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.

HE present occupation of Colombian territory by the naval forces of this country, thrown ashere 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 transisthmian 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. Agreeably to the usages and customs of international law, this nation pos-sesses the right, in common with all of the great powers, to throw ashore a landing party from its ships of war in the event of uprisings on the isthmus jeopardizing its interests or 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 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 1848 entered into between the United States and New Granada, now the United States of Colombia. That treaty contains provisions granting to America the priviledge of constructing a railway across iledge of constructing a railway across the 1sthmus of Panama, and in consideration of the rights thus given, this country assumed the obligation of maintaining the neutrality of the read and of preserving the transit schemes. and of preserving the transit whenever the national authority of Colombia should be powerless to effect these ends.

In 1885 the occasion first arose when the government of the United States was sailed when the court out its part was called upon to carry out its part of the agreement, and the condition of the isthmus at that time and the measures taken by this nation for the sup-pression of the troubles then existing. form an interesting chapter in the his-tory of the country, especially in view of the extremely unsettled state of affairs now prevailing in the isthmian territory, and the fact that active steps are now being taken by the administration to being taken by maintain our rights and discharge our maintain our rights and discharge our conventional obligations with regard to the transit of the Panama railroad imposed by the treaty of 1848,

POLITICS THE CAUSE.

Then, as now, partisan politics and the insatiable greed for public place-the bane of the southern republicsbirth to the scrious uprisings with which the state of Panama was brought to face, and in order to make plain the political status of the country at that time it becomes necessary to refer briefly to the election of the preceding summer of 1884 and the subsequent summer of 1884 and the subsequent events arising therefrom leading to intervention by the United States. In that election two candidates for the effice of president of the state of Pa-rama were balloted for and the results disputed, throwing the decision upon the constitutional assembly, which de-creed that there had been no election and preciained as president a certain and proclaimed as president a certain Cen. Vila, who was duly installed in office. During the latter's absence in March, 1885, those who were discontented with the result of the action of the assembly took the opportunity to attempt a revolution with Gen. Aizpuru es their leader. On the 16th of March they made a demonstration against the government of Panama and caused its chief officers to take refuge on the British man-of-war Heroine, then lying n the harbor of Panama; took possession of the offices; assumed the reins f government and effected a temforary revolution. During the dis-turbances the insurgents broke open cors, obstructed traffic, out the telegraph lines, destroyed rallroad property, and, in short made it necessary to close the transit. The Colombian general at Colon, learning of this at-tack upon Panama, hastened to the latter place with a force of national troops and speedily drove the rebels from the city.

COLON SEIZED BY INSURGENTS. Meanwhile, Colon being left without troops, was seized by the insurgents inder one Prestan, a Haytian negro and the government troops having re-lived Panama retraced their steps in the direction of Colon and attacked the insurrector under Prestan at a place known as Monkey Hill, about two mile outside the city. After an engagement of several hours' duration on the morning of the 1st of April, the rebels were dislodged from their intrenched posi-tion and put to flight by the federal ferces, During the conflict the city was fired by the insurgents, and the entry of the victorious Colombian soldiers being too late to effect the safety of the town, Colon was soon devastated by a disastrous conflagration, the results of and blackened remains of many of its

In this brief interval the absence of the national troops from Panama again emboldened to action the rebels on that side of the isthmus and the town once more fell into the hands of the revolu-tionists under Alzpuru.

At this juncture, with Colon held by less than one hundred Colombian troops and the rest of the ithmus included in the zone of transit dominated by the rebels under Alzpuru, a force of seamen and marines sent out from New York made its appearance at Colon and proceeded to disembark from their transports, the steamers City of their transports, the steamers City of Para and Acapulco, of the Pacific Mail Steamship company, which had been chartered to convey the expedition to the istheres.

This force, organized early in April at the New York navy yard under Capt. (then commander) Bowman H. McCalla, U. S. N., in anticipation of the wobable need of intervention by the United States, consisted of two battallens of marines of about two hundred and twenty-five men each, and a similar organization of blue jackets numbering 280 men, the latter being specially drilled as light artillerymen, and equipmed with Gatlings and 3-inch breech-loading rifled field pieces.

AMERICANS DISEMBARK.

The command having arrived at Co-The command having arrived at Colon disembarked early on the morning of the 18th of April and were paraded for inspection by Rear-Admiral Jouett, then in command of the North Atlantic squadron, who had arrived on the 19th of April in the flagship Tennessee accompanied by the Swatara. The marine garrison stationed at Pensacola had also come down on the flagship, thus augmenting the size of the landing party.

