

PANAMA REJECTS COLOMBIA'S OFFER

REJOICING IN THE ISTHMUS.

Rely Upon United States to Help Them Maintain Their Independence.

The Panamanian Commission, composed of Senors Arias, Morales and Rosemea, which left Panama to meet the Peace Commission from the department of Bolivar, boarded the Mayflower and held a short conference with the Colombians who represent the department of Bolivar. The Colombians, assuring them concessions and considerations on the passage of a canal treaty. The Panamanians replied that they would not return to the Republic of Colombia, and declared the assurance came too late, as Panama's position was so advantageous and strong that they could not see any reason for changing. During the conference Nicanor Insignares, a brother of the Governor of the State of Bolivar, who was the spokesman of the Colombians, made a strong appeal to the Panamanians not to disrupt the Republic of Colombia, and he supplemented his appeal by the solemn assurance that Colombia would grant all the rights demanded by the Isthmians and eventually carry out their grand project of building the canal. Replying to Senor Insignares, Senor Thomas Arias, representing the Isthmians, said that the Bogota government and the Colombians generally did not appear to grasp the actual conditions prevailing on the isthmus. The revolution, Senor Arias said, was born absolutely of the unanimous desire of the entire people of Panama and was irrevocable. It was the act of a now independent government already thoroughly organized and formally recognized by the United States Government in receiving its representative. Senor M. Philippe Bunau-Varilla, as well as by the governments of France and Italy. The threat of Senor Insignares that the Republic of Colombia would enforce its alleged rights in Isthmian territory, did not cause apprehension to the Panamanian commissioners, who received it with equanimity and did not give it any serious consideration.

NEW CANAL TREATY.

Will Give Panama \$250,000 More Than Offered Colombia.

The canal treaty with Panama, which is now being negotiated and which has been practically finished for several days, provides for a cash payment of \$10,250,000 to the young republic, which is an addition to a quarter of a million dollars to the amount which was to have been paid Colombia under the Hay-Herran treaty. This payment alone will give Panama greater wealth per capita than any of the other and much older Central American Republics. It is probable part of the money will find its way into Colombian treasury in the guise of a slight loan for the loss of the isthmus. The United States is urging the young republic to assume a part of Colombian debt and to pay its proportion of the cash payment for the canal. The Government of Panama shows willingness to accede to the request of the United States. Accredited to the United States, France and the world at large as minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary of the Republic of Panama, M. Philippe Bunau-Varilla has addressed a note to the envoys of the Powers, represented at Washington requesting that they notify their respective governments of the formation of the sovereign State of Panama and expressing the hope that his government will receive recognition at their hands.

Panama Treaty Signed.

Secretary Hay and Philippe Bunau-Varilla, minister from Panama, signed the treaty for the construction of the Panama canal by the United States. The keynote of the treaty is the provision by which Panama cedes to the United States whatever lands throughout the republic of Panama the government shall desire to acquire in connection with the building of the canal and maintenance of the canal. The treaty gives to the United States absolute sovereignty over the canal strip, which comprises between eight and ten miles on each side of the canal. Within this zone the power of the United States is as absolute as if the zone were part of this country.

President and Cashier Suicided.

Miller Boykins, president of the Farmers and Merchants bank and the DeKalb cotton mills, at Camden, S. C., was found dead with a gunshot wound through his heart. Edward Zamp, cashier of the bank went to the Boykins house and after remaining a few minutes, went back home. He was missed for several hours and was found after dark in his barn. He, too, had shot himself dead.

Lost Control of Train.

Fast freight train No. 38 on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad ran wild on the steep Sand Patch grade this morning and at Phillips struck a derailing switch, plunging over a 30-foot embankment. Fireman William V. Bluncheon at Connelville was instantly killed and Engineer Walter Purnell of Cumberland seriously injured.

CABLE FLASHES.

In the elections for the Prussian Diet Conservatives secured 138 out of 230 districts, the Socialists electing none. Russia and Austria threaten danger to Turkey unless the Macedonian reforms are carried out at once. A dirigible balloon of Lebaussy brothers made 46 miles in 95 minutes in France. The daughter of Henry Labouchere was married to the Marquis di Rudini in Rome.

PLEDGES OF PEACE.

