

HAY SIGNS

Nicaragua Canal Treaty Now Executed.

Big Inter-oceanic Waterway to be Built and Controlled by Uncle Sam—Chief Provisions for the Pact as Reported from London.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19.—The new Hay-Pauncefote treaty was signed yesterday at 12:05 by Secretary Hay for the United States and Lord Pauncefote, the British ambassador, for Great Britain.

The leading articles of the treaty, as given out in London, are as follows:

"It is agreed that the canal may be constructed under the auspices of the government of the United States, either directly at its own cost, or by gift or loan of money to individuals or corporations, or through subscription to or purchase of stock or shares, and that, subject to the provisions of the present convention, the said government shall have and enjoy all the rights incident to such construction, as well as the exclusive right of providing for the regulation and management of the canal."

Other provisions follow:

1. The canal shall be free and open to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations, observing these rules on terms of entire equality, so that there shall be no discrimination against any such nation or its citizens or subjects in respect of the conditions or charges of traffic or otherwise.

2. The canal shall never be blockaded, nor shall any right of war be exercised nor any act of hostility be committed within it.

3. Vessels of war of a belligerent shall not revictual nor take any stores in the canal, except so far as may be strictly necessary; and the transit of such vessels through the canal shall be effected with the least possible delay, in accordance with the regulations in force, and with only such intimation as may result from the necessities of the service. Prizes shall be in all respects subject to the same rules as vessels of war of the belligerents.

4. No belligerent shall embark or disembark troops, munitions of war or warlike materials in the canal, except in case of accidental hindrance of the transit, and in such case the transit shall be resumed with all possible dispatch.

5. The provisions of this article shall apply to waters adjacent to the canal, within three marine miles of either end. Vessels of war of a belligerent shall not remain in such waters longer than twenty-four hours at any one time, except in case of distress, and in such case shall depart as soon as possible; but a vessel of war of one belligerent shall not depart within twenty-four hours from the departure of a vessel of war of the other belligerent.

6. The plant, establishments, buildings and all works necessary to the construction, maintenance and operation of the canal shall be deemed to be part thereof, for the purposes of this convention, and in time of war as in time of peace shall enjoy complete immunity from attack or injury by belligerents and from acts calculated to impair their usefulness as part of the canal.

VANDALS AT SANTA FE

Ancient Spanish Relics in New Mexico Being Ruined.

SANTA FE, N. M., Nov. 18.—Vandals are destroying one after the other the unprotected historic and prehistoric monuments in northern New Mexico. The cliff

dwelling in the Chaco canyon and elsewhere have been almost completely despoiled, and the discovery was made today that the "Garrita" on Fort Marcy, in Santa Fe, famous as a Spanish prison two centuries ago, has been vandalized. Only six months ago it still had a massive door, upon which were the marks of bayonet thrusts as well as interior woodwork uniquely carved, and with the names of Spanish soldiers engraved on it, but now all of it has disappeared and even the interior walls have been weakened so as to be on the verge of collapse. Several members of Sunshine chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, in this city, have offered a reward for the recovery of the door or for any information which will lead to the detection of the vandals who carried it off.

RAPID-FIRE DYNAMITE GUN.

It Is Said to Be the Most Powerful Weapon Ever Made.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—A new dynamite gun of destructive powers, exceeding those of any weapon yet designed, has just been secretly submitted to a successful test by a special board of officers of the bureau of ordnance of the United States army at Fisher's island. For several years the government has been engaged in the creation of Fisher's island of a veritable Gibraltar, which will render the eastern entrance of Long Island sound impregnable to any naval attack and thus effectively protect all the shore cities from New London to New York. In this great scheme of defense the dynamite gun, covering the narrow channel between Fisher's island and Plum island, on which formidable batteries have also been erected, will play a conspicuous part. Owing to the secrecy maintained by the government relative to the character of these new works the trial was conducted in private and no newspaper men were permitted to witness the tests.

The gun, which was built by the Dynamite Gun company, of New York, at Scranton, Pa., is forty feet long with a caliber of fifteen inches.

Two days were devoted to putting the gun through an exhaustive series of tests. The first shot sent a six-inch shell, carrying fifty pounds of explosive, a distance of 5,763 yards, bursting on impact and throwing a column of water 300 feet into the air. With a ten-inch shell loaded with 200 pounds of nitrogelatin, the extreme range was found to be 4,860 yards, the shell exploding under water with the desired delay action of two seconds. The test for accuracy resulted in planting five eight-inch shells at the respective ranges of 5,045, 5,055, 5,020, 5,040 and 4,970 yards, all of which, with the exception of the last, would have taken decisive effect had the target been a battleship at the distance of about three miles, or about twice the limit of a practical fighting range, now generally accepted to be about 2,500 yards.

