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CABLE LETTER.

Demands of the Nationalists—Justin McCarthy Wants to Resign the Leadership.

Gladstone's Welsh Policy—The Silver Question—Return of the Princess of Wales.

(Copyright 1893 by the United Press.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The Parnellites, under the leadership of John and William Redmond, are preparing to make trouble again for Mr. Gladstone. Unless the Government will consent to the introduction of a bill giving financial aid and compensation to the evicted tenants in Ireland they will withdraw their support from the Cabinet. Several anti-Parnellites, moreover, have agreed to follow the same line of action. John Morley, Irish Secretary, wishes to grant the Parnellite demands, but the majority of the ministers insist upon the necessity for fulfilling the pledges given to the Liberals that the whole session next winter shall be devoted to the discussion of English measures. The ultimate decision of the Government will depend upon the strength of the Irish defection. The Parnellites will get their Eviction bill if Mr. Gladstone's majority seems likely to be reduced to the danger point and the fate of the Government becomes involved. The anti-Parnellites have arranged to hold a conference with the Parnellites early in November with a view toward restoring

HARMONY BETWEEN THE FACTIONS.

They have been weakened greatly of late by the disaffection of John Barry and W. R. Reynolds, and reports are that others are about to desert their organization. Justin McCarthy evidently feels himself too old to stay the process of disintegration, and has offered to resign the leadership in favor of Arthur O'Connor, John Dillon or Thomas Sexton. Messrs. Dillon and Sexton aided by Michael Davitt and William O'Brien have succeeded, however, in inducing him to reconsider his offer. They are now endeavoring to persuade Mr. Barry and his fellow malcontents to retain their seats in the House of Commons. It is reported that John Morley has offered Thomas Sexton the post of Irish Commissioner of Education, urging upon him that the present is an opportune time for breaking the rule of the Nationalists against accepting office from the British Government. Mr. Sexton, however willing he may be to take the place, is not the man to accept it without first obtaining the full assent of his colleagues, and this they are not likely to give. Mr. Gladstone is busy drafting a

WELSH DISESTABLISHMENT BILL.

He is drawing, as usual, upon his marvellously fertile resources to find a new way out of old difficulties. He has discovered already a simple solution of one problem. He will contend, for instance, that no church of Wales exists, but merely the Church of England in Wales. The first clause of his bill will constitute the expiring sees into a Welsh church under the Archbishoprio of St. Davids. The subsequent clauses will specify the details of the disestablishing process. The Conservatives have started a report that Mr. Gladstone will abandon his candidature for Midlothian district at the next election because of fears that he will be defeated. At the last election his majority was only 690 and the Conservatives say promises to fade away entirely at the next contest. The report of his retirement from the district, however, is pure fiction. In his last interview with his election committee, he gave and received assurances that his connection with his historic constituency will be maintained.

The Indian government telegraphed to London on Tuesday to advise urgently that such a duty be placed upon the

IMPORTATION OF SILVER IN INDIA

as would equalize the price of silver and the price of rupees. The despatch was debated in council at the India Office, with the result that the suggestion of the Indian government was condemned as untimely. The Earl of Kimberly's response is understood to indicate however, that in the near future the duty will be imposed. The home government hesitates to take any action in the matter before the currency question in the United States shall be settled. For three months the India Council has been unable to sell bills, yet they must pay in London during the current financial year £18,775,000 sterling. An Indian loan appears, therefore, to be inevitable.

The Princess of Wales, with her two daughters, arrived at Marlborough House to-day from Copenhagen, where she has been visiting her parents for several weeks. After a short stay in London she will go abroad for the winter probably to Egypt. The Prince of Wales came up from Sandringham this morning to meet her. She is said to go abroad to better her own feeble health and strengthen the lungs of her daughter Maude.