On the 11th of April the transit had been formally opened by Admiral Jouett, and on the arrival of the expedition under McCalla regular trains

were running under the protection of train guards from the fleet. Two armored platform cars were prepared and were attached to the principal trains each way. As a matter of some interest it may be said that these cars were protected on their sides and ends by steel plates, which had been brought down for the purpose, originally intended for use in construction of the then new cruisers Chicago and Boston and the dispatch boat Dolphin, and in al probability are a part of these ships at this day. The cars thus armored were intended for outpost duty in case of a regular opposition by the insurrection-ists, as well as for patrol of the line after communication had been opened, and each was so fitted as to deliver the fire of three guns, one 37-millimeter Hotchkiss revolving cannon, one Gatling and one 12-pound smooth-bore Howitzer on either beam, and that of the Hotchkiss and Gatling ahead or astern, while the Gatling or 12-pounder could be dis-embarked for use in the field at any point. The 12-pounder, although a sur-vival of the old days of the civil war, was thought might be serviceable or the isthiaus, where there was no artillery to appose our forces and where short-range cannister fire might be

THE RAILROAD'S PROTECTION. Strong garrisons of marines and blueackets were now established at Co-on and at advantageous and strategic cointr along the line of the railroad outside of Panama was occupied and kept clear by a full battalion of matines under command of Col. Heywood,

present commandant of the marine

needed. The occasion for the use of these guns ashore did not fortunately

Although anarchy reigned along the ine of the railroad, there was thought to be little danger to the transit, recently restored, unless the de facto government of Panama, represented by Alzpuru, should be threatened or overthrown. This was not likely to occur until the arrival of a sufficient national force from the south and the danger then to be apprehended was the probability that during a possible conflict within the limits of Panama the city would be fired by the insurgents, in whose ranks were some of Prestan's men, who had recently taken part in the burning of Colon. The large sure he burning of Colon. The large sums f money paid out semi-monthly to the mployes of the canal company had attracted many men of bad character from the West Indies, who, having nothing to lose, would have been glad to apply the torch with the prospect of plunder as an incentive to fire the town and cause her to share the fate of the sister city on the Atlantic side of the isthmus. Panama was not supplied with water and possessed no fire apparatus at the time and, in the then prevailing strong winds, the flames, in case of onflagration, would have spread to the buildings and wharves of the Panama Railroad company and destroyed them. Such a disaster would have prevented

the transfer of freight for many months and thus practically have closed the operation of the road. he 24th of April it was reported that barricades were being erected in he city, an indication that Gen. Aizpuru would resist the national forces then nearing Panama by sea, and that ighting in the streets would follow. It was then, accordingly, determined upon McCalla, to occupy the city and hold he same until relieved by Colombian troops adequate for its protection, and orders to this effect were issued to the various commands stationed at the ter-minus and along the line of the rail-road, lately reinforced by detachments from Colon and the fleet.

TOOK POSSESSION OF PANAMA. At 1 o'clock of the same day the dis osition of the seamen and marines for ntry into Panama was completed, and the signal given for advance, simul-taneously 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 nusic, the marines in two lines de-doyed for street fighting, the seamen with their Gatlings and field guns between the lines of marines. The march into the city was unobstructed and no opposition being encountered by the dvancing columns the town was age selzed and held, amidst the cheers f the loyal inhabitants and friends of aw and order. The scowling faces and threatening attitudes of many of the supporters of the revolutionary party were soon changed for smiles and more pleasing manners as the hours wore on and the moral effect of the imposing emonstration on the part of the Amercanos became soon apparent in the

Alzpuru toward the saviors of Pana-On the following day the commanding officer of the insurgents requested that he United States naval forces be withrawn to Camp Jouett at the terminus of the railroad, promising to guarantee hat no more barricades should be rected and no street fighting permitd. To this McCalla consented and the 25th, the agreement was drawn and signed by the representatives of the respective parties and that occupying the town were quietly withfrawn to the quarters they had pre-

Much dissatisfaction was expressed

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at the withdrawal of the naval force, but the object of the occupation of the c'ty having been accomplished satis-factorily-by the guarantee that no fighting in the town would be permitted—there was no good reason for remaining longer. During the occupa-tion our men behaved in the most exemplary manner, and though they were constantly prepared for attack and the biuejackets 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 agree-ment being signed between the reprecentatives of the Colombian govern-ment and Alzpuru, 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 ceremony so dear to the heart of the military and naval man.