Still more astonishing was the test for the rapidity of fire, which resulted in the discharge of five full caliber shells, weighing 1,185 pounds, or more than half a ton each, in the marvelously brief time of eleven minutes and fifty-five seconds, far in excess of the speed attained by any other gun of heavy caliber, and almost entitling the weapon to rank with rapid-fire pieces. This was the more remarkable as the feat was accomplished under the disadvantage of a raw crew of eight men at the gun, with two at the magazine, nearly 200 feet distant from the breech.

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RAIDED

Fishing Fleet Attacked by Armed Officials on a Tug

Exciting Naval Battle Off Michigan City in Which Vessels are Rammed, Nets Captured and Fish Dumped into the Sea by State Officers.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., Nov. 19.—Deputy State Game Warden Brewster made a raid on fishing tugs off Michigan City yesterday afternoon which resulted in the ramming of one of them by the big tug Dormas, which Brewster had hired for the occasion, and its subsequent capture, with two others. Brewster chased the boats for fishing out of season. Six tugs were chased by the big boat with the game warden and his deputies aboard, but three of them got away.

Brewster left Menominee yesterday morning with the Dormas to begin a campaign against the fisherman in this section of the lake. He sighted the fleet about noon and the chase began. The six boats, three of Booth's Michigan City fleet and the Frank Edwards, Sir Arthur, and Ferry of this port, saw the game warden's boat and immediately dropped their nets, cut the lines, and sought safety in flight.

After an hour's chase the Frank Edwards was overtaken. The Dormas was under a full head of steam and rammed the Edwards, smashing several stanchions and guard rail. The Edwards put on a full head of steam and tried to escape. The Dormas again took up the pursuit and succeeded in heading the Edwards off. Again she rammed her, this time on the port bow. The Edwards careened and was in danger of capsizing. Brewster then commanded the surrender of the boat. He wore a belt containing several revolvers and a hatchet. Capt. Mollhagen surrendered the Frank Edwards and she was boarded and searched. All of the nets and fish were removed including sixteen nets and one thousand pounds of lake herring. The Edwards was then ordered to proceed to St. Joseph.

By this time the Sir Arthur of this port had disappeared on the Milwaukee course, and it was impossible for the Dormas to overtake her. The next tug overhauled after a lively chase was the Bertha Cogle, one of the three owned by the Booth Packing company. In this case, owing to the want of room on the Dormas, the nets were not seized, but she was ordered to proceed to St. Joseph. The Ferry of this port was then overhauled, and immediately surrendered, and was ordered to proceed to this port at once. The two remaining Booth tugs made their escape, one going to Michigan City and the other heading for Chicago.

The Michigan state law provides a closed season on all fishing from Nov. 15 to Dec. 15, and for the past five seasons the St. Joseph fishing tugs have journeyed to Michigan City and fished in Indiana waters. Indiana has no such fish law, and has a frontage of eight miles on Lake Michigan. It has been a known fact for many years that tugs have broken this rule and have returned to their own fishing grounds, several miles south of this port.

It was learned last night from Captain Verdien of the tug Dormas that, according to charts in his possession, the tugs were fishing fifteen miles this side of the Indiana line, in Michigan waters.

Brewster, when interviewed, refused to give out any facts, but said that it is the beginning of the campaign against illegal fishing in Michigan waters. Lawsuits will probably follow, which will settle the fishing dispute, which

UNIVERSAL AMERICANIZATION

The Marvellous March of the Flag is Raising the United States to a Position of Domination in the World Greatly to the Betterment Thereof.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Wm. T. Stead's forthcoming annual review in his magazine, the Review of Reviews, will be devoted to an exposition of the movement which he calls the Americanization of the world. The magazine will appear with a cover bearing a striking illustration of the American flag floating full across a representation of the earth. The author says in his prospectus:

"No movement now visible of progress amongst us is so significant and none is fraught with issues so momentous as the triumphant advance of the Americans to the first place among the leading nations of the world. The nineteenth century was that of the British empire; the twentieth is that of the American republic. The full import of this shifting of international gravity is as yet but dimly appreciated by the citizens of the republic and is resented rather than recognized by the subjects of the king. We stand on the threshold of a new era pregnant with immense possibilities for weal or woe, not merely for those who speak the English language but for all the children of men, not only in this island but in the farthest seas too remote to feel the effect of the change in the relative position of Great Britain and the United States. Among all nations, peoples, kindreds and tongues the slow ascent of the stars and stripes over the union jack is a recognized portent to some of deliverance and hope, to others of decadence and doom."

