New-York Tribune.

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NEWS OF TWO CAPITALS.

AFFAIRS IN LONDON.

British Panama Policy—Interest in Indian Affairs.

(Special to The New-York Tribune by French Cable.)
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London, Nov. 21.—The British Foreign Office is reticent respecting Panama, but is likely to follow the example of the United States and France, and to recognize the new republic within a few days or weeks. It is waiting discreetly and receiving full details from official representatives at Bogota and Panama, but shows no signs of disapproving the conduct of the Washington government. The Berlin Foreign Office is more inquisitive, but is likely to acquiesce willingly in the new order of affairs at the isthmus. The Colombian debt is held mainly in England and France, and caution is required for preventing repudiation of any portion. There is no probability that England will join forces with Germany in any fresh operations in South America. There is reason to believe that the Foreign Office is highly pleased with the strong line taken by the Washington government on the isthmus, since it indicates resolute determination to control the district through which the canal and railway pass and to prevent the recurrence of revolutionary outbreaks. American control of the Panama Canal is a natural sequence to the British occupation of Egypt and helps to justify it.

The new British Ambassador, who sailed for New-York to-day on the Cunard Line, has created a most favorable impression among the diplomatists here. The departure of the King and Queen of Italy brings to a close one of the brightest episodes of the present reign. The cordiality with which the Italian guests have been received at Portsmouth, Windsor and London is proof that royalty has an important function in bringing modern States together and promoting good feeling. The prestige of King Edward has been greatly expanded by his foreign journeys and receptions of sovereigns and rulers. The popular greeting to the King and Queen of Italy in the streets of London was exceptionally hearty. The banquets, theatricals and ceremonials at Windsor have been of the stateliest order and the arrangements of the court officials without a flaw. The vanity of Englishmen is gratified by the knowledge that they now have the most brilliant and best ordered court of Europe. They also perceive the advantages of the conferences of Lord Lansdowne and Signor Tittoni, and are convinced that the three Western powers have been brought into the most intimate relations through King Edward's initiative.

These three naval powers are now known to be acting together on the Macedonian question, and Germany is strongly urging the Sultan to accept the revised Austrian-Russian proposals before anything like an ultimatum is formulated.

The news from India, ordinarily a terra incognita empire, has suddenly become highly interesting. The lamas governing Thibet, having refused to resume negotiations about the treaties violated by them, are menacing the British Commissioner with attack, and Lord Curzon has ordered the advance of Colonel Younghusband toward Lhassa and the organization of a column of reserves under Colonel McDonald. There are the usual suspicions of Russian intrigue against British commissioners, but the people of Thibet are consistent in disliking all foreigners. Lord Curzon's journey to the Persian Gulf excites distrust among Russian officials, who know how intimate is his acquaintance in Persia, and expect that he will make advantageous commercial conventions with the government.

South Africa, which has been turned over to the official administrators and wellnigh forgotten by the English people, momentarily flashes into view with the publications of the Labor Commission's report. The shortage of the labor supply is more alarming than had been expected, and a strong impetus has been imparted to the movement for the importation of Chinese labor. This may prove a new source of discord among the rival white races.

The extradition proceedings in the case of the Croatian laborers charged with murdering S. F. Ferguson, the railway contractor of Pittsburg, have attracted much interest. The Bowery court suspects, Tapanac and Koeber, are a low browed, villanous looking pair, offering in feature and manner prima facie evidence of guilt of almost any charge. There must be prima facie evidence in the papers of the case before the worst looking Croatians can be sent across the Atlantic, and as this was a secret dynamite conspiracy it was difficult to make up a complete chain without missing links. Kelly, the Pittsburg detective, has been an excellent witness, and the story of the murder of Ferguson, the discovery of the dynamite supplies and the electric battery was a thrilling one. A strong case of circumstantial evidence was made out against the two suspects. After asserting their innocence and willingness to return to America, the prisoners were remanded for two weeks, when they will be sent to Pittsburg, if no point of law be raised. This result is mainly due to the clearness of Kelly's testimony. Superintendent Thomas McQuaide and M. E. Gable, from Pittsburg, were greatly pleased over the success of his fine bit of detective work, and were confident that the two Croatians would be promptly convicted after their arrival in America.

