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Open Door In China

Reply to Lord Charles Beresford's Statement Regarding the Far East.

Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador Denies There is Any 'Closed Door."

New York, Feb. 21.—A despatch to the Herald from Washington says: Your correspondent has obtained from Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador to the United States, an answer to the statements made by Lord Charles Beresford relative to the establishment of an "open door" in China.

Count Cassini was transferred from Pekin to Washington after five and a half years' service at the Chinese capital, and his views are highly regarded here. Before talking respecting Lord Charles Beresford's statements, the ambassador said he did not believe the report published this morning that in a conflict between Russian and Chinese troops at Talien-Wan, three hundred of the latter were killed. "If there had been any foundation for it," he said, "I would have been immediately advised of the facts by my government. The Chinese have no troops in Talien-Wan, and a conflict could not, therefore, have occurred."

Respecting Lord Charles Beresford's declarations in favor of the maintenance of the "open door" in China the ambassador said: "A great deal of misinformation exists concerning trade relations in the far east, and a determined and regrettable effort is being made to misinform the public in this matter. There is no "closed door" in China. Lord Charles Beresford does not say at present there exists a "closed door," but says that it is possible that in the near future there may be a "closed door." As a matter of fact China holds in her hands authority to declare whether there shall be an "open door" or a "closed door."

"The policy of Russia in the extreme Orient has always favored the introduction of foreign commerce on an equal footing. Vladivostock is maintained as a free port. Talien-Wan, which is within the Russian sphere of influence in China, is to-day a free port. Port Arthur is not, because Port Arthur is merely a fortress and was transferred to Russia that she might make it the terminus of the trans-Siberian road, and have at that point a guard to provide it with the necessary protection.

"Lord Charles Beresford states that Russia wants to take possession of the north of China and leave the south of that country to France. Now he proposes that Britain, the United States, Germany and Japan shall take charge of affairs in China, Britain to have control of the army, the customs, etc. A very natural desire from his point of view. Why does he make exceptions of Russia and France? He does so on the ground that they are not commercial peoples. This is a mistake. France is a commercial nation. Russia will be. The Siberian road is a commercial idea. He says it is built only for strategic reasons. This is another mistake. I am sure, however, that Lord Charles Beresford expresses only his private views and not those of his government."

A CRITICAL SITUATION.

Collision Between French and Brazilian Expeditions in South America—Further Fighting Feared.

Kingston, Jamaica, Feb. 21.—Advices received here from Cayenne, French Guinea, says that the joint commission, appointed to inquire into the boundary question between France and Brazil, has just been heard from on the Counai river. The news, it appears, was more sensational than satisfactory, and for some reason the colonial government was doing its utmost to suppress the facts in its possession.

The correspondent of the Associated Press says that owing to the unsettled conditions that have prevailed in the disputed territory since the bloody collision between the French government's expedition and the Brazilian local authorities at Couani in 1896, both commissions went out guarded by heavy escorts. The Frenchmen had the gunboat Jouffrey and fifty Singalese soldiers, and the Brazilians had the gunboat Guarany and an equal number of troops.

News comes from Cayenne that a collision has occurred between these two forces away in the wilds of the interior. There were no details, and it was not publicly known in the colony whether there was any blood shed. The fact, however, that on receipt of news of the trouble the government immediately despatched reinforcements of 200 troops to the front without waiting to communicate with Paris, was thought to indicate that the matter was serious. That was the situation when the mail left. Popular excitement was rapidly growing in view of the serious results of the troubles three years ago to French and foreign miners and settlers, and private information from Couani was anxiously awaited.

The correspondent does not mention the matter, but in absence of telegraphic news it is not improbable that the cable censorship which, it has been alleged, is exercised on news about Devil's Island in general and Dreyfus in particular, has been extended to include this matter.

TROOPS FOR ALASKA.

