rease has been made since that

ming the population to have re-
l about the same there has been a
se of 21 deaths since the sanitary
ions of the city have been im-
, to which it is reasonable to as-
hat this decrease is due. It is
owever, in a reduction in the
rate alone that an observance of
ic rules brings its own reward.
yon Playfair calculates that for
preventable death 28 cases of
es non-mortal sickness occurs.
figures would give us 21 lives
and 588 cases of sickness prevent-
he great and general benefit of the
nity.
death rate in Victoria should not
12 per 1,000 under the most
y attainable conditions; assuming
opulation, as has been frequently
ted in reports, to be 20,000, the
per annum exclusive of those due
dent should not exceed 240.
have then an excess for the past
59 deaths and 1,552 cases of pre-
le sickness.
statement for 1891 gives the fol-
ratio of mortality in sex and age:
es, over 15 years of age, 166.
es, under 15 years of age, 69.
ales, over 15 years of age, 67.
ales under 15 years of age, 44.
makes a total of 346.
ould appear that the preponder-
f deaths of males over those of fe-
is more than might be reasonably
pated, yet the table states that
were no less than 86 deaths of
between twenty and sixty years
It is probable, however, that the
ity of the accidental deaths, num-
23, took place among the adult
We will assume that they all did
which case the deaths from dis-
re in the following ratios: Adult
43.75 per cent., adult females,
per cent., and children, 35.31 per

h this proportion the excess of 59
would be, of adult males 26, of adult
es 12, and of children 21; it is per-
heedless to discriminate between
xes and ages of children who suf-
from preventable sickness.
ile it is impossible to guage the
al and mental anguish caused to
duals by disease and death, at-
s have been made to estimate this
the community. Sir Edwin Chad-
estimates that loss in the case of
ult male at £159—say $770; other
rities at £100—say $485.
oes not appear to be unreasonable
e purpose in view at placing the
the community by the death of
ult male at $400, of an adult female
$300, and of a child at $50, while
ase of sickness it will hardly be
ht that $15 is an unreasonable
nt.
this basis we have the loss to the
unity in this city for the year 1896
ows:

lt males at $400	$10,400
lt females at $300	3,600
dren at $50	1,050
ases of sickness at $15	23,280
otal	$38,330

ead loss of nearly $40,000 in one

issues of life and death, in the or-
y acceptation of the term, are in
ands of a higher power than our
but we contend that by an intel-
t and comprehensive adoption of
best means recognized by modern
ce, the rates of death and sickness
e reduced to a minimum. To ig-
these means is to assume the fearful
nsibility of contributing by negli-
to the mortality and suffering of
llows. EDWARD MOHUN, C.E.

DR SELWYN'S BREAK.

