

PANAMA CANAL TREATY SIGNED.

It is Much Simpler But Along
Same Lines as the Hay-Her-
ran Agreement.

ONE VERY IMPORTANT CHANGE.

It Grants the United States Absolute
Sovereignty Over the Canal
Strip.

Washington, Nov. 18.—The Hay-Her-
ran-Varela canal treaty was
signed this evening at the residence
of Secy. Hay by the secretary and Phil-
ippe Bunau-Varela, the minister from
Panama.

The Panama commission arrived here
tonight and the ratification of the
treaty at its hands may be expected
within forty-eight hours or sooner.

The treaty is a much simpler docu-
ment than the Hay-Herran treaty,
though it follows its general lines.
Absolute sovereignty is awarded the
United States over the canal strip and
the convention, it is stated, in every
way meets the requirements of the
Spanner act.

SUBSTANCE OF DOCUMENT.

It consists of between 22 and 25 ar-
ticles, but the main points of the
convention are contained in the first
articles.

The keynote of the treaty is the pro-
vision in one of the very first articles
by which Panama cedes to the United
States whatever land or lands through-
out the republic of Panama this gov-
ernment shall find desirable in con-
nection with the building or the opera-
tion and maintenance of the canal. In
addition the treaty gives to the United
States abundant sovereignty over the
canal strip, which it is understood con-
prises between eight and ten miles on
each side of the canal. Within this zone
the power of the United States is as
absolute as if the zone were part and
parcel of this country.

GENERAL LINES.

In general it may be said that while
the new treaty contains many of the
provisions of the failed Hay-Herran
treaty, it is not based on that conven-
tion, but follows not only the spirit,
but the letter, of the Spanner act. This,
instead of the lease for a fixed period
of the canal strip, this new treaty pro-
vides for a permanent grant of the right
of way to the United States, and in-
stead of a complicated provision for
courts of fixed composition—half Amer-
ican and half Colombian—to decide
justice over the canal strip, the new
treaty permits this government to ex-
ercise the most complete jurisdiction
thereon.

PANAMA AND COLON.

The cities of Panama and Colon re-
tain their municipal autonomy under
the republic of Panama, so long as
they maintain public order and sani-
tary conditions to the satisfaction of
the United States. Failure to do this
gives the United States, according to
the treaty, the right to force strict
compliance with the wishes of this government in this direction, and the United
States can even use force to compel
obedience to its rules as to public or-
der and public health in these cities.

MONEY CONSIDERATION.

Th money consideration is the same
in the new treaty as in the Hay-Her-
ran convention with the exception that
the \$10,000,000 due to Panama instead
of to Colombia.

The treaty further provides that the
canal is to be neutral and open to all
nations on equal terms.
Two-thirds of the treaty concerns de-
tails of administration, which while not
necessary to the efficacy of the conven-
tion, will, it is believed, commend the
new treaty to many members of the
senate who have picked flaws in the
draft Hay-Herran convention.

Secy. Hay had a conference with the
Panama minister late last night and
the general terms of the treaty were
agreed upon.

HAY WAS UNDECIDED.

Secy. Hay was at first somewhat un-
decided as to whether the treaty should
be an amended form of the Hay-Her-
ran convention or an entirely new pa-
per. This point was decided at a lunch-
eon at the secretary's house today at
which were present Secy. Root, Atty-
Gen. Knox and a number of leading
senators. Their unanimous opinion was
that an entirely new treaty would be
the more favorably received by Seny.
Hay had a conference with the
Panama minister late last night and
the general terms of the treaty were
agreed upon.

CAPITAL OF NEW REPUBLIC.

The contention of the Washington
government that the capital of the new
republic be not located in either Pan-
ama or Colon was not pressed by Secy.
Hay when he found that the Panama
government was earnestly opposed to
it and the treaty makes no such
provision. This, however, is not regarded
by the secretary as a vital point in

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view of the extensive rights which the
United States has throughout the canal
strip and its especially wide jurisdic-
tion in the terminal cities. This is the
only point in the negotiations which
caused the expression of a difference
of opinion.

PANAMA WILL RATIFY.

No time will be lost by Panama in
ratifying the new treaty. Whether the
ratification will be made by the gov-
ernment at Panama or whether the
commission which arrived here tonight
will be cabled power to ratify it has
not yet been determined. The ex-
change of ratifications will occur in
Washington.