King Edward Entertains Victor Emanuel and His Queen.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra entertained King Victor Emanuel and Queen Helena of Italy and 160 other guests, including princes, princesses, ambassadors and army and navy officers, at dinner in St. George's hall, Windsor castle. The tables bore the famous royal gold plate service and there was an incomparable display of jewels. In proposing a toast to their Italian majesties, King Edward said: "I remember as if it were but yesterday that your illustrious grandfather 48 years ago came here as the guest of my beloved mother and my lamented father. At that time we were at war, and our armies fought together. Thank God, we are now at peace, and the aim of our countries is to maintain it and to work together in the paths of progress and enlightenment. I have not forgotten the kind and cordial reception which your Majesty King Victor Emanuel repaid in English, saying: "The memories to which your majesty refers live in my heart and in the hearts of all Italians since the historic and eventful period which led Italy to unity and which, tendered to England, always greater and more powerful, the feelings of sympathy and friendship which now unite the two peoples. For my people those feelings have continued to increase, and they constitute a tradition for my government. They are important factors in Italian policy, which, like the policy of your majesty's government, is one of peace and civilization."

COST OF LIVING.

Comparison Between Years of High and Low Prices.

The Bureau of Labor has issued a bulletin on the cost of living of workmen's families, showing that of 2,567 families, in 33 States, from which data was obtained the average income per family was \$827.19; average expenditure for all purposes, \$768.54; average expenditure per family for food, \$326.90, and the average size of family, 5.31 persons. The last figure is seven-tenths above the average of private families in the whole country, as shown by the census of 1900. The food expense is more than 42% per cent of the expenditure for all purposes. An extended investigation covering the years 1890-1902, shows that the cost of food reached its highest in 1902, the average then being 10.9 per cent above the average for the decade 1890-1899, and an increase of 16.1 per cent, compared with 1896, the year of lowest prices. It is announced as a conservative conclusion that the increase in the cost of living as a whole in 1902, when compared with the year of lowest prices, was not over 16.1 per cent., the figures given as the increase in the cost of food as shown by this investigation. This, of course, assumes always the purchase of the same articles and the same quantities in years of low prices, low wages and more or less irregular employment, and in years of high prices, higher wages and steady employment.

Money for Missions.

The general missionary committee of the Methodist Episcopal church in session at Omaha, adjourned, after appropriating over \$1,500,000 for home and foreign missionary work and selecting Boston as the place of meeting next year. Among the final appropriations was one of \$2,400 for Bohemian and Hungarian work in Pittsburgh, \$3,000 in Philadelphia, \$400 in Erie, \$2,500 in Central Pennsylvania and \$3,000 in East Ohio.

Standard Oil Dividend.

The Standard Oil Company declared a quarterly dividend of 12 per cent. This makes the dividends for the year 45 per cent on the capital stock of \$100,000,000. Of the total stock, John D. Rockefeller, Jr. is supposed to hold \$65,000,000. Rockefeller's income from his Standard Oil holdings for the year amounts to \$20,000,000. The stock advanced five points Monday on the curb, selling at \$65 a share, the par value being \$100.

Miss Gould Against Smoot.

That Helen Gould is in the fight to unseat the Mormon apostle, Senator Smoot, of Utah, was brought out by inquiries as to where the money was coming from to pay John E. Carlisle for conducting the case against Smoot before the Senate Committee. Miss Gould's support was enlisted by her colleagues in the Interdenominational Society of Women.

Tin Mill Starts Up.

The entire tin plate plant of the American Tin Plate Company at South Sharon, Pa., went into operation Monday morning. Only 10 of the hot mills had been working for some time past and 10 additional mills were started. The company has orders booked that will keep the plant in operation for several weeks. Over 1,000 men are employed in the mill.

Bequest to Masons Invalid.

William L. Elkins' bequest to the Masons of \$250,000 in cash and a \$250,000 lot of ground for the erection of a home for Masonic orphans, has been declared inoperative. It had developed that the bequest was made within 30 days of the donor's death, and therefore, according to the act of 1885, Pennsylvania statutes, falls of its purpose.

Lincoln's Cane Bought for \$145.

In New York at public auction a walking cane of the late President Abraham Lincoln was sold for \$145 to H. H. Wibert. The cane is a black stick with a bone handle. On the handle are silver trimmings and the name of "Abraham Lincoln" is spelled out in silver letters.

