

Downers Grove Reporter.

By HUGH M. WHITE.

DOWNERS GROVE, ILLINOIS.

NEWS OF THE WORLD

Industrial, Political, Domestic and Foreign Happenings of Minor Importance Told in Paragraphs.

The news of the recall of M. Nello, Russian ambassador to Italy, is received in Rome with satisfaction, he being considered responsible for the abandonment by the czar of his projected visit to Rome last October. His successor, Prince Ourousoff, Russian ambassador at Paris, is described as "thoroughly up to date."

A deer license was issued at Madison, Wis., to Senator Carl Miller of Chicago, a former Madison man. He will hunt in the vicinity of Mercer.

Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, newly appointed British ambassador at Washington, presented his letters of recall to King Alfonso and left Madrid for London.

The negro Daniels, who was accused of the murder of Furfurford T. Simmons, was found guilty at Charlotte, N. C., and sentenced to be hanged Dec. 11.

The Japanese government has appointed a New York mechanical expert, Charles A. Francis, to be chief instructor in mechanics in the Tokio high school of technology. Mr. Francis was formerly a lecturer at Clark university, also at Chicago university. He invented the interferometer, which determines a standard of wave-lengths of light.

The Shearson tin mill, the largest plant of the kind in the world, has resumed operations near Newcastle, Pa., after an idleness of several weeks. The entire tinning department will resume with twenty of the thirty hot mills. The big cold roll department will begin as soon as the hot mills furnish material for the cold rolls.

The bodies of seven men who died in the chase for gold in Alaska have been returned to Milwaukee. They are: Charles Herman, Charles Schuster, Ferdinand Evenson, Fred Snyder, Chris Swanson, Oden Oyen, Ed Walter.

The Hamburg-America line steamer Fuerst Bismarck, which sailed from Southampton for New York, took \$660,000 in gold.

Baron Sternburg, German ambassador to the United States, will sail for New York Nov. 17. In Berlin he said he had not had an operation for aural trouble.

King Victor Emmanuel entertained United States Ambassador Meyer at luncheon at the royal shooting lodge at San Rosore, Italy, and the two then participated in a hunting party.

The real name of Gorgie Yangle, the Armenian murderer and suicide, is said to be Karan and he formerly resided at Providence, R. I. In Providence, however, he is not known.

The Deutsche bank's intended listing of Baltimore & Ohio stock in the Berlin bourse has been countermanded, owing to premature publication of the intention, which caused speculators to buy ahead with the design of selling as soon as the stock was listed.

It was officially announced in London that Premier Balfour, with King Edward's approval, has appointed a committee to advise concerning the creation of a board for the administration of the war office and the charges involved. The committee members are Viscount Kisher, Admiral Sir John A. Fisher and Col. Sir George S. Clarke.

Thomas F. Ward, former vice president of the Lemars National bank, who pleaded guilty to embezzling \$12,000 of the bank's funds, was released after thirty days' imprisonment in luxurious quarters at Des Moines.

Ambassador Porter has been advised that the French government will send a warship to New Orleans Dec. 18 to take part in the celebration of the French transfer of Louisiana.

The Jacobs clothing house at Peoria, Ill., was burned. While the fire was in progress Clarence and Benjamin Jacobs, brothers and owners, were arrested, charged with firing the building.

Rev. L. M. Fenwick, white pastor of the African M. E. church at Milwaukee, Wis., was found not guilty of the charge that he had signed a petition for the establishment of a saloon near his church.

James Lynchebaum, the released Irish fugitive, took out his first naturalization papers at Indianapolis and says he will take work as soon as he has recovered from an attack of rheumatism.

The seventieth birthday of Bishop John S. Foley of the Roman Catholic diocese of Detroit was observed Nov. 17 by a civic reception attended by fully 10,000 people at the Hotel Cadillac, Detroit, Mich.

Raymond A. Overon of Onaga City, Kan., has been unanimously elected president of the junior class at Harvard to fill vacancy.

William McCollough of New York committed suicide at a boarding house in Bloomsbury, a suburb of London, by inhaling gas. Papers found in his room indicate that McCollough was connected with the sale of Texas oil lands and that he had a brother living at San Diego, Cal.

The court of session at Paris rejected the appeals of the members of the Hearst family, who, Aug. 22 last, were sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from two to five years, on the charge of fraud in connection with the so-called Crawford mill.

The rumor circulated in Vienna that the czar of Russia and the emperor of Germany had signed a convention for a defensive alliance in the far East should Great Britain support Japan is declared in official circles at Berlin to be without foundation.