Mr. Chamberlain delivered remarkably effective fighting speeches at Cardiff and Newport, using the losses of the Welsh tinplate trade in the United States as a convincing argument against the policy of free imports and easy-going optimism respecting the future of British commerce. His ironical passages at the expense of the Duke of Devonshire and Lord Rosebery were in his happiest vein and convulsed his audiences. Mr. Chamberlain has been helped by Mr. Seddon's new bill for preferential trade, by signs of co-operation at Ottawa and Toronto with his policy, and by the resolutions framed by Mr. Williams for the promotion of reciprocity between the United States and Canada. He continues in the best possible physical form, and is reported by his personal friends as confident of ultimate success.

Mr. Chamberlain remains the chief organizer on the Unionist side. He has appealed for a campaign fund of £100,000 with which to complete the education of the English people in the economics of imperialism, and will probably get it, for many capitalists, shipowners, manufacturers and bankers are among the heartiest supporters of retaliation and preference

Continued on fourth page.

CALIFORNIA.
SUNSET LIMITED—ANNEX
DRAWING ROOM SLEEPING CAR
Commencing Nov. 29th, via Southern Rwy., A. & P. W. of A., L. & N. Leave N. Y. daily 4.25 P. M. N. Y. Offices 271 and 1185 Broadway.—Advt.

Ideal photograph weather—Pach Bros., 935 Broadway, makes ideal portraits at moderate prices.—Advt.

CARGO ON FIRE ALL DAY.

Monroe, with 46 Passengers, Comes in Under Distress Signals.

The Old Dominion steamship Monroe, from Norfolk, came into port yesterday afternoon with cotton afire in the forward hold. There were forty-six passengers on board. The vessel came in flying signals telling of the fire, and raced to her pier, where she landed her passengers. The fire boat New-Yorker stood by while the Monroe was warped into her berth. Later the work of getting out the cargo to allow the firemen a chance to investigate was begun. There was no sign of fire and they had nothing to do while this was going on.

About 8 a. m. yesterday, while the Monroe was off Atlantic City, the bow lookout informed Captain John G. Hulphers that he had seen smoke coming out of the chain locker, which is just above hold No. 1. At the same time the men who had been forward at breakfast came pouring out on deck, having seen the smoke.

Captain Hulphers and Mate Crowley at once started an investigation. They went down into the hold and worked their way between the cargo toward the fore compartment.

Twice the captain was overcome by the smoke and had to be taken from the hold, and the second time there was a call for a physician. The mate was also overcome. He was taken from the hold by the men.

After about a half hour's investigation the captain decided that the fire was in hold No. 1, which was filled with cotton and tobacco.

About 9:30 Captain Hulphers went among the passengers, telling them of the fire, assuring them that it was inclosed in a steel compartment and that there was no danger of its spreading.

When the ship reached the Highlands the captain set his fire signals. He expected that by the time he reached the city the fireboat would be in waiting. Word for some reason was not sent, and it was not until the Monroe's passengers had been landed on the end of the dock that the fireboat came steaming up the river. Captain Hulphers was then confident that the fire was under control.

Among those on board was Dr. J. T. Parker, of Emporiam, Va. He was in the saloon with many of the passengers when the captain brought word that there was a fire on board. He said that there was some excitement on the part of the more timid ones, but that they were soon quieted and that there was no further excitement during the run from Atlantic City to the pier.

"There was plenty of smoke," said Dr. Parker, "but we had the captain's promise that if there was any danger he would put in near the shore and land us. Captain Hulphers was twice overcome by the smoke while trying to find the blaze. When resuscitated he insisted on keeping at his work. The fire caused great inconvenience and I understand that about 11 o'clock it was under control. There was no cause to attempt the launching of any of the boats, but we were all glad when the pier was reached."

Dr. Martin W. Ware, of No. 1,198 Lexington-ave., was also a passenger, and he was one of those who attended the captain. He told of the notice to the passengers that there was a fire on board, and he said that there was uneasiness over the announcement, but not excitement.

The probable cause of the fire, which was said to be in the cotton, was spontaneous combustion.

The Monroe is the latest addition to the Old Dominion fleet. She has been in commission about six months. She has already met with a number of accidents. After her first trip she was withdrawn, and it was said that the company was forced to take off the heavy steel hatch coverings with which she was equipped. She was also damaged in a storm while on her way to Norfolk.

It was 6 o'clock when the New-Yorker began pumping water into the hold of the burning ship. As soon as the hatch was taken off great clouds of smoke rolled up into the air. The fireboat sent water into the hold at the rate of 12,000 gallons a minute. The water, however, in spite of the immense quantity, appeared to make little impression on the flames, for the fire kept raging in the hold.

