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MARCONI'S PLANS ADVANCE.

THE TEST WILL BE WORDS AND MESSAGES ACROSS OCEAN.

Inventor Addresses Company Meeting in London--Will Sail for Canada Tomorrow--Can Transmit Twenty-two Words a Minute --Messages Can Be Kept Secret.

London, Feb. 20—At a general meeting of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company today, Marconi, referring to the trans-atlantic experiments, announced that the next series of tests would include the transmission of words and messages. He added that there was nothing to prevent the company from undertaking commercial communication with ships at sea.

The system at present was in permanent use on 70 ships and there were 25 land stations. His transmission of 22 words a minute did not compare badly with work of the cables. The defects with reference to secrecy have been removed. After perfecting arrangements in Canada he could challenge Sir William Preece and Prof. Lodge to intercept messages. The monopoly claimed by British postal telegraph had hitherto impeded the establishment of a wireless service in England and Ireland. Marconi will sail for Canada February 22.

Marconi claimed that obstructions were thrown in his way on this side of the Atlantic, which was in marked contrast with the generous encouragement which he had received from the governments and press of the United States and Canada.

In regard to the commercial side of the system Marconi said that on the recent arrival of an American liner upward of 8,000 words were received within 16 hours. The transmission of this number of words daily across the Atlantic would represent an annual income of £73,000 for each pair of stations and the company, in the first instance, was proceeding to instal two pairs of stations.

CANADIANS ARE NOW AT DURBAN.

The Manhattan Arrives With Latest Troops from Dominion.

London, Feb. 21—In a despatch from Pretoria, the correspondent of the Times says there is no doubt the Boers in the Eastern Transvaal Colony are largely demoralized and that they are so hard pressed that many are reluctant to continue the struggle. In an intercepted letter from General Piet Viljoen to Mr. Schalk-Burger, the writer urges the latter to do something to counteract the spirit of surrender among the Boers. It is rumored that Gen. Botha and Mr. Schalk-Burger are trying to arrange a meeting.

In spite of these indications, however, there is no ground for believing that the war will be immediately over, continues the Times correspondent. The influence of the Boer leaders may still prevail and, in many case, the majority would refuse to be bound by the action of the Boers in the Eastern Transvaal.

Toronto, Feb. 20—(Special)—The Telegram's special cable from London says: "The transport Manhattan, from Halifax, with the first section of its Canadian Mounted Rifles, has arrived at Durban, from Cape Town.

FIRE IN TORONTO DOES $200,000 DAMAGE.

Menzie Turner & Co.'s Shade Factory and Merchants' Dyeing and Finishing Company Suffer.

Toronto, Feb. 20—(Special)—Fire in the big window shade factory of Menzie Turner Company, King street (west), tonight, spread to Merchant's dyeing and finishing Company's factory. Damage of about $200,000 was done and 180 persons thrown out of work. The Menzie Company's loss on buildings, machinery and stock is $110,000 ,with insurance of $105,000. The Merchants' Dyeing Company's loss on building, machinery and stock is $90,000, fully insured. The losses are divided among about 20 British American and Canadian companies. The fire is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion of oil waste.

MANITOBA'S PROHIBITION BILL INTRODUCED.

Polling March 27 -- Forty-five Per Cent. of Municipal List Will Carry.

Winnipeg, Feb. 19—(Special)—The prohibition referendum bill was introduced in the legislature this afternoon. Polling is set for March 27, and if the act is sustained it will become effective June 1. The referendum will carry if 45 per cent. of those on the municipal lists vote in favor of the act. No compensation clause is apparent at present, but it is thought likely it will be included later. Liquor men propose to fight the bill vigorously.

British Officer to Reorganize Corean Army

London, Feb. 20.—From St. Petersburg the correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphs that a British officer has arrived at Seoul to reorganize the Corean army.

BROKEN IN TWO.

WAVES MAKE DISASTROUS WORK OF THE GRECIAN.

Stern Post Swung Around and People Could Walk Aboard--Considerable Damage Done at Halifax Telephone Exchange--St. John Man's Wedding.