Seattle, Feb. 20.—A special to the Post-Intelligencer from Washington says: The war department has under consideration the sending of a detachment of soldiers to the head of Porcupine river, Alaska, near the boundary, on the Dalton trail, for the protection of American interests, which may be endangered by the action of the Canadian mounted police and customs officers. There are now in the ports of Lynn canal several hundred men who are only waiting for the coming of spring for their descent upon the gold which has been found in the sands of Porcupine.

Governor Brady, who made application for a force to take care of the interests of the Americans there, has been informed that many of the men who had contemplated visiting Atlin district will transfer their efforts to the Porcupine country.

Recent arrivals at Lynn canal ports, who have come out over the Dalton trail, say they have found that there has been a change in the boundary lines which have stood for a generation. Governor Brady and President Brackett, of the Skagway railroad, say they believe that if the mounted police attempt to exercise any jurisdiction in the country, heretofore recognized as American, there will be determined and armed resistance on the part of the miners, and they will fight for what they believe are their rights. The entire matter is now under consideration.

United States Offended

The Government Cannot Communicate With Its Agents in Nicaragua.

Cruiser Detroit Dispatched to Bring President Zelaya to His Senses.

New York, Feb. 22.—A dispatch to the Herald from Washington says: "Nicaragua has again offended the United States, and is to be called to account for her impolite actions. Apparently at the instance of the Nicaraguan government such strict censorship has been applied to all cable and telegraph lines controlled by President Zelaya, that it has been absolutely impossible for either the state or navy departments to communicate with their agents. Protests made to Senor Coet, the Nicaraguan minister here, are of no avail.

The administration has finally determined to take the matter in its own hands and has ordered the cruiser Detroit to make investigations.

What is especially peculiar in connection with Nicaragua's refusal to permit messages to or from American agents within its boundaries, is that she allows cable communication between the British warship and British agents in Nicaragua, and British officers outside the country.

Should the abuse continue the authorities may direct the Detroit to take temporary possession of the station at Greyton in order to get message through.

M.P.'S SAD DEATH.

Mr. R. W. Jameson, Member for Winnipeg, Accidentally Shoots Himself.

Winnipeg, Feb. 21.—Mr. Richard Willis Jameson, M.P. for Winnipeg, accidentally shot himself in his residence this evening.

During the afternoon he attended a meeting of the Board of Trade, at which the Kettle Valley railway charter was discussed, and returned home about six o'clock. After dinner he read the papers and discussed with his wife the danger of carrying firearms. He said, "I have one here now," and pulled out a revolver, which he examined. His wife turned away to her household duties, and a few seconds later the weapon was discharged, the bullet entering near the mouth and passing out through the backbone, causing instant death.

It was at first reported that Mr. Jameson had committed suicide, but Mrs. Jameson says her husband was never in a more cheerful mood than to-night.

The late Mr. Jameson was very popular here, having occupied the position of chairman of finance for several years; he was then elected mayor by a large majority, and in 1897 he was returned as Liberal member for Winnipeg by 1,117 majority, the bye-election being caused by the unseating of Hon. Hugh John Macdonald.

Deceased was 48 years of age, and leaves a widow and two children.

Winnipeg, Feb. 22.—The late Mr. Jameson's death is mysterious, and the only possible explanation is that in playing with a revolver he accidentally pressed the trigger and it went off.

NEW CAR COMPANY.

Trenton, N. J., Feb. 21.—Articles of incorporation have been filed with the Secretary of State of the American Car & Foundry Company, with an authorized capital of $60,000,000. The company is authorized to manufacture freight, passenger and street cars, also car trucks and car equipments. The incorporators are: Adrian M. Larkin, E. T. Patton, jr., and Wm. M. Tobin, of Jersey City.

JEW BINTER BAITED.

Grenoble, France, Feb. 20.—Max Reg's, a former mayor of Algiers, a notorious Jew baiter and editor of the Anti-Juif, has been sentenced, in default, to three years' imprisonment and fine of 1,000 francs for "press offences and glorifying a murder and pillage at a meeting in Algiers and Paris." Mr. Phillippe, managing director of the same paper, was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment and order to pay a fine of 100 francs on the same charge.

