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TROOPS FOR CRETE.

Movements of the Greek Army—Warships of the Powers on the Alert.

King George's Proclamation to the Islanders—Statement by the Greek Minister.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—A dispatch to the Times from Crete, dated Tuesday evening, February 16, says that all was quiet there when the occupation of the Island of Crete was completed on the night of Monday, February 15. The commanders of the foreign squadrons sent a joint note to Ismail Bey, the newly appointed governor, the successor to Prince George Berovitch, who had resigned, informing him that he had addressed an ultimatum to the commodore of the Greek fleet, requiring him to withdraw from Crete waters. They requested Ismail Bey to find a way of notifying the insurgents of the fact of summoning them to give up their arms, also of the fact that the powers had taken measures to prevent Greece from interfering in the affairs of Crete. An Italian officer was also despatched with a flag of truce to the lines of the insurgents at Akrotiri. He delivered the message, but the chief insurgent replied that they would maintain their present position and send a definite reply in behalf of the revolutionary assembly on Monday. Their action will probably depend on the course adopted by Colonel Vases, commander of the Grecian forces on the island of Crete. Captain Mandato was sent to Platonia where an Italian officer of the insurgents conducted him to the camp of the Greeks. Col. Vases remained till night and then departed. He said he did not recognize the Turkish val, but would execute the orders of the King of Greece and occupy Crete. Captain Mandato reports that the Greeks have two battalions of infantry, one of artillery and two mountain guns, together with many Greek volunteers. The Greek army of occupation has taken up a position between Galata and Platonia.

H.M.S. Camperdown and Alert are watching the neighboring coast. Firing was heard all day in the western districts. The Greek commodore has not yet replied to the ultimatum issued by the powers. The Hydra and two smaller Greek warships appeared off Crete to-day. One of the small warships returned from the island of Crete. The French cruiser left immediately in the same direction. Everything now depends on the decision of the Greek government, whose predicament is unenviable.

Prime Minister Deliyannis can hardly have forgotten the commission which he accepted to Europe in 1886, and which he already does more than enough to clear himself of the accusation by his opponents of indifference to the interests of Hellenism.

The situation at Retimo is alarming. The consular agents demand the immediate landing of troops for the purpose of saving from pillage the houses of the Christians.

A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Vienna says it is reported that the powers have addressed a collective note to Greece demanding the withdrawal of her naval and military forces from the island of Crete within 48 hours, failing which the port of Piræus will be blockaded and general hostilities commenced.

The Athens correspondent of the Standard says that the insurgents on the island of Crete are everywhere swearing loyalty to King George of Greece. Five hundred troops started to-day, Tuesday, and will land on the island of Crete Wednesday. Great quantities of stores, provisions and munitions are being dispatched to Crete. The foreign ministers, the German representative excepted, have collectively advised the government to recall the Greek troops, but this is not regarded as seriously. In an unbroken stream the refugees continue to arrive from Crete.

A dispatch to the Times from Paris says that the Memorial Diplomatic states that Foad Pasha will command the Turkish army corps ordered to the Thessalian frontier.

The Constantinople papers announce that Assin Bey, the Turkish minister at Athens, has been appointed a member of the council of state; also, that he was given an audience and dined with the King at the palace last night, and that he is to return to Constantinople immediately.

A dispatch to the Daily News from Constantinople says that the Turkish Minister of Marine Heman Pasha, has been ordered to prepare six ships for sea.

A dispatch to the Times from Constantinople says that orders have been given for military measures on the Thessalian frontier for the purpose of checking any advance of Greek bands, and to provide for any eventuality which may arise.

Henry Norman, who went to Washington as special correspondent to the Standard during the discussion of the Venezuela troubles, has just arrived at Athens. He telegraphs that 1,400 Greek troops, carrying six guns, have been landed at Kolumbar, seven miles from Crete. Eight thousand Cretons joined them. If the powers had not landed the laurens Canes would have been occupied by the Greeks and Cretons within a few hours. The government has officially informed the powers that Greece is unable to reverse her policy in the matter of occupation of Crete.