NEW C. P. R. STOCK.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—There is no doubt felt here that the issue of the new Canadian Pacific preferred stock in the London market will be a success. This issue will amount to £1,320,000 of 4 per cent. preferred stock at 90. The whole issue of this stock has already been underwritten, and to-day it is quoted at a premium, though the ordinary stock is down. The reception accorded this stock goes a considerable way to wards justifying the boast made that the Canadian Pacific railway has 25,000 friends in close touch in London. W. C. Van Horne, the president of the road, said in explanation that last year the Canadian Pacific railway had an undivided surplus of nearly seven millions of dollars, and for the current year, after paying 5 per cent. on the ordinary stock of the road, seven and three quarter millions will remain as a surplus. The present issue, Mr. Van Horne said, will recoup to the company's treasury the amount advanced from the surplus for new lines and the improvement of the road equipment.

MIDWINTER FAIR.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23.—The executive committee of the Midwinter Exposition has about decided to call the collection of buildings at the Golden Gate park "Sunset City." Work was begun to-day on the Japanese village, near the horticultural building. An application has been made to the executive committee for permission to make an exhibit of the literary work of Indian children in the United States Indian school at Albuquerque, N. M. The fair will have a paid fire department of fifty picked men, who will constitute a force continually patrolling the grounds, and one of the most experienced district engineers on this Coast will be at their head.

A FAMILY MURDERED.

WASHINGTON, Ind., Oct. 23.—The grand jury yesterday caused the arrest of James Stone on a charge of murdering the Wratten family in Harrison township on the night of September 18. The Wratten family consisted of Dinsen Wratten, his wife, his mother, and three small children. All were killed with hatchets or axes. Mr. Wratten was confined to his bed with typhoid fever at the time. Stone was the first to discover the murder and report it to the public. The evidence against him was given by his wife. She testified that he complained of having toothache on the night of the murder, and left home telling her he was going to Glendale to have a tooth pulled. He was away nearly all night, and when he returned immediately changed his clothes. Since then she had seen nothing of the clothing he wore that night. Stone was immediately arrested and put in jail. After the arrest the grand jury left to take the evidence of Stone's fourteen-year-old daughter, who is ill at home. She corroborates the statement of her mother. At midnight last night Stone made a full confession, implicating Lon Williams, William Kays, Grandison Cosby, John White, Gipp Clark and Martin Yarbes. In his confession Stone says Cosby was the instigator, and that robbery was the motive of the crime. He says he does not know why the family was murdered, as he did not get there in time to take part. The others, he says, besmeared his clothing with blood, so that he would not inform against them. He also says Grandison Cosby was so drunk that he did not take part in the killing. Yarbes and Clark committed the murders while the others stood guard.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

Germany's New Taxation Projects—Bismarck Suspected of Opposing Them—The Chancellor's Health.

Parties in the Reichstag—The New War Minister and His Special Qualifications.

(Copyright, 1893, by the United Press.)

BERLIN, Oct. 21.—The government organs have hitherto professed to consider that the new taxation projects had been definitely settled among the federal states, but are now obliged to admit that there are serious differences between the officials of the South German states and the Imperial ministers. As Wurtemburg leads the opposition to Finance Minister Miquel's taxation proposals, there is a suspicion that Prince

BISMARCK HAS HAD A HAND

in the matter. During the Prince's sojourn at Kissingen he was visited by Baron von Mittnacht, president of the Wurtemburg Council of Ministers. It was then supposed that the visit was one of courtesy, only for the purpose of inquiring as to the Prince's health. It is now said that Prince Bismarck, on that occasion, suggested to Baron von Mittnacht, to follow a course in the taxation proposals adverse to the Imperial Government. Whatever the truth may be, it is certain that a serious deadlock exists. The situation is such that another conference of Ministers has been suddenly summoned to meet here on Monday, with a view to calming the public agitation against the proposed tobacco imports, which are exciting more feeling than the proposed wine taxes. The North German Gazette has published an article to show that France, England, Italy and Austria impose heavier taxes than those proposed by Germany. Statistics may be more effective in debate in the Reichstag than instilling the general discontent evoked by the tobacco tax proposed. Notwithstanding the agitation against them, these proposals, with those concerning wine slightly modified, will ultimately pass the Reichstag. The

