# SPECIAL MESSAGE ON PANAMA CANAL

President Roosevelt Transmits His Views to Congress.

TREATY SHOULD BE RATIFIED

Says There Was No Complicity on Part of This Government in Revolution -Charges Colombia with Greed -All Interests Demand Canal.

Washington, Jan. 4.-President Roose

Washington, Jan. 4.—President Roose-veit's special message to congress on the subject of the Panama rebellion, the incidents leading up to it and the part of the United States in it.

He refers to the previous legislation authorising the president to conclude a treaty with Colombia for the building of the canal, and it after a reasonable lapse of time it was iound impossible to secure the necessary territory from Colombia to revert to the Nicaraguan route for the construction of the canal. The later alternative, he says, is now unnecessary, as the control of the necessary territory at Panama has been secured. Reterring to the rejection of the freaty with Colombia by that nation, he says:

"This act marked the climax of the effort on the part of the United States to secure, so far as legislation, was concerned, an interoceanic canal across the isthmus. The effort to secure a treaty for this purpose with one of the Central American republies did not stand on the same footing with the effort to secure a treaty under any ordinary conditions.

"Under the Hay-Pauncefote treaty it was explicitly provided that the United States should control, police and protect the canal which was to be built, keeping it open for the vessels of all nations on equal terms. The United States thus assumed the position of guarantor of the canal and of its peaceful use by all the world. The guaranty included as a matter of course the building of the canal. The enterprise was recognized as responding to an international need; and it would be the veriest travesty on right and justice to treat the governments in possession of the isthmus as having the right to close the gates of intercourse on the great highways of the world, and justify the act by the pretension that these avenues of trade and travel belong to them and that they choose to shut them."

#### Position of United States.

"When this government submitted to Colombia the Hay-Herran treaty three things were, therefore, already settied:
"One was that the canal should be built. The time for delay, the time for permitting the attempt to be made by private enterprise, the time for permitting any government of anti-social spirit and of imperfect development to bar the work, was past. The United States had assumed in connection with the canal certain responsibilities not only to its own people, but to the civilized world, which imperatively demanded that there should no longer be delay in beginning the work.
"Second—While it was settled that the canal should be built without unnecessary or improper delay, it was no less clearly shown to be our purpose to deal not merely in a spirit of justice but in a spirit of generosity with the people through whose land we might build it. The Hay-Herran treaty, if it erred at all, erred in the direction of an over-generosity towards the Colombian government. In our anxiety to be fair we had gone to the very verge in yielding to a weak nation's demands what that nation was helplessly unable to enforce from us against our will. The only criticisms made upon the administration for the terms of the Hay-Herran treaty were for having granted too much to Colombia, not for failure to grant enough. Neither in the congress nor in the public press, at the time that this treaty was formulated, was there complaint that it did not in the fullest and amplest manner guarantee to Colombia everything that she could by any color of title demand.

"Nor is the fact to be lost sight of that the rejected treaty, while generously responding to the pecuniary demands of Co-

everything that she could by any color of title demand.

"Nor is the fact to be lost sight of that the rejected treaty, while generously responding to the pecuniary demands of Colombia, in other respects merely provided for the construction of the canal in conformity with the express requirements of the act of the congress of June 28, 1902. By that act, as heretofore quoted, the president was authorized to acquire from Colombia, for the purposes of the canal, perpetual control of a certain strip of land; and it was expressly required that the 'control' thus to be obtained should include 'jurisdiction' to make police and perpetual control of a certain strip of land; and it was expressly required that the 'control' thus to be obtained should include 'jurisdiction' to make police and sanitary regulations and to establish such judicial tribunals as might be agreed on for their enforcement. These were conditions precedent prescribed by the congress; and for their fullifilment suitable stipulations were embodied in the treaty. It has been stated in public prints that Colombia objected to these stipulations, on the ground that they involved a relinquishment of her 'sovereignty;' but in the light of what has taken place, this alleged objection must be considered as an afterthought. In reality, the treaty, instead of requiring a cession of Colombia's sovereignty over the canal strip, expressly acknowledged, confirmed, and preserved her sovereignty over it. The treaty in this respect simply proceeded on the lines on which all the negotiations leading up to the present situation have been conducted. In those negotiations the exercise by the United States, subject to the paramount rights of the local sovereign, of a substantial control over the canal and the immediately adjacent territory, has been treated as a fundamental part of any arrangement that might be made. It has formed an essential feature of all our plans, and its necessity is fully recognized in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. The congress, in providing that such control should be secured, adopted no new principle, but only incorporated in its legislation a condition the importance and propriety of which were universally recognized. During all the years of negotiation and discussion that preceded the conclusion of the Hay-Herran treaty, Colombia never intimated that the requirement by the United States of control over the canal strip would render unattainable the construction of a canal by way of the Isthmus of Panama; nor were we advised, during the months when legislation of 1962 was pending before the congress, that the terms which it embodied would render negotiations with Col

