

SPAIN MUST CRUSH CUBA

Into Submission, or Submit to International Interference—N. P. Receivers Appointed.

Dispute Over Defender's Mascotte—Sailors' Narrow Escape—Dunraven Goes Home.

Chicago, Sept. 28.—A special from Washington says: Spain must crush the Cuban rebellion during the next three months or submit to international interference in the interests of humanity and commerce. That is the outcome of a series of conferences just held between Secretary Olney and the Spanish minister, Senor Dupuy de Lome.

Providence, R. I., Sept. 28.—There is a controversy between C. Oliver Iselin, of the Defender syndicate, and Paul Baptiste, a French chef of this city, over the yellow dog which served as the Defender's mascot. Baptiste alleges that the dog was stolen from him by a Bristol man who at first tried to buy the animal, and after being refused, got it by other means.

Newport, R. I., Sept. 28.—The Yallahs has sailed for England with Earl Dunraven on board as the owner's guest. Washington, D. C., Sept. 28.—Minister Denby called the state department today for the following: "I have telegraphed to the authorities at Chihli Shansi and Shensi to appoint an officer to escort the commission. An edict will issue in a few days punishing the officials and degrading the viceroys."

West Superior, Wis., Sept. 28.—At 5:30 this morning fire was discovered in the cupola of the Daisy Mill elevator, located in the centre of the city. A group of mill hands, on duty in the department responded promptly, the elevator is a total loss. The structure is the finest mill elevator in the northwest. It contained 80,000 bushels of wheat, which are a total loss, amounting to \$100,000, covered by insurance.

GUARDED BY INSECTS. A Tall Story About Gold and Insects in South America.

Gold in plenty may be found in the sands of the Volador river, a stream of moderate volume that falls from the snow line of the Sierra de Santa Maria in South America, but though the lowland region and river bed where the precious metal abounds in fabulous quantities are so thick and fertile that all attempts to raise the sands of their gold have so far failed.

Elisee Reclus, the celebrated French geographer, was the first to explore the plain about the Volador's mouth. He thought of establishing an agricultural colony in the fertile lowlands, but found the plague of insects so unbearable that he was forced to beat a retreat and abandon his project.

He was the discoverer of this wonderful stream, whose waters sweep over sands which are literally golden. He told the news to the French vice-consul at Rio Hacha, and this official obtained the concession of this Eldorado. The dangers he was to encounter he knew perfectly well. He took with him when he set out an ingeniously constructed tent of large dimensions.

For two days he tried to live under its shelter and watch the operations of his workmen who toiled in the stifling heat, clothed in thick garments, and protected by heavy boots, gloves and veils. At the end of the second day, however, both employer and employes give up the struggle and retreated.

BRITISH CONSUL INSULTED

By Chinese Soldiers—Missionary Rioters Unlawfully Released—by the Officials.

Germany Takes a Hand—Attempted Assassination of Japan's Premier.

Hong Kong, Sept. 28.—The inquiry by foreign consuls at Ku Cheng into the massacre is still being kept up by the Chinese officials. Forty men, suspected of complicity in the riots, will be liberated by the local authorities without the consent of the consul. Mr. Mansfield, the British consul at Ku Cheng, has been insulted by the Chinese soldiers. The consuls are considering the advisability of returning to Foo Chow, and referring the whole matter to their respective governments.

Berlin, Sept. 28.—The Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung says the German men-of-war in far east waters have been ordered to Swatow and Chee Foo to protect foreign interests. London, Sept. 28.—A dispatch to the Globe from Brussels says a Frenchman named Virgile Martin, shot an actress named Augusta Denton, who was formerly his mistress, in Coullisse de Seala, this recent town in the Alps, who had dangerous wounds from which she is not likely to recover.

An informal cabinet council will be held about October 15th. Lord Rosebery on October 16th, will make a speech at Scarborough, and it is expected he will then outline the Liberal party's position. The Marquis of Salisbury speaks at Watford October 30th. Sir George O. Trevelyan, Mr. G. N. Curzon, and Mr. St. John Broderick, under secretary of war, and a number of others are announced to appear in the arena before the end of October. The Marquis of Salisbury has promised the leading Irish leader, Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell, and South Inland in July next, if business will permit. Obviously the proposed tour is part of the government's conciliatory policy.

Yokohama, Sept. 28.—An attempt was made today on the life of Marquis Ito, prime minister and president of the executive council of Japan. The would-be assassin, a member of an anti-foreign league, has been arrested.

SAVING A VESSEL ON FIRE. Water Let in on the Cargo Through Holes in the Hull.

One of the most brilliant pieces of ocean-wrecking seamanship on record, whereby the vessel, far out in the Atlantic, along her cargo, was saved and brought safely to port, was performed on board the American ship John Jay, commanded by Capt. Samuel Jackson. When two weeks out on the cargo was found to be on fire. The captain determined upon his course of action. He had the carpenter lowered over the rail and instructed him to bore several holes low down by the water line. The vessel was then put under way, and the water that should be heated over on the side where the holes had been made.

