Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

GREAT BRITAIN IS FIRM.

THE ULTIMATUM SENT TO VENEZUELA FINAL.

Attitude of the United States Discussed by English Newspapers—The Monroe Doctrine—A French Journal's Opinion.

London, Oct. 21.—In view of the many reports in circulation regarding the attitude of Great Britain towards Venezuela, the following official announcement was made to-day: "In consequence of Venezuela not offering an apology or reparation for the Uruan incident, the Marquis of Salisbury has taken steps to inform her what reparation Great Britain requires. But, as the relations between the two countries has been broken off for some years, communication was not sent through a direct diplomatic channel. As the document has not reached its destination, it is not considered desirable to give the details of the contents. But it is couched in forcible terms and points out that Great Britain will not permit Venezuela to overstep the boundaries marked by the courses of the rivers Cuyuni and Amacura, but is willing that the question of the other disputes as to territory be submitted to arbitration."

The dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela, which resulted in the former sending an ultimatum to the South American republic, is attracting more and more attention and is much commented upon to-day in the newspapers. The following quotations give some ideas of the views taken.

The Westminster Gazette remarks: "After a tremendous fuss the Nicaragua incident turned out to be a ridiculously small beer affair. In a short time we shall have made some discovery in the Venezuela matter. Great Britain and the United States are not going to be set by the ears by a pack of Venezuelans. President Cleveland knows we have no intention of land grabbing in South America, that Monroeism has no better friend than the Old Country. Our colonial minister, who married an American, has given token of his friendship to the United States and its people, and is not likely to go out of his way to get the Marquis of Salisbury to tread on Cousin Jonathan's corns. In due time, Secretary Olney will, no doubt, tell the Venezuelans that they cannot expect the United States to espouse a quarrel when they deliberately presume on limited resources to attempt to bluff a great power. We are glad that the New York Post, which has done such excellent service in promoting a better understanding between the United States and Great Britain, will unhesitatingly tell its countrymen the truth in the Venezuelan business and also enlighten the blatherskite politicians and newspapers seeking to foment trouble between two great branches of the English speaking world."

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "The Marquis of Salisbury will find it convenient to keep a lithographed supply of a special form of ultimatum for the South American republics. They are perpetually making trouble, and the mongrel Spanish punctilio will not yield to anything short of a threatened blockade. No doubt the republic has grabbed a big chunk beyond the Schomberg line. We have no wish to bully Venezuela, but say 'Off hands' all the same."

The St. James' Gazette: "The very able New York Post fairly supplies the term 'blatherskite' to the Tribune and smaller publications and politicians whose mouthings on Venezuelan affairs are an example of their habitual use of foaming tall talk. The United States Government, however, is not blatherskite and does not listen to the opinions of advisers of that order. If Venezuela has that impression she will do well to remember the outcome between England and Nicaragua. Between the Government's acts and what the more foolish kind of persons professing to represent American opinions say, there is usually as much difference as between sense and nonsense. Unless President Cleveland is prepared to overthrow the traditions of his foreign policy and begin the course of courting complications, we may be sure Venezuela will not receive more backing than Nicaragua. There is no reason why he should, seeing no cause exists for arbitration. Our frontier in Guiana was laid down long ago, and it would be absurd to ask it be questioned because the cupidity of the Venezuelans has been excited by the wealth of gold on our side. The action of the United States Government in presenting a request for arbitration is friendly to Venezuela and not unfriendly to us. But to attempt to enforce it would be an act of the most unprovoked hostility. It would be sheer folly and ignorance to drag the Monroe doctrines into that dispute. If some Americans imagine the Monroe doctrine of more importance than the general claim of the United States to dictate as to relations of European powers with Spanish American republics, that is no business of ours. Such a claim, to be serious, must go to the whole length of a protectorate, and that, it is needless to observe, would be furiously resisted by the Spanish Americans themselves, and would, of course, saddle the United States with the responsibility of keeping them in order. It is absurd to suppose that the United States would accept such a burden, and it is to be hoped the United States Government does not intend to send a squadron to Venezuela as the presence of a hostile force, keeping an eye on our possible misdeeds, would certainly tend to produce strained relations. If the United States must send ships to that coast they might find a more rational occupation. It has serious grievances of its own against Venezuela and it would better become the position of the United States as a great civilized power to join us in bringing the Spanish Indian barbarians to order. As long as they think the United States will shield them they will show all the usual insolence of the weak who tread upon the tolerance of the strong. The Americans suffer in this as severely as the British, and a good lesson given to Venezuela would be equally profitable to both. Moreover, the cooperation of the United States would be humane since it would tend to make the lesson bloodless, by convincing Venezuela of the folly of resistance."

The Globe says: "We are strongly of the opinion, as far as the United States is concerned, that the statement of the New York Post represents the final word of wisdom in regard to the Venezuelan dispute."