THE EDITOR:—Dr. Selwyn has not
to his popularity by throwing doubts
predictions of Eastern people under
fluence of mining fever who assert
anada will soon become one of the
st gold producing countries on earth.
g allowance, however, for Dr. Sel-
annoyance at extreme statements
at present have little to justify them
k he went to the other extreme when
clared the Dominion would never
as good a gold record as any one of
rincipal Australian colonies. The
expectations for a large mineral pro-
n are centred on British Colum-
Considering that her "seas of
tains" include the Rocky moun-
gold belt which to the south
ding enormously in Montana and
do, and also the extensions of the
Nevada and coast ranges, which have
California world famous as a gold
cer, it is among the possibilities that
h Columbia may in the years to come
for herself a brilliant record. Whilst
that this may be so, it must be ad-
that during the past twenty years
nual gold yield of this province
ed from respectability to insignific-
Quite recently a change for the bet-
s set in, many promising discoveries
een made, and although as yet we
ot a dividend paying gold mine large
h to compare with the best elsewhere,
ospects are unquestionably good for
hing big in the near future.
recent issue you had a Toronto tele-
headed "Dr. Selwyn's break," which
ned the following; "Practical men
to what has been actually achieved
n Northwest Ontario and British
bia as sufficient refutation of Dr.
n." To practical mining men such a
am is absurd, for nothing has been
ed in Northwest Ontario worth men-
g. To link it with British Columbia,
since 1858 has produced gold of the
of fifty-five million dollars, certainly
remarkable ignorance or assurance.
Nova Scotia been mentioned instead
rthwest Ontario the association with
rovince would not have been as ob-
nable, as Nova Scotia has produced
thirteen millions of dollars.
explanation of Dr. Selwyn's some-
disparaging expressions as to the
of gold minting in British Columbia
ared with actual results in Australia,
information to some of your readers,
give the gold yields of the principal
es of Australasia in dollars: Since
ew South Wales has produced two
ed millions; since 1860 New Zealand
undred and sixty millions; since
Queensland one hundred and ninety
ns. The district of Bendigo in Vic-
has produced over three hundred mil-
and the Colony of Victoria one thou-
two hundred millions, which I may
about the production of California
1849.
m these figures it is evident that it is
too soon for British Columbia to put
s and compare this province as a gold
cer with anyone of the great Austral-
lonies. The time may come when
a comparison can be made without
ng ridicule among mining men. The
thing now is to stop blowing and
g million dollar paper mining com-
s which are certain to fail and lock up
veral years valuable mineral ground
o to work in a practical manner
t is to be hoped and may be reason-
expected results will be obtained
will trumpet forth British Colum-
wealth. AN OLD MINER.

b's Vegetable Blood Purifier—local
monials. x

SITUATION SERIOUS.

Affairs in Crete May Cause Great Trouble Among the Powers.

Christians Must Be Protected From Their Oppressors—Angry Attack on England.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The uprising in Crete is attracting no little attention. Since the massacre of Scio none of the Greek islands has given the Turkish government so much trouble as Crete. After many insurrections, Crete got a constitution in 1886, but this did not stop the insurrection, because the Turkish subjects were constantly violating it, the Turkish officers failing to enforce it. The Christians have been continually longing for annexation to Greece, and made a frantic application for this to the powers at the Berlin conference in 1877. But Premier Disraeli of England was not disposed to weaken Turkey at that time and did not consider the subject seriously. So the mutual bickering between the Turkish authorities and the Christians has continued, varied by occasional little wars and massacres.

It was supposed some months ago that the Turks would enforce the constitution, but they have not; hence the present uprising which may endanger the concert of the powers. Greece continues to send warships to the island and the powers have landed armies there and are sending more warships into Mediterranean waters. The resident representatives of the great powers regard the situation as much more serious than first believed, because of the possible revolts of the young Turkey party, which is composed of the best elements of the Mussulman population. They are opposed to the present absolutist monarchy.

The Times this morning says a Vienna newspaper contains an interview with Minister Delyannis, the Grecian representative at Paris, to the effect than unless the powers compel the Sultan to execute reforms in Crete, affairs may take a turn endangering the peace of Europe. The Greek government, according to Minister Delyannis, has done, and will do nothing to complicate affairs, but he claims the present situation seriously embarrasses it. During the course of his interview Minister Delyannis asserted that the comedy of so-called conferences of the ambassadors at Constantinople must be discontinued and that the European powers must decide to rescue the Christians from their intolerable positions.

According to the Athens correspondent of the Chronicle thousands witnessed the departure of the Greek flotilla. There was a continuous waving of handkerchiefs and loud cries of "Long live the union of Greece and Crete." The King accompanied the Prince in a carriage to the point of debarkation. They were scarcely able to get through the crowd owing to the presence of thousands of persons on the streets. Prince George, the second son of the King of Greece, who had sailed for Crete in command of the torpedo flotilla, is 27 years of age. The Greeks have little respect for royalty as such, but love and revere their generous-hearted Queen and have adopted all her children.

A dispatch to the Times from Athens says that the statement in the house of commons by Mr. George N. Curzon, parliamentary secretary for the foreign office, to the effect that order has been restored in Crete, caused a painful surprise in Greece. "As a specimen of the order that has been restored," says the Athens correspondent of the Times, "Prince George Berovitch, governor-general of Crete, is still protected at the Greek consulate by armed Christians, Montenegro gendarmes and a force of Greek marines from the Greek ironclad Hydra."

