SPAIN'S HUMILIATION

Finds Herself Treated by the United States as European Powers Treat China.

Peace Commissioners Make Show of Compromise Regarding Cuban Proposal.

By Associated Press.

Madrid, Oct. 24.—The minister of war, General Correa, has resigned.

The Imparcial says: "No victor ever treated the vanquished as the United States is treating Spain. The government has received a grave despatch from Porto Rico, announcing that the American general there is acting toward Spain as the European nations treated China. He ordered a Spanish steamer to embark the remainder of the Spanish troops at Porto Rico, in spite of the protest of her captain, who had orders to go to Havana to embark sick soldiers. Our government will probably protest against such action."

Paris, Oct. 24.—The American peace commissioners were in session to-day from 10 a. m. until almost 2 p. m., when they repaired to the joint session. They took with them a carefully prepared written answer to the proposals of the Spaniards regarding Cuba. It is understood that the American reply is, to a certain degree, in the nature of a compromise proposal. The consideration of the Porto Rico and Ladrones questions has now been merged with the Cuban question, and all the points involved are being carried forward to a simultaneous conclusion. When this has been arrived at the Philippines question will be taken up. Of course, there is a possibility of a disagreement, and the Spaniards, if the American commissioners decide not to assume any portion of the Cuban indebtedness, may announce their unwillingness to proceed any further with negotiations based upon the protocol.

The adjournment of the joint peace commission to-day was until 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday next.

Quam, in the Ladrone islands, has been chosen by the Americans for the United States, under the terms of the protocol, and its cession has been confirmed by the Spaniards. Details of minor importance alone remain to be decided upon in connection with the cession of Porto Rico, the formal transfer of which is practically accomplished.

The chief matter considered at to-day's session was the Americans' reply to Spain's revised and renewed propositions of the last meeting. The indications are that the Cuban question will be disposed of this week, but no details have been given out by either side regarding Spain's presentment of Friday last, or the American traverse of the same, submitted to-day.

TWO BRITISHERS KILLED.

Chinese Soldiers Attack an Engineering Party—Foreign Envoys Deal With the Outrage.

London, Oct. 25.—The Pekin correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "Chinese soldiers attacked a party of English engineers on Sunday at the Marco Polo bridge on the Pekin-Hangkow railway. Two engineers were murdered and a railway coolie was killed.

"The situation there is serious. The telegraph wires have been cut at Po Ting Fu in the province of Pechili.

"The foreign envoys will hold an emergency meeting to-morrow."

STEAMER IN TROUBLE.

Plymouth, Oct. 24.—The new British ship Gloriana from Antwerp October 21, for Montreal, has put in here with steam pipes damaged.

WATCHING FOR ANARCHISTS.

Palestine Police Rounding Them Up in Advance of the Emperor's Arrival.

Hayfa, Palestine, Oct. 24.—The police made an important arrest of a well-known anarchist here yesterday.

Extraordinary precautions are being taken to insure the safety of the Emperor William and Empress Augusta Victoria. During the time that they are here women will not be allowed in the streets as the police fear that anarchists might assume this disguise.

Alexandria, Oct. 24.—An Italian anarchist has been arrested here. He was a passenger on a steamer bound for Palestine.

PORTO RICAN MISSION.

Protestant Episcopal Church Preparing to Enter the New Field.

Washington, Oct. 24.—The announcement was made in the house of bishops to-day that the first Protestant Episcopal clergyman to enter Porto Rico to spread the gospel of the American church will leave New York next Wednesday. He is Rev. Mr. Taft, of St. George's church, and he is sent by Bishop Potter, of New York. His headquarters will be at Ponce, where he will first care for the American sick and wounded in the hospital and then administer to whoever desires his services.

THE SEALING VALUATORS.

Canadian Government's Nominee at Winnipeg on His Way to This City.

Winnipeg, Oct. 24.—Herbert Taylor, of Windsor, N.S., passed through the city this evening on his way to Victoria to value the Canadian sealing ships and equipment on the Pacific Coast preliminary to placing before the international conference a report on the subject.

A representative from Washington will be present to assist in the work.

Mr. Taylor has been engaged in the ship building industry for the past 25 years, at Windsor, N.S., and other Nova Scotia ports.

Ladies, Take the Best.—If you are troubled with Constipation, Sallow Skin and a Tired Feeling, take Karl's Clover Tea; it is pleasant to take. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes. *

BROKER GETS $6,750.

Justice Walkem Gives Judgment in the Clabon-Scott Case—A Far-Reaching Ruling.