Henri d'Orleans

He Sees Pressing Needs for a Change in the French Constitution.

Will Not Force Himse f on the Country, but Is at Its Disposal.

New York, Feb. 21.—A despatch to the Herald from Paris says: The Figaro says that M. Jules Lemaitres's letter is causing serious splits in the league De la Patrie Francaise.

In an interview with a representative of the Figaro on the subjects of the votes cast for him on Saturday, Prince Henri of Orleans said: "Certainly I was not a candidate, but it undoubtedly gives me pleasure. I have always worked simply for my country, bowing before the government, given to me by the popular will. At present things are greatly changed. I think there is a disagreement between the government and the feeling of the people. That is what the last election has clearly shown.

"The period of humiliation abroad and disturbance at home, though just passed, shows the necessity for a change in the constitution. The only form of government which conciliates the rights and needs of democracy, with the exigencies of a great power that has neighbors, can be had by the confidence of all in one to give satisfaction to the demands of the people, the interests of threatened trade and industry, and the feeling of honor and justice."

"Would you consent to be the head of such a country?" he was asked.

"I am always at the disposal of my country," replied the Prince.

Paris, Feb. 21.—General Davoust, Duke of Averstadt, Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor, invested President Loubet this morning with grand cordon of the Legion of Honor, in the presence of all the cabinet ministers.

The ministers met this morning, with M. Loubet presiding. The President communicated the message to parliament, which will be read in the Chambers of Deputies and the Senate this afternoon.

The council ordered that all public offices, schools and the bourse be closed on the day of the late President Faure's funeral.

DISORDERS FEARED IN PARIS.

The Police Are Making Preparations to Quell An Disturbance.

Paris, Feb. 22.—The police this morning seized in this city 10,000 medals bearing the head of the Duke of Orleans and five moulds for striking them. In view of the possible demonstration to-morrow, upon the occasion of the funeral of the late President Faure, the prefect of police has ordered the seizure of all seditious emblems, the arrest of their wearers, the dispersal of all street gatherings and the arrest of anybody raising insulting cries against the president, members of parliament or other state officials.

FILIPINOS DISCOURAGED.

They Are Now Beginning to See Their Chances of Whipping Uncle Sam Are Very Slight.

Manila, Feb. 21, 5:15 p.m.—The United States transport Newport has arrived here from Iloilo with despatches from General Miller to General Otis. He reports all quiet. American troops there are occupying the suburbs of Jaro and Molo. Business has been resumed generally with the outside world. Some rice is coming from the provinces, and there has been no fighting since February 21.

All is quiet at Manila. The heat is causing some inconvenience, but no casualties have been reported.

Official Dispatch.

Washington, Feb. 21.—The war department has received the following:

"Manila, Feb. 21.—To Adjutant General, Washington: General Miller reports on the 19th that the insurgent forces a few miles out of Iloilo are believed to be disbanding. He can maintain his position with his present force. Business in the city is being resumed. He has sent up four representative officials to the island of Negros, where American protection has been requested against a small insurgent force in the islands. The affairs there and in Zebu are very encouraging. I shall endeavor to maintain and improve the present promising conditions. Affairs here are quiet. A small insurgent force east of the city has been driven away with considerable loss to the enemy. (Signed) Otis."

Washington, Feb. 21.—A cabinet meeting to-day discussed the message received from General Otis, and reached the conclusion that the situation generally in the Philippines had considerably improved.

From other sources it is learned that the insurgent leaders have admitted that when the United States forces are reinforced by troops now nearing Manila, their chances of success will be greatly reduced. It is believed that the complete subjugation of the insurgents is a matter of comparatively short time.

GERMAN WARSHIP FOR SAMOA.

Shanghai, Feb. 21.—The German warship Cormoran has left Kiao-Chow for Hongkong and Apia, Samoa.

PRESIDENT LOUBET'S MESSAGE.