and guarantee the neutrality of the canal with a less degree of control than was stipulated for in the Hay-Herran treaty. A refusal to grant such degree of control was necessarily a refusal to make any practicable treaty at all. Such refusal therefore squarely raised the question whether Colombia was entitled to bar the transit of the world's traffic across the isthmus.

"That the canal itself was eagerly demanded by the people of the locality through which it was up pass and the people of the waster pass and the people of the manifer of the same the people of the locality through which it was up pass agerly longed for its construction under American are shown by the unanimite. Furthermore, Colombia, after having rejected the treaty in spite of our provers to accept it, has since shown the utmost eagerness to accept the same treaty fif only the status quo could be restored. One of the men standing highest in the official circles of Colombia, on November 6, addressed the American minister at Bogota, saying that if the government of the United States would approve by decree large the proventing any movement, whether by the Colombia of the canal treath and the state of the colombia of the guardinary and the transit, the Colombian government of the United States would approve by decree large the proventing any movement, whether by the colon of the canal treath and the proventing any movement, whether by the colon of the guardinary and the transit, the Colombian government for the united States would approve by decree large the proventing any movement, whether by the colon of the guardinary and the transit, the Colombian government for the united States would approve by decree large the proventing any movement, whether by the colon of the guardinary and the transit, the Colombian government for the colon of the guardinary and the transit, the Colombian government for the colon of the guardinary and the transit, the Colombian government for the colon of the guardinary and the transit, the colon of the guardinary and

ing so good that they are willing to promise its unconditional ratification if only we will desert those who have shown themselves our friends and restore to those who have shown themselves unfriendly the power to undo what they did. I pass by the question as to what assurance we have that they would now keep their pledge and not again refuse to ratify the treaty if they had the power; for, of course, I will not for one moment discuss the possibility of the United States committing an act of such baseness as to abandon the new republic of Panama.

"Third.—Finally the conserve described.

States committing an act of such baseness as to abandon the new republic of Panama.

"Third—Finally the congress definitely settled where the canal was to be built. It was provided that a treaty should be made for building the canal across the isthmus of Panama; and if, after reasonable time, it proved impossible to secure such treaty, that then we should go to Nicaragua. The treaty has been made; for it needs no argument to show that the intent of the congress was to insure a canal across Panama and that whether the republic granting the title was called New Granada. Colombia or Panama mattered not one whit. As events turned out, the question of reasonable time did not enter into the matter at all. Although, as the months went by, it became increasingly improbable that the Colombian congress would ratify the treaty or take steps which would be equivalent thereto, yet all chance for such action on their part did not vanish until the congress closed at the end of October; and within three days thereafter the revolution in Panama had broken out. Panama became an independent state, and the control of the territory necessary for building the canal then became obtainable. The condition unnder which alone we could have gone to Nicaragua thereby became impossible of ulfillment. If the pending treaty with Panama should not be ratified by the senate, this would not alter the fact that we could not so to Nicaragua. The congress has decided the route, and there is no alternative under existing legislation."

The president says that after the fallure of the Colombian congress to ratify the treaty it seemed that the government would have to go to the Nicaragua route, and that he had made the original draft of his message to converse alternatives that confronted the government. Another was that the people of Panama might take the protection of original draft of his message to contract along that line. This was one of three alternatives that confronted the government. Another was that the people of Panama might take the protection of their own interests into their own hands and establis... a government competent and willing to do its share in the construction of the canal. This is what occurred, and made the reverting to the Nicaraguan route unnecessary, and, in fact, impossible under the authority of the president as vested in him by the action of congress.