ATHENS, Feb. 16.—Minister of Foreign Affairs Skouzes, replying to the foreign ministers, said that the despatch of Greek troops to Crete is not aggressive, but that it is calculated to pacify peace, for which matters Greece has the greatest solicitude.

The Greek troops in Crete, it is announced, are advancing on Canes. The commander of Colonel Vases, commander of the Grecian forces at Platonia, is dated from the convent of Gonis, and reads:

"Cretons, you are suffering from the present state of anarchy and are exposed to excesses of a fanatical populace—excesses which have awakened national sentiment and have deeply stirred the Hellenic people. This lamentable situation of a people of the same race and same religion, having common destinies with our-

self could not any longer be allowed to exist. The King of the Hellenes, my august master, has resolved to end this state of things by a military occupation of Crete. In proclaiming this occupation to the inhabitants without distinction of religion or nationality, I promise in the name of His Majesty to protect honor, life and property, and to respect the religious convictions of the inhabitants, while bringing them peace and order."

Two classes of the naval reserves have been called out. The Greek ironclad Spens has arrived from Toulon. The Napoli Rumania regiment started Crete to-night. The Kalamata regiment will follow to-morrow.

The Macedonian and Cretan committees have agreed to pursue the policy of united action in regard to the troubles in Crete.

TRANSVAAL RAID INQUIRY.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The South African committee appointed by parliament to inquire into the Transvaal raid met to-day in Westminster Hall. The hall was crowded with members of parliament, counsel, ladies, thirty reporters and others interested in the inquiry. Mr. Cecil Rhodes, accompanied by his counsel, Mr. F. B. Hawkesley, entered the hall.

Mr. Rhodes, after being sworn, read a long statement which he said covered the whole ground. This statement went at length into the discontent caused by the restrictions and impositions of the Transvaal government, by the corrupt administration of the government and the denial of civil rights until the position of the Transvaal had become intolerable.

Mr. Rhodes' manner during cross-examination was very abrupt and defiant. Pressed as to what right he had to send troops to the Transvaal frontier, Rhodes replied: "I have very probably done wrong; but there is another movement now which has much support, namely, the incursion of the Greeks on Crete. That's wrong, too, no doubt."

B. T. SEALING CLAIMS.

NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y., Feb. 16.—Members of the Behring Sea claims commission were in town on Sunday on the way home from Victoria, B.C. Mr. Lansing, one of the counsel for the United States, was asked whether the United States has a better chance to get a favorable decision than in the original Behring Sea arbitration. "We do not expect to have to pay all that Great Britain demands, by any means," he replied. "There are 26 claims, which, with interest, aggregate between \$900,000 and \$1,000,000. We have proved, I think, that in several cases the vessels seized were the property of American citizens, and in those cases, of course, Great Britain cannot recover. However, that the seizures of the vessels were made illegally, though in a good cause, that of protecting the seal. One nation cannot take international law into its own hands. We should have made demands on Great Britain for indemnity instead of making the seizures, so we shall have to pay for it so far as we are justly liable. There is no getting out of it."

ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT.

HAVANA, Feb. 16.—Private advices received here contain assurances that an engagement occurred between Spanish troops commanded by Colonel Arjona, on route from Arroyo Blanco to Ocho Avila, and General Gomez. It is reported that General Gomez was wounded in the same leg and nearly in the same place where he was wounded a year ago. Leader Neary took command of the insurgent forces, so the claim is made, until the arrival of Gen. Carrillo. According to the reports, the horses upon which Gomez was mounted were killed, but he continued riding all day.

The directors of the Spanish bank have resolved to order the importation from New York immediately of a sum of \$200,000, and 10-cent bills will be issued.

Senor Gonzalez Lesarda will be shot to-day.

SANITARY CONFERENCE.