Paris, Feb. 21.—President Loubet, in his message submitted to both houses this afternoon, said the regular transmission of power to the new president proved France's fidelity to the Republic at a time when certain misguided persons were seeking to shake the confidence of the country in its institutions. The president dwelt upon the necessity of appeasement, union and respect; for the essential organs of society—parliament, the magistracy, government and national army. He concluded by recalling the work of the Republic which, he asserted, assured liberty and peace, had found the great colonial empire, and had concluded alliances and precious friendships.

The chamber of deputies was crowded when Loubet's message was read. It was greeted with bravos. The house adjourned until Friday. The senate received the message with similar approval, and passed the credits demanded to defray the expenses of the funeral of the late President Faure.

Paris, Feb. 22.—The Radical and Socialistic papers express satisfaction with President Loubet's message. The moderate and reactionary organs pronounce it insipid and insignificant.

The Gaulois states that the members of the court of cassation will attend the obsequies going only to Notre Dame cathedral, and not following the cortege to the cemetery.

Grave News From Egypt

The Khalifa Is Again Preparing to Meet the British Troops.

He Is Reported To Be at the Head of a Very Large Army

London, Feb. 22.—According to a special despatch from Cario disquieting news has been received there, saying that the Khalifa, at the head of a greatly augmented forces, is marching on the Nile.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY QUESTION.

It Is Alleged That the Canadian Authorities are Collecting Duties From Americans.

Washington, Feb. 21.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, together with Sir Louis Davies, his colleague, and Messrs. Sifton and Fielding, the members of Canadian parliament who made a flying trip from Ottawa, left Washington to-day on the 11 o'clock train for Ottawa.

Lord Herschell, Sir R. Cartwright and Mr. Pope, under secretary of state, are still in the city.

The quarters of the High Joint Commission have been relinquished.

On the question which perhaps was the foremost obstacle to the attaining of a satisfactory result of the negotiations, the Alaskan boundary issue, complaints are coming in of the continued alleged encroachment of Canadian authorities on the Alaskan side of the border, and it is alleged that Canadiana customs authorities are collecting duties on American residents within American territory. These matters have been placed in the possession of the Washington government. The matter will be taken up promptly and investigated.

FROM OTTAWA.

Proposed Improvements to Toronto Harbor—The Return of Canadian Commissioners.

Ottawa, Feb. 21.—A Toronto delegation representing the board of trade, harbor board and the city council, headed by Messrs. Bertram, McLaren and Clarke, M.P.'s, waited on the Hon. Messrs. Tarte and Mulock to-day, in the office of the minister of public works, and asked for an expenditure of $450,000 on improvements to Toronto harbor. The Hon. J. I. Tarte said he was in sympathy with all that tended to improve waterways and harbors. He felt that money spent in such a way was well expended, and promised to consider the particular case laid before him. The Hon. W. Mulock spoke in a similar strain.

Dr. Montizambert, superintendent of the quarantine at Grosse Isle, has been appointed director general of public health with headquarters at Ottawa, in an advisory capacity to the government.

POLITICAL CRISIS IN SPAIN.

Madrid, Feb. 22.—The newspapers point to the fact that the Spanish opposition has, by interruptions, not allowed the Premier, Senor Sagasta, to speak.

The Liberal says: "When matters have come to such a pass, disorder and anarchy have gained the day."

The Imparcial says: The government cannot retain power under these circumstances. The opposition in the senate intends to offer battle to the government this evening, when the bureau will meet to appoint a commission to examine the bill for the cession of the Philippines. It is understood they will resign."

CHAPLAIN DIES AT MANILA.

Seattle, Feb. 21.—J. R. Thompson, chaplain of the First Washington Volunteers, whose death at Manila is reported, was one of the best known ministers in Washington. Chaplain Thompson, who was of Scottish parentage, was born in England about 70 years ago. He was educated for the ministry in Queen's College, Ontario, and was ordained at Halifax, N. S., in 1858.