Halifax, Feb. 18—(Special)—Whatever chance there was of floating the hull of the steamer Grecian from the rocks, and having her repaired was killed by last night's storm. At daylight this morning Herring Cove people saw that the vessel had broken in two. The break was at the engine room. This morning the forward part, with one mast standing, lay in the same position as last week, but the stern half, on breaking, swung in towards shore and tossed so close to the rock cliff as to allow the people to walk aboard.

This part was lying on an even keel too, and also had the mast standing. The smoke stack had disappeared. It is expected that the high sea running at present will not fall off before tomorrow at least. The hull is to be sold at auction tomorrow.

The most serious damage done during last night's storm was at the telephone exchange, and the management do not yet know what led to the accident. A short time ago the Nova Scotia Telephone Company put in one of the most modern switchboards made, the improvement costing about $50,000. Last night fire from the wires damaged this valuable apparatus extensively. The apparatus of the company is insured in various offices and some of the insurance men this morning thought the damage to the switchboard would amount to several thousand dollars.

The marriage took place at Major Corbin's residence, Bedford, this afternoon of Alice W. Corbin and Sedley T. Thomson, of St. John. The ceremony was a quiet one, only immediate relatives being present. Mr. and Mrs. Thomson left on their wedding trip by the evening train.

The mail steamer Ionian did not get away for Liverpool until this afternoon, the storm having interfered with her loading.

Halifax, Feb. 19.—(Special)—The sale of the steamer Grecian's hull and cargo took place at the Merchant's Exchange today. The exchange was crowded to the doors. All the marine store dealers and many business men were in attendance and bidding on the hull was lively. It began at $500 and at the start E. Lantalum, W. McFatridge, P. M. Duggan, R. Grant and C. Brister took a hand at $100 jumps. At $4,000 Lantalum and Duggan dropped out and later on McFatridget met his limit. Brister and Grant kept on until the former's bid of $7,050, at which figure the hull was knocked down to him. The cargo was next offered. It included steel billets, cases of drygoods, oranges, whiskey, a quantity of galvanized and other iron, onions and miscellaneous goods. Bidding started at $300 and the cargo was knocked down to Mr. McFatridge for $700.

Three hundred and fifty tons of pig iron on board was next offered, the purchaser to pay so much per ton for the lot no matter how much or little he succeeded in saving. It started at 5 cents per ton and was knocked down at 50 cts per ton to Mr. Brister.

ABANDONED SCHOONER SAILED INTO CANSO.

Prize Crew Boarded the A. T. Whyland Off Sable Island--Little Apparent Damage.

Canso, N. S., Feb. 19—(Special)—The abandoned schooner A. T. Whyland, of Gloucester, from Newfoundland for Boston, was sailed in here this morning by a prize crew from the schooner Massa, Captain Carroll, of Boston. The abandoned vessel was sighted 20 miles east of Sable Island Saturday, the 15th inst., and after some difficulty a prize crew was put on board. The Whyland's double reefed sail was set and bowsprit gone. By hard work the wreckage was cleared away, the vessel pumped out and other sail made ready during Sunday. Both vessels started for Canso Monday. The storm of Monday night was very severe, but they sustained no damage. The Whyland has a cargo of 835 barrels of frozen herring, and 300 barrels of salt herring, which appear to be in good condition. The only damage apparent is the loss of bowsprit. It will be remembered that the Whyland's crew were taken off by a Danish steamer and landed at Boston recently.

REV. TSILKA ARRESTED?

Missionary Miss Stone Released—Husband of Companion Charged With Complicity in Kidnapping.

Paris, FGeb. 18—The Temps publishes a despatch from Constantinople which announces that Miss Stone has been released by the brigands and has been handed over in good health to the dragoman of the American legation. The despatch adds that the "Rev. Tsilka" has been arrested on the charge of complicity in the kidnapping of Miss Stone.

London, Feb. 18—The Rev. Mr. Tsilka, is the husband of Mme. Tsilka, Miss Stone's companion. It was announced recently that the Turkish authorities suspected the Rev. Mr. Tsilka of complicity in the abduction of the missionary.

SESSION MARKED BY VERY LIVELY SPEECHES.

Bourassa in the Commons Asks for Papers on Clayton-Bulwer Treaty and Alaska Boundary—Premier Agrees Canada Has Not Always Got Justice from Imperial Government—Gourley, M.P., Talks Fight.

