Cask that Is an Eple and of Vorld-Wide Importance - Health Conditions Excellent, Malaria and Yellow Fever Being Driven Out-Workmen Are Seen at Work and in Their Quarters and Are Interviewed by the President.

President Roosevelt sent a special nessage on the Panama canal to Conress Monday. He tells at great length f his personal experiences on his rent trip to the canal zone, and scores he critics and standerers of the canal

Following is the President's message

In the month of November I visited the Isthmus of Panama, going over the Canal Cone with considerable care; and also vis-ted the cities of Panama and Colon, thich are not in the Zone or under th United States flag, but as to which the United States government, through its gents, exercises control for certain santary purposes. I was three days ashore not a sufficient length of time to allow an exhaustive investigation of the min-still less to pass judgment on the engineering problems, but enough to enable me to get a clear idea of the salient features of the great work and of the engineering problems, but enough to enable me to get a clear idea of the salient features of the great work and of the progress that has been made as regards the sanitation of the Zone, Colon and Panama, the caring for and housing of the employes, and the actual digging of the canal. The Zone is a narrow strip of land, and it can be inspected much as one can inspect fifty or sixty miles of a great railroad, at the point where it runs through mountains or overcomes other natural obstacles.

se the month of November for my sit partly because it is the rainlest nonth of the year, the month in which he work goes forward at the greatest intage, and one of the two months the medical department of the Canal Company found most us-

T inspected the Ancon Hospital, going hrough various wards both for white patients and for colored patients. I inspected portions of the constabulary (Zone police), examining the men individually. I also examined certain of the schools and aw the school children, both white and colored, speaking with certain of the sachers.

At the Culebra cut—the spot in which est work will have to be done in any vent, we watched the different steam lovels working; we saw the drilling and movels working; we saw the drilling and blasting; we saw many of the dirt trains (of the two different types used), both carrying the earth away from the steam shovels and depositing it on the dumps—some of the dumps being run out in the jungle merely to get rid of the earth, while in other cases they are being used for double tracking the railway and in preparing to build the great dams. I visited many of the different villages, in specting thoroughly many different buildings—the local receiving hospitals, the ings—the local receiving hospitals, the houses in which workmen live, as well as the commissary stores, and the machine

Talks with Scores of Workmen I talked with scores of different men— superintendents and head of departments, divisions and bureaus; steam shovel men, machinists, conductors, engineers, clerks, wives of the American employes, bealth officers, colored laborers, colored attend-ants, and managers of the commissary stores where food is sold to the colored laborary, wives of the colored employers ers; wives of the colored employer

Each day from twelve to eighteen hours ere spent in going over and inspecting il there was to be seen, and in examinall there was to be seen, and in examining various employes. Throughout my trip I was accompanied by the surgeon general of the army, Dr. Rizey; by the chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission, Mr. Shonts; by Chief Engineer Stevens; by Dr. Gorgas, the chief sanitary officer of the commission; by Mr. Bishop, the secretary of the commission; by Mr. Ripley, the principal assistant engineer; by Jackson Smith, who has had practical charge of collecting and handling the laboring force; by Mr. Bierd, general manager of the railway, and by .... Regers, the general counsel of the commission; and many other officials joined us from time to time.

ime to time.

An inspection of the ground at the eight of the rainy season served to confince me of the wisdom of Congress in efusing to adopt either a high-level or sea-level canal. There seems to be a miversal agreement among all people competent to judge that the Panama oute, the one actualy chosen, is much superior to both the Nicaragua and Darien routes.

visdom of the canal management has been shown in nothing more clearly than in the way in which the foundations than in the way in which the foundations of the work have been laid. To have yielded to the natural impatience of ill-informed outsiders and begun all kinds of experiments in work prior to a thorough smitation of the isthmus, and to a fairly maisfactory working out of the problem of getting and keeping a sufficient labor supply, would have been disastrous. The various preliminary measures had to be taken first; and these could not be taken so as to allow us to begin the real work. so as to allow us to begin the real work of construction prior to Jan. I of the present year. It then became necessary to have the type of the canal decided, and the only delay has been the necessary delay until the 29th day of June, the date when the Congress definitely and winds. when the Congress definitely and wisely settled that we should have an So-foot level canal. Immediately after that the work began in hard carnest and has been nued with increasing vigor ever ; and it will continue so to progress the future. When the contracts are the conditions will be such as to insure a constantly increasing amount of

Sanitation Is Successful.