Aguinaldo's Brave Talk

He Says the Filipinos Will Perish Rather Than Accept American Rule.

Denies That Germany or Any of the Powers Assisted the Natives.

Hongkong, Feb. 22.—Aguinaldo has issued a manifesto accepting the situation caused by the "unexpected provocation of Americans," while lamenting the hostilities which, he says, he "tried to avoid by every means in his power, making humiliating concessions and tolerating the insults and outrages of the army of occupation against the people of Manila."

He adds that he is prepared to sacrifice everything to maintain the "integrity of national honor," calls upon all "to witness the good faith and honesty" of his intentions, and complains that he has been treated as a rebel "because I defended the national interests instead of becoming the tool of the Americans' preposterous pretensions."

The rebel leader further alleges that the country is unanimous in his support, that the people will perish rather than accept the odious American dominion, and that "even the corrupt Spanish dominion is preferable." The Philippine commission is considered by Aguinaldo to be a farce, and Otis, Denby, Dewey and Harden are classed as "pronounced annexationists," the latter being charged with having "maliciously defamed" the Filipinos in newspaper reports. He is classed as being "especially obnoxious to the Filipino government." Finally, Aguinaldo expresses the wish to "proclaim to the world and officially dispell the false rumors that Germany or any other power has tendered assistance, moral or material" to the Filipinos, adding "nor have the Filipinos solicited it."

American Flag Over Negroes.

Manila, Feb. 22, 12:45 p.m.—While the guns on the city walls and those on board the ships of Rear-Admiral Dewey's fleet in the bay fired a salute in honor of Washington's birthday, four commissioners from the island of Negros had an interview with Major-General Otis and informed him that the American flag had already been raised over that island, and that its inhabitants were ready, anxious and willing to accept any proposition the Americans might offer. The insurgents have been driven from the island entirely.

Although the Iloilo rebels have given the people of Negros much trouble, especially in the matter of financial assistance demanded, by the rebel leaders, the inhabitants of Negros have persistently held aloof and have now, through the commissioners, announced that they wanted the advice and help of General Otis. The latter assured them that the Americans would provide an acceptable government, and in the meantime he instructed them not to pay the rebels anything. The Negros commissioners were delighted with their reception.

THE FUTURE OF CUBA.

Interview With General Gomez—There Are Still Grave Problems to be Solved.

New York, Feb. 22.—A despatch to the Herald from Matanzas says: Gen. Gomez, in an interview, said: Cuba must decide its own future, and I realize that the present problems are quite as serious as those solved by force of arms, and that independence for which blood has been so freely spilled might be thrown away by a few acts of folly. The conduct of the real Cubans since the protocol was signed by Spain and the United States must challenge the admiration of the world. Our forces, half of them without sufficient nourishment, have kept the peace and compelled the camp followers, who flocked to us when victory was assured, to observe the laws. We now invite all classes to join us in forgetting that war ever divided the people of the island. My greatest ambition is to see Cuba free and independent, and its people united for honest government, peace and prosperity. This can be accomplished more easily than many think. The Spaniards in Cuba are displaying a willingness to meet the Cubans half way. They are beginning to learn that we desire peace and protection for all. Since January 1st the sentiment throughout Cuba has changed materially. Other two months will see all classes fraternizing and one year will do more to blot out the hatred engendered by the insurrection than 10 did to reconcile the people of the north and South after the civil war in the United States."

In conclusion, Gen. Gomez said: "If good judgment and forbearance be used, Cuba will ever acknowledge a commercial and sentimental allegiance to the United States, but those who have risked their lives and those who have sacrificed loved ones at the call of patriotism, cannot be expected to relinquish their fondest hopes, even at the invitation of that friend who held out a helping hand in hour of our need. Patriotism and love of country can never properly be weighed in the balance against gold, yet many Americans periodicals say that the Cubans are blind because they cannot see the financial advantage of linking their fate with the United States. The Cubans birthright is not for sale."