In the Clabon-Scott case yesterday, Justice Walkem gave judgment for $6,750 in favor of Clabon. The case was in regard to an agreement entered into between Clabon and Scott, whereby the former secured the appointment of the other as a director in the Dundee company. Scott received 50,000 shares of Dundee stock for permitting the use of his name as an officer of the corporation. Clabon claimed half of the scrip, or 25,000 shares for his services rendered in getting Scott the appointment. Justice Walkem's decision was in part as follows:

The facts, as provided at the trial of this case, are that Messrs. J. L. Parker, Charles Dundee and W. A. Galliher were, prior to October, 1890, owners of the group of mineral claims near Ymir known as the Parker group.

These gentlemen decided to incorporate themselves under the Companies act, 1890, as the Dundee Gold Mining company. Before doing so, however, they cast about for a person of influence who would join them in their venture, and, as an inducement to do so, they told the plaintiff, who is a mining broker, that they would give such person 50,000 shares in the stock of the company when it was incorporated.

The plaintiff soon afterwards, without giving names, mentioned this matter to the defendant, and after some negotiations it was agreed between the two that if the defendant should prove acceptable to the above named gentlemen the plaintiff should, in consideration of his services as broker, receive half of the 50,000 shares. The jury found that this arrangement had been made.

The company was incorporated in October, 1890, as the Dundee Gold Mining company, under articles of association signed by the three gentlemen mentioned, and also by the defendant, who consequently became an original incorporator.

It seems to me impossible to deny that after the directors had allotted the promised 50,000 shares to defendant, they could then and there have divided the balance amongst themselves, as the property which formed the capital stock as well as the shares were absolutely their own. In fact, they did so divide them and caused certificates to be issued to each other for such proportion as each may have been entitled to; having, however, agreed beforehand that all the shares should be pooled, that is, so withdrawn from sale or alienation for a period which, as it happens, has not yet expired. Now, in view of these facts, it is clear that as no shares had been, or indeed have been, sold, the directors are not trustees for any shareholders.

The defence was that this case is governed by the principle that a director, being in a judiciary position, cannot accept or retain shares received by him for promoters as an inducement to become a director.

This principle does not apply to the present one. As pointed out, there were no promoters in this case, in the sense in which that term is used in the authorities mentioned. The promoter, as observed in one of them, is an elastic expression. Again, there were no vendors or purchasers of the property. The statement of claim used the term "promoters," and it is used in one of the questions submitted to the jury, but it is used in the sense of such persons being the originators of the company, for to use it in any other sense would, manifestly, be inconsistent with the evidence.

The defendant received a certificate for his 50,000 shares on the 14th of May, 1897, and he and his fellow directors having agreed to pool the shares, The plaintiff frequently applied for his 25,000 shares, but the defendant denied that he had ever agreed to give him any shares whatever. The jury, however, found in favor of the plaintiff's contention; and the fact that the defendant has disabled himself, by pooling the shares, from carrying out his agreement with the plaintiff, is no excuse for his breach of that agreement. The jury also found that the pooling was done without the plaintiff's consent.

The plaintiff having asked for damages as an alternative remedy for non-delivery of the shares is, in my opinion, entitled to them, and at the rate of 27 cents each—the value of them at the trial, as found by the verdict. Judgment will, therefore, be entered for the plaintiff for $6,750 and costs.—Rossland Miner.

Dyspepsia Cured.—Shiloh's Vitalizer immediately relieves Sour Stomach, Coming up of Food Distress, and is the great kidney and liver remedy. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes. *

RACE WAR IN MISSISSIPPI.

Blacks Shoot Police Officers Sent to Make Arrests, and Whole Population Aroused.

Meridian, Miss., Oct. 24.—The most bloody race conflict that has taken place in Mississippi since the exciting days of the reconstruction period is raging in Scott county, 50 miles west of Meridian. It grew out of an assault on Charles B. Freeman, a white man, by Jas. Burke, a negro. Freeman and Burke became involved in a quarrel, which ended in Burke assaulting Freeman with a hoe. A warrant was issued out for the arrest of Burke, and Constable Thompson, with 15 men, went to the house of Burke, who lives a mile from Harperville, Saturday night to execute the writ.

When Constable Burke and his posse arrived they found Burke fortified in his little log hut with 50 or 60 negroes ambushed on the premises; and the officers' demand for a surrender was answered with a volley. Officer Sibley, one of the posse, was instantly killed and three others wounded. The posse was thrown into confusion by the volley, but the fire was returned, and for the time a desperate battle raged in the dark. The negroes were greatly in the majority, however, and the officers retired and sent runners for help, and the battle was renewed on Sunday morning.

