called upon to interfere. That feeling is not ance which he has voluntarily given, disputed in the Queen's speech, and I leads me to believe that he recognizes rejoice to see that it states a wish to co-operate with the government of the gitimate grievances of which complaint United States, and the only practical has been made by a majority of the question remaining is whe er the persons inhabiting the Transvaal. doctrine has been invaded in the case.

The condition of affairs in Ashanti of Venezuela. The United States have doctrine has been invaded in the case and the violation by the king at Kum- not made any pronouncement upon ast of the provisions of the treaty of this question, but have appointed a 1874, as regarded the suppression of commission to form their judgments

upon the subject. It has been stated that the appointment of this commi sion was an offense to the people and government of Great Britain. plly the government does not take that view. The commission is to inform the government of the United States with which our government desires to co-operate. How can the United States of America co-operate with us unless they have the information which will of the treaty. While I telested the treaty in mounce that the objects of the expedition have been achieved without bloodshed. I have to deplore the loss from the severities of the climate of some valuable lives, including that of my beloved son-in-law—Prince Henry Olney was answered all the material would have been ready to lay before would have been ready to lay before the United States and the world at large. We do not desire to claim any territory to which we are not clearly entitled, and the question is what is shown by my subjects throughout the empire, at home and abroad.

I trust the establishment of efficient British control at Kumasi will put a stop to the barbarous customs which

promptly. (Cheers.)

If it is proved that the rights of Venezuela have not been invaded by evil that must overtake Europe if the Great Britain, the United States of America will have no cause for complaint. If we have occupied territory to which we have no title, we must not make any pretence to maintain that occupation. The question must be settled on the evidence, and what objection can be raised to the arbi- While, unhappily, there is no sign of tration?

The people of Great Britain and the United States of America have all being the follower of a government ready settled important questions by arbitration, and it cannot be admitted that this question is beyond the to secure the permanence of the Ottoreach of arbitration. The government man empire.

does not reject arbitration, and the Rt. Hon. James Bryce reminded the Mr. Dillon said, by the government reach of arbitration. The government the boundary. There is a general de-

under circumstances of unparalleled provocation.

this subject in the Queen's speech is vented the European concert. Turkish disappointing and totally unworthy of the subect with the present feeling of the country. Continuing, he re- to defend Turkish integrity." of the powers of Europe to see that these reforms were effected.

Under the Cyprus convention Great Britain should be specially convenant to defend Turkey in Asia in return for which Turkey convenants to protect the Christians in Armenia. The support we have given Turkey was conditional upon the covenants which the be the outcome of the great Anglo-Turkey policy of 1878?

Continuing, Sir William Harcourt described Lord Salisbury's recent speech on the subject of Armenia as 'unparalleled confession of diplomatic insolvency and national impotence." Passing to the other topics of the speech, Sir Wm. Harcourt expressed confidence that the house would support the necessary increase in the

Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt concludtemplated to return to protection or

as it disposes of the report that the views which the government has never liberal leaders had determiner to make held. Neither I nor my friends ever an accack upon the government's po- said that the Monroe doctrine was one licy in regard to Venezuela, which to which we had a right to object. It course necessarily would have led an is of British origin, and I do not see exchange of warm remarks which might have impeded the progress of The American commissioners (on the Venezuelan boundary) have applied to us to aid them with any information we have on the Venezuelan question, and we have promised to give them all the information we are able to give at the earliest possible moment. (Cheers). No false pride or diplomatic punctillo will be allowed to stand in the way of a settlement as far as we are concerned.

But there are duties requiring diplomatic enforcement. We owe a duty to our children, our colonies and those occupying them, and this country would not deserve to retain the confidence of the colonies unless we convinced them that we were ready and willing to defend them, and in a case in which we are right we should not abandon them.

It is impossible to foresee with certainty what will be the conclusions arrived at by the American commission or by those called upon to investigate the British case. But one conclusion, I am certain, will be reached by every one who impartially investigates. He will be convinced that there has never been the slightest intention on the part of this country to violate the substance or essence of the Monroe doctrine. Whatever other conclusion the commission may arrive at it will most assuredly reach the conclusion that no desire to push beyond the due limit of the frontiers of this empire has ever been the animating cause which moved British diplomacy in this long drawn out controversy.

