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The Victoria Times.

TWICE-A-WEEK EDITION

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MANY JOIN THE REVOLUTIONISTS

TROOPS DESERTING THE GOVERNMENT COLORS

Arming Citizens of Colon Who Are Assisting Marines to Guard the Barricades.

Panama, Nov. 5.—All was quiet here last night, and there have been no disturbances at Panama to-day.

Telegraphic advices received from interior provinces say there was great rejoicing there when the news of the declaration of the independence of Panama became known.

The government troops stationed at Penonome, sixty-five miles southwest of Panama, have joined in the revolutionary movement, and almost every moment telegrams are received from the most important men in the interior announcing their adherence to the new republic.

The revolution has been practically bloodless, as only two Chinamen were killed during the bombardment of the city by the government gunboat Bogota.

The fire of the warship unroofed one house, a small shell hit the tower of the cathedral and another fell on the house of Frederico, a member of the revolutionary junta.

The foreign consuls promptly sent a communication to the commander of the boat, protesting against his action in opening fire on the city without giving proper notification of his intention to do so.

Troops at Colon.

Colon, Nov. 5.—It was agreed yesterday that the troops should withdraw to the outskirts of the town, and they did so during the night. This morning, however, Colonel Torres marched the troops to the centre of the town, which is the landing place of the American bluejackets, this morning.

The correspondent of the Associated Press here has just had an interview with Commander Hubbard of the Nashville, who said he had offered to remoark the marine force if the government troops would return to the hill where they passed the night. Colonel Torres, however, refused to return to Monkey hill, which is situated about a mile from Colon, saying the place was too unhealthy for the soldiers and that it was necessary for them to come to town. The commander of the Nashville has distributed about fifty rifles to private citizens, who, with the bluejackets, are guarding the barricades.

Panama, Nov. 6.—General H. O. Jeffreys, a graduate of West Point, who yesterday was appointed commander of the Pacific flotilla by the provisional government of the Republic of Panama, left here last night on board the gunboat Padilla with orders to capture the Bogota. It was reported that the latter had arrived at Buenaventura, but later the report was contradicted.

Nearly all the municipalities of the isthmus have now joined the republic.

When the news of the departure of the Colombian troops became known here last night, the enthusiasm was unlimited.

General Tovar and his staff, convinced of the uselessness of their resistance to the provisional government, have accepted the terms offered by the junta.

The arrangement to this end was made through the efforts of Commander Hubbard, of the United States gunboat Nashville. Superintendent Prescott, of the Panama railroad, guaranteed that both parties would fulfil the agrement.

The provisional government has already organized the military, to be commanded by General Domingo Diaz. All the soldiers forming the division fought with the government or Liberal army during the last revolution. They are, therefore, already trained and accustomed to military discipline.

At Colon.

Colon, Nov. 6, 9 a.m.—The government of the Republic of Panama has appointed Senor Porfirio Melendez to be civil and military governor of Colon, pending the appointment of new officials. Governor Melendez has notified the officials that they may remain at their posts for the present if they swear allegiance to the new republic. He has also notified the steamship agents that Colombian ports on the Atlantic are closed to all arrivals. This refers only to the non-acceptance of troops from coast ports. The American employees of the railroad and others have been armed by officers of the cruiser Nashville.

Consul's Views.

Washington, Nov. 6.—Under the personal instructions which he will receive to-morrow from President Roosevelt, United States Consul-General Gudger leaves here Sunday for Colon to assume command of the American consulate there.

To-day he talked to an Associated Press representative of the isthmian situation, saying: "I am not in the least surprised to know that the isthmus has declared its independence. The isthmian people have conducted themselves in patience and with dignified deliberation, have awited the adjournment of the Colombian congress and the destruction of their hope for the ratification of the Hay-Herran treaty before taking this apparent radical step.

"A striking proof of the stability of the government is seen in the personnel of the executive board, which now constitutes the provisional government. They are all three men of strength, character, leaders in the isthmian communal world, and men who would command the undivided respect of the natives as well as the foreign residents.

"The sentiment of the people of the isthmus towards the United States is extremely cordial and friendly. They want independence, annexation or anything that will insure the construction of the Panama canal. American capital is already there to a large extent, and the people are desirous of cultivating closer trade relations with the United States."

CHANGING HANDS.

Colon Passing Under Control of the Revolutionists—Troops Leave the City.

