

PAN-AMERICAN SCHEMES.

The Pan-American Railway and Pan-American Bank.

Mexico City, November 23.—Now that the Pan-American delegates have returned from their excursion they are getting down to serious work.

The committee on banking and monetary exchange of the Pan-American Railway committee, of which Senator Henry C. Davis is chairman...

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the committee on banking and exchange of the second Pan-American Conference...

Washington, Nov. 23.—It is pretty well understood here that there is to be no bombardment of Colon by either side.

CHAMBERLAIN IN TROUBLE.

Criticism of German Army Angers the Kaiser.

London, November 23.—Once more has Joseph Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, proved his right and title to be the most thoroughly hated British statesman.

It is no exaggeration to say that the financial world of England would be delighted to see Mr. Chamberlain muzzled when intending to speak on England's foreign relations.

As might be expected Mr. Chamberlain himself takes the whole affair with his usual cynical indifference.

At the colonial office a representative of the Associated Press was informed that Mr. Chamberlain does not desire to enter into any controversy and stands by what he said.

As at the other Government departments, the belief exists at the colonial office that the whole agitation will die a natural death and that everything will come out all right.

There is no doubt, however, that by this latest break Mr. Chamberlain has seriously, perhaps irreparably, damaged his reputation with the better classes in England.

HARVARD'S GREAT VICTORY.

22 to Nothing the Score—Immense Crowd Witnessed the Game.

Cambridge, Mass., November 23.—Vengeance never sweeter and victory never more decisive came to Harvard this afternoon when her eleven defeated Yale 22 to nothing.

Thirty-six thousand spectators, a greater number than ever before gathered at a foot ball game, watched the battle from the mammoth stands.

With the exceptions of the first two world's fairs held at Paris, all other like exhibitions have been financial failures, it is said.

WHITE DAMP VICTIMS.

Dead Bodies of Rescuing Party Discovered With Arms Clasped Around Each Other.

Bluefield, W. Va., Nov. 24.—The dead bodies of the lost party of eight well known mining men who entered West mine of the Pocahontas Collieries company on Friday morning last at 11 o'clock, were recovered at 12.45 o'clock today.

UNITED STATES TAKES CHARGE.

The Isthmus is Now Controlled by Our Government.

Washington, Nov. 25.—It is pretty well understood here that there is to be no bombardment of Colon by either side.

The secretary of the navy today called Capt. Perry of the Iowa to assume full command of all the United States naval forces on both sides of the isthmus, in order to assure harmonious operations.

Colon, Colombia, Nov. 25.—Transit across the isthmus has been stopped. Marines from the United States battleship Iowa at Panama have been landed to protect the railroad and are now on the line where the fighting is going on.

Washington, Nov. 25.—Mr. Herra, in charge d'affaires of the Colombian legation, today received the following cablegram:

Panama, Nov. 25. Colombian Minister, Washington. Rebel army completely defeated at Culobra and Emprador. Governor marched last night upon Colon. Traffic interrupted yesterday, but will be reestablished today.

Arjona, Acting Governor.

Washington, Nov. 25.—The State department has received a confirmation of the reported defeat of the Liberal troops by the Colombian government troops.

GROVER CLEVELAND SICK.

Princeton, N. J., Nov. 24.—The condition of ex-President Cleveland, who is suffering with a cold, is very much improved.

Dr. Wiloff, his physician, gave out the following statement for publication tonight: "Mr. Cleveland is getting along very nicely, and to all appearances is entirely out of danger."

The most intimate friends of the family have expressed their confidence that Mr. Cleveland will be well again in a few days.

MRS. BONINE ON TRIAL.

Alleged Murderer of James Ayres at Kenmore Hotel.

Washington, Nov. 25.—The trial of Mrs. Lola Ida Bonine for the murder of James Seymour Ayres at the Kenmore hotel last May began in real earnest today.

J. Frank Drew, the capitol policeman, who was on the stand last Friday when the court adjourned, resumed his testimony. He swore that he had several times seen the defendant come out of Ayres' room.

Thomas M. Baker, an employe of the fish commission, who resided in the building adjoining the Kenmore, was then called and testified that on the night of the tragedy he was awakened by the reports of pistol shots.

JUDGE HALL ENFORCES ORDER.

Backed by Soldiers He Moves Striking Miners—Captured Men in Jail.

Madisonville, Ky., Nov. 24.—The camp of the striking union miners a quarter of a mile from Nortonville, in the southeast part of the county, was marched upon today by County Judge Hall, Sheriff J. H. Hankins and two deputies.

Four large tents and all the camp paraphernalia, except the arms and ammunition which had been removed before the officers appeared, were confiscated and were loaded on a freight car brought along for the purpose and brought to Madisonville.