The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News says that an Athens telegram has been received announcing that 700 refugees are now in a miserable condition on the island of Milos as the result of the exodus from Crete. So great is the demand for transportation that transport steamers have been unable to provide sufficient accommodations.

According to the Daily News the newspaper Hecti accuses Mussulmans of throwing bombs into the Christian quarter, and the Turkish soldiers of beheading women and children.

It appears from correspondents in Crete that little preparation has been made for a revolt in the northwestern part of the island, where it was found so difficult to resist the Turks last spring, for there the troops can be readily provisioned and reinforced from Turkish men-of-war in Aegean and Cretan seas. Through the Levka Ori range, which runs in the centre and south of Crete, separating the bay of Suda from the port of Sphakia, fortifications have been established without any opposition on the part of the Turkish soldiers, who are living in a half-dozen towns in the vicinity of Galatea, with the main body, consisting of about 3,000 infantry, billeted upon the inhabitants of Crete.

A dispatch from Constantinople says the Greek patriarch, Antymos VII., has resigned, protesting against the illegality of a synod in session. Mgr. Constantin, the Metropolitan of Ephesus, has been proclaimed patriarch locum tenens.

According to a consular report the situation in Canea is most critical in spite of every effort. A pacific solution is quite impossible.

A dispatch to the Telegraph from Berlin says the National Zeitung has made an angry attack on England, which country that journal accuses of being desirous of forwarding its own policy by allowing free action to the Russian-French desire for the formation of a Greek empire. Great Britain thus hopes to gain her end through the outbreak over the Cretan question.

ATHENS, Feb. 12.—The warlike excitement continues, increasing with the departure of the troops for the frontier and the equipping of additional war vessels for service in Cretan waters. Nobody seems to doubt that a clash of arms will occur between Greece and Turkey unless the powers intervene, but here it is believed that Greece will be given a free hand in Crete, and if she succeeds in annexing the island, her right to do so will not be questioned by the rest of Europe. The report that Great Britain will, if necessary, take the initiative in the preventing Greek war vessels from actively interfering in Crete is not believed here. It is thought that any action which may be taken will be by Great Britain, France and Russia in combination.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—Le Temps prints a telegram from Athens giving evidence received here, tending to show that the Sultan sent his aide de camp to Crete with instructions for the Turkish troops to act in concert with the Mussulmans for the purpose of provoking a massacre before reforms could be undertaken. This is given in explanation of the recent disorders and, it is said, this incensed Greece to retaliate by sending Prince George to Crete to command the torpedo flotilla.

LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO.

Speech From the Throne on the Occasion of Its Opening—Mr. Evanturel Elected Speaker.

TORONTO, Feb. 12.—The legislative assembly having elected as speaker Mr. Evanturel, the first French member to fill that position, the session was formally opened by the reading of the following speech from the throne:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

It is a subject of congratulation that since your last meeting Her Most Gracious Majesty has entered upon and is now approaching the completion of the 60th year of her illustrious reign. Our interest in the event is enhanced by the consideration that her reign has been the longest, happiest and most progressive in the annals of the empire. An address to Her Majesty upon an event so gratifying to her loving subjects in this province, expressing your loyalty and attachment, will be submitted for your consideration.

The first day of June next will be the one hundredth anniversary of the meeting of the parliament of Upper Canada in the present capital of the province. During all the intervening years the province has steadily advanced in wealth and population, and her many institutions have been greatly enlarged and improved under the beneficent influence of that form of government which we so happily enjoy.

Judgment was recently given by the Supreme Court of Canada in the case submitted between the government of Canada and the provinces for the determination of their rights respectively in public fisheries. It affords me much satisfaction to be able to inform you that the rights of the provinces are much greater than hitherto recognized by the government of Canada, not only in the fisheries of her inland waters but also in those of the great lakes and rivers.

