

PANAMA CANAL TERRITORY.

Bill to Provide a Temporary Government for it Introduced in the Senate.

FOR A BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

Until Otherwise Provided, Legislative, Executive and Administrative Powers Are Vested in it.

Washington, Feb. 23.—Senator Kittredge of South Dakota, a member of the interoceanic canal committee, after the ratification of the canal treaty today introduced a bill to provide for temporary government of the Panama canal territory and the protection of the canal works and for other purposes connected with the construction of the canal.

The first section creates "the Panama board of governors," consisting of three citizens of the United States, not all of whom shall be of the same political party, to be appointed by the president and confirmed by the senate.

Until Congress shall otherwise provide, according to the second section, the legislative, executive and administrative powers possessed by Congress and the privileges of the United States on the isthmus of Panama shall be vested in the board of governors. The powers so vested shall include the power to raise revenue.

Senator Kittredge says some modification of the provision for the board of governors may be necessary when the duties of the isthmian canal commission shall have been determined. If the purpose is to have charge of the work of construction and is to be sometimes on the isthmus and sometimes in the United States, the board will be necessary, but in case it shall be determined that the board is to be in the United States, the board will be unnecessary, but in case it shall be determined that the board is to be in the United States, the board will be unnecessary.

Section 3 contains the bill of rights of the United States Constitution, with some additional restrictions, which provide that all moneys collected for a special purpose shall be treated as a special fund and paid out only for that purpose; that the laws of the United States, except such as are expressly made applicable to the territory, shall not extend to the territory; that goods not the product or manufacture of the territory coming to the United States shall be subject to the same duties as goods from foreign ports; that the laws in force in the republic of Panama on the date of exchange of ratifications for the treaty on Nov. 18, 1903, and which are locally applicable in said territory and not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, shall continue in force in said territory until altered or annulled by the board of governors or by Congress or suspended by the president until the powers conferred on him by the bill.

Section 4 declares that all laws passed by the board shall be reported to Congress, which reserves the power to alter or annul the same. Until expressly confirmed by Congress, the president is given power to suspend by proclamation, in whole or in part, the operation of any law passed by the board which he shall find to interfere with the performance of his duties or the duties of the president or the isthmian canal commission.

Section 5 says the board of governors shall be charged with the duty of maintaining order, protecting the canal, and other property of the United States, preserving health, and promoting morals and education in the canal territory. It shall maintain an adequate police force, and in case of emergency may call on any land or naval forces of the United States within the territory to render assistance, which shall be rendered under such rules and orders as the president may make. It shall enact laws and make regulations for the purposes aforesaid in respect of the canal territory, and of the cities of Panama and Colon and the supplying of water to said cities.

Section 6 gives the board power, by judicial proceedings and upon payment of the compensation of Congress, or to impose or collect any tax, duty or charge of any kind upon property belonging to the government of the United States or upon vessels entering upon or using the canal or upon their cargoes or passengers.

Section 7 vests local authority in the board of governors, giving it power to grant pardons or reprieves for acts against the laws of the United States or the laws of the United States under the direction of the president.

Section 8 authorizes the board to appoint a chief of police and defines his duties, and provides that during the absence or disability of all members of the board he shall act as executive.

Under section 10, the board is authorized to make laws and regulations for the administration of justice.

Section 11 authorizes the president to appoint three judges, to constitute the United States court of Panama, and defines its duties.

Section 12 gives the circuit court of appeals for the Second district jurisdiction for appeal and review of acts of the Panama court in all cases where an amount exceeding \$5,000 is involved, in criminal cases resulting in death sentence or imprisonment for more than three years, or where the authority of the United States or the validity of a treaty or law of the United States is in question.

Section 13 authorizes the board to provide for extradition from the territory under its control in conformity with the extradition treaties of the United States. For the purposes of this section the territory of the canal zone is deemed a territory of the United States and the republic of Panama a foreign country.

Section 14 requires all the officers under the government of the territory to take the oath of allegiance to the United States and renounce all foreign allegiance.

Section 15 provides that the terms "territory," "canal territory," or "the like," which are employed in the bill, shall comprehend and relate to all lands, waters, harbors, ports, islands, the cities of Panama and Colon, and all the places and property, in respect to which the United States is now, or hereafter may be, empowered under said treaty thereof or supplement thereto, to possess and exercise authority.

Other sections provide for annual reports to Congress and for the payment of all expenses of the government, so far as sufficient, and the remainder out of the treasury of the United States.

The bill was referred to the committee on interoceanic canals, of which the late Senator Hanna was chairman.

The filling of the vacancy has caused much discussion, and it virtually has been decided to leave it unfilled for the present.

Senator Platt of New York will be the acting chairman.

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HANNA'S LAST LETTER.

It Was to the President, Expressing Appreciation for a Call.

Washington, Feb. 23.—Senator Hanna's last written works were in the form of a letter to President Roosevelt, in which he acknowledged, in a way quite characteristic, the president's thoughtfulness in calling at his hotel to inquire about the senator's condition. The letter was written on the afternoon of Friday, Feb. 5, and was the last business of any kind transacted by him.