The captured strikers are now in jail here, charged with a breach of the peace, "unlawfully assembling and banding together, thereby making the camp a menace to the public peace."

The refusal of the striking union miners to break camp after an order commanding them to do so had been issued by County Judge Hall, who commanded that the union camp at Nortonville be disbanded by daybreak Saturday and that the campers assemble no more in the county.

WATTS CASE SETTLED.

An Order Will be Asked for—The Judgment to be Paid.

Columbia, Nov. 26.—A settlement of the celebrated Watts case has been agreed upon, and today Mr. W. H. Lyles will in the supreme court move to have the case remanded to the circuit court in order that judgment may be marked satisfied.

George W. Watts, a young white man, alleged that he fell into a deep cut on the Seaboard's line in this city. He was found at the foot of the cut in a pretty bad condition.

The question of fact having in this way been settled by the jury, Watts' attorneys, Messrs. G. Duncan Belling, Jno. P. Thomas, Jr., and P. H. Nelson, endeavored to collect the judgment. Failing to do so, they evidenced an intention to levy on the property of the South Bound Railroad company, but found that that company had no property.

The matter was heard by Judge Gage who appointed Mr. Wm. D. Melton receiver for the South Bound railroad. Mr. Lyles then appeared before Chief Justice McIver and had Judge Gage's order stayed until the whole matter of receivership could be brought before the supreme court.

This practically settles the policy of the Seaboard in regard to paying judgments found against the South Bound, which is that part of the Seaboard from Camden, S. C., to a point on the Georgia State line near Savannah.

The Day of the Automobile.

In an automobile race over the Coney Island boulevard last Saturday three of the chauffeurs made a mile in less than a minute.

DUAL MURDER.

Robert Williams Shoots His Wife and Kills His Father-in-Law.

Marietta, O., Nov. 25.—A dual murder under most distressing circumstances took place near here yesterday. Three miles north of Beverley, this county, near the little postoffice of Hackney, Robert Wilkin, a prosperous farmer lived with his wife and child.

The winter had been unusually long and severe, and their stock of provisions ran low. It was a long distance to the nearest base of supplies, and communication with the outside world had been cut off.

Dickens and His Titles.

Charles Dickens had great difficulty in choosing titles for his various publications, says The Golden Penny. The following is a list of no fewer than 14 suggestions given by the author to his adviser, Foster, for the title of one book, out of which need hardly be added, No. 6 was chosen:

- 1. According to Crocker. 2. Prove It. 3. Stubborn Things. 4. Mr. Grandgrind's Facts. 5. The Grindstone. 6. Hard Times. 7. Two and Two Are Four. 8. Something Tangible. 9. Our Hard Headed Friend. 10. Rust and Dust. 11. Simple Arithmetic. 12. A Matter of Calculation. 13. A Mere Matter of Figures. 14. The Grandgrind Philosophy.

Sure of a Visit.

As a rule, said a prison warden, a man is in a despondent mood during his first week's imprisonment. There are exceptions, however, as this incident will show.

One Saturday about dinner time I was suddenly accosted by one of the new arrivals who had served the first week of his sentence.

"I say," he remarked, "has a lady been asking for me at the gate?"

I told him that if he had been wanted the governor would have sent for him.

"Oh, very well. Keep cool," he said. "This is the first time for ten years I've put in a full week's work, and the old woman is sure to be at the gate for my wages."

And with a grin the cheerful one passed on.—London Answers.

A Little Too Faithful.

A thief in Paris, being chased by the police, threw away during his flight the purse he had stolen and was in a fair way, after being taken to the police station, of being allowed to go free for lack of sufficient evidence to hold him when his faithful dog, which he had trained to fetch and carry, trotted into the station, wagging its tail, with the missing purse in its mouth.—Paris Journal.

The Gentleman's Psalm.

A reader of the Scriptures emphasizes the Fifteenth Psalm as the gentleman's psalm because it describes as among the many who are entitled to be considered as gentlemen "one who leadeth an incorrupt life, speaketh truth from his heart, doeth no evil to his neighbor, is lowly in his own eyes, keepeth his word even if it be to his own hindrance."

Cleaning Furniture.

Where a piece of furniture is very much soiled and requires to be cleaned and polished, first wash it thoroughly with warm soapy water, washing only a small surface at a time and drying it quickly by rubbing it hard with a flannel.

"Where He Drew the Line." "You don't like walking very much, do you?" inquired the farmer's horse, who was grazing near the canal. "Oh, I don't mind it under certain conditions," replied the canalboat mule. "You don't appear to like your exercise on the towpath."

An Eolian Harp.

To make an eolian harp construct a box of very thin pine, cedar or other wood, five or six inches deep, seven or eight inches wide, with a length equal to that of the window in which it is to be placed. Across the top, near each end, glue a strip of wood half an inch high and a quarter of an inch thick for bridges.