Jews Massacred.

A hundred Moorish Jews, fugitives from Taza, have arrived at Marina. They say the Sultan's troops, while in occupation of Taza, massacred many Jews and assaulted women and girls.

POLITICAL SITUATION IS SERIOUS

SAN DOMINGO TORN UP.

Insurgents Continue to Bombard the City—Want Recognition by the United States.

The political situation in San Domingo is serious. The insurgents are bombarding the city. Generals Veneciano Figuero and Juan Francisco Sanchez are refugees in the foreign legations. The city is completely invested by 4,000 men under Pichardo and four other generals. A general attack is expected within the next few days. General Woy y Gil refuses to capitulate, and it is believed that the fighting will be severe. The United States cruiser Baltimore has been compelled to leave to reconal. United States Minister Powell is endeavoring to protect American interests with the United means at his disposal. A German naval vessel is ready to land troops at a moment's notice. The insurgents endeavored to have Minister Powell recognize them, but this the minister refused to do. The revolutionists fired on the Clyde line steamer New York as she was entering the port of Samana. The vessel was uninjured. The revolutionists of San Domingo applied to the State Department for recognition by the United States. The application was presented to the department by J. M. Jordan that it is the policy of the State Department to recognize only de facto governments.

EAR GRAFTING.

Operation from Head of Restaurant-ear to Millionaire.

Dr. Andrew N. Nelden, a New York surgeon, reported the grafting of a \$5,000 ear of a German restaurant-keeper on the head of a millionaire miner. He performed the operation, he said, in a Philadelphia physician's private sanitarium Tuesday evening. The two patients, the ear seller and the ear buyer, are said to be lying heads together, feet pointing in opposite directions and must so lie for about 12 days. The upper half of the German's \$5,000 ear was scalped off down to about the first notch, together with about four square inches of skin. This flap and ear were then twisted around and clapped to the prepared raw surface of the place where the millionaire's ear ought to be, and fastened there with long silver needles.

As soon as circulation is certainly established between the old ear and its new owner it will be cut loose the miner will lose possession, as he has already sold all title to it. Dr. Nelden said it was an ordinary grafting operation of 30 minutes and was only exceptional as to scars. It was frequently done with the nose. Dr. Nelden is guarding well the professional secret of who the two men are. His patients are in the sanitarium under assumed names.

DIVORCED FOR MONEY.

Young Wife Accepts \$26,000 Instead of Husband.

George Whitteil, the San Francisco millionaire, has just paid Mrs. Florence Boyer Whitteil, his son's wife, who was a poor girl, \$26,000 to release the boy from marriage. Whitteil gave his son the option of getting a divorce from his wife or being cut off without a dollar. The young man didn't relish poverty, so he agreed to get a divorce. His wife also agreed, but she stipulated that \$25,000 be paid to her. In addition to this sum she was given \$1,000 on condition that she leave the city.

WINS PALEFACED BRIDE.

Full-Blooded Indian Carries Off Belle of Illinois Town.

Frank Cayou, a full-blooded Indian graduate of Carlisle Indian school, won the belle of Arcola, Ill., Miss Anna Snyder, and the pair eloped to Tuscola Monday night and were married by the Rev. Mr. Brandon of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Cayou appeared at Arcola two years ago, coming from Champaign, where he had been taking a post-graduate course in the University of Illinois. He was a great athlete and coached the Arcola hose team, which won the championship of Illinois, and at the same time won the heart of Miss Snyder, who is a member of one of the oldest and most aristocratic families of Douglas county.

Three Killed, Others Hurt.

By the collapse of a wall during a fire at the car barns of the Cleveland Electric railway bars three firemen were killed and two others injured. The loss is estimated at \$300,000. The dead are: Robert Duffy, truck No. 2; James Schweda, truck No. 2; Robert Reed, truck No. 2. The injured: Michael Corrigan, truck No. 1, legs broken; Harry Vandevelde, truck No. 2, suffering from shock, in hospital; outcome uncertain; Battalion Chief Andrews, slightly injured about body.

FIVE VILLAGES BURNED.

Muslims Take Vengeance Upon Bulgarians.