The first news was kept up all day, and when the last courier reached the nearest telegraph office, ten miles from the scene of the battle, at a late hour last night he reported that ten negroes had been killed and several wounded. Four negroes were captured and taken to the forest, where they are guarded by 200 white men to prevent their rescue by sympathizers.

A general alarm has been sent over Scott and the adjoining counties of Rankin, Newton and Smith, and hundreds of white men under arms are on their way to Harperville. Sheriff Stevenson, realizing the danger, immediately wired Governor McLaurin at Brandon for aid in quelling the probable widespread disturbance. Upon the receipt of this telegram the governor procured a special train at Brandon, and, accompanied by a posse of thirty men armed with shotguns, proceeded to the forest. Arriving there early in the evening they found there was small danger of the riot assuming proportions beyond the ability of the posse on hand to keep order. Governor McLaurin at Brandon naturally counsels moderation, but in the excited state of the public mind great fear is expressed that the posse will not regard the suggestion favorably. Their presence, however, will undoubtedly have a great influence in restricting the number of fatalities after enough negroes have been killed to satisfy the outraged feelings of the whites of that section.

Be Not Deceived! A Cough, Hoarseness or Croup are not to be trifled with. A dose in time of Shiloh's Cure will save you much trouble. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes. *

$7 to $10 a Week in leisure hours; any one can do the work. We want reliable families in every locality to help us manufacture Children's Toques, Gauntlets and Bicycle Leggings for the trade, by a new process. No canvassing or experience required. Steady work, good pay, whole or spare time. Write to-day. Address, THE CO-OPERATIVE KNITTING Co., 15 Leader Lane, Toronto.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

Safe Robbers Defy Quebec Restaurateur—Manitoba Crops Safer Than Reported.

Special to the Colonist.

BOLD SAFE BREAKERS.

Montreal, Oct. 24.—The safe in the restaurant of the G. T. R. station at St. Johns, Que., was blown open and $135 stolen last night. Mr. Hollinson, the proprietor, hearing the explosion, came downstairs, but could not get into the refreshment room, where the burglars were at work. He went upstairs again and tried to summon help by an alarm from the window, but was fired at, and told that his brains would be blown out if he opened his mouth again.

MANITOBA CROPS.

Montreal, Oct. 24.—Sir William Van Horne, in an interview, said that the western country everywhere shows signs of magnificent prosperity. The reports sent abroad as to damage done by wet weather to the grain in Manitoba have been exaggerated. A few days of good weather will set everything right again.

C. P. R. TRAFFIC.

Montreal, Oct. 24.—The Canadian Pacific railway company's traffic receipts for the week ending October 21 were $592,000; for the same week of last year they were $619,000.

A KILLING CASE.

Winnipeg, Oct. 24.—The assizes open next week. The principal case is that against Paul Brown, the negro charged with the murder of another colored man named W. S. Burton.

GRAIN BARGES SINK.

Kingston, Oct. 24.—The Montreal Transportation Co.'s tug James A. Walker and two barges, the Hector and Kildonan, from Charlotte to Kingston, sank during a gale on Saturday night off Nicholson's island, 15 miles southwest of here. One of the crew, a Frenchman named Ledulle, was drowned.

ELECTION PETITION FAILS.

Lindsay, Oct. 24.—The trial of the election petition against S. L. Fox, Conservative member of the legislature for West Victoria, was heard here to-day. None of the charges were sustained and the petition was dismissed, Mr. Fox being sustained in his seat.

ARCHBISHOP O'BRIEN.

Halifax, Oct. 24.—Archbishop O'Brien denies the statement that he is to be transferred to the archdiocese of Toronto.

DOG DAYS IN YUKON.

Quebec, Oct. 24.—A schooner from Labrador is in port with 140 dogs, consigned to the Dominion government. The dogs are intended for service in the Klondike.

GRAND STAND GONE.

Toronto, Oct. 24.—The stand of the old baseball games over the Don has been burned; damage, $2,000.

ACTIVITY OF VESUVIUS.

Magnificent Spectacle Presented, and Crowds Assembling Near Naples.

Naples, Oct. 12.—The eruption of Vesuvius is now furnishing a splendid spectacle and great crowds of tourists are assembling here from all parts of the world to witness it. Sixteen years ago, when the last important eruption occurred, there were similar crowds of sightseers, and of those who ascended the mountain side to get a closer view of it said that more than 300 never returned. The possibility of a similar accident at the present time adds a spice of danger which, perhaps, is not without its charm to the somewhat blase tourists who are in search of new sensations.