It was learned that there were 300 bags of peanuts, 450 bales of cotton, 350 bales of domestic sheathings and seventy-five cases of tobacco stored in the hold where the fire was. Hatch No. 1 is over one of the largest sections of the hold. Its dimensions are 18x40x60. The smoke became so great that the hatch was closed down, and men went into the hold to do the best they could to rescue some of the cargo. They could get very little of it out, and at all times were running a risk of being overcome by the smoke.

The New-Yorker finally stopped pumping water into the hold, and it was thought then that the fire was under complete control. Smoke still kept coming out in dense clouds whenever the hatch was opened, however, showing that there still was fire there.

DYNAMITE BOMB IN MINE.

Two Men Killed by Explosion—Four Hundred Militia on Guard.

Cripple Creek, Col., Nov. 21.—Charles McCormack, superintendent, and Melvin H. Beck, a miner, were killed shortly before noon to-day by an explosion in the Vindicator mine. Officers of the Vindicator Mining Company assert that the explosion was caused by an infernal machine, and four hundred militiamen have been placed on guard around the company's properties.

McCormack and Beck were descending into the mine in the cage. They were the only passengers. When the cage reached the sixth level the explosion occurred, wrecking the cage and shaft, and instantly killing both men. The explosion was heard at the surface and at first was believed to be an earthquake. The engineer hastily reversed the hoist, but could not pull up the cage, and the bodies were recovered only after several hours' work, being brought to the surface through the second compartment of the shaft.

After a thorough examination of the shaft, it is positively asserted by officers of the company that the explosion was caused by an infernal machine. They say that the bomb, containing many pounds of dynamite, was placed in the sixth level, which is part of the abandoned workings of the mine, within a few inches of the shaft. A loaded revolver was fixed in the shaft with its muzzle pointing directly toward the machine. To the trigger of the revolver was attached a string, which was thrown across the shaft, and the revolver was set off when the cage struck the string in descending. Pieces of this revolver have been recovered from the bottom of the shaft, but not a vestige of the bomb can be found.

After receiving news of the explosion, Governor Peabody ordered the troops here, who were to go to Telluride to-night, to remain here.

Denver, Nov. 21.—Three hundred members of the Colorado National Guard left here to-day for Telluride, in command of Major Hill. They will reach their destination at sundown to-morrow.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Pawtucket, R. I., Nov. 21.—The Pawtucket station of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, a three story brick structure, was damaged by fire to-day. The loss is estimated at $25,000. There were several narrow escapes from injury by the falling of the roof and third floor. Lieutenant Joseph Broderick and Captain Frank M. Bassett were seriously hurt.

Portsmouth, N. H., Nov. 21.—The presentation of a ship's bell to the cruiser Cleveland by citizens of the city of Cleveland, which was scheduled for to-day, has been indefinitely postponed. Members of the committee from the Cleveland Board of Trade telegraphed they would not be able to come to Portsmouth to-day.

MUNDORFF'S "NEERANFAR" Spectacles and Eyeglasses, ground in one solid piece of glass; no cement to loosen and blur or become detached and lost, avoiding the discomfort so well known of all others. Theo. Mundorff, Optician, 1167 Broadway.—Advt.

MAY BE NO TUNNEL BIDS.

HAS NO STRIKE CLAUSE.

Pennsylvania Contract's Delay Penalty Thought Too Ironclad.

There is no strike clause in the Pennsylvania tunnel contract.

Contractors who have had a chance to read carefully the contract governing the building of the tunnels across the North and East rivers and under Manhattan Island predict that on account of there being no provision for an extension of time to the contractor and sub-contractors who shall assume the gigantic task of building the tunnels there will be no bids submitted at noon on December 15, when the bids are to be opened at the offices of the company, No. 85 Cedar-st.

Not only is there no strike clause in the carefully prepared contract prepared for prospective bidders, but the penalty imposed for failure to finish the work on contract time is fixed at the rate of about 7 per cent a year on the entire cost of the work. The contractor under the terms of the contract will be subject to this sweeping provision, although all but one sub-contractor might be up to the mark with his work.

In view of the fact that the Subway Construction Company, which is now completing the new Belmont subway, has been delayed more than six months in a single year, there are contractors who do not hesitate to say that the Pennsylvania company's contract wording will have to be greatly modified before bids will be submitted.

