Venezuela May Settle

Report That Castro's Representatives Are Taking Steps in Europe.

And Will Settle Without Making Measure of Compulsion Necessary.

Denial That It Is Merely an Excuse to Spar For More Time.

London, Nov. 28.—The Associated Press learns that important steps were taken in London with the view of satisfying all the financial and diplomatic claims of foreign powers and bond holders against Venezuela. It is maintained that if the contemplated action meets with approval, Germany and Britain will have no cause to take the vigorous steps now contemplated. The details of the suggested settlement have not yet been communicated to European governments; their gist will first be made known to the United States government, possibly tomorrow. Venezuela's propositions were mentioned to United States Ambassador Choate today, but pending the result of direct representations at Washington, no action will be taken by the embassy towards suggesting that Venezuela be given time to submit her proposals. New developments in the crisis, which is regarded as hourly growing more serious, is due to the arrival in Europe of a secret delegation from the Venezuelan government, empowered to deal with the outstanding liabilities of that republic.

It is explained that President Castro has hitherto had no opportunity of taking up the question of national finances, but while he was himself engaged in suppressing the revolution, he sent on Europe the secret delegation referred to, with a view of accomplishing what was regarded as impossible at Caracas. Secrecy was also regarded to be imperative, in view of President Castro's belief that if it had been known that Venezuela contemplated a new financial settlement, he would have been inundated with claims of every description, and the dealings with the bond holders would become twice as difficult. The details of the plan are carefully guarded, but the Associated Press is in a position to announce that the main feature is a unification of all the outstanding government loans, and government guaranteed loans, upon a basis of security much greater than has been hitherto offered. It is strenuously denied that the present movement is due to any desire on the part of Venezuela to "spar for time" with Great Britain and Germany, and in proof of this, it is pointed out that the secret mission left Venezuela before her relations with Great Britain and Germany had assumed the present acute aspect. Should the United States government give its moral support, the plan will be submitted to the bankers. The Venezuelan delegation believes that it is not too late to secure the necessary facilities from Europe to bring about a settlement mutually satisfactory to all parties concerned.

Caracas, Venezuela, Nov. 28.—The Colombian invaders under Gen. S. Garbiras and Gen. Espiritu Morales, after several defeats, were obliged to re-cross the frontier. They left numerous prisoners in the hands of the Venezuelan troops, among them Chief of Staff Briceno, who was abandoned in a wounded condition, and a quantity of ammunition.

TORONTO AS A COAL DEALER

Civic Pile of Welsh Anthracite Is Being Bought in a Rush.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Toronto, Nov. 28.—(Special)—Leading coal dealers have ceased booking order for hard coal. The stock is practically exhausted and the supply coming in so slowly that they cannot bank on anything for the future. Customers along the line were met this morning with the reply that the dealers were not selling hard coal. The city did a land office business with its Welsh coal. When the city treasurer's office opened at 9 o'clock this morning, people lined up five deep in front of the wickets, and in a few minutes bills and silver were piled up on either side of the receivers in great heaps. These were kept too busy taking orders to total up sales, but they were very large.

SCHOOL QUESTION.

Sir Wilfrid Discussed It With the Pope.

Rome, Nov. 28.—The Vatican instructions to Mgr. S. Bareti, apostolic delegate to Canada, are that he devote great attention to the school question, on the ground that the Pope spoke earnestly on the matter to Sir Wilfrid Laurier when he received him on September 9. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, on the occasion, promised the Pope that he would give the question his greatest personal thought.

SLAP FOR SAM.

Should Treat Negroes Better Before Lecturing Roumania.

Berlin, Nov. 28.—The Kreuz Zeitung, discussing United States Ambassador White's recent letter to Henry Seligman, of Frankfurt, regarding the treatment of Hebrews in Roumania, says it is to be recommended that the ambassador remove the beam from his eye before removing the mote from his neighbor's. Roumanian Jews, says the paper, are better situated than the United States negroes. They are not treated with the same contempt, and do not suffer lynch law, nor are Jewish funeral processions in Roumania mobbed as in New York and Chicago.

PUBLISHERS LAW SUIT.

George R. Morang Has Writ Against J. Castell Hopkins.

Toronto, Nov. 28.—(Special.)—George R. Morang & Co., have issued a writ against J. Castell Hopkins claiming the latter has left their employment after a year's employ, taking with him some of plaintiff's documents.

OBITUARY.

A. J. McLellan's Funeral Will Take Place This Afternoon.

The funeral of the late A. J. McLellan will take place this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from the family residence, Gorge Road, to the Centennial Methodist church and thence to Ross Bay cemetery.

BETHOLE RELIEVED.

Aden, Arabia, Nov. 27.—Gen. Manning's flying column relieved Bethole, Somaliland, on November 19. He found 35 per cent. of the men composing the garrison suffering from malarial fever. The Mad Mullah is in the vicinity of Mudga, preparing to contest any advance of the British.

MR. MURPHY RESIGNS.

