

AMERICAN TROOPS LANDED BEFORE.

Not the First Time Uncle Sam's Boys in Blue Have Been Sent Ashore on the Isthmus of Panama to Quell Disturbances—Similar Case Years Ago.

THE present occupation of Colombian territory by the naval forces of this country, thrown ashore from its vessels of war belonging to the North Atlantic and Pacific squadrons, recalls forcibly to mind the turbulent days of the spring of 1885, when the United States was compelled to dispatch a strong expeditionary force to the isthmus of Panama to quell disturbances at Colon and Panama and in the territory lying along the railroad between these termini of the trans-isthmian line of communication.

Comparatively few persons in this country are thoroughly well informed as to the position which the United States occupies toward this narrow neck of land connecting the two great continents of the western hemisphere. According to the usages and customs of international law, this nation possesses the right, in common with all of the great powers, to throw ashore a landing party for the purpose of maintaining its interests or of endangering the lives and property if its citizens. This right, universal in its extent, is almost daily enforced in some part of the world, and examples of its exercise are of too common an occurrence to excite surprise or comment. But, quite apart from this general right of protection, however, there exists a treaty obligation upon the United States in the case of the isthmus of Panama, to keep open the transit of the Panama Railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific shores of the isthmus, this duty having been imposed by the convention of 1846 entered into between the United States and New Granada, now the United States of Colombia. That treaty contains provisions granting to America the privilege of constructing a railway across the isthmus of Panama and in consideration of the rights thus given, the United States assumed the obligation of maintaining the neutrality of the road and of preserving the transit whenever should be powerless to effect these ends.

In 1885 the occasion first arose when the government of the United States was called upon to carry out its part of the agreement, and the condition of the isthmus at that time was such that the United States was compelled to assume the responsibility of maintaining the transit whenever should be powerless to effect these ends.

On the 24th of April it was reported that barricades were being erected in the city, an indication that Gen. Alzuru would resist the national forces then nearing Panama by sea, and that fighting in the streets would follow. It was then, accordingly, determined upon by McCalla, to occupy the city and hold the same until relieved by Colombian troops adequate for its protection, and orders to this effect were issued to the various commands stationed at the terminus and along the line of the railroad, lately reinforced by detachments from Colon and the fleet.

TOOK POSSESSION OF PANAMA. At 1 o'clock of the same day the disposition of the seamen and marines for entry into Panama was completed, and the signal given for advance, simultaneously with the landing of a party from the U. S. S. Shenandoah of the Pacific squadron, then in the harbor. The several columns advanced without music, the marines in two lines, the sailors in the rear, and the men of the Pacific squadron, then in the harbor, between the lines of marines. The march into the city was unobstructed and no opposition being encountered by the advancing columns the town was peacefully entered and the points of vantage seized and held, amidst the cheers of the loyal inhabitants and friends of law and order. The seething faces and threatening attitudes of many of the supporters of the revolution, who were soon changed for smiles and more pleasing manners as the hours wore on and the moral effect of the imposing demonstration on the part of the Americans became soon apparent in the changed manners of the adherents of Alzuru toward the saviors of Panama.

On the following day the commanding officer of the insurgents requested that the United States naval forces be withdrawn to Camp Juncos at the terminus of the railroad, promising to guarantee that no more barricades should be erected and no street fighting permitted. To this McCalla consented and on the 25th, the agreement was drawn up and signed by the representatives of the respective parties, and that night the forces of the United States occupying the town were quietly withdrawn to the quarters they had previously occupied.

Much dissatisfaction was expressed at the withdrawal of the naval force, but the object of the occupation of the town, having been accomplished satisfactorily by the guarantee that no fighting in the town would be permitted—there was no good reason for remaining longer. During the occupation our men behaved in the most exemplary manner, and though they were constantly prepared for attack and the bluejackets were armed with the then new Hotchkiss or Lee magazine rifles, no accident of any kind occurred.

AN AGREEMENT REACHED. Upon the arrival of the Colombian troops from the south soon after the events above narrated, a conference was held which resulted in an agreement being signed between the representatives of the Colombian government and Alzuru, by which the latter was to surrender. By the terms of this agreement the national troops marched into the city and quietly took possession amidst salutes to the flags of Colombia and the United States and the military and naval men.

By the close of May the American forces had all been withdrawn from the isthmus, the detachments from the squadrons returned to their respective ships, and the brigade under McCalla again found itself at New York, a greater or less United States force having been continuously on shore in Colombian territory from the 20th of March to the 25th of May, a period of little less than two months.

The complete success of this expedition without coming into conflict with the insurgents, the firing of a single hostile shot or the loss of a man, except from illness, reflected great credit upon American naval arms, and the country rang with praises of McCalla, his steady and efficient marines and his faithful and fearless sailors. The marines sustained their well known reputation for steadiness and effectiveness, while the bluejackets fell into their shore duties in a manner most creditable to themselves and their country.

As the rainy season did not set in until the 20th of May the health of the troops was generally good, though the officers and men from the squadron and the first battalion of marines suffered considerably from climatic diseases. Unhappily yellow fever made its appearance and resulted in several deaths.