The birthday of King Edward of Great Britain and Ireland was celebrated by the British minister at Tokio, who gave a garden party at which 1,000 persons were present, including all the diplomatic corps and the highest state officials, among them being Marquis Ito.

The October statement of the London board of trade shows an increase of \$4,519,500 in imports and \$3,631,500 in exports. The October returns are likely to be freely used by the opponents of those who are contending that British trade is disappearing in support of their demands for tariff protection.

The strike in the slate quarries at Port Fearpy, north Wales, which was maintained three years, entailing great expense and suffering upon the families of the workmen, has collapsed. The men return without having obtained a single concession from the owner, Lord Penrhyn. The labor leaders' co-operative company failed.

A bill modifying the Belgian tariff will soon be introduced in parliament. It will propose increased duties on wines, fruits and aluminum ware.

Discredited rumors of the forthcoming abdication of King Peter of Serbia and of unsuccessful attempts to insure his life have been in circulation for some days. An authoritative denial was received in London from Belgrade.

The total deaths from yellow fever at Laredo, Tex., to date are seventy, out of 720 cases.

At the forty-second annual reunion of the survivors of the battle of Belmont, held in Carbondale, Ill., Capt. C. Moore of Benton was elected president and T. B. Stewart of Carbondale secretary and treasurer.

Edward Barton, a horse trader of Springfield, Ill., was sentenced to the penitentiary at Joliet for life. Barton shot and killed Irving Rosenfeld, a merchant at Mason City, and seriously wounded Julius Frank, a clerk.

The estate of A. P. F. Coops, the alleged English lord, who killed himself, his wife and sister-in-law Oct. 4 at Lamberton, N. M., is appraised at \$10,000. Diamonds which Coops was known to have had have disappeared. Their disappearance is the foundation for a rumor that the family was murdered by an outsider bent on robbery.

As the army transport Kilpatrick at New York is in need of extensive repairs before it can undertake the long voyage to the Philippines, the Second regiment of cavalry at Fort Meyer, Va., and Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., which was scheduled to start from New York for the Philippines about the 1st prox., will not be able to embark on the Kilpatrick before Dec. 15.

An effort made before the general committee on church extension of the Methodist Episcopal church to secure assistance for the Methodists of Oberlin, O., in the erection of a \$25,000 church failed. The discussion brought about several pointed tilts. The committee decided that the rule limiting the church extension work to assisting in the erection of buildings not costing more than \$10,000 should be maintained.

Blasfemy operators are in session at Pittsburg, Pa., to consider the reduction of their output.

Fire at La Crosse, Wis., destroyed the sawmill of the M. B. Holway estate, causing a loss of \$60,000.

Lynchebaum, the Irish fugitive, recently released at Indianapolis, has eluded government detectives.

The will of Mrs. Janie Stewart Boyesen of Chicago, who made small bequests to various charities, was admitted to probate at Laporte, Ind.

Maj. Gen. Wood reports that during his recent trip to Lake Lanoo the hitherto hostile Moros of that region met him in a friendly spirit.

There are nearly 600 cases of scarletina in Havana, Cuba. Recoveries from the disease are generally rapid and there have been few deaths.

A street car at Peru, Ind., hit a buggy and Mrs. Peter Medary and Mrs. Sillas Fisher were badly cut and bruised. Two children also were injured.

The Pope received in private audience Father Denife, keeper of the archives of the vatican, who presented the pontiff with the first copy of his book entitled "Luther and Lutheranism," which is expected to provoke great discussion among Protestants.

Commander Booth Tucker of the Salvation Army has sailed for England on the steamship Cedric for a rest.

The prince regent of Bavaria has confirmed the appointment of Felix Mottl as conductor of the royal opera at Munich in succession to Herman Wagner, who died last September. Herr Mottl is in New York.

Lord Balcarras, conservative, oldest son of the earl of Crawford and Balcarras, has been re-elected to represent the Chorley division of Lancashire in the house of commons, on his appointment as junior lord of the treasury, by a majority of 1,428 over the liberal candidate, James Lawrence.

Steps have been taken to carry the recent election frauds in Denver to the Colorado Supreme court.

William Stahlnecker, Jr., son of the former congressman and mayor of Yonkers, N. Y., was arrested in that city for burglary.

In his annual report to the secretary of the navy Charles W. Stewart, superintendent of library and naval war records, recommends, when congress shall decide to increase the number of volumes issued, that sets be applied to the confederate officers and union volunteers officers.