Paris, Oct. 21.—The Figaro to-day, commenting on Venezuela, remarks: "The ultimatum habit which Great Britain is acquiring may be prejudicial to the cause of general peace."

CANADIAN DESPATCHES.

Ottawa, Oct. 21.—Prof. Prince, Commissioner of Fisheries, was asked for his opinion on the recent statement of the Fishmongers' Company that the frozen salmon from British Columbia, which recently reached the Mother Country, are bull trout. The Commissioner most emphatically declared that these salmon are genuine, and consist of two of the seven kinds of salmon found in British Columbia waters, viz.: sockeye and steel-head. There are five species of trout recognized in British Columbia waters, and the salmon, the sale of which has just been prohibited in London, are not identical with any of these. They are strictly migratory salmon frequenting fresh water for spawning purposes, and cannot be classed as lake trout, bull trout, or any kind of fresh water trout.

The Marine department has been advised that a new chart of Lake Superior, compiled by the staff of the late General Poe, will be issued in a few days. The topography of the land for three miles back of the south shore is shown. The Canadian Pacific railway furnished most of the surveys of the Canadian shore, but they are not quite as extensive and complete as the Sault is shown on a small scale for convenience, but a large chart of St. Mary's river is in preparation, and will be published soon.

Toronto, Oct. 21.—The Detective department received a telegram from the chief of police of Boston, Mass., saying they were unable to hold their prisoner, Joseph Wilson, and had given him his liberty. Wilson was arrested on Thursday on a telegram from Toronto, the charge against him being that he defrauded a woman out of about $300 worth of jewelry. Detectives say the blame for this miscarriage rests entirely on the Attorney-General's department, which has been very dilatory in the matter.

Caledonia, Ont., Oct. 21.—Park Pattison, a barber, this morning tried to cut his wife's throat, inflicting some ugly gashes. He then tried to cut his own throat, but failed. He was lodged in jail where he tried to knock out his brains against the stone wall. Both may die. Jealousy is assigned as the cause of the rash act.

CABLED FROM LONDON.

Suicide of a Marquis—Death of a University Oarsman—McCarthy Declines.

London, Oct. 23.—Herbert Spencer writes a long letter to the Times on the Canadian copyright question, in the course of which he indicates an important issue which has been entirely ignored, namely, that the multiplication of the centres of production prevents the writing of many books that would otherwise be written. This does not much affect works of amusement, but on works of instruction it often weighs with fatal effect, not killing but preventing their birth. The exaction of a condition, Mr. Spencer goes on to say, that books must be printed in America, is a serious evil in the American copyright act and would be increased if Canada and the other colonies were to succeed in enforcing a similar stipulation on British authors. "In my own case," Mr. Spencer says, "had I not obtained a sale in America without reprinting there the works which have occupied me since 1880 would never have been written."

The Times has an editorial commenting on the foregoing, in which it says that it trusts the controversy will be settled by the commanding influence of common sense on both sides, and appeals to Canada whether it is fair or wise to push its pretensions to the utmost. If Canada is to have a separate law, the Times points out "that every British colony may claim the same power, which would prove ruinous to authors."

The Lokal Anzeiger, of Berlin, says that Prince Lobanok Rostevsky, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, upon his recent visit to the Emperor William at the latter's shooting box at Huberstock, informed His Majesty that it was the earnest wish of the Czar to meet and converse with Emperor William and Emperor Francis Joseph after his coronation.

With reference to the interest which Colonial Secretary Chamberlain is taking in promoting a Pacific cable connecting British North America with New Zealand, the Post says in an editorial: "It is a matter of satisfaction that although the Hawaiian concession for the American cable will compel our British cable to take a longer route through the Fanning islands, it will pass entirely through British territory. It will not be the fault of the Government if the cable is not an accomplished fact in a few years."

Henry de la Poer Beresford, fifth Marquis of Waterford, is dead. He was born in 1844 and is succeeded by his son, the Earl of Tyrone, born in 1875.

Mr. Justin McCarthy, M. P., the Irish leader, has written a letter to the newspapers declining to join the conference which Rt. Hon. D. R. Plunket, Conservative M. P. for Dublin University, has been trying to bring about between the representatives of the various sections of the Irish parties to discuss measures for the general good of Ireland which might be jointly submitted to Parliament. Mr. McCarthy does not believe anything in the way of material improvement in the condition of Ireland can be conferred by a Parliament at Westminster or Dublin castle, which will extinguish the national desire for Home Rule. He could not take part in any organization having for its object to seek a substitute for that which he believes is Ireland's greatest need.

The death of H. B. Colton, president of the Oxford University Boat Club and now of the University eight for the last four years, is announced.

The Times this morning publishes a letter from Prof. Goldwin Smith, dated Toronto, Oct. 10th, referring to the Sackville-West pamphlet incident.

