

THE FALL OF MALAKA

Description of the Assault and Capture of the Fort by an Eye-Witness.

Insurgents Bravely Faced Fire of the Turks and Showed No Fear.

London, March 31.—S. R. Bushnell, a local correspondent, writing from Cavities the following account of the fall of the fort at Malakka:

There was an eye witness of the assault capture of the fort at Malakka, by the Cretans. The insurgents bravely faced the fire of the Turks and showed no fear.

On the morning of the assault, the Cretans, who were in the fort, were in a state of readiness. The Cretans, placed a battery of guns a little over a mile from the fort at Malakka, which was occupied by Turkish garrison.

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RAILWAY SUBSIDIES

Mr. Turner Introduces a Bill to Provide for Aid to Construct Three Roads.

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There is hereby granted for aid in aid of the construction of the following railways, and to be paid out of the moneys raised under this act, a sum not exceeding four thousand dollars for each mile of railway, of the uniform gauge of four feet eight and one-half inches, viz.:

(a) For a railway from Penticton to the Boundary Creek district, approximately one hundred miles in length.

(b) For a railway from Butts Inlet to Quesnelle, approximately two hundred and thirty miles.

(c) For a railway from the coast to Chilliwack, approximately sixty miles.

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may enter into all agreements with any company or companies formed for the purpose of constructing any railway, to which a subsidy is hereby granted, which may be necessary or convenient for the due construction and operation of such railway, which agreements shall, in every instance, in addition to other matters therein provided for, contain the following provisions, viz.:

(1) That unless work is commenced on the railway within two years from the date of the passing of this act, and is diligently prosecuted to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, all rights and claim to the aforesaid subsidy granted by this act may be cancelled and forfeited.

(2) That the aforesaid subsidy shall not be payable until the railway is completed and in running order, to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, nor until the security or guarantee satisfactory to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, is or are given for the maintenance and operation of the railway, and no subsidy shall be payable or paid until after such completion and the giving of such security or guarantee.

(3) No subsidy shall be granted to any company for the construction of any line of railway in respect of which a land subsidy has heretofore been granted by the legislature, except on condition that the company in receipt thereof shall undertake to throw open all the lands to be received by it under its subsidy act to public purchase on the same terms and conditions as crown lands can at the time of the passing of this act be acquired, and an agreement binding on the company in this respect, and adequate regulations for carrying out the same shall be executed and promulgated by the company and approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council before the payment of any subsidy out of the moneys raised hereunder.

(4) It shall be lawful for the company to reserve and except, out of any such agreement, all lands which may be designed by the company and approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and laid out and registered as townships.

(5) The plans, specifications and conditions of any proposed contract for the construction of the railway shall be subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and the contracts shall be submitted to public tender and competition under such conditions as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall approve, and no contract shall be awarded, or work of materials thereunder accepted, without the like approval.

(6) No company in receipt of a subsidy under this act shall be entitled to collect tolls or charges for the carriage of freight or passengers, unless the tariff fixing the rates thereof has been submitted and approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and such tariff shall be in force for the period fixed by the order in council approving the same, and all alterations or additions shall be similarly approved, and at or before the conclusion of such period the same shall be revised and again approved for a further period, and so on from time to time.

(7) The terms of the "British Columbia Railway Act," and amending acts, shall be modified by the provincial charter of the company, shall apply to all railways subsidized under this act.

(8) No subsidy shall be paid before the 1st day of July, 1896.

(9) Any balance of the moneys raised hereunder not required for the payment of the railway subsidies authorized hereby shall be appropriated in such amounts and in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may direct, towards the construction of roads and public means of communication and transport, and of other public works.

(10) The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, from time to time, by order in council, provide for the raising of moneys under authority hereunder, and may, from time to time, by order in council, provide for the repayment of such moneys by authorizing and directing the minister of finance to appropriate such sums of moneys out of the general revenue of the province as may be required in any such order in council, and as may be deemed requisite for the creation and maintenance of a sinking fund for the final payment of such stock, and may by the order in council make such provisions as may be deemed requisite for the repayment of such moneys from time to time of the amount of any sinking fund, and the amount thereof, and for the release of the moneys raised under this act, and for the accumulation, to pay such loan at maturity.

(11) The moneys raised under this act shall be paid in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may direct to the minister of finance, and shall be placed to the credit of the British Columbia Public Works Loan Act, 1897, and shall be applied to the purposes and in the manner therein provided, and moneys to be raised under this act shall be accounted for in the same manner as if they formed part of the current revenue of the province.