The Panama minister went to the
station tonight that he might person-
ally welcome the distinguished officials
who compose the commission. The
minister will introduce them to the
officials of the Washington government
and is preparing to show them elaborate
courtesies.

The president has not determined
when the convention shall be submitted
to the senate for ratification. His
purpose is to withhold until there
is reasonable assurance that its
consideration will not obstruct any
of the legislation for which the present
special session of Congress has been
called.

CEREMONY OF SIGNING.

Secy. Hay and M. Philippe Bunau-
Varela, the minister of Panama, at 6
o'clock this evening signed the Hay
Hunau-Varela treaty providing for
the construction of the Panama canal
by the United States.

The ceremony occurred in Secy.
Hay's study. The Panama minister ar-
rived at Mr. Hay's house promptly at
6 o'clock, having made an appointment
with the secretary for a conference at
that hour. He was surprised to find
that the secretary had before him the
treaty engrossed in duplicate. The
secretary informed Mr. Bunau-Varela
that he was ready to sign the treaty.
The minister read the document care-
fully and then he and Secy. Hay at-
tached their signatures to it.

CONGRATULATIONS EXCHANGED.

Hearty congratulations were ex-
changed and it was agreed that the
news of the signing of the treaty should
be kept from the public for the present.
President Roosevelt was advised of the
signing, and M. Bunau-Varela sent a
confidential cablegram to his govern-
ment stating that the treaty had been
signed.

The secretary and minister refused
to comment on the ceremony. The
only official admission that can be had
is that the matters of the terms of the
treaty are practically settled.

LONDON PRESS COMMENT.

London, Nov. 19.—Astonishment was
caused here by the signing of a Panama
canal treaty in Washington. Such a
speedy conclusion of the treaty was un-
expected. The news of the signing of
the treaty came too late to cause any
extensive newspaper comment, and sev-
eral of the morning papers appear
without even the bare announcement of
the event. Such a solution, however,
has been reached as a result of the
conclusion and there is not a single ex-
pression of doubt as to the ratification
of the treaty by Congress and the sub-
sequent construction of the canal. Sat-
isfaction is expressed that a difficult
crisis has thus far been settled without
troublesome consequences, the general
belief here being that the republic of
Colombia will now be the inevitable
that the powers will soon follow the ex-
ample of France and recognize the re-
public of Panama.

The Standard editorially says:
"The United States is to be congrat-
ulated on the conclusion of the treaty.
After the many long delays and the
shifting excuses which it has had to en-
dure from Colombia the United States
must be qualified by experience to ap-
preciate the value of a straightfor-
ward policy. Seldom has such a bold
stroke for freedom been so instantly
successful or so pleasingly lucid."

The new republic swims into the ken
of an astonished and amused world
without battle and encouraged by the
result of \$10,000,000.
The Standard regards the situation
as a practical extension of American
territory, since the United States ob-
tains effective rights of sovereignty in
the isthmus, and the paper welcomes
the result as a "distinct gain for civ-
ilization, good order and the promotion
of commerce."

The Colombian bondholders in Eng-
land are endeavoring to bring pressure

on the government to induce it to de-
cline recognition of the new republic
unless Panama assumes an equitable
portion of the Colombian debt. It is un-
derstood that the British government
has made some informal representa-
tions on the subject to Washington, but
that no serious notice will be taken of
the protests of the bondholders.

There is much speculation as to
whether the building of the canal will
prove a profitable transaction for the
United States, inasmuch as its cost will
be enormous and will have to compete
with several railways. The strategic
and commercial importance of the canal
is not denied, especially if, as expected,
it is to be constructed for men of war.

The effect of the new condition of af-
fairs on the policy of the United States
toward the Central and South American
republics is much discussed.

THAT \$5,000 EAR.

Operation for its Transfer, It is Thought, Successfully.

Philadelphia, Nov. 18.—Dr. Andrew
L. Nelden, of New York, today per-
formed the operation of grafting an
ear upon the head of a western million-
aire, whose name the surgeon says he
is under bond not to reveal. The opera-
tion was to have been performed in
New York but Dist. Atty. Jerome is
said to have interfered, and the opera-
tion was performed at a conference at
a restaurant in New York.