A correspondent describes the eruption thus:

"The chief beauty of the eruption was the five streams of rapid lava flowing from the outlets between Somma and Vesuvius. This new lava outlined in fire that little range of volcanic hills which has been formed by successive streams during the last five years. From Naples during the last week the sight was very beautiful, in the darkness the summits of Somma and Vesuvius were invisible, only the top of the great crater of the latter being shown at intervals by the glow of the eruption going on within. A little way beneath these summits, however, just as a low range of hills may be outlined by the snow on their tops, the five fiery streams flowing from the tops of the secondary crater marked the form of these lava prominences, which are gradually invading the hill upon which the Observatory is situated, filling up the valleys which have hitherto protected it, and levelling the way for future streams of lava, if they continue to issue from the same point during new eruptions—to overcome the hill itself, with all that is built upon it. The present flow reached at places the lowest slopes on which grew trees, which were of course destroyed, but the ramifications of the molten stones were so many that no single stream had the force to carry everything before it, otherwise the lava would have long since been in the streets of Resina or Torre del Greco."

"There is a panic at Torre del Greco, a town of 25,000 inhabitants on the coast between the old Pompeii and Herculaneum, and prayers are offered daily in all the churches to avert the threatened calamity.

"The observatory, which was established for the purpose of giving notice of just such eruptions as the present one, and from which repeated warnings were issued, has been abandoned, and some time ago all the instruments were removed to a place of safety. Upon all the hills past which the lava must flow watchmen are posted to give the alarm, and with the modern aids of the telephone and telegraph there need be no great loss of life, at least from the burning lava, if the people will only leave in time.

"This, it is to be feared, they will not do. Familiarity has bred contempt. In spite of the thousands of human lives which have been sacrificed to the great fire giant many of them within the present generation, the exceptional fertility of the mountain slopes attracts the peasants, and they cannot be driven away from their homes.

"One of the dangers of Vesuvius in its present state, and by no means the least, is the great clouds of poisonous vapors which are belched forth from the crater and settle down upon the surrounding country. It was these vapors that suffocated the elder Pliny, when, at the destruction of Pompeii in A. D. 79 he hastened to the scene with his fleet to rescue the inhabitants.

"That similar poisonous exhalations may be emitted during the present eruption is altogether probable, and if the wind should be in the right direction it is not impossible that the whole population of Naples, about half a million souls, might be destroyed in a night.

"Under ordinary conditions Naples is safe, for it is protected from any lava flow by a deep intervening valley, which would divert the stream, although the city is only nine miles from Vesuvius, and Pompeii was six, and the prevailing winds do not blow from Vesuvius to Naples, but so late as 1872 the streets were covered with ashes to a depth of more than a foot, and the direction of the wind is at best but a slender safeguard for the preservation of half a million lives. During the present eruption ashes have been carried as far as Otranto, about 70 miles away, and still longer distances are on record.

"According to the last advices received, there are now eight craters in active operation. Three are giving forth molten lava, two are belching sulphurous smoke and steam and three are throwing out ashes and small stones. The number may increase at any moment or the character of the material discharged may be entirely changed.

"It is, indeed, impossible to predict in the present state of knowledge what will happen or when it will happen, although the first eruption of a volcano is always preceded by well-marked symptoms, often extending over a considerable period of time. Concerning what is going on in the interior of the earth we know nothing, and, therefore, nothing can be predicted after the eruption begins. It is seldom, however, that two eruptions are alike, even when they come from the same volcano.

"The present eruption began with loud rumblings and violent internal explosions, accompanied by earthquakes throughout the surrounding country. Soon afterwards an immense cloud of black, solid-looking smoke was formed and hung over the principal crater like a huge pall. Tongues of flame could be seen darting here and there through the smoke, the wells in the neighborhood dried up, violent electrical discharges took place about the summit, ashes and small stones in enormous quantities were hurled into the air, and, finally, the molten lava welled up to the top and flowed down the sides of the volcano.

"Near the summit the torrent of lava is half a mile wide, but a little further down it divides into three principal streams, each about 150 feet wide, and moving very slowly, at a rate not much in excess of 100 feet an hour.

"One of the streams of lava is said to be fully fifty feet high, and it moves inward with an appalling regularity, giving out an awful roar as it proceeds. Its surface is a dull purple color by day, due to the cooling of the surface, but streaked and blotched with red as the underlying mass is seen through the cracks and fissures of the thin surface.

"At night the underlying red hot lava shows through, giving the whole the appearance of a great river of blood, and lighting up the country for twenty miles around.

"The three streams are headed respectively for the towns of Portana, Crocelle and Resina. The authorities believe that the first named are in danger and are taking steps to prevent a great loss of life there.

