

THE CRISIS AT CRETE.

British Liberals Object to Interference With Men "Fighting for Freedom."

Government Leaders Explain the Necessity for the Action of the Powers.

Grecian Soldiers Prove Courageous Under Fire, But Lacking in Discipline.

ATHENS, Feb. 22.—A great indignation meeting was held here to-day to protest against the bombardment yesterday by warships of the powers of the insurgent camp near Cana. Shouts were raised for war and the speakers vehemently declared that the country was now fully determined to sacrifice its blood and treasure in the aid of Crete. Premier Delanias addressed the throng from the terrace in front of the ministry of finance, and declared that the cabinet was in perfect accord with the nation, which might be assured that the government will do its duty. It is reported that the minister for war has resigned, while the minister for foreign affairs has called at the foreign embassies and urged protests against the bombardment of the insurgents' camp by the foreign warships.

The English men-of-war opened the bombardment and the others followed. The Kaiserine Augusta fired Melinite shells. The commander of the Greek men-of-war cleared for action in case that necessity should arise. Some shells fell in the town of Cana, raising clouds of dust. It is rumored that several persons were killed, but when the firing ceased the Greek flag was still flying over the insurgent camp.

Later information indicates that no insurgents were killed by the cannonade, the damage done being purely material. The French and Italian ships did not fire because the Greek flag was lowered before their turn came.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Parliamentary secretary for the foreign office, Mr. Curzon, answering a question in the House of Commons to-day, said the presence of Greek troops in the island of Crete has so far appeared to have added to the disorder. The powers, he continued, did not intend to delegate to the Greek forces the duty of keeping order in the interior of the island. Mr. Curzon denied that a warship had attacked the Greeks, insisting, however, that the foreign fleets had no choice but to prevent the continued advance of the insurgents on Cana.

The statement was greeted with opposition cries of "shame," mingled with cheers from the ministerial benches. Mr. Henry Labouchere moved the adjournment of the house in order to call attention to the firing on Greek forces by British warships, and all the members of the opposition present rose in support of the motion. The question was not, he said, a party one but a national one, "and," he added, "the Liberals will use their utmost to prevent further action in behalf of the insurgents, that foul blot upon civilization, the Sultan of Turkey."

The speaker pointed out that the use of the house required the use of more respectful language towards a foreign sovereign, whereupon Mr. Labouchere apologized, explaining that he was carried away by the statements of Mr. Gladstone and others. Mr. John Dillon, chairman of the Irish parliamentary party, seconded the motion to adjourn the house in order to call attention to the firing on Greek forces by British warships, and in doing so, said that the house had been too long in session and as a result, Her Majesty's ships had committed an outrage in firing on a people who, after centuries of oppression, were making their first steps towards freedom.

Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury and government leader, dwelt upon the difficulty and danger of the present crisis. The powers, he explained, were absolutely unanimous in agreeing that they should do everything to avert war. The fears arising from the situation, Mr. Balfour continued, were shared by all responsible statesmen throughout the length and breadth of Europe. He added that the powers, he explained, were absolutely unanimous in agreeing that they should do everything to avert war. The fears arising from the situation, Mr. Balfour continued, were shared by all responsible statesmen throughout the length and breadth of Europe.

Will anyone maintain that after the powers had occupied the towns of Crete they were to fold their arms and sail away? I do not, he said, believe in anything; but regarding the future the government is absolutely bound by certain conditions of international communication.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the Liberal leader, who was loudly cheered by the opposition, said that the time had come when the voice of England ought to be heard. Continuing Sir William asked: "What is the interpretation of England's position? Why are we in Crete? What are we doing there? The only policy worthy of the government of England is to detach Crete from Turkish rule. Public opinion is shocked at England appearing as the active opponent of the Greeks. The bombardment has placed England in a false position in the eyes of the world. I protest, until Crete is emancipated, against Great Britain taking arms against a people fighting for freedom. Several prominent Liberals followed, supporting Mr. Labouchere's motion and dwelling on the stain on the British flag, because of the firing. The first Lord of the admiralty, Rt. Hon. George J. Goschen, on the other hand, maintained that the bombardment was to be regretted, but it was necessary. The insurgents could not be allowed to place guns, he added, where they commanded a town which was occupied by foreign marines. He protested against Sir William Vernon Harcourt's interpretation of the bombardment as being intended to represent a people fighting for freedom. Mr. Goschen said that the government had done its best to hold an even scale between Christians and Muslims.