The water shot through these openings, and after the ship had been allowed to sink almost to the level of the deck, the water was pumped out, and the vessel was again afloat. The holes came within two or three feet of the top of the water. Several of the sailors, with lines made fast under their arms and holding long wooden pegs and hammers, slid down the ropes, and, when they themselves by ropes that had been passed under the vessel and hauled taut, so that they came alongside of the holes. The taping pins were thrust into the openings, and the vessel was again afloat. The water was then pumped out, and the vessel was again afloat. The water was then pumped out, and the vessel was again afloat.

IVORY TRADE OF ANTWERP. Immense Quantities Yearly Imported from Africa.

The Matin, of Antwerp, recently published an article on the Ivory trade, which considerable space was devoted to a statement of the Ivory trade. The exportation of Ivory from the Congo has, it is stated, never been pushed. The native tribes have a habit of hoarding the Ivory, hidden either in the river beds or in the soil. Antwerp has become the principal market for Ivory, as the statistical returns show. In 1894 the quantity imported amounted to 553,117 pounds, and in 1895 to 553,117 pounds. The Ivory trade is a profitable one, and the Ivory is sold in Antwerp for 180 francs per ton. The Ivory is sold in Antwerp for 180 francs per ton.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING. An Indian Accidentally Shot by a Sealer at Clayoquot.

Mr. Nicholson, a hunter on the schooner Idadetta, of Seattle, now lying in Clayoquot Sound, was in the morning on the beach of the steamer Maude, which arrived last evening. Mr. Nicholson was the cause of an unfortunate accident which occurred at Clayoquot on Wednesday, whereby an Indian lost his life. Nicholson was on the beach, and the deer left the beach he heard a rustling in the bushes, and apparently without looking well to see what caused it, he brought up his rifle and fired three shots in quick succession. He then found that he had shot an Indian, who was gathering wood. The three bullets took effect, striking the unfortunate man in the head and chest. Nicholson gave himself up and was next morning brought before Mr. Dawley, J. P., at Clayoquot, who decided that the shooting was purely accidental. Mr. Nicholson, however, came to Victoria to the matter before the authorities. Supt. Hussey did not think it was necessary to take any further steps in the case.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

An application will be made to the Supreme Court on Monday for a writ of prohibition restraining Michael Phillips, the stipendiary magistrate at Fort Steele, East Kootenay, from taking any further steps in the Small Debts Court in an action brought by Ban Quong vs. Chung Yeep. Judgment was recovered last month for \$93, \$48 of the claim being for damages. The defendant contends that the act is ultra vires, inasmuch as it gives magistrates civil jurisdiction contrary to section 96 of the B. N. A. Act, which enacts that all judges shall be appointed by the Governor-General, and of course the appointment of magistrates here belongs to the Provincial government. A further ground of appeal is that the act does not apply to claims for damages. Mr. G. H. Barnard will make the application as the agent for Mr. Sprague, of Donaid.

HIGH EXPLOSIVES. Rapid Combustion of Powerful Modern Destroying Elements.

In a recent action in England brought by Nobel, the discoverer known by his name, against the manufacturer of cordite, which has been adopted for the English army, for infringement of patent, the counsel for the plaintiff went into an elaborate history of the explosives now in use and their method of action. He pointed out that when carbon united with oxygen its volume was multiplied something like 3,000 times, and it would generate a heat which would multiply the pressure of gas about thirty or forty times, so the sudden result of gas which, at atmospheric pressure, would occupy about 120,000 times its space. This was in a moment freed to act on the sides of the confining chamber, and the force exercised by such a pressure was called an explosive action.

Explosion, therefore, was nothing more than rapid combustion. Gunpowder has been in use many years, but other explosives of different types have been invented and the word "rapid" in connection with the combustion of the ingredients ceased to be a sufficient word. Explosives were divided into two great classes. One class developed the whole of its combustion with the greatest rapidity, setting free the gases instantaneously, raising the pressure on the walls of its confining chamber, to the fullest extent and thus making available the whole of its burning power. This applied particularly to blasting for engineering purposes, but for propulsion a different action was required. In propulsion the aim was to avoid bursting the gun or confining chamber and to utilize the pressure given by the explosion to impart velocity to the shot. Here a really stupid person, who has low pressure is consistent to the attainment of the end. The greatest velocity was obtained from low pressure explosives, as it took to develop its full effects the whole time the ball was getting on its way. Nitro-glycerine was a modern explosive. Combustion took place through the whole mass in one-fourth of a second. A rifle bullet took about one-fourth of a second to move along the bore, so that if nitro-glycerine were used as an explosive in a rifle the combustion would take place 100 times more rapidly, the effect would be the same as if the bullet were a solid part of the barrel, and the rifle would burst without giving velocity to the shot. Thus there are two great classes of explosives, marked broadly by the rapidity of combustion, intensity of pressure, and the gradual character of combustion and moderation of pressure. Gun cotton supplied nitro-glycerine; but owing to the dangerous nature was almost discarded until Sir Frederick Abel discovered that it could be used wet without apparent difference to its detonating power, and it now takes its place both for war and blasting purposes as a fairly safe explosive.