Denis Murphy, ex-member of the legislature for West Yale, who took office in the Prior cabinet on Saturday last, tendered his resignation to the Premier last evening.

His resignation was accepted.

Mr. Murphy declined to make any statement for publication, save that his resignation was tendered for private and personal reasons.

He left for home by this morning's Charmer.

TO RECEIVE SURRENDER.

Colombia Government Committee Leave for the Provinces.

Panama, Nov. 28.—Generals Salzar and Vasquez Cobas and the committee appointed to receive the arms of the revolutionists and reorganize the public administration in the provinces, left here last night on the cruiser Bogota for Chiriqui. The cruiser sailed South yesterday.

Strike In Westminster

Telephone Employees Stop Work in Sympathy With Vancouver Branch.

Board of Trade Committee Will Try Good Offices For Settlement.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Nov. 28.—The Westminster telephone employees have struck in sympathy with the Vancouver employees. They walked out at 5 o'clock tonight.

Supt. Kent said to the Colonist correspondent tonight that he had done all he could in trying to persuade the employees to take no positive action until he could call the directors together, and they took advantage of him when he was powerless to deal with them. He had offered the Board of Trade his operating room if they could provide the operators, that the business interests might not suffer, and owing to the great necessity of serving the business interests of the city, it was likely the switch boards might be operated by ladies who did not have to work for a living.

There is no measure of relief in the strike situation. Supt. Kent declines to move in the matter until the directors out of the city arrive on the scene, which will be about Tuesday.

A special committee of the Board of Trade will wait on the telephone operators tomorrow and try and induce them to go back to work and submit to the decision of a board of arbitration to be mutually agreed upon on their grievances.

The price of shingles will be advanced 10 cents on April 1. The B. C. Shingle Manufacturers' Association decided on this course, it is said, owing to the mills being now unable to supply the demand, particularly in the Northwest. Mills are notifying their travelers to sell no shingles at present prices for delivery after April 1.

SEATTLE HOLD UP.

Steve O'Brien's Saloon Robbed and Poker Players Relieved.

Seattle is a notoriously wide-open town, and Seattle is reaping all the advantage arising therefrom. The papers published in that city say that holdups, murderous assaults, and burglaries are of nightly occurrences, and great fault is found with the police that little or nothing in the way of effective work is done to bring the guilty to justice.

Last Wednesday night the saloon belonging to Steve O'Brien and C. W. Mullen was entered by a masked man and the gambling rooms above the saloon run by Mullen was hold up and the poker players relieved of $505.

FIRE AT DAUPHIN.

Large Business Block in the Town Destroyed.

Winnipeg, Nov. 27.—At Dauphin last night, the large block owned by William Murray and occupied by Sutherland & Stelck, hardware merchants, McKinnon's implement warehouse, and Mathias' photograph gallery, were entirely destroyed by fire. Most of the hardware stock was, however, saved. The loss will be between $7,000 and $8,000.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC.

Branch Will Likely Run to Calgary

Winnipeg, Nov. 28.—(Special) Messrs. Morse and Wainwright, of the Grand Trunk, reached Calgary yesterday and left for Edmonton tonight. Mr Morse said Calgary would probably be reached by a branch of the Grand Trunk from the proposed Pacific line.

Engineer Staples of the C. P. R. was badly scalded at Vareoe station, the crown sheet of the locomotive blowing out.

STEAMER IN DISTRESS.

Chicklade Puts Into Ferrol in Damaged Condition.

Ferrol, Spain, Nov. 27.—The Britis' steamer Chicklade, Capt. Sanderson bound to Hamburg from Fernandina, Fla., via Norfolk, and 17 days out from Latter Point, put in at this place today in a badly damaged condition, having encountered terrible weather on the passage. The vessel had her bridge and boats carried away and all movables on deck were swept off by the heavy seas.

TO REPRESS REBELLION.

San Domingo, Santa Domingo, Nov. 27.—The political situation has been complicated in Santa Domingo by revolutionary disturbances, which have broken out in the Northern part of the republic. The government has adopted severe measures to suppress the movement. Many arrests have already been made. Gen. Wos Gil and J. D. Richardo, a former minister, are prisoners here. Quiet prevails in this city, but business is stagnant. Mayor Howall has had another interview with the Dominican minister of foreign affairs in regard to the claims of the Improvement Company, and insisted on a settlement without any further delay.

RESCUED CREW.

Brinkburn Lands Company of Schooner Lucy A. Davis.

Liverpool, Nov. 27.—The British steamer Brinkburn, Capt. Edmunds, New Orleans, October 30, for Manchester, has arrived here bringing the crew of the American three-masted schooner Lucy A. Davis, Capt. McKown, Brunswick, October 28, for Boston, which sprung a leak and was abandoned in a waterlogged condition off Cape Hatteras, November 11. The Brinkburn rescued all the schooner's crew when her bows were beneath the water. The men have lost all their belongings. The Lucy A. Davis was sighted by the steamer Sicilia, which arrived at New York from Genoa, November 20, on November 18, lat. 42.22, long. not given. The Sicilia reported that the schooner was waterlogged and abandoned, and constituted a very dangerous obstruction to navigation.