Ottawa, Feb. 18—(Special)—The feature of today's sitting of the house was the introduction of Hon. William Harty, who was recently elected for Kingston. He was introduced by Sir Richard Cartwright and Hon. D. C. Fraser.

Mr. Cowan introduced his bill providing for drainage across railway lands. It was read a first time.

Hon. Mr. Fielding, in moving that the house go into supply said that as the auditor general's report had only been presented he recognized that the opposition might require some time to look at it and therefore, before putting the motion to the house he would like to get the opinion of his friends on the opposition side.

Mr. Monk, in the absence of Mr. Borden, said that it would be better to defer supply until they had a chance of looking over the auditor's report.

Mr. Fielding withdrew his motion and, on motion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the house adjourned.

In the senate Senator Scott proceeded with the debate on the address, speaking of the government of the country he said that the bank deposits which had increased at the rate of $6,000,000 a year up to 1896, had since then increased at the rate of $33,000,000 per year. This was not paralleled in any other country in the world.

Senator Ferguson (P. E. I.), followed. Senator Dandurand strongly advised utilizing the Georgian Bay canal which was of national importance.

Ottawa, Feb. 19—(Special)—The Alaska boundary was once more brought to the front in today's proceedings of the house. The speech of Mr. Bourassa, who brought the subject up, was mild in its reference to Britain and the United States when compared with the fighting attitude of S. E. Gourley, Conservative member for Colchester, who declared himself ready to go to war tomorrow with the United States rather than submit to such kind of humiliation as had been meted out to the dominion when the interests of Canada and those of the United States clashed.

The proceedings of the house opened with a question from E. Clarke, of Toronto, who asked if the government had received any applications or permission to place a monument or memorial of General Montgomery at Quebec. Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that they had not.

In reply to Mr. Bennet, Hon. Mr. Fisher stated that the government did not intend meeting the views of the Short Horn Breeders' Association by doing away with the tubercular test.

In answer to J. Robinson, Hon. Mr. Blair said that he intended very soon making a statement in support of the appointment of a commission to inquire into and adjust all differences that may arise between the public and the railway companies of Canada.

Replying to Col. Hughes, Premier Laurier said that the government had considered the act passed by the Ontario legislature for the etxension of its duration, and came to the conclusion that it was one entirely within the purview of the provincial authorities and consequently it was decided not to disallow it. Sir Wilfrid also told Col. Hughes that the custom of flying the flag of the nation represented at consular offices had not been discontinued.

Hon. Mr. Blair presented the house with some information prepared by his department concerning the proposed French River proposition. It was asked for by Col. Hughes.

Mr. Bourassa had a number of motions on the order paper. The first was for papers in relation to the Canadian militia and the South African war and the sending or recruiting of Canadian troops. This was granted, as well as another motion for correspondence connected with the disallowance of a British Columbia statute relating to immigration into that province and the employment of oriental labor on public works. Another from him asked for correspondence with the British government in respect to the embargo on Canadian cattle. It was passed, after Mr. Fisher explained that there were no prospects at present of the embargo being removed. It was imposed by the British government under a statute and the British minister of agriculture said he could not recommend its removal.

A motion for papers respecting the coronation of the king, from Mr. Bourassa, was also adopted.

Started a Lively Debate.

It was on Bourassa's resolution for correspondence between Canada and the British authorities in relation to the repeal of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and the settlement of the Alaskan boundary that a rather lively debate ensued. Sir Wilfrid Laurier asked Mr. Bourassa to drop the motion because the papers could not be brought down while the negotiations were going on.

Mr. Bourassa was not satisfied with this. He did not see why the papers respecting the Clayton-Bulwer treaty should be held back, even if the Alaska boundary correspondence was not ready to be made public. He protested most strongly against the action of the British government in permitting the repeal of this treaty without first having secured a settlement of the Alaska boundary. The interests of Canada were sacrificed in this matter. As a matter of fact, said he, the interests of Canada were always being sacrificed when the interests of the United States clashed with those of the dominion. He wanted to know what position the Canadian government took and if the British government consulted Canada. He pointed to the work of the Anglo-American commission and said that whenever it came to a point as between Canada and the United States the British representatives always sided with the United States. Sir Louis Davies, a member of that commission ,said that it took him three months in London to get the officers of Mr. Chamberlain to take the side of Canada. He referred to Hon. David Mills' articles on the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which pointed out that Britain ought not to have abandoned one iota of its right without first getting security for the Alaska boundary settlement. He said that in this case, as in the Alabama case, the Trent affair, the embargo on cattle, and the question of immigration. Canada's rights had been sacrificed. Britain sided with the big battalions and since 1830 there was not an instance where the Canadian interests were not sacrificed.