Constantinople, Oct. 23.—Grand Vizier Kiamil Pasha has communicated to Shakir Pasha a scheme for reforms to be introduced in Erzeroum, Bitlis, Van, Sivas, Mammuret-ul-Aziz and Diarbekir. The high commissioner has been instructed to maintain a scrupulous watch over the execution of reforms and report the results by letter to Constantinople. This communication also defines, in detail, the functions of the high commissioner relative to the amnesty to be granted political prisoners and return of Armenian emigrants and exiles. Disturbances of a serious nature are reported from Karasun. The Turks attacked Armenians inhabiting the village of Sonlus in the district of Mudania. Twenty-four persons were killed on both sides.

THE DURRANT CASE.

Resumption of the Trial—Evidence Unsatisfactory to the Prisoner.

San Francisco, Oct. 21.—Although Attorney Duprey was not well enough to appear in court this morning the trial of Theodore Durrant was resumed after a week's intermission. The first witness was Charles T. Lenahen, who was recalled to tell about the time when he said he called at Oppenheimer's to pawn a ring similar to the one worn by Blanch Lamont. In a letter written to Attorney Dickinson last spring Lenahen said he called on Oppenheimer just before noon. At the same hour Durrant is said to have visited the place, but witness said to-day that he called at Oppenheimer's between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon. On cross-examination witness put on his hat and overcoat for the purpose of showing the jury how he looked when he called at the store. Afterwards he put on Durrant's hat and overcoat. Lenahen bears no resemblance to Durrant and even when arrayed in the prisoner's clothes the similarity between the two was so little as to be hardly perceptible. Robert N. Lynch, Rev. Geo. Gibson's private secretary, was called to the stand for the purpose of showing that he gave Miss Cunningham the first clue to the fact that Mrs. Leak had seen Durrant and Miss Lamont enter the church on the afternoon of April 3rd. The defense desired to impeach Mrs. Leak's testimony by showing that she had told Rev. Mr. Gibson when she had said she had not, and furthermore to show that in his soul to have Durrant convicted Rev. Mr. Gibson had made Mrs. Leak's story public. The scheme fell through, however, as Lynch said he did not tell Miss Cunningham about Mrs. Leak's story, as he himself did not know of it until after Mrs. Leak was subpoenaed as a witness in the case. In cross-examination Blanche Lamont's aunt, was re-called to tell how long Blanche attended the Powell street National school. Mrs. Noble said Blanche had attended school but three days, when she was murdered. Attorney Dickinson next took the stand himself. He said that on Saturday he received by mail a feather strap, bearing the name of Blanche Lamont. He said the strap was wrapped up in a newspaper, but he did not know who sent it. It will be remembered that the strap was produced in court at the time and Maud Lamont was asked if it was not the strap in which Blanche carried her books. Maud replied that she did not think so, though it might be. Attorney Dickinson asked this morning that the strap be admitted as an exhibit, but District Attorney Barnes objected, and the court withheld ruling until this afternoon. The deposition of Charles C. Clark, traveling salesman, was next read. The defense claimed that Clark, who is now in Boston, saw Blanche Lamont, accompanied by another man than Durrant on a Powell street car, on the afternoon of April 3rd. The deposition showed that Clark had never seen Miss Lamont to his knowledge, but after seeing her picture in the newspaper thought he recognized her as the same woman he saw on April 3rd. There were 163 questions asked on cross-examination, and the District Attorney had not finished reading the list when the court took recess until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

San Francisco, Oct. 23.—After adjournment yesterday rebuttal evidence on behalf of the prosecution in the Durrant trial was continued. Thos. Price, a chemist, took the stand to give expert testimony on two or three points at issue. He was asked practically in what condition a man would be who had breathed illuminating gas for the length of time that Durrant said he was working over the sun burner. To illustrate the question, which was hypothetical in form, a blackboard drawing made by Durrant was used in which Durrant was shown lying at actual length on a plank, with his head over a sun burner, comprising 24 ordinary gas jets, through which the gas was flowing under half force. The witness said a man would be unconscious in five minutes, the length of time that Durrant said he was engaged at work over the burners. Prof. Price was asked about the dark stain on the sole of the Rev. Mr. Gibson's shoe, which was found in the pastor's study in the church. The defence made a fight against the question but the court overruled the objection. The witness said the mark was only a grease spot. An effort was made to have the witness give the result of his examination of the blood-stained boards taken from the stairs and belfry in Emanuel church, but the court ruled that the board could not be introduced in rebuttal. Charles Morrison and J. H. Cooper, newspaper reporters, told of an interview they had with Durrant in the city prison on the night of the 3rd arrest. Both witnesses testified that Durrant said that he arrived at the church on April 3rd between 4 and 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon. "This testimony contradicts the statement that Durrant now makes to the effect that he did not arrive at the church until 5 o'clock. Morrison and Cooper, who were present at the interview between the reporter Marshall and Detective Gibson, also testified that it was untrue, as alleged by Mr. Marshall, that Gibson said he saw the print of a number 8 or 9 shoe in the belfry near where Blanche Lamont's body was discovered.