PHILADELPHIA'S BIG BUILDING

City Hall Costing Twenty-Eight Millions Is a White Elephant.

From New York Sun.

Along with the announcement that after thirty-one years of work the largest building in America is nearing completion, comes another to the effect that the big pile is so overcrowded that its 4,500 tenants are beginning to call for the addition of another story. This despite the fact that the structure, Philadelphia's city hall, has 382 rooms and a total floor space of 118 acres.

George G. Petrie, chief of the bureau of city property, and John M. Bunker, the building superintendent, are being bothered by another complaint. They are told continually that the building's 22 elevators cannot accommodate the thousands of persons who enter the hall daily.

"What can we do?" Mr. Bunker asks. "We've put in and put in elevators until we've no place to instal another. But something will have to be done soon to relieve the jam. The only vacant rooms now at our command are the eight in the tower, the highest in the world, but they are so poorly lighted and ventilated that they are of no use except as store rooms."

If another story is ever added to the city hall it will be only one of hundreds that have become a part of the buildings' history. The leading queer thing to Philadelphia's taxpayers is how the city hall, even if it is the largest structure in the Western Hemisphere, and the world's largest municipal building, the parliament building excepted, ever came to take $25,000,000 from their pocketbooks.

A recent report, in endeavoring to explain this expenditure, reveals some interesting facts. It states that $317,000 has been paid to the architect and his assistants in salaries since 1871, when the building was begun; 351,490 for paint and painting; $5,500,000 for 1,461,000 cubic yards of marble for marble work; $4,000,000 for fitting up rooms; $1,333,000 for electric installation, and so on.

The installation of electricity furnished an interesting incident in the hall's history. When the walls were erected, electric lighting was unheard of, but when its usefulness was demonstrated, the new edifice public buildings commission ordered electric equipment.

The electricians had to chisel through in the stone walls for the wires, at an expense of thousands of dollars, and it took them the better part of five years of steady work to wire the building. Now, however, the hall has a plant capable of furnishing all the light a city of 30,000 or 40,000 inhabitants could possibly use.

The dynamo room is one of 59 in the building's basement, which runs not only under the hall, but the plaza in the centre as well. These basement rooms teem with surprises. For one thing there is a sand-bed filter with a daily capacity of 1,000,000 gallons of water, and the employees and thousands of strangers who daily tread the corridors manage practically to consume this, for the water furnished the Philadelphia householder is about the worst on earth, and will be until the city gets its big filter-beds in working order.

Like the lowest portion, the highest part of the building—the tower—is an interesting and curious place. It contains the largest stone in the building, a block of granite weighing 30 tons; it is 12 feet wide, 23 feet long, and 8 inches thick.

The towers walls are 22 feet thick. The second highest elevator in the world is in the tower. It runs from the seventh floor, 138 feet above ground, to the base of the Penn statue, and upward course of 372 feet 9 inches. The air cushions alone cost $25,000. The of the 400 telephones in the building is located in the tower, at the base of the statue.

Then there is the great clock, and the little clock that governs it. Compressed air is the motive power. The dials of the great clock are 361 feet above the earth. The long minute and hour hands are 15 and 12 feet respectively, and their weights 225 and 175 pounds. The weight of the dial frames, with glass, is 5½ tons, and the total weight of the clock is 50 tons.

The little or master clock—the clock that really runs—is 143 feet below the great clock by which the city and country folks for miles around regulate their watches. Two years were spent in building it, and its mechanism is as delicate as that of the finest watch.

It rests on a metallic base on a platform built into a wall, so no vibration can affect it. Quite unlike the big clock, which in four years collected three tons of dirt, the case keeps it free from dust.

Once every minute this clock, which is regulated from Washington, opens the valve which admits compressed air to the tubes connected with the gears. The air moves the hands of the clock up in the tower, which after all is just a dummy clock, for it has only four faces, and lets the little clock down below do all the actual work.

Another peculiar thing about the tower is that in the course of a day contraction and expansion, due to the sun's rays, make it lean three-quarters of an inch out of plumb. This peculiarity has been determined by means of a tub of molasses placed far up in the tower, the surface of the molasses varying three-quarters of an inch, according to the lean of the tower.

Then, too, the tower is an insatiable and inveterate destroyer of the birds of the air. The ring of 16 powerful arc lights that glow at the base of Penn's statue blinds the birds so that they fly against the tower, are killed and fall to the roofs below. One of the hall's employees has a collection of over a thousand birds that were killed in this manner.

The statue of William Penn that caps the tower weighs 53,348 pounds, and is 37 feet in height. The hat is 9 feet in diameter, the rim 23 feet in circumference, the buttons on the coat are 6 inches in diameter, and the coat cuffs are 3 feet long.