MUST RATIFY CUBAN TREATY

President Roosevelt's Message to Congress Is Couched in the Strongest Terms.

NATION'S HONOR AT STAKE

Chief Executive Declares to United States Has Committed Itself to the Policy He Outlines—Advantages of the Treaty Made Plain.

IN THE INTERESTS OF ALL

Measure Declared to Be Demanded by Considerations of Broad National Policy as Well as Economic Interests—Large Market at Stake.

On Tuesday, Nov. 10, President Roosevelt sent to Congress his message explaining the reasons for the gathering of the Senate and House of Representatives in special session. The document follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have convened the Congress that it may consider the legislation necessary to put into operation the commercial treaty with Cuba, which was ratified by the Senate at its last session and subsequently by the Cuban government. I deem such legislation demanded not only by our interest, but by our honor. We cannot with propriety abandon the course upon which we have so wisely embarked. When the acceptance of the Platt amendment was required from Cuba by the action of the Congress of the United States, this government thereby definitely committed itself to the policy of treating Cuba as occupying a unique position as regards this country. It was provided that when the island became a free and independent republic, she should stand in such close relations with us as in certain respects to come within our system of international policy, and it necessarily followed that she must also to a certain degree become included within the lines of our economic policy. Situated as Cuba is, it would not be possible for this country to permit the strategic abuse of the island by any foreign military power. It is for this reason that certain limitations have been impressed upon her financial policy and that naval stations have been conceded by her to the United States. The negotiations as to the details of these naval stations are on the eve of completion. They are so situated as to prevent any idea that there is the intention over

SAVAGE WEAPONS OF WARFARE.

Inhuman Devices Invented to Make War More Horrible.

Devices intended to make war so terrible that every civilized nation on earth would be only too glad to refrain from it have been offered frequently of late to the war, the navy and state department. The predilection to run to gas bombs manifests itself again, as it did fifteen years ago. The main object of the use of the hydrocyanic acid gas bomb is to capture the ships of the enemy without shooting the vessel to pieces or blowing them up or sinking them. It is contended that if a bomb charged with that gas were exploded on the deck of a ship the fumes would instantly sink to the innermost parts of the vessel. It is known that a whiff of hydrocyanic acid gas inhaled will cause instant death. Even after those who propose such a scheme are informed by the authorities that such a thing is out of the question because it comes under the head of poison, the use of which is interdicted by the universal regulations of war, they propose other similar schemes time after time. One of these is the use of a gas that is in itself not deadly. It renders those who inhale its fumes unconscious for about six hours. "Why, you might as well take the crew of an enemy's ship and get all hands drunk," remarked a Washington officer in commenting on the last mentioned plan.

The Sugar Confectioners Use.

An amateur candy maker says: "If I didn't take pains with the little things I'd be a failure. I always bear in mind that any old sugar that the grocer sells for pulverized is not good enough. Bar sugar is what confectioners use. Every lump must be rubbed out of it. In dipping chocolate creams never use sweetened chocolate; the bitter coating is delicious."

Women Not Good Risks.

Notwithstanding the fact that women reach a greater age than men, they have proved a losing venture to life insurance companies. Women are not prone to the excesses, nor exposed to the rough weather, nor liable to the accidents which shorten life, but they are more likely to suffer from cancer in middle life than are men; and, too, women much more frequently have intuitive premonition of falling health than have men, and, having that intuitive fear take life insurance.

Should Have a Free Press.

"Trashy dime novels, with fantastic titles and devotional books," says a writer in Russkalya, "are the only intellectual pabulum of the Russian people, and these books are so difficult to procure that it frequently happens that a person who once had schooling forgets how to read."

Filipinos Love Music.

The intense love of the Filipino for music is notably shown in their amusements, their home entertainments and in their theaters.

to use them against Cuba, or otherwise than for the protection of Cuba from the assaults of foreign foes and for the better safeguarding of American interests in the waters south of us.

Advantages of the Treaty.

These interests have been largely increased by the consequences of the war with Spain and will be further increased by the building of the Isthmian canal. They are both military and economic. The granting to us by Cuba of the naval stations above alluded to is of the utmost importance from a military standpoint, and is proof of the good faith with which Cuba is treating us. Cuba has made great progress since her independence was established. She has advanced steadily in every way. She already stands high among her sister republics of the new world. She is loyally observing her obligations to us; and she is entitled to like treatment by us. The treaty submitted to you for approval secures to the United States economic advantages as great as those given to Cuba. Not an American interest is sacrificed. By the treaty a large Cuban market is secured to our producers—a market which lies at our doors, which is already large, which is capable of great expansion and which is especially important to the development of our export trade. It would be indeed short sighted for us to refuse to take advantage of such an opportunity and to force Cuba into making arrangements with other countries to our disadvantage.

