

HAY'S STATEMENT REGARDING PANAMA

Secretary of State Explains President's Action in Recognizing the New Republic.

STRICTLY WITHIN HIS RIGHTS.

His Course Marked Out in Advance by All American Principles and Precedents.

Washington, Nov. 6.—The secretary of state today made the following statement in regard to affairs on the isthmus of Panama:

"The action of the president in the Panama matter is not only in the strictest accordance with the principles of justice and equity and in line with all the best precedents of our public policy, but it was the only course he could have taken in compliance with our treaty rights and obligations. By our treaty, entered into with New Granada in the year 1846, New Granada guarantees that the 'right-of-way' or transit across the isthmus of Panama, upon any mode of communication that now exists or that may be hereafter constructed, shall be free and open to the government and citizens of the United States.

"This is a right which we acquire by the treaty, not gratuitously conferred, but in return for an important compensation, for in the same article the government of the United States guarantees positively and efficaciously to New Granada by the present stipulation the perfect neutrality of the before-mentioned isthmus with the government of the United States guaranteeing to the isthmus from the one to the other sea may not be interrupted or embarrassed in any future time while this treaty exists; and in consequence the United States guarantees in the same manner the rights of sovereignty and property which New Granada has and possesses over the said territory.

"The close connection thus created between the two governments was well set forth by President Polk in his message transmitting the treaty to the senate. He said:

"The importance of the concession to the commercial and political interests of the United States cannot be overestimated. The route by the isthmus of Panama is the shortest between the two oceans, and from the information herewith communicated it would seem to be the most practicable for a railroad or canal. The vast advantages to our commerce which would result from such a communication, not only from the west coast of America, but with Asia and the islands of the Pacific, are too obvious to require any detail. Such a passage would save us from a long and dangerous navigation of more than 9,000 miles around the Horn, and render our communication with our own possessions on the northwest coast of America comparatively easy and speedy. The treaty does not propose to guarantee a route to a foreign nation in which the United States will have no common interest with that nation. On the contrary we are more deeply and directly interested in the subject of the guarantee than New Granada herself or any other country."

"These considerations, the controlling nature of which have been recognized so long ago, have become more and more important in every year that has elapsed since the treaty was written. Our acquisition of Hawaii and the Philippines has given them a greatly enhanced validity. The control, in the interest of commerce and traffic of the whole civilized world, of the means of undisturbed transit across the isthmus of Panama has become of transcendent importance to the United States.

"The right to this control we have never forfeited by any treaty of our own, either in the assertion of our rights or in the performance of our duty under the treaty. In 1853 Mr. Everett assured the Peruvian minister

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that we should not hesitate to maintain the neutrality of the isthmus in the case of war between Peru and Colombia. In 1864 Colombia, which has always been vigilant to avail itself of its privilege conferred by the treaty, expressed its expectation that in the event of war between Peru and Spain the United States would carry into effect the guarantee of neutrality. There have been few administrations of the state department in which this treaty has not, by either one side or the other, been used as the basis of more or less important demands.

"It was said by Mr. Fish in 1871 that the department of state had reason to believe that an attack upon Colombiaian sovereignty on the isthmus had on several occasions been averted by warning from this government. In 1886, when Colombia was under the menace of hostilities from Italy in the Cerrati case, Mr. Bayard expressed the serious concern that the United States could not but feel that a European power should resort to force against a sister republic on this hemisphere, as to the sovereign and uninterrupted use of a part of whose territory we are guarantors under the solemn faith of a treaty. The United States has not only constantly protected Colombia from foreign invasion on the strength of the rights and the duties created by the treaty of 1846, but has time and again intervened to preserve the freedom of traffic from disturbance in the course of domestic dissensions. In these cases we have intervened sometimes on our own impression of the necessities of the case, but always to the profit of Colombia as well as universal commerce. The position of the United States was clearly set forth by Mr. Seward in these words:

"The United States have taken and will take no interest in any question of internal revolution in the state of Panama or any state of the United States of Colombia, but will maintain a perfect neutrality in regard to such domestic controversies. The United States will, nevertheless, hold themselves ready to protect the transit trade across the isthmus against invasion of either domestic or foreign disturbers of the peace of the state of Panama."