The Premier Heard.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that Bourassa's speech was out of place. "I am not," said Sir Wilfrid, "more than he an admirer of British policy on the continent of America. I am sorry to say Canada in many cases has not got its just dues, but while I don't make any bones about my personal view of this question still I hope we have not come to this that we want Great Britain to go to war with the United States. We want to preserve good relations with our friends and neighbors to the south, even if on some occasions our patience is sorely tried."

The premier went on to say that Mr. Bourassa would not expect Britain to act as Kruger did, and declare war against the United States. It was better to wait and see if a peaceable solution could not be obtained of a long pending question. Before the house prorogued he expected to be able to make a statement on the subject.

R. L. Borden thought that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty papers might be brought down and the references to the Alaska boundary left out.

Mr. Gourley's Fighting Desires

Mr. Gourley (Colchester), while declaring that Mr. Bourassa had on many occasions stabbed him to the heart, in common with many right thinking loyal Britons agreed that the boundary question must be treated during this session in a substantial manner. "It is," he said, "the most important subject that is today before the people. I am an imperialist after the strictest sect of the imperialists. There is enough loyalty and national feeling in this country to have carried us safely over those disastrous negotiations which we have always had with the United States, but we have always found ourselves in the position that the British government has sold out the interests of the people of Canada for what they supposed to be imperial interests. I say that it would have paid the empire a thousand times to have fought the question out, and I can say that as a Canadian, knowing full well that the field of battle would be on Canadian soil, but, sir, I will go into the trenches and take my wife and family with me and stay there for two years if need be to fight for the rights of Canada. I will stay in the trenches to fight the men who refuse to treat the people of Canada honestly. The day has gone by, I hope, when there is a cowardly Canadian on the soil of this country. The older men of the house may fear war but I think that the younger blood of this country are not frightened of war. I will face the problem of war tomorrow rather than feel my spirit crushed by cowardly concessions. The spirit of manhood is more to me than cowardly concessions for the sake of peace.

"From 1839 to the day of Fashoda we had nothing all over the world but a series of the most disastrous humiliations, and it got so that no true Englishman would dare take up his paper without fearing to read of a cowardly concession in some quarter of the world that would make him blush. Old Gladstone gave away the whole empire of Africa, we would have had every square mile if his government had not been cowards. It is time for this house to speak out. I claim that hereafter we in Canada will have as much right to discuss the foreign policy of England as have the men gathered in the House of Commons of England. What right have these people gathered about the steps of the throne to any more say than we have here in the discussion of the foreign policy of England?

"I trust that in ten years the houses of commons of Africa, Australia and Canada will together control the little blockheads that sit in the great hall of St. Sephen's when they go wrong. I heard a story a few days ago explaining why it was that we had such stupidity in the commons of England. They say men are examined over there before they are nominated to see that incipient imbecility is thoroughly well established and unless it is they cannot be elected. I claim for the House of Commons of Canada a more intelligent grasp of foreign affairs effecting the empire than they have in England today. What we want now is a full discussion in the house so that this ministry will know that the time has come when if they sacrifice one foot of Canadian soil we will hang them as high as Haman. If it is necessary to fight the Yankess we will fight them within twenty-four hours and after six months we will capture their capital and annex their country to Canada."

In reply to Mr. Clarke, of Toronto, Sir Richard Cartwright said that steamships carrying mails between Moville and Halifax from 1st January, 1901, to opening of navigation made average speed of 10 1-6 knots; from opening of navigation to 30th June from Moville to Rimouski, 121-2 knots; June 30th to Sept. 30th, Moville to Rimouski, 12 1-6 knots; Sept. 30th to Dec. 31st, Moville to Rimouski, 11 knots; Moville to Halifax, 11 knots; from Jan. 1st to opening of navigation, Halifax to Moville, 10 1-2; opening of navigation to June 30th, Rimouski to Moville, 12 7-10; June 30th to Sept. 30th, Rimouski to Moville, 12 1-4; Sept. 30th to Dec. 31st, Rimouski to Moville, 12 2-5; Halifax to Moville, 13 2-5.

