PANAMA RECEIVED

THE PRESIDENT FORMALLY RECEIVES BUNAU-VARILLA.

CEREMONY OF THE RECEPTION

The Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary Formally Presented by Secretary Hay.—Exchange of Addresses Impressive.

WASHINGTON — President Roosevelt on Friday formally received M. Philippe Bunau-Varilla, the duly accredited envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the Republic of Panama to the United States. The reception of the minister marked the birth of the new Republic of Panama into the family of nations and paves the way for negotiations between the United States and the infant republic, precisely as they may be conducted between any two foreign nations.

The ceremony incident to the reception of Minister Bunau-Varilla and the presentation of his credentials occurred in the Blue room of the White House at 9:30 o'clock in the morning. At a few minutes before that hour Minister Bunau-Varilla, accompanied by Secretary of State Hay, in the latter's state carriage, arrived at the White House. The secretary's carriage was followed by a landau, the only occupant of which was Minister Bunau-Varilla's young son. Secretary Hay and the new minister, both attired in conventional morning address, entered the White House, accompanied by the minister's son, and were shown into the Blue room. They were joined almost immediately by the president and Secretary Loeb.

Secretary Hay formally presented M. Bunau-Varilla to President Roosevelt as the accredited minister of the Republic of Panma. Minister Bunau-Varilla in turn presented his credentials and delivered an address, to which the president feelingly responded. The exchange of addresses was impressive by reason of the circumstances and the addresses themselves are regarded as felicitous and patriotic. Minister Bunau-Varilla spoke, in part, as follows:

"Mr. President: In according to the minister plenipotentiary of the Republic of Panama the honor of presenting to you his letters of credente you admit into the family of nations the weakest and last-born of the republics of the new world.

"It owes its existence to the outburst of indignant grief which stirred the hearts of the citizens of the isthmus on beholding the despotic nation which sought to forbid their country from fulfilling the destinies vouchsafed to it by Providence. In consecrating its right to exist, Mr. President, you put an end to what appeared to be the interminable controversy as to the rival water ways and you definitely inaugurate the ero of the achievement of the Panama canal."

President Roosevelt made suitable reply.

BENNETT WILL CASE GOES UP.

Bryan Authorizes His Attorney to Seek Higher Judgment.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—It was announced Tuesday that William J. Bryan had given his counsel power of attorney to perfect an appeal to the superior court from the decision of Judge Cleaveland of the probate court, declaring that the sealed letter referred to in the will of Philo S. Bennett, which provided for a gift of $50,000 to Mr. Bryan was not a part of the will.

At a hearing of the probate judge prior to this announcement, by agreement of counsel and Mr. Bryan as executor the widow's allowance was fixed at $7,500 a year.

PANAMANS ARE PLEASED.

Receive News of Varilla's Reception With Satisfaction.

PANAMA—The Associated Press' correspondent on Friday communicated to Jose Arango, president of the junta, the first news of President Roosevelt's reception of M. Philippe Varilla as minister of the republic of Panma. Senor Arango expressed intense gratification, saying that this act of President Roosevelt made possible the negotiation of a canal treaty and that such negotiation would probably be completed before the Panamans held a convention to elect a legislature and adopt a constitution.

Released from Mexican Jail.

TUCSON, Ariz.—Hermosillo advices state that Walter McCurdy, the American attorney who has been in a Mexican prison nearly a year awaiting trial on the charge of forging telegrams in connection with the transfer of the stock of the Yaqui Copper company, was acquitted Friday. McCurday has yet to stand trial on the charge of assault on one of the stockholders of the Yaqui Copper company.

THE LAND LEASING BILL.

The Proposition Makes Its Appearance in Congress.

WASHINGTON—The land leasing proposition made its appearance in congress Friday, when Representative Lacey introduced a bill which primarily gives to homesteaders and settlers in the arid and semi-arid regions the right to improve and protect the grass upon the public domain in the vicinity of the lands so as to prevent further detorioration and monopolization of the range by the owners of large herds of live stock. Such parts of the arid and semi-arid region as are not necessary for irrigating purposes may, under the Lacey bill, be leased for stock grazing purposes subject to the right of homestead and other entry at all times. The leases are to be regulated by the secretary of the interior, to run for five years, with the right of renewal, each lease to be limited to 3,200 acres to each person. The leases are non-transferable and are to be granted only to actual settlers. Corporations are denied the right to make leases. The lands subject to lease are to be classified and shall be rented at rates varying from 1 to 6 cents an acre per annum. Persons leasing land under the above provisions will be permitted to fence the land at their own expense.