POLITICAL PARTIES

have already arranged themselves so that an accurate forecast can be made of how the votes will go. The Conservatives, with the greater number of the members of the Reichstag party, the Agrarian party, Free Conservatives, National Liberals, some anti-Semites, a section of the Freisinnige party, and all the Poles will support the Government against the Centre party, Socialists, Richterists, Alsatians and Independents. The Government, therefore, can count on a majority of from fifteen to twenty. The greatest interest is attached to the improved capacity of the new War Minister, Gen. Bronsart Schillendorff, as a parliamentarian and tactician. Gen. von Kalterborn Stashau owes his retirement from the position to his incompetency as a parliamentarian. He was an admirable minister, so far as knowing every detail of the War office was concerned, but he was incapable of replying to the attacks of hostile members of the Reichstag. General Broussart Schillendorf is credited with possessing some of the best qualities of his deceased brother, who, at one time, was War minister, and whose abilities as a debater equalled his gifts as an administrator. Walter Broussart von Schillendorf,

THE PRESENT MINISTER,

is a General of the infantry. He has made campaigns in Denmark, Austria and France. He at one time commanded the third army corps, and at the time of his elevation to the ministry, was in command of the army corps stationed in Hanover. He is sixty years of age, and is alert and keen, mentally and physically. Possibly it is not in anywise the Emperor's fault, but within five years he has used up in succession in the war office, Generals Kameke, Von Schillendorf, Verdy du Vernais and Von Kalterborn Stashau. This is suggestive of some defect in his knowledge of men.

The condition of Prince Bismarck has so improved that the Princess Bismarck has been able to leave Friedrichsruhe and go to Schonhausen to see her daughter-in-law Countess Herbert, who is there awaiting her confinement, an event that is expected to occur in the near future. Prince Bismarck wants to start for Varzin. He has sent orders to prepare for his reception there; but Dr. Scheninger vetoed the change, not because the Prince could not stand the journey, but in order to keep him in his present routine and favorable surroundings.

BURDENED TO THE LIMIT.

ROME, Oct. 2.—A letter is published to-day from the Marquise di Rudini, ex-prime minister, attacking Premier Giolitti because of the recent speech by the latter explaining the Government's financial policy. The Marquise dilates upon the bad economic conditions of Italy, and demands that a reduction be made in the military expenses. He protests against the imposition of any fresh taxation, holding that the taxpayers are now burdened to the limit of their strength.

MANHATTAN'S DAY.

New York's Celebration a Most Imposing Part of World's Fair Proceedings.

Grand Military Display—Over Seventy-Five Thousand Badges Distributed Before Noon.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—New York paid tribute to Chicago and the glories of the White City to-day. Thousands of the best citizens from Manhattan island came to the fair to pay homage and admiration without stint in formal recognition of Chicago's greatness and achievement, within the boundary of Jackson park, headed by a municipal delegation from the metropolis of the New World, at the head of which was Mayor Gilroy. Finer skies and a more pleasant temperature could not have been wished for. There was not even a chronic Chicago lake wind to remind New Yorkers that the World's Fair City and the Windy City were one and the same. New York's artistically draped building was the point to which 20,000 New Yorkers (the estimated number of the visitors) made their way as soon as they entered the grounds.

This morning lines of Columbian guards were at the entrance keeping jingoing and outgoing processions of Gothamites from running into each other. Some strong measures were necessary to do this. All parts of the building, particularly around registers and places where Manhattan Day badges were being distributed to everybody were crowded. All who asked for a badge said he or she either lived in New York city or their parents were born there. It all 75,000 badges were printed and had been distributed by noon.

