

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords ex-Premier
Rosebery and the Marquis
of Salisbury Speak.Mr. Goschen, Jr., Pays a Warm
Tribute to the Patriotism of Canada.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 to the many important questions that were to be discussed, the members of both houses placed themselves on record before the party chiefs as having headed the calls for a full assembly. The usual ceremony of inspection of 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 old-fashioned lances, stood in front of the official of the house and a representative of the police, passed through each room in the vast building from the basement to the roof and carefully inspected the department.

Both houses assembled at 2 o'clock today. There were many early arrivals anxious to secure good seats. Mr. 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 a 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 of the Queen's speech.

The mace bearer preceded the speaker, who in turn was followed by the members of the house, and the commons entered. Many ladies were present in their galleries, 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.

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The speaker then read the Queen's speech, after which the Earl of Salisbury, Mr. Goschen, Jr., said he trusted that the negotiations regarding the Venezuela question would result only in a satisfactory settlement, but in a complete reconciliation and firm friendship between Great Britain and her kindred across the Atlantic.

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have hitherto prevailed, and have the effect of preventing inter-tribal conflicts, and also tend to benefit the people and the interests of the province and the northwest frontier of India.

Measures which were taken in 1885 to secure effective control of Chitral have been successful.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: I have directed estimates for the service for the year to be laid before you. They have been prepared by Mr. Goschen, Jr., and a measure for the extension of the time require an increased expenditure.

My Lords and Gentlemen: The extension and improvement of the naval defenses of the empire is the most important subject to which your efforts can be directed, and will doubtless occupy your most earnest attention.

I regret to say that the condition of agriculture is disastrous beyond recent experience. Measures will be laid before you with the object of mitigating 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 paupers, and for the construction of light railways for the rural districts.

You will be asked also to consider the employers' limited liability bill, and the Transvaal bill, and for the construction of light railways for the rural districts.

I commend these weighty matters to your experienced judgment and pray that your labors may be blessed by the guidance and favor of Almighty God.

The ceremony was finished at 2.35 p. m. The house of commons resumed business at 4 o'clock and was soon crowded.

The secretary of state for the colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, was warmly cheered as he took his seat. Sir Vernon Harcourt, the liberal leader, was loudly cheered by the members of the opposition.

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

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

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half a century and a mighty bad hand it has made of it, in my opinion. It is not reasonable that a question of this character should have been allowed to fester until it had broken open into a dangerous sore to breed bad blood between two great nations. It is the first duty of the government to take measures without delay, to heal the sore. (Loud applause.) What the country demands, without distinction of party, is that the dispute should be brought to a honorable solution promptly. (Cheers.)

If it is proved that the rights of Venezuela have not been invaded by Great Britain, the United States must be satisfied. 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 arbitration?

The people of Great Britain and the United States of America have already decided important questions by arbitration, and it cannot be admitted that this question is beyond the reach of arbitration. The government does not reject arbitration, and the only question left is the limitation of the boundary. There is a general desire that justice should be done.

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Upon the conclusion of the speech the address was agreed to.

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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 maintenance of the Transvaal force.

Mr. Dillon also announced an amendment to the address censuring the government for not proposing self-government for Ireland.

Mr. Dillon said, by the government, having lost control of the Irish nationalists in America. He regretted this loss of control and the withdrawal of support from the Transvaal force for many years; but, no English statesman was anxious to solve the Irish question, would rejoice that the Irish in America had taken with both at the same time, and made a success of both.

Mr. Dillon further stated, there was a great deal of talk about British ships blowing up American cities. Such language, he added, had happily ceased.

Mr. Dillon said, the Transvaal bill was not an election dodge, but spoke the voice of the American nation, which was not afraid to face the British refusal of 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 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, combated the Marquis of Salisbury's declaration that home rule was dead, and said that he knew what was the present attitude of the liberal leaders towards home rule.

Whether it were still in alliance with the nationalists and what were the terms of the alliance, he asked.

Gerald Balfour, chief secretary for Ireland, during the course of a lengthy reply 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 consideration 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 question.

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efforts to encourage and assist such a system that it may be made a perfect success.

Mr. Peters, in moving the resolutions, said that it would not be necessary to make any argument in their favor. The manner in which they had been received by the association showed that the meeting was in full accord with them; in fact, all classes of our citizens hailed the establishment of our winter port with the greatest satisfaction. All praise to the citizens of St. John; they had worked hard against many odds, and richly merited the success they had achieved.

The adoption of the cold storage system will greatly aid in perfecting all the conditions necessary to make St. John the great entrepot for the Dominion of Canada during the close navigation of the St. Lawrence. (Great applause.)

Mr. White of St. John and Mr. Selwyn of Centerville ably seconded the resolutions, which were carried by a rising vote.

NEW WOMAN RULES MARCELLUS.

Michigan Town Where Husbands Stay Home and Mind Babies.

Marcellus, Mich., Feb. 6.—In this community 1,100 souls live. The church members are women. Five of the six school teachers, one undertaker, one barber, one hotel keeper, a church sexton, and the public school board are women, to say nothing of the number of women connected with business in a general way. So far as any one woman has dared to wear bloomers, three weeks ago she was arrested in both at the same time, and made a success of both. Address: Three century club, 1010 Broadway, New York City. The club held the boards three or four nights of the week, while the married husbands hold the fort and the babies at home.

SAINT JOHN DYE WORKS,
PRINCE STREET.

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

O. E. BRACKETT