Paris, Nov. 6.—The French foreign office to-day received a dispatch from the French consul at Panama confirming the Associated Press dispatches of yesterday from that city and from Colon. The consul says:

"Colon has now followed the course of Panama, and is passing into the hands of the revolutionists. The transfer followed negotiations between the Colombian troops and the revolutionary element. This culminated yesterday evening when the Colombian troops surrendered and immediately embarked. The change occurred without bloodshed. The United States gunboat Nashville and the transport Dixie, with 650 American marines, are co-operating with the railroad company in maintaining order."

Another dispatch from the consul says: "Federico Boyd, Jose Arjano and Thomas Arias, representing the provisional government, have communicated to the consuls of the foreign powers that the new state has been constituted."

The consul adds: "The province of Cauca shows no sign of revolution, nor has the revolution thus far spread to other provinces. The new state assumes all the former treaty and legal obligations of Colombia."

The last information is regarded by the officials here as being most important as showing no disposition on the part of the new republic of Panama to repudiate the canal or other property rights acquired from Colombia.

Prelude to Drama.

City of Mexico, Nov. 6.—There is great public interest here in the Panama revolution, and the undercurrent of talk in Clerical party circles, where Colombia is regarded as in sympathy with the Clerical party programme, is that the American authorities are the secret promoters of this disturbance, and are planning to seize the Panama region and annex it to the United States.

The Clerical organ, with a wide circulation here, El Tiempo, is indignant over the news from Panama, and says in part: "It is perceived not to be merely another revolution added to the already long list of those that have occurred in South America, but is a farcical prelude to a terrible drama which is about to unfold itself on the coveted isthmus, and which will end, perhaps, with the dismemberment of the unhappy Colombian nation, and the augmentation of prestige and power of the United States on the American continent."

The paper concludes by charging that the revolution is probably directly the result of the resentment which statesmen and politicians of the United States experienced at the fiasco of the Hay-Herran treaty, and says it is but another exemplification of the perfidy of the Saxon race.

Marines Landed.

Washington, Nov. 6.—The navy department has received a dispatch from Commander Delanoa, of the Dixie, announcing that he has landed an adequate force of marines from the Dixie, and that the bluejackets which landed from the Nashville have re-embarked on that vessel. The Dixie carries 400 marines.

The United States government has recognized the de facto government of Panama. It was announced at the state department after the return of Secretary Hay from the cabinet meeting, that instructions have been sent to United States Minister Beaupre, at Bogota, assuming that he has not yet left the capital, and to Mr. Ehrman, United States vice-consul at Panama and now acting consul there, to inform the governments of Colombia and Panama respectively that the de facto government is recognized.

THE WAR OFFICE.

Board to Administer Business Will Be Appointed.

London, Nov. 6.—It was officially announced that Premier Balfour, with King Edward's approval, has, after consultation with the secretary for war, appointed a committee to advise concerning the creation of a board for the administrative business of the war office, and consequent changes involved. The committeemen named are Viscount Esher, Admiral Sir John A. Fisher and Colonel Sir George S. Clarke.

STATE OF TRADE.

Shortage of Cars to Remove Grain—Industrial Revival Anticipated.

New York, Nov. 6.—Special telegraphic reports from correspondents of the International Mercantile Agency throughout the United States and Canada regarding the state of trade, are summarized as follows:

The intervention of elections in eleven states, with a week of mild weather, has served to check retail sales of seasonable goods, notably clothing and millinery, but a canvass of leading jobbers in staple lines at important cities indicates that the season's total business is somewhat in excess of expectations.

At Buffalo the elevators are nearly full of grain, and railroads complain of a car shortage. Merchants, as well as manufacturers, say the cut of $4 a ton for steel billets, with the accompanying reductions in the prices of finished steel, which it is conceded must follow, will hasten the industrial revival which they say must appear when the steel quotations show a shrinkage corresponding to that in iron. More mills and factories have closed, and some have reopened. About 25,000 iron and steel employees are idle temporarily. Some 30,000 iron puddlers will have wages reduced on November 10th. Unless one or the other side recedes about 15,000 coal miners in Colorado, Utah and Wyoming will strike. The stock yard labor disputes affect Chicago's interests unfavorable. Philadelphia textile mills report orders slow.

In financial circles the features have been the ease with which the Wall Street stock market resists the shock, and the ease with which gold was engaged for import after the first flush of cotton export bills, and the increased firmness of money at the west, where, as Chicago bankers say, continued tension is promised for the next four weeks.