Up to 1888 nitro-glycerine and nitrocellulose were two of the most violent explosives known. Before then no one conceived that they could be advantageously combined, but at that time Nobel took out a patent, protecting a method of making two explosives and producing a horny or semi-horny substance that could be manufactured in a granular form. It was suitable for use as a propellant or projector. It is this patent that is said to have been infringed by the manufacture of cordite.

SORROWS OF THE STUPID. Though Not Generally Realized They are Very Real.

We have been hearing lately of the "sorrows of the stupid," and we might with equal truth enlarge on the curse of stupidity—or, not to use so strong a word, we will say the miseries of stupidity. In this age of philanthropy we are for ever being exhorted about the rights of the stupid. Let us now be all the sorrow of the stupid! There is no doubt that, though not generally recognized, they are very real. Stupid people are a trouble to themselves and others. They can do no more help being than in mind than an invalid can help being weak in body. But whereas the sick man is generally deluged with sympathy, and is looked down upon for the same defect. Of course he would not like his friends to say so in so many words, "I am very sorry for you for being so dull; it must be a great trial to you," but he suffers all the same from a lack of sympathy, and from the feeling that he is thought little of, for what he cannot help. And perhaps all the time he is suffering from the effects of his life under adverse circumstances as bravely as the invalid who makes an effort to do his duty despite his bodily weakness. The latter almost invariably receives a full measure of praise. Not so the former, therefore, we hereby desire to say a word in advocacy of our poor, dull friend, and cry "Bravo!" to the weak little vessel that fights its way onward in the teeth of the wind and waves.

But stupidity is such a large word, and is applied to the deficiencies of so many species of victims, that we must try to distinguish between them a little. Paradoxical as it may sound, the worst

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cases of it do not demand the most sympathetic. There are people in the world who are too stupid to know that they are stupid, and therefore not sensitive about their defects. They are as those born blind, never knowing the pleasures which sight bestows. We have all met them from time to time, people without an idea in their heads, who see no more out of their dull unimaginative eyes, as they stare out into the world, that the most bare and obvious facts. To whom life is like a narrow room, containing just the necessary furniture for existence, but with no view worth mentioning out of the window. Circumstances make comparatively little difference to them. Send them round the world, and show them the nine wonders of it, and they will come back as dull as when they set out. And yet, tiresome as they are, we cannot feel sorry for them. They may be unconscious of their loss, but it makes the world a very uninteresting place for them. And times do occur when the fact of it makes them thoroughly ill at ease, and uncomfortable, as any one will know who has observed a really stupid person, who has strayed, accidentally at it were, into a circle of brilliant talkers. He feels non-plussed and silenced by the thrust and parry, the repartees, and the play of the satire that go all around him. He can not make out what the rest are all driving at. He takes the ironical remarks literally, and, if he speaks at all, expresses his ponderous dissent. He looks bored at the jokes, and annoyed with the jokers. If appealed to, he has nothing to say. In a word, he feels thoroughly "out of it," and that is a sensation that none can enjoy. And his mind must be dark with an utter density if he does not perceive with a pang his own stupidity. Certainly poor Miss Bates, in Miss Austen's "Emma," was aware of hers upon occasion, as at the silent party on Boxhill, when in desperation Frank

THE FOUNTAIN AT GENEVA.

A Remarkable Piece of Work in the Swiss City. The municipality of Geneva has recently established a fountain at the entrance of the port of that city, at the extremity of the south jetty. This is certainly the largest fountain that exists upon the surface of the globe, since it is no less than three hundred feet in height. It may be seen from a great distance in clear weather, detaching itself like a great white sail flapping through the effect of the wind.

The city of Geneva possesses a most complete distribution of water under pressure, the motive power for which is obtained from an artificial fall established upon the Rhone at the point of the lake. The water for domestic purposes and for the running of certain mills is raised to a height of 215 feet above the level of the lake. For the distribution of motive force it is raised to a height of 460 feet. The reservoir is an open air one, and is situated on the top of Besigues, at a distance of three miles from the turbine building. A very ingenious regulator, invented by Mr. Turretin, assures the uniformity of pressure in the piping.

The length of the first pipe line is forty miles, and that of the second about sixty. It is with this latter that the fountain conduit is connected. The latter is set to play only on Sundays. It is sometimes set in operation also on week days, in the evening. Instead of a single jet of great height, several are then utilized that do not rise so high. The fountain is a masterpiece of engineering in a structure near by, brilliantly illuminated with their rays of varied colors, which transform them into a luminous fountain of the most beautiful aspect.—Scientific American.

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