Penn himself has a nose 13 inches long; eyes 12 inches in length and 4 wide; a mouth 14 inches from corner to corner; hair 4 feet long; a face of 3 feet 3 inches from hat to chin, a waist of 24 feet, fingers 2 feet 6 inches long, nails 3 inches long, legs 10 feet from ankle to knee.

Between tower and basement are many queer things. The largest room measures 58x71 feet and has a floor area of 4,118 square feet. This is the common council chamber, and two three-story houses, Philadelphia style, could easily be placed in it.

Thirteen of the rooms occupied by the city solicitor's department are furnished in steel. The only things inflammable in them are the wooden tops of a few tables and a half-dozen carpets.

Desks are of steel, as well as doors, window-frames and thousands of fireproof boxes for municipal documents. Four hundred and seventy-seven tons of steel were used in fitting up these rooms, and it took 15 months to do the work.

Another room entirely of steel, except the table tops, is the Law Association library, where 38,000 volumes are kept. This library, the second largest of the kind in America, has among its many other treasures one of the two existing sets of transcripts of complete records of the United States supreme court.

For any case or nervousness, sleeplessness, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia, try Carter's Little Nerve Pills. Relief is sure. The only nerve medicine for the price in market.

DUST-COVERED ROADS.

From London Mail.

A week ago a section of the main road at Farnborough, near Aldershot, was treated with oil, and on Saturday a party of road experts and automobilists paid a first visit of inspection. The experiment, though only in an initial stage, promises a great success.

The oil has been applied along three-quarters of a mile of the main road near Farnborough station. The reason this particular road was selected for the experiment was that it is one of the very dustiest among the main roads of the country. The soil of the district is sandy, and in spite of the fact that part of the road has been reconstructed with what is known as Cherbourg quartzite, it has a thick, mealy dust which retards the progress of all traffic, and rises in blinding and suffocating clouds on the passage of any motor-car.

To this surface Mr. W. J. Taylor, the county surveyor, applied 11½ tons of Texas oil a week ago. The result was examined on Saturday. At each end of the oiled strip lay white, dusty road; between was a dark-brown stretch, clean, firm, but elastic—a road of linoleum. Of the oil itself there was little or no sign.

A stranger might have remarked on the excellence of the road; he would hardly have guessed at its treatment. There was no smell nor any apparent greasiness—simply an unbroken surface, smooth and welded together. Of dust there was not a trace.

It was a picture to see a powerful motor car, half hidden in its cloud of dust in the distance, sweep on to the oil surface, distinct and vivid. The fastest run raised nothing in the shape of dust. On all hands there was pleasure at the first results of the experiment. The practicability of the oiling system can only be established by tests extending over a considerable time, but meanwhile the experts are thoroughly satisfied with the results.

It is pointed out that the treatment with oil may be found not only greatly to improve the roads, but also to effect an economy in their maintenance. Roughly speaking, the cost of oiling the three-quarters of a mile was £30. The yearly cost of repairing and keeping up each mile of the road in an ordinary way is £300. It is probable that the oiling will considerably reduce the expense. Certainly the heavy expense of watering would be done away with, and it is practically certain that the road will not wear out so quickly, being consolidated and toughened by the oiling process.

Mr. Taylor, the surveyor, is carefully testing all these matters, even going so far as to weigh each shovelful or sweepings from the oiled section and from a corresponding length of the unoiled road.

"Of course," said he, "we want to find out how the oiled road will stand very cold and very hot weather, and we have not had any rain on it yet. Before I say anything definite for publication I shall make a report to the county authorities.

"Much will depend on how often the road will require treatment with oil, and we have also to find out the exact amount necessary at each application and the best means of applying it. I am proposing to make experiments in other parts of the country. I had the idea of oiling roads in my mind when the proprietors of The Country Gentleman offered to make the experiment if the authorities would provide the road; so we joined forces."

Mr. Rees Jeffreys, the honorary secretary of the Roads Improvement Association, who has been largely instrumental in carrying the experiment through, is very pleased with what has been done. He says that the opinion of motor-car experts is that their tires are not likely to suffer from the oil. The further objection that there might be oil splashes is banished by an inspection of the road.

Mr. Jeffreys adds that nearly everyone who knows anything about road traveling and has seen the oiled road is emphatic in its praise.

A SLAV FIGHT.

From Fernie Free Press.

About a dozen Slavs had a high old time in Michel on Tuesday night in a house behind the coke ovens. It turned into a impromptu birthday party and with the aid of a little whiskey things got pretty lively about 12 o'clock. A general scrap ensued and at least eight of the men took part. Knives were freely used, and three of the participants were badly hacked about the arms and shoulders, while one man's head showed evidence of a severe jab with a knife point. One, a little more zealous than his companions, attempted to use an axe but was restrained. Constable Henderson took the matter in hand and made several arrests. The prisoners were up for trial here on Thursday and three of them were fined $20 each and costs.