The first great problem to be solved, upon the solution of which the success of the rest of the work depended, was the problem of sanitation. It must be remembered that Dr. Gorgas' work was not mere tion as the term is understood in rdinary municipal work. Throughut the Zone and in the two cities of Pan-ma and Colon, in addition to the sanita-on work proper, he has had to do all he work that the marine hospital service on a regards the nation, that the heal h

of disease, and as it happened neither man was an American. Of the 0,000 white Americans, including some 1,200 women and children, not a single death has occurred in the past three months, whereas in an average city in the United States the number of deaths for a similar number of people in that time would have been about thirty from disease. This very remarkable showing cannot of course permanently obtain, but it certainly goes to prove that if good care is taken the isthmus is not a particularly unhealthy place.

place.

In Panama and Colon the death rate has also been greatly reduced, this being directly due to the vigorous work of the special brigade of employes who have been inspecting houses where the stegemyla mosquito is to be found and destreying its larve and breeding places, and doing similar work in exterminating the malarial mosquitoes—in short, in performing all kinds of hygienic laber.

The sanitation work in the cities of Panama and Colon has been just as important as in the Zone itself, and in many respects much more difficult.

many respects much more difficult.

Care and forethought have been exercised by the commission, and nothing has reflected more credit upon them than their refusal either to go ahead too fast or to be deterred by the fear of criticism frem not going ahead fast enough. It is curious to note the fact that many of the most severe crities of the commission criticise them for precisely opposite reasons, some complaining bitterly that the work is not in a more advanced candition, while the others complain that it has been rushed with such maste that there has been insufficient preparation for the hygleon and comfort of the employes. As a matter of fact neither criticism is just. It would have been impossible to go more quickly than the commission has gone, for such quickness would have meant insufficient preparation. On the other hand, to refuse to do anything until every possible future contingency had been met would have caused whelly unwarranted delay. The right course to follow was exactly the course which has been followed. Bvery reasonable preparation was made in advance, the hygienic conditions in capacial being made as nearly perfect as possible; while on the other hand there has been not imid refusal to push forward the work because of liability to anticipate every possible emergency, for, of course, many defects can enty be shown by the working of the system in actual practice.

In addition to attending to the health of the employes, it is of course necessary to previde for pelicing the Zene. This is done by a pelica force which at present numbers over 200 mes. About one fifth of the men are white and the others black. Inasmuch as so many both of the white and colored employed; for the colored pupils there are also some white American teachers, are employed; for the colored pupils there are also some white American teachers, are employed; for the colored pupils there are also some white American teachers, are spanish teacher, and one colored american teacher, most of them being colored to manuary in next wil Criticism In Unjust.

made to minimize and control of sale of liquor.

Next is importance to the problem of sanitation, and indeed now of equal importance,
is the problem of securing and caring for
the machanics, laborers, and other employer
who actually do the work on the canal and
the railread. This great task has been under the central of Jackson Smith, and on
the whole has been well done. At present
these are some 6,000 white employes and
some 19,000 colored employes on the isthmus. I went over the different places
where the different kinds of employes were
working; I think I saw representatives of
svery type both at their work and in their
homes; and I conversed with probably a
couple of hundred of them all told, choosing
them at random from every class and in
cluding these who came especially to present certain grievances. Proud of the Americans.

Proud of the Americans.

Nearly 5,000 of the white employes had come from the United Stace. No man can see those young, vigoreus men energetically coing their duty without a theill of pride in them as Americans. They represent on the average a high class. Doubtless to Congress the wages paid them will seem high, but as a matter of fact the only general complaint which I found had any real basis among the complaints made to me upon the isthmus was that, owing to the peculiar surroundings, the cest of living, and the distance from home, the wages were really not as high as they should be. In fact, almost every man I spoke to felt that he ought to be receiving more money—a view, however, which the average man who stays at home in the United States probably likewise holds as regards himself.

in the United States probably likewise holds as segards himself.

The white Amesicans are employed, some of them in office work, but the majerity in handling the great steam shovels, as engineers and conductors on the dirt trains, as machinists in the great repair sheps, as carpanters and timekeepers, superintendents, and foremen of divisions and of gangs, and se en and se on. Many of them have brought down their wives and families; and the children when not in school are running about and behaving precisely as the American small boy and small girl behave at home. The bachelors among the employes live, semetimes in large houses; quarters being furnished free to all the men, married and unmarried. The housewives purchase their supplies directly, or through their husbands, from the commissary stores of the commission. All te whom I speke agreed that the supplies were excellent, and all but two stated that there was no complaint to be made; those two complained that the prices were excessive as compared to the prices in the States.