On the other hand, the company officials say that the caisson workers, on whom will devolve the most tedious part of constructing the tunnel, have heretofore given little trouble to the contractors. They are largely in the organization known as the Compressed Air Workers of America. The work taxes the vitality of the men to the utmost. A day's work is nominally eight hours long, but, as a matter of fact, the men in the caissons work only in two shifts of forty minutes each. This work is done within eight hours and for these two working spells of forty minutes each $3 is paid. If the pressure under which the labor is done is unusually heavy the price is higher. Generally speaking, however, the wage is $3 a day for two forty minute shifts.

Assuming that the tunnel construction work will cost at least $35,000,000, the penalty for a year's delay in completing any sub-section of the work would involve a penalty of 7 per cent of the entire $35,000,0000, or, in round numbers, $2,450,000, for a year's delay in getting the work done on time. The penalty is fixed on a scale of one-fiftieth of 1 per cent for each day's delay on the tunnel's entire cost.

The company has five years in which to build the tunnel and begin its practical operation. The five years, it is understood, began last summer, after the Appellate Division commission approved the tunnel project. Paragraph 3 of the contract proper, bids on which are to be opened on December 15 at noon, says:

Said work shall be commenced as soon as the site of the shaft is handed over to the contractor, who shall remove all obstructions required by the engineer, and shall thenceforth prosecute the work continuously and diligently. The whole of the work embodied in this contract shall be completed within —— months after the site of the shaft has been handed over to him.

The features of the contract which have prompted a doubt among the contractors that there will be any bids submitted are the following clauses:

Thirty-third—It is distinctly understood and agreed between the parties hereto, anything herein to the contrary notwithstanding, that if for any cause the work to be done hereunder by the contractor, or any part thereof, shall be impeded or delayed by the order of any court in any proceeding at law or in equity now pending or hereafter to be brought, there shall be no right on the part of the contractor to demand or recover any damages or to receive any additional compensation from the company on account of such impediment or delay; but that any loss or damage sustained by such impediment or delay shall be borne exclusively by the contractor, and the company shall not be responsible in any way therefor. It is further understood and agreed, however, that in case the work or any part thereof shall be impeded or delayed as aforesaid, then the time within which the contractor is required hereunder to complete the work, or any part thereof, so impeded or delayed, shall be extended for an additional period equal to that for which the same shall have been so impeded or delayed.

Thirty-fourth—In case the contractor shall fail to complete the work hereunder in accordance with the specifications and to the satisfaction of the engineer within the time herein agreed upon, the contractor shall and will pay to the company a sum equal to one-fiftieth of 1 per cent of the amount paid or to be paid him for the entire work, for each and every day the time consumed in said work and completion may exceed the time herein allowed for that purpose, which said sum, in view of the difficulty of ascertaining the loss which the company will suffer by reason of the delay in the performance of the work hereunder, is hereby agreed upon, fixed and determined by the parties hereto as the liquidated damages that the company will suffer by reason of said delay and default, and not as a penalty, and the company shall and may deduct and retain the amount of such liquidated damages out of the moneys which may be due or become due to the contractor under this agreement.

In commenting yesterday on the heavy penalty imposed for non-fulfilment of contract, and the fact that there is no strike clause in the contract, a leading contractor said to a Tribune reporter:

Probably there will be a number of bids submitted for the tunnel work, just as the plans and specifications stand, but there is little doubt that some of the contractors will make it clear to the company that their bids would be more mutually advantageous if a strike clause is inserted. There is no telling what may break loose in labor circles. The Compressed Air Workers have had sensible leadership in the organization affairs, but people who wanted to make trouble might bring on a succession of strikes among them, and delay the work for a year. If such a thing should happen, the company could invoke the penalty. The Compressed Air Workers are almost wholly native Americans and American-born Germans and Irish. The work bowls them over like ninepins, as it is. Experiments with other nationalities has demonstrated that they do not stand the strain under compressed air as well as the Americans, Irish and German.

The company's officials seem to be confident of getting a contractor. Vice-President Samuel Rea is quoted in the Philadelphia papers as saying that the company expects to advance the tunnel work in this city in the coming year.

"Work on the New-York tunnel terminal must proceed, and will require more capital," Mr. Rea is quoted as saying. "This was anticipated in the last annual report. There has been spent so far about $12,000,000 for right of way and property for this terminal. Its total cost will be about $50,000,000. It will take about four years to complete the work, and about $10,000,00 is all that can be spent to advantage next year."

GOELET'S "AUTO" ALMOST KILLS MAN.