The Muslims in the district of Kirk-Killesh have burned five Bulgarian villages in revenge for an attack made by the Bulgarians on the Muslim village of Zarasa. The revolt in the vilayet of Yemen, Arabia, is extending southward. Ottoman troops advancing on Hodaida were determinedly opposed by the revolting tribes and were forced to retreat. Another attempt to advance from Mokha failed, the Turkish troops being defeated.

Increase of Railway Disasters.

The interstate commerce commission has issued a statement that during the year ended June 30, 1903, 2,533 persons were killed and 45,997 injured in railway accidents, compared with 2,819 killed and 39,800 injured during the preceding year.

PANAMA CORRESPONDENCE.

Officials at Washington Not Surprised by Revolution.

President Roosevelt sent the House all the correspondence and dispatches relating to the Panama revolution as requested in the resolution adopted by the House last week. This correspondence shows that the United States Government knew of the revolution before it took place.

Secretary Hay stated that on the afternoon of November 3 a press dispatch announced a revolution in the State of Panama. Acting Secretary of State Loomis sent the following telegram to Vice Consul Ehrman at Panama at 3:40 o'clock that afternoon: "Uprising on Isthmus reported. Keep Department promptly and fully informed."

Vice Consul Ehrman, replying in a cablegram received at 8:15 o'clock, says: "No uprising yet. Reported it will be at night. Situation is critical."

In a cablegram to the State Department, received an hour and 35 minutes later, the Vice Consul reported the success of the revolution and the capture of the Colombian officers. The President Roosevelt, one hour and 28 minutes after the receipt of the cablegram announcing the revolution, caused this dispatch to be sent the commander of the gunboat Nashville: "In the interests of peace make every effort to prevent the Government troops of Colon from proceeding to Panama. The transit of the isthmus must be kept open and order maintained. Secure special train if necessary."

Commander Hubbard of the Nashville immediately replied: "Troops will not be moved." Quay's Service Pension Bill. Senator Quay has put in a service pension bill applying to all soldiers and sailors of the Civil war who served more than 90 days not now receiving pensions or who get less than \$12 a month. Veterans from 50 to 55 years old are to receive \$4 a month; 55 to 60 years, \$5 a month; over 60 years, \$12 a month. All widows' pensions are to be not less than \$12 a month.

LATEST NEWS NOTES.

The Hague Tribunal completed its hearing in the Venezuelan claims. Archbishop Davila was assassinated by Armenians at Uchmadsin, in the Caucasus. His assassins escaped.

At the first public consistory of Pope Pius X. Mgrs. Merry del Val, Callegari, Ajuti, Talliani and Katschthaler were made cardinals. A fleet of 18 steamers, towing 5,000,000 bushels of coal loaded in 148 coal boats, 70 barges, 10 light boats, five square coal boats and two model barges was sent out from Pittsburgh. Five men were injured and \$300,000 worth of property destroyed as the result of the explosion of a boiler used in heating the Park theater and Army building, Butler, Pa.

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AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The formal presentation of M. Philippe Bunau-Varilla, as Minister of the Republic of Panama, took place at the White House. It is held that by the recognition of M. Bunau-Varilla by the President the United States also recognizes the existence of a government de jure on the isthmus of Panama.

Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah, denies that as an apostle of the Mormon Church he took an oath of any sort.

Hawaii Wants to Be a State. Congress has received a memorial from Secretary of State of Hawaii, transmitting a resolution which was passed recently by the Legislature of that Territory, asking that it be admitted into the Union as a State, and that the people of the Territory who are qualified to vote be authorized to meet in convention for the purpose of framing and adopting a State Constitution.

DYNAMITER CAUGHT. Confesses That He Threatened to Blow Up Hotel in Chicago.

The threat to blow up the Plaza hotel unless \$600 was handed to the maker of the threat at a place designated was the work of Charles Wright, according to a confession which Wright made to the police. Wright, who is 19 years old, declared that he wrote the threatening letter at the instance of a man whose name he did not know, but whom he described. Wright's arrest was brought about through a second threat which he made. A decoy package was left for him at a place which he designated, and when he called a detective who had been in hiding made the arrest.

Senator Charged with Bribery. The Federal grand jury this evening returned true bills against United States Senator Charles H. Dietrich and Postmaster Jacob Fisher of Hastings, Neb., charging them with conspiracy and bribery in connection with the appointment of Fisher to the position of postmaster.

