

Right Never Forefeited.

The right to this control we have never forfeited by any laxity of our own, either in the assertion of our rights or in the ance of our duty under the treaty. Mr. Everett assured the Peruvian 1853 Mr. Minister that we should not hesitate to naintain the neutrality of the isthmus n the case of war between Peru and belombia. In 1854 Colombia, which has always been vigliant to avail itself of its privilege conferred by the treaty, ex-presed its expectation that in the event of war between Peru and Spain the United States would carry into effect the guarantee of neutrality.

There have been few administrations the State Department in which this treaty has not, by either one side or the other, been used as the basis of more less important demands. It was said by Mr. Fish in 1871 that the Department of State had reason to believe an attack blan sovereignty on the isthmus had on several occasions been averted by warnings from this Government. In when Col bin was us

llies from Italy in the Cerrut

During the day Senor Cuadros, Prefect of Colon, and Alcade Guerrero were arof Colon, and Alcade Guerrero were ar-rested and sent to Panama by train. Everything here is now quiet, and the population is rejoicing. All during the day fireworks were everywhere displayed. The Nashville salled this afternoon for

DIPLOMATS ARE INSTRUCTED. Will Deal With New Government

These views are not shared by the gov-ernment or by the more serious element of the press and public. The official sen-

is distinctly sympathetic to the

town again.

ican plans."

United States.

When Convinced It Is Stable. WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.-The following telegram was sent by the State Depart-ment today to Mr. Ehrman, the Acting Consul-General of the United States at

tutes the provision

can Consulate there. These instructions will be of the most minute character though, of course, much will be left to the discretion of Mr. Gudger, in whom the Administration has the fullest confidence. On the arrival of the Mayflower at Colon, Mr. Gudger will be business discution Dr. Amadora, the Minister of Finance of the provisional government, and the Mr. Gudger will do business directly with the Republic of Panama, which, in its provisional form at present, consists of an executive board, but which before his arrival may easily take the form of a revolutionary junta-Jose Arjano, Feder-ico Boyd and Tomas Arias-who, with with General Huertas, were halled as the liberators of Panama, received great ova-tions. A few irresponsible newspapers criticise the United States and show igermanent government. norance of the French government's posi-tion by asserting that warships will be sent to Panama "to restrain the Amer-

Consul-General Gudger was for a long time in conference with Assistant Secretary Loomis, and afterward talked interestingly to an Associated Press reporter concerning the isthmian situation, saying: "I am not in the least surprised to know

the isthmus has declared its independence. Five months ago a revolution was a foregone conclusion as we all know. The isthmian people have conducted them-selves in patience and with dignified deliberation; have awaited the adjournment of the Colombian Congress, and the de-struction of the last hope for the ratificaion of the Hay-Herran treaty before taks apparently radical step.

"Striking proof of the stability of the government is seen in the personnel of the Executive Board which now consti-

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of perfect order, and the withdrawal of evening, in which the latter gave assur-ance that if the United States concluded a treaty with the Republic of Panama for the Colombian troops from the city are looked upon as in great part due to the courage and ability displayed by Com-mander Hubbard, of the United States Government gunboat Nashville; to the the construction of the canal, the French Panama Canal Company would receive the \$40,000,000 agreed upon for the purbravery of her officers and men, and to the tact of Consul Shaler, superintendent of the Panama Railroad. Colonel Black chase of the French rights. M. Delcasse's reply to the Ambassador has not been announced, but there is reason to believe it was most cordial and contained the assurance that France will not do anything to hinder the recognition of the new resulting of the United States Engineer Corps and Senor Porairio Melendez, the new civil and military Governor of Colon, also ren dered signal service during the critical situation which found its praceful settle-ment in the embarkation of Colonel Torres

of the new republic. The news of the recognition of the new Republic of Panama by the Government of the United States arrived so late to-night that it was found impossible to obtain an authoritative statement. It is said

the French government has determined to announce formally its recognition of the Republic of Panama

Great Britain Will Fall In Line. LONDON, Nov. 6 .- The announcement preventing the rumored efforts of the Colombian gunboat Carltagena to land troops at Porto Bello. Today's Panama Star and Herald says that Colonel Torres that the United States had recognized the independence of Panama was received too late to secure an official expression on the subject from the Foreign Office. There is no reason to control the office. reason to doubt, however, that Great Britain will eventually follow the

Will Pay for Its Rights.

ing, and simultaneously fireworks were exploded all over the town. The avoidance of bloodshed in Colon following the proclamation of the inde-pendence of the isthmus, the maintenance casse the details of a conversation he had with Secretary of State Hay Thursday

PARIS, Nov. 6 .- M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador at Washington, promptly communicated to Foreign Minister Del-

Canal Company Assured America

concern that the United States could not concern that the United States could not but feel that a European power should resort to force against a sister republic on this hemisphere as to the sovereign and uninterrupted use of a part of whose

The United States has not only con-stantly protected Colombia from foreign invasion on the strength of the rights and the duties created by the trenty of 1846, but has time and amin foreign foreign but has time and again intervened to pre-serve the freedom of traffic from disturb-ance in the course of domestic dissensions. In these cases we have intervened metimes at the suggestion of Colombia, sometimes on our own impression of the necessities of the case, but always to the profit of Colombia as well as universal

Seward on American Position.