Report of Commander Hubbard.

Report of Commander Habbard.

The president emphatically denies that this government had any hand in the instigating of this revolution. He knew, as all the world did, that such was imminent, and the navy department took necessary measures to protect American interests, but nothing further. He gives copies of the orders sent to commanding officers of American warships, and their various reports upon the situation. He charges Colombia with virtually making war upon the United States at Colon, and quotes the report of Commander Hubbard of the Nashville, dated November 5, to sustain this charge. In this report Commander Hubbard says, in part:

"Pending a complete report of the occurrences of the last three days in Colon, Colombia, I most respectfully invite the department's attention to those of the date of Wednesday, November 4, which amounted to practically the making of war against the United States by the officer in command of the Colombian troops in Colon. At one o'clock p.m. on that date I was summoned on shore by a preconcerted signal, and on landing met the United States consul, vice consul and Col. Shaler, the general superintendent of the Panama railroad. The consul informed me that he had received notice from the officer commanding the Colombian troops, Col. Torres, through the prefect of Colon, to the effect that if the Colombian officers, Gens. Tobal and Amaya, who had been selzed in Panama on the evening of the 3d of November by the independents and held as prisoners, were not released by two o'clock p.m., he, Torres, would open fire on the town of Colon and kill every United States citizen in the place, and my advice and action were requested. I advised that all the United States citizens should take refuge in the shed of the Panama Railroad company, a stone building susceptible of being put into good state for defense, and that I would immediately land refuge in the shed of the Panama Railroad company, a stone building susceptible of being put into good state for defense, and that I would immediately land such body of men, with extra arms for arming the citizens, as the complement of the ship would permit. This was agreed to and I immediately returned on board, arriving at 1:15 p. m. The order for landing was immediately given, and at 1:39 p. m. the boats left the ship with a party of 42 men under the command of Lieut. Commander H. M. Witzel, with Midshipman J. P. Jackson as second in command. Time being pressing, I gave verbal orders to Mr. Witzel to take the building above referred to, to put it into command. Time being pressing, I gave verbal orders to Mr. Witzel to take the building above referred to, to put it into the best state of defense possible, and protect the lives of the citizens assembled there—not firing unless fired upon. \* \* The Colombians surrounded the building of the railroad company almost immediately after we had taken possession, and for about one and a half hours their attitude was most threatening, it being seemingly their purpose to provoke an attack. Happily our men were cool and steady, and while the tension was very great no shot was fired. At about 3:15 p. m. Col. Tortes came into the building for an interview and expressed himself as most friendly to Americans, claiming that the whole affair was a misapprehension and that he would like to send the alcalde of Colon to Panama to ree Gen. Tobal and have him direct the discontinuance of the show of force. A special train was furnished and safe conduct guaranteed. At about 5:30 p. m. Col. Torres made the proposition of withdrawing his troops to Monkey Hill, if I would withdraw the Nashyille's force and leave the town in possession of the police until the return of the alcalde on the morning of the 5th. After an interview with the United States consult and Col. Shaler as to the probability of good faith in the matter. I decided to accept the proposition and brought my men on board, the disparity in numbers between my force and that of the Colombians, nearly ten to one, making me desirous of avoiding a conflict so long as the object in view, the protection of American citizens, was not imperiled.

"I am positive that the determined attitude of our men, their coolness and evident intention of the distribution of the determined attitude of our men, their coolness and evident intention of the determined attitude of our men, their coolness and evident intention of the determined attitude of our men, their coolness and evident intention of the determined at

not imperiled.

"I am positive that the determined attitude of our men, their coolness and evident intention of standing their ground. had a most salutary and decisive effect on the immediate situation and was he initial step in the ultimate abandoning of Colon by these troops and their return to Cartagona the following day.

"I feel that I cannot sufficiently strongly represent to the department the grossness of this outrage and the insuit to our dignity, even apart from the savagery of the threat."