If this conclusion be fairly and frankly set before the citizens of the United States one of their gravest preoccupations will be set at rest. They will feel no need to suspect on the part of this country, anything in the nature of an invasion of a principle of policy which both they and we

I should rejoice if out of this evil should spring some general system of arbitration. If that were the issue I should say that all misunderstandings had been more than removed and that permanent guarantee of good will between the English speaking nations on the two sides of the Atlantic had been attained for all time.

Turning to the Transvaal question Mr. Balfour said: "The armed forces of the chartered company will, of course, be transferred to an imperial officer without delay. There is, therefore, no possibility of a repetition of the recent deplorable event.

The government propose, as soon as the pending trials are concluded, that there shall be a full inquiry into the facts and history of the charter.

Passing to the subject of Armenia Mr. Balfour said: Lord Salisbury's speech to the Non-Conformist Unionist association accurately described Great Britain's obligations. There is nothing in the Zerlin or the Cyprus treaties re-

have hitherto prevailed, and have the effect of preventing inter-tribal conflicts, and also tend to benefit the people and the interests of peace and commerce on the northwestern frontier of India.

Measures which were taken in 1895 to secure effective control of Chitral have been successful.

Measures which were taken in 1895 to secure effective control of Chitral have been successful.

I have directed estimates for the service for the year to be laid before you. They have been prepared with the litture of the control of party, is that the dispute should be indefinitely of individual action on the part of Great Britain. He said in this connection: Short of bringing upon our into a conflict, in may plant our into a tangerous sore to breed bad have been allow-solves the prospect of a possible Europe of India.

Mr. Peters, in moving the resolutions, but when the said not government to fact success.

Mr. Peters, in moving the resolutions, as yet that it would not be indefinitely of individual action on the part of Great Britain. He said in this connection: Short of bringing upon our into a tangerous sore to breed bad in the sore. Short of bringing upon our into a tangerous sore to breed bad in the sore in May last he himself was in power into a tangerous sore to breed bad more one more in the direction of help-to force if England's demands were taken in 1895 to force if England's demands were taken in 1895 to force if England's demands were to take measures without delay, to heal the first duty of the government to take measures without delay, to heal the first duty of the government to a tangerous sore to breed bad into our population, we could have done no more in the direction of help-to force if England's demands were taken in 1895 to force if England's demands were to take measures without delay, to heal the first duty of the government to a tangerous sore to breed bad in this cornection:

Mr. Delay (I not in desired to benefit the section of inaction, but when in May last he himself was in power of the concl of the horrors done in Armenia. Foreign nations see only the inevitable

> eastern question is re-opened.
>
> Mr. Balfour further pointed out that Irishmen the conviction that nothing foreign nations think that in all controversaries it is probable that war will follow such an event and they are not prepared to lift a finger to assist Great Britain in carrying out reforms. Turkish statesmen seeing the errors of their ways, he would never regret which at all events did its best to induce Turkey to take the only course

formation of an Irish board of agri-that he thought history had but few the protection of the Armenians. The set the European concert.

Rt. Hon. J. Goschen, first lord of

failure to execute the promised reform relieved us from the obligation

When business was resumed in the to the guarantee of the powers. The When business was resumed in the whole point of the treaty of Berlin is house of lords, Baron Stammore moved that there was a covenant upon the the address in reply to the Queen's part of the sultan to carry out respeech, and in so doing expressed symforms and a guarantee upon the part pathy with her majesty and the royal family in their grief over the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg. Baron Stanmore also congratulated the government on its attitude toward British Guiana, and said there was no subject for dispute, as it was as reason able to question British claim as it would be to raise a similar question with respect to the possession of the sultan has foully broken. Is this to Channel islands, which once belonged to the Duchy of Normandy. Lord Roseberry referred to the om-

speech of the usual reference to the friendship of foreign powers. He ridiculed the fulsome eulogy bestowed on Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, "as if no previous British minister ever did his duty," remarked his lord-He approved the government policy in the Transvaal, but he thought it unfortunate that the new poet laureate had been permitted to publish ed his speech by saying: "I am glad to find that the government has not coning of his conduct of the colonial policy, not to indulge in puerile reflecboth sides of the Atlantic in favor of permanent arbitration. Turning to the subject of Armenia, Lord Rosebery said that he hoped the public would receive fuller information than was contained in the curt, cold allusion in the Queen's speech. Lord Salisbury's brave words towards the Sunan, he said, had not been fulfilled by brave deeds. Surely some course might have been adopted between a crusade and apathy. The Marquis of Salisbury, the prime

minister, was received with loud cheers as he rose to reply to the criticisms of Lord Rosebery, the ex-prime minister. He said: No sympathy with the Armenians would justify us in fac ing calamities compared with which the Crimean war would sink into insignificance. After a feeling reference to the death of Prince Henry of Bat tenberg, Lord Salisbury denied that anything had been given up in the Siam agreement with France.