The vote was then taken with the rejection of the resolution on a vote of 243 to 135.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—An official dispatch received here to-day from Admiral Potier, the commander of the French squadron off Cana, island of Crete,

states that the admirals have informed their respective governments that anarchy continues to increase in Crete, and that they cannot any longer be answerable for avoidance of conflict unless they are authorized to prevent the landing of all munitions and the powers obtain the recall of the Greek troops and warships. The admiral adds that during Sunday, in spite of the repeated protests of the commanders of the foreign fleets, the insurgent outposts continued to advance and engaged in a fusillade with the Turkish outposts before Cana. After consultation the British, Austrian, German and Russian ships opened fire, and only ceased when the Greek flag was lowered.

A dispatch received here this evening from Athens says that Greece has declared that if the bombardment of the insurgent positions in the island of Crete is repeated she will break off diplomatic relations with the powers. On the other hand it is stated that Assia Bey, the Turkish minister at Athens, threatens that Turkey will break off her relations unless the Greek troops are withdrawn from Crete.

The Greek cruiser Paara completed her outfitting at Toulon and sailed thence to-day for the island.

In the chamber of deputies to-day M. Denyscochin (Rightist) questioned the government on the Cretean question. He said that the return of the island to Turkish rule was now impossible.

M. Millorand (Socialist) supported M. Denyscochin's remarks; he said that all the powers were acting from disinterested motives, and France's care should be for the honor and interest of France. His statement was greeted with cheers from the left.

M. Hanotaux, minister of foreign affairs, replying to M. Denyscochin, who also criticized the government's Armenian policy, said that Europe had the choice of forcible or pacific measures, and she chose the latter. Therefore France would not herself intervene forcibly. One power, he added, had actually proposed forcing the passage of the straits of the Dardanelles and seizing the Sultan in his palace; but Europe had not consented to this. England, he continued, then came back to France's proposal for a conference of the ambassadors at Constantinople, with the view to reorganize and not destroy the Turkish empire. This proposition, M. Hanotaux further stated, as already known, was accepted.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—A dispatch to the Chronicle from Athens says: "When Fort Vonkolies fell Col. Vassos learned that the Turkish garrison from Cana was advancing to succor the defeated Turks. He dispatched a body of insurgents to meet them and speedily followed them to the village of Livadia, 1,500 Turks and 3,500 Turkish-Cretans with three guns were engaged in a battle with the Cretean irregulars. The Greek troops deployed and after ninety minutes' fighting swept the plain, forcing the Turks to take refuge in Cana. Col. Vassos burned the fortified barracks at Livadia and the Azhi blockhouse."

"The Greeks lost four sub-lieutenants killed and twenty officers and men killed. In obedience to the order of the King of Greece, Col. Vassos recalled his troops to Platanos. The Cretean correspondent of the Daily News says: "The Creteans suffered heavily by their own fault. They disobeyed the order to withdraw their guns, and until the work of the artillery had been completed. They wasted 50,000 cartridges and lost thirty men in maintaining a futile, and foolish fire, advancing to within 100 yards of the redoubts, while the Turks fired splendidly, waiting for the Creteans to advance. The Creteans were obliged to retreat, and the Cretean troops were surprised to see the Cretean plant their flag upon the redoubts, and dispersed in search of food, the Turks profiting by the position vacated by the Creteans."

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A Greek merchant steamer was captured this morning and towed into the harbor at Cana. The German man-of-war Kaiserine Augusta has arrived and landed thirty men, who have now joined in the occupation of that town. Two Russian torpedo boats are at anchor in Cana harbor."