"There has never been any doubt of the validity of the treaty of 1846 to guarantee free and open transit either for American citizens or for the government of the United States. We have used the isthmus for the transit of troops and of fugitives from justice, and a protocol was signed at Bogota on the 22nd of February, 1879, acknowledging this right of transit for troops and extradited fugitives belonging to the United States, a right, as is declared in the protocol, which is established in compensation for the guarantee of the sovereignty and property of the isthmus to which the same government is bound."

"It must not be lost sight of that this treaty is not dependent for its efficacy on the personnel of the signers

nor the name of the territory it affects. It is a covenant, as lawyers say, that runs with the land. The name of New Granada has passed away; the territory has been divided. But as long as the isthmus endures, the great geographical fact keeps alive the solemn compact which binds the holders of the territory to grant us freedom of transit, and binds us in return to safeguard for the isthmus and the world the exercise of that inestimable privilege.

"It is, therefore, too clear for discussion that when, at the repeated solicitation of the government of Colombia, a treaty was entered into between that government and the United States for carrying into effect the long considered plan of a canal across the isthmus, to be owned and controlled by the government of the United States, it was no new proposition that was being adopted, but rather the carrying out of a long cherished plan of both countries and the assertion of a right which had been long since conceded in principle by the government of Colombia. It was the universal conviction that the time had come for this gigantic project to be carried out. It was too great for individual or corporate enterprise. It could only be initiated and carried to a conclusion by a government of great power and vast resources, and the only government to which was a possibility of carrying out the project was the United States. By authorization of Congress the president entered into a treaty with the government of Bogota for the construction of a canal by way of the isthmus of Panama. Wishing to show every consideration to the government of Colombia, the treaty contained provisions of extraordinary liberality. A large bonus was given for the privilege of constructing the canal, and all this was in addition to the numerous benefits which would accrue to the Colombian government and people from the construction of their territory of this colossal work. The treaty was promptly ratified by the senate of the United States and rejected unanimously and without consideration by that of Colombia.

"The suggestions which have been made to this government since the failure of the treaty in Bogota, of a renewal of negotiations, have been too vague and too extravagant to merit the serious consideration of the United States; and they were such as to create the impression in the minds of the people of Panama that there was no real prospect of the accomplishment of the object upon which their hopes and desires had been set for many years.

"This brings us to the sudden and startling events which so recently attracted the attention of this country and of the world. Although there has been no lack for many years past of the numerous causes of discontent and anxiety among the people of Panama, it appears that the failure of the canal treaty convinced them that there was nothing more to be hoped for in their

connection with the Colombian government, which had never proved entirely satisfactory. They went to work with that talent for prompt and secret organization to which there is no parallel among people of northern blood; they prepared the machinery of revolution in advance, and suddenly, in a single day, without the firing of a shot, with the exception of a few shells that were thrown into the city from a Colombian steamer in the harbor of Panama—they accomplished their independence. A government, consisting of the leading citizens of the state, was at once organized and proclaimed to the world, a part of the Colombian forces joined the revolution; the rest remained loyal, but not so far as we are able to judge, the new republic begins its career with no organized opposition throughout the entire extent of the isthmus.

"The course of the president in this conjunction was marked out in advance by all our principles and precedents. He gave orders that traffic from one side of the isthmus to the other should be kept unimpeded by either party, and charged our officers on the isthmus to use their utmost influence to prevent any attack by the contending factions upon the other which would be calculated to cause a disturbance of traffic. When it was reported to him that a government capable of maintaining order had been established and was working without opposition, he did what is always done under such circumstances. He directed our representative at Panama, as soon as he was certain that the government capable of maintaining the public peace had been established by the consent of the people, that he was to enter into official relations with it, he also directed our representative in Bogota to inform the Colombian government that we had entered into regulations with the new provisional government of Panama, and he took occasion, relying upon the good friendship and the valuable services which we have so often rendered to the people of Panama and the government of Colombia, to commend to the respective governments the peaceful and equitable settlement of all questions at issue between them. He took occasion at the same time to give our representative in Bogota not only our treaty obligations, but the imperative demands of the interests of civilization required him to put a stop, which we hope and believe will be a fact upon the income tax, civil war, and bickerings which have been for so many years the curse of Panama. Having regard only to the present crisis, the new order of things, and the duty we ever imposed upon a chief of state than that which rested upon the president of the United States in the interest of the isthmus, the people of Colombia, the people of the United States and the commerce of the world, to preserve for the benefit of all free transit over the isthmus, and to do all that lay in his power for bringing a permanent peace to its people."

Folsom Suspect Arrested.