A Queer Frontier Experience.

In narrating the frontier experiences of "The First White Baby Born in the Northwest" in The Ladies' Home Journal W. S. Harwood tells of a queer experience that befell the family in the first year after settling on a farm far removed from the settlements.

The winter had been unusually long and severe, and their stock of provisions ran low. It was a long distance to the nearest base of supplies, and communication with the outside world had been cut off.

For this wheat stood between them and starvation, and none of its precious kernels must be lost. Their stock of flour had long since wasted away, as had most of their food supplies, so they boiled and ate the wheat without grinding. Relief reached them just in time to prevent a sad ending to the experience.

Making It Clear.

The London Spectator tells a funny story of a definition given by a well known public speaker in an address to children.

"Now, children," he said, "I propose to give you on the present occasion an epitome of the life of St. Paul. Perhaps some of you are too young to understand what the word 'epitome' means. 'Epitome,' children, is in its signification synonymous with synopsis."

Having made this simple and clear explanation to the children, the speaker went on with his story.

Going All the Time.

"I see a Wisconsin man claims to have solved the perpetual motion problem."

"That's nothing. I have a model of a perpetual motion machine at my house now."

"Does it work successfully?" "From the standpoint of perpetual motion, you bet it does."

"Have you given it a name?" "Sure."

"What do you call it?" "Jimmiel" and it was 5 years old its last birthday.—Chicago Post

Is It a Sin to Play Chess?

Chess, which of all games has been considered intellectual and scientific, has come in for a rap in Pittsburg, where the mission committee of the Methodist Church has been in session. The average man votes chess a bore, but to some minds it is peculiarly attractive.

But they look at things differently at Pittsburg. Among those who were drawn to Pittsburg by the meeting of the Methodist committee was Bishop James N. Fitzgerald. There were a dozen other high church dignitaries in the City of Smoke, which is said to resemble Hades with the lid off, but they all behaved themselves except the bishop.

Bishop Fitzgerald indulged in a few games of chess with prominent Pittsburgers and the fact became known. Persons who did not know the difference between chess and poker, and who did not know a pawn from a crap game, were shocked. They showed it in their faces and spoke their sentiments in tones loud enough to be heard. They must have thought the bishop had been roped into a gambling joint, for some of them compared chess to poker and other vile games designed by the Evil One.

When the bishop heard of these adverse comments on his reprehensible conduct he put the wicked game aside but he must have drawn a very deep sigh and to have thought some unutterable thoughts about that time.—Atlanta Constitution.

FRANCE'S GREATEST DANGER.

France is in financial straits about as severe as those that are now putting British statesmanship to the test.

The condition of France is without the easy explanation that may be given for that of Great Britain, and we doubt if France is as capable of meeting it.

England has had for two years a war that has been immensely expensive, having cost many times over the highest estimates that were proposed when it began, while France has not now and has not had in the recent past any such extraordinary draft upon her resources.

France finds herself in a position where she must cut down expenses or increase taxes. It is probable that she will do both, but the latter alternative will be called into exercise much more largely than the former.

The French government is now searching for new objects of taxation, and threatens to pounce upon many of them.

Among the likeliest new levies are taxes on gardens, the most fertile source of competence and comfort among the peasantry, on books, furniture, pianos, and even upon every wardrobe that has a mirror in it. The mirror is more highly esteemed in France than in any other country, and a Frenchman without his looking glass must be miserable indeed.

The proposed tax of 4 per cent on every book will be ruinous to many publishers, if we may believe their representations, and will operate as a deterrent to the education of the masses.

Against every additional tax that is being considered protests are being raised. There are those who predict that grave dangers to the republic are threatened by this raid of the tax gatherer.

The French revolution, like the British revolution, the American revolution and most of the great wars of history, was provoked by what was considered unjust taxation. Human nature is unchanged and causes that have flamed it to desperation so often are still liable to produce like effects.

There is a limit beyond which no people will endure taxation, and France is believed to be approaching dangerously near that point.

The French people cheerfully took up the enormous load that Louis Napoleon's fool war upon Germany imposed upon them. They discharged that debt so rapidly that all the world wondered at it and sent an influx of money into Germany that worked for France a sweet revenge by bringing on a period of speculation and extravagance that eventually cost the Germans far more than the war indemnity they had extorted.

But sacrifices to maintain the honor of their country and become independent of a hated creditor are quite a different thing from privations to carry on the schemes of a government that is regarded by a great part of the French people as wasteful and incompetent, if not actually corrupt.

The greatest danger before France now is not threatened by Germany or any other foreign power, but by her own hard ridden irascible and impatient people.—Atlanta Journal.