SMOOTH ON RATS.

From Electrical Review.

"I had a very unusual trouble once," said an electrical construction man, "that kept all hands at the station guessing for more than a month.

"We had installed an underground cable system in an Ohio town for supplying light by means of a 2,000 volt alternating current system, placing our transformers, as a rule, on the outside basement walls. Shortly after the plant was put into operation our station man reported one morning that there appeared to be a swinging ground on the line for a short time, so much, he said, as to send the station ammeter far beyond its usual load. Well, we made all the usual tests, but could find nothing wrong, and it was several days before we heard anything more from it, when all at once it came back one night, and again disappeared within a few seconds, as before.

"As we had some overhead wire, I sent a man out to look for a guy-wire contact, but none was found. Then I sat up for several nights myself watching for it, without result, as it did not appear; but the first night I left the station it was reported again, and a few days later it happened while I was in the station, but before I could get to the board to open the switches, and so find out which circuit it was on, it was gone, and the line once more clear, and so went on for two weeks more.

"By this time one of the lines began to show considerable leakage, and I tried to locate the trouble, which work, however, was interrupted by the dynamo starting up. That night, however, our regular chronic trouble came on again, and this time remained on, instead of clearing itself, as the others had done, and a quick opening of the switches showed that it was on the same circuit we had tested during the day. Well, we kept the circuit going until morning, and then started to find the trouble. By very careful testing we soon traced it to a certain rather old factory building. Going inside, we tested the transformer; it was all right, but there was a ground between the transformer and the street, so that we followed the primary cables in that direction, which passed through an unused coal and junk room. As soon as we entered the place, where it seems no one ever thought of going, we were greeted by an odor that was suffocating, and near the pipe entrance leading to the street we found a pile of decomposed and decomposing rats.

"We called the janitor, got them out of doors as quickly as possible, and then the cause of our trouble was plainly apparent, for every rat was more or less burned.

"But how? Going back to the cellar we found one rat still lying across our cables, burned to a crisp. Looking at the cables again, we found them gnawed through in more than a dozen different places. Now, what had induced those rats to climb up there and gnaw that lead cable and electrocute themselves

"I put this question to a naturalist who lived in the city, who explained it by saying that probably the rats, being very keen of hearing, had noticed a slight hum from the alternating current cables, and imagining that the pipes contained running water, gnawed through the lead sheathing until they reached the copper wire, where they would be killed, and, without making even a sound to warn the others, drop to the floor below."

AGE OF THE LANSING MAN

Some Light on an Important Scientific Discovery in Kansas.

From New York Post.

At the Congress of Americanists in the American Museum of Natural History in New York, important light was thrown upon the scientific value of the remains of the "Lansing man." These remains have attracted widespread attention, both in this country and elsewhere, and seem to indicate the existence of man on this continent anywhere from ten or twelve thousand to more years ago. The skull and bones of this prehistoric man who has awakened such general discussion were found recently by Martin Concannon in a deep excavation or tunnel at Lansing, Kan.

Prof. F. W. Putnam, of the Museum of Natural History and Harvard University, read two papers written by scientists who have made a thorough examination of the bones and the nature of the environment in which they were found. One paper was by Prof. S. W. Williston, of the University of Chicago. Prof. Williston is strongly of the opinion that the remains are those of a man who lived in Pleistocene times, and are very old.

"The bones of the skeleton when examined," said Prof. Williston, "had attached to them considerable masses of the characteristic matrix of the surrounding deposits, in some places of almost stony hardness. Suffice it to say that the evidence of the genuineness of the bones is apparently beyond dispute. All the scientific men who have investigated the subject conclude, I believe, that the bones were actually found by the Concannons, where and under the circumstances they describe. Fortunately, hence, whatever conclusions are reached regarding the bones by competent students, there will be no question as to the authenticity of the discovery.

"The bones, 69 or 70 feet from the entrance of the tunnel, were at a depth of 19 or 20 feet from the present surface. It is needless to say that the roof of the tunnel has no support other than that afforded by the coherency of the material, and any previous excavation would certainly have left conspicuous and ineffaceable evidences of disturbance. This I mention because various newspaper writers, with more zeal than wisdom, have explained the occurrence of the bones as those of convicts from the state penitentiary buried at this place. All such stories are absurd in the extreme.

"The limestone floor of the tunnel is covered by from two to four feet of ancient debris of limestone fragments and shales, more or less rounded and of moderate size, which had evidently rolled or slid down from the adjacent hillside. Lying in the upper part, or more probably upon this debris, and enveloped in the silicious loess, was found the skeleton, perhaps two feet above the limestone floor. Neither among this coarse debris nor elsewhere in the walls of the excavation could be found any foreign pebbles or other material.

"The surface of the ground immediately above the site of the bones slopes towards the east—that is, towards the river valley—for less than 100 feet to the summit of a small terrace, 15 feet higher up, overlooking the river valley, and upon which Mr. Concannon's house is situated. It is certain—I use the word with scarcely any hesitation—that originally at least 35 feet of river loess had covered the skeleton.