"Resina, which is perhaps the most seriously threatened, is a place of 13,000 inhabitants, about five miles southeast of Naples on the coast. It is almost exactly on the site of the ancient Herculaneum, and was almost completely destroyed by the eruption of 1631. It is built upon the lava which covers up the ancient Herculaneum, and is a favorite stopping place for tourists who visit the remains of that ancient city.

"There is no doubt that in the long ages preceding the beginning of the Christian era there were many eruptions from the old volcano and many thousands of human lives were sacrificed. The first recorded eruption was in A. D. 63, and the cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum were severely damaged, but it was not until A. D. 79, sixteen years later, that they were completely covered up with a loss of life in Pompeii alone of 60,000 men, women and children. Herculaneum was covered by lava, but Pompeii was buried in ashes, which have been removed, to a certain extent, by modern archaeologists, and now reveal an exact picture of the old Roman life of eighteen centuries ago.

"In A. D. 203 there was a serious outbreak, and again in 222. There were others in A. D. 472 and A. D. 1066. In 1538, during an eruption, the size of the crater was largely increased. In 1631 floods of boiling water were thrown out. It was on this occasion that the town of Resina was almost destroyed. In 1717 the discharge was lava, which was sent out in great streams, and for twenty years after the volcano was in constant activity.

"In 1779 there was an eruption of more than common violence. Volumes of white smoke rose to a height four times that of the mountain itself, lava poured forth in torrents and columns of fire were sent up to a height of two miles. Rocks and stones were belched forth and clouds of ashes and dust were scattered about for hundreds of miles.

"In 1794 Torre del Greco and several villages nearby were destroyed. It is said that some 3,000 people perished there. The town was deluged with burning ashes, and much damage to property was done, but it is now more populous than ever. There were eruptions in 1804, 1805, 1822, 1850, 1855, twice in 1858, 1861, 1868, 1872 and in 1876.

"Some of the eruptions have lasted for months, others only a few hours. That of 1861 lasted seven hours, during which ashes were deposited in places to a depth of thirteen feet, while the lava covered two square miles of territory fifteen feet in thickness.

"The greatest meteorologist, Prof. Luigi Palmieri, who devoted his life to the study of the mountain and established the observatory there for that purpose, laid it down as a rule that when "after a period of considerable repose the central crater presents a series of small and frequent eruptions, a grand outburst may be expected."

"Vesuvius has been in practical repose since 1876 and is now presenting a series of small and frequent eruptions."

FOREIGN NOTES.

Schemonajewskoje, a village in the district of Smeinsk, Siberia, has been depopulated temporarily, fourteen hundred of the inhabitants having been sent to gaol for refusing to repair the highway.

Cannibalism is rife in the Russian province of Kasan, and cannot be put down, according to the statement of the Bishop of Kasan at the Russian church congress at Kiew. As a rule, only persons suffering from incurable diseases are eaten.

Prussia's jealousy of Slavonic invasion in her Polish provinces is shown by the sentence passed on a carpenter named Gutsch for writing his name in the Polish form, Gucz. A court at Inowraslaw decided that the act was illegal, and condemned him to a fine of 150 marks, nearly $40, or a month's imprisonment.

Some time after the congress of Berlin a deputy at one of the chancellor's parliamentary soirees asked Bismarck which of the European plenipotentiaries who had attended the historic congress he regarded as the first diplomat. "Ah, that I cannot tell you," answered the Prince, with a smile: "but certainly the second was Lord Beaconsfield."—San Francisco Argonaut.

Prince Ferdinand of Roumania, who has been hunting in the Carpathians, expressed a desire to kill a bear, and soon after had the luck to start up two, one of which he shot. On examining the carcass he found a hole through the nose, as though the animal had worn a ring, and enquiry brought out the confession that the Amtmann of the district had bought the bears from a showman in order to gratify the Prince's wish.

By a curious coincidence the man for whom the viceroy-elect fagged at Eton is an esteemed member of Calcutta society; and still more curiously, Mr. Curzon's own fag at Harrow is also a well-known member of society. We can imagine that when the coming viceroy and his school chums meet in the course of the approaching season's social functions there will be more than a passing reference to the old days.—Calcutta Englishman.

Maurice Canon, a native of the small frontier town of Stein, in the State of Constance, is said to weigh not less than fifty stones, and may claim to be the heaviest man on earth. He measures over 100 inches around the waist and 64 around the thigh. His enormous weight does not apparently inconvenience him, for he is active and in robust health. He is a well-to-do, middle-aged farmer, and, though his gigantic proportions naturally make him an object of curiosity to his neighbors, he has declined all offers to stray from his native fields.—The Humanitarian.