You will be asked to appropriate a reasonable sum for the purpose of aiding in the colonization of new settlements in Algoma and the Rainy River, at Temiscamingue and Dryden, on Wabigoon lake.

There has been no improvement in the condition of the lumber trade. The monetary stringency and business depression which prevailed in the United States during the year 1895, contrary to general expectation, continued during the present year. I am glad to be able to state, however, that there is an increasing demand for our timber and lumber in the English market. It is satisfactory to know that, notwithstanding the adverse condition of the lumber trade, the receipts from the woods and forests considerably exceeded the estimated revenue. The work of the instructor in road-making, for whose appointment provision was made last session, has been vigorously pursued, and, I am pleased to learn, has during the past year been received with a large measure of public approval.

I rejoice to know that the past year has been one of growing activity in mining affairs. Furnaces for smelting iron, nickel and copper ores, and mills for reducing and refining gold ores and for the treatment of these minerals, have been steadily operated. Your consideration will be asked for a measure to set apart certain wild lands of the crown for the uses of the University of Toronto, the proceeds of which are to be applied towards making further provision for instruction in mechanics, engineering, mineralogy and geology, and for the encouragement of scientific investigations and discoveries in connection with the undeveloped mineral resources of this province.

Andrew Pattulo moved, and John Auld seconded, the address in reply to the speech from the throne. The former devoted some attention to the subject of mines, and urged investors not to be caught by "wildcat" schemes.

In reply to a question Premier Hardy said dissolution was not at hand, and the legislature would run its natural length.

TEMPORARILY DERANGED.

MONTREAL, Feb. 12. — (Special)—A week ago Harold Henderson, son of Mr. A. L. Henderson, agent of the Rosemount woollen mills, went with some Norwegian friends to enjoy a day upon skis over the mountain. On the way back Henderson fell in descending the mountain, and struck his head against a tree. He was unconscious for some hours, but strange to say had no recollection of how he came by the accident and was at a loss to account for the severe pains in his head which troubled him for days afterwards. Last Monday he started for his work and was not seen afterwards. Yesterday his father received word that he was in New York in a destitute condition. His friends are at a loss to know how he reached that city. His father will arrive there to-morrow morning to reclaim him, and it is expected that with a short rest he will recover from the dementia brought on by the accident.

A CASE OF DIABETES.

No Help From Medical Men—Suffered For Many Years—Cured By Dodd's Kidney Pills.

North Bruce, Feb. 11.—[Special]—An old and well known settler in this Township, named Thomas Brooks, who lives on lots 7 and 8 in the 14th concession is rejoicing with his neighbors over his recent recovery, and he said:—

"I was cured by using twenty-four boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and as nothing else ever helped me I say they saved by life."

"I had tried all the doctors of this locality and was treated for Diabetes hoping and suffering for years."

From reading of cures I determined to use Dodd's Kidney Pills and I must say that after using the first box I would have considered them reasonable at ten dollars a box.

GERMAN SOCIALISM.

Its Propagation in the Army Will Be Punished With the Utmost Rigor.

Bebel Declares That Few Socialists Would Be Missing if Called to Arms.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—The reichstag to-day discussed the army estimates, and Herr Vollmar, the socialist leader, took occasion to criticise militarism in Germany. In so doing he advocated the better feeding and housing of soldiers, and said the social democracy had no need of barrack room agitations, but in view of the possibility of war they should beware of treating socialist soldiers in a different manner to others.

The minister for War, General Von Gossler, in replying declared that the army promoted the peaceful development of the country. He added that socialist democratic propaganda in the army would be punished and suppressed with the utmost rigor and concluded with remarking: "We say we are with God, for the King and Fatherland, we will provide the religious education of your children. The social democrats say they are without God and against the King and Fatherland. The social democracy however, has outlived itself a long time now." (Laughter from the socialists and applause from the Rightists.)

