

PROF. HUXLEY DEAD.

He Was the Greatest Scientist in the Whole World.

CO-WORKER WITH CHAS. DARWIN

He Popularized Great Truths of Evolution, and Traced the Ancestry of Man From the Lower Animals.

London, June 29.—Prof. Huxley died at 8:45 p. m.

The end was peaceful. He lived in retirement, and did not take any active interest in the affairs of the neighborhood except to visit the flower shows. His falling health first became known about November 1. Bronchitis followed an attack of influenza. The lungs and kidneys were then affected. He then rallied several times, but two weeks ago sustained a severe relapse, and since then there has been no hope. His wife and daughter were present at his death, but his son arrived too late.

Thomas Henry Huxley was born at Ealing, near London, May 4, 1825. His father was one of the teachers in the school at Ealing, but his education was chiefly acquired at home, where his range of studies included medicine and German science. He entered the medical service of the army in 1842, and in 1845 received his degree from the University of London. He had already displayed remarkable powers of investigation, and had described in the Medical Times and Gazette a layer in the roots of hair, which has since borne his name. In 1846 he entered the medical service of the navy, and after a short stay at Haslar hospital was sent, in the winter of that year, as assistant surgeon on the Hibernian, which was engaged in the Pacific ocean. This expedition surveyed the east coasts of Australia and Papua, and returned to England in November, 1849, after circumnavigating the globe. The opportunity for original investigation in this voyage was embraced by the ardent young naturalist with a diligence only equaled by that of Darwin in his similar voyage. He studied particularly the invertebrate surface-life of the ocean, and sent home several communications, the first published of



PROF. HUXLEY.

which was "On the Anatomy of Affinities of the Family of Medusae." In this he called attention to the important fact that the bodies of the Medusae consist of two cell-layers, which he compared with the germinal layers of the higher animals. The most important result of this voyage, however, was his splendid work on "Oceanic Hydrozoa," which greatly extended our knowledge of zoophytes. His important papers having brought him into scientific repute, he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in June, 1851.

He resigned from the navy in 1852, and in the next year was appointed professor of natural history in the royal school of mines. He also received the appointment of naturalist on the geological survey of Great Britain. After that period he lived mainly in London, engaged in incessant scientific labors. To his regular duties as naturalist of mines, and his persistent investigations he added many popular lectures and filled a variety of important positions. In 1855 he was appointed to warm professor of physiology to the royal institution, and examiner in physiology and comparative anatomy to the University of London. In 1858 he delivered the Croonian lectures to the Royal Society, taking for his subject the "Theory of the Vertebrate Skull," a problem which he handled with great ability. After 1859 he continued to lecture in the Royal Society, taking for his subject the "Evidence of Man's Place in Nature," in which he endeavored to trace the ancestry of man to the anthropoid apes. This work attracted strong interest and gave rise to much discussion. He continued to lecture in the workmen's classes in the Royal Society, and published his lectures under the title, "Our Knowledge of the Causes of the Extinction of Organic Nature." He delivered lecture courses also on the "Elements of Comparative Anatomy," the "Classification of Animals," etc. From 1860 to 1870 he was professor of zoology in the Royal College of Surgeons, was made president of the geological survey in 1862, and in 1870 was president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in its meeting at Liverpool. After the education act of 1879 went into force, Prof. Huxley served on the London school board for two years, and was chairman of the committee which drew up the scheme of education adopted in the board schools. He took an active part in the discovery of toothed birds, and was conspicuous for his opposition to denominational teaching, and for his vigorous denunciation of the doctrines of the Salvation Army. He was chosen president of the Royal Society in the summer of 1875 and 1876 was acting professor of natural science at the University of Edinburgh during Prof. Thomson's absence, and was chairman of the committee on "The Origin of the Extinct Forms of Life—Construction or Evolution."