BOYS Boys Wind Watch and Chain, guaranteed a correct time-keeper, for selling $2.50 worth of laundry Bluing, Everlasting Wicks, Pictures, Spoons, Rings, etc., at 5c. a 50c. each, no money required. Thousands of boys have earned one of these Watches. Write stating your father's occupation. Manufacturers' Agency Co., Toronto, Ont.

BROOKLYN WARMED UP

Half a Million Dollars Worth Burned in Greatest Fire in Many Years.

Big Liverpool Schooner Almost Total Loss—Wharves and Warehouses Too.

By Associated Press.

New York, Oct. 24.—One of the most destructive fires experienced in Brooklyn for two years occurred this afternoon at pier 39, East river, and did damage to the amount of half a million dollars.

Pier 39 adjoins the naval stores of George C. Hammond extending from Coffee to Falcott streets. At pier 39 the three-masted schooner Andorenha was lying, discharging a cargo composed principally of jute but including saltpetre, shells and raw silk. Just how the fire originated is as yet unknown.

Among the heaviest losers are George C. Hammond, owner of the naval stores, whose loss is placed at $100,000, said to be fully covered by insurance.

The Andorenha is owned by Frank W. Roberts, of Liverpool, Eng., and valued at $30,000. The blazing vessel was towed down to the Cowanis flats and will probably prove a total loss.

The Brooklyn wharves and warehouses, according to best estimates, will lose $150,000.

UNITED STATES ELECTIONS.

The Issues Involved in the Near at Hand Contests.

In three weeks the political issues of 1898 will be passed upon in nearly all the states. To call this an off year is a misleading use of the expression. No President is to be chosen, but in every other respect the trial of strength at the polls is of national importance. The fifty-sixth congress will be elected with a term extending to March 4, 1901. This is a fact to look ahead. The nature of congressional legislation for two years preceding that date will be settled on November 8. A new house of representatives and political control of the senate depend upon the contest near at hand. It is unfortunate that a misfit term like "almost destroyed" should be applied to a decision involving so much of consequence to the people and which they themselves must render. The first thing to be said about the fall elections is that voters who look to the best interests of the country ought to cast their ballots without fair and to dismiss the idea from their minds, if it has found lodgment, that the coming election is a secondary matter.

A few preliminary state elections have been held without reversing in any of them the result of 1896. The most emphatic change was in Oregon, where a distinct gold platform was adopted and where the Republican majority in 1896 of 2,117 was increased in 1898 to over 10,000. In Maine and Vermont the Republican pluralities fell off, though still overwhelming and much larger than the average Republican pluralities in these states previous to the landslides of Cleveland's second administration. The Democratic majorities in Georgia and Arkansas show little that is new except the rapid disappearance of the Populist party in the former. Fusion has apparently sapped the Populist strength in that section. In all the state elections thus far in 1898 the aggregate vote of both parties is smaller than in 1896. A considerable number of Republicans failed to vote in Maine and Vermont, but the same is true of Democrats in Arkansas. Apathy is perhaps too strong a word to use in this connection. The registration preceeding in the different states does not indicate any unusual indifference among voters. With national issues of unusual interest to settle the total vote of 1898 should be large.

But there is one strongly marked element in the campaign and that is the utter confusion of the Democratic party in regard to national principles. Some of the Democratic state platforms are for free silver and others are silent on the subject. In Massachusetts a vote-expansion plank was adopted after a stiff fight against it in convention. The Democrats of the great commercial state of New York were afraid to speak a word about the future of Cuba or the Philippines. No national Democratic policy exists. A search for it reveals nothing but contradictions. This is a confession of weakness. The people like courage and clear-cut political purposes. What the Democratic party offers is a tangle of opposites that nobody can understand. The Democrats of one state negative the platform of their party in the next state and what the Democrat proclaims in the country is hushed up in the cities. Under the circumstances the Republican party should win next month one of its most significant victories.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

PRESERVING BODIES AFTER DEATH.