(12) The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, from time to time, by order in council, provide for the raising of moneys under authority hereunder, and may, from time to time, by order in council, provide for the repayment of such moneys by authorizing and directing the minister of finance to appropriate such sums of moneys out of the general revenue of the province as may be required in any such order in council, and as may be deemed requisite for the creation and maintenance of a sinking fund for the final payment of such stock, and may by the order in council make such provisions as may be deemed requisite for the repayment of such moneys from time to time of the amount of any sinking fund, and the amount thereof, and for the release of the moneys raised under this act, and for the accumulation, to pay such loan at maturity.

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VASSOS ASKS FOR JUSTICE

The Commander of Greek Army Ories Out Against the Action of the Powers.

Powers Protecting the "Butcher of the Bosphorus" in His Murderous Work.

A Russo-German Alliance Now Proposed, According to James Creelman.

London, April 1.—Col. Vassos, in pursuance of the promises made in a telegrammatic message to King George, has sent a strongly worded protest to the admirals. He charges the representatives of the powers with violating their pledges to the Musulmans, released at Candamos and disarmed, should not be allowed to attack the Christians again. He condemns the shelling of the Christians by the foreign fleets, and objects to the presence of the British in the present policy, which, he says, is fraught with untold horrors and threatens the entire population of the island with extermination.

Creelman, April 1.—A dispatch to the Berliner Tageblatt from Constantinople says that five of the powers, not including Germany, delivered a note to the Sultan yesterday, requesting the immediate withdrawal of Turkish troops from the Thessalian frontier.

London, April 1.—The Times prints to-day a dispatch from its Paris correspondent advocating the appointment of Prince George of Greece as Emperor of the Bulgarians, and emphasizing the great importance which attaches to the visit of the dowager Empress to Copenhagen.

Creelman, April 1.—It is reported that Karathodis Pasha, who was mentioned some six weeks ago as likely to be appointed Governor of Crete, is going to Athens on a special mission for the purpose of negotiating with the Greek Government, and adequate regulations for carrying out the same shall be executed and promulgated by the company and approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council before the payment of any subsidy out of the moneys raised hereunder.

Vienna, April 1.—The Fremdenblatt publishes a dispatch from St. Petersburg to-day that Great Britain has notified Russia of her assent to the admirals' proposal to "buy" Crete, and that Athens, provided that all the powers assist in the purchase, it is added, is willing to send another battalion and a battery of artillery to the island of Crete, and to supply the island with powers do likewise. In this connection the Fremdenblatt declares that Austria will not send any further reinforcements to Crete.

A RUSSO-GERMAN ALLIANCE. New York, April 1.—James Creelman cables the Journal from Berlin: "The real reason for Germany's pitiless opposition to Greece is that the German policy has abandoned the fundamental idea of a triple alliance, and a Russo-German alliance has been proposed. Germany, it seems, has virtually succeeded in divorcing France from Russia. This means an alliance between England and France. Russia's policy is to side with the latter, because any thing to upset the existing alliance of the three powers will help Russia on her long delayed march towards Constantinople. The relations between Austria and Germany are embarrassing for the former, and such a treaty as the solution of the Austrian empire, which is a mere confederation of people having nothing in common. Seven years ago Kossuth told me that a Russo-German alliance was inevitable within five years. A week later Lord Dufferin told me in Rome, when Bismarck had retired from power, that the keystone had fallen from the arch of peace. Now Bismarck, in his 82nd year, will have the bitterness of knowing that these things are coming to pass, that nullification of the peace of Berlin, and the cessation of diplomatic quietness is the basis of peace of the world, a new world is being created." Athens, April 1.—Col. Vassos, commander of the Greek forces in Crete, telegraphed the following message to King George: "Contrary to their promise, the admirals have permitted the entrance of armed Mussulmans at Candamos to pillage and burn the houses outside the town, while every act of defence on the part of the Christians has provoked a bombardment by the foreign warships. The admirals send their governments false dispatches, declaring I am guilty of crimes; that I have massacred prisoners of war, and that I have committed a solemn declaration to the contrary that I intend to attack Crete. I shall address the admirals an energetic protest."

London, April 1.—It is semi-officially announced that the admirals of the foreign fleets in Crete, waters have asked their respective governments to dispatch 500 cavalrymen and a battery of artillery to Crete, and to be ready to land on the 15th inst. The decision to extend the blockade is necessary to reinforce the international fleet, and some days must elapse before the requisite number of warships will be available for the execution of Greece. Only the Piræus (port of Athens) will be blockaded first, the measures depending on the course which Greece pursues.

Creelman, April 1.—Col. Vassos has written to the orthodox bishop offering to surrender two Turkish officers and 42 soldiers captured at Malakka on condition that they are removed from Crete. The foreign admirals refused to permit the Christians of Akrotiri to sell their produce in Crete until they surrender to their terms.