The first event on the programme was a parade of Buffalo Bill's Wild West circus and other members of his show through the grounds. They were accompanied by a band. Multitudes of people gathered around the new Liberty Bell on the Terminal Plaza, then came the Cook County Democracy marching down Midway and around by the administration building to the Illinois dome, where they disbanded. They turned out several hundred strong as a compliment to the other Democratic organization known as Tammany Hall. Mayor Gilroy and his party escorted to the grounds from the Auditorium hotel by a committee from Chicago's common council headed by Mayor Harrison. Then came carriages behind the old guard of New York, 125 strong. The marchers were reviewed at the New York building by Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. army; General Wheeler, Illinois National Guards, and the chief magistrates of the two cities which were united to-day and the executive committee from New York. The day's exercises, which were held in festival hall, consisted of addresses, music and an ode by Joseph D. G. Clarke. Gov. Flower, Mayor Gilroy, Chauncey M. Depew, Seth Low, Gen. Horace Porter, Congressman Fellows and Mayor Harrison were the principal speakers. Archbishop Corrigan brought the exercises to a close with the benediction. A pretty feature of the day will be the presentation of a stand of colors to the First regiment on the terminal plaza.

The Lineffa Russian choir, the Max Boudix quartette, Clarence Eddy and Agnes Thomas will give concer s during the day. At 5:30 a parade of floats will take place, the 12 floats representing Liberty enlightening the world, independence, war, peace, commerce, Chicago 1812, Chicago fire, Columbus before Isabel, Swedish mythology, early English discovery, Germans in America, and Germans in art. They will be reviewed from the terrace of the New York building by the Mayor, Governor and others. A balloon ascension, donkey races, boat races, fireworks and Indian dances will complete the day's programme.

ANTICIPATED NAVAL FIGHT.

MONTEVIDEO, Oct. 23.—It is probable one of the chief naval engagements of the Brazilian revolution will be fought off the coast of Uruguay soon. Admiral Mello ordered the cruiser Republica to sail from Santos for Montevideo, and she arrived to-day. The cruiser and all on board were quarantined and will be kept there for two days. It is believed her objects is to attack the Tiradentes as soon as the latter leaves the dock. When news of the professions of allegiance to Peixoto by the officers and crew of the Tiradentes reached Mello, he ordered the Republica to Montevideo to prevent the Tiradentes reaching Rio. Admiral Gonsalves has been placed in command of the Tiradentes, and she is manued by 100 Government soldiers, sent here from Rio. They arrived here recently on the steamers Desterro and Santos, and were quarantined. Both vessels were released to-day. On the arrival of the cruiser Republica they steamed close into the harbor for safety. Both are now anchored near the city. It is hoped by Gonsalves and his officers that the Government of Uruguay will protect them and prevent any violation of international law through an attack by the rebel cruiser.

HORRIBLE CRIME.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 23.—The report of one of the most horrible crimes ever committed in this section has been received from St. Lawrence county. The crime was perpetrated on Wednesday night, October 18, at Alburg, a small station on the North Adirondack railroad. Zebedee Duryea, a Frenchman from Alburg, Vermont, has been living for some time with a Miss Thompson, and they are the parents of a little girl, three and a half years of age. On Wednesday night the girl was assaulted in a horrible manner by her father, after which she was taken from the house and her skull crushed in with a large stone. He then took her into the house, where she remained unconscious for two hours. After she regained consciousness the brute attacked her with a sharp instrument and cut a large gash in her right cheek, after which he sewed it up. The girl's mother did not dare to report the matter as Duryea swore he would kill her. At last the mother mustered courage on Friday and told a part of the story to the Justice of the Peace, who issued a warrant and Duryea was taken to Dickens Centre, six miles distant and locked up. The doctors made an examination of the child and found out the enormity of the crime. The doctor states that blood poisoning will set in and that recovery is impossible. Many citizens talk of lynching, and it is doubtful if the fiend lives until the examination is completed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—A telegram has been received at the Post Office Department stating that William M. Masi, Postmaster at Cheyenne, Wyo., has been arrested for rifling registered letters.