The idea of electroplating the bodies of the dead goes back very far into antiquity, and an infinite number of variations of such a plan have been suggested in modern times, many of them being carried into practice with more or less success. It is doubtful, however, whether the immunizing of the dead subject from decomposition has ever acquired such keen interest as has been quickened by the perfection attained by the celebrated Italian physician, Dr. Manini. Dr. Manini, who for 40 years has striven to improve on the methods hitherto in practice, now claims that without incisions, without injections, and simply with a series of baths, he has succeeded in preserving the human subject from all risk of decomposition whatever. His method covers three stages: (1) Provisional desiccation. Bodies so prepared and immersed in a special liquid may retain their primary freshness, and be thereafter subjected to anatomical operations or demonstrations, like the ordinary cadavera of the dissecting room. (2) Petrification of the body so prepared. In this process the body so approaches marble in both density and consistency, that a few hours after its completion a key brought into sharp contact with the surface, elicits a metallic ring from the body. (3) The restoration of this desiccated and petrified subject to the freshness, the softness, the flexibility, and even the complexion of the natural state. The bodies so treated by Mr. Manini are described as if asleep, or in a condition of temporary suspended animation. Many eminent Italians who have died in the last decade have been stereotyped by the second process, and are available at any time in the future for the purposes of the anatomist, the anthropologist, or the medical jurist. The advantage of such a method of preservation of the bodies of murdered persons is apparent, and the effectiveness is striking in contrast with the method adopted in Paris, where the laborious process of keeping the dead body continually under waves of fresh air exhausts itself in a few days' time.

HOTEL FOR SALE—At Wellington, close to depot; 13 bedrooms, all modern accommodations, good business. Owner leaving for Klondike immediately. Apply D. H. Davis, Wellington. o29

FUTURE OF THE EARTH.

Speculation as to the End of This Sphere.

Speculations and deductions regarding the future of the globe on which we live have been by no means rare since geology showed that its present state is simply one stage in a process of change that has already lasted millions of years. Readers of Flammarion's "End of the Earth" will remember his solution of the problem. We now translate from an article contributed by Dr. Philip Glangeaud to La Nature (Paris, August 6), a summary of what is believed by the author to be the last word of modern science on the subject. Says Dr. Glangeaud:

"Has science made enough progress to enable us to get an idea of what destiny is reserved for the earth and its inhabitants? We know that astronomers have already answered this question in a general way. Geologists also, who have traced in broad lines the history of our planet since life appeared on its surface hundreds of millions of years ago, have expressed their opinion. There are, in fact, scientific data sufficiently accurate for us to reason upon and from which to draw inferences that should not be taxed with hardihood or temerity. I wish to describe briefly here the way in which scientists expect the end of the world to take place—I say end, because we know the changes that it has undergone, if not since it was in the nebulous state * * * at least since it became a planet. At this period the astronomer leaves the history of our globe, and the geologist begins to study it.

"According to the ideas of astronomers, the earth was detached from the solar nebula, and, after becoming a 'miniature sun,' was condensed by cooling. Losing its heat by radiation in space, the fiery globe became covered with a solid, dark crust. The solid layer then acted as a barrier to the radiation of the molten mass beneath, for rock has feeble conductive power. The sun, then, is the sole source of heat that has supported, and that yet supports, the terrestrial surface. On the formation of the solid crust, the water vapor diffused throughout the atmosphere condensed little by little, and water accumulated in the first depressions of the surface. Thus were formed the first oceans, in which life was soon to manifest itself in the most rudimentary organized forms. While these forms went on to develop into more perfect types, continents uniformly over the globe, the cooling of the earth continued; foldings resulting from its contraction appeared on the surface, and its internal activity showed itself, at intervals, in various regions in the form of volcanic eruptions.

"The earth's crust thus became more accentuated by the elevation of mountains and the lowering of the first oceanic depressions. It is probable that vegetation then appeared on the first continents, whose temperature must have been tropical.

"But the outline of the surface did not depend solely on the contraction of the earth's crust, but also on erosion, due to atmospheric agencies. While the contraction, by lateral folding or vertical depression of layers, raised or lowered considerable portions of the primitive crust, erosion produced an inverse effect, since by the action of rain, ice and variation of temperature, it disintegrated the rocks and reduced them to powder, which it transported and heaped up in the depressions of the crust. Consequently contraction accentuates, or at least preserves, in one form or another, the relief of the surface, which denudation is working to obliterate. The resultant of these two opposite agencies gives us the form of the globe at any given moment.

"In the course of geologic time contraction formed mountain chains. * * * The first mountains, which were as high as those of to-day, have in part disappeared by erosion; there remain only fragments, which the study of geology alone enables us to identify. * * *

"As cooling continued, climates became differentiated, and to the lower plants and the invertebrate animals succeeded higher forms—fishes, reptiles, birds, mammals, and finally man.

"The human species had not yet appeared on the earth when the Pyrenees, the Alps, the Carpathians and the Himalayes were formed. These are a part of the same mountain chain, whose relief is in great degree preserved, because it is the most recent chain, and the action of time has altered it at least.

"As long as contraction shall continue there will be mountain chains, a very accentuated relief, continental masses, and consequently an easy flowing of waters to the sea. But, if, by cooling, the crust shall become sufficiently thick and solid to prevent lateral folding, mountains will no longer be formed, and then, as denudation alone will act, it will level the surface, little by little. Then, with the partial filling of the oceanic basins, by the greater and greater difficulty of flow (due to lack of slope) of water toward the sea, the continental masses will be divided, by channels of greater or less size, into true archipelagos. At this time there will be on the earth no more water surface than at present, but this water will be differently distributed.