In view of the reports of the various

officers, given above, no one connected with this government had any previous knowledge of the revolution except such as was accessible to any person of ordi-nary intelligence who read the newspapers and kept up a current acquaintance with public affairs."

pers and kept up a current acquaintance with public affairs."

After thus treating extensively the events leading up to and during the revolution the president refers to the recognition of the new government by the United States, and in this connection he says:

"By the unanimous action of its people, without the firing of a shot-with a unanimity hardly before recorded in any similar case—the people of Panama declared themselves as independent republic. Their recognition by this government was based upon a state of facts in no way dependent for its justification upon our action in ordinary cases. I have not denied, nor do I wish to deny, either the validity or the propriety of the general stude-that a new-state should not be recognized as independent till it has shown its ability to maintain its independence. This rule is derived from the principle of nonintervention, and as a corollary or that principle has generally been observed by onintervention, and as a corollary of the nonintervention, and as a corollary of that principle has generally been observed by the United States. But, like the principle from which it is deduced, the rule is subject to exceptions; and there are in my opinion clear and imperative reasons why a departure from it was justified and even required in the present instance. These reasons embrace, first, our treaty rights; second, our national interests and safety; and, third, the interests of collective civilization."

#### Reasons for Ratification

He reviews these reasons at considerable length and justifies the speedy recognition on either and all of them. He refers to precedents to show that treaties concluded

on either and all of them. He reters to precedents to show that treaties concluded with one nation are binding upon the successors of that nation, thus the treaty of 1846 with New Granada was transferred first to Colombia and now to Panama. Of the second reason he says:

"This recognition was, in the second place, further justified by the highest considerations of our national interests and safety. In all the range of our international relations, I do not hestiate to affirm that there is nothing of greater or more pressing importance than the construction of an interoceanic canal. Long acknowledged to be essential to our commercial development, it has become, as the result of the recent extension of our territorial dominion, more than ever essential to our national self-defense.

In the light of our present situation, the establishment of easy and speedy communication by sea between the Atlantic and the Pacinic presents itself not simply as something to be desired, but as an object to be positively and promptly attained. Reasons of convenience have been superseded by reasons of vital necessity, which do not admit of indefinite delays."

In the same connection he charges Colombia with attempting to so delay the which do not admit of indefinite delays."
In the same connection he charges Colombia with attempting to so delay the ratification of any canal treaty as to place that government in a position not only to secure the \$10,000,000 offered it as compensation by this government, but to secure the \$40,000,000 promised the Panama Canal company for its franchise at drights as well. By waiting until October 31, 1904, the franchise of the Panama company would have expired, and the Colombian government be in a position to seize its property and rights on the isthmus, and then be in a position to demand of the United States the payment to that government of both sums. In this connection he says:

"Such is the scheme to which it was

to that government of both sums. In this connection he says:
"Such is the scheme to which it was proposed that the United States should be invited to become a party. The construction of the canal was to be relegated to the indefinite future, while Colombia was, by reason of her own delay, to be placed in the more advantageous position of claiming not merely the compensation to be paid by the United States for the privilege of completing the canal, but also the \$40,000,000 authorized by the act of 1902 to be paid for the property of the New Panama Canal company. That the attempt to carry out this scheme would have brought Colombia into conflict with the government of France cannot be doubted; nor could the United States have counted upon immunity from the consequences of the attempt, even apart from the indefinite delays to which the construction of the canal was to be subjected. On the first appearance of apart from the indefinite delays to which the construction of the canal was to be subjected. On the first appearance of danger to Colombia, this government would have been summoned to interpose, in order to give effect to the guarantees of the treaty of 1846; and all this in support of a plan which, while characterized in its first stage by the wanton disregard of our own highest interests with the citizens of a friendly nation, whose enormals. izens of a friendly nation, whose enormous losses in their generous efforts '2 pierce the isthmus have become a matter of history."

of the third reason for speedy recognition the president says in part:

"In the third place. I confidently maintain that the recognition of the republic of Panama was an act justified by the interests of collective civilization. If ever a government could be said to have received a mandate from civilization to effect an object the accomplishment of which was demanded in the interest of mankind, the United States holds that position with regard to the interest of mankind. The united States holds that position with regard to the interest of mankind. The united States holds that position with regard to the interest of mankind. The united States holds that position with regard to the interest of mankind. The united States holds that position with regard to the interest of mankind. The united States holds that position with regard to the interest of mankind. The united States holds that position with regard to the interest of mankind. The united States holds that position with regard to the interest of mankind. The united States holds that position with regard to the interest of mankind. The united States holds that position with regard to the interest of mankind. The united States holds that position with regard to the interest of mankind. The united States holds that position with regard to the interest of mankind. The united States holds that position with regard to the interest of mankind. The united States holds that position with regard to the interest of mankind. The united States holds that position with regard to the interest of mankind. The united States holds that position with regard to the interest of mankind. The united States holds that position with regard to the interest of mankind. The united with his wife during the night, the tragedy taking place in the morn-ing. After his arrest, Graves made the allegation that his wife had been untrue to him. Mrs. Graves was high-united by estemption that his wife during the night, the tragedy taking place in the united with his wife during the night, the trage of approval and encouragement, in which even Colombia herself at one time participated; and to general assurances were added specific acts and declarations. In order that no obstacle might stand in our way, Great Britain renounced important rights under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and agreed to its abrogation, receiving in return nothing but our honorable please to build the canal and protect it as an open highway.

return nothing but our nonable pieces to build the canal and protect it as an open highway.

Jastified by Collective Civilisation.

"That our position as the mandatary of civilization has been by no means misconceived is shown by the promptitude with which the powers have, one after another, followed our lead in recognizing Panama as an independent state. Our action in recognizing the new republic has been followed by like recognition on the part of France, Germany, Denmark, Russia, Sweden and Norway, Neanagad, Peru, China, Cuba, Great Britain, Italy, Costa Rica, Japan and Austria-Hungary.

"In view of the manifold considerations of treaty right and obligation, of national interest and safety, and of collective civilization, by which our government of comprehend the attitude of those who can discern in the reognition of the republic of Panama only a general approval of the principle of 'revolution' by which a given government is overlurned from another. Only the amplest justification can warrant a revolutionary movement of either kind. But there is no fixed rule which can be applied to all such movements. Each case must be judged on its own merits. There is no fixed rule which can be applied to all such movements. Bach case must be judged on its own merits. There is no fixed rule which can be applied to all such movements for the dismemberment of countries, which were evil, tried by any standard. But in my opimon no distincted with the circumstances can fail to feel that Panama had the amplest justification for separation from Colombia under the conditions existing, and, moreover, that its action was in the highest degree beneficial to the interoceanic canal. \* \* The people of the Isthmus, and as I firmly believe of the jadjacent parts of Central and South America, will be greatly benefited by the building of the canal and the guarantee of peace and order along its line; and hand in hand with the benefit to them will go the benefit to us and to mankind. By our prompt and down were invited by Colombia to do, for Justified by Collective Civilisation

### NORTH DAKOTA NEWS

Work of a Hero What might have been a very serious catastrophe with a heavy loss of life and a long list of injured was averted by the bravery and coolness

of mind of a Crookston man. The railroad bridge over the Mouse river at Surrey, caught fire and the structure in a short while was a mass of charred ruins.

Number 4, the east-bound coast train, was approaching the burning bridge.

Telegraphic communication was cut off shortly after the fire had started and railroad men at Granville were in a quandary about warning the approaching fiver.

Engineer Greenhough boarded a light engine, pulled the throttle wide open and headed down the track in the hope that he might reach the bridge before the fire had seriously wenkened it.

As he approached the bridge he

nulled the throttle wide open. The bridge stood the trial and the engine rushed on to Norwich, where the "flyer" was torpedoed, flagged and the crew warned of their danger.

Railroad officials are of the opinion that the fire was of incendiary origin. The bridge was 40 feet high and from pier to pier was 150 feet in length

Can Select a Successor. The Grand Forks county appointing board can select a successor to Chairman Hans Anderson. The last legislature enacted a measure to prevent oddyear elections of commissioners, and provided for the appointment of members to succeed those whose terms expired prior to the next election.