Herr Bebel declared that the socialists were now doing duty as soldiers, and that if ever the call "to arms" came not many of them would fail to respond. Referring to the ill-treatment of the socialists Herr Bebel complained that the men would only seek redress in the civil courts after they left the army for acts of brutality. The rescript of the Emperor William regarding the subject of duelling conflicted with the law as exceptions were permitted. Gen. Von Gossler, minister for war, might say what he liked," continued Herr Bebel, "but humanity was advancing, and monarchy was certainly not the highest point of development."

The Socialists cheered Herr Bebel's remarks, which made quite a stir in the section of the right. Gen. von Gossler replied that the Socialists were revolutionists, that Herr Bebel's conduct at Hamburg in calling a captain an "ass" only excited contempt. In dealing with Herr Bebel's other remarks he said that statistics showed that the deaths from sickness in the army due to manoeuvres during the hot weather were steadily decreasing. Suicides and cases of ill-treatment were also on the decrease. If cases of ill-treatment and duels still occurred they must be regarded as being due to human nature. Concerning the matter of recruits the Minister for War thought that "Honor and all are best safeguarded in the hands of a supreme war lord." Loud and long continued Conservative applause followed this statement made by the Minister for War.

Herr Werner next spoke against the adoption of a system of early pensioning officers. The reichstag then adjourned.

SPANIARDS AND INSURGENTS.

HAVANA, Feb. 12.—The commander of the gunboat Cuba Espanola having received information that the insurgents had attempted to capture the steamer Fausto, which was in dock at Moda Luna, near Manzanilla, province of Santiago de Cuba, hastened there and found the Spanish troops and the enemy engaged there. The gunboat opened fire upon the insurgents and dispersed them with loss. The gunboat continued along the coast, but returned upon hearing further firing at Moda Luna, where the enemy had reappeared in force and opened fire on the war vessel. The gunboat again turned her guns on the insurgents and once more dispersed them. As a matter of precaution the Spaniards also took possession of the steamer Fausto. The Spanish gunboat Yumuri has also been engaged with an insurgent force at Punta Piloto, repulsing the enemy.

TO RESUME WORK.

ROSSLAND, Feb. 13.—(Special)—Arrangements have been completed to work at once on an extensive scale several mines which have been idle all winter. These include the Great Western, Novelty, and Sultana. There is upwards of $50,000 on hand for the development of these claims.

The option on the Monita held by the Montreal syndicate is likely to be taken up. It is at the rate of 24 cent a share on the stock.

The Bank of Montreal will open up Branches at New Denver, in the Slocan and at some point in the Boundary district. It is probable that a branch of the B. N. A. or B. C. will be opened at Slocan City.

A special to the Miner from Kaslo gives the ore receipts at that point for the week as 532 tons.

THE CAPTURE OF BIDA.

LAGOS, British West Africa, Feb. 12.—Advices received here from Bida, Nupe territory, give further particulars of the capture of that place by the Royal Niger Company's expedition under command of Sir George Goldie. The news just received is dated January 29. It says that the expedition slept two nights on the field of battle and that an immense number of deputations from the Nupe towns came to ask for permanent protection against the Fulahs. At 8 a.m. on January 29 the column marched into the town and the British officers took up their residence in the Emir's palace, which is described as being very large indeed. A lieutenant climbed up to the highest pinnacle of the palace and planted the British flag upon it.

MONTREAL, Feb. 12.—The Protestant school commissioners have decided to celebrate the Queen's jubilee by holding a grand gathering of school scholars under charge of the board. The programme will consist of addresses, the singing of patriotic songs, etc.

CRISIS IN THE EAST.

Something Happening on the Turkish Frontier—Christians Shooting Moslems in Canea.