THIRTY-ONE LIVES SACRIFICED.

NEGLECT OF ORDERS THE CAUSE.

Freight Train Crashed Into Construction Special Running at Full Speed in Deep Cut.

Thirty-one men were killed and at least 15 injured in a head-on collision between a freight train and a work train on the Big Four railroad, between Mackinaw and Tremont, Ill.

All the dead and most of the injured were members of the work train, the crews on both engines jumping in time to save their lives. The collision occurred in a deep cut, at the beginning of a sharp curve, neither train being visible to the crew of the other, until they were within 50 feet of each other. The engineers set their brakes, sounded the whistles, then leaped from their cabs; the two trains striking with such force that the sound was heard for miles.

A second after the collision the boiler of the work train engine exploded, throwing heavy iron bars and splinters of wood 200 feet. Conductor John W. Judge, of Indianapolis, who had charge of the freight train, received orders at Urbana to wait at Mackinaw for the work train, which was due at 2:40 p. m. Instead of doing this he failed to stop. The engineer of the work train, George Becker, had also received orders to pass the freight at Mackinaw, and was on the way to that station. The work train was perhaps five minutes late, and was running at full speed.

The dead are residents of neighboring towns and the scenes about the wreck were beyond description. Wives and children of men who were missing thronged around, asking if their husbands or fathers had been killed. Out of 25 men who constituted the crew of the work train only four are living, and two of these are seriously injured.

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REVIEW OF TRADE.

Encouraging Features of the Steel Trade—Generally Favorable Reports of Winter Wheat.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s "Weekly Review of Trade" says: Labor organizations are accepting reductions in wages without controversy, which removes one threatening industrial factor, and in several branches of business or industry are more numerous, but in the steel industry there is little expectation of liberal buying until 1904. Construction work is decreasing, despite optimistic report of more building permits issued last month than a year ago. Mild weather still checks distribution of merchandise. There is no complaint of traffic congestion, railway earnings, 6.1 per cent higher than in November to date in 1902, testifying to the increase in facilities. A week has passed without any further material reduction in iron and steel, and sentiment in trade favors stability at the present position. Concessions are not readily obtained, especially on distant deliveries. Much discussion regarding prices of steel rails failed to produce any alteration, and railroads have placed orders for several thousand tons. Meanwhile foreign markets are sought with more persistence. Machinery and hardware have felt the reaction less than far than structural material and other heavy shapes, while new shipbuilding plants and machinery for the Panama canal are encouraging features of the future. Reports regarding winter wheat are generally favorable. Dry weather delayed planting along the Ohio belt, but recent rains have been beneficial. Failures this week were 249 in the United States, against 266 last year, and 17 in Canada, compared with 24 a year ago.

Bradstreet's will say: Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ending November 19 aggregate 2,974,277 bushels, against 3,659,823 bushels last week, and 5,277,672 bushels this week last year. For 20 weeks of the current year they aggregate 64,876,128 bushels, against 105,257,326 bushels in 1902. Corn exports for the week aggregate 1,391,625 bushels against 1,688,282 bushels last week, and 243,381 bushels a year ago. For 20 weeks of the present current year they aggregate 72,982,594 bushels, against 2,388,180 bushels in 1902.

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SECRET SAFES.

They Are Hidden in the Writing Desk of the Up-to-Date Woman.

Secret drawers of the olden times were made in a romantic age, presumably for the romancers to hang their tales on. The woman of today is nothing if not practical, and, while she may have a secret drawer or two in her desk or dressing table, she places her chief dependence upon a safe, says the Washington Star.

Try to open one side of a dainty writing desk, and if it opens at all it turns slowly and heavily, for it is a safe door made of layers of steel and iron welded to resist the drill of the burglar.

These safes, which are built into writing desks and closets or set away in convenient places, are baby affairs, and look as if they might belong to a doll house, but they will do good service. They are only from 12 to 14 inches high, but they weigh from 150 to 200 pounds—not a convenient weight for a burglar to carry off unobserved.

They have regular combination locks, like the safe of larger size, and are as carefully made. But inside they present a different appearance. They are lined with velvet in rich colors, and some of the larger ones are made with shelves and library racks. In them jewelry