DHULEEP SINGH DEAD.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh died in this city yesterday from the effects of a paralytic stroke.

The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, G.C.S.I., was a son of the famous Runjeet Singh, the Rajah of Punjaub, and was born in 1838. Dhuleep was an infant when his father died, and the demoralized state of the regency and army induced the British ministry to annex the principality under certain conditions, one being that the young Maharajah should receive four lacs of rupees (£40,000 sterling) a year. Afterwards the Maharajah became a Christian, took up his abode in England, and was naturalized. His mother, the notorious Ranee, also resided in England until her death in 1863, but resisted steadfastly all persuasion to become a convert to Christianity. It was at one time thought the Maharajah would marry Princess Victoria of Krug; but in 1864 he married, at the British consulate at Alexandria, a young Protestant lady, a British subject. The Maharajah lived for many years on his estate at Thetford, making it one of the most renowned sporting estates in England. He was an excellent shot. In 1885 he presented to the British Government a claim for increase of pension, payment of personal debts and other things to which he considered himself entitled. This claim being disallowed, he left England for India, but was not permitted to land. The Maharajah has been spending much of his time at the German springs and in Paris. He is the last of a line once illustrious in Hindostan, descended from the conquerors of India.

CABLE NEWS.

The Pacific Cable From Australia to Canada—Threatened Strike.

Social Democratic Congress in Cologne—Death of Archbishop of Armagh.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—A sensation was created early Saturday morning when the Russian naval officers were entering the Military club by a man firing a revolver into the midst of the crowd looking on. The shot caused a panic, as it was at first thought that some German fanatics had made an attempt on the life of Admiral Avellan. The man who fired the shot was at once arrested, and gave his name as Willis. He gave as a reason for the act that he had become sick of seeing huge sums squandered on foreigners, while thousands of Frenchmen in Paris alone were suffering for bread. He wanted to protest against such an outrage, and took this means of doing it. The Czar has sent commands to the Russian officers not to dance till after the funeral of Marshal MacMahon.

VIENNA, Oct. 23.—The Austrian and Hungarian Governments have concurred as to terms on which a commercial convention with Russia will be based. This agreement having been arrived at, the commercial treaty will be signed forthwith.

VIENNA, Oct. 23.—At a mass meeting of workmen held here last night, a Socialist named Hanschka evoked great cheering by declaring that if the Riecrarath, there will be rejected by the Reicharath, there will be inaugurated a strike of workingmen throughout the country.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—A special from Calcutta to the Times says: Money is daily becoming scarcer. The four per cent. discount rate of the Bank of Bengal is no criterion of the situation, as the bank artificially maintains its notes; the bazaar rate of discount is really eight per cent. The Times advocates a gold loan of five million pounds, and says that the necessity for this is absolute in order to avoid a panic.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—A London Times cable from Sydney, N.S.W., says Sanford Fleming, who recently left Canada, is visiting the Australian colonies with a view to submitting four alternate routes for the proposed Pacific cable from Australia to Canada. He proposes that the cable shall be owned by the governments interested. He estimates the cost of working the line at £60,000 annually. He thinks the rates might be lowered to two shillings a word.

SPEZIA, Oct. 23.—The British squadron, which has been visiting Taranto, arrived here this morning. Thirty Italian warships met the British fleet and saluted it. A salute was also fired from the forts on the hill around the city. Admiral Seymour, of the British fleet, was met by Vice-Admiral the Duke of Genoa, of the Italian squadron, on board the former's flagship, the Sanspareil. The greetings were very cordial. Spezia is en fete and crowded with visitors. It is reported King Humbert will come to Spezia to honor the British fleet.