LONDON, Feb. 23.—A dispatch to the Chronicle from Athens says: "It is believed that it has been decided to call out three more classes of reserves. It is impossible for the King of Greece to draw back—if he should do so there would be neither crown nor government within twenty-four hours."

The Italian, English and Russian consuls have returned to Cana from Selino, accompanied by 170 Musulman fugitives. They were unable to hold conferences with the chiefs of the belligerents, who are conducting a war of extermination. Both sides have mutually massacred prisoners. Two thousand civilians and two thousand five hundred Turkish soldiers are residing in the advance of the insurgents with three cannon. The position is extremely critical. The consuls proceeded to Candia by ship, where they were fired on in spite of the white flag of truce being carried.

ATHENS, Feb. 23.—The Greek ship Thessalia has returned to Milos, having failed to land the arms or provisions anywhere on the Cretean coast, owing to the forcible opposition of the Turkish forces. The Prime Minister, Prime Minister Delanias, in the legislative chamber denied all reports of the landing of Turkish troops on the island of Crete.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—The Lokal Anzeiger is authority for the statement that the King of Greece has sent a telegram to the King of Denmark, to the effect that he has decided to sail for Crete to take command of the Greek forces there.

MONTREAL, Feb. 23.—Mr. Chasse, editor of L'Avant Garde, of Quebec, has been committed to the Queen's bench to stand his trial on a charge of libelling Archibald Carrier, ex-M.P. for Gaspe.

TRANSVAAL INQUIRY.

Public Feeling in England Favors a Coeli Rhodes—An Interminable Investigation.

Sultan of Nupe Reinstated—Sweden Throws Out the Commercial Treaty With Norway.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The newspapers here comment on the paltry arrangements for a state inquiry of so much importance as the one being made by the parliamentary committee into the Jameson raid. It is held in a small, miserable room, and the proceedings are altogether devoid of dignity. Moreover, the arrangement of the seats for the committee tends to familiarity rather than reverence, putting the witness in the centre of the judges. The feeling of the public opinion is against the inquiry, and it is fairly agreed to be interminable.

At a dinner of the Eight and Russell clubs at Oxford this afternoon, John Morley, M.P., said: "One thing is certain beyond all doubt, and that is, the Crete must be liberated once and for all from Turkish control, consent or non-consent of the powers. The pigmy power of Greece has done what the powers were powerless to accomplish." Enthusiasm followed these remarks.

The second chamber of the Swedish riksdag to-day, by a vote of 106 to 100, rejected a proposal prolonging the commercial treaty between Sweden and Norway, which has just returned from the Reichstag.

The Sultan of Nupe, who was formerly deposed by Muhammad, the heir apparent, has been reinstated, under the direction of the Royal Niger Company.

The English explorer Ponlett West, who has just returned from Central Africa, reports that the village of Chikamba, where Dr. Livingstone's heart is buried, has been abandoned, and the old Impunzi tree guarding the grave stands solitary, its fast-decaying, and is a mere shell. He urges that a lasting memorial be erected before it decays.

The plague and famine in India are producing a crisis in the Lancashire cotton trade. The collapse of the Indian trade has led to the collapse of the Lancashire cotton trade.

The miner said that if it had been Le Roi stock it would have made him rich, whereas the tailor was startled and replied that he was quite certain that was the name of the stock. He could not remember what he did with it, as he never expected it to amount to anything.

A few days later Yenzel went to the suspended Moscow, Idaho, National Bank for an insurance policy and some other papers, and found that the five shares of Le Roi stock, now quoted at \$8 a share with accrued dividends.

The Le Roi owners have been negotiating with an English syndicate for the sale of the property, but the latter declined to purchase the stock, as they were not prepared to pay the full value of the shares of stock so far issued. This led to 5,000 shares was long advertised for, but no more there will be no obstacle to the sale of the property if the owners are willing to accept the offer.

Yenzel said that he was not prepared to sell the stock for less than \$100 a share, or \$100,000 for the whole, and he will probably get it.

HEARD IN THE HOTES.