I came to the conclusion that, speaking measurill, there was no warrant for com-I came to the conclusion that, speaking generally, there was no warrant for com-plaint about the food.

The Labor Question.

plaint about the food.

The Labor Question.

Of the ainsteed or twenty thousand day interest ampleyed on the canal, a few hundred are Spaniards. Those do excellent work. Their foremen teld me that they did twice as well as the West India laborers. They keep healthy and no difficulty is experienced with them in any way. Some Italian laborers are also employed in connection with the drilling. As might be expected, with labor as high priced as at present in the United States, it has not so far preved practicable to get any ordinary laborers from the United States, it has not so far preved practicable to get any ordinary laborers from the United States, it has not so far preved practicable to get any ordinary laborers from the United States, it has not so far preved practicable to get any ordinary laborers from the United States, and especially to procure more Spaniards, because of the very satisfactory results that have come from their employment; and their numbers will be increased as far as possible. It has not proved possible, however, to get them in anything like the numbers needed for the work, and from present appearances we shall in the main have to rely, for the ordinary unskilled work, partly upon colored laborers from the West India, partly upon Chinese labor. It certainly eught to be unnecessary to point out that the American workingman in the United States has no concern whatever in the question as to whether the rough work on the Isthmus, which is performed by altens from another country with a yellow skin. Our business is to dig the canal as efficiently and as quickly as possible; provided always that nothing is done that is inhumane to any laborers, and nothing that interferes with the wages of or lowers the standard of living of our own workman. Having in view this principle, I have arranged to try several thousand Chinese inberers. This is dealrable both because we should not leave ourselves at the mercy of any one type of foreign labor. At present the great bulk of the unskilled inbor on the lith

our ordinary municipal work. Throughout the Zone and in the two cities of Pansum and Colon, in addition to the sanitation work proper, he has had to de all the work that the marine hospital service does as regards the nation, that the health department officers do in the various States and cities.

Just at present the health showing on the isthmus is remarkably good—so much better than in most sections of the United States that I do not believe that it can possibly continue at quite its present average. There has been for the past six months a well-nigh stoady decline in the death rate for the population of the Zone, this being largely due to the decrease in dentify from pneumonia, which has been the nost fatal disease on the isthmus. In October there were ninety-nine deaths of extry kind among the employes of the infinity. There were then on the rolls 5,500 whites, seven-eighths of them being a good whites, seven-eighths of them teing Americans. Of these whites but two died

complaints against Americans; but those to whom I spoke did not happen to make any such complaint to me. There was no complaint of the housing. I was struck in the superior comfort and respectability the lives of the marsied men. It would, i may opinion, be a most admirable thing if much larger number of the men had bely wives, for with their advent all complaint about the food and cooking are almost sure to cease.

One of the greatest needs at present One of the greatest needs at present is to provide amusements both for the white men and the black. The Young Men's Christian Association is trying to do good work and should be in every way encouraged. But the government should do the main work. I have specifically called the main work. I have specifically called the main work of the commission to this matter, and something has been accomplished already. Anything done for the welfare of the men adds to their efficiency and money devoted to that purpose is therefore properly to be considered as spent in building the canal. It is imperatively necessary to provide ample recreation and amusement if the men are to be kept well and healthy.

Work of Construction.

The work is now going on with a vigo and efficiency pleasant to witness. Three high problems of the cannal are the Labora cut. The Culebra cut must be made anyhow; but of course changes as to the dams, or at least as to the locks adjacen to the dams, any still occur. The La Bord dams offer no particular problem, the bot tom material being so good that there is practical certainty, not merely as to what can be achieved, but as to the time of achievement. The Gatun dam offers the most serious problem which we have to solve; and yet the ablest men on the latin or solution along the lines proposed; although of course, it necessitates great toil, energy and intelligence, and although equally, course, there will be some little risk in connection with the work. The risk arise from the fact that some of the materia near the bottom is not so good as could be desired. If the harse each dam now would be some now would be some as the pare each dam now and include the harse each dam now could be desired. If the harse each dam now could be desired. Work of Construction. connection with the work. The trace content of the material from the fact that some of the material near the bottom is not so good as could be desired. If the huge earth dam now contemplated is thrown across from one foot bill to the other we will have what is practically a low, broad, mountain ridge behing which will rise the inland lake. This art field mountain will probably show less seep age, that is, will have greater restraining capacity than the average natural mountain range. The exact locality of the locks at this dam—as at the other dams—is now being determined. In April next Secretary Taft, with three of the ablest engineers of the country—Mesars. Noble, Stearns and Ripley—will visit the istamus, and the three engineers will make the final and conclusive examinations as to the exact site for each lock. Meanwhile the work is going anead without a break.