A Wheelman Run Down on the Way to the Yale-Harvard Football Game.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Boston, Nov. 21.—An automobile owned and operated by Robert Goelet, of New-York, ran into and nearly killed William Anderson, of Cambridge, this afternoon in the crush attendant upon the Harvard-Yale game. Anderson was trying to pick his way on his wheel through the great crowd, when the red machine driven by Mr. Goelet with a party on the way to the game whirled around the corner from Massachusetts-ave. and struck him, throwing him fifty feet.

Anderson's left wrist, right forearm and left thigh were fractured and his abdomen was lacerated. Possibly internal injuries may result, and he is in a critical condition. Mr. Goelet immediately stopped his machine and did everything he could for Anderson's comfort. Mr. Goelet was allowed to go after he gave his name to the police.

The indication of refinement and the most exquisite taste are conveyed by Delettrez' Perfumes.—Advt.

THE GAME YALE'S 16 TO 0.

CRIMSON IS NEAR SCORE.

Blocked Punts Prove Costly for Harvard.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 21.—Yale partially retrieved her defeat at the hands of Princeton by shutting Harvard out in a fiercely played game to-day, in which the Blue three times crossed her rival's goal line. As Mitchell kicked only one of the goals, the final score was 16 to 0.

The match was the first big game played on the new stadium, and Yale's victory was witnessed by the biggest crowd that ever saw a football game in this country. Those who know how many the stadium holds estimate that forty thousand spectators looked down from the tiers of the enormous horseshoe when the referee's whistle first sounded.

Harvard's defeat was not unexpected by the Cambridge thousands, but such encouraging reports had been coming out from the secret practice of the last few days that some hope was felt that the team might possibly pull itself together in time to retrieve a season of humiliation by a brilliant victory over her hereditary foe. This hope was strengthened by Princeton's victory and by the fact that Yale's eleven was far from being in a satisfactory physical condition. It was not to be, however.

Harvard showed her best football of the season, and for a good part of the first half actually outplayed Yale, ripping big holes in the line and going through for gain after gain. But Yale rallied in the last ditch, and just as Harvard seemed bound to score held to the third down, and forced Marshall to try a goal from the field to no purpose whatever.

Again, in the second half, the wearers of the crimson repeated this style of play so successfully that they only failed of a touchdown by the narrowest possible margin. Indeed, when Yale, urged to the point of desperation by the cheers of her partisans in the stand, made a frantic brace and took the ball on the third down, the pigskin was only one yard from the Blues' goal line.

HARVARD EXPECTS TOUCHDOWN.

The Harvard side of the stadium was almost delirious with joy as, yard after yard, the team drove the ball through Yale's heavy line. Inspired by the cheer leaders, ten thousand voices hurled across the field the chant, "Touchdown! Touchdown! Touchdown!" But in the last ditch Yale held as she had in the first half, and that told the story. Harvard missed a touchdown by a yard.

Another golden opportunity for scoring was missed in the first half, when Nichols dropped the ball on the 10-yard line, after making a fair gain through the line. Other brilliant chances went unimproved by Carl Marshall's failure to land two goals from the field and Le Moyne's inability to negotiate a goal from placement after Marshall had held the ball for a free kick, as Vetterlein did in the Yale-Princeton match. But the goal from placement was at a difficult angle, and, though Le Moyne missed it, he made a creditable effort.

Yale made only one touchdown in the first half, and the half ended with the record of 5 to 0, as Mitchell missed the goal. Yale's "first blood" was almost directly consequent upon a brilliant run of over thirty yards around Bowditch's end, followed by some heavy tackle, back line bucking of the sort Yale developed to perfection last year, which eventually hurled Kinney over the Crimson goal line.

The Blue scored for the second time when the second half was well advanced. This time Le Moyne tried to punt from Harvard's 15-yard boundary, but Rafferty was through like a flash and blocked the kick. The ball bounded across Harvard's line, and Yale went wild with delight as Hogan fell upon it.

Yale's third and last touchdown was also due to a blocked punt. Le Moyne was so slow in getting the ball away that Shevlin stopped it and Mitchell dropped on it, on Harvard's 25-yard line. From this point it was the same story of heavy line bucking until Hogan staggered through the line for the last touchdown of the day.

Indeed, weakness in the kicking department did more to lose the game than any other one thing. This, coupled with the speed of the Yale ends, accounts for two touchdowns.