Mr. Stead promises incidentally to discuss "the probable effect of the law of gravitation on the loosely compacted conglomerates of commonwealths which in the nineteenth century belonged to the British empire, but which may in the twentieth gravitate to the republic which now promises to become the center of the political system of our race." Mr. Stead does not think that the world will be damaged by America "placing the unrivaled inventive genius, restless energy and limitless resources of the continent at the disposal of the whole human family."

has been on in this state for several years.

Day of Collisions in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—Three rear-end collisions on the elevated railroads, one of which involved four trains, one cable car and trolley car collision on surface lines, and three minor collisions on steam railways are included in Chicago's casualty record of yesterday and all were due to the dense fog that settled upon the city in the morning. Three men are dead and about fifty injured as the result. One of the dead, Otto Lenert, a guard on the elevated train, heroically sacrificed his life in an effort to save the lives of passengers on his train. The fog was so dense that signals could not be seen fifteen feet away and the utmost confusion prevailed on all lines. The successive collisions sounded like the distant booming of guns and passengers were terrified and panic-stricken.

Hunting More Troops.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 19.—Cables are passing between the Imperial and the Dominion governments in regard to the recruiting of another contingent of troops in Canada for service in South Africa. The premier is absent in Quebec and the minister of militia is in Boston, so no official statement is obtainable. The only thing that Canada is likely to do in this matter is to afford any facilities that Great Britain may desire for recruiting in Canada.

Rumors About the Pope.

ROME, Nov. 20.—In spite of persistent and apparently well-founded denials that there is any imminent danger of the pope's death, the air is full of speculation and apprehension, indicating that his end is considered not far off. Rumors of intrigue and slate-making, which it is impossible to keep from the outside world, exude from every crevice of the jealously guarded inner precincts of the Vatican.

Police Charged With Murder.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 19.—Wilbur Sherwell, a policeman, was arrested yesterday and formally charged with the murder of Lena Renner, the beautiful girl found strangled to death on a highway near the city. The evidence against Sherwell is purely circumstantial.

WAR ON RAILWAY UNION

Northwestern States to Fight the Big Combine of Lines.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 18.—War has been declared in the northwestern states against the promoters of the Burlington-Northern Pacific-Great Northern combine. Sentiment has developed in this state that fore shadows a state political issue if the subject is not summarily disposed of.

The demand upon Gov. Van Sant for a special session of the legislature is so strong that he probably will issue the call this week. A spontaneous demand has sprung up in Minnesota during the last few days for the convening of the legislature for the purpose of enacting legislation that will prevent any change in the management or the direction of these roads.

This feeling has been aggravated by an opinion of the attorney general and of the state railroad and warehouse commission that the state has no jurisdiction over the traffic of the iron ore roads of the northern part of this state, owned by the United States Steel company, practically shutting out the independent mine owner from mining or shipping his ore at a profit.

The newspapers are unanimous in the opinion that something must be done at once or the railroads will override all the laws of the state. The opposition charges that the combination organized to control the Great Northern and Northern Pacific is formed for the purpose of circumventing the law in this and other states, and the suggestion is made that laws be enacted that corporations legalized in New Jersey will have no legal recognition here unless they shall be chartered by the state of Minnesota as if they held no other charter.

In North Dakota a similar feeling prevails and Gov. White has the subject of a special session under consideration along the lines proposed in Minnesota.

Thousands Idle in Berlin.

BERLIN, Nov. 18.—An investigation by the socialist newspaper, Vorwarts, shows that 27,852 members of various trades unions in Berlin are registered as out of employment.

FOUND DEAD IN ORCHARD

Hartford City Girl Meets Her Fate Mysteriously—Found by Her Brother

Early Sunday Morning—Sensational Developments Expected.

HARTFORD CITY, Ind., Nov. 18.—With her hands clasped at her throat, as if to protect it, Bessie Decker was found lying dead early Sunday morning in an orchard near her home, at the edge of this city, with woods near. When her mother and the rest of the family retired the girl was playing the organ and singing hymns softly to herself. Earlier in the evening she had been reading her Bible. Her brother left the house early to do some work he was compelled to do on Sunday and in passing through the orchard he stumbled over the body in the dark.