In most counties there was a general compliance with the new law. In Grand Forks, Anderson was a Democrat and the board was Republican. He wished to hold on, and secured a writ of prohibition thru Judge Pollock's court in Fargo, contending he could hold office until his euccessor was elected. Judge Pollock sustained the board's demur rer to the writ, and granted the power of naming a successor. Anderson may appeal the case to the supreme court.

Another Swindle.

A machinery salesman tells of a story about a new swindle to be practiced upon the farmers, which is working its way thru the state. It is the lightning-rod game under another guise. An agent calls on the farmer and secures a contract for equiping his house, barn and buildings with electric lights for sums of \$65 and upwards, as the farmer believes, according to the size of the house. Later another agent comes along to "take measurements," as he says, and calls the victim's attention to the contract, and the fact that it calls \$65 or more for each light. The deal usually results in the farmer parting with \$15 to \$50 for a release of the document he had signed.

#### Shot His Wile.

At Portal, William Graves shot his wife, killing her instantly. Graves had been away from home for several months and, returning home, quar-

him and talk of lynching was heard at the time of the tragedy.

A Close Call.

The four-year-old son of Chris Billings, living near Lisbon, picked up a cartridge from which the shot had been extracted, leaving the powder. The little fellow threw it into an open stovepipe and looking down into it waited for results. The powder igniting, a blinding flash struck the experimenter squarley in the face. The injured boy was at once taken to the Patterson hospital and while his face is badly powder burned the doctor thinks his eyes are uninjured.

# Found Dead.

W. C. Puttnam, cashier of the Farmers & Merchants' bank of Lansford, was found in the coal shed at the rear of the bank with a bullet hole through his head this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

He was found by his son, who stepped out for a moment and later returned, finding his father in this con-He called a neighbor, at dition. which time life was almost extinct. There is no clue as to whether the cause of death was accidental or oth erwise.

# News Notes.

Diphtheria is prevalent in Gardan township, Pembina county, and the schools have been closed, and all pub lic gatherings prohibited, to preven the spread of the disease.

Fargo makes a splendid showing in postal receipts. The gross receipt of the office are \$57,967.49, as com pared to \$36,689.52 for Grand Forks and \$48,533.35 for Sioux Falls, S. D. David Morris, the Bordulac man

who suicided the other day, is said to have expressed regret, and asked his wife to send for a doctor. This wa done, but it was too late.

The N. P. has filed with the Bis marck land office the map of its per manent line from Bowden west to the Missouri river. The Denhoff branch will also be extended to Coal Har bor-which means considerable rail road activity the next year or so.

It was a Bowbells man who dumped hot ashes in a wooden box last week with the usual results. Hard work or the part of the population prevented any great damage.

power from menacing this from "In conclusion let me repeat that the question actually before this government is not that of the recognition of Danagra as an independent republic. That is already an accomplished fact. The overticn, and the only question, is whether or not we shall build an isthmian canal." Carrington is another of the good towns that is likely to be made better by the starting of a creamery in the spring.

CATTLE—Native Steers... \$3.55 @ 5.15 Stockers and Feeders... 2 50 @ 3.25 Cows and Helters... 2 55 @ 3.25 HOGS—Heavy ... 4 52 @ 4.60 SHEEP—Wethers ... 2 30 @ 3.65

#### THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

For the Week Ending Jan. 2. Seven thousand sheep were burned to death at the East Buffalo (N. Y.) stock vards.

Safe blowers at San Jose Ill. cracked and louted the safe in the post office

J. Ed. Grillo, of Cincinnati, has been elected president of the American Baseball association.

Robert C. Harper, the oldest man in Minneapolis, died at the age of 104 years and six months Secretary Root has declined to accept

the chairmanship of the national republican committee Within eight days Minneapolis mills

booked almost 100,000 barrels of flour for export to Japan. Lives lost in wars throughout the world the past year number 86,468,

against 25,700 in 1902. The Standard Oil company has reduced the price of oil five cents in the east and

two cents in the west. All the livery establishments in Chicago are open, the employers agreeing

to reinstate the striking drivers. Moses T. Clough and William Shaw. prominent lawyers, lost their lives in a fire in a Troy (N. Y.) clubhouse.