Havana, Feb. 21, 1 p.m.—General Gomez's reception at Matanzas last night was the most enthusiastic of his entire journey. As he approached Havana the receptions increase in fervor. At Matanzas, the last stop before Havana is reached, an immense crowd had assembled at the railroad station. When the general alighted from the train he spent twenty minutes in embracing old and new friends, then mounted a horse and proceeded to the city. The streets leading from the station to the principal square were lined on both sides with soldiers of the Eighth Massachusetts regiments. The procession passed under many triumphal arches with patriotic inscriptions and flags and banners waved from houses. Women on the balconies of houses threw flowers at Gomez, who gallantly kissed his hand to them. From the palace where Gen. Gomez was entertained he reviewed the American troops who defiled in the plaza, and afterwards dined with the city magistrate and attended a ball in his honor.

To-day General Gomez received the welcoming committee of the Cuban national assembly, and talked with them for two hours. General Gomez will enter Havana on Friday, February 24, which is the third anniversary of the beginning of the revolution.

Britain Will Stand Firm

France and Russia Attempt to Interfere With Her Suzerainty Over Oman.

British Feeling Aroused and the Cabinet Will Oppose French Demands.

London, Feb. 22.—The last meeting of the French cabinet held by President Faure on the day of his death decided on rather a strong policy of opposition to Britain in connection with the dispute about a coaling station near Muscat, on the Persian Gulf. Foreign Minister Delcasse submitted to the cabinet the draft of a protest against Britain's claim of suzerainty over the province of Oman and her consequent right to forbid the Sultan to give France a coaling station. It was arranged that Russia should join in a similar protest. President Faure agreed to the matter and the minister for foreign affairs went back to the Quay d'Orsay to prepare his note to send to the British foreign office. This protest was delivered to Lord Salisbury on Monday, the death of the French President, not interfering with the policy decided upon.

Great Britain in the meantime had been proceeding in an active manner at the seat of trouble. The commandant of the Bombay naval station had been ordered to notify the Sultan of Oman that he had no right to grant France a station on his coast, and the commandant had gone about enforcing his instructions in rather an unexpectedly effective manner.

When Her Majesty's cabinet assembled yesterday in Downing street to consider the Muscat question and France's note of protest, despatches came from the Bombay naval officer saying that the Sultan had concluded it best to withdraw its grant to France.

Just how this was effected is not yet known, but the British emmissary was more vigorous than diplomatic, and settled the matter himself.

The cabinet decided to maintain a firm policy in connection with the Oman affair, whatever the cost.

A SULTAN BACKS DOWN

And Revokes the Grant of a Coaling Station to France.

Bombay, Feb. 21.—The Sultan of Oman has revoked the grant of a coaling station to the French under the British admiral's threats of a bombardment, and the fact that the British war-ships Eclipse, Sph'nx and Redbreast are lying off the port of Muscat. The Sultan has issued a proclamation to the foregoing affect, and he will make a similar announcement in open Durbar. The French consul has entered a protest. Oman is considered to be under British protection, and the Sultan has been receiving a subsidy from Great Britain.

FILIPINOS BURN SOLDIERS' HUTS.

Manila, Feb. 21.—9:35 a.m.—The natives of the village of Paco made a bold attempt last night to burn the quarters of the First Washington volunteers by setting fire to the huts adjoining their quarters in the rear. Fortunately the wind changed at the moment the fire was discovered, and, fanned by a stiff breeze, the flames spread in the opposite direction, destroying fully twenty shacks and houses opposite the ruins of the church. The incendiaries escaped.

Mysterious signals were frequently made along the enemy's lines during the night, and this led to the belief that an attack had been arranged, but nothing happened.

The rebels are leaving the vicinity of San Pedro Macati in small parties, and are reported to be moving toward Singalon.

PAY FOR CUBANS.

Washington, Feb. 21.—It is stated that General Gomez is arranging with General Brock for the distribution of $3,000,000, which will be handed to the Cuban troops within a short time.