The motion was withdrawn by Bourassa. The leader of the opposition gave notice that he would move a motion at a later stage on account of the baseless attack on the British forces in South Africa. He thought it could be framed so that it might be made unanimous.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that if it were the intention of the leader of the opposition to put a resolution of that character so as to make it unanimous he should have conferred privately with him before bringing it up in the house. The house then adjourned.

The Senate adopted the address today.

Ottawa, Feb. 20—(Special)—When Hon. Mr. Sifton entered the house this afternoon after returning from the contest in Lisgar he was accorded an enthusiastic reception.

In reply to Mr. Henderson, Hon. W. S. Fielding said that Germany did not impose discriminatig duties against Canada. Germany has two tariffs—a maximum and a minimum. Those countries having treaties with Germany got the benefit of the minimum; Canada having no treaty with Germany had to come under the higher. It was not, therefore, correct to say that Germany discriminated against Canada.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replying to Mr. Monk said that a copy of ballots used in the St. James division, Montreal, election were printed at the printing bureau and the copy sent to the returning officer who had them printed at La Patrie office. There were 11,000 ballots costing $19.25. There were 440 men employed in the government printing bureau. It was sometimes impossible to do all the work required at the bureau, and that was why it was necessary in some instances to give work to outside offices.

Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick, minister of justice, replying to Mr. Leonard, said that certain vicious practices had crept into St. Vincent De Paul penitentiary previous to 1896. Since that time the department was doing its best to suppress them in the future.

Mr. Lefurgey moved for all correspondence of the minister of marine and fisheries in regard to placing the Stanley on the Summerside and Cape Tormentine route. He complained that there was no real honest trial to make this route a success.

Mr. Hackett criticised the condition of the wharves at Cape Tormentine and Summerside.

Hon. Mr. Tarte replied that when the government took office the wharf at Cape Tormentine was so badly built that it was no good. At Summerside the government was making improvements and one would think that Hackett did not know what he was talking about.

Mr. Sutherland produced correspondence to show that the department had done all that it could do to make this service a success and the feeling of the people on the island was that this was the case. The department had the highest opinion of the captain of the Stanley. The motion was carried.

The house then went into supply and took up the estimates of civil government.

The house adjourned at 6 o'clock.

Ottawa, Feb. 20.—(Special)—The minister of justice gives notice of three ministerial measures tonight. One is to amend the provisions with respect to tolls of the act of 1881 relating to the C. P. R. A second is to ratify the agreement between the government and the Marconi Wireless Telegraphy Company. The third relates to the Regina law library.

Benj. Russell intends to move a resolution declaring that the time has arrived when steps should be taken to carry out the provision of section 94 of the B. N. A. act, for securing the uniformity of the laws relating to property and civil rights in Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and such other provinces as have been brought within the scope of the section since the passing of the act.

Senate.

For the first time in the history of the senate the Liberals were able today to have their own way and consequently a committee was appointed with a Liberal majority on it to strike the standing committees. The committee is composed of Bowell, Templeman, Ferguson, Dandurand, Miller, Ellis, Loughead, Jones and Scott, who moved the motion. He said it was framed so as to give the government a majority. The last session, the Conservatives had 40 members on the railway committee and the Liberals 11. On internal economy, there were 25 members, and 6 Liberals.

Sir MacKenzie Bowell complained of politics entering into the senate and said the Conservatives had 5 majority.

Senator Templeman pointed out that the government represented the people and were responsible for expenditure. The motion carried in division.

DeWET'S FORCES SCATTERED.

BRITISH AGAIN IN TOUCH WITH BOER LEADER.

Belgian League Calls on President Roosevelt, "For God's Sake," to Intervene to Save Kritzinger's Life---Boers Have New Hope Through Spanish War Controversy.

Heilbron, Orange River Colony, Feb. 18—The British columns have again come in contact with De Wet's forces near Reitz, Orange River Colony. These latter were split up and dispersed.

Brussels, Feb. 18—The Belgian League for the Rights of Man has addressed an appeal to President Roosevelt, asking him "for the love of God to intervene to prevent the possible execution of the Boer commandant, Kritzinger, and others."