In the light of more recent history of the navy and marine corps the achievements of this expedition seem to pale before the glories of Guantanamo, the Philippines and China. But in their way the men of the corps serving at Guantanamo, in the far-off Philippines, and China learned their first lessons in active service ashore on the isthmus—T. J. Parker in Los Angeles Times.

WHAT SHE WILL WEAR. Washington Beauty's Gorgeous Raiment Worth King's Ransom. The new gowns of the Countess Cassini, the lovely adopted daughter of the Russian ambassador, will dazzle the nation's capital, and it is said that they surpass in color, richness and elegance anything in America.

The whole magnificent array, representing a king's ransom, was ordered by the young beauty during the past summer, when for a month she was with the ambassador in St. Petersburg, and afterward accompanied him to Paris. Every modiste and milliner of note upon the continent is represented in this truly regal outfit. It took thirty-four trunks to bring the things across the ocean.

The charming little lady's lines have fallen in pleasant places. She is the ostensible head of the Russian ambassador's Washington establishment, while the rest of the family remains in Russia, and she is lavishly supplied with everything that money can buy.

Here are some of the most gorgeous of her newly imported creations: 1. A Paquin, a real Pompadour reproduction of white silk, flowers over in roses and soft tinted tulips with pale green foliage, tied about with true lovers' knots of blue ribbons, in strands which go floating off in all directions, forming other graceful knots and ends ad infinitum. The low neck is trimmed with lace made especially for the gown, the daintiest imaginable open work, wrought on the edge of chiffon. This falls in full richness from the short puff sleeves. The front is made with deep pointed, smoother effect, the seams corded in pale blue.

2. A Worth creation of a flame-color velvet, made with the apparent simplicity that is the height of art. Fitting closely to the hips the resplendent creation, without a hint of fold, suddenly, by means of deep flares cunningly set in, widens out and spreads like some gorgeous shower of roses alive with color and beauty of tints blossom, trailing down upon the floor in a train that will be the envy and admiration of all beholders. Over the shoulders are loosely knotted tiny straps of velvet, from beneath which, as also about the low neck, falls finest lace over the low bust rounded girths of tulle from waist to the ground in shimmering creamy richness which melts into the bordering of real sable. The low-neck corsage is of velvet over a graceful neck effect of silver mesh, with silver and steel, flowered design. This extending around the back is caught up in front and fastened by a cloud of blue illusion, from the center of which gloms a buckle of brims curiously set in silver. The lace finish the corsage about the throat and falls from the elbow sleeves, where there is just a suggestion of sable. This is a Paquin gown.

3. A second Worth gown of ivory satin is one in which any bride might be proud to walk to her nuptials. This is edged about the bottom with a full ruching of tulle and chiffon. The snail-like straps of the low neck bodies consist of double strands of large pacific, from the left shoulder across comes a fullness of finest cloth of silver which, sparkling with every ray of light, is finished on the bust with a white gleaming knot of the same rich material which perforates in two tassels of real pearls.

4. A gown from Ruoff of Paris. This is of pale blue crepe under cream color point de Venice, made especially for the purpose. Like the flame-color Worth gown this is fastened to fit the bust and hips to absolute perfection, and then, extending down, flares out suddenly into a train. A wide soft sash of the blue chiffon coming from the left shoulder is caught closely down on bust and waist.

5. A gown of black lace, fine and delicate of design as a cobweb, is over a sheath of pale green and finished about the full rouching with full-ruched, narrow black bands of large pacific. The necessary touch of color is given this by a wide sash of sea green velvet ribbon.

6. A ball gown of palest green silk is completely draped with chiffon of the same shade, is resplendently embroidered in iridescent green and crystal. This, like the black lace gown, is made soft, sash of sea green satin.

7. A wrap fashioned by Doucet is lined with blue satin and finished with heavy ruching of the same about the edge. Over the shoulders there falls to the waist line a superb collar of Irish lace. Above this, close up about the throat, is a double and quadruple ruching of white point d'esprit, from the fluffy darts which peep out shimmering pink bows and ends.

8. With this wrap goes a Violet hat, which of itself represents the pride of a province. It is a great widespreading

picture hat, sable in color, and with crown completely covered with precious lace. The brim is faced with white uncut velvet, which on the left side effloresces into a handsome bow, slightly lifting the brim.—Chicago-American.

\$1,425,294,504,212.

New York Clearing House Transactions for the Forty-Eight Years.

These figures represent the total transactions of the New York clearing house during the forty-eight years of its existence, ending September 30, 1901. It is difficult to grasp the real meaning of such a sum of money—a million and a half millions—a thousand and a half billions. It is more than three times the wealth of the whole world, and would pay the world's debts forty times over. This money, if in \$1 bills and placed lengthwise, would extend 84,929,731,605 miles, or 56,237,941 miles, and would girdle the earth 2,278 times, or reach to the moon and back, even if it were 100 times farther away than its real distance of 238,850 miles. Or, if made into gold, it would entirely cover the state of New Jersey or the state of Massachusetts.

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