Dr. Gilbert F. Graham was recalled for further examination in the Durrant trial this morning but was soon withdrawn, and Miss Carrie Cunningham, the newspaper reporter, was called. She testified that on August 18th witness told her that while he was repairing the sunburners he looked through a crack in the wall and saw Blanche Lamont on the second landing of the belfry. An effort was then made to obtain light on the statement made

the statement said to have been written by Durrant to his attorneys "to be opened if he should be convicted, and to be returned if he was acquitted." District Attorney Barnes intimated a week ago that Durrant had shown Miss Cunningham an envelope bearing such inscription, but the court ruled the question was improper, and this matter was dropped. Miss Cunningham was then temporarily excused and Dr. Mays was called to rebut the testimony of the preceding witnesses on the hallucinations of women and the effects of gas.

ANOTHER SCHOOL QUESTION.

Albany, N.Y., Oct. 23.—The first case under the section of the new constitution forbidding the apportionment of public school money to institutions under or partly within the control of a religious denomination comes before the Superintendent of Public Instruction this week and people in every locality will be interested in his decision. The matter is very likely to be taken to the courts before it is settled. The case is an appeal by four residents of West Troy from the action of the school trustees in leasing St. Bridget's parochial school for use as a public school and hiring six Sisters of Charity of the Roman Catholic church to serve as teachers therein. The ground of appeal is that the school in question is wholly or in part under the control or direction of a religious sectarian denomination; that denominational doctrines or tenets are taught therein, and the appellants ask that a mandamus issue to order and for the use of the building be annulled and set aside. The building in question was erected by St. Bridget's church in 1884 and has ever since been used for parochial school purposes. Soon after its erection a Union free school district was created and the school was included in that district for the purpose, the appellants declare, of obtaining a portion of the public school moneys for the support of parochial schools, not for the purpose of making said school a public school. The appellants declare the school is known in the community as parochial school to the community and not as a public school; that it is exempted from taxation by the assessors on the ground that it is used for religious worship; that it has the following inscription on the front entrance: "St. Bridget's Parochial School," and as indicative of its connection with St. Bridget's church, the school building is surmounted by a large gilt cross, similar to the one on the main edifice of St. Bridget's church, and that many persons residing in the district object to sending their children to this school by reason of its sectarian character. The appellants wish it to be distinctly understood this appeal is not taken against the Roman Catholic religion; they have no objection to any person's faith, creed or religion; they would make the same objection to any other denomination maintaining a sectarian school at the public expense as the Catholics; they submit it is clearly a violation of the constitution of the State to appropriate money to support a school conducted in a building used for religious denominational exercises. The defendants claim that no religious tenets are taught the scholars, although they admit the Sisters who teach them are instructors in the faith of the Catholic church to such children as are members of that faith.

IN THE KAISER'S PRESENCE.

Berlin, Oct. 21.—The Emperor Frederick memorial church was consecrated this morning in the presence of the Emperor and Empress who subsequently attended the unveiling of the monument erected to the memory of the late Empress Augusta.

BRITISH CABLETS.

London, 22.—The Marquis of Salisbury has been appointed Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports in place of the Marquis of Dufferin, resigned.

The Chronicle says that it hears that Timothy Healy, M. P., has secured £50,000 for the purpose of founding a new daily newspaper at Dublin. This move on Mr. Healy's part is actuated by his quarrel with Justin McCarthy.

WILL COME BACK HOME.

Paris, Oct., 22.—A funeral service with high mass was celebrated at noon to-day at the church of St. Ferdinand des Ternes, for the repose of the soul of the late John W. Mackay, jr., and the remains were then conveyed to the crypt of the church of St. Augustine where they will remain impending transportation. The body will be taken to the United States next week.

OPENED TO TRADE.

St. Petersburg, Oct., 22.—A despatch to the Novae Vermya from Vladivostock says: "The Japanese ports of Shimonoseki, Kokkaichi, Tokio, Sendai, Aomaria and Otaruhai will shortly be opened to international trade."

Is there anything more annoying than having your corns stepped upon? Is there anything more delightful than getting rid of it? Holloway's Corn Cure will do it. Try it and be convinced.

The World's Fair Tests showed no baking powder so pure or so great in leavening power as the Royal.

Haven't You Heard

About our stock of Lamp and Lamp Goods? Write for particulars. We'll surprise you.

J. A. SKINNER & CO.
Vancouver, B. C.

THE VENEZUELA MATTER

LORD SALISBURY'S THREATENING MESSAGE.

The Prime Minister Tells Ambassador Bayard that Great Britain Was a Power in America Before the United States Was in Existence.