"The position of the United States was clearly set forth by Mr. Seward in these

The United States have taken and will take no interest in any question of internal revolution in the State of Pan-ama or any state of the United States of Colombia, but will maintain a perfect neutrality in regard to such domestic con neotrainty in regard to such domesus con-troversios. The United States will, never-theless, hold themselves ready to protect the transit, trade across the isthmus against invasion of either domestic or foreign disturbers of the peace of the State Panama."

of Panama." "It must not be lest sight of that this treaty is not dependent for its efficacy on the personnel of the signers nor the name of the territory it affects. It is a covenant, as lawyers say, that runs with the land. The name of New Granada has used away-like territory has been di the iand. The name of New Granada has passed away-its territory has been di-wided. But as long as the isthmus en-dures the great geographical fact keeps allve the solemn compact which binds the holders of the territory to grant us free-dom of transit, and binds us in return to safeguard for the isthmus and the world the' exercise of that inestimable privi-lege.

Bege. "By authorization of Congress the Presi-dent entered into a treaty with the gov-ernment of Bogota for the construction of a canal by way of the isthmus of Panama. Wishing to show every consideration to the government of Colombia, the treaty contained provisions of extraordinary lib-erality. A large bonus was given for the privilege of constructing the canal, a lib-eral annual lease was added and all this eral annual lease was added, and all this was in addition to the numberless benefits which would accrue to the Colombian which would accrue to the Colombian government and people from the con-atruction on their territory of this colos-sal work. The treaty was promptly rati-fied by the Senate of the United States, and rejected unanimously and without consideration by that of Colombia.

Reviews the Revolution.

This brings us to the sudden and start-"This brings us to the sudden and start-ling events which have so recently at-tracted the attention of this country and of the world. Although there has been no lack for many years past of the numerous causes of discontent and anxiety among the people of Panama, it appears the fail-ure of the canal treaty convinced them that/there was nothing more to be hoped for in their connection with the Colom-bian government, which had never proved bian government, which had never proved

bian government, which had never proved entirely satisfactory. "They went to work with that talent for prompt and secret organization to which there is no parallel among people of Northern blood: they prepared the ma-chinety of revolution in advance, and sud-denly, in a single day, without the firing of a shot, with the exception of a few shells that were thrown into the territory shells that were thrown into the territory from a Colombian steamer in the harbor of Panama, they accompilshed their object. A government consisting of the lead-

Chile Holds It the Work of America. NEW YORK, Nov. 6 .- The newspapers here say little regarding the Panama rev olution, cables the Herald's Valparaiso correspondent. The bellef is general, correspondent. The belief is general, however, that the movement was the

work of the United States. It is no longer necessary to take blue pills to rouse the liver to action. Carter's Little Liver Pills are much better. Don't forget this.

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got \$8000 in gold from the Treasurer of the new republic just previous to embarking. LEAVES TO CAPTURE BOGOTA Revolutionary Fleet Is Under the

Command of American.

GUNBOAT WHICH IS BOUND FOR PANAMA AT FULL SPEED

THE CONCORD.

Pacific fleet by the provisional govern-ment of the Republic of Panama, left here last night on board the gunboat Padilla with orders to capture the Bogota. It was reported that the latter had arrived "The people of Panama having by an

are all three men of the strongest char-acter, leaders in isthmian commercial af-"The people of Panama have by an apparently unanimous movement dissolved their political relations with the Republic of Colombia, and assumed their independence. When you are satisfied that a de facto government, republican in form

and without substantial opposition from its own people, has been established in the State of Panama, you will enter into

relations with it as the responsible gov-ernment of the territory, and look to it for all due action to protect the persons and property of the citizens of the United

Command of American. PANAMA, Nov. 6.-General H. O. Jeff-ries, a graduate of West Point, who yes-terday was appointed commander of the Pacific fiest by the provisional govern-ment of the Benublic of Panama left has the Isthmus

fairs, and men who command the undi-vided respect of the natives as well as the foreign interests of the isthmus. "The sentiment of the people on the isthmus toward the United States is extremely cordial and friendly. They want independence and annexation or anything that will insure the construction of the

Panama Canal. They have the greatest confidence in the people and the Govern-ment of the United States. "The American flag is respected and trusted as the flag of no other nation." Mr. Gudger went to the Colombian Le-gation today and had a conference with Dr. Herran, the Colombian Charge.

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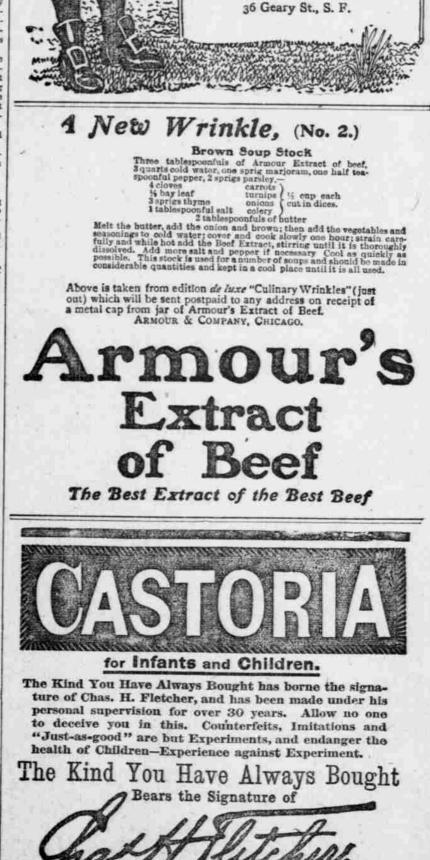


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