In the Northwest the demand for crop moving funds will not reach the maximum until the ground freezes, Minneapolis bankers' report. The flurry in St. Louis banking circles has disappeared, and collections there in most lines, as in Baltimore, Chicago and Cleveland, are better. The cotton crop, representing $100,000,000 more than that of last year, even if no larger, points to a further financial draft to market it.

The big rush of corn and wheat to market is yet to come forward, although receipts of both are growing. Wheat seeding in the southwest is completed, and needed rains have fallen.

The demand for staple merchandise, Montreal partcularly, shoes and leather, has continued strong, and at Toronto distribution has been active, notably of merchandise for delivery in the Northwest. At Ottawa the results of the season's business were considered as good, if not better, than last year, but profits were not as large. There is a general tendency toward retrenchment in trade lines, and the depression in iron and steel in the States is reflected here. Railroads have been economized in the matter of unnecessary expenses. The grain movement is not as rapid as expected, as farmer are financially able to hold it. The year's output of cheese in the Dominion has been very heavy, exports being valued at $25,000,000, against $21,000,000 last year.

SHOT BY UNKNOWN MAN.

Two People Are Dead—Daughter of Murdered Woman Injured.

Stroud, O. T., Nov. 5.—A man rode up to the Ames house, nine miles south of Stroud, and shot and killed Mrs. Ames, Henry Jackson, the hired man, and wounded Miss Ames, 19 years old, a daughter, by shooting her in the shoulder.

The murderer first forced Miss Ames and Jackson into the cellar at the point of a pistol. They heard a shot, and ran to the head of the stairs and found that Mrs. Ames had been killed. Jackson was next killed. The young woman fell with a bullet in her shoulder, but when the murderer went to the cellar and shot Jackson again she regained consciousness and ran to the neighbors. She says the murderer was a young man.

A SULTAN HARD UP.

Morocco's Ruler Short of Funds and Forced to Abandon Operations Against the Rebels.

London, Nov. 6.—It is believed here that the abandonment by the Sultan of Morocco against the rebels, as recently announced, is due to the fact that his resources have become exhausted.

The correspondent of the Standard at Tangier makes the interesting announcement that Lord Lansdowne, British foreign minister, and M. Delcasse, French foreign minister, have arranged an Anglo-French loan for Morocco of $10,000,000. The details, adds the correspondent, have not yet been completed, but it is probable that the loan will be granted on the customs.

OTTAWA NOTES.

Presentation to Hon. R. W. Scott—Hon. C. Sifton Expected To-Morrow.

Ottawa, Nov. 7.—Hon. R. W. Scott, secretary of state, was presented to-day by his departmental staff with an address and gold jug on the eve of his golden wedding anniversary.

Hon. C. Sifton is expected home to-morrow, accompanied by Messrs. Wade and Collier.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier returned to the capital at noon to-day.

PROPOSAL DROPPED BY GOVERNMENT

NO CONCESSIONS FOR RIVAL TO THE CABLE

Australia Has Abandoned the Proposed Agreement Which Would Have Injured "All Red" Line.

Ottawa, Nov. 6.—In reply to a query to ascertain what finally became of ex-Premier Barton's agreement with the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company before the Australian Senate, Sir Sandford Fleming received a message to-day saying the government had abandoned the matter in the Senate.

"I cannot tell you how pleased I am at the outcome," said Sir Sandford. "It means a lot to the Pacific cable to have these undue concessions to its rival knocked out. It means, moreover, the good name of Australia is redeemed. The proposed concessions would have killed the Pacific cable and forced the governments interested therein to sell the line. I am pleased also that one of the Australian senators most active in the fight against granting these favors to the Eastern Extension Company is a Canadian, Simon Fraser, a native of Pictou, who has spent half a century in the antipodes."

GARRISON HAS BEEN MURDERED BY NATIVES

Colonial Troops Now on March to Subdue Tribes in German Southwest Africa.

London, Nov. 7.—The Capetown correspondent of the Daily Mail reports that the German police post at Usibis has been surrounded, the garrison murdered and the German garrison of sixty white soldiers at Keetman's Hoop has been attacked.

Moving Against Natives.

Berlin, Nov. 7.—The Imperial governor of German Southwest Africa reports as follows from Windhuk:

"The largest part of the colonial troops are now on the march, including a mountain battery. The Witbois garrison, numbering 300 men is also on the march. There is no news from the seat of war."

In Keetman's Hoop there is a field company composed of three officers and ninety men, including fifteen colonial.