Dr. Nelden said today: "The opera-
tion has been performed and I think
it is a success. I am under bond and
legal contract not to reveal the name
of my patient. Generally speaking, he
is a wealthy man from the west. How
he lost one ear I do not know. It ap-
pears to have been cut off with a
sharp instrument. I believe he says it
was accidental, but I never asked him
to explain."

"The operation took place at a pri-
vate hospital here, where I was assist-
ed by a Philadelphia physician and one
from New York. I think they will be
willing to have their names known later."

"The two men were placed in oppo-
site directions upon an elongated bed.
One half of the volunteer's ear—the
upper half—was cut off, together with
about four inches of the skin behind
the ear."

"This was twisted around and fitted
to a freshly prepared wound upon my
patient's head. The half ear was held
in place by bandages and the two men
bound; they cannot move their heads
until the operation is completed. They
must retain this position for
at least 12 days to allow the circulation
to come through the flap of skin that
still remains a part of the volunteer's
scalp."

"If this half ear starts to unite prop-
erly, the lower half ear will be grafted
in the same manner."

To Admit Oklahoma.

Washington, Nov. 18.—Delegate Mc-
Guire of Oklahoma, today introduced
a bill in the house granting statehood
to Oklahoma.

Murdered Near Reno.

Reno, Nev., Nov. 18.—Lying half cov-
ered up with brush in an irrigating
ditch a short distance below the town
was found at noon today by Italian
laborers the body of a man in an ad-
vanced stage of decomposition. His
feet and hands were tied together with
a heavy rope. His skull appeared to
have been crushed as if with a rock.
His body was not recognizable and
nothing about the clothes revealed his
identity. From appearances the mur-
der had been committed a month ago.
The officers are entirely at sea with
regard to the crime.

A Double Suicide at Reno.

Reno, Nev., Nov. 18.—Discouraged
by business reverses W. C. Hilderbrandt,
son of a prominent merchant here,
committed suicide last night by shoot-
ing himself through the head at his
father's home.

When the door of H. C. Donald's
room at the Overland hotel was opened
today its occupant was found dead
with an empty glass of corrosive sub-
limate near by. On his person was
considerable money and letters from a
wife and child at Sonora, Cal.

OPPOSITION TO THE CUBAN BILL.

Loud, Republican, Declared the
Measure Would Jeopardize the
Home Sugar Industry.

FORDNEY ATTACKS GEN. WOOD.

Says He Took Money From the Starv-
ing Cubans and Handed It Over
To This —

Washington, Nov. 18.—The oppo-
sition to the Cuban bill was heard in
the house today and in vigorous speech.
The features of the day were the
speeches of Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio, who
opened the discussion in advocacy of
the bill, and Mr. Fordney (Rep., Mich.),
who spoke in opposition. Among others
who spoke in opposition to the bill were
Messrs. Shafroth of Colorado and Bell
of California, Democrats.

The debate will close tomorrow
and a vote will be taken not later than
4 p. m.

Mr. Loud (Rep., Mich.), speaking in
opposition to the bill, said the adop-
tion of the Cuban measure would
jeopardize the home sugar industry;
would retard and impede the growth of
that industry and lessen the revenues
by \$10,000,000. As a business propo-
sition, he said, unreasonable chances
were being taken to secure a net result
of a few millions.

There is much speculation as to
whether the building of the canal will
prove a profitable transaction for the
United States, inasmuch as its cost will
be enormous and will have to compete
with several railways. The strategic
and commercial importance of the canal
is not denied, especially if, as expected,
it is to be constructed for men of war.

AN "INFERNAL BILL."

Mr. Fordney (Rep., Mich.), vigor-
ously opposed the measure as an "infernal
bill," which, he said, would wipe out
the sugar industry of Michigan. He
reviewed the history of the best sugar
industry and pointed out how in his
opinion it would be injured by the
passage of the bill. Continuing he
said:

"Someone has said that it makes no
difference whether you put this mea-
sure into law or not. If that is so, why
was E. F. Atkins of Boston here near-
ly two years ago? Why was that—
(Here Mr. Fordney used adjectives
which are considered libelous in most
newspapers. Thursday here? Why has
he been here, as he has been speaking
about the capital ever since I have
been in Congress, who afterwards ad-
mitted that he had received money from
Havemeyer and lied when before the com-
mittee on ways and means, the gentle-
man from Minnesota (Mr. Tawney)
said that if he had received any money
from Havemeyer, he would be called li-
belous, uttered anywhere save in Con-
gress."