"Since 1844, the highest water of the Missouri river was in 1881. At that time the water reached, according to Mr. Concannon, who has lived at the place for 35 years, to within 12 or 13 feet of the horizon of the bones. The high-water mark then was 25 feet above the low-water mark, making altogether 72 or 73 feet as the elevation of the loess terrace above the river, and 57 or 58 feet as that of the present surface above the bones.

"I am aware that some of the geologians who have recently examined the tunnel, while admitting that the material in which the bones were found is of river deposition, believe that most of the material above them is of wind construction. I regret to say that I must differ decidedly from this opinion. Water-worn pebbles in quantities, several inches in thickness and 30 or more feet in extent, according to Mr. Butts, and complete clams are not what we would expect to find in aeolian deposits.

"Perhaps a foot above the horizon of the bones there is a very distinct stratum of darker, more argillaceous material, from half an inch to three inches in thickness, traceable nearly the whole length of the tunnel, with an incrustation towards the mouth of the excavation of about seven inches in the 70 feet. In the upper part of the tunnel the homogenous material shows only slight stratification marks—still they are to be seen, and are horizontal. I have collected many fossils from the real aeolian deposits of the plains, but never under such conditions as are found here.

"Upon the surface of the hillside above the excavation are at present to be found quartzite boulders and pebbles. The limestone hills sloping up from the terrace above the excavation to a height of 150 feet, have abundant evidence of glacial pebbles and boulders. Is it not reasonable to suppose that in past times the debris and fragments sliding and falling down this hillside would have left evidence of intercalated material in the mud deposits? There are no such evidences in the walls of the tunnel.

"As to the age of the deposits in which the bones were found, I can offer no decided opinion except that they are of Pleistocene time. Professors Winchell and Upham believe them to be of Iowan or earlier stage of the glacial period. They may be correct; but I am not sufficiently familiar with glaciological phenomena to vouchsafe an opinion. I am only confident that the skeleton dates from Pleistocene times and is old."

A paper by Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, of the Museum of Natural History, on the same subject was read by Professor Putnam. Dr. Hrdlicka is now on an exploration tour in Mexico; on his way to that country recently he examined the bones and surroundings of the "Lansing man."

"The skeleton," according to Dr. Hrdlicka, "is fairly complete, but many of the constituent parts are damaged and many of the fragments are wanting. The bones are quite hard and porous, and are not sufficiently chalky to mark a blackboard. They fully preserve their structure and show no traces of fossilization. The skeleton is plainly that of a male, of about 55 years of age. The man was of a medium or slightly above medium stature, and was possessed of ordinary strength. Considered anthropologically, all the parts of the skeleton, and the skull in particular, approach closely, in every character of importance, the average skeleton of the present-day Middle States Indian. Zoologically, as well as in growth, the Lansing and the typical present-day skeleton of the Indian of the Algonquick stock are of the same degree and quality. There is no resemblance at all of the Lansing with the Riverview, Trenton and Burlington County, N. J., skulls.

"The inevitable conclusion from my examination, which was conducted absolutely without any prejudice or preformed opinion, is, as expressed before, that the Lansing skeleton is practically identical with the ordinary male skeleton of a large majority of the Middle and Eastern States Indians.

"Any assumption that it is thousands of years old would carry with it not only the comparatively easily acceptable assumption of so early an existence of man on this continent, but also the very much further-reaching and far more difficult conclusion that this man was physically identical with the present-day Indian, and that his physical characteristics during all the thousands of years assumed as having passed since his existence, have undergone absolutely no important physical modification."

In commenting upon these papers, Prof. Putnam said: "There is no reason why man should not have lived on this continent even a hundred thousand years ago, and his cranial formation, in a general way, be the same as that of the present-day Indian. The two things are perfectly consistent. In fact, were the cranial formation of the 'Lansing man' different from the existing type, I would be inclined to have a suspicion of its being an intrusive object."

ARMY AUTOMOBILES.

Volunteer Corps Being Organized in Britain.

The proposed "Volunteer Corps of Automobilists" is exciting much comment and criticism in England. Mr. Mark Mayhew, a well-known member of the London County Council vice-chairman of the Automobile Club, and one of the pioneers of motor car driving in this country, who is organizing the corps, is, however, stated to be by no means an irresponsible enthusiast, but a shrewd and calculating business man, with a facility for looking ahead, and posessing no small amount of military knowledge.

In a recent interview regarding his ideas in organizing such a corps, Mr. Mayhew explained that it was his intention to utilize trained and well disciplined motor car driversin the home defence system for much the same duties as the fast cruisers perform for the fleet at sea. With an army covering, say, a front of 25 miles, and under modern conditions of warfare this is by no means an exaggerated formation, his idea is that a service of fast motor cars, with skilled drivers, would be invaluable for conveying information from the flanks to the general in command, and for maintaining communication with detached parties and with the base.