Cape Town, Feb. 17—While the British troops were engaging a party of 50 Boers near the junction of Wilge River and Leeuwspruit, 100 men of Wessels' commando crossed the Wilge lower down, and rushed and drove in the Light Horse rearguard.

A most exciting incident occurred. Seventy Boers, wearing British cavalry cloaks, in the rain, and under cover of the fire of a number of Boers who were in a kraal on a hill, boldly charged the Light Horse position, evidently with the object of capturing the Light Horse pom-pom. The enemy fired from their horses while charging the hill, but received a heavy fire from the Light Horse defending the pom-poms, which expended all its ammunition. The enemy came within 500 yards, and then broke and fled, the New Zealanders' Maxim and pom-pom helping to scatter them. Four Boers were killed and many wounded.

London, Feb. 19—A despatch from General Kitchener to the war office states that during the past week 17 Boers were killed, five wounded, 107 captured, and 138 surrendered. A number of rifles and a quantity of ammunition and stock were captured.

London, Feb. 19—It is learned from a hitherto reliable source at The Hague that a plan has been decided upon to prevent the remnant of the fighting guerillas now in the field in South Africa, a large majority of whom are Natal and Cape rebels, liable to trial for treason, from eventually falling into the hands of the British. They cannot keep up the struggle many months longer, and it is the knowledge of this fact and to arrange for the carrying out of the scheme proposed that Wessels and Wolmarans sailed for New York from Boulogne last Friday. That plan is neither more nor less than the migration in bulk of the burghers now in the field to one of the western states, presumably Texas or New Mexico.

It is urged that comparatively little difficulty will be encountered by the Boers in reaching neutral territory in small numbers, whence they can make their way from South Afica, as thousands of others, practically foreigners, who took part in the early stages of the campaign, have already done. In fact, it is doubtful if Britain would try to prevent them from getting away.

Ottawa, Feb. 19.—(Special)—The casualty department cables Lord Minto as follows:

"Cape Town, Feb. 19.—(Special).—Following casualties reported, all South African constabulary, Uitkyk, 17th February: Killed, William James Jones, please inform Mrs. Jones, 107 Martell street Toronto.

"Dangerously wounded—Milford Selwyn Kearns, please inform Mrs. Kearns, Beeton, Ontario.

"Death from enteric fever—Heidleberg, Transvaal 15th Feb., Geo. Robert Lundy, please inform G. L. Lundy, Innisfail, Alberta."

Mr. Chamberlain cables to Lord Minto: "London, February 18th, 1902—Regret to inform you Harold Austin Nealam "E" Division, S. A. C., dangerously ill with enteric, 15th Feb., Symenham. Next of kin, Mrs. G. R. Bennet, 87 Grand avenue Toronto."

Riot in Spain.

London, Feb. 20.—A message to the Exchange Telegraph Co. from Barcelona says a fierce battle has been fought between the troops and rioters in a suburb of Barcelona. Before the engagement the cavalry and infantry had been posted in the most dangerous points and a field battery located on the place from which the guns could sweep the surrounding streets. When the final clash with the troops occurred the artillery was brought into action and raked street after street. The rioters engaged the batteries at close range but were finally driven off. It is reported that 500 persons were killed and wounded on both sides. The entire neighborhood was wrecked by the shells. The ruins caught fire and this completed the destruction.

Further fighting is reported at Mataro 15 miles from Barcelona, where arms have been discovered.

Fighting is also reported at Tortosa and Tarragona, respectively 100 and 50 miles, southwest of Barcelona.

THOUSANDS OF IMMIGRANTS

COMING TO CANADA FROM ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

Deputy Minister Smart Completes Scheme on Which He Has Been Working--First Big Number Will Come Next Month--Four Thousand Each in April, May and June.

Toronto, Feb. 20—(Special)—The Telegram's special cable from London says:

"A correspondent in the Times today says an important scheme for development of emigration to Western Canada has just been finally arranged by Deputy Minister of the Interior Smart, who has been in London for some time with that object. No fewer than from 2,500 to 3,000 persons will leave Liverpool or Glasgow during March to settle in Canada, while others are expected to follow in April, May and June at the rate of about 4,000 per month.