VENICE, Feb. 16.—The sanitary conference opened this afternoon at the Royal palace. Count Bonin Longare, the under secretary for foreign affairs, welcomed the delegates on behalf of King Humbert. The Austrian delegate thanked the Count for this expression of welcome, and said that the task before the conference at Venice, Vienna and Paris was to ascertain how far the precautionary measures adopted to prevent the spread of cholera were adaptable to prevent the ravages of the bubonic plague, also to ratify the decisions of the Paris conference which are still in abeyance. Count Bonin was elected chairman. The programme proposed by the Austrian delegate was read and it was decided to discontinue it to-morrow.

EXTENSIVE FIRE.

TORONTO, Feb. 16.—(Special)—The big brick warehouse of Anderson, Pease & Co., Adelaide street west, was gutted by fire this morning. The large stock of paints, oils, varnishes and glass is a total loss.

Pugh Bros., wholesale cloak manufacturers, and Reed Bros., manufacturers, both of this city, have assigned.

It is rumored that N. O. Wallace is being urged to resign as minister of finance, but it is said that he has made a dead set on the Hardy government.

The failure of Mr. Garrick, a private banker at Midland, is reported.

John Donaldson, M.D., inspector of fisheries at Collingwood, is dead.

AGAINST MIXED SCHOOLS.

MONTREAL, Feb. 16.—(Special)—A decree of the first council of bishops of the ecclesiastical province of Quebec, warning Catholics not to send their children to mixed schools, was read at the different churches on Sunday.

It is reported that the Commercial Union Bank at Collingwood, was read at the different churches on Sunday.

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B.C. RAILWAY MATTERS.

Vice-President Shaughnessy's Declaration on Behalf of the C. P. R.

Tariff Revision—Methodist Industrial Schools—The Recent Mission to Washington.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, Feb. 16.—Mr. Shaughnessy, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific, was here this afternoon and had another conference with the ministers in Mr. Blair's office, regarding British Columbia railway matters. Mr. Shaughnessy presented a memorandum to show why the government should not pledge itself to the construction of an independent line from the Coast to Lethbridge, that such a road, if built, would be powerless without the cooperation of the Canadian Pacific, and that there would not be business for two companies.

Hon. Mr. Estlin returned from Winnipeg to-day. Sir Richard Cartwright, Hon. Mr. Patterson and he will tackle the tariff revision.

An influential delegation of leading officials of the general conference of the Methodist church saw Hon. Mr. Sifton to-day to ask a readjustment of the financial relations with the Indian department in caring for Indian children in the Methodist industrial schools in the Northwest.

The Eastern townships desire that the law be amended so that horses entering Canada from the United States in winter for feeding purposes may come in bond.

Sir Richard Cartwright and Hon. Mr. Davies had a long conference with Hon. Mr. Laurier to-day regarding their recent mission to Washington.

OTTAWA, Feb. 17.—The government has decided to abolish the office of deputy commissioner of patents, rendered vacant by the death of E. D. Pope, and a bill for this purpose will be introduced in parliament. Since disputes about patents are now decided by a judge of the Exchequer court, Hon. Mr. Fisher thinks the signing of official documents can be done by Mr. Searth, his deputy.

The writs for the Commons vacancies in Champlain and Bonaventure counties will be issued to-morrow. The nomination will take place on March 2 and the polls on the 10th inst.

The following telegram was received to-day by His Excellency the Governor-General from Chief Justice Sir Francis McLean, chief justice of the province of Ontario: "I am directed by the central executive committee to convey their most grateful thanks to Your Excellency for the generous contribution of the fund for their splendid response to your appeal."

BUTLER—MURDERER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—That justice is not to be trifled with in the case of the murderer Butler is shown by the fact that he has been arrested in Liverpool. It is alleged he had been in the United States. He is a geologist and a member of the British Association.