engineers will make the final and conclusive examinations as to the exact site for each lock. Meanwhile the work is going anead without a break.

The Culobra cut does not offer such great risks; that is, the damage liable to occur from occasional land silps will not represent what may be called unjor disasters. The work will merely call for intelligence, perseverance and executive capacity. It is, however, the work upon which most labor will have to be spent. The dams will be composed of the earth taken out of the cut and vary possibly the building of the locks and dams will taken even lunger than the cutting in Culobra Hself.

The main work is now being done in the Culobra cut. It was striking and impressive to see the huge steam shovels in full play, the dumping trains carrying away the rock and earth they dislodged. The implements of French excavating machinery, which often stand a little way from the line of work, though of excellent construction, look like the veriest toys when compared with these new steam shovels, just as the French dumping cars seem like toy cars when compared with the long trains of huge cars, dumped by steam plows, which are now in use. This represents the enormous advance that has been made in machinery during the past quarter of a century hence this new machinery, of which we are now so proud, will similarly seem out of date, but it is certainly serving its purpose well now. The old French cars had to be entirely discarded. We still have in use a few of the more modern, but not most modern, cars, which hold but twelve yards of earth. They can be employed on certain lines with sharp curves. But the recent cars hold from twenty-five to thirty yards aplece, and instead of the whole vestibuled train, thus immensely economizing labor. In the rainy season the steam shovels can do but little in dirt, but they work steadily in rock and in the harder ground. There were some twenty-twe at work during the time I was on the lathmus, and their tremendous power and efficiency were most impressive

The most advanced methods, not only construction, but in railroad management, have been applied in the Zone, with carresponding economies in time and cost. This has been shown in the handling of the tonuage from ships into cars, and from cars into ships on the Panama railroad.

It is not only natural, but inevitable, that a work as gigantic as this which has been undertaken on the isthmus should arouse every species of hostility and criticism. The conditions are so new and so trying, and the work so vast, that it would be absolutely out of the question that mistakes should not be naked. Checks will occur. Unforeseen difficulties will arise. From time to time seemingly well-settled plans will have to be changed. At present 25,000 men are engaged on the task. After a while the number will be doubled. In such a multitude it is inevitable that there should be here and there a scoundrel. Very many of the poorer class of laborers lack the mental development to protect themselves against either the rascality of others or their own folly, and it is not possible for human wisdom to devise a plan by which they can invariably be protected. In a place which has been for ages a byword for unhealthfulness, and with so large a congregation of strangers suddenly put down and set to hard work there will now and then be outbreaks of disease. There will now and then be shortcomings in administration; there will be unlooked for accidents to delay the excavation of the cut or the building of the dams and locks. Each such incident will be entirely natural, and, even though serious, no one of them will mean more than a little extra delay or trouble. Yet each, when discovered by sensation mongers and retailed to timld folk of little faith, will serve as an excuse for the belief that the whole work is being hadly managed. Experiments will continually be tried in housing, in hygiene, in street repairing, in dredging, and in digging earth and rock. Now and then an experiment will be a failure; and among those who hear of it, a certain proportion of doubting Thomases will at once believe that the whole work is a failure. Doubtless here and there some minor rascallity will be uncovered; but as to this, I have to say that after the most parinstaking inquiry I have been unable to find a single reputable person who Scores the Critics. It is not only natural, but inevitable, that a work as gigantic us this which has

Plans to Build by Contract.