Turning then to Venezuela, Lord lalisbury concurred in Lord Rosebery's views that America's mixture in the dispute had conduced to satisfactory results more fapidly than if the United States had not interfered. Speaking further of the Venezuelan controversy, Lord Salisbury, replying to some points in Lord Rosebery's speech, said: I don't think that the invoking of the Monroe doctrine was controversially quite necessary for the

"I don't like to go further into a question obviously undesirable to state in the condition of negotiations at present, but I have had an increasing belief during the past few weeks, that we shall, perhaps not till after long negotiations, find some satisfactory settlement and all danger of ruptur of relations between the two nations be entirely removed." (Cheers).

"At the same time, I don't wish the house to think that we have arrived at any agreement. I believe that means may be found by a combination of negotiations with arbitration to bring the matters, which are not difficult, to a settlement. The great obstacle has been Venezuela's extravgant claim, and it was not following the customary international policy when Venezuela broke off diplomatic relations, because they could not obtain the precise limit of territory they desired. But for that action I believe the difficulty would have been settled

long ago." "Now, as to Armenia," was Lord Salisbury's way of taking up the next topic of his speech, "Lord Rosebery's spirited denunciation of the government would have been more formidable if it had only foundation in fact. But I defy him to find any stipulation in the Berlin treaty that could be construed into an undertaking or threat to fight Turkey on behalf of the Armenians. He had warned the Sul-tan," he continued, "of what would happen if he ignored the opinion of Europe, and he repeated that the Sultan was running in very great danger by such defiance, if he relied on the European fear of what would happen if the Turkish empire disappeared. He was inclined to believe that Europe would delay such a catastrophe the

nellite, said he would be surprised if the "beggarly character of the references to Ireland in the speech," not more firmly fix in the minds of

cept by violent agitation.
Continuing, Mr. Dillon contrasted the treatment of Dr. Jameson's force and the treatment of Irish political prisoners, and said he would oppose the additional expenditures proposed for the navy unless part of the surplus

could be obtained from England ex-

was devoted to Ireland. Mr.Dillon also announced an amendment to the address censuring the government for not proposing self govern ment for Ireland. They were taunted. only question left is the limitation of house that it was a government of with having lost control of the Irish which Lord Salisbury was a member | nationalists in America. He regretted which deprived the Armenians of this loss of control and the withhold-Referring to the Transvaal, Sir Russian protection under the treaty ing of support they had received there-william Vernon Harcourt paid a high compliment to Mr. Chamberlain for his treaty of Berlin, by which England statesman who was anxious to solve the Irish question, would rejoice that the Irish in America had lost faith in exceptions of such moderation as has government, he added, would have to been displayed by President Kruger explain which power it was that up. Mr. Dillon further stated, there was a great deal of talk about British ships blowing up American cities. Such lan-Referring to Armenia, Sir William the admiralty, rising at this point, reguage, he added, had happily ceased Harcourt said that the reference to torted: "It was Mr. Gladstone who in-

that President Cleveland's message was not an election dodge, but spoke the voice of the American nation, which was not afraid to face the arbitrament of war if the British refused arbitration. But arbitration was to be accepted now, after America had been forced to threaten. It would have been more decent if Great Britain had accepted arbitration when Secretary Olney suggested it. He warned the

the nationalists and what were the terms of the alliance. inous omission from the Queen's

Gerald Balfour, chief secretary for Ireland, during the course of a lengthy eply to the Irish leaders, said that the attitude of the government towards home rule would be determined by what they believed to be the merits of the case, and that no consider ations of difficulty or danger abroad or in the colonies would for a moment induce the government to depart from the attitude they had taken on this

The house rose at 5,40 p. m. London, Feb. 12.-Mr. Jones, radical M. P. for Northwestern Durham, will move an amendment to the address deploring the absence in the Queen's ance with America's suggestions.

THE WINTER PORT.

Resolutions Adopted by the Farmer's and Dairymen's Association.

Great Satisfaction Expressed With the Beaver and Other Lines and the C. P. R.