Running back to the house, he called his mother, but, unmanned by the shock of his discovery, could scarcely make himself understood. Together they went out and picked up the body and carried it to the house, into Bessie's bedroom. The bed had not been disturbed. The girl had been cheerful the evening before, and the mother could not believe she had committed suicide. A search was made for poison, but none was found. There was no trace of violence, but on the girl's face was a look as if she had seen something that froze her heart with fear. The updrawn arms and hands clutched at her throat could not be explained.

Bessie was 21, and, until lately, had gone out a great deal. Several weeks ago she ceased attending the club dances, at which she had been one of the gayest. She gave no explanation, but dropped vague hints of being afraid of something or some one. She never told her mother whether she had quarreled with a sweetheart or what she feared, but she remained closer to the house than ever.

The L. E. & W. and Panhandle railroads pass near the house and both have been doing much grading work, employing five or six hundred rough workmen, many of them Italians and Greeks. They have a camp near, and, on Saturday nights especially, drink heavily and carouse. The woods near by is also a rendezvous for the tramps traveling along the railroads, and their camp fires can often be seen from the house. She may have gone out into the clear, cold night before retiring and there been attacked by some one and frightened to death.

Another theory advanced is that she met a sweetheart, who gave her poison in sweets or drinks. Still another that she took some drug herself. The girl's relatives are anxiously awaiting the result of the autopsy.

The family physician who was called was unable to determine the cause of her death. Coroner Mulvey has concluded to hold the autopsy today.

Unrequited Love.

HARTFORD CITY, Nov. 20.—It has developed that Bessie Decker, the girl who was found dead in her mother's orchard Sunday, committed suicide by taking poison because her love for a railroad employe was not returned. She sent him a note of explanation just prior to her death.

High Price for Beef.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 20.—At the Pittsburg fat stock show a prize steer raised by A. D. Brasell of Lost Creek, W. Va., was sold at auction to a local butcher for \$2 a pound on the hoof. The steer weighed 2,190 pounds and brought \$4,380, said to be the highest price ever paid for live-weight beef.

TIMES IN KANSAS

Bank Report Discloses Unexampled Prosperity.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 18.—State Bank Commissioner Albaugh is compiling one of the most remarkable statements of Kansas prosperity ever given to the public. It shows that the combined deposits aggregate \$87,181,194, or \$59.28 for every man, woman, and child in the state. On May 31 last the combined deposits aggregated \$68,481,887, or \$46.57 per capita. This shows an increase of a little less than \$20,000,000 during the drought season.

Another feature is the fact that all of the banks combined have only \$13,400 borrowed money. Another fact that staggers financiers is the surplus item. The combined banks have a capital of \$15,997,500 and surplus and undivided profits aggregating \$6,040,599. This makes the average book value of All bank stock in that state \$140 per share of \$102 face value. The combined statement tells the best prosperity story Kansas has ever had the good luck to relate.

Revenue Officers Killed.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., Nov. 18.—John and Hugh Montgomery, United States revenue officers, were killed Saturday night near Oxford while attempting to arrest a counterfeiter named Will Mathis. Mathis shot them down in his house and then set fire to it, cremating their bodies. A posse is in pursuit.

PEACEFUL CONQUEST

Old World Nations Terrified by Industrial Advances in the New.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 18.—The American conquest of the industrial world is now a daily theme in the Russian press, and much space is given President Roosevelt, who, says the Bourse Gazette, is the perfect type of the American of today. The same paper says:

"Before President Roosevelt lies a wider horizon than any of his predecessors enjoyed. Between the United States of our day and the republic of which the history of the last century told us there is little in common. The classic land of freedom, the country which has developed its prosperity to wonderful dimensions and which has realized the boldest utopias and the most daring theories of political and social liberty—the great trans-Atlantic republic—terrifies the imagination of Europeans. It is a new giant, a state which the latest events have made a world power; a state which has transformed itself to the point of unrecognizability and is bent upon transforming the whole world, proclaiming through its new chief magistrate that the word of the United States shall have due weight everywhere where economic and political questions are decided."

Americans Win in Competition.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 20.—The American Bridge company of this city has secured a contract for the construction of twenty steel bridges along the line of the Uganda railroad in East Africa. The amount of the contract is about \$1,000,000. Several English and continental firms offered bids, but that of the Philadelphia company was not only the lowest, but guaranteed the completion of the work in a shorter space of time than its competitors. The new bridges will replace wooden structures, which were built several months ago and found to be inadequate.

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