LAMBASTS ANTI-SMOOT PEOPLE.

Filing of Petitions Practcally a Contempt of the U. S. Senate.

WASHINGTON—The house was in session only five minutes Wednesday and no business was transacted.

The senate began business in earnest by receiving a number of petitions and also many bills.

In presenting a numerously signed petition asking the senate to expedite the consideration of the charges against Mr. Smoot, Mr. Hoar took occasion to remin the senders of petitions bearing upon Mr. Smoot's case that the proceeding is out of order and is improper. He based his remarks upon the fact that the determination of Mr. Smoot's rights will be purely a judicial proceeding, to be determined by the laws and the constitution of the United States.

"With all due respect to the signers of the petitions of this character," he said, "I want to say to them that their petitions are as much out of place when addressed to this court as similar petitions would be if addressed to the supreme court of the United States in any case pending before that tribunal."

JERUSALEM AT THE FAIR.

Permission to Bring in Animals Free of Duty.

WASHINGTON—Alexander Konta, the projector of the Jerusalem exhibition at the St. Louis exposition, secured permission from Secretary Wilson of the agricultural department for the importation, free of duty, of certain ruminating animals from Palestine for exhibition purposes, including twenty-five camels, fifty goats and twenty sheep.

Mr. Konta has secured from Chekib Bey, the Turkish minister to the United States, who has been designated by the sultan as a special commissioner to the exposition, letters of introduction to prominent officials in Constantinople, and purposes to arrange for the exhibition of Turkish relics, old arms, books and the flags of the old crusaders. He will sail for Europe next week.

MRS. LENA M. LILLIE SUES.

Wants Insurance on Life of Husband She Murdered.

LINCOLN, Neb.—A special from Daivd City says: Mrs. Lena M. Lillie, convicted last spring for murdering her husband, a wealthy man, and sentenced to imprisonment for life, is again in court, this time as plaintiff in trivial actions.

At the time Harvey Lillie was murdered he carried fraternal insurance aggregating the sum of $8,000. Seven hundred and fifty dollars of this was made to the 12-year-old daughter, Edna, who has been paid. For the balance, $7.250, Mrs. Lillie was named as the beneficiary, and suit is brought by Mrs. Lillie to recover. Three fraternal companies are defendants.

Subsistence for Rural Carriers.

WASHINGTON—Mr. Jones of Washington introduced a bill providing a subsistence allowance of $250 annually for rural free delivery carriers.

Measures to Suppress Panama.

LIMA, Peru—The Colombian minister to Peru has published here cablegrams received from his government, dated at Bogota, November 10, 11 and 12 respectively. The cablegrams say that the Colombian government has taken measures to suppress "the isthmian traitors," and add that all parties and all classes have offered to the government their lives and property in defense of the national territory."

CUBAN TREATY

PAYNE INTRODUCES THE BILL IN THE HOUSE.

FULL TEXT OF THE MEASURE

Fixes Twenty Per Cent Sugar Limit—Requires that No Greater Reduction of Duty Than This Be Made While Convention is in Force.

WASHINGTON—Mr. Payne on Thursday introduced in the house a bill making effective the new Cuban reciprocity treaty. The measure was referred to the ways and means committee. It is, in part, as follows:

That whenever the president of the United States shall receive satisfactory evidence that the republic of Cuba has made provision to give full effect to the articles of the convention between the United States and the republic of Cuba, signed on the 11th day of December, in the year one thousand nine hundred and two, he is hereby authorized to issue his proclamation declaring that he has received such evidence, and thereupon on the 10th day after the exchange of ratifications of such convention between the United States and the republic of Cuba and so long as the said convention shall remain in force, all articles of merchandise being the product of the soil or industry of the republic of Cuba, which are now imported into the United States free of duty shall continue to be so admitted free of duty, and all other articles of merchandise being the product of the soil or industry of the republic of Cuba imported into the United States shall be admitted at a reduction of 20 per centum of the rates as provided by the tariff act of the United States approved July 24, 1897, or as may be provided by any tariff law of the United States subsequently enacted.

The rates of duty herein granted by the United States to the republic of Cuba are and shall continue during the term of said convention preferential in respect to all like imports from other countries.