London, Oct. 22.—A high official of the British Foreign Office was interviewed by the Associated Press concerning Great Britain's attitude towards Venezuela. He said Great Britain had not sent an ultimatum to Venezuela, but a despatch on the subject of misunderstandings between Great Britain and Venezuela had been forwarded to President Crespo. "This," added the informant, is a very different thing, as all persons acquainted with the principles of diplomacy will recognize. Continuing, he said: "Lord Salisbury thinks sufficient time has elapsed for reparation to have been made and with this view prepared the despatch referred to."

Hon. Thos. F. Bayard, the United States ambassador, is quoted as saying that he will probably receive an immediate answer from the Marquis of Salisbury on the Venezuelan question and that the United States will be quite satisfied if its interference leads to negotiations for the resumption of a consideration of the frontier dispute. The United States can do nothing regarding the Marquis of Salisbury's demand for indemnity from Venezuela.

New York, Oct. 22.—A special to the World from London, says: The threatening message sent to Caracas by Lord Salisbury was provoked by Secretary Olney's protesting despatch upon the Venezuelan matter. Salisbury was very curt to Ambassador Bayard and reminded him that Great Britain was a power in America before the United States was in existence.

The afternoon newspapers of this city again comment upon the dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela and in the same tone as yesterday. The St. James' Gazette declares itself opposed to arbitration in any form, saying: "Arbitration not only does not apply to the present dispute, but it is the usual thing when there is a recourse of this kind of an international tribunal for the arbitrators to decide against England, and the weight of evidence and in the few cases where the finding has been in our favor the other side declines to pay." The St. James' Gazette then instances the Alabama, Delagoa Bay and Bering sea cases in support of its contention that international tribunals usually find against England and the weight of evidence. More attention is attracted now than formerly to the utterances of the St. James' Gazette against arbitration that on the same afternoon he saw the prisoner at the ferry in company with a young woman who answered to the description of Minnie Williams. Minnie Williams came over from her home in Alameda that night and the next day her body was found in Emanuel church. The theory of the prosecution is that instead of being at the ferry to follow up the clew of Blanche Lamont, Durrant was there for the purpose of meeting Miss Williams and luring her to her death. E. A. Glaser, a student at the Medical College, testified that on April 10th, Durrant asked him to read aloud his notes of Dr. Cheney's lecture. Glaser said he read his notes to Durrant who devoted three quarters of an hour to writing in his own note book. The defense tried to show that it was the custom for students to compare notes, but Glaser said Durrant read nothing that purported to be his own notes. District Attorney Barnes said to-day at noon that the testimony in rebuttal would be finished by to-morrow. Argument of the case will therefore probably begin the last of the week. The court took recess till 2 p. m.

OLIVER CROMWELL'S HEAD.

London, Oct. 21.—The Liverpool Post claims to have unearthed the head of Oliver Cromwell, which is said to have been found in the possession of the Wilkeson family of Sealchart, Kent, which it is said possesses a complete record of the head's alleged adventures. According to these documents Oliver Cromwell's embalmed head, after his death, with those of some of his lieutenants, were disinterred after the accession of Charles II. to the throne and placed on a pike with those of Ireton and Bradshaw, over Westminster Hall. During a storm, it is related, the pike staff was broken, the head fell to the ground and was picked up by a sentry, who concealed it in his cloak and took it home, where, fearing discovery, he hid it in the chimney. On his deathbed the soldier confessed what he had done to his attending doctor, who took possession of the head. After various vicissitudes, including its being placed on exhibition in a public show, Cromwell's head passed into the possession of the Wilkeson family. The head was kept in an oak box. It is still impaled on a pike head and has evidently suffered from exposure and smoke.

LOTHAIRE WAS JEALOUS.

London, Oct. 22.—A man named Thos. Bradley, who, until recently, was employed by the authorities of the Congo Free State, has just returned from West Africa, bearing a letter from the Duke of Stokes, the English trader, who was hanged by Capt. Lothaire, of the Belgian service, after a brief trial by a court-martial; at which the captain is alleged to have formed the wished-for one. The dead man's brother says Bishop Taylor, the American missionary at Stanley Pool, told him Capt. Lothaire had long been jealous of Stokes on account of the latter's influence with the natives. Bradley said Lothaire caused the American overseer to be bound to a tree and then he slashed the bound man with a sword, cutting the clothes from his back and wounding him terribly. Bradley, who claims he was an eye-witness to this outrage, says the American died two days later.

MASONS IN COUNCIL.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 21.—The supreme council of inspectors general of the 33rd degree Ancient and Accepted Scottish rite of free masonry in the southern jurisdiction of the United States, the mother supreme council of the world, began its bi-ennial session at the House of the Temple here at noon to-day, and will remain in session until Friday or Saturday. Lieut. and active Grand Commander Thos. Hubbard Caswell, of California, presided. The first business of importance will be the election of a grand commander to succeed the late Philip C. Tucker, of Texas, who died in the House of the Temple about a year ago. It is understood Mr. Caswell will be elected without opposition, and his election will cause promotion all along the line. All officers of the supreme council are elected for life.