After Senator Hanna's death President Roosevelt sent the letter to Mrs. Hanna, in order that copies of it might be made by the family for preservation. The original will be returned to the president.

Editor C. D. Over, Senator Hanna's secretary, returned to Washington from Cleveland late this afternoon. Before leaving Cleveland he was authorized and requested by Mrs. Hanna to give the last letter of Senator Hanna to the public.

Mr. Over says that early in the afternoon of the day the letter was written he was called to the senator's bedside to take up some business matters with him. That proved to be the last time the senator was able to dispose of any business, either public or private. After transacting some business Mr. Over informed the senator that President Roosevelt had called to inquire about his condition.

"Wasn't that nice of him?" whispered Senator Hanna. "Wasn't that good?"

Later the senator again expressed his appreciation of the president's courtesy, and a little while afterwards called for pencil and paper and wrote the following:

"My Dear Mr. President—You touched a tender spot, old man, when you called personally to inquire after me this morning. I may be worse before I can be better, but all the same, such drops of kindness are good for a fellow. Sincerely yours, 'Friday p. m.' 'M. A. HANNA.'"

The next day a reply was received from the president, with a note stating that it was to be shown to the senator when Mrs. Hanna thought best. Senator Hanna never saw the reply.

HANNA'S SUCCESSOR.

Dick Has Enough Pledged Votes To Secure His Election.

Columbus, O., Feb. 23.—Eighty-eight out of the 117 Republican members of the legislature have signed the petition put into circulation by the representatives and senators of the Eighteenth congressional district, pledging their votes to Charles Dick for United States senator.

Fifty-nine votes are necessary to nominate in Republican caucus and 72 are necessary to elect in joint ballot in the legislature. The house today adopted the senate joint resolution fixing March 1 and 2 as the days for balloting for United States senators.

Yale Student Found Dead.

New Haven, Feb. 23.—Robert John Rich of Fort Dodge, Ia., a member of the sophomore class in the academic department of Yale, was found dead today at the foot of the cliff at West Rock park. Apparently he had fallen from the top of the cliff. Within a few years two other Yale students have been killed while attempting to scale this cliff.

CULVER DIVORCE SUIT.

Decree for Senator Clark's Daughter Finally Discovered.

New York, Feb. 23.—By the discovery in the office of the county clerk at White Plains of the divorce decree freeing Mrs. Everett Mallory Culver, daughter of Senator William A. Clark, from her husband, the mystery surrounding the Culvers is at last unveiled.

Since the sensational Culver divorce hearing some weeks ago extraordinary secrecy has been maintained by lawyers for both sides as to the court decision.

Only by accident was the document found in White Plains, but its authenticity was admitted by the Westchester county clerk and by Atty. Henry G. Atwater of counsel for Mrs. Culver. By the terms Mrs. Culver is given custody of her daughter Katherine, aged 7.

Detective Shoots a Politician.

Denver, Feb. 23.—In a shooting affray tonight Samuel Enrich, a member of the local detective force, fatally wounded William Malone, a prominent politician. The shooting occurred in the saloon operated by Malone and no details of the affair are obtainable. Malone is at St. Luke's hospital, where he hovers between life and death. The trouble, it is believed, arose over some personal quarrel.

Banker Morse Wants to Intervene

New York, Feb. 24.—Banker Charles W. Morse, former president of the American Ice company, whose marriage to Mrs. Clarence Dodge was complicated through the annulment of the Dodge divorce, necessitating the divorce of Mr. and Mrs. Morse, has applied to Justice Clark of the supreme court for permission to intervene in the original divorce action and asked that the order vacating the divorce be set aside and the decree for a divorce reinstated, so that the petitioner's marriage may be re-established.

The Dodge matter has been under investigation for several days by the grand jury which finally placed the case before Recorder Goff with the statement that Banker Morse had refused to answer its questions. Dodge is now under arrest in Texas.

Transporting Chinese Troops.

New York, Feb. 24.—Transportation of 10,000 Chinese troops to the great wall has begun, according to a World dispatch from Peking.

Four trains filled with cavalry were first dispatched. Several Japanese officers were at the station to inspect the proceedings.

A Tax Sale Decision.

Washington, Feb. 23.—Justice Day today handed down the opinion of the supreme court of the United States affirming the judgment of the supreme court of Nebraska in the case of *Avila v. Leigh*, 181 U. S. 358, involving the exercise of the taxing power of the state over the owner of a tax lien may foreclose the lien upon notice by publication, which shall bring in anybody and everybody intended, and that in the exercise of the taxing power the state may delegate that right and authority, as was done in this case, to the purchaser at the tax sale, and that such procedure is not violative of the rights guaranteed by the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution.

FISH TRAPS NEAR VICTORIA.

Dominion Government May Allow Their Erection.

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 24.—It was reported here last night that the Dominion government had at last agreed to allow the erection of fish traps at a point near Victoria. The canners of the Fraser river and Vancouver, who have bitterly opposed this innovation, now take a much more moderate view, and are practically agreed that it is the only measure to adopt to checkmate the destructive work done by the American companies' traps at Point Roberts. The incoming salmon from the sea to the Fraser strike a point on the Straits of Juan de Fuca, and could be taken there by fish traps in such numbers as to render useless the traps at the American stations. The establishment of traps here would revolutionize the salmon canning industry of the north-west.