The Attitude of Greece Disquieting to the Great Powers of Europe.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—A dispatch to the Times from Canea announces that four of the boats belonging to the torpedo flotilla and transport commanded by Prince George of Greece have arrived in the harbor of Canea. It is also reported that the Italian officer attached to the new gendarmerie, who went to Kisamo to investigate the alleged atrocities there has returned to Canea. He fully confirms the dispatches of several days ago, in which it was announced that the Mohammedan inhabitants had been besieged in their homes at Kisamo. Firing in the streets finally followed and 23 persons were said to have been killed. The bodies remained unburied for several days. This Italian officer says in his report:

"The firing by the Christians in the streets caused a stampede of the Mohammedan people. The Moslem natives of the town made little defence. Only a few of the Christians were wounded. I did not see any corpses. Many of the bodies had been removed before I reached Kisamo, but the list of victims has been recorded and the evidence as to the number of killed and wounded has not been exaggerated."

According to reports received at Canea, a Turkish warship arrived at Kisamo on Wednesday and was immediately fired upon by the Christians. The Mohammedan population is now shut up in the Kisamo fortress where six Christians have also taken refuge. Reports from every quarter in Crete indicate increasing gravity in the situation. The Mohammedans of Sitia have apparently been hard pressed by the Christians surrounding the town. They sent an urgent request to the governor at Heraklion asking him to send troops immediately. The governor ordered 500 Rashi Bazouks and a detachment of regulars to embark, but he rescinded the order owing to the opposition of the vice-consuls representing the powers.

The Mohammedan population at Solino has been besieged for several days. It is stated that twenty persons, including a girl, have been killed and a number of girls kidnapped. The troops besieged in the block house at Alikianu have been liberated, according to reports received at Canea. It is also announced that Christians fired upon the arsenal at Suda on Thursday last, but retired when the troops replied with artillery.

The consuls at Retimo report that despite the setting at liberty of the Mohammedans in the surrounding villages, the Moslems at Retimo continue to pillage the shops of the Christians and threaten to burn their houses. Several of the buildings owned by the Christians have already been blown up by the use of dynamite. In the sections surrounding Retimo the Christians are reduced to despair. The British vice consul at Herakiion has been ordered to send all the subjects of Great Britain on board the men of war unless the Mohammedans actively resist the movement. The situation at Heraklion is unchanged.

A despatch to the Times from Canea says that two companies of troops, which were sent for the purpose of reinstating the refugees at Bukofos, have been besieged by the Christians during the last ten days and all means of communication cut off. Should they surrender and be massacred, it is feared that the army would break loose from all restraint. Over 200 refugees are reported as being shut up in the Chrysophege monastery near Suda. Their only hope of liberation lies in intervention by the consuls, but nothing has been done as yet.

A despatch to the Times from Athens says that in spite of the obstinate officials, it is known that something is happening on the Turkish frontier necessitating the movement of troops in that direction. The Turkish authorities are aware of the difficulty, and are making serious military precautions against Greece, owing to the critical state of feeling.

A Constantinople dispatch says: It was officially announced last evening that a council of ministers was held during the day for the purpose of coming to a decision regarding the attitude of Greece. The war party just now is very influential, but it is expected that a pacific settlement will yet be attained. At present there is no indication that the Turkish government has decided to send reinforcements to the Island of Crete.

The insurgents of Crete in consort with the foreign consuls have declared Haleps to be neutral territory, which must not be infringed without twenty-four hours' notice. The commanders of the foreign warships have obtained the promise of the Greek admiral that he will give 48 hours notice of any attack which he may determine to make upon Canea.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—A dispatch to the Times from Canea says that the latest dispatches from Sitia report thirteen villages now in flames. Christians are killing the Mohammedan inhabitants. Those who have succeeded in escaping from the scene of the massacre are flocking to Sitia, which is still in the possession of the Turks. It is feared that this news will produce a dangerous reaction at Heraklion.

It is probable that the persistence of the Mohammedans in preventing the departure of Christians and foreigners will make necessary active measures on the part of the commanders of the foreign fleet. An Italian officer of the new gendarmerie has gone to Kisamo to investigate the reports of the atrocities there. The Italian battleship Francesco Morosini has arrived at Canea harbor.

A band of Mohammedan families, which had been permitted to leave under agreement with the Christians, while proceeding to Heraklion escorted by troops, were attacked by Christians and suffered considerable loss.