In the Interests of All.

This reciprocity treaty stands by itself. It is demanded on considerations of broad national policy as well as by our economic interests. It will do harm to no industry. It will benefit many industries. It is in the interest of our people as a whole, both because of its importance from the broad standpoint of international policy and because economically it intimately concerns us to develop and secure the rich Cuban market for our farmers, artisans, merchants and manufacturers. Finally, it is desirable as a guaranty of the good faith of our nation toward her young sister republic to the south, whose welfare must ever be closely bound with ours.

Our Duty to the Island.

We gave her liberty. We are knit to her by the memories of the blood and the courage of our soldiers who fought for her in war; by the memories of the wisdom and integrity of our administrators who served her in peace and who started her so well on the difficult path of self-government. We must help her onward and upward; and helping her, we shall help ourselves.

The foregoing considerations caused the negotiation of the treaty with Cuba and its ratification by the senate.

They now, with equal force, support the legislation by the congress which by the terms of the treaty is necessary to render it operative. A failure to enact such legislation would come perilously near a repudiation of the pledged faith of the nation.

I transmit herewith the treaty, as amended by the senate and ratified by the Cuban government.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.  
White House, Nov. 10, 1903.

A GREAT BABY SHOW.

Hundreds of Youngsters Exhibited in an English Town.

At a baby show in England the other day there were 430 entries, which included seventeen pairs of twins.

All the babies were between the ages of six and twelve months. About half of the total number of entries had to be refused admission because of the lack of accommodation.

After a good deal of discussion as to the best way to exhibit the youngsters it was decided that the mothers bring their youngsters to the hall at 4 o'clock and "hold them all the time," except during the weighing process. So the ground floor of the hall was covered with mothers holding babies, and the galleries held the friends of the mothers.

The jury consisted of a number of doctors, assisted by a nurse. The chief points to be considered in judging these babies were: Dimensions and bulk, muscular tone, firmness of flesh, absence of rickets and skin disease.

While the judges were withdrawn to decide the giving of the first prize these little competitors, who comprised all types of baby folk, bright and dark, pale and rosy, fat and fragile, amused themselves by billing and cooing. When the prize was given, with it was the announcement that the best babies had been nursed, not bottled.

Cows Try to Kill Fox.

Edgar Palmer, Jr., and John Murphy of New Haven, Vt., recently killed a fox in a peculiar manner. While working on a farm their attention was attracted by the cows making a disturbance in the pasture around a stone pile. On investigation they found that the cows had cornered a fox in a pile of stones and were endeavoring to get at him. They rushed to the scene and with stones and rocks succeeded in killing the fox.

HIDDEN PICTURE PUZZLE.



To Whom is the Hunter Signaling?

NEW REPUBLIC IS RECOGNIZED

United States Will Deal With De Facto Government of Panama

FORBIDS FORCE BY COLOMBIA

Will Permit the Bogota Authorities to Regain Control by Peaceable Methods if They Can, but Will Not Allow War on Isthmus.

Washington dispatch: President Roosevelt has recognized the de facto government of Panama and served notice on Colombia that "the peaceable traffic of the world across the isthmus shall no longer be disturbed by a constant succession of unnecessary and wasteful civil wars."

This action is regarded as an epoch-making step, quite as important as that taken by President McKinley when he gave notice of intervention in Cuba. It means that the isthmian canal is to be constructed, and at Panama, and that the new republic will continue and be under the protection of the United States, as Cuba is.

The administration policy is in harmony with precedents and in keeping with the Monroe Doctrine. The recognition of the de facto government is not a formal recognition of the republic of Panama. It is only a necessary act for the protection of American citizens and property. The provisional government is the only government there and the American consul will deal with it.

Colombian officials and troops have withdrawn and Colombia has no power on the isthmus. The recognition is only of necessity and counts nothing for the recognition of the new republic.

Instructions to Ministers.

The message sent to Minister Beaupre at Bogota is more significant. Colombia's sovereignty on the isthmus will be again recognized when its rule has been re-established by peaceable methods but not by war. In his message to Minister Beaupre, Secretary Hay has paraphrased President McKinley's message to congress in regard to Cuba: "In the name of humanity, in the name of civilization, in behalf of endangered American interests, which give us the right and the duty to speak out and to act, the war in Cuba must stop."