As reggards the objection that motors would only be really useful where good roads existed, which has been so often urged against the corps, Mr. Mayhew admitted the force of this, but also pointed out that his corps is only proposed to exist solely for home defence, and that there are few parts of the United Kingdom the roads are not good enough for cars to run along. He was quite of the opinion that anywhere that field guns could go motor cars could go likewise without any considerable risk of damage.

Regarding the present state of the corps, Mr. Mayhew has received 120 requests for information concerning it from prospective recruits, and of these no less than 96 have provisionally enrolled themselves. The pay for members of the corps when on manoeuvres is expected to be at the rate of 30 shillings a day, with free patrol supplied by the government. The statement by Mr. Mayhew that although a member will be treated as a gentleman, he will not be, nor will he rank as an officer, has been taken by those who oppose the project to mean that there will be no suitable discipline in the new corps. But its organizer, on the contrary, has no intention of being disrespectful to that tyrannical goddess, Discipline, to whose apron strings old fogies are accustomed to cling, and behind whom they invariably take refuge, when some scheme is broached which is not rusted with the misty atmosphere of the dark ages. His intention is understood to be merely that gentlemen of position—as most owners of auto cars are—will not be classed as ordinary private soldiers when on manoeuvres, and, while not actually ranking as officers, will be treated with every courtesy, as was, indeed, needless to point out, by all officers with whom they come into contact. Regarding discipline, the corps will, of course, rank in this respect with the rest of the volunteer corps.

The arming of the automobile corps, Mr. Mayhew considers, need not be very elaborate. His idea had been that skill with a revolver would be sufficient, more especially as it is not possible to drive a car and handle a rifle at the same time, though with a quite revolver that is quite feasible, but the rifle might easily be found a useful addition.

"I shall suggest," he continued, "to the War office that every member be asked to qualify himself in signalling, both with flag and flash light (it would not be difficult to fix a shutter for this purpose to acetylene lamps) and also that members should go through the usual volunteer course of rifle shooting, and it would be very valuable to have as many expert revolver shots as possible."

A very successful test of the automobile corps was conducted at the recent army manoeuvres on Salisbury Plain. They were neither driven by specially trained men nor were they specially selected cars. There was much doubt as to how they would stand the rough usage they were likely to be subjected to, but the cars did everything they were called upon to do during the whole of the manoeuvres.

Enrolments are still going on at a rapid rate, and now amount to more than an efficient 130; and militia and volunteer officers are coming forward well to offer assistance in organization.

A HINT TO FATHERS.

A German resident in Tacoma entered a grocer's store the other evening and he bought five pounds of coffee and four qts. of dried beans. As the grocer was about to tie up these two parcels the man said: "You might just mix them, please."

"What?" exclaimed the grocer.

"Mix them; mix the beans and coffee together, the German explained. The grocer accordingly followed out that odd command, but as he handed over to his patron the mixture he could not refrain from asking for the motive.

"Motive? Oh, not so much of a motive," said the customer. "The children at home bother me a good deal with their noise, and I'll make them separate the beans from the coffee. That will keep them busy and quiet for a while."—Philadelphia Record.

DINNER IN LONDON.

Residents from United States and Their Guests Enjoy Thanksgiving.

London, Nov. 27.—Nearly 500 United States citizens and a sprinkling of distinguished British men and women participated in the annual thanksgiving dinner held at the Cecil hotel under the auspices of the United States Society in London. The company included United States Ambassador Choate and Mrs. Choate, all the members of the embassy staff now here, Robert McCormick, United States Ambassador to Russia, Consul-General Evans, the Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, Lord Reay, Field Marshal Lord Roberts and Sir Henry Norman. The speeches were numerous and abounded in good feeling and reciprocal compliments. Toasts in honor of King Edward and President Roosevelt were drunk with equal enthusiasm.

REICHSTAG DEBATE.

Berlin, Nov. 27.—Scenes of great uproar and disorder resulted in the Reichstag today from a resolution introduced by the leaders of the Centre, National Liberal, and the two Conservative parties, providing for taking a vote on the tariff as a whole. The motion was greeted with laughter by the Socialists and Radicals. The Socialist speakers and others contended that the motion was contrary to the rules of the House, and President von Ballestrom admitted he was in doubt on the question raised, and left the matter for the House to decide after a full discussion. During the debate on the rules, the Socialists created great disorder. Herr Antrick and others shouted "Picknockets!" and Herr Ulenich, who repeatedly interrupted the speakers, was called to order three times. The Conservatives shouted, "Put him out!" Further discussion was postponed until tomorrow.

Is Still Missing

Belief Grows That the Steamer Bannockburn Has Been Lost.

Nothing Has Yet Been Heard of the Vessel or Her Crew.

Insurance Companies Send Out a Tug to Make a Search.