"We are only waiting," says Delegate C. Hillier, of Nelson, now at the Victoria hotel, to the bill to pass the legislation which will incorporate our city to make Nelson the leading mining centre of the province. The Attorney-General, Mr. Macdonald, has been asked to bring the bill up for the first reading to-day, and he expects we will be ready in a week. Then with our natural resources and a little aid from the government you will see Nelson stride ahead."

"How is the town now?" "Well, we have had a good deal of typhoid fever, but the town is now a pretty free of it now and every one is looking forward to spring with a good heart."

I have just been for a trip to Vancouver," Mr. Hillier continued, "and thought the people over there claim it to be the best place to live in the province. They have better streets than you have here, and you want to brush your new council up a bit in this regard."

George B. McLaughlin, of Camp McKinney mining lease, left for Spokane last night by the Northern route to the coast. He hopes soon to be back again, and though he has a thorough belief in the future of the mining camp, he thinks the Victoria good place to come to. He hopes to see the railroad through his section within a couple of years.

The lumber trade is showing a marked improvement at present, according to the report of Mr. E. J. Palmer, manager of the Victoria Lumber and Manufacturing Company's Chemainus mill, who registered at the Driad yesterday.

"While we haven't much to say about our part of the country we are not complaining," he observed last evening. "Business is rushing—so much so that we are running night and day, and even then find it hard to keep up with the orders. Oh, yes, the lumber trade is looking up at last, I'm glad to say."

CONSERVATIVE SUCCESS.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 20.—(Special)—The Conservatives carried the St. Boniface election for the legislature to-day by a sweeping majority. Mr. Laurier, the Liberal leader, being returned by 22 over Bertrand, Liberal. Mr. Laurier endorsed the separate school platform of Archbishop Langens.

The Liberals carried the east by 73. There is much rejoicing in St. Boniface to-night.

TORONTO, Feb. 20.—The Mail-Enterprise editorially declares that Connors' presence in the Ontario legislative assembly, after having been expelled for insubordination, is improper, and says the government should advise him to withdraw, that a duly elected member may take his place.

Mr. Le Royer, ex-resident of the French Senate, is dead.

SOME MINING DEALS.

ROSELAND, Feb. 20.—(Special)—The Roseland Miner will say to-morrow that an option has been given on four-fifths of the Pilgrim, which adjoins the War Eagle on the north, to a syndicate of Eastern Canadian people, represented by a Western company, for \$80,000. The terms are \$5,000 cash and the balance on March 30.

The statement that a new offer of \$4,500,000 had been made for Le Roi is confirmed to-day by a special from Spokane in which Le Roi directors admit the offer and claim it was made by the Nelson representative of London capitalists.

The main tunnel of the Centre Star mine will reach the west end line of the claim about March 1. It is now in high grade ore averaging over \$65 per ton. The tunnel is 1,400 feet long, and is in ore for nearly its entire length.

The ore receipts at Kalo for the past week are 470 tons. Ten mines contributed to this total.

A rich strike is reported on the City of Spokane mine on the Salmon river, in Nelson district, which belongs to D. C. Corbin. No particulars are given.

COSTLY CLOTHING.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars Demanded for a Suit of "Ready Mades."

A Story of Le Roi Stock That Reads Like a Fairy Tale.

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 23.—A well known business man just back from a trip in Idaho, vouches for the truth of this story of good luck:

"About two weeks ago a miner offered Morris Yenzel, a Moscow, Idaho, ready-made clothing dealer and tailor, a handful of mining stocks for a suit of clothes. Yenzel refused that sort of currency in payment on the ground that he had no luck in stocks. He remarked that five years ago a miner gave him five thousand shares of stock, then supposed to be worth one cent a share, for a suit of clothes. He never realized anything on the stock."

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CLAMOROUS FOR WAR.

America's Interest in the Cuban Question Intensified by the Death of Dr. Ruiz.