AMATEUR BURGLARS FAIL.

Butte, Mont., Oct. 21.—An unsuccessful attempt was made to rob Hogg, Daly & Co.'s bank at Anaconda. An opening was cut through the roof of the building, and the safe, a hole drilled into the vault and filled with dynamite, which was touched off by a fuse. A frightful explosion occurred which shattered the place to pieces and broke open the vault. Crowds soon collected. One of the robbers was captured on the roof of the building. He was recognized as a well-known young mechanic named A. L. Espro. He said he had a partner but refused to give his name. Firpo later implicated Wm. H. Darling, a young blacksmith, as the originator and leader in the robbery. Darling ran away when the explosion occurred and, falling off the building, broke several ribs.

THE QUEEN WAS MURDERED.

Yokohama, Oct. 22.—Advices received from the capital of Korea, Seoul, confirm the reported death of the Queen. The Russian minister demands that the king shall administer affairs and it is thought that if the proposal be not heeded an ultimatum will be issued.

The Asaki, a Tokyo newspaper, says that Minister Miura and the Japanese officials are returning to Japan under an escort of soldiers. The foreign representatives at Seoul are stated to have demanded protection for their respective legations. All of them agree in denouncing the Japanese as the murderers of the Queen.

TWAS IN TRAFALGAR BAY.

London, Oct. 21.—The anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar was commemorated today for the first time since the engagement. The ceremony, however, was of the most simple kind and consisted in placing wreaths, sent by the Navy League and others, around the base of the Nelson column in Trafalgar square.

Portsmouth, Oct. 21.—Nelson's flagship Victory was decorated to-day in honor of the anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar.

THE KUN PAI WRECK.

Dreadful Appearance Presented by the Survivors.

Shanghai, Oct. 22.—Private advices received from Kenchow say the disaster to the steamer Kun Pai occurred on the morning of October 14th, about 20 miles from Kenchow. Capt. Soden, the first and second mates, the first and second engineers, and one passenger are dead. Seven hundred soldiers were aboard when the first powder explosion occurred, setting the vessel on fire. The crew worked hard for half an hour to extinguish the flames when there was a second explosion which almost wrecked the vessel. The captain and chief officer were wounded in the first explosion and tried to get a boat lowered but the soldiers, rushing pell mell to the davits, broke it away and the boats were smashed by a heavy sea. The survivors, who were the third engineer and 200 soldiers, sat in the stern for seventeen hours. The sea was too heavy for the boats to reach the wreck. Twenty-seven of the wounded were brought to land and placed in the hospital at Kenchow. These victims presented a dreadful appearance.

THE DEFENCE CLOSED.

Evidence in Rebuttal in the Durrant Case—Argument Will Follow Speedily.

San Francisco, Oct. 22.—General Dickenson this morning announced that he had no further witnesses to call in the defence of Theodore Durrant. Calling witnesses in rebuttal was therefore the gun by the prosecution. The first step was to refute the statement of Durrant that the trustees of the church asked him to repair the gas fixtures at the church last April. D. Cole, C. G. Noble, Joseph Davis, Andrew Spaulding and A. D. Vogel, trustees of the church, when called to the stand, testified that they did not ask Durrant to make repairs. C. W. Dodge, a medical student, testified that on the afternoon of April 13th he saw Durrant at the ferry and the prisoner told him he was waiting for members of the Signal Corps whom he expected from Oakland. C. A. Dukes, who accompanied Dodge, corroborated his testimony. The testimony is important from the fact that Durrant said when on the stand that he was at the ferry for the purpose of searching for Blanche Lamont, who, a mysterious stranger had told him, would cross the bay that afternoon. A. A. Hobe, an old school mate of Durrant, testified that on the same afternoon he saw the prisoner at the ferry in company with a young woman who answered to the description of Minnie Williams. Minnie Williams came over from her home in Alameda that night and the next day her body was found in Emanuel church. The theory of the prosecution is that instead of being at the ferry to follow up the clew of Blanche Lamont, Durrant was there for the purpose of meeting Miss Williams and luring her to her death. E. A. Glaser, a student at the Medical College, testified that on April 10th, Durrant asked him to read aloud his notes of Dr. Cheney's lecture. Glaser said he read his notes to Durrant who devoted three quarters of an hour to writing in his own note book. The defense tried to show that it was the custom for students to compare notes, but Glaser said Durrant read nothing that purported to be his own notes. District Attorney Barnes said to-day at noon that the testimony in rebuttal would be finished by to-morrow. Argument of the case will therefore probably begin the last of the week. The court took recess till 2 p. m.

GOLDEN CARIBOO.

The Cariboo and Horse Fly Mines Yield Cones and Bars of Pure Gold Worth Many Thousand.

Special to The World.