DUBLIN, Oct. 23.—The Most Rev. Robt. Knox, D.D., LL.D., Protestant Archbishop, Armagh, Primate of all Ireland, and Metropolitan, died from heart disease at noon to-day. Dr. Knox was one of the best known and most respected men in the church, and a lineal descendant of John Knox, the Scotch reformer.

COLOGNE, Oct. 23.—The National Congress of Social Democrats opened here last evening. There were present 220 delegates from all parts of Germany. Herr Bebel delivered an address and was warmly greeted. In his speech he declared Cologne was the centre of Socialism, and referred to the number of Socialist leaders who were either born in or made Cologne their headquarters since 1841.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The Miners' Federation at a meeting to-day decided to ignore the action of the Mine Owners' Association, which met at Manchester yesterday. The mine owners, after refusing the offer of their employes to resume work at the old rate of wages, reaffirmed their offer to open the pits at a reduction of fifteen per cent., and resolved to offer to meet the men and discuss the proposed reduction.

PARIS, Oct. 22. — The draping of the church of La Madeleine and the Hotel des Invalides for the state obsequies of Marshal MacMahon is proceeding, but otherwise there is not the slightest sign of mourning in the city for the great soldier and ex-president. It appears that the people are too much taken up with the visit of the Russians to mark with a national mourning the loss of one of France's greatest men.

MADRID, Oct. 21.—An official dispatch from Melilla says the forts there opened fire to-day on the Moors, and the Spanish warship Venadito is shelling the coast. Shortly after the firing began the Moors fled into their own territory. They sustained heavy loss. Melilla was poorly prepared for defense pending arrival of reinforcements. There is great rejoicing in this city over news of the defeat of the Moors.

BRITAIN IN AFRICA

Col. Brabant and a Band of Bechuanas Defeated by the Matabeles.

Who Do Not Follow Up Their Advantage but Retire to the Hills.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 20.—The volunteer military column sent out from Fort Victoria to operate against King Lobengula's Matabele warriors met the enemy on October 15, near Indiana Mountain, and defeated the natives. The Fort Salisbury column fought and defeated a separate body of Matabeles near the scene of the first engagement mentioned. The two columns then advanced to Sulawatyo, King Lobengula's kraal. Capt. Campbell was shot in the leg and it was necessary to amputate the limb. This was only casually reported. It is estimated the Fort Victoria column killed 100 Matabeles. The Fort Charter column is also said to have fought successfully.

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 20.—It has been learned here that Captain Campbell was wounded on October 15, in the vicinity of a kraal southwest of the Indians mountain. He was shot by a Matabele who was concealed behind a rock. Fearful of the punishment they knew the British would inflict on them for the shooting, all the natives in the vicinity fled into a more inaccessible country. They left precipitately, abandoning 250 head of cattle. Shortly after Campbell's leg was amputated he died from the shock. Colonel Brabant, commanding 400 of Chief Khama's Bechuanas, encountered a strong party of Matabeles in the Matoppo hills on October 16, and fought an engagement with them. Twenty-seven of the Matabeles were killed and twenty-five head of their cattle captured. The Matabeles were reinforced and Col. Brabant was forced to retire. The Matabeles pursued the Bechuanas for a short distance, and then, evidently fearing Col. Brabant was attempting to draw them into the open country, abandoned the chase and returned to the hills.

U. S. FINANCES.

WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 22.—Receipts from customs at New York, which comprise fully three-fourths of those of the entire country, during the first twenty days of October amounted to $5,038,258, as compared with $5,597,581 during the first twenty days in September.

The net gold in the treasury to-day was $81,700,649, a decrease of nearly $12,000,000 since the first of the month. The currency balance to-day was $21,648,047. National bank notes outstanding were $209,344,402. National bank notes issued during the past six days aggregated $339,310, and those destroyed during the same time $328,169.

The receipts of the government for the fiscal year up to date amount to $18,235,000 and the expenditures to $20,626,000.