Provided—That while said convention is in force, no sugar imported from the republic of Cuba and being the product of the soil or industry of the republic of Cuba shall be admitted into the United States at a reduction of duty greater than 20 per centum of the rates of duty thereon, as provided by the tariff act of the United States approved July 24, 1897, and no sugar, the product of any other foreign country, shall be admitted by treaty or convention into the United States while this convention is in force, at a lower rate of duty than that provided by the tariff act of the United States, approved July 24, 1897, and

Provided further, that nothing herein contained shall be held or construed as an admission on the part of the house of representatives that customs duties can be changed otherwise than by act of congress, originating in said house.

Section 2. That so long as said convention shall remain in force, the laws and regulations adopted or that may be adopted by the United States to protect the revenues and prevent fraud in the declarations and proofs that the articles of merchandise to which said convention may apply are the product or manufacture of the republic of Cuba, shall not impose any additional charge or fee therefor on the articles imported, except the consular fees established, or which may be established by the United States for issuing shipping documents.

BRYAN IS OFF FOR EUROPE

Sails on the Steamer Majestic, to be Absent Several Weeks.

NEW YORK.—William J. Bryan will sail for Europe Thursday afternoon with his 13-year-old son, William J., jr., on the steamer Majestic. He is going to Europe for the first time, partly on business and partly for pleasure ,and will take in the most of England and a good part of the continent before returning. He will be gone several weeks.

Before he sailed William J. Bryan was asked by an interviewer:

"Will the democrats go to the polls next year a united party?"

"I think all democrats will be united at the polls, but not of course those who are not democrats. Those who are not democrats will not be with the democrats."

Colombia Censors Cablegram.

WASHINGTON—The state department was notified that the Colombian government had established a censorship over cable for the interior of Colombia reaching Buena Ventura. This cuts off communication between the capital of Colombia and the outside world. It may delay communication with the United States, but this government will not submit to any suppression of its dispatches, so long as the telegraph route is open at all.

ENGLISH AUTHOR'S POOR TASTE.

Henry Watson Expresses Dislike for American Women.

Henry Brereton Marriott Watson, who has called American women anarchists and degenerates of a dangerous and abnormal type, is an English

HENRY B.M. WATSON

writer and novelist. He was born in Australia, was educated in New Zealand, and went to England in 1885. He has been assistant editor of Black and White and of the Pall Mall Gazette, and with J. M. Barrie is the joint author of the play, "Richard Savage." "The Princess Xenia," "Diogenes of London" and "The Heart of Miranda" are Mr. Watson's principal novels. He is the son of a minister and is 40 years of age.

WAS UNDER FIRE.

American Minister Narrowly Escapes Death.

SAN DOMINGO—The city is closely besieged by the revolutionists and commerce is paralyzed. Firing around San Domingo continues. The political situation is unchanged. The German warships Panther and Gazelle are here.

The revolutionists have addressed a letter to Minister Powell, informing him that agreements entered into with the United States by the government presided over by General Wos y Gil will not be recognized by them. The letter requests that Minister Powell recognize the revolutionists, but the minister has refused to hold communication with them. The political situation is unchanged.

NEW YORK—A dispatch from San Domingo, dated November 9, to a newspaper here, says the attack on the city by the revolutionists which began last Friday was still in force Monday.

During all of Saturday night, the dispatch continues, the insurgents attacked the outposts with small arms and also delivered a rather heavy shell fire. The government, however, succeeded in repelling the attack, although with considerable loss. The losses of the revolutionists were slight. Some foreign noncombatants were killed.

During an attack Sunday afternoon an insurgent shell passed within a few feet of Mr. Powell, the American minister, at the legation.

A sortie was made by 140 government troops, but they were ambushed and compelled to retire within the walls, leaving their dead and wounded on the field.

Early Sunday night there was another heavy attack, but the rebels were again repulsed. The losses are unknown. Several shells exploded in the city this morning.

The German cruiser Gazelle arrived Monday and landed marines. The German cruiser Panther arrived the preceding day. No other foreign war vessels are here.

Previous to the beginning of the bombardment of San Domingo, the revolutionists notified the diplomatic corps and the consular officers that they had previously served notice on the Dominican government that the forces of the revolution intended to adopt all means, including a bombardment, in their efforts to capture the city.

Redmond Will Not Resign.