The bright particular star of the game was Metcalf. Not only did the Yale halfback make the longest run of a game that showed few long runs, but he put up absolutely perfect defensive football. Three separate times he was all that stood between a Harvard runner and a touchdown. But he got his man every time. He was as sure as death or taxes. On catching punts, too, he had a clean record, in marked contrast to his work in the game with the Tigers.

MITCHELL KICKS SIXTY YARDS.

In Mitchell he had a worthy colleague. Mitchell did all the kicking for Yale, and his work, with one exception, was unexceptional. Several times he got off sixty-yard punts, and was cool and steady at the most critical junctures.

Yale ends, too, showed an exceedingly high grade article of football. They missed their man occasionally when getting up under a punt, but the slipperiness of the ground, from which the frost had thawed had much to do with that, while their promptness at getting through on Harvard's punting has already been referred to.

The centre of Yale's line was none too strong. Bloomer's absence was severely felt, and Kinney, Batchelder and Roraback were unequal to the task of stopping Harvard's assaults upon them.

Hogan, too, failed to show the defensive strength that he exhibited last year. When it came to advancing the ball, however, the burly tackle more than once showed a flash of his best form, like that he showed when Yale made her only touchdown against Princeton. Inside Harvard's 25-yard line Hogan almost invariably made good when called upon either to advance the ball himself or open up a hole for another runner.

For Harvard Carl Marshall made the longest individual runs. The Cambridge captain played his best game of the season and showed vast improvement over his form in the Pennsylvania's line. Even at that, however, his work was not first class. He ran his plays off slowly and his passing left much to be desired. The real thing in the way of nightmare passing, however, was furnished by Parkinson, Harvard's centre.

It is hard to blame Le Moyne for whatever he did in the line of poor punting, when one considers the passing he had to take. On one occasion Parkinson threw the ball completely over his head, and a good pass from him was the exception that proved the rule. Nichols, Hurley and Schoelkopf divided honors fairly with Mills

Continued on third page.

THANKSGIVING DINNER.
Dewey's assorted cases of pure wines. Prices from $4.00 to $8.00 per case. Price per bottle, 35c. to $1.00. Dewey's, 138 Fulton Street, New York City.—Advt.

NEW TRAIN TO FLORIDA,
Commencing Nov. 29th, via Southern Rwy. Leave New-York daily 3.25 P. M. Dining and Sleeping Cars. New York Offices 271 and 1,185 Broadway.—Advt.

FORTY MINERS ENTOMBED

Eleven Dead Recovered—Twenty Badly Hurt.

Pittsburg, Nov. 21.—A telephone message received from Dunbar, Penn., says that an explosion occurred to-night in the Ferguson mine of the Dunbar Furnace Company. Between thirty and forty men were entombed. The explosion was caused by fire damp and occurred just after the night shift of a hundred men had gone to work. Up to 10 o'clock eleven dead and twenty badly hurt miners had been taken from the mine.

OUTLAWS ROB STATION.

Leader of Gang Thought To Be Former Railroad Telegrapher.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Tamaqua, Penn., Nov. 21.—Within twenty-four hours of the assassination of a telegraph operator at Brown's Tower, near Oak Grove, on the Shamokin Division of the Reading Railway, and the robbery of the station at Allenwood, two masked men entered the station at Girardville, shortly after 11 o'clock last night, and rifled the place, securing $14 81 in cash and three express packages, the exact value of which cannot be ascertained.

All the operators and the station agents along the line were ordered to exercise special vigilance last night, and when there was a knock on the door of the Girardville station, John Dalton, the ticket agent, called, "Who's there?"

"It's O'Neil," came the reply.

O'Neil is a telegrapher whom Dalton knows well, and he threw open the door. As he did so two masked men stepped in and levelled revolvers at him.

"Open up things and let us have the coin," one of them said. With the revolvers pointed at him menacingly, Dalton did as bid. From the safe the robbers secured $14 81. This did not satisfy them, and they made a search among the express packages to see whether they could find anything of value. While they were doing this they paid little attention to Dalton, and he made a break for the door. He summoned the police, but when they arrived it was found that the thieves had fled.

Officials of the Philadelphia and Reading Company say that their investigations show that a desperate gang of outlaws, who are believed to have their rendezvous somewhere in the lonely mountain passes along the Shamokin division, were the perpetrators of the murder at Brown's tower and the robberies at Allenwood and Girardville. All the trainmen and engineers are being armed, and guards have been stationed at the signal towers and stations. Squads of the company's detectives and policemen and posses of trainmen are searching the mountains. First Vice-President Vorhees of the Reading has issued orders that no expense is to be spared in the effort to capture the gang.