GEN WOOD ATTACKED.

Mr. Fordney said he wanted to criti-
cize Maj. Gen. Wood, for it had been
proved that he had extracted \$20,000
from those poor starving Cubans for
the purpose of giving it to Thurber to in-
fluence legislation.

"Oh, what action by a high official!"
continued Mr. Fordney. "He claimed
that the Cubans were starving, and
then reached his long fingers into the
Cuban treasury and handed out \$20,000
to this — and here Mr. Fordney
named names which might be called li-
belous, uttered anywhere save in Con-
gress."

Mr. Fordney said Gen. Wood had
testified before a committee that he
had searched the whole island and
that all the sugar he could find there
belonged to the trust was 3,285 tons.
"A few days later," said Mr. Ford-
ney, "Mr. Havemeyer testified that the
trust had 93,000 tons of sugar in Cuba.
Wood only missed 90,000 tons! This
is not much for a military officer. The
average American soldier is a better
marksman than that. I could beat it
myself."

Mr. Fordney said the government of
Cuba had \$4,000,000 in its treasury and
was better off than other governments
if their debts were paid. This bill was
to benefit prosperous Cuba at the ex-
pense of the farmers of the United
States.

Mr. Fordney said that with the re-
duction of the tariff on sugar which
would follow this bill, the trust at its
will would reduce the price of sugar
to a point with which the best sugar
manufacturers could not compete and
then reach their hands out and raise
the price. He also said that every
round of sugar coming from Cuba goes
through the refineries of either the
Gen. Sugar Refining company of
Archie, one having a capacity of 40-
800 barrels a day and the other 20,000
barrels a day, a sufficient capacity to
supply all the sugar to all the people
of this country for many years. Speak-
ing of beet sugar production, he said:
"What they want is to wipe this out.
They have come into the state of Mich-
igan and become interested in 10 of
our 20 factories, and what for? They
were afraid of that competitor. It is
cheaper to go there and buy up those
factories and sell them for scrap iron
and get the benefit of the enormous
sum that would come to them through
the benefits of this measure than it is
to fight this competition."

OPPOSITION FROM CALIFORNIA.

Mr. Bell (Dem., Cal.) followed in op-
position to the bill, saying the farmers
of the state wanted the same measure
of protection now afforded them and
he urged that the best sugar growers
needed the protection. He said the tes-
timony of the farmers of California
will be in the Republican col-
umn should go to that state and see
how all the people feel on that sub-
ject.

A VOICE FROM TEXAS.

Mr. Burgess (Dem., Texas) char-
acterized the bill as an outrage. Read-
ing an extract from an article written
by Thomas B. Reed, Mr. Burgess said:
"This simple means, stripped of all
verbiage and the bare facts stated that
\$20,000 was appropriated from the Cu-
ban funds on vouchers issued by Leon-
ard Wood, endorsed by the war de-
partment of his administration, recit-
ing on their faces that they were for
the purpose of inducing a public opin-
ion in the United States in favor of
this bill."

He continued: "But to pursue the
dirty and surreptitious methods (the
fact concerning which had to be
dragged out of Thurber's throat in a

Sold on Merit

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from a letter addressed to us.

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Mr. Jones (Rep., Wash.) announced
that he would vote for the bill, adding
that he hoped it two years ago.
The house, at 5 p. m., adjourned.

Wreck on the Santa Fe.

Trinidad, Colo., Nov. 18.—Santa Fe
westbound passenger train No. 4
jumped the track one and a half miles
above Starkville today and the engine
and two baggage cars went into the
ditch. Engineer John Davidson was
seriously injured. No one else was
hurt. The wreck is said to have been
caused by spreading rails.

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the world and the price we
charge you is no more than
you might pay for an in-
ferior grade.

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can having two lids,
one easily cut and the
other removable for
constant use. It will
make the best Per-
manganate solution in
20 minutes without
boiling. It is the best
for dissolving grease,
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closets, cleaning paint,
bottles, barrels, wash-
ing trees and killing in-
sects, for engineers and
machinists' use; for
painters to remove old
paints, etc.

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