North Alaska Steamship Co.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 24.—The North Alaska Steamship company of New York City, to operate between New York, Seattle and Nome, has been incorporated here with a capital of \$300,000.

Col. Nunez Dead.

New York, Feb. 24.—Col. Nunez, one of the delegates to the convention at Chicago, which nominated Abraham Lincoln, is dead at his home in Brooklyn. He was a native of Philadelphia, where he was admitted to the bar, and later practiced law in San Francisco. After the Civil war he took up his profession in Louisville, Ky.

In 1880 Col. Nunez was appointed consul at Cardenas, Cuba, and served four years.

All Quiet in Peking.

New York, Feb. 24.—Quiet continues at Peking, says a dispatch to the Times from the Chinese capital. The Chinese are maintaining order well. They have covered the province with proclamations enjoining the preservation of tranquility.

Manifestoes of the czar evoke little sympathy among the Chinese.

Gen. Yuan Shih Kai, viceroy of Chihli, and minister of commerce, has asked permission to send Col. Munthe, a Norwegian long in his service, to be attached to the Russian forces and report the progress of the campaign. Admiral Alexieff consented, and Col. Munthe has started on his journey.

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OUTLOOK FOR A NEW COLONY.

Strong Probability that "Mormons" May Become Established in Montana.

MILK RIVER VALLEY CHOSEN.

Elders Taylor and Woodruff Believed To Be Favorably Impressed with Its Resources.

As it looks now there are strong probabilities of a "Mormon" colony being established in the Milk River valley in Montana, as it is understood that Elders John W. Taylor and Abraham O. Woodruff, who recently visited that section, are much impressed with the natural resources of the country and regard it as offering favorable inducements to thrifty settlers. While the proposition is still in embryo, Elders Taylor and Woodruff not having yet reported, there are good grounds for believing that the matter is viewed with much favor and that in the near future a colony of Latter-day Saints, familiar with irrigation in all its branches, may be planted in that section. The Great Northern railway is interested in the matter and is decidedly anxious that the "Mormon" settle there, as they realize that it will do much for that valley, as it has done for Big Horn and other sections colonized by this people.

POSSIBLE BOER COLONY.

In this connection, word comes from Montana that a number of the late Boer commanders, among them Gen. J. D. Joubert and Capt. W. A. O'Donnell, have been looking over various sections of that state with a view to finding an easily irrigated location, where a large Boer colony can be established. The Boers desire to homestead upon government land which can either be irrigated by their own co-operative canals, or else will come in under the government irrigation work projected in Montana. They have expressed themselves as amazed at the opportunities afforded by the Milk River valley for the purpose, and it is stated that they will recommend this fertile section to their compatriots.

ENCOURAGES HOMESEEEKERS.

The policy of the Great Northern road is the encouragement of settlement throughout the territory it taps, into small irrigated farms, and to this end J. J. Hill, its president, has been a steady advocate of the repeal of the desert land law, under which single ranches have been built up in Montana from government lands, aggregating 50,000 acres and upwards.

With the Great Northern railroad the repeal of the land laws is a plain business proposition. Such action by Congress would mean the settlement of the territory through which the road runs, by thousands of small farmers and a doubling and quadrupling of the road's traffic over that resulting from the cattle and sheep grazing industry on unirrigated land, where it requires 15 to 20 acres to keep a steer.

THAT SALT LAKE CORAL.

Causes a Logan Student to Express His Views as to What Might Be.

To the Editor: Logan, Feb. 22, 1904.—In your issue of the 20th inst. containing an article entitled, "The Great Salt Lake in the Very Long Ago," it is stated that a coral rock has been discovered in the lake basin, and it is therefore assumed as a positive fact that the lake was once a part of the Pacific ocean.

Whether it was the Pacific or the Atlantic is an open question, but without doubt this whole western basin region was once under water, as evidenced geologically in various parts of Utah and constantly taking place today, as the coast line of Sweden and Chili, which is slowly rising, and New Jersey and other localities of the Atlantic seaboard, which are slowly but surely sinking. Within the last 20 years a number of islands have emerged from the sea in the East Indian coast a tract of about 120 square miles, once inhabited, has sunk beneath the waters of the Indian ocean, the tower and higher portions of a fort rising above the sea indicating the habitations of man less than 20 years ago.

So it is not at all improbable that the Great Salt Lake, some 1,000 feet deeper than today, as evidenced by the bench marks along its shores, has slowly risen from the depths of an ocean, the mountain ranges east and west and the higher lands north and south retaining the waters of the sea in its present locality.

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WINE of CARDUI

In my misery I read how some one similarly afflicted had been cured through the use of Wine of Cardui and thereupon determined to test its efficacy in my case. I found in two short weeks that I was on the rapid road to recovery, gaining strength and health each day, until at the end of three months I was a well woman. I am very well pleased with my recovery and hasten to thank you.

Mrs. Henry Lyons Greenfield

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