The British have 26,280 tons of warships in Cretan waters, with 1,488 men. The French have 6,538 tons and 616 men, and the Russians have 9,952 tons, with 720 men. The French and Russians combined have 16,520 tons of fighting vessels here and 1,336 men to handle them, leaving Great Britain the advantage of 9,170 tons and 147 men. In addition to the warships of the powers mentioned, the Austrian armed cruiser Kaiserine Maria Theresa, of 5,270 tons, with two 9.4 inch guns, eight 5.9 inch quick-firing and twenty-two smaller guns, with 450 men, is at anchor here.

A dispatch from Vienna says the powers have made representations to the Greek government, which will not only check Greece and prevent that country from taking the law into its own hands, but which will also hold the Sultan and prevent Turkish military action along the Grecian frontier.

A Paris correspondent of the Times says that in the opinion of France the King of Greece has been assured of the support of Russia as far as her designs for the union of Crete with Greece are concerned.

A correspondent of the Times in Berlin can find no trace of any opinion in Germany favoring the policy recently adopted by Greece.

The Post contains what is believed to be an inspired statement that war between Turkey and Greece appears inevitable in view of recent events. The Post says it will be hopeless to expect the powers to do more than prevent the conflict from extending to neighboring states. "To exercise a wholesome influence," the paper continues, "must be the first task enjoined on Germany."

The report that German diplomatists are supporting Greece, the Post declares, is a mere invention. It says Germany cannot support Greece if she intends with selfish aims to attack the island of Crete while denuded of troops. Continuing, the Post asserts that it must rather be regarded that Turkey would be justified by sending troops across the island frontier. This correspondent further says that there is no doubt but the foregoing statement of things represents German official views, and, if anything, it understates rather than overstates the feeling prevailing in Berlin on the subject of Grecian policy.

Certain dispatches to the Chronicle from Athens say Prince George and the flotilla he commands have been ordered to prevent any transport with Turkish troops aboard from approaching Crete. Grecian troops are being rapidly sent to the frontier. As a precautionary measure, it is stated that two ranks of recruits will be called under arms at once.

A dispatch to the Chronicle from Rome announces that the Italian squadron, commanded by Admiral Canevaroe, with 100,000 rations, has started for Crete.

Another dispatch to the Chronicle from Rome asserts that the insurgents have entire possession of Crete, with the exception of a few towns.

Editorially the Chronicle calls in pronounced terms for the increase of the British fleet in the Mediterranean with the purpose of preventing a single Turkish soldier from landing on the Island of Crete. In conclusion the Chronicle says, editorially: "For England to join in the coercion of Greece would cover her name and flag with shame."

A dispatch to the Telegraph from St. Petersburg says all the ships of the Russian Mediterranean fleet have been instructed to move quietly into Grecian waters, where they will be strengthened by several armored vessels from the Baltic division.

An Athens dispatch to the Telegraph says it is reported that the Vali of Smyrna is trying to charter a steamer to convey troops to the Island of Crete.

A council of ministers at Athens, according to the Athens correspondent of the Telegraph, held a conference last night, the session continuing far into the night.

A dispatch to the Standard from Athens says the Grecian government has assured the foreign ministers of the intention of the King of Greece to respect existing treaties and heed the advice of the powers.

It is reported at Athens that Russian men-of-war have been ordered to cease from assisting the embarkation of Cretan refugees.

D. G. Metaxes, the Greek charge d'affaires in London called at the foreign office yesterday and presented a note expressly stating that the Greek government had decided to prevent Turkish troops from debarking in Crete by all means in its power.

It is reported in Athens that the insurgents have cut off the water supply of Canea. This, and the scarcity of food, will probably force the Turks to surrender the town. Inasmuch as the Turks still refuse to allow the Christians to leave Retimo, the Grecian government appears to have decided to use serious measures with the idea of coercion.

The union of Greece and Crete was proclaimed after divine service on Thursday in four provinces of Crete.