There are in the district volunteers numbering between forty and fifty. The mountain battery going on the march has four guns of the newest construction. In Windhuk there had been stationed since 1894 a machine gun field battery, but in September the guns were sent to Germany for repairs. These guns would, however, be useless owing to the difficulty of their transportation over the mountain. The march to Keetman's Dorp from Windhuk will take about three weeks. The tribe of the Bondelswarts consists of no more than 300 armed men.

The Vossische Zeitung says the German troops are quite capable of subduing the Bondelswarts provided the latter are not aided by other tribesmen. The Bondelzs in 1890 recognized German supremacy. Dr. Goering, the German commissioner, says there are many Christians among the tribes.

NEW BOWLING RECORD.

Chicago, Nov. 6.—A new bowling record was made last night in the tournament of the Monroe League, when the Sunsets made a score of 1,119. Thirty strikes and 10 spares were marked in the game. The team played the usual three games and average 994. The performance is a world's record under the new rules of the American bowling congress. The previous record was 1,105. The balls were weighed and measured before the game, and Secretary Sam Karpf, of the American bowling congress, watched the performance.

NEGRO LYNCHED.

New Orleans, Nov. 6.—Sam Adams, a young negro, criminally assaulted Mrs. Peter Ladusse, at Pass Christian, Miss., yesterday. He cut loose the horses from her carriage while she was strolling in a field with a nurse and child, and lured her from her companions under the pretence of securing the animals. He escaped, but was captured, and last night a mob took him from the jail, which had been guarded by armed men as a precaution, and hanged him to a tree.

FOR EXTORTION.

New York, Nov. 6.—Sam Parks was to-day sentenced to two years and three months in Sing Sing prison. This sentence was passed on a charge of extorting $500 from the Tiffany studios.

HELD FOR RANSOM.

Philadelphia Millionaire Will Be Released When His Family Pay One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

Bristol, Tenn., Nov. 6.—Edward L. Wentz, the young Philadelphia millionaire, who mysteriously disappeared from his home at Big Stone Gap, Va., October 14th, is alive, and a captive in the Cumberland mountains.

A letter has been received from him addressed to his parents, in which he states that he is well, and asks that the ransom of $100,000 demanded by his captors be at once paid so that he can get his freedom.

A strange, well-dressed man appeared at Big Stone Gap last Friday, and inquired for the Wentz office, to which he was directed, and had a talk with Dr. John S. Wentz, the father of the missing man and the chief detective under whose direction the great search was being carried on in the mountains of Southwest Virginia and Eastern Kentucky. The strange man told them that E. L. Wentz was still alive and that for $100,000 he would be delivered to his family. Dr. Wentz informed him that if he would bring back a letter from his son or some evidence that his son was still alive, he would then consider the proposal. The man said he would do so, and that night left on a Louisville & Nashville train for Esserville, from which place he went into Stony mountain.

The stranger has just returned to Big Stone Gap bringing a letter from young Wentz, who in his own handwriting assures his family he is alive, is being held captive, and asks that they at once pay his ransom. J. S. Wentz left here last night for Philadelphia. When the negotiations are to be completed and Edward L. Wentz returns to his family cannot now be told, but it is known that he is still alive and that negotiations for his release are being made.

RACE ACROSS OCEAN.

German Emperor's Yacht Meteor Will Take Part in the Contest—Reducing Sail Area.

Berlin, Nov. 6.—Emperor William's schooner yacht Meteor will go to the United States in the spring to partake in the ocean yacht race for His Majesty's cup. Several changes have been ordered in her rig, the most important of which is a reduction of her sail area, so as to avoid being heavily handicapped. Meteor was sailed by an all-English crew two seasons ago, and was handled by a crew of English and German sailors during the race of June last. She will sail in the trans-Atlantic race with an all-German crew on board.

The Emperor's views regarding the advantages of the race, as they have been outlined to naval officers there, is that yachts of Meteor type are of greater utility than racing models, and that the strength of construction, discipline of the crews, variety of weather and skill in sailing under what may be called serious conditions, are best tested in a transoceanic race. Meteor was constructed partially to that end. Emperor William is said to have likened a racing yacht to a race horse, as "no good for every day pleasure."

BOY SHOT.

Rifle Accidentally Discharged Instantly Killed Lad Six Years of Age.

Nanaimo, Nov. 6.—Yesterday afternoon Rennie Bernard, aged 9, shot Percy Smith, aged 6, killing him instantly at Ladysmith.