In 1876 he visited the United States, where he delivered a series of popular lectures, since published. Prof. Huxley had for years been the first zoologist among his countrymen, and had a world-wide reputation, unsurpassed by that of any other living scientist. His reputation is due to the breadth of the field which his researches covered, the word zoology with him embracing the whole field of animal biology, his extensive knowledge, his clear, incisive, brilliant style of writing, his quick perception of scientific principles, and in particular to his outspoken advocacy of certain radical and startling doctrines, which have brought his name into notice in all ranks of society. One of these doctrines, already mentioned, is that in which he advocated the descent of man from the apes. Another was his theory of the "physical basis of life," which formed one of his "lay sermons." In this he combated the prevailing idea that life is a principle distinct from organization, and holds that it is but the outcome of the qualities of protoplasm, a substance found in every part

of every organism, and which he considered to be the physical basis of life. This doctrine, advanced in his trenchant style and with his felicity of illustration and vigor of argument, attracted very wide and yet more startling doctrine, advocated before the British association at Belfast in 1874, and based on the phenomena of certain cases of brain injury, to the effect that the seeming voluntary movement of animals, and even those of man, are really automatic and independent of will and to some extent consciousness. It embraced the definite declaration that an animal is a machine, a sort of highly complex clock, wound up in the "Trans- actions" and "Journal" of the Royal Linnean, Geological and Zoological Societies, the "Memoria of the Geographical Survey of Great Britain," and in several popular periodicals. In his controversial reply to Mr. Gladstone on the subject of the creation of animals as given in Genesis, his ability as a literary combatant was strikingly manifested.

He was a man rather above the middle height, squarely built and upright; perhaps his most striking features were the very bright black eyes that met and seemed to look through, those of anyone to whom he was speaking; they were set wide apart and deep beneath the grey eyebrows; the forehead was square, the fringed hair brushed straight back from the temples. White whiskers framed in the lower part of the face and accentuated the squareness of the chin, firmly moulded into an expression that would be stern and almost defiant but for the extreme mobility of the lips. The nostrils were wide and sensitive, the whole face somewhat rugged, but constantly lighted up by the smiling lips or by a very characteristic twinkle of fun in the dark eyes. A few years ago Prof. Huxley received the title of "Right Honorable," as a member of the queen's privy council. He enjoyed the distinction of being the first privy councillor to attain that honor without previously holding some political appointment.

fisheries, president of the Royal Society and professor of the Royal School of Mines. In the latter institution, with which he was so long connected, he still retained an honorary position. In consequence of these resignations a pension was granted to him by the government, based on the general piec of his services to literature. In addition to the works already named Prof. Huxley is the author of "Lessons in Elementary Physiology," "An Introduction to the Classification of Animals," "The Crayfish, an Introduction to the Study of Zoology," "Science, Culture and Other Essays," together with numerous valuable papers published in the "Transactions" and "Journal" of the Royal Linnean, Geological and Zoological Societies, the "Memoria of the Geographical Survey of Great Britain," and in several popular periodicals. In his controversial reply to Mr. Gladstone on the subject of the creation of animals as given in Genesis, his ability as a literary combatant was strikingly manifested.

He was a man rather above the middle height, squarely built and upright; perhaps his most striking features were the very bright black eyes that met and seemed to look through, those of anyone to whom he was speaking; they were set wide apart and deep beneath the grey eyebrows; the forehead was square, the fringed hair brushed straight back from the temples. White whiskers framed in the lower part of the face and accentuated the squareness of the chin, firmly moulded into an expression that would be stern and almost defiant but for the extreme mobility of the lips. The nostrils were wide and sensitive, the whole face somewhat rugged, but constantly lighted up by the smiling lips or by a very characteristic twinkle of fun in the dark eyes.



FLORIANO PEIXOTO.

pointed Gen. Peixoto vice president. Soon afterward differences arose between congress and President Fonseca, and the latter declared congress dissolved and proclaimed a dictatorship. Thereupon the army and navy made a demonstration and gave Fonseca twenty-four hours in which to abdicate. He yielded, and the revolutionary committee installed Gen. Peixoto as president. He restored order and partially pacified the southern province of

People in Seattle.

Thenceforward demand for Paine's Celery Compound among the people of this city is but an index of the great good it is doing. There are many in Seattle whom it has cured of serious illness. Paine's Compound relieves poor, well who suffer from weak nerves or impure blood.