Sir Alfred Milner has been appointed governor of the Cape Colony. He is Lord Rosemead, better known as Sir Hercules Robinson, who resigned on account of ill-health. Sir Alfred Milner, K.C.B., was born in 1854, educated at Balliol, Oxford (B.A., 1877; M.A., 1879); was principal secretary of the Cape Colony and of the exchequer (Sir Hon. G. G. Gochen), 1887-89; and secretary of finance in Egypt, 1889-92, since which time he has been in England. He is the author of "England in Egypt."

STANDARDS OF MONEY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Mr. Chandler, of New Hampshire, was recognized to-day for a speech of which he had given notice on his resolution, reciting that "it is the sense of the senate that the United States should not permanently acquire in a single gold standard, and that the efforts of the government in all its branches should be steadily directed to secure and maintain the use of silver as well as gold as standard money, with the free coinage of both, and under a system of bimetallic parity to be established through international agreement, or with such safeguards of legislation as will insure against any denouement in the future of a fixed ratio, furnish a sufficient volume of metallic money and give immunity to the world of trade from violent fluctuations in exchange."

Mr. Chandler's speech, which lasted three hours, was one of the notable efforts of the present session, not only for the scholarly way in which he presented the question from his standpoint, but for the bitter sarcasm addressed to Senator Palmer, the Indianapolis gold standarder, and the arraignment of the silver Republicans who bolted at the St. Louis convention. He took up the question of silver, particularly in farm products, resulting from the demonetization of silver, and declared that within the last twenty years there had been a steady fall of prices in all classes of property. His own conviction was that silver demonetization was at the bottom of this downward movement. He said that he caused him to seriously doubt whether the era of restored prosperity was near at hand, and that he was "touched bottom."

JOHN REDMOND'S THUNDER.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—John E. Redmond, M.P., Parnellite member for the Waterford constituency was met to-night by a number of his friends and escorted to the independence club. Mr. Redmond in the course of his speech to the members of the club and those assembled said that he had just visited the great cities of the United States and Canada and was feeling somewhat fatigued in no condition then to talk. He would say, however, that at

DEFAULTER CAPTURED.

VANCOUVER, Feb. 15.—(Special)—Eugene Fisher, a Seattle brewery cashier, said to have been \$3,000 short in his accounts, was arrested here yesterday. Fisher resided at the Commercial hotel as O. Steen. The well known thief catcher Hayward put the handcuffs on Fisher in a house of ill-repute. Fisher says he wandered there in the result of a spree and his books are all right.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Vernon Harcourt Demands Salisbury's Condemnation of the Greeks in Crete.

Precautions Against Plague—Indemnity Demanded for the Jameson Raid—Benin Massacre.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—In the House of Commons the first lord of the treasury, Mr. A. J. Balfour, replying to Mr. O'Connor, asked the house to defer the discussion of the Cretan question and the government's action with reference to it. He added that if the Greeks had been allowed to go to Crete on the authority of the crown the result would be a dangerous and dangerous business.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the Liberal leader, said he did not desire to embarrass the government. But he thought that the statement which the Marquis of Salisbury made yesterday in the House of Lords condemned the government of Greece, and if so, Sir William added, Her Majesty's government did not represent the opinion of the British people. Mr. O'Connor then withdrew his motion.

In the house of commons to-day the discussion passed its second reading by a vote of 38 to 20.

An official despatch from Manila confirms the first reports of a Spanish victory over the insurgents of the Philippine Islands, and that the Philippine Islands telegraphs that he has bombarded the coast in the vicinity of the port town of Camile, a fortified city of 800 inhabitants, 20 miles from Manila, destroying the trenches and inflicting severe losses among the insurgents.

An official despatch from Bombay says that 1,835 deaths occurred there during the week ending Friday, Feb. 12, of which 818 were due to bubonic plague. At Poona 47 cases of the plague were reported as compared with 43 cases during the week previous.

The Anglo-Canadian Mining Co. have being doing extensive development work on their claims on Jubilee mountain and in the Ottawa district.