LONDON.—When questioned as to the train of reports in the Irish newspapers that he would resign the leadership of the Irish party and join William O'Brien in retirement, John Redmond telegraphed to the Associated Press from Dublin: "The report is quite untrue. The party remains united."

San Domingo Has Capitulated.

CAPE HAYTIEN—A dispatch from Monte Cristo says it is reported there that San Domingo has capitulated to the revolutionists, and that General Jiminez has been proclaimed president.

To Repeal Timber and Stone Act.

WASHINGTON — Senator Hansbrough introduced in the senate on Wednesday a bill which, by implication, repeals the timber and stone act, under which land is now acquired at $2.50 an acre, regardless of its real value. The measure is intended to cure defects in existing laws, put a quietus upon speculation in public timber lands and an end to the frauds which recently have grown into a national scandal.

CAUGHT BY MUSKRAT

BUT OLD MAN RUNNELS HELD ON TO BUFFALO FISH.

Day's Fishing That Went Smoothly Until Outsider Got Into the Game—Poor Results of Effort Made to Kill Intruder.

"The funniest thing I ever saw down in Egypt, as southern Illinois is called, happened to an old hotelkeeper by the name of Runnels," said the Southdown drummer the other day. "I was tied up with a cigar man and a corset agent at his layout one Sunday, and there being nothing else to do we walked out to one of those prairie ditches to see if we could club a few buffalo fish. You see, these fish are big fellows, and they wallow in the slimy ditches where the water is sometimes not more than a foot deep. The fishermen pull off part of their wearing apparel, get a club, wade into the water, and maul the fish to death.

"Now it happens that those ditches are also full of muskrats, there being about as many of them as there are of the fish. Well, that Sunday old Runnels and the other three of us went out to one of the ditches. We got rid of part of our clothing and waded in. I succeeded in killing one fish, and the corset agent caught a big mud turtle, but the cigar man and old Runnels hadn't got a thing.

"Finally the cigar booster yelled to old Runnels to watch out. He had started a big one. Runnels braced himself as the fish swam up stream, its fins cutting the water like a submarine boat. He took a horrible swipe at the buffalo, but missed it. Then he started chasing it, and he finally ran it into a hole in the side of the bank, just beneath the surface of the water.

"The old man yelled that he had him all right, and all of the rest of us piked up to the place. Runnels rolled up his sleeves and stuck his arm into the hole. All at once he let out a yell that would have scared a Comanche to death. He tried to jump backward, but his feet were stuck in the mud. He doubled up again and tried to jump, and that time he sat down in the water, which struck him at the chin. His long whiskers kind o' floated down stream, and he kept yelling and pulling.

"Well, sir, the corset agent and myself got in and lifted the old man up, and as he came out of the mud and water he held the fish by the tail. But there was also something holding him. A big muskrat had him by one thumb, and wouldn't let go any more than a snapping turtle would.

"Old Runnels kept yelling that he was killed, and I told him to stand still till the corset agent could kill the muskrat. The agent steadied himself, raised a club, and brought it down kerwhack. But he didn't hit the muskrat at all. The club landed on old Runnels' good hand, and peeled about three square inches of skin off of it.

"Just then the animal let go and dropped into the water. Old Runnels held on to the fish, and we got him out and back to the hotel in time to sample it for supper. When I went back a month later the old man still had his hand tied up, but what do you think he said? He asked me if I didn't want to go out and try it again. It was funny enough to repeat, but I didn't want to risk taking Runnels' part of the fun."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

The Old Man.

Go to your nests, rooks, in the windy trees,
And vex not me with your ill-omened caw;
I am too old to live beneath Fear's law,
Hopes fever me no longer nor doubts freeze.
Half I forget what makes the blackbird sing
So loud in spring.

The earth grows old around me; planets wane;
April's green glamour is spread out in vain.
The rose sends nets of fragrance from her tree,
But in her webs of beauty takes not me;
Out of the road I never turn my feet
For search of moonwort or of meadowsweet.

The sea sings loud for youth. I hear it moan,
Counting its rocky ramparts stone by stone,
And all the green haired people of the waves
They do but make wild music over graves
The graves of broken ships and drowned men,
And cities that the sea has ta'en again.

I hate the gulls and terns that dip and cry
About the white cliffs, along the sundering sea,
Or I should hate, if hate had not passed by,
Even as love has, and forgotten me.
Time has outdistanced my slow feet—behold.
I have outlingered Death. I cannot die.
I am too old.