The sixth auditor of the treasury department, in charge of the finances of the post office department, submitted to-day his report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, to the postmaster-general. The report shows the net revenues of the entire department for the year to be $77,896,933 and the expenditures $81,084,103, making a deficit of $5,178,381.

A MILLIONAIRE DISAPPEARS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—The Tribune yesterday morning printed a story stating that William Cullen Reeve, of Princeton, Ill., son of Tracey Reeve, a millionaire, and one of the best known men in this section of the country, has disappeared, leaving debts amounting to about $300,000. After his disappearance it was discovered that he had filed at the office of the County Recorder a guarantee to secure to the Peru Bank and the Putnam County Bank, of Hennepin, Ills., claims aggregating $8,000. The guarantee purports to be signed by Tracey Reeve, brother of William, as principal, and to be attested by W. H. Ferris, N. P., and vice-President of the citizens' National Bank of Princeton, of which the elder Reeve is the head. Mr Ferris, however, distinctly stated to-day that he had never signed the guarantee, that his name upon it was a forgery, and that his seal had been used without his knowledge. Tracey Reeve also declares that he has no knowledge of signing any such document.

Australia's Caves.

The Jenolan caves are perhaps the largest and most interesting of the various cave systems in New South Wales. They are easily reached from Sydney, the greater part of the journey being performed by rail, and are of vast extent and singularly attractive, being remarkable principally for their stalactitic and stalagmitic formations. Among others may be cited the New Cave, which, when illumined by the magnesium light, has been described as a scene of surpassing loveliness, the appearance of a heavy fall of snow being produced, with rocks in the background, presenting to the imagination a black, frowning sky; the Bell Cave, whence the Belfry, as it is called, is reached, where are six singular stalactites hanging close together, which when struck give out sonorous musical tones resembling a chime of bells; the Lucas Cave, a series of large chambers connected by narrow passages, whose principal features consist in stalagmitic formation of very massive form, a pool of exceeding clearness, a large white mantle beautifully folded, fine sheets of semi-transparent stalactite, and some very pretty pillars; the Imperial Cave, 500ft. high, with its swiftly running underground river, one of the most sensational of cave sights; the Eastern Cave, the most beautiful and grandest of them all; and numerous others—a whole group, in fact, of magnificent subterraneous halls and bewildering galleries, forming under illumination a gorgeous spectacle, "filled with delicate pendants and dropping sprays, gigantic columns and shadowy arches, all resplendent with dazzling, illusive gems." Without the caves are a host of other attractions, those most dear to the sightseer being the Grand Archway, 450ft. long, 35ft. to 180ft. wide, and from 40ft. to 60ft. high; the Carlotta Arch, a beautiful natural archway about 60ft. high and 40ft. wide, with its span ornamented with stalactites; the Meeting of the Creeks, the Pinnacle Rock, the outside entrances, the waterfall and adjacent woodland scenes.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 23.—News has reached here from the Congo State that the Belgian forces have captured Kirundu, an Arab stronghold near Stanley Falls.

THE FATHERLAND.

Fetes in Saxony—Tariff Modifications in Greece and Bulgaria.

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—There will be a notable gathering at Dresden at the celebration of the jubilee of the service of King Albert of Saxony in the army. The fetes will continue several days, and Emperor William and an archduke of Austria representing Francis Joseph will be among those present at the ceremonies.

The Prussian minister of finance, Dr. Miquel, is perfecting a scheme for abolishing altogether the existing tobacco tax and reducing by 45 marks per 100 kilograms the duty on imported tobacco. According to this plan new taxes will be levied on home-grown tobacco when it leaves the factory in a manufactured state, and on imported tobacco at the same time as customs duties, the idea being to throw the chief burden on the better class.