The leader of the outlaws is believed to be a former railroad telegrapher. When the station all the wires open, thus isolating the office. The was ordered at the point of a revolver to throw al lthe wires open, thus isolating the office. The same tactics were followed at Girardville. The bandits also seem to have a thorough knowledge of the train schedule, as they chose a time for their attacks on the stations when there is no danger of an interruption. For this reason engines bearing armed men are "wildcatting" it between various points in the hope of surprising the men while they are at work and capturing them.

It was learned to-night that the detectives expect to make several arrests before morning.

BURNED OUT BY POSSE.

Twelve Cabins in Flames Before Florida Men Give Up.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Lawtey, Fla., Nov. 21.—After burning twelve cabins, Sheriff Johns and a posse last night captured J. S. Bennett, who shot and killed Deputy Sheriff H. O. Richards last Thursday, and Bennett's two brothers. Richards went to Bennett's house to serve a warrant, and was shot in the back as he was leaving the house. The Bennetts escaped, but were found last night in a cabin in a turpentine camp near here. They opened fire on the posse, in response to a demand to surrender, and the cabin was set on fire. They fled to another, and, when this was fired, to another near by. This was kept up till twelve or thirteen buildings were burned. They surrendered when their cartridges gave out.

They narrowly escaped lynching, but Sheriff Johns persuaded his men to let the law take its course, and they were taken to Lake Butler in chains. There they had to be guarded all night, and to-day, as the situation was growing worse, Sheriff Johns took them to Jacksonville.

J. S. Bennett is well connected in this county, being chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, a merchant and quite wealthy. His brothers are all well to do and had many friends in the county, but now they are universally hated.

TYPHOID ABATING.

Dr. Soper Sees No Cause for Alarm at Williams.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Williamstown, Mass., Nov. 21.—There has been no new case of typhoid fever in Williams College since Sunday. Several students who were then removed to the infirmary have since reached a stage where their illness would be diagnosed as typhoid, but there have been no additions. Nine students are either known to have the fever or are under watch. Fears of a general epidemic have been greatly allayed. College exercises are proceeding without interruption, and only a handful of students have left.

To care for the typhoid patients the infirmary has been reorganized under the direction of Dr. George H. Soper, who was at Cornell during the epidemic of typhoid there. Dr. Soper is a member of the State commission investigating the pollution of the waters of New-York Harbor, and was sent by the Chamber of Commerce to Galveston at the time of the great disaster there. Dr. Soper said this afternoon:

I do not intend to make any prophecies, but I will say this, that if I had a boy at college here I would not send him away, and if I had not been so busy I should have had my family here with me over Sunday.

Ten trained nurses are caring for the typhoid patients at the infirmary, and at President Hopkins's request Dr. Soper is making a thorough and careful examination to find out the cause of the epidemic.

MT. VERNON SCHOOLS ARE CLOSED.

Owing to an outbreak of diphtheria among the school children of Mount Vernon, Mayor Brush of that city yesterday ordered two of the public schools closed for a week. The buildings are those in South Fulton-ave. and South Fifth-ave. In the former school three cases appeared last week, and one child, Minnie Treulib, nine years old, the daughter of A. C. Treulib, a well known local horseman, died. There are said to be cases among the children attending the South Fifth-ave. school.

Mayor Brush, who is one of the leading physicians of Mount Vernon, and former president of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence of New-York, said yesterday that he would take every precaution to prevent the disease from becoming epidemic. He has not only ordered the schools closed, but instructed the Health Officer, Dr. Eugene Smith, and his staff of physicians to fumigate the buildings and to visit the teachers and each of the three hundred children who have attended them, and quarantine every one who shows any signs of the disease.

The disease is also prevalent in White Plains and several other Westchester towns.

Facial Treatment. Europe's leading specialist, Mrs. Adair, has opened a salon, 52 West Thirty-fifth-st., New-York.—Advt.

BOGOTA EXPECTS WAR.

ALL DEPENDS ON REYES.

Awaiting Mission's Result—Hundred Thousand Volunteer.

Bogota, Nov. 21.—A man prominent in public affairs to-day stated that the Colombian government would await the result of the mission to Washington of General Reyes before deciding upon its policy as regards the new Republic of Panama. The general opinion here is that there will be war, but the government will do its utmost to effect a diplomatic arrangement.