A Citizen of the United States Murdered in a Spanish Prison.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—Once again the more hysterical of the papers of the United States are clamorous for war, recent developments in the Cuban situation having greatly increased the delirium of the relationship between the government of this republic and that of Spain.

The circumstances surrounding the death of Dr. Ricardo Ruiz furnish the explanation of the augmented interest in Cuba's affairs, and even the more conservative journals of this city and the national capital are agreed that a full and immediate explanation in connection with Ruiz's death is due to this government from that of Spain. In connection with the case which has so intensified public feeling in this country, a World special from Havana, via Key West, says:

"Dr. Ricardo Ruiz, a naturalized American citizen, arrested on suspicion by the Spaniards a week ago, was found dead in his cell at Guanabacoa jail last Thursday. The body bore marks of violence, but Jailer Fondevala said he died by suicide."

Consul-General Lee sought the privilege of viewing the body and asked for a full statement of the circumstances of his death. The Spanish first ignored both requests. General Lee telegraphed to Washington, but no reply was received. On Friday Consul-General Lee insistently demanded that the body of Dr. Ruiz be turned over to him and an autopsy made by two physicians, one of whom should be designated by General Lee. Marquis Abumada, acting as captain general in place of General Weyler, who is in the field, issued the necessary orders, but so long was the delay that, although Guanabacoa is less than three miles from Havana, General Lee was not admitted to the prison until Friday afternoon, thirty hours after Dr. Ruiz's death, and barely in time to stop the burial of the American physician in a plain pine coffin by a squad of negro Spanish servants.

"When the coffin was opened it was found that Dr. Ruiz's face had been so battered with blows and so cut with wounds as to be almost unrecognizable. The other prisoners said that piercing cries were heard from his cell on the night of his death. General Lee could reach no other conclusion than that Dr. Ruiz had been murdered. He immediately ordered an autopsy to be made, the result of which was not known until to-day. He called the results of his investigation to the state department, but again no response came."

"The meantime Scott, another American, has been kept 11 days in solitary confinement at Regla, just across the bay at Havana. General Lee has been refused permission to even see him. This is a plain violation of the treaty of rights. It is feared he, too, has been slain."

"Dr. Ruiz was a naturalized American citizen, who studied and practised dentistry in Philadelphia for some time and returned to Cuba about the beginning of the present insurrection."

THE MAN IS FOR WAR.

BUFFALO, Feb. 23.—The record has this special from Washington: "Senator Sherman, commenting on the death of Dr. Ricardo Ruiz, said: 'The only way to put an end to the atrocities is to declare war on Spain. I know not what the Secretary of State may surmise, but this is no longer a question of belated sympathy but one of the full murder of an American minister held as a suspect. We have already recognized Cuban belligerency by an act of congress passed last session, but we have not recognized her independence. We have a right to interfere if either Spain or Cuba fails to carry out civilized warfare, though the death of Ruiz is quite another matter. I support Secretary Olney, having requested an investigation, that if that investigation shows that an American has been murdered, Spain will be asked to make reparation. If she refuses to do so the United States ought to force her by declaring war. We cannot afford to stand idly by and permit the Spaniards to butcher Americans as they please. We are bound to protect our citizens. I think the Americans in Cuba can be no better off than we are here, and we must force them to do so if we have to resort to arms.'"

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Lord Sandhurst, governor of Bombay, cables that the deaths in Bombay for the week ending February 19, were 1,722. The disease has manifested a slight tendency to spread, but it is diminishing in worse quarters.

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NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that sixty days after the date of the sale of the land, the owner of the land and works for permission to purchase 100 acres of water land, situated at St. Peters Springs, about 7 miles north of Alkali Lake, Lincoln District, described as follows: Commencing at the N.W. corner, thence south 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains to point of commencement.

HENRY ROWE.

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after the date of the sale of the land, the owner of the land and works for permission to purchase 100 acres of water land, situated at St. Peters Springs, about 7 miles north of Alkali Lake, Lincoln District, described as follows: Commencing at the N.W. corner, thence south 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains to point of commencement.

JOHN JOHNSTON.

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R. CHAMBERS.

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