MELTED IN MANTLE. Madrid, April 1.—An official dispatch from Manila states that the Spanish troops attacked Budocano with slight losses. The insurgents lost 140 men killed. The Spanish squadron bombarded Malabong, setting fire to the town. Many of the insurgents were killed.

MGR. MERRY DEL VAL. Quebec, April 1.—Monsieur Merry del Val celebrated mass in the Trulline convent yesterday morning. Hon. L. P. Pelletier, provincial attorney-general, had a lengthy interview with his eminence in the afternoon. A reception was given at the Cardinal's palace in the evening. Ladies were present in large numbers.

ATTEMPTED BLACKMAIL. Montreal, April 1.—A young man named Fred Barry, Canadian, but of good family, was arrested to-day for an attempt to blackmail Clippes Bensonsell, Esq., a family physician unless paid for suppressing a scandal.

ONTARIO'S LEGISLATURE

Two Rather Important Bills Introduced Yesterday.

London, April 1.—In the legislature yesterday, Middleton, Liberal, for Hamilton, introduced a bill providing that any city with 6,000 people or over may pass by-law for imposing a special tax for stores carrying on more than 200 kinds of business, the by-law to require the approval of two-thirds of the members of the council.

Provincial Secretary Gibson has introduced a bill providing that the government may pay 50 per cent. of any railway subsidies it has promised in railway steel or iron, manufactured from ore of which two-thirds has been obtained from mines of the province.

It is said that the steel and iron are to remain the property of the province until they are applied as a part of the railway, and if not so applied within a certain time they pass fully under government control again, such steel and iron to be purchased by the government. The chief object of this bill is to promote the manufacture of steel rails in Canada.

The municipal committee of the legislature this morning voted down a bill to amend the Municipalities Act, relating to elections on New Year's Day. Dr. Mackay, of Oxford, led the opposition, contending it was an invasion of the rights and privileges of an honored body. The vote stood 10 to 18.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE

PILLSBURY-SHOWALTER. New York, April 1.—The 17th game in the chess contest between Pillsbury and Showalter was not concluded last night. At the adjournment Showalter had the advantage.

CANOEING. ANNUAL MEETING. At the annual meeting of the Victoria Canoe Club held last evening, the following officers were elected: Commodore, W. S. Gore (re-elected); secretary-treasurer, William Christie (re-elected); rear commodore, Henry C. Macaulay; vice-commodore, E. J. Thain; management, H. H. Abbott, T. P. Patton, A. C. Martin, Hubert Macaulay, Frank Higgins, C. A. Godson, Percy Wallaston, Ross Eckhardt, T. S. Gery. Several new members were elected.

LIBERAL TOURNAMENT. Bismarck is evidently not conducive to efficiency in what is last night's tournament at the Young Liberal Club rooms can be taken as a criterion. The married members of the club were so determined to win the first tournament that they dropped out of the "old stagers" men who in past years have vanquished many a whist champion—but their efforts proved unavailing. The Bismarck proved an easy enemy, and the young men won with a score of 23 games to 11. There were 16 players on each side, and the majority of the teams played five games. The victors were congratulated with a box of cigars by Mr. George B. Power, the president of the club. The married men are not yet satisfied, and another game between the same teams will likely be played. The single men are also looking for stronger foes.

THE WHEEL. DOW INJURED. San Francisco, March 30.—C. E. Dow, the crack cyclist from Seattle, was seriously injured on the bicycle race to-night and will probably be unable to start for home by the next steamer he can do so, as he has all he wants of San Francisco. It was during the second semi-final of the mile open race that Dow was hurt. Near the finish W. A. Terrell fell and Dow was forced into the crowd. The collision tore down the fence and smashed Dow's wheel. When picked up the big Seattle man was barely conscious. He was removed to the Receiving Hospital, where the surgeons found that his collar bone was broken near the shoulder, and he was also badly bruised about the arms and chest. The doctors believe that he will be around in a few weeks, if he has suffered no internal injuries. It will be some time before they can tell definitely about this. They do not consider his condition at all dangerous.

PLEA OF GUILTY WITHDRAWN. Mr. Strouss' Counsel Contends That the Deer Skins Were Not in Raw State. The case of Mr. Strouss, charged with having in his possession a number of raw deer skins, took an unexpected turn when it was called in the provincial police court this morning. Mr. E. B. Gregory appeared for Mr. Strouss and applied for permission to withdraw the plea of guilty entered by Mr. Strouss yesterday. The application, he knew, was an unusual one, but his client did not realize what he was pleading guilty to. He would admit that they had the skins in their possession with intent to export them, but the skins were not raw, as stated in the information. Also he would contend that the skins could not be confiscated. Supt. Hinesy said he had no wish to secure a snap judgment, and agreed to the withdrawal of the plea. Magistrate Macrae granted the application and adjourned the case until to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock to give the superintendent time to consult the Attorney-General.