One Hundred and Fifty-Mile House, B. C., Oct. 21.—The Cariboo clean-up, the result of 29 days' run with 2,500 inches of water, is a cone of gold weighing 2,435 ozs. valued at $41,867. The sluices only were cleaned up. The Horse Fly clean-up, the results of 40 days' run with 2,700 inches of water, is a gold bar weighing 1,151 1-2 ozs., valued at $25,150. Cleaning of the cuts was not completed. Bedrock was not cleaned. A strike of rich gravel in the west of No. 1 pit prospects $1 to $8 per pan. Both mines will be run till frost closes the season.

A big cave-in in pit No. 2 at 3 p. m. yesterday at the Cariboo mine, Quesnelle Forks, covered up and killed A. Budden. No one else was hurt. The men commenced digging for Budden at once but have not yet reached him. They are now laying a string of pipe to try and sluice him out. The men were expecting the cave for 20 minutes and had got their tools all out of the pit. Budden and McLeod were in the sluice and all hands out of danger. Just before the fall Budden, for some unexplained reason, started back up the sluice and when it fell he ran ahead of it in the sluice and was caught and covered up. All the other men escaped without a scratch. The monitor was carried into the dump and the sluices that stood out over the dump were smashed and broken down into the dump. Repairs will be made in a few days.

VAN ALEN'S WORK.

He Breaks Up a Family—Cleveland Wanted to Honor the Snob.

Providence, R. I., Oct. 23.—Mrs. Samuel F. Colt, has instituted a suit for divorce against her husband, Col. Colt, of the Colt's revolver family. It is stated that Col. Colt will enter a counter suit. The ground on which Mrs. Colt seeks legal separation, as alleged in the petition, is that her husband has been guilty of adultery, but no co-respondent is mentioned. The attorneys claim it is folly for her to attempt to prove that the trouble commenced in August, as they say Mr. Van Alen had been denied the Colt house long before that, at Mrs. Colt's request. Society has talked considerably about Mrs. Colt and Mr. Van Alen, and it is said letters have been found which place Mr. Van Alen in a serious light. Francis H. Colewell, city solicitor of Providence, says he has never seen a more complete case than Mr. Colt's, and he considers the letters conclusive evidence. According to Mr. Colewell these letters are now in the safety deposit vaults and if Mrs. Colt brings her case into court there will be some remarkable developments that will involve not only State officials, but one person who stands very high in national affairs.

New York, Oct. 23.—In connection with the case the World says: "For 47 years of his life James G. Van Alen was as little known to the world at large as any man could be who had ten or twelve million dollars and was a society man. It was when President Cleveland named him ambassador to Italy on Sept. 20, 1893, that attention turned towards him and people wondered why he should be given so important a post. It transpired that Mr. Van Alen had contributed $50,000 to the Democratic campaign fund and that he was ambitious to be American minister to Italy. Violent opposition to Mr. Van Alen's appointment followed, through revelations which the World published. Horace White and Richard Mason Gilder, friends of Mr. Van Alen and President Cleveland, then started a subscription to pay back Mr. Van Alen his $50,000. Close scrutiny into Mr. Van Alen's life showed no fitness for the office. He is a son of Jas. A. Van Alen, General Van Alen, of this city, who made a large fortune in real estate and left $4,000,000 to Jas. G. Van Alen. The young man was educated at Oxford and spent many years of his life abroad. When he came home there, was more or less prominent in hunting and built a magnificent Tudor house on Ochre Point, Newport, which he called Wakehurst. For 15 years he never spent a winter in this country. Until 1882 his name never appeared on the voting lists of Newport. Twenty years ago he married the eldest daughter of the late William Astor. She died six years afterwards. He has three children, who are being educated abroad. The Senate confirmed his appointment on October 20, 1893, but so earnest and universal was the resentment become, that on November 20th Mr. Van Alen sent his declination to the President. Mr. Van Alen bears a very strong resemblance to the Prince of Wales. By many he has been mistaken for the American Prince of Wales. He follows English fashions everywhere.

Look out for colds at this season. Keep yourself well and strong by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great tonic and blood purifier.

THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

Ottawa, Oct. 23.—A veritable sensation was caused here when it was announced that R. S. White, of the Montreal Gazette, had resigned his seat for Cardwell. Being asked the cause of this action on his part, Mr. White declined to say anything except that his reasons would be forthcoming at the proper time.

Collector Harrington, of Halifax, inquired at the Department of Customs whether or not the provisions of the French treaty applied to goods in warehouse prior to the 14th inst., and was answered in the affirmative.

C. S. Windsor, of Vancouver, is here to interview the Government in reference to securing a grant of land for cannery purposes.

The Premier and Hon. Messrs. Foster and Montague are in Kingston to-day attending the unveiling ceremony of the Macdonald monument.

The live stock shipments to England this year promise to exceed those of any previous year.

Hon. Mr. Ouimet will recommend trial shipments of summer fruits to England next year in cold storage.

The prospectus of the Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay canal has just been issued; the capital stock is $25,000,000.