Chicago liverymen rejected a proposal to arbitrate made by the livery drivers and declared they would fight to the end.

Mrs. Margaret F. Sullivan, one of the best known newspaper women in the country, died in Chicago, aged 56 years. Another warship at San Domingo

has been granted Minister Powell, as three revolutions are in progress there. Inventors of a trackless train made their trial trip in Paris, and were con-

gratulated by President Loubet on its success. . Burglars dynamited the safe of O. Cohen, a jeweler in Des Moines, Ia., and

stole \$8,000 in cash, diamonds and Col. Henry L. Thomas, for 34 years translator in the state department, died at his residence in Washington, aged

68 years. Detlef Evans, a German farmer near Denison, Ia., poisoned his 18-month-old child and his wife. It is believed Evans

is insane. Ann Tyler, a blind negro woman 93 years old, and James Turner, a negro 85 years old, were burned to death in Sedalia, Mo.

Experiments with turbine propulsion prove successful and the new system will be used on new naval ships of the United States.

Mrs. Myra Jane Williams, of Brainerd, Minn., was sentenced to the penitentiary for life for the murder of her little daughter. Frederick Lindstrom, a trusted em-

ploye of a Chicago wholesale house, conesses to embezzling \$12,000, which he lost in the poolrooms. Fire, presumably of incendiary ori-

gin, totally destroyed the grain elevator at Corning distillery in Peoria, Ill., with a loss of \$40,000. Mary Anderson read and sang in the

People's palace, London, for the first time in 15 years. The entertainment was given for the poor.

Dr. Herman Adler, of London, praises American Jews for seeking to have President Roosevelt interfere to prevent another Kishineff massacre.

At Missoula, Mont., Judge Webster sentenced John Tully, a soldier, to hang February 26 for the murder of Thomas Kennedy at Fort Missoula.

Jerome Sykes, star comedian of "The Billionaire,". died of pneumonia contracted during a Christmas party given for his company in Chicago.

Joseph Boyd, employed as a track walker in the St. Clair tunnel, shot and killed his wife in their home at Sarina,

Ont., and then killed himself. The advance in price of cotton breaks all records of the season, and it is esti-

mated that the south will receive more than \$700,000,000 for this year's crop. The corn crop of 1903 is announced

at Washington as 2,244,176,925 bushels, valued at \$952,868,801; winter wheat, 399,867,250 bushels, worth \$286,242,849. Alice Pilcher, 21 years old, daughter of a Louisville (Ky.) organ manufacturer. masqueraded as a boy for three years in Montana with her father's con-

# THE MARKETS.

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n	HOGS-Assorted Light 4 60 @ 4 70	
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r-	GRAIN-Wheat, No. 1 Nor'n \$, 85%@ 86	ti
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h	Corn, May 441/6 45% Oats, Standard 361/6 37 Rye, No. 1	fe
r-	KANSAS CITY.	ta
1-	GRAIN-Wheat, December. \$ 66%@ 66%	tı
	Wheat, May 701/40 701/4	
d	Wheat May	
	ST. LOUIS.	
٤,	CATTLE-Beef Steers \$3 75 @ 5 25	w
n	Texas Steers 2 40 @ 4 00	w
d	HOGS-Packers' 4 40 @ 4 65	
	Butchers' Best Heavy 4 60 @ 4 85 SHEEP-Natives 3 25 @ 4 10	
d	OMAHA.	
2000	ALTO ALTO ALTO ALTO ALTO ALTO ALTO ALTO	

#### LANDS OF PERPETUAL SHOW.

None Lying Near Sea Level May Bo Said to Lie Covered the Year Round,

A recent writer made the mistake of referring to all arctic lands as "tucked in under their everlasting blanket of Show." We know, however, of no land area lying near the sea level that is perpetually covered with snow, says a Chi-

cago paper. Mr. Peary, the only visitor to the most northern land yet discovered, found flowers and grass there, and killed arctic game that had fattened on the herbage of the islands lying north of the extreme coasts of Greenland. Spitzbergen is one of the bleakest parts of the world, yet during the long summer day, when the sun is continually above the horizon, all the winter snows along the southern valleys melt away up to 1,500

feet above the sea. Very little snow can be found in Iceland in summer, the line of perpetual snow being about 2,000 feet on the northern and 4,000 feet on the southern side of the mountains. Along the coast c: west Greenland the white mantle of winter disappears in summer and grass and flowers are found to a height of 4,000 feet.