Rio Grande do Sul, President Peixoto's efforts to purify the government met with vigorous resistance. During 1892 there were numerous outbreaks, and in 1893 the whole navy, led by Admirals Da Gama and Mello, revolted. The story of how Peixoto equipped a fleet in New York and how, aided by Admiral Bonham, he suppressed the revolt, is told in the Post-Intelligencer of June 27 and 28, in connection with the report of the death of Admiral Da Gama, whose conqueror did not long survive Peixoto. Peixoto's term of office expired in November, 1894.

Green Clay Smith Dead. Soldier, Governor of Montana, Preacher, and Prohibition Leader. Washington City, June 29.—Gen. Green Clay Smith died at 1:28 o'clock this afternoon. A fortnight ago a malignant carbuncle developed on his neck and blood-poisoning set in and caused his death.

Green Clay Smith was born at Richmond, Ky., June 4, 1832. After serving a year in the Maxfords was as lieutenant of Kentucky cavalry, he entered Transylvania university, where he was graduated in 1850, and at Lexington law school in 1853, and practiced in partnership with his father. In 1858 he removed to Covington, Ky. In 1857 he served as school commissioner. In 1859 he was a member of the Kentucky legislature, where he earnestly upheld the national government, and in 1861 he entered the army as a private. He became colonel of the Fourth Kentucky cavalry in February, 1862, served under Gen. E. B. Rains, and was wounded at Lebanon, Tenn. He was made brigadier general of volunteers June 11, 1862, but, having been chosen a member of congress, resigned his commission on December 31, 1863, after taking part in numerous engagements. He served in congress till 1866, when he resigned on being appointed by President Johnson governor of Montana, where he remained until 1870. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1864, at Baltimore, and on March 13, 1865, was given the brevet of major general of volunteers. On his resignation from the governorship of Montana he entered the Christian ministry, was ordained in 1869, and became in the same year pastor of the Baptist church at Frankfort, Ky. For several years he had been pastor of a Baptist church at Washington City. Much of his later ministry was employed in evangelistic service. Gen. Smith also took an active part in furthering temperance reform, and in 1876 was the candidate of the Prohibition party for the presidency of the United States, receiving a popular vote of 9,522.

H. G. MATHES DEAD.

Well-Known Secret Society Man of Seattle and Portland. Portland, June 29.—H. G. Mathes, a secret society man well known here and on the Sound, died at his residence yesterday afternoon, after a three weeks' illness with acute Bright's disease. Deceased was particularly well known in fraternal circles, first as the editor of the Pythian Herald, published by him in Seattle about five years ago, and more recently as proprietor of the Oregon Knight, published in this city. He was a past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias.

Daniel Cady Eaton, the Botanist, Dead.

New Haven, June 29.—Prof. Daniel C. Eaton, of Yale university, died today. Daniel Cady Eaton was born at Fort Gratiot, Mich., September 12, 1834, was graduated at Yale in 1857, and studied botany at Harvard in 1859. He became professor of botany at Yale in 1864. He was the

author of that part of Chapman's "Flora of the Southern States" that treats of ferns, and the corresponding part of "Gray's Manual," and published "The Ferns of North America" and various scientific papers.

William Cook Dead. William Cook, an employe at the wholesale house of Webb & Co., died at his room at Mrs. Shank's residence, 1508 1/2 First street, yesterday after an illness of but few days. Deceased was 35 years old, and had been in this city for the past six years. His parents, who live in a suburb of Chicago, have been notified.

RENTON'S MURDERERS ARRESTED.

Urged by the State Department, Honduras at Last Takes Action.