The Foreign office at Berlin is closely watching the interchange of notes between the Bulgarian and Greek governments regarding the action of a sergeant of the Hungarian river police, who fired on the crew of a Greek vessel in the Danube. The Greek government demanded indemnity for the wounding of the captain of the vessel, and also asks for the punishment of the Bulgarian sergeant. The Bulgarian government investigated the matter, and, upon the report of its local officials, declined to pay the indemnity demanded by the Greek government. The result was that the Greek agent at Sofia applied to the Russian minister at Bucharest, who has charge of the interests of Greece in Roumania, and a most interesting series of diplomatic negotiations is in progress.

Prince Bismarck continues to make progress toward complete recovery of health.

CAPITAL NOTES.

The British Columbia Seal Catch—Inland Revenue Appointment at Kaslo.

The Shooting Affray at Port Dalhousie—Fish Hatchery Superintendent.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Oct. 23.—Allan Bishop has been appointed Deputy Collector of Inland Revenue at Kaslo.

Collector Milne has telegraphed the total seal catch of the British Columbia fleet as 69,741 skins.

The official report of the shooting affray at Port Dalhousie on Sunday, when Collector Clarke shot and killed a burglar, states that Clarke was shot at twice before he returned the fire.

A. Ogden, ex-M.P., has been appointed superintendent of the fish hatchery at Bedford Basin.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

MONTREAL, Oct. 23.—Edward Farrar, at one time editor of the Toronto Mail, and later editor of the Globe, but since employed by the New York Sun to write annexation letters, is here to ascertain for himself the feeling of Canadians as to the export duty on spruce and pine, and the terms upon which the Washington Government can negotiate a reciprocity treaty. He said in an interview that the outlook for annexation within the near future was without hope.

MONTREAL, Oct. 23.—A sensational address was delivered at the Crescent street Presbyterian church by Rev. Mr. Amaron, an American missionary, who has been engaged in French evangelical work in the United States. He said that Quebec was living under the mediaeval system, and was at war with the genius of British institutions. There was an alarming exodus of French-Canadians to the United States, and they were forced to expatriate themselves by reason of a false and inadequate system of education.

MONTREAL, Oct. 23.—A deputation of influential Montreal business men waited on the Quebec Government on Saturday to urge the abolition of tax exemptions and the adoption of single tax on land.

OTTAWA, Oct. 23.—Ernest Kemp, an oyster expert, who came to Canada from Whitstable, England, some months ago, to investigate the causes that have depleted the Canadian oyster beds, has made a report. He suggests a close season from June to September 15 in each year, a total prohibition of oyster gathering on Sundays, a limitation to the size of the oyster to be caught, and the stopping of oyster fishing through the ice.

YARMOUTH, Oct. 23. — L. Williams' wooden block, occupied on the ground flat by the stores of Lincoln & Williams, tinsmiths; H. G. Hatfield, pianos; W. H. Brace, barber, and Brackett, fancy goods, and on the second floor by Miss Kinsley's art studio, the third being occupied as an annex for the Hotel Lorne, was burned this morning.

MONTREAL, Oct. 23.—Arthur Frye, aged 58, living at Lachine, mysteriously disappeared on Wednesday morning last. He left home between 9 and 10 o'clock to walk to Montreal, ten miles, for medicine, but has not been heard of since. Frye was subject to epileptic fits, after which he would for some time remain in a dazed condition. It is thought the missing man has either met with foul play or fallen into the canal. He had in his possession about $30 and a silver watch.

MONTREAL, Oct. 23.—A. Duhamel, aged 20, died last night from the effects of poison. The deceased, who was a plumber, was working yesterday with two other men at a drug store. He got home shortly after 6 o'clock and had a hearty meal. Shortly afterwards he was taken ill, and confessed to the physician that he and his companions had been tasting the various drugs in bottles. A visit to the store proved that among other drugs the deceased had taken tincture of aconite. Everything possible was done to save the young man's life, but about 8 o'clock he sank and died in great pain. The other men do not seem to have taken as large doses, but have been ill. Duhamel lived with his parents.

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