After most careful consideration we have decided to let out most of the work by contract, if we can come to satisfactory terms with the contractors. The whole After most enreful consideration we have decided to let out most of the work by contract, if we can come to satisfactory terms with the contractors. The whole work is of a kind suited to the peculiar genius of our people; and our people have developed the type of contractor best fitted to grapple with it. It is of course much letter to do the work in large part by contract than to do it all by the government, provided it is possible on the one hand to secure to the contractor a sufficient remuneration to make it worth while for responsible contractors of the best kind to undertake the work; and provided on the other hand it can be done on terms which will not give an excessive profit to the contractor at the expense of the government. After much consideration the plan aiready promulgated by the Secretary of War was adopted. The plan as promulgated is tentitive; doubtiess it will have to be changed in some respects before we can come to a satisfactory agreement with responsible contractors—perhaps even after the bids have been received; and of course it is possible that we cannot come to an agreement, in which case the government will do the work itself. Meanwhile the work on the isthmus is progressing stendily and without any let-up.

Confident of Success.

Confident of Success. Of the success of the enterprise I am as well convinced as one can be of any enterprise that is human. It is a stupendous work upon which our fellow countrymen are engaged down there on the isthmus, and while we should hold them to a strict accounting for the way in which they perform it, we should yet recognize, with frank generosity, the epic nature of the task on which they are engaged and its world-wide importance. They are doing a omething which will redound immeasurably to the credit of America, which will benefit ail the world, and which will last for ages to come.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Deep chested-Buried treasure



CHICAGO.

The underlying conditions generally favor sustained strength in commercial operations, but there is, as expected at this time, a smaller volume of new demands in the leading industries. Production and distribution, however, meet with no interruption. Railroad earnings are the largest ever known. bank exchanges steadily gain. Christmas lines enjoy unprecedented demand and, notwithstanding the strain of dear money, business defaults remain low.

The most serious obstacle is the scarcity of freight cars, causing inability to secure prompt forwarding at various Western points, but it is seen that large additions to rolling stock are now being made and that railroad efforts are more effective toward reducing congestion. Crop marketings have become smaller than expected, due to bad roads, but there is an unusually heavy carrying of furnace and factory products. The pressure upon iron, steel and rail equipment permits no diminution in outputs and it is evident that holiday shutdowns will be cut short.

Lake navigation is ended and receipts of ore are made ample for the winter. Lumber receipts fall short of estimated needs and cause apprehension as to adequate supplies, yard stocks having become much depleted and lacking variety for manufacturing uses Additional large construction plans announced consumption of building materials. Bookings are fair for plates, wire and other finished steel shapes. The wood and leather working branches have considerable orders in hand, and outputs run better than a year ago in heavy hardware, machin ery, electric goods, furniture and implements.

Retail dealings are highly stimulated by the close approach of Christmas and sales in the seasonable lines show substantial gains over corresponding period of last year. Articles of luxury sell freely. Reports from the laterior reflect heavy business going on and well sustained absorption of wearing apparel and household needs. Wholesale orders for spring delivery make a satisfactory exhibit in dry goods, woolen, footwear and food products.

Failures reported in the Chicage district numbered twenty-five, against twenty-six last week and twenty-two a year ago .- Dun's Review of Trade.

NEW YORK.

Holiday trade, now in full swing, atracts most attention. Business, which s of foremost proportions, blds fair to eclipse previous records, a significant feature being the demand for high grade goods. In other respects retail trade is iregular, good in sections favored by cold weather, but backward in the Northwest and parts of the South, where mild weather has restricted demand for heavy wearing apparel. Car shortage still prevails, and it is alleged that the railways are diverting rolling stock from grain to other higher revenue paying freights. Collections range from fair to good, though the car shortage defers payments in various parts of the country, particularly in the Northwest. Business failures in the United States for the week ending Dec. 13 number 220, auginst 216 last week, 226 in the like week of 1905, 239 in 1904, 239 in 1903 and 225 in 1902. Canadian failures for the week number 31 as against 32 last week and 33 this week a year ago.-Bradstreet's Commercial Report.



Chicago-Cattle, common to prime \$4.00 to \$7.10; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$6.25; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2, 73c to 74c; corn, No. 2, 43c to 44c; oats, standard, 32c to 34c; rye, No. 2, 65c to 67c; hay, timothy, \$13.00 to \$19.50; prairie, \$9.00 to \$16.50; butter, choice creamery, 24c to 31c; eggs, fresh, 24c to 30c; petatoes, 35c to 41c.

Indianapolis-Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$7.00; hogs, choice heavy, \$4 00 to \$6.30; sheep, common to prime, \$2.50 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 73c to 75c; corn, No. 2 white, 43c to 44c; oats, No. 2 white, 34c to 36c.