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 age in found itself at New York, a greater or less United States force having been continuously on shore in Colombian territory from the 30th of March to the 25th of May, a period a 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 jackles. 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

As the rainy season did not set in until the 20th of May the health of the command was generally good though. the officers and men from the squadron and the first battalian of marines suf-fered considerably from climatic dis-eases. Unhappily yellow fever made its appearance and resulted in several

Viewed 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 Guentanamo, the Philippines and China, but in their way the results of the episode we have been reviewing were of much importance from a political and international standpoint, while the lessons learned and experience acquired by the officers and men of the navy and marine corps were many and valuable. Many of the officers of the corp 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 An-

WHAT SHE WILL WEAR Washington Beauty's Gorgeous Rais ment 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 cost, 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 and afterward accompanied Paris. Every modiste and milliner of note upon the continent is represented in this truly regal outfit. It took thirtyfour trunks to bring the things across

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 Pacquin, a real Pompadour re-production of white silk, flowered 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 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 stomacher 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 plait or 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 troops blosseb. 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 and rounded girlish arms.

3. A white uncut velvet gown falls

from waist to the ground in shimm ing creamy richness which melts into the bordering of real sable. The low-neck corsage is of velvet over a grace-ful corslet 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 black illusion, from the center of which gleams a buckle of brilliants curiously set in silver. Real lace finishes the cor-sage about the throat and falls from the elbow sleeves, where there is just a suggestion of sable. This is a Pacquin

1. A second Worth gown of ivory sa tin is one in which any bride might b proud to walk to her nuptials. This is ruching of tulle and chiffon. The shoulder straps of the low neck bodies and sist of double strands of large pearls. From the left shoulder across comes fullness of finest cloth of silver which sparkling with every ray of light, is finished on the bust with a whilely gleaming knot of the same rich mater-ial which perorates in two tasse's of

real pearls.

5. A gown from Ruoff of Parls. 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 fashioned 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 real pearls. shoulder is caught closely down on bus;

and waist.

6. A gown of black lace, fine and delicate of design as a cobweb, is ever a sheath of pale green and finished about the full flouncing with full-gathered, narrow black moire antique ribbon. The necessary touch of color is given this by a wide sash of sea given the property of the part of the p and waist. crush veivet ribbon,
7. A ball gown of palest green silk is

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

8. A wrap fashioned by Doucet is lived with blue satin.

S. A wrap fashioned by Doucet is lined with blue satin, finished with heavy quilting 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 depths of which peep out shimmering pink bows and ends.

9. With this wrap goes a Virot hat

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

pleture hat, sable in color, and with crown completely covered with priceless lace. The brim is faced with white unfloresces into a handsome bow, slightly lifting the brim.—Chicago-American.

81,425,294,504,212.

New York Clearing House Transact tions 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 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 10,659,708,781,605 inches, or 56,237,941 niles, 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,-550 miles. On the mode into a guilt it 850 miles. Or, if made into a quilt, it would entirely cover the state of New Jersey or the state of Massachusetts. In silver dolars, placed one above another, it would reach 950,000 miles, or four times as high as the moon. Placed side by side, they would reach 11,400,000 miles, or 460 times around the

In gold it would make 68,954,741,375 fine ounces at the present price of \$20.67 per fine ounce, or 75,663,694,500 ounces ivoidupois, or 6,304,474,542 pounds, or 3.-52,237 tons. It would measure one solid block of 3,928,021 cubic feet of gold. It is \$890 per capita for the present inhabitants of the earth, \$18,010 per capita for the inhabitants of the United States, or \$407,229 per capita for the inhabitants of New York city, where the transactions took place

Nearly two-thirds of these clearances and balances have been within the past twenty years, and nearly one-third within the past ten years—the transac-tions for 1901 being fifteen times as

large as forty-eight years ago. The clearings of New York are about two-thirds of the whole United States and twice those of London, and yet these enormous transactions are ducted without the handling of more than 2 per cent of actual money. By means of checks and credits daily balances are struck and settled, and to the absolute correctness of a cent. What engineering feat, what electrical ac-complishment, what invention of ne-cessity or luxury can compare with it? -Leslie's Weekly

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