

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 Canea. 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 Delianis 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 would 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 incited protests against the bombardment of the insurgents' camp by the foreign warships.

Later information indicates that no insurgents were killed by the envenomed 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 Canea.

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 upon 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 offer their utmost to prevent further action in behalf of that ministry which has led to this state of things, that foul blot upon civilization, the Sultan of Turkey."

The speaker pointed out that the members 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 adjourning, and that the time had been committed an outrage in firing on a people who, after centuries of oppression, were risking their lives for 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.

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 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 35.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—An official dispatch received here to-day from Admiral Potier, the commander of the French squadron off Canea, 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 battle with the Turkish outposts before Canea.

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 Assis 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. His excellency, the minister of foreign affairs, 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 distasteful motives, and France's care should be 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 a 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, Vassos learned that the Turkish garrison from Canea was advancing to succor the defeated Turks. He dispatched a body of insurgents to meet them and speedily followed himself with his troops. In the plain of Livadia, 1,500 Turks and 3,500 Turkish-Cretans with three guns were engaged in a battle with the Cretean insurgents. The Greek troops deployed and after ninety minutes' fighting swept the plain, forcing the Turks to take refuge in Canea. Col. Vassos recaptured the fortified barracks at Livadia and the Azhi blockhouse."

"The Greeks lost four sub-lieutenants killed and twenty officers and men were killed. The Turkish losses are unknown. In obedience to the order of the King of Greece, Col. Vassos recalled his troops to Platonia."

Describing the fight the Cretean insurgent town of Silang, Philippine Islands, by assault after bombarding it. Five hundred insurgents were killed. There is great excitement here. The feeling on the stock exchange here to-day was very gloomy. The situation in the far east is very serious and menacing. The fall of prices was general throughout the list. The same state of affairs prevailed in continental houses."

HAD LITTLE TO SAY. WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 22.—The debate to-day in the Manitoba legislature on the address in reply to the speech from the throne was the shortest on record, lasting only two hours. Mr. C. Fraser, the Opposition leader, made his maiden speech in moving the address in reply, and was followed by Mr. Dickie, of Avondale. Mr. Pare, French member, questioned the address against the school question clause of the address, claiming the matter was not settled as the parties most interested were not present. There were no other speakers, and the address in reply was passed without objection.

A dispatch from Montreal says: "The resignation of Hon. Hugh John Macdonald will retire from Federal politics to accept the leadership of the Conservatives in the Manitoba house." The resignation of Hon. Hugh John Macdonald will retire from Federal politics to accept the leadership of the Conservatives in the Manitoba house.

NICARAGUA'S QUARTERLY TURMOIL. NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—The following important advices were received by mail to-day at the offices of the Associated Press, from Managua, Nicaragua, the matter having been refused transmission by cable: "The people have unsuccessfully attacked the government soldiers at San Juan del Sur and San Carlos in efforts to get rid of the army, and several persons have been imprisoned at Managua, suspected of conspiring against Zelaya's government. There is much excitement in government circles and the police are actively searching private houses for rifles, etc. Ex-President Gardien and others have been imprisoned as Managua suspects that they are in conspiracy against the present government. The avenues to the city are guarded, and the people are deeply oppressed and excited. The government apprehends a revolution."

TRANSVAAL INQUIRY.

Public Feeling in England Favorable to Cecil 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 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 generally appears to be entering the side of Col. Rhodes, whose examination will last another four or five sittings. The inquiry promises 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 that Crete must be liberated once and for all from Turkish control, and no concert of the powers. The pigmy power of Greece does not exist, and it is 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 was first introduced by the Swedish government. The Sultan of Nupe, who was formerly deposed by Muhammad, the heir apparent, has been reinstated by the direct direction of the Royal Niger Company.

The English explorer Pondett Westwally, who has just returned from Central Africa, reports that the village of Chilamba, where Dr. Livingstone's heart is buried, has been abandoned, and the old impure river guarding the grave stands solitary, is fast decaying, and is a mere shell. He urges that a lasting memorial be erected to the memory of 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 loss of thousands of looms. East Lancashire is chiefly affected and the employers are conferring over a projected reduction of ten per cent. in wages. The men have declared that they will fight the reduction tooth and nail. If a strike occurs 285,000 looms will be idle.

It is announced in the newspapers that the magnificent Hartford art collection of Sir Richard Wallace, the celebrated English banker, is to be sold in the collection of Vienna. It is valued at £3,500,000.

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These mail advices were dated February 9 and 10, and it was announced on February 9 these dispatches are said to have been refused transmission. These advices further say that the government of Nicaragua was sending military police and artillery on the national railroad trains to San Juan del Sur in order to protect the military quarters there, adding: "Much excitement existed last Monday night (February 8), and continues this morning, the Queen's bench to stand his trial on a charge of libelling Archibald Carrier, ex-M.P. for Gaspe."

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 mine 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 agreement that a new offer of \$4,500,000 had been made for La 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 at high grade over averaging \$65 per ton. The tunnel is 1,400 feet long, and is on for nearly its entire length. The ore receipts at Kaslo 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."

The miner said that if it had been Le Roi stock it would have made him rich, whereas the tailor was startled and repelled 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 he was carrying. He found which he found the missing 5,000 shares of Le Roi stock, now quoted at \$8 a share with accrued dividends.

HEARD IN THE HOTEIS. "We are only waiting," says Delegate C. Hillier, of Nelson, now at the hotel, to bring the bill to the legislature which will incorporate our city to make Nelson the leading mining centre of the province. The Attorney-General promised us to bring the bill up for the first reading to-day, and he expects we will be away in a week. Then with our natural resources and a little aid from the government we 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 very healthy. We have better streets than you have here, and you want to brush your new coat up a bit in this regard."

George B. McLaughlin, of Camp McKinlay mining lode, left for Spokane last night by the train, en route to the camp. He hopes soon to be back again, and though he has a thorough belief in the future of the mining camp, he thinks it is a good plan to come to Victoria 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 the manufacturing company's Chemist mill, who registered at the Grand 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 it is 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, was defeated by 22 over Bertrand, Liberal. Mr. Laurier endorsed the separate school platform of Archbishop Langens. The Liberal vote in the election carried the seat by 78. There is much rejoicing in St. Boniface to-night.

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

M. Le Royer, ex-president of the French senate, is dead.

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 natural special from Havana, via Key West, is received.

Dr. Ricardo Ruiz, a naturalized American citizen, arrested on suspicion by the Spaniards a week ago, was found 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 the request. 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 Alameda, 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. He has the meantime sought 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 see Ruiz. 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 say, but this is no longer a question of belligerency but one of the foul murder of an American minister held as a suspect. We have already recognized Cuba's belligerency by an act of congress passed last session, but we have not recognized her independence of Spain or Cuba falls to carry out civilized warfare, though the death of Ruiz is quite another matter. I support an investigation, that if 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 protected even 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 is hereby given that sixty days after date hereof to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Land and Works for permission to purchase 100 acres of private land situated at St. Peter's Springs, about 7 miles north of Allali Lake, Victoria 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.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date hereof to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Land and Works for permission to purchase the following parcels of land situated on the West Arm of Moses Inlet, about one mile from Rivers Inlet, more or less, Coast District, commencing at a point planted in the south-east of the West Arm, about one-half mile from its junction with Moses Inlet and marked "A. Chambers and A. Chambers corner;" then north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 40 chains to the point of commencement and containing 110 acres more or less.

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