North Yakima, Wash., Nov. 6.—A man giving the name of Fred Slocum was arrested here last night as one of the escaped prisoners from the Folsom, Cal., penitentiary. He is believed to be Joseph Theron, and answers the description of Theron exactly. All the tattoo marks on him tally exactly with those of the escaped prisoner.

Oklahoma Officials Indicted.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Nov. 6.—The grand jury this afternoon returned indictments charging malfeasance against Police Judge Stephenson, ex-Police Judge J. H. Miller and ex-Chief of Police Ralph Cochran. All were arraigned and pleaded not guilty. The indictments resulted from a recent audit of the city records, which developed shortages in several departments. The defendants claim the shortages are due to errors in bookkeeping.

Krikorian Ordered Landed.

Washington, Nov. 6.—Secy. Cortelyou today overruled the action of the Boston immigration officials by ordering the landing of Vashan Krikorian, an Armenian, who was denied admission to this country on the ground that he was likely to become a public charge. It was shown that Krikorian is young, well educated and has several offers of employment. He was held on his arrival in Boston for the London police in connection with the recent murder of Sagarat Sagoun, the London Armenian leader, but it developed that Krikorian sailed prior to the murder.

Prosecuting Land Frauds.

San Francisco, Nov. 6.—In the United States district court today the case of the United States against James Engle, William S. Lewis, Richard H. Lewis and Arthur Kiddle, charged with subornation of perjury in land frauds, was called, and the work of securing a jury began. Deputy United States Attorney Banning stated that several witnesses in the case had been brought against the defendants in the indictment. It is alleged in the complaint the Engle, Kiddle and Lewis secured persons to go to the land offices at Sacramento, Sunnyside and Marysville in the capacity of "dummies" and there secure 160 acres of timber land, in accordance with the stone and timber act of 1875, by paying the sum of \$25.00 per acre. This land, it is alleged, was by contract to be turned over to the defendants. Of nine of the alleged "dummies" only one has been found by the prosecution. There are four separate indictments against the defendants, but at present only the one charging them with subornation of perjury is being tried.

FRANK FRAPPER ARRESTED.

Wanted for Theft of Forty Dollars from Canadian Pacific.

New York, Nov. 7.—Canadian detectives, after a long chase, have arrested Frank Frapper in Brooklyn on a warrant charging him with the theft of \$40 from the Canadian Pacific railway. The detectives say that this charge is technical and allege that the prisoner robbed the company of many thousands of dollars by means of a "dummy" payroll and a check system which he devised for paying employees at distant points on the line while he was employed as a section foreman.

Frappier said he would fight extradition. He was traced by the detectives through his wife, who led the men a chase all over the New England states. Finally, by a move made by the wife, he entered a boarding house in Brooklyn. At the door the husband met her. A few minutes later he was under arrest. Besides being in the employ of the Canadian Pacific, Frappier owned a large hotel in Montreal and was considered to be quite wealthy. He was arrested three months ago but fled. When his wife sold the hotel and prepared to leave she was followed. The detectives say they had great difficulty in keeping track of her movements, but were only a few minutes behind at the end, after a chase of hundreds of miles and leading through a dozen large cities.

Att'y Lamb Accused of Fraud.

New York, Nov. 7.—A petition has been laid before the appellate division of the supreme court by the bar association, accusing Atty. George W. Fred Lamb of this city, who represented Peter Power in the suit to prevent the merger of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads of fraud, deceit, malpractice and gross unprofessional conduct. Proceedings were begun to disbar him. The Northern Pacific railroad brought the charges originally before the bar association last January.

The accusations against Lamb are that

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HAD ALL THE SYMPTOMS.

Dear Sirs: As a result of a serious blood disorder my blood became poisoned and I suffered severely with Rheumatism and other symptoms not necessary to mention. A friend of mine told me that he had been cured of my trouble by S. S. S., and upon his recommendation I began its use. After using it for some time my blood was thoroughly cleansed of all poison and made pure and strong again. I wish also to speak of its tonic properties. While purging my blood of impurities, it built up my general health, improved my appetite, gave me increased strength, and I felt better in every way. I am a great believer in S. S. S., and with pleasure commend it to all in need of a blood medicine.

Yours very truly,
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he had used Peter Power as a dummy plaintiff in the Northern Securities case; that he tried to prevent Power from obeying an order of the United States court, and that he declared under oath that he had held in his own possession 100 shares of stock which belonged to Camille Weydenfeld, a stock broker who has been suspended from the exchange in connection with the suit.