As for the great arctic plains of the northern part of this continent they are. of course, entirely free from snow during the summer months. Vegetable life thus has a chance in all parts of the world, unless the elevation is so high above the sea that winter polar conditions are maintained the year round

There are, of course, lofty elevations, such as mountains and the ice cap of Greenland, that are perpetually covered with snow. Geographers have given much attention to what is called the snow line, or the line which marks the limit of perpetual snow. Its position is chiefly dependent upon the summer temperature and the depth of the winter snowfall. The line along which the sun ceases to melt the snow is the snow line.

The snow line extends very irregularly along most surfaces because many mountain valleys, canyons and slopes are shielded from the sun, and so are snow covered the year around far below the general snow line. This is not the case, however, in tropical regions, where there is little difference in temperature throughout the year below the altitudes where frost always reigns. The result is that in the tropics the an. w. ine on the mountains is a comparatively straight line.

Of course the perpetual boundary of snow approaches nearer to sea level the farther north or south we go from the tropics. The snow line on Mount St. Elias, in Alaska, is 2,600 feet above sea. level, while farther south, in the region of the Selkirks, British Columbia, the snow line is at an elevation of 9.800.

feet. In the Bernese Alps the limit of perpetual snow is 8,800 feet; on Mount Etna, some hundreds of miles nearer to the equator, it is 9.912 feet: on Popocatepetl, in Mexico, it is 13,700 feet. and on Aconcagua, in Argentina, it is 14 800 feet. And as we continue south the snow line sinks again nearer to the sea level-3,600 feet at Magellan straits

and 3,500 feet in Tierra del Fuego. In the northern hemisphere, where the southern slopes of the mountains receive the lion's share of the sun's rays, the snow line lies lower on the northern slopes. Thus the line of perpetual snow on the northern slope of Mont Blanc is about 8,000 feet, while on the southern slope, overlooking Italy, it is 10,000 feet above the sea. For this reason the hamlets of the natives are built higher on the southern than on the northern

slopes of the Himalayas. On Mount Kilimanjaro, a little south of the equator in East Africa, where the sun is almost vertical over it, the snow line on the southern and western sides is 15,000 feet above sea level, while on the northern and eastern sides it is

over 18.000 feet. As ice melts much more slowly than snow, many glaciers move down to the sea, while the snow line nowhere reaches the ocean. This is the case in Spitzbergen, Greenland, at Mount St. Elias, and, in fact, in nearly all lands within or quite near the polar regions. In Iceland no glaciers descend lower

than 65 feet above the sea.

In the temperate regions glaciers descend far below the snow line. Thus the lower limit of glaciers on Mont Blanc is 3,000 feet; among the Canadian Rockies, 6,000 feet; on Acancagua, 7,300 feet, and on the southern island of New Zealand the glacier ends are only 690 feet above the sea, while the snow line is 7,600 feet.

But just as we see plants struggling or life in almost every crack and crevice of the rocks, so the hardlest specimens of vegetation cling to the mountain des up to the very limit of perpetual now. Life in many forms is very tenclous, and is bound to exist wherever here is the slightest chance for it.

Making Ferro-Silicon. A considerable industry has recently prung up at the foot of the French lps in the manufacture of ferro-silicon y the aid of the electric furnace. Fero-silicon is an indispensable agent in he metallurgy of iron and steel, being s important in that respect as mananese. Heretofore it has been prouced with the blast furnace. It is laimed, however, that the product of the electric furnace contains several imes more silicon than does that of the last furnace, and that this high grade erro-silicon possesses many advanages when employed in the manufac-

ure of iron and steel. Lucky Man.

Towne-Bill Kayrliss tells me you vent with him on a gunning trip last eek. Have any luck?

Browne-Splendid. 'You did?"

"Of course. Here I am back again, safe and sound, ain't I?"-Philadelphia Press.