Chicago, Ills., Nov. 28.—It is not believed that the steamer Bannockburn is ashore on the mainland north of Michipicoten island, despite rumors to the contrary. It is reported from Sault Ste. Marie, that during the week weather has been fine, and there was nothing to prevent a boat from making the trip from the island to the Sault, to which is about 50 miles in an air line from the mainland northwest end of the island. With the vessel on the south there and no heavy sea running, would be an easy matter for some of the crew to make their way to the shore and then on foot to the harbor in two days, at the most. There is a telegraph station at Michipicoten harbor, and it is reported from there that nothing has been heard of the Bannockburn.

The insurance companies today despatched the wrecking tug Favorite from Cheboygen to the reported scene of the wreck. A despatch sent out from this city by Geo. L. McCurdy, an insurance man, was made on this early report of the vessel being ashore, and Mr. McCurdy declared this evening that he had no positive information.

GLOBE EDITOR RESIGNS.

Will Start a Morning Independent Paper.

Toronto, Nov. 28.—(Special)—J. S. Willison, editor of the Globe, has resigned. His resignation will take effect at the end of the week. On the street it was rumored for some time that he contemplated this step. The public announcement comes as a surprise to the citizens, who have so long identified him with the direction of the senior Liberal organ in Canada. He will take up the publication of an Independent morning paper.

UNPLEASANT PROSPECT.

United States Seems to Have Trouble Yet in Philippines.

Manila, Nov. 28.—Constabulary Inspector Hendrix, who has been stationed at Samar island, was killed last Tuesday by a band of ladrones. His detachment of constabulary was routed and Hendrix, with one soldier, was killed. The Sultan of Bacolod, after professing friendship for the United States, has written a letter to Captain Pershing, at Camp Vicars, in which he calls Americans "Hogs who eat hogs," and challenges them to fight.

LOST WHILE SHOOTING.

Two Young Nanaimo Men Believed to Be Drowned.

Nanaimo, B. C., Nov. 27.—(Special.)—Two young men, Stubbert and Greenwell, are believed to have been drowned in the storm yesterday. They went duck shooting in the morning, and have not been heard of since. The boat was found today drifting bottom up off Jackson point, a locality noted for similar fatalities. Search parties are out looking for the bodies. Stubbert was married.

KRUPP MEMORIAL.

His Widow Gives Large Sum For Benefit Fund.

Essen, Prussia, Nov. 27.—Frau Krupp has given $750,000 to establish a benefit fund for the workmen here in memory of her late husband.

FOREIGNERS FIGHT.

Gallicians Arrested For Murder at Fort William.

Fort William, Nov. 27.—Seven Gallicians were placed under arrest tonight charged with the brutal murder of Stevan Roebak, a Polander. The fight occurred last night in the foreigner's district, near the river. Roebek was found this morning with his head and neck frightfully cut, caused from injury by clubs and pieces of iron, and died about noon.

MONTREAL STREETS.

Two Million Dollars Necessary to Fix Them.

Montreal, Nov. 27—City surveyor Barlow made report today to the road committee that $2,087,000 would be required to put the city streets in first class condition.

ABBE CALINI DEAD.

Was the Head of the Sulpicians in Canada.

Montreal, Nov. 27.—Rev. Abbe Calini, superior of St. Sulpice and one of the best known Roman Catholic priests in America, died in this city today. He was born in France in 1835, came to Canada in 1862, and after filling various charges, was named superior of the Sulpicians in Canada in 1881.

AFTER THE LADRONES.

Constabulary Kill Many in the Philippines.

Manila, Nov. 27.—The constabulary are carrying out an aggressive campaign against the ladrones and fanatics in the northern part of the island of Leyte, and in the island of Bilisan. Inspector Crockett, with a force of constabulary engaged the ladrones six times near the village of Ormocon, on the south coast of Leyte, and killed 39 of them. Corporal Montague, at the head of another detachment of constabulary inflicted a defeat on a band of ladrones near Talagbaugh on Bilran island, killing 13 and capturing 36 of them. There were no casualties among the constabulary.

SARDINIAN BREAKS DOWN.

Accident to Machinery of the Allan Steamer.

New York, Nov. 27.—The Allan State line steamer Sardinian, which just left this port today for Glasgow, when outside Sandy Hook, was obliged to return and anchor off Tompkinville, owing to her machinery being deranged. She will be repaired and will proceed tomorrow.

There are many forms of nervous debility in men that yield to the use of Carter's Iron Pills. Those who are troubled with nervous weakness, night sweats, etc., should try them.

"I call my dog Tonic," said the logician, "because he is mostly whine with a slight infusion of bark."—Baltimore American.

Did the salt trust dissolve because there was too much water?—Philadelphia Ledger.

Fashion Item—Coal pockets are now being made full this season.—Yonkers Statesman.

Annual Meet[ing of] Daughters

Successful Work Do[ne by] Young Ladies [in] 1902.

Interesting Addresse[s by Presi]dent and Hon. Pr[esident and] Officers Elec[ted]

The annual meeting of [the Daughters] of Pity, Provincial Roya[l Hos]