Rennie was exhibiting a twenty-two rifle, in which his father had left a cartridge, to several children. He accidentally discharged the weapon, the bullet passing through the victim's eye into the brain.

THREATENED WITH DEATH.

Precautions Taken to Protect Armenians Who Will Testify at Inquest on Murdered Delegates.

London, Nov. 6.—The real name of Gorgae Yangie, the murderer of the two Armenians, is now said to be Karan, and is said to be a prominent Alfrista, who formerly resided at Providence, R. I.

In consequence of the receipt of a letter threatening with death the Armenians who have been summoned to testify at the inquest on Nevomber 9th, the coroner's court will be closed to every one but the witnesses and officials so as to prevent the possibility of outrages.

ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL.

Sir R. B. Finlay Has Completed Argument in Behalf of Great Britain.

The Hague, Nov. 6.—Solicitor-General Finlay concluded his argument in behalf of Great Britain before the Venezuelan arbitration tribunal to-day. He contended that the war was entirely justified, that all the documents showed it was only under the pressure of the blockade that Venezuelans agreed to guarantee the blockading powers thirty per cent. of the customs, and that preferential treatment of the claims of the powers, which took part in the blockade, would in no wise prejudice the right of the other powers.

THE LONDON MURDERS.

Further Details of the Shooting of Two Armenian Delegates.

London, Nov. 6.—The assassin of the two delegates to the Armenian convention here, though not yet identified, is believed to have been the slayer of S. Sagouni, president of the society.

The murders took place close to the Armenian headquarters at Peckham Rye, and the two victims were shot from behind and at close range. The murderer fired twice at a third member of the group, but missed. It is considered a significant fact that the assassin of Sagouni was also left-handed.

In his pocket the assassin carried a cloth cap, apparently that said to have been bought by the slayer of Sagouni. His overcoat and hat were new, but his serge suit was much worn. He evidently planned to escape, discard overcoat and hat and appear as a common street loafer. This series of crimes in a hitherto quiet suburb has brought terror to the Armenians, who fear to leave their headquarters except under police protection. A murderous vendetta is feared by the police.

The murderer was seen strolling aimlessly about Peckham throughout the afternoon, evidently waiting for his victims to leave the Armenian headquarters. In the afternoon eight of the Hentzschekalse went out for a walk in three parties about 100 yards apart. The assassin followed them, and, after firing his revolver, tried to escape, but he collided with a laborer who was running to see what had happened, and fell to the ground. The laborer disarmed him as he lay, but the murderer drew a second revolver from his pocket and committed suicide while in a sitting posture.

IN THE FAR EAST.

Reoccupation of Mukden Due to China's Refusal to Grant Business Demands.

London, Nov. 6.—The Pekin correspondent of the Times says:

"Russia now demands the appointment of a Russian resident at Mukden as adviser to the Tartar general. M. Lessar, Russian minister to China, in response to China's remonstrance against the reoccupation of Mukden, said the reoccupation was due to China's persistent refusal to accede to the Russian demands. China now shows a greater inclination to favor the demands of Russia, and appears disposed to pay a large price to save her face and avoid the disaster brought about by the loss of Manchuria. Japan has reassured China that she will accept no compromise with Russia involving the recognition of any important Russian sovereignty in Manchuria, but at the same time she has warned China that if the Russian demands are accepted Japan will be compelled to reconsider her attitude."

The Standard's Tientsin correspondent says that the Viceroy of Kwan Si has telegraphed to Pekin offering assistance in the event of hostilities against Russia. General Ma, with 2,000 troops, has gone to Chan Kai Kwong.

The Chinese government, says the correspondent, is greatly annoyed by the receipt of a telegram from Urga saying that Russian soldiers are stopping the Chinese traffic there and building forts.

DEMANDS OF MINERS.

Ask a Twenty Per Cent. Increase in Wages on Tonnage and Day Work.

Denver, Nov. 5.—Notices were to-day posted at all the coal mines in district No. 56 and signed by President Mitchell and the other general officers of the Union Workers, which read in part as follows:

"Trinidad, Colo., Oct. 29.—To the miners and mine laborers in and around the coal mines of Colorado, Utah, New Mexico and Southern Wyoming: Greeting—You are hereby notified that all men in the above mentioned calling are required to lay down your tools on the 9th day of November, 1903, and quit work until such time as the coal companies for which you have been working will concede to operate by and through a scale agreed upon joint conference of representatives from both sides. Your demand will be for eight hours a day, a 20 per cent. raise in wages on tonnage and day work, and better conditions of airing the mines and all other matters appertaining to the safety of the life and limb. You are guaranteed in doing this by the order of the national executive of the board of the union of the Mine Workers of America through John Mitchell, the president, which guarantees your support."