The following is the full text of the resolutions adopted at the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association referring to St. John as the winter port: Resolved, That this association hails

with satisfaction the successful efforts of his worship the mayor and commo council and the board of trade of the city of St. John, in securing the neces-sary financial aid from the dominion government required to establish direct steamship communication between St. John and Liverpool during the present winter.

We are still more highly gratified to learn that the most sanguine expecta tions of the warmest supporters of this service has been and is being daily more than realized; as not only the Beaver line steamers with whom the contract was made have had satisfactory cargoes inward and full cargoes outward, but other steamship lines have sent their steamers to participate in the large and increasing volume of trade which has been so rapidly developed as to afford full cargoes for all the vessels visiting the

This association also desires to put on record their high appreciation of the efforts of his worship the mayo and common council and the board of trade of the city of St. John, the president and officials of the Canada Paeffic railway, and the managers of the Beaver and other lines of steamships for their united and susseccful efforts in developing and satisfactory establishing this direct channel of trade from the west; successfully establishing and confirming, as it does, the strong convictions of many of people for years past, that St. John possessed may great natural advantages as a port of shipment for the Dominion of Canada during the winter season.

As a body of practical farmers, we recognize the fact that additional facilities are now offered the farmers of New Brunswick for the direct and easy shipment of the surplus products of their farms to the market of Briton, when they find it to their advantage to do so; and express the strong hope that nothing may occur to prevent a continuous service during the winter months, in the years to come. As the adoption of cold storage as adopted by many of the principal cities of Canada engaged in the export trade is a highly important factor in successfully handling much of the products of the farm, particularly butter, eggs, fresh meats, poultry and fruit, we strongly urge that cold storage buildings be erected in the city of St. John during the present year, and ask the local government to give substanlongest possible, but if the present state of things continued, its natural we pledge ourselves to use our best

St. John; they had worked hard, against many odds, and richly merited the

The adoption of the cold storage system will greatly aid in perfecting all the conditions necessary to make John the great en-tre-pet for the Dominion of Canada during the close of navigation on the St. Lawrence. (Great

applause.) Mr. White of St. John and Mr. Selvein of Centreville ably seconded the resolutions, which were carried by a rising vote.

NEW WOMAN RULES MARCELLUS. Michigan Town Where Husbands Stay Home

Marcellus, Mich., Feb. 6.—In this community of 1,200 souls two-thirds of the church members are women. Five of the six school teachers, are undertaker, one harber, one hotel keper, a church janitor and two of the public school board are women, to say nothing abuot the number of women connected with business in a general way. So far only one woman has dared to wear bloomers. Mrs. C. Goodrich tackled them and a bicycle both at the same time, and made a success of both. Women's twentieth century clubs hold the boards three or four nights of the week, while the martyred husbands hold the fort and the bables at home.

## SAINT JOHN DYE WORKS.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Clothing CLEANSED OF DYED at Short Notice.

C. E BRACKET

#### WHY DIE CANCER

government, in conclusion, that the Irish party would resist to the utmost any idea of war between Great Britain and the United States.

John Redmond, Parnellite member of Waterford, combatted the Marquis of Salisbury's declaration that home rule was dead and wanted to know what was the present attitude of the liberal leaders towards home rule.

WITH UNITED WITHOUT IN WITH UNITED WITHOUT IN ITEM 1. WITH UNITED WITHOUT IN ITEM 2. It is a library with the conclusion, that the weeks? No knile or arsenical plasters used. Over twenty years' practice in the successful treatment and removal of Cancers and Tumors, enables us to guarantee a sure and perman toure. Consultation free at office or by mail. Pleasant heme accommodations while being treated, if desired. Terms moderate. Address THE ORIGINAL CANCER CURE, 90 Bryant street, Malden, Mass.



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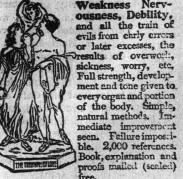
Wealthy, Walbridge, Haas, Ben Davis, Tetofsky, Hyslip Crab, Etc., Etc.

THE Undersigned not being in a position to canvass for or deliver personally the trees noted above, wishes to sell the whole lot outright. The nursery is located in Stanley, York Co. It will be to the advantage of any person wishing to set out a lot of trees te send for terms by the hundred. Circumstances over which I have no control have thrown these trees upon my hands, and they will be disposed of at a bargain.

HENRY T. PARLEE, Westfield, N. S.

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