Washington City, June 28.—As the result of much vigorous urging and pressing by the state department, the government of Honduras has been brought at last to take steps to punish the people who committed the Renton murder, and today a cablegram was received from Mr. Fringle, United States charge d'affaires at Guatemala, stating that he had received a telegram from the Honduran minister of foreign affairs announcing that three of the persons implicated in Renton's murder had been arrested. This case has been managed from the beginning by Assistant Secretary Uhl, and it is expected that the firm stand of the state department in this matter will have a good effect upon the status of American citizens in all the small republics of Central America. The treaty between the United States and Honduras contains a provision guaranteeing in the strongest terms full rights to protection for citizens of one country sojourning in the other, but heretofore in all these Central American countries the governments have made stipulations where our citizens were concerned. One peculiar feature of the Renton case is that all of the parties to the murder were foreigners and not native Hondurans. Because of their prominent positions and influence with the lesser officials it has been difficult to induce the government to move against them. Six persons were concerned in the murder, but it is believed that as a result of the vigorous prosecution of the case by our government, three of them have fled the country and escaped. Charles Renton, his wife and niece lived on a fine estate near Brewer's lagoon, Honduras. It was valuable property, largely owned by Renton's enterprise. Near his place was a large plantation held by a number of foreigners who coveted Renton's land. They sought to drive him off by systematic persecution for a long time, and this being of no avail, resort was had at last to violence and force. March 16, last year, Renton, who had efforts sought for the protection of the local authorities, was murdered in cold blood, his wife, who tried to assist in the defense, was shot through the wrist, the husband's crop destroyed, and her child and niece were driven into the jungle. She made her way with difficulty and after great hardship to the coast and managed to reach the United States, coming to Washington City. She had her case personally before the state department. In the middle of March Mr. Uhl called the United States minister that the naval investigation had fully established Renton's murder, and directed him to urge the Honduran government to prompt action, and the minister responded that he had made the representations. On March 23 he called that the Honduran government had promised to take prompt action in the case, but apparently they were still behind in carrying out their promise, for on May 24, nearly a month later, Mr. Uhl found it necessary to call Minister Young again that the president was disappointed that Honduras had not acted promptly, and directing the minister to again press for him and report the progress. This seems to have at last moved the government, for on May 26 Minister Young called that as a result of his urging the Honduran government to take prompt action it would prosecute the case with the utmost vigor and hoped soon to report satisfactorily upon the matter.

Ballon ascension Madison park today.

Excursion to Snoqualmie Falls, July 4. Keep cool and eat at the Butler grill room.

Excursion to Snoqualmie Falls, July 4. Keep cool and eat at the Butler grill room.

Excursion to Snoqualmie Falls, July 4. Keep cool and eat at the Butler grill room.



Blood Poison

In whatever form is readily cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier. Mr. S. S. Maston, of Pleasant Valley, N. Y., a house painter, was afflicted with liver complaint, pain in the side, head ache, constipation, etc., which he was told were caused by lead poisoning. His wife persuaded him to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and he says: "Before I had taken one bottle I was much better, and since taking three bottles I have no pain, an free from constipation and have a good appetite. I work every day and feel like a new man, thanks to Hood's Sarsaparilla. I recommend it to all."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye today. Hood's Pills All druggists, 25c.

CARL BROWNE'S WEDDING TOUR.

He and Mamie Coxy Begging Their Way to Washington City. Pittsburg, June 29.—Carl Browne, lieutenant of Coxy's command, and Mamie Coxy, his bride, are on their way to Washington City, where a reception is awaiting them on July 4 by their late countrymen. The couple have no money, and have walked nearly all the way from Massillon. After Browne betrayed his chief by turning out of doors and sent out of town, Browne has managed to borrow 2 cents since they started, and they have begged their meals at farm houses.

Gould Answers Zella Nicolans.

Trenton, N. J., June 29.—George I. Gould, through his counsel, has filed his answer to the suit brought against him in the supreme court by Zella Nicolans Ruhman to recover \$40,000, the amount of a check she says Gould took from her. The answer declares the defendant paid the money, and she has walked nearly all the way from Massillon.

Indians Hold to Their Old Ways.

Eufaula, I. T., June 28.—The international council of the five civilized tribes met here today with W. A. Duncan, of the Cherokee nation, in the chair. The council took up the proposition of the Dawes commission. Chief Harris, of the Cherokee nation; Gov. Brown, of the Cherokee nation; and other chiefs spoke against any change whatever in the tribal relations and land tenure of the tribes and against any change as proposed by the Dawes commission.

The Treasury Statement.

Washington City, June 29.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$32,000,000; gold reserve, \$107,522,240.

Advertisement for J. G. A. NEWHALL, featuring a 'First Reduction Sale' of '1001 Dress Goods'. The ad lists various items like Dress Goods, Silks, Hosiery, Domestic Dept., Ribbons, Chemisettes, Hose Supporters, Belt Pins, Blazer Suits, and Gloves, with prices and descriptions. It also includes a testimonial about the reduction sale and contact information for the store at the corner of Second and Madison Sts.