—Pall Mall Gazette.

"Successful" People.

Prof. Dexter, of the University of Illinois, has compiled a curious volume of statistics relating to "successful" people, and containing 8,602 names. It is shown that musicians gain success at the earliest age; the scientists at an early age; the actor and the author next; the inventors gain their place slowly, no one below the age of forty being included in the book. Women reach success in all callings, except in music and on the stage, later than their male competitors. It has before been noted that musical gifts tend to develop more quickly than almost any other. As for the business men, it is interesting to learn that 84 per cent of the successful men of business did not enter college, while 12 per cent completed it. Of the financiers 18 per cent are college graduates.

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The Century for 1904.

The Century for 1904 promises a wealth of reading and pictures that surpasses even the high standard achieved during 1903. Perhaps most notable of all the strong features of the volume will be Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's "The Youth of Washington," told in the form of an autobiography. It will be a daring and unique piece of historical work, written as if it were done by General Washington himself, sitting down in Mt. Vernon in his old age and recording, solely for his own eye, the story of his youthful life.

Then there will be a series of articles on "Italian Villas and Their Gardens," written by Edith Wharton and illustrated, largely in color, by Maxfield Parrish. Ernest Thompson Seton has prepared "Fable and Woodmyth," brief papers in a new vein, the illustrations in the author's most fantastic and amusing style.

The artists whose work will appear in the Century for 1904 include the best of the day. It is not a question for any cultivated thinking man or woman today, Can I afford to take the Century this year? The question is rather, Can I afford not to take the Century:

As a rule the man who isn't afraid to stand up for his rights imagines that he has a right to anything he wants.

Ask You Druggist for Allen's Foot-Ease.
"I tried ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE recently, and have just bought another supply. It has cured my corns, and the hot, burning and itching sensation in my feet which was almost unbearable, and I would not be without it now.—Mrs. W. J. Walker, Camden, N. J." Sold by all Druggists, 25c.

Yes, Alonzo, it is just as well to beware of the dog when courting a coy maid of 30, but you needn't worry about the old man—he won't bother you.—Chicago News.

Our phrases are but the garments of truth.

If you don't get the biggest and best it's your own fault. Defiance Starch is for sale everywhere and there is positively nothing to equal it in quality or quantity.

An Actress' Valuable Jewels.

An actress now playing in London wears about $73,000 worth of diamonds every evening. She owns jewels worth $250,000 altogether, including a five-rope pearl necklace said to be exceeded in value only by a similar decoration possessed by Queen Alexandra. The jewels owned by the player in question are kept in a bank, a man from which brings them to the theater and takes them back at each pedformance.

Try me just once and I am sure to come again. Defiance Starch.

Coffee Unpopular in England.

All efforts to popularize coffee in England have failed, and the record shows a steady decrease in the importation of the berry. In 1876 the importation amounted to 1,361,642 cwt., and in 1896 this had decreased to 713,408 cwt. In 1901 the value of the coffee imported was £3,324,254. In 1902 the value was £2,644,380. Up to 1876 the importations showed a steady increase.

Will Payne and Chicago.

If Chicago must be portrayed, probably no one is better fitted to do it than Will Payne, the well known novelist, whose stories of the life of the western metropolis are so full of knowledge and keen observation. His character study of the big town, published in Everybody's Magazine for October, celebrates its hundredth birthday, and gives a vivid picture of the great, overgrown, noisy, dirty, good-tempered hobbledehoy among cities, ignorant of the value of urbanity, yet rampant with a vital energy that is to carry it on to a maturity of vast importance. No one is a native son of Chicago—everyone has come there; but through all the frankness of this adopted son, neither boastful nor defiant, but humorously just, runs the note of loyalty and sympathy that makes the westerner stand by his town, even though there may be better ones; and that is very healthy for the town.

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A substitute for and superior to mustard or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain-allaying and curative qualities of this article are wonderful. It will stop the toothache at once, and relieve headache and sciatica. We recommend it as the best and safest external counter-irritant known, also as an external remedy for pains in the chest and stomach and all rheumatic, neuralgic and gouty complaints. A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household. Many people say "it is the best of all your preparations." Price 15 cents, at all druggists or other dealers, or by sending this amount to us in postage stamps we will send you a tube by mail. No article should be accepted by the public unless the same carries our label, as otherwise it is not genuine.
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