The Daily News correspondent at Athens says it is reported that a collision has already occurred on the frontier.

ATHENS, Feb. 13.—There is a change for the better here to-day. People are becoming calmer and public officials are betraying no anxiety as to the eventual outcome of the demonstration of Greece in behalf of the Cretan insurgents. It is known that very strong pressure has been brought to bear upon King George within the past twenty-four hours, and that equally strong pressure has been exercised upon the Sultan to prevent an outbreak of hostilities between Greece and Turkey. The latter country, it is understood, has agreed not to send any troops to Crete, and the powers in return are believed to be restraining Greece from actively interfering in Crete. At the same time there is evidently danger in the direction of Thessaly and Macedonia, for the Greek troops are being hurriedly dispatched to the frontier, and reports from Salonica say the Turks are quietly mustering an army there in order to be prepared for emergencies.

ALBERNI ALIVE.

Shipment of Ten Tons of Consolidated Ore to Be Sent to San Francisco.

ALBERNI, Feb. 13. — (Special) — The Consolidated Alberni mill on Mineral creek is busily working night and day and some fine rock is being taken out of the Regina group on Douglas mountain. Things are lively here and prospectors getting ready to get out into the hills. For the purpose of comparing results with the mill here a shipment of ten tons of Consolidated ore is to be shipped to San Francisco for treatment.

PROVINCIAL DEMANDS.

British Columbia at the Capital—Judge McCreight Likely to Continue in Office.

Crown Timber Agency Inquiry—Cartwright and Davies Silent as to Washington Visit.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 13.—Dr. Milne had a conference with Hon. Mr. Sifton to-day over the Songhees reserve matter. The Minister decided that the appointment of the commissioners chosen by the late government should be confirmed by the federal authorities, and two commissioners will be asked to deal with the question at once so that it may be disposed of as soon as possible. The delegates say they have reason to be satisfied with the government's assurances on the railway question.

Messrs. Maxwell, M. P., and Milne will have a talk with Sir Oliver Mowat on Monday in reference to the B. C. judgeship. The impression here is that Judge McCreight will hold the office for some months longer.

General Montgomery Moore was sworn in as administrator to-day.

The Aberdeens left for Nashville, Tenn., to-day to attend the wedding of Mr. Majoribanks.

Archer Martin, of Victoria, has been appointed a commissioner to inquire into the affairs of the Dominion Crown Timber agency for British Columbia.

Sir Richard Cartwright and Hon. L. H. Davies returned from Washington this afternoon, but have little to say as to the result of their mission.

Almost all the public departments, which were drowned or burned out of their offices on Thursday, got into new quarters to-day.

PLAIN TALK.

MONTREAL, Feb. 12.—Le Monde says: "The Manitoba school question can be settled only by a federal remedial law. To that law the Catholics are entitled and they will have it at any cost, or the confederation will go up. If the constitution affords us no protection against numbers it is a dead letter. If it can be violated with impunity to oppress us, we will violate it in turn to get rid of a union which is contrary to nature and in which all the advantages are on the side of our enemies. Since the conquest we have been the best and often the only defenders of British sovereignty in Canada. If Her Majesty's government cannot or will not protect us now against the most odious oppression, if it cannot or will not enforce respect for the constitution and for the rights which it gave us, if we find at last that our unswerving loyalty to the British crown is to be rewarded by injustice and persecution, it is time for us to admit that we have been mistaken, that we have chosen the wrong road, and we must apply our energy in another direction."

WINNIPEG, Feb. 13.—All the members of the local imigration hall staff received notices of dismissal from Ottawa to-day. No reasons are given.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—John C. Trahar, a native of London for many years and a successful artist, died yesterday.

WOODSTOCK, Feb. 10.—A note written by one girl attending the Central school to another little girl fell into the hands of a teacher and revealed a shocking state of affairs. It was discovered that four girls, the youngest eleven and the eldest thirteen, are leading lives of immorality for hire. A searching investigation is being made.

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