"The Daily Chronicle today says Canada is quite unnecessarily excited over Mr. Chamberlain's attempt to discriminate in favor of South Africa in the matter of the Welsh settlers in Patagonia. The Chronicle thinks the Canadian government most to blame in the matter. Lord Strathcona says if they hold these 2,500 settlers so cheap as to make them depend on private aid for transport to Canada, Mr. Chamberlain would be quite justified in accepting them for South Africa, if they were willing to go."

Brief Despatches.

London, Feb. 19—The Birmingham Post, which is popularly called Chamberlain's organ, repeats what it calls "high authority" the assertion that the Canadian government has decided to lay a state cable across the Atlantic to facilitate transmission of Anglo-Canadian news and promote commerce. The cable companies say anything less than two cables would be useless. Further reports are published today of Australian demonstrations in which Premier Barton and the leader of the opposition took part, supporting imperial policy in South Africa and denouncing German slanders.

Halifax, N. S., Feb. 19.—(Special).—Attorney General Longley, acting premier, presented the financial statement of the province of Nova Scotia in the legislature today. The total revenue for the year was $1,090,222.88, and the total expenditure $1,088,926.56, leaving a surplus of $1,296.32. The revenue from mines and minerals which is the largest item, was $437,726.77.

Everett, Mass., Feb. 20—Thomas Keefe, a regular police officer on duty in the business section of the city, was shot by an unknown man about 1 o'clock this morning and was taken to the Massachusetts General Hospital, where it is said his condition is serious. Keefe had arrested two men as suspicious looking characters, one a young fellow 16 or 17 years old. On the way to the station one broke away and fired two shots, the second of which took effect in Keefe's back. The other man then broke away. Officers captured the young fellow, who gave his name as Blake, and said he lived in Charlestown.

Windsor, Ont., Feb. 19.—(Special)—Returned Windsor soldiers have determined to erect a memorial to their fellows who died in South Africa. The city gives $300 towards the memorial, which is expected to cost about $2,000 and to be an elaborate carved stone drinking fountain.

London, Feb. 19.—Conor O'Kelly, M. P., of North Mayo, was released from Castlebar prison yesterday, where he had been confined for incendiary speeches. After his release Mr. O'Kelly addressed a meeting at Claremorris, saying his views in regard to grabbers and grabbing were unchanged and describing the resident magistrates as "punch and judy justices." Any man, said Mr. O'Kelly, who had spent six months in the House of Commons with gentlemen who had figured in the divorce court in New Zealand, and the meat and horse scandals, was little disturbed by the persons with whom he might come in contact in prison.

Berlin, Feb. 19.—At a meeting of the budget committee of the Reichstag yesterday, the government demanded provision for the maintenance of the German regiment at Shanghai, asserting that its presence there was necessary in order to adequately support German interests in China. A majority of the committee assented to the demand.

Paris, Feb. 19.—The minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse, and the Venezuelan plenipotentiary, Senor Maubourguet, signed an arrangement today, forming a basis for the resumption of diplomatic relations between France and Venezuela and a commercial convention providing for mutual "Most favored nation" dealings. The arrangement must be ratified before May 1. Diplomatic relations between France and Venezuela were severed in the early part of 1895.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 19—The bodies of 800 victims of the earthquake at Shamaka, Trans-Caucasia, have been recovered. The treasury has given $25,000 for the relief of the destitute. In the villages surrounding Shamaka. 27 persons were killed.

LISGAR FOR LIBERALS.

D. A. Stewart Easily Elected—Conservative at Foot of Poll in Three-sided Contest.

Ottawa, Feb. 18—(Special)—The latest returns from Lisgar show that Stewart (Liberal), will be elected by about 1,000 majority over Richardson (Independent). Toombs (Conservative), was at the foot of the poll.

Winnipeg, Feb. 18—(Special)—In Lisgar Dominion bye-election today, 70 polls heard from out of total of 78, give D. A. Stewart (Liberal), 3,271; R. L. Richardson (Independent), 2,162; Jas. Toombs (Conservative), 1,514.

Toronto, Feb. 18—(Special)—The result is about what we expected, although Richardson was expected to give Stewart a close chase. The Liberals are naturally very much elated. The Conservatives not saying anything, although they don't like the idea of their candidate losing his deposit.