The members of the administration expressed to-day the expectation that the army reorganization bill would pass congress without important amendments.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

Made from pure grape cream of tartar

RETURN OF COMMISSIONERS.

Canada's Representatives Upheld in the Firm Stand Taken at Washington.

Ottawa, Feb. 22.—(Special.)—Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Louis H. Davies returned to-day from Washington. They say that the negotiations were postponed on account of the failure to agree in regard to boundary affairs. It is recognized generally here that the ministers did well in standing by Canadian interests.

It is understood that Mr. Louis Coste has resigned his position as chief engineer of public works and will go into the Yukon on mining business.

The lease of Deadman's Island, Vancouver, which has been signed and delivered, is for 25 years. It was represented to the government that to grant it would be in the interests of the city and would be creating an industry for a large number of people. The amount paid for the lease is $500 per year. The island is of no use for naval purposes. No offer of any kind was ever made to the government for it.

At the railway committee to-day Mr. Gemmel, on behalf of the Bedlington & Nelson railroad, made an application for running powers over the Crow's Nest Pass for twelve miles. Judge Clark opposed the application on the ground that there were no physical difficulties of construction. The committee practically consented, but advised both parties to come together and see as to the costs. The decision was therefore reserved.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 22.—(Associated Press.)—Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Louis Davies arrived in Ottawa this morning from Washington. Both are apparently in the very best of spirits. They were met at the Central depot by a few intimate friends. Sir Wilfrid intimated that the negotiations had been broken off through inability to come to an agreement on the Alaska question, Canada refusing to give way to the position assumed by the American representatives on this issue. As to the tone of to-day's dispatches from Washington that the Canadians need not imagine that she is going to obtain more favorable terms next summer than she is offered now. Sir Wilfrid plainly intimates that the British commissioners have simply endeavored to secure our rights in this matter, at least a fair arbitration of the boundary question. He did not feel prepared, on behalf of Canadian interests, to accept any less. The Sir Louis Davies substantiated the statement appearing in yesterday's Associated Press dispatch from Washington, that a fair statement of the position of the matters now stand.

EAST HURON ELECTION.

Liberal Candidate Elected by a Large Majority.

Toronto, Feb. 21.—Returns from the East Huron bye-election give Mr. Holmes, Liberal candidate, 150 majority. Several places to hear from, which, however, will not materially change the result.

CANADIAN BREVITIES.

Ottawa, Feb. 21.—The Supreme Court met today. A full court was present, and Sir H. Strong presided. The Maritime list was taken up. Judgments are to be delivered to-morrow.

Belleville, Feb. 21.—Counter protests will be entered in North Hastings against Byron Lott, the defeated Liberal candidate.

Toronto, Feb. 21.—A special cable to the Globe says: Claim 2, above, Bonanza, and five claims on Skookum, belonging to Alex. Macdonald, have been floated for £450,000. The purchase price is £410,000 in cash and shares, and £40,000 cash is to be paid from the first wash-up. Subscriptions for 70,000 preferred shares are offered to the public.

Belleville, Feb. 21.—Mrs. A. Munro died this morning at the age of 100. During the last 12 years she has never left her bed.

Berlin, Feb. 21.—Dan Kallfisch met with a fatal accident while at work in Huether's Lion brewery.

Montreal, Feb. 21.—According to private advices from London, the Grand Trunk and C. P. R. are considering a joint arrangement for a general advance in rates.

Joseph Jacob, of St. Henri, has assigned with liabilities of $45,000. The assets are estimated at the same figure.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The senate committee on foreign relations to-day authorized a favorable report upon an amendment offered to the sundry civil bill providing for the construction of a cable to Hawaii and Manila; the cable is not to be built by the United States, but a yearly subsidy is to be paid by the government.

SUICIDE OF A WIDOW.

New York, Feb. 21.—Mrs. Sarah Tafft, a wealthy widow, who attempted suicide this morning of February 7th at her home in Fordham by shooting herself in the breast, died this morning in the Fordham hospital.

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