United States Minister Beaupré and the American colony here are deeply grateful to the authorities for the consideration shown to them.

The belief is expressed in government circles that the United States Senate will not approve of the action of President Roosevelt regarding affairs on the isthmus. All parties here have offered their aid to the government, and over one hundred thousand volunteers have tendered their services in case of a declaration of hostilities.

CASTRO'S AID ASKED.

Marroquin Reiterates Colombia's Purpose to Resist.

Caracas, Nov. 21.—The official press here to-day published the text of the cable message from President Marroquin of Colombia to President Castro, informing Venezuela of the recent events on the Isthmus of Panama. The message says that the "sacred cause of sovereignty and the integrity of all the republics of Latin America is one and the same," and concludes:

Colombia hopes that all her sisters of Spanish America will co-operate with proofs of sympathy in the patriotic work undertaken by her. Colombia is ready to perish sooner than abandon the principle of her integrity.

COLOMBIA'S ATTITUDE.

Notes Exchanged Between Mr. Beaupre and Senor Rico.

Bogota, Nov. 21.—The following are extracts from the notes recently exchanged between the United States Minister, Arthur M. Beaupré, and the Foreign Minister, Señor Rico. Mr. Beaupré wrote:

I have received a cable message saying that the people of Panama, as the result of a popular movement, have broken the political treaties with Colombia, have reassumed their independence by the adoption of their own government, which has been recognized by the President of the United States, who recommends that the governments of Colombia and Panama arrive at a pacific and equitable settlement of the questions in dispute. He declares the United States is bound by treaties and by the interests of civilization to insist that free traffic across the isthmus be uninterrupted by constant civil wars.

BEAUPRE.

On the following day Señor Rico acknowledged the receipt of this note and set forth that Colombia, wishing to have the canal opened, signed a treaty on January 22, 1903, for whose consideration the Colombian Congress was called to meet in extra session. The government of Colombia, he added, was also informed that the United States would not admit modifications of the measure, and that if it was not approved friendly relations between the two countries would be compromised and the United States Congress would take painful measures. The treaty was sent to Congress with this information. The Senate did not approve of the treaty and appointed a commission to study the best means of satisfying the United States government without violating the constitution.

Minister Rico wrote that Minister Herran informed the United States government on November 3 that the military at Panama had been suborned, had rebelled and had proclaimed the independence of Panama, owing to the belief that another military force, arriving that very day at Colon, would be disarmed by the Nashville's marines, this intervention preventing the re-establishment of constitutional order.

The Colombian Minister then said that the United States immediately afterward entered into relations with the rebels, indicating that Colombia must accept the situation, or engage in a civil war, the action of the United States also meaning that it would not allow the Colombian government to take military measures to suppress the rebels and reintegrate the nation. The United States thus, he said, became the ally of the rebels and severed her friendly ties with Colombia.

Minister Rico asserted that this action of the United States was in contrast with the steps taken when Texas declared her independence, which, he said, was not recognized by the United States until two years later, and referred to the treaty of December 12, 1846, between the United States and Colombia, quoting Article 1, and saying that the United States by its action toward the Colombian forces on the isthmus had clearly violated said article.

The minister then quoted the final part of Article 35 of the treaty of 1846, and said the obligation of the United States to maintain neutrality and Colombian sovereignty was clear and could not be misinterpreted. He afterward referred to the other treaties between the United States and Colombia, asserted that the treaty of 1846 was in force, and that if the United States government doubted that the recognition of the independence of Panama was against this treaty, and wished to submit the point to arbitration of another power or to The Hague Arbitration Tribunal, Colombia would willingly agree to it.

The Foreign Minister next touched upon the Civil War in the United States and said:

When England and France recognized the belligerency of the Confederate States American diplomacy was so astonished that Mr. Seward would not listen to the reading of the instructions received by the ministers of those powers, because the Union was divided into belligerent factions, declaring that it was not admissible, and to Mr. Adams, the American Minister in London, he said, quoting a dispatch previously addressed to the American Minister at Paris:

"Here only one political power exists, and it is recognized by all nations."

We hope that the United States will apply the doctrines which it upheld during the war of secession, and not oppose the right of Colombia to suppress rebels, and not recognize their belligerency. The United States by its recognition of the government of Panama would accept conditions almost similar to those existing at the time of the separatist movement in the United States, thus aggravating the circumstances and violating the treaty, which obliges Colombia to enter an energetic protest against such action.

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