Secretary Hay instructed Minister Beaupre to say to Colombia that the president "holds that he is bound, not merely by treaty obligations, but by the interests of civilization, to see that the peaceable traffic of the world across the isthmus of Panama shall no longer be disturbed by a constant succession of unnecessary and wasteful civil wars."

Colombia will not be allowed to make war to regain possession of the isthmus. If it can secure possession by peaceable means it may do so, but the United States warships will not permit an attack on the new government.

Monroe Doctrine is Basis.

The administration's course is regarded by some as an almost radical step in the American policy toward the small republics of the South, but by those who have advised the President it is considered a necessary one in asserting the Monroe Doctrine as defended by Mr. Blaine in his circular letter inviting the South American re-

Turkey Must Accept Plan.

Constantinople cable: The Porte has been informed that England, Germany, France and Italy will support the Austro-Russian plan for reform. The plan is anything but satisfactory to the Turkish officials.

Sell More Cards Than Bibles.

St. Louis special: Local church circles are disturbed over the revelation by stationers that the higher classes buy three packs of cards to one Bible. A crusade has been set afoot.

publics to attend the Pan-American congress.

"The position of the United States as the leading power of the new world," said the letter, "might well give to its government a claim to authoritative utterance for the purpose of quieting discord among its neighbors, with all of whom the most friendly relations exist."

While it is true that the recognition of the provisional government is only conditioned on its ability to maintain itself, little doubt is felt here that the new republic will be of a permanent character.

The new government will continue for about four months, when the isthmian congress, yet to be formed, will be called upon to form a government.

It will then be in order for Ministers to be appointed between the United States and Panama, which will constitute full political recognition of the latter state. A treaty will be made with it, and under that treaty a new concession for the canal will be secured.

May Follow Cuban Precedent.

It is admitted that there may be necessarily some limitations on the independence of the new republic, because of its intimate relations with this government, the same as were fixed in the Cuban constitution by the Platt amendment. The necessity will be greater because of the necessity for the United States to have control of the canal and the entrances to it, including the cities of Colon and Panama.

That Colombia will protest at the earliest opportunity is expected. The United States attitude, however, has been perfectly regular. No aid has been given to the revolutionists, and only a war on the isthmus prohibited. It is regarded as entirely probable that Colombia will also appeal to European powers, and particularly to Germany, because of the reports that the German government is trying to secure a concession for the canal. There is no fear, however, that Germany will interfere, as that government has given the most positive recognition of the Monroe doctrine.

NINE DIE IN A BURNING MINE

Fatal Blaze in the Kearsarge Gold Shaft at Virginia City, Mont.

Virginia City, Mont., dispatch: Fire in the Kearsarge mine, six miles from Virginia City, killed nine men. The damage to surface buildings is slight. Among the dead is Supt. R. B. Turner of Butte, one of the best known mining men in the Northwest. Four bodies have been recovered. The dead are as follows: George Allen, stationary engineer; Robert Donnelly, miner; William Fleming, miner; Edward Lahredy, miner; James Powers, miner; R. B. Turner, superintendent of the mine; John Tobin, miner; two unknown miners. All the dead were from Butte and were single. The Kearsarge is one of the principal gold mines of the state, and is considered very valuable.

NEW SCALE GIVES 50,000 WORK

Glassworkers Enable Manufacturers to Shut Out Foreign Product.

Pittsburg, Pa., dispatch: As a result of the general conference of window glass interests in Philadelphia 10,000 skilled glass workers who have been idle for over six months will be back at work soon. Before Dec. 1, 100,000 workmen dependent upon them will have employment. The glass workers will receive 2 1/2 per cent increase in wages, but in the new scale is a concession made by the workers which will enable the manufacturers to shut out 800,000 or 900,000 boxes of foreign window glass imported annually from Belgium and France.

To Repair Disabled Boat.

Manitowoc, Wis., dispatch: The schooner Elgin, struck by lightning and stripped of her fore and mizzen masts, reached Manitowoc in tow of the tug Wheeler. The boat will be taken to Milwaukee for repairs.

Fatal Freight Wreck.

Marion, O., special: A Big Four yard engine and a cut of freight cars were wrecked east of Caledonia, and Engineer Lee Smith and Henry Melchior, brakeman, both of Gallon, were killed.