When the charges were originally made, Lamb refused to answer them, denying that he was guilty of any wrong and saying that if the dignity of the federal court had been offended, as charged, that court alone could take official notice of the matter.

SAM PARKS TALKS.

Tells What Labor Unions Must Do to Save Themselves.

New York, Nov. 7.—Before he left his cell here to begin serving his sentence of more than a year for Sing Sing prison for extortion of money from employers, Samuel Parks, ex-walking delegate of the local Housework and Bricklayers union, told about him a number of newspaper men to bid him farewell. In so doing he made the following statement: "It's only taken a little more than seven years to get me here. It has been a hard fight and I've lost, that's all. I'm down and out and I know when I've got enough. I'll be forgotten in less than a year except by some of the boys who thought there was some good in me and I am sorry for it. Every laboring man in this country should remember me for years to come. I should be a warning to them. I'm the victim of a custom that is older than I am, and that is the habit of having money transactions with employers. That put me here."

"The salvation of the unions lies in stopping that practice at once. They must give up lies, waiting time, back-pay for strikes and everything like that. That's the loophole through which this grafting as they call it, creeps in. The employers never leave any tracks. I could name 100 employers here who have made a practice of using labor unions against competitors. I know plenty of employers who have made fortunes by the use of money of young fellows who have never made more than a couple of dollars a day and has been in authority by his union."

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HIGH CLASS DRUGGISTS AND — OTHERS.

The better class of druggists, everywhere, are men of scientific attainments and high integrity, who devote their lives to the welfare of their fellow men in supplying the best of remedies and purest medicinal agents of known value, in accordance with physicians' prescriptions and scientific formula. Druggists of the better class manufacture many excellent remedies, but always under original or official names and they never sell false brands, or imitation medicines. They are the men to deal with when in need of anything in their line, which usually includes all standard remedies and corresponding adjuncts of a first-class pharmacy and the finest and best of toilet articles and preparations and many useful accessories and remedial appliances. The earning of a fair living, with the satisfaction which arises from a knowledge of the benefits conferred upon their patrons and assistance to the medical profession, is usually their greatest reward for long years of study and many hours of daily toil. They all know that Syrup of Figs is an excellent laxative remedy and that it gives universal satisfaction, and therefore they are selling many millions of bottles annually to the well informed purchasers of the choicest remedies, and they always take pleasure in handing out the genuine article bearing the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of every package. They know that in cases of colds and headaches attended by biliousness and constipation, or of weakness or torpidity of the liver and bowels, arising from irregular habits, indigestion, or over-eating, that there is no other remedy so pleasant, prompt and beneficial in its effects as Syrup of Figs, and they are glad to sell it because it gives universal satisfaction.

Owing to the excellence of Syrup of Figs, the universal satisfaction which it gives and the immense demand for it, imitations have been made, tried and condemned, but there are individual druggists to be found, here and there, who do not maintain the dignity and principles of the profession and whose greed gets the better of their judgment, and who do not hesitate to recommend and try to sell the imitations in order to make a larger profit. Such preparations sometimes have the name—"Syrup of Figs"—or "Fig Syrup"—and of some piratical concern, or fictitious fig syrup company, printed on the package, but they never have the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of the package. The imitations should be rejected because they are injurious to the system. In order to sell the imitations they find it necessary to resort to misrepresentation or deception, and whenever a dealer passes off on a customer a preparation under the name of "Syrup of Figs" or "Fig Syrup," which does not bear the full name of the California Fig Syrup Co. printed on the front of the package, he is attempting to deceive and mislead the patron who has been so unfortunate as to enter his establishment, whether it be large or small, for if the dealer resorts to misrepresentation and deception in one case he will do so with other medicinal agents, and in the filling of physicians' prescriptions, and should be avoided by every one who values health and happiness. Knowing that the great majority of druggists are reliable, we supply the immense demand for our excellent remedy entirely through the druggists, of whom it may be purchased everywhere, in original packages only, at the regular price of fifty cents per bottle, but as exceptions exist it is necessary to inform the public of the facts, in order that all may decline or return any imitation which may be sold to them. If it does not bear the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of every package, do not hesitate to return the article and to demand the return of your money, and in future go to one of the better class of druggists who will sell you what you wish and the best of everything in his line at reasonable prices.