"Nothing shows that at this period, far in the future, life will be impossible on the earth. Nevertheless, although the essential elements of air and water will not be lacking, cold will certainly bring about a change in the character of life, and a partial disappearance of living creatures from its surface.

"M. Dollo, the learned Brussels professor, from whom we take some passages in this article, asks whether * * * some other planet may not have already reached the stage that we have just predicted for our globe. There is one, in fact—the planet Mars, of our own solar system."

The author goes on to point out that we find on Mars archipelagos like these he has just described, consisting of small land masses, separated by water (the so-called "canals"). He goes on still further:

"After the earth shall have reached the phase represented to-day by Mars, what will become of it? Instead of consisting of a crust and a fluid nucleus, it will be completely solid. It will then absorb into its crevices the whole of its air and its water. This will easily occur, for experience shows that for this it will be sufficient to be only one-third as porous and only one-hundredth as full of fissures as the granites that are now traversed by millions of veins of harder rock. These fissures, which can no longer be filled with molten rock from the depths of the earth, will be occupied by water. * * * If life has not already ceased by this time, it will then be no longer possible.

"And after this? Afterward, the fissures will increase as the mass contracts further, and the earth, cracked, dislocated and finally broken in pieces, will rush through space as a shower of meteorites.

"Such, briefly summed up, are the series of phases through which our globe has passed and probably will pass."

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NOTICE

Section 109, Sooke District—Estate of the Late G. W. Brown, Deceased.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to the 20th day of November, A.D. 1898, for the purchase of above section, containing 117 acres, alder bottom, and easily cleared. Good site for cannery, situate at the head of Bechey Bay.

Tenders may be accepted or not at the approval of the Court must be obtained.

Dated 20th October, A.D. 1898.

DRAKE, JACKSON AND HELMECKEN, Solicitors for the Trustees.

NOTICE.

George A. Pritchett, Deceased.

Pursuant to the Trustee's and Executor's Act, notice is hereby given that creditors and other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of George A. Pritchett, late of Glenora, Cassiar, B. C., who died on the 7th September, 1898, administration of whose estate and effects was granted to James Porter, of Telegraph Creek, Cassiar, and Duncan McKinnon, of Wrangel, Alaska, by the will of the said George A. Pritchett (deceased), dated the twenty-seventh day of June, 1895, at Wrangel, Alaska, are hereby required to send in writing the particulars of their claims and demands to the said James Porter and Duncan McKinnon, at their residences aforesaid, on or before the 1st day of November, 1898. And notice is hereby given that after the expiration of the above mentioned day, the said James Porter and Duncan McKinnon will proceed to distribute the assets of the said George A. Pritchett amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which the said James Porter and Duncan McKinnon have then had notice, and the said James Porter and Duncan McKinnon will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim the said James Porter and Duncan McKinnon have had no notice at the time of the distribution.

Dated this 22nd day of September, 1898.

(Signed) JAMES PORTER.
(Signed) DUNCAN M'KINNON,
Administrators of the Estate.

Date of first publication, Sept. 28, 1898.

NOTICE.—Sixty days from date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres of land situated on Chilcotin River, about three miles above the Forks; commencing at a stake marked H. T. E. Peake, S.W. corner, thence 80 chains E., thence 40 chains N., thence 80 chains W., thence 40 chains S., to point of commencement. HAROLD T. E. PEAKE.

September 8, 1898. s15

Sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate at the head of Kitamaat Arm, Coast district, commencing at W. McKenzie's N.E. corner, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains to W. McKenzie's N.W. corner; thence east along W. McKenzie's north boundary 40 chains to place of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less. ERNEST TEMPLE.

Kitamaat Arm, August 8th, 1898.

NOTICE.—Sixty days from date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres of land situated on the Klinaklini River, about five miles above the Forks; commencing at a stake marked R. F. Newton S.W. corner, thence 80 chains E., thence 40 chains N., thence 80 chains W., thence 40 chains S., to point of commencement. R. F. NEWTON.

September 8, 1898. s15

NOTICE.—Sixty days from date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres of land situated on Chilco-Chilcotin River about five miles above the Forks; commencing at a stake marked H. H. P. Bayliff S.W. corner, thence E. 80 chains, thence N. 40 chains, thence W. 80 chains, thence S. 40 chains to point of commencement. H. P. S. Bayliff.

September 8, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the