The Toronto syndicate who purchased the International last fall for \$10,000 cash from the McMurdo estate will begin operations in the early spring.

Several development companies are being organized for the purpose of acquiring and developing claims in East Kootenay during the coming summer.

Messrs. Moodie and Drainard have concluded arrangements with a Vancouver syndicate for the development of the Sunday mineral claim near Otago. We hope they will stick to the deal. The Bald Mountain Mining & Development Co. are at work on a group of claims situated on Bald mountain near Donald, and have run a tunnel in 100 ft. with satisfactory results. The company is composed of Calgary men, who are showing their faith in East Kootenay in a substantial manner.

The bond held by Vancouver parties on the claims Giant and Dracoid, owned by William McNeil and Thomas Jones, of Golden, has been taken up and the first payment has been made. The claims are being worked by the capitalists who are getting fond of East Kootenay properties.

TEXADA ISLAND MINES.

Mr. A. Dick, an inspector of mines, returned yesterday from an official trip to some of the leading properties on Texada Island. Mr. Dick, accompanied by two other inspectors, started on his trip about 9 o'clock on Thursday morning, and having passed the Lorinda and the Van Ande, neither of which are working at present, visited Mr. Raper's Victoria, where a shaft is now down 70 feet on the ledge. Nine men are working at this mine, and the work is looking well. Quite a settlement of cabins and other buildings has already risen on this property and the work is going ahead rapidly.

From the Victoria the party crossed to the Raven, on the Northeast coast of the island, and only a short distance from salt water. The Raven is comparatively new property but promises much. In the way of development there is one tunnel of 90 feet and another in 110 feet, neither of which, however, tap the ledge. A shaft is down 14 feet on the ledge, which is 9 feet wide, with strikingly good results. The work is going ahead rapidly on this property, which is one of the most promising on the island. The ore, though of a different character than the Van Ande and containing less copper, compares very favorably with the ore from that property.

The Van Ande, which is near the north end of the island and about two miles from the Raven, was visited last. This property is being constantly improved by the bringing in of new appliances and the building of roads and buildings. A large boarding house has recently been erected at the mine, and the hoist and pumps are worked by steam. Work is going on constantly and shipments are being made frequently. A large shipment is expected down by the City of Nanaimo next week.

The party were met by the boat near the Van Ande mine, and from there returned to Union.

MCKINLEY ILL.

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Dr. Phillips, at 9:30 o'clock to-night, said: "Mr. McKinley is doing nicely. It is getting along very satisfactorily. He has been able to sit up part of the day and is quite comfortable. He will be about in a few days but will not be able to see callers this week. He may be able to go to Cleveland at the latter part of this week if his condition continues favorable."

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SOUTH AFRICAN COMMISSION.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The South African inquiry commission at its first meeting, just held, granted the application of Messrs. Cecil Rhodes, Alfred Best and Leonard Phillips to be represented by counsel, and it also decided to notify the cable companies to destroy no copies of cable messages between England and the Cape of Good Hope at the end of 1896. It is expected that an examination of Mr. Rhodes will take place on Tuesday. In this conjunction, the story of important documents showing the existence of a dangerous intrigue between the Transvaal and Germany, said to be in the possession of Mr. Rhodes, is revived.

It was stated in December last, when Mr. Rhodes country house, near Cape Town, was burned, that a desperate attempt had been made by his or other agents to thus destroy the important documents. When this was suggested to Mr. Rhodes, who was then in the field against the Matabele, he is reported to have laughed and to have pointed to a black bag that he had with him, intimating that the papers were safe. The mysterious black bag is said to have been the object of his continual solicitude while on his way to England recently.

OUR MINING INTERESTS.

(From the Golden Era.) The Golden Lumber Co. are rushing in the ties to the C.P.R. at the rate of 1,200 a day. It is expected that they will this year furnish the C.P.R. with not less than 250,000.

The Toronto syndicate who purchased the International last fall for \$10,000 cash from the McMurdo estate will begin operations in the early spring.

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