THE REPORT DENIED.

London, Oct. 23.—The United States embassy this afternoon issued a statement regarding the despatches from New York, published by the London Times, saying that the United States ambassador, Hon. Thos. F. Bayard, had an interview of an unpleasant nature with the Marquis of Salisbury on the Venezuelan question. The United States officials here assert that Mr. Bayard has had no communication, written or verbal, from the British Foreign Office or from the Marquis of Salisbury which could be classed as unpleasant or in any way justifying the statements contained in the New York despatches referred to.

THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

Ottawa, Oct. 22.—At yesterday's meeting of the Cabinet W. B. Scarth was appointed Deputy Minister of Agriculture, as successor to John Lowe, superannuated. The appointment takes effect on November 1st. Hon. G. B. Baker is here. It is practically settled that he will be Solicitor-General. The appointment of customs collector at Montreal was under the consideration of the Cabinet, and it was decided to let the matter stand. It is likely, therefore, that Robert White will have to wait until Parliament is dissolved before he receives the position.

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

London, Oct. 23.—A despatch to the Globe from Madrid quotes a Havana despatch to the Imparcial as saying that Rabi, the chief lieutenant of Maceo, the insurgent leader, held a conference with Friends, the object of which was to point out that further resistance to the Spanish forces was hopeless, and in order to study the means to be taken to end the war. The result of the conference was not known when the despatch was sent.

Madrid, Oct. 23.—Three additional torpedo boats have been ordered to Cuba and another consignment of 1,500 mauser rifles has been forwarded to Havana.

Havana, Oct. 23.—The plantation of Manuel and the property of the Marquis Apeztegula were burned by a band of 60 insurgents yesterday, commanded by Jose Munoz. Troops are in pusuit of the insurgents. A detachment belonging to the Maria Cristina regiment was recently attacked by 100 insurgents near Pasco on the Canima river, five miles from Matavzas. The troops succeeded in repelling the enemy because they were unable to cross the river. A detachment of troops consisting of 200 infantry and 20 cavalrymen, commanded by Capt. Martinez Sanchez, had a skirmish with an insurgent band commanded by Calderan at the farm of Dos Amigos, in the Province of Santa Clara. The insurgents lost six killed and several wounded. The troops' loss is not stated.

SUGAR PRODUCTION.

Berlin, Oct. 23.—The international association estimates the production of sugar for 1895-96 in Germany, Austria, France, Belgium, Holland and Russia at 3,680,023 tons, a falling off of 854,000 tons from the previous year.

DILLON TO WED.

Dublin, Oct. 22.—The Freeman's Journal announces that John Dillon, the well-known Irish leader and member of Parliament for East Mayo, will be married at the end of November to a daughter of Justice Matthew.

THE MARKETS.

The Vancouver markets, from what is gathered from retail and wholesale houses, appear to have somewhat spelt; but, generally, it is steady, and at present such is the case. Nothing out of the usual is to be recorded; a steady volume of business being the order of things. The immediate consumption in almost every line is well met, with the exception of poultry and eggs, both being wanted. Cereals in quantity are most prolific and excellent in quality. Fruits in season are well met and apples sell readily. Butter remains plentiful and meets requirements in every respect. Current prices are given as follows:—

VEGETABLES—Potatoes, ton, $8@$10; Ashcrofts, $15; carrots, turnips, parsnips, cabbage, 2-4@1c. per lb.; onions, 1 1-2c. per lb.

PRODUCE—Hay, ton, $8@$10; wheat, Washington, $22 per ton; rolled oats, per 90 lb. sack, $3.00; Keewatin, $4.70; Portland City, $5.80; salt, $13@14; oil cake, $35.

FISH—Bloaters, per doz., 12c.; kippered herring, 10c.; fresh salmon 10c.; finnan haddies 20c.; cod 10c. per lb.

FRUITS, WHOLESALE—Apples, $1@$1.10; California apples, $1.50; pears, $1.40@1.75; grapes, $1.25@1.40; plums and prunes, 50@75c.; tomatoes, 75c.; oranges, Australian, $2.75; lemons, Australian, $2.50; lemons, California, $5.

PROVISIONS—Butter, creamery, 18@20.; dairy, 25@30c. per lb.; fresh eggs 30@40c. per doz.; Ontario, 25c per doz.; lard, tins 10c.; pails and tubs, 9 1-2c.; hams 14c.; breakfast bacon 14 1-2c.; backs 12 1-2c.; long clear 10c.; short rools 10c.

DAIRY PRODUCE—Butter, imported, 15@18c; choice creamery, local, 30@35c; cheese, 12@14c.; eggs, domestic 30c.; imported 15@20c.

WESTMINSTER MARKET.

Potatoes, $8@$10 per ton; turnips, 50 cents per bushel; cabbage, 2-4@1c. per pound; carrots, red, 60 cts. per 100 lbs.