STIRRING TIMES EXPECTED. French Fishermen Prohibited From Taking Bait in Newfoundland. St. John, Nfld., April 1.—Stirring times are expected here soon, for the government has decided to enforce the act which prohibits French fishermen from St. Pierre taking bait in Newfoundland waters. The aim of the government is to so cripple the French fisheries as to prevent the bounty fed Newfoundland fishermen in European markets. The French are likely to retaliate by allowing Newfoundland set-fishers on the French shore.

B. C. SOUTHERN ACT WILL STAND

Premier Laurier Announces That Government Has Received No Complaint Against Act.

Maxwell Makes a Brilliant Speech—Our School System Best in the Dominion.

New Changes in the Interior Department Go Into Effect—Other Political Notes.

Ottawa, April 1.—In the house this afternoon Hon. Mr. Laurier said that it was not the intention of the government to disallow the British Columbia Southern Railway Amendment Act, as the government had not received any complaints against the act.

Mr. Maxwell made a brilliant speech in the house this afternoon on the address. He dealt principally with the school settlement, approving of it, and he said that British Columbia had the best system in the Dominion.

The new changes in the interior department took effect to-day. Mr. Smart commences his duties as deputy. A commission has been appointed to enquire into the affairs of the St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary. D. A. Lafortune, notary, Montreal, is one of the commissioners.

It is expected that the debate on the address will be concluded at to-day's session of the house. The government is anxious to have it put through as soon as possible in order that the business may be proceeded with. In spite of the protestations of the opposition in caucus yesterday it is the fixed determination of the administration to push the superannuation bill without delay.

Two large oil paintings have arrived at the library of parliament for exhibition. One is the portrait of Sir John Thompson and the other of Alexander Mackenzie. The painter is Mr. J. Foster, of Toronto, who desires to dispose of them to the government.

Advices from Champlain are all in favor of the government candidate. There is no probability of the conservatives dropping the protest in South Brant against Heyd.

Mr. Merry del Val is expected in Ottawa on Saturday morning. He will stay here a short time before proceeding west.

Messrs. Wallace, Maclean and Robertson, Conservatives, yesterday expressed the opinion that the school question was now dead, and should not be resurrected.

Dr. Allingham, who operated on Lieutenant-Governor Kirkpatrick in London, has written to friends here that Mr. Kirkpatrick cannot live.

Liquor dealers, desiring to take duty-paid spirits out of bond anticipation of the rise in the tariff. The Corby distillery has paid \$100,000 in duties since February last.

Governor Mackintosh denies that he has resigned.

Toronto, April 1.—The Globe's Quebec delegate's mandate has not been given by the newspaper for publication, a theologian from the university assures a Courier correspondent that the document goes further than Mr. Conroy's in this way, namely: Mgr. Del Val has full power to look into every detail of his mission and to settle it without referring his report to Rome, and also every bishop and priest has to obey him with just as much promptitude and discipline as if he were the Pope himself. In short the delegate is vested with powers to deal with the question that brought him here.

ANOTHER MAN FALLS. Rollo Simpson, of Montreal, Pronounced a Defaulter. Montreal, March 31.—Rollo Simpson, confidential man for the wool firm of James A. Cantle & Co., of this city, is a defaulter to the extent of \$70,000.

BIG BLIZZARD RAGING. Omaha, Neb., April 1.—The severest blizzard of the entire winter has prevailed for the last 35 hours in western Nebraska and adjacent territory, and has completely stopped all traffic on the Omaha, Lincoln, railroad, the Burlington, Union Pacific and Rock Island, in that direction.

THE TROOPS IN INDIA. The Secretary of State Makes An Important Statement. London, April 1.—The secretary of state for India Lord George Hamilton, in a dispatch to the Indian government, declares that there must be no registration, licensing or compulsory examination of women, as a result of the prevalence of sickness among the troops in India. This state of affairs has aroused considerable agitation in the public press, but he explains that the rules already enforced against cholera and smallpox may be extended to all contagious diseases, and women objecting to examination under the rules are to be expelled from the cantonments or quarters occupied by the troops. Lord Hamilton further writes the opinion of the Indian government on the sanitary committee's proposals looking to the medical inspection of those who suffer from disease, and to punish those concealing the existence of disease.

A NEW MAN. C. G. Chapin, Jeweller, of Burke's Falls, Says He Is A New Man Since Ulna, the Great South American New World Testimony Is Endorsed by Thousands of Others. "For years I have been greatly troubled with nervous debility and friction of the kidneys. I believe I tried every proprietary medicine under the sun, but none seemed to give me any relief until I had tried South American Nerveine. To my great surprise the first bottle gave me great relief. I can say that I have not felt so well for years. I do heartily recommend this great cure." Sold by Denn &