GERMANS MASSACRED.

Rising in Damaraland—English Families in Hands of Natives.

London, Nov. 6.—According to the Capetown correspondent of the Daily Mail, the Bondelzwart tribesmen, who are engaged in a native rebellion in Damaraland, a country of Southwest Africa, forming a part of the German possessions there, hearing that reinforcements were being sent against them, redoubled their efforts and succeeded in capturing Warmbad fort. They burned the fort and the village, massacred all the Germans and took the English families prisoners. A relieving force from the north meanwhile engaged a large body of the natives, and heavy fighting ensued, the result of which is not known. The rising, the correspondent adds, is supposed to be due to the execution of a Bondelz war chief by German officers.

Norway's coast line—1,700 miles in a straight line—becomes 12,000 miles if followed round the fjords. In these fjords are over 150,000 islands.

WILL NOT SUBMIT TO SPOLIATION

BITTER STRUGGLE LIKELY ON ISTHMUS

Consul Declares South American States Will Rally to the Assistance of Colombia.

London, Nov. 7.—In a letter to the London paper, A. Aldana, of the Colombian consulate, Cardiff, declares the government of Colombia will not submit to the spoliation of her territory without struggling to the bitter end. The South American states, he says, will stand by Colombia, not only for sentimental reasons, but for self-preservation.

The morning papers print lengthy dispatches describing the situation on the isthmus of Panama, but few of them make editorial comment on the recognition of the new republic by the United States, which was regarded as a foregone conclusion.

The Morning Post says: "Friction and trouble would inevitably have arisen had Colombia remained the owner of the isthmus, and doubtless it is in the interests of civilization that Panama should declare her independence under the shelter of American guns. Nevertheless we hope to have that Colombian protest. A really first class protest addressed to the world by a central American republic should be a pure delight."

The Daily Mail does not believe that the United States aided or abetted the revolution, but thinks it will mean virtual annexation. The paper says: "Thus the United States, after absolving Spanish oppression in the Carribean, will draw a step nearer to the immense wealth of South America, which must one day fall under their control."

The Canal Question.

Paris, Nov. 7.—M. Jusserand, the French ambassador at Washington, has communicated to Foreign Minister Delcasse the details of conversation he had with United States Secretary of State Hay on Thursday evening, in which the latter gave assurance that if the United States concluded a treaty with the republic of Panama for the construction of the canal, the French Panama Canal Company would receive the $40,000,000 agreed upon for the purchase of the French rights.

Before giving a formal recognition by France on the new republic of Panama, Foreign Minister Delcasse has decided to secure a special declaration that the new regime will carry out Colombia's former obligations in connection with the canal and other French property in the west. Until this declaration is unmistakably given, French recognition will be withheld.

Officials here construe the action taken by the United States as being equivalent to a full recognition of the new state.

Italian Views.

Rome, Nov. 7.—The Tribuna, commenting on the situation in Panama, says:

"The United States aspires to the complete supremacy of the whole American continent. Indeed, we would not be surprised if the Washington government has contributed its aid to the creation of the republic of Panama. The condition of things there is advantageous for the digging of the proposed inter-oceanic canal, and it is also favorable to the American era of protectorate over Colombia."

Neutral.

Berlin, Nov. 7.—Germany has not yet taken into consideration the question of recognizing the republic fo Panama. Germany admits that among the great powers the United States is the country most immediately concerned, and will shape her course with special reference to that fact. In the meanwhile Germany will preserve a strict but kindly neutrality.

Troops Moving to Colon.

Paris, Nov. 7.—The Patrie this afternoon publishes in a dispatch from Antwerp, Belgium, an interview with Gonzales Torres, commissioner-general of Colombia, who says he has just received a dispatch from Colombia announcing that 7,000 troops are about to arrive at Savinilla on their way to Colon.

THE BOUNDARY.

F. C. Wade Confirms Report That Strip of Territory Is Not Included in Findings.

New York, Nov. 7.—Hon. Clifford Sifton, Canadian minister of the interior and agent for Great Britain in the Alaskan arbitration, returned on the Campania.

F. C. Wade, who appeared before the tribunal as counsel for Canada, said it was true that a strip of land, about 120 miles long, was not included in the findings, because the surveys and other necessary data for determining the boundary were lacking.