St. Louis-Cattle, \$4.50 to \$7.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.25; sheep, \$3.50 to \$6.00; wheat, No. 2, 75c to 76c; corn, No. 2, 40c to 41c; onts, No. 2, 33c to 35c; rye, No. 2, 61c to 63c.

Detroit-Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.60; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.10; sheep, \$2.50 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2, 76c to 77c; corn. No. 3 yellow, 45c to 46c; oats, No. 3 white, 35c to 37c; rye, No. 2, 69c to 70c. Milwaukee-Wheat, No. 2 northern

78e to 81e; corn, No. 3, 41e to 42e; oats, standard, 34c to 36c; rye, No. 1, 67e to 69e; barley, standard, 54e to 56e; pork, mess, \$15.90. Buffalo-Cattle, choice shipping steers

\$4.00 to \$6.25; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00

o \$6.60; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$5.75; lambs, fair to choice, \$5,00 to \$8,00. New York-Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 78c to 79c; corn, No. 2, 51c to 52c; oats, natural

white, 39c to 40c; butter, creamery, 39c

to 33c; eggs, western, 30c to 32c. Toledo-Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 74c 76c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 42c to 43c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 34c to 35c; rye, No. 2, 65c to 67c; clover seed, prime, \$8.25. Cincinnati-Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.62; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.35; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 75e to 77e; corn, mixed, 42c to 43c; oats, No. 2 mixed. 35c to 37c; rye, No. 2, 10c to

The San Francisco Chamber of Com merce has issued a bulletin showing that the total bank clearings of the city for the year ended Oct. 31 were \$1,576,746,-760 and the sales of real estate \$59,-749,858.

The report that the Italian minister of finance would declare a reduction in the duty on petroleum is officially denied.

LASH ON LAND SEIZURE.

President, in Message, Asks for Remedial Legislation. President Roosevelt in a message to Congress vigorously discussed public and frauds and asked larger appropriations se that more special agents may be employed in preventing these swindles. Legislation for the preservation of the national forests and the transfer of national parks and the public grazing range to the control of the Secretary of Agriculture are recommended. The President says:

I am gravely concerned at the extremely unsatisfactory condition of the public land laws and at the prevalence of fraud under their present provisions. For much of this fraud the present laws are chiefly responsible. There is but one way by which the fraudulent acquisition of these lands can be definitely stopped, and therefore I have directed the Secretary of the Interior to allow no patent to be issued to public lands under any law until by an examination on the ground actual compliance with that law has been found to exist. For this purpose an increase of special agents in the general land office is urgently required; unless it is given, bena fide settlers will be put to grave inconvenience, or else the fraud will in large part go on.

Further, the Secretary of the Interior should be enabled to employ enough min-ing experts to examine the validity of all mineral land claims, and to undertake the supervision and control of the use of the mineral fuels still belonging to the United States.

The present coal law, limiting the individual entry to 160 acres, puts a premium on fraud by making it impossible to develop certain types of coal fields and yet comply with the law. It is a scandal to maintain laws which sound well, but which make fraud the key, without which great natural resources must remain closed. The law should give individuals and corperations proper government regulation and control (the details of which I shall not at present discuss), the right to work bodies of coal land large enough for profitable development. My own belief is that there should se provision for leasing coal, oil and gas rights under proper restrictions. If the additional force of special agents and mining experts I recommend is provided and well used, the result will be not only to stop the land frauds, but to prevent delays in patenting land claims, and to conserve the indispensable fuel resources

The President urges further that exsting laws affecting rights of way and privileges on public lands be revised and re-enacted into one comprehensive

Some arrangement by which the for ests on rallroad lands within national forest reserves may be preserved by the removal of the present crop of timber under rules prescribed by the forest service is recommended.

Of legislation needed to protect the range the President says:

I recommend that a bill be enacted which will provide for government control of the public range through the Department of Agriculture, which alone is equipped for that work. Such a bill should insure to each locality rules for grazing specially adapted to its needs and should authorize the collection of a reasonable grazing fee. Above all, the rights of the settler and homemaker should be absolutely guaranteed.

CUBANS MUST BE GOOD.

Secretary of War Taft Warns the Island's Inhabitants. Secretary Taft Monday made public report on Cuba. Summing up the purposes of the mission to Cuba of himself and Assistant Secretary of State Bacon and what was done, Secretary Taft says: "We went to Cuba for the purpese of securing peace; when we went we knew the island was divided between two hos tile and armed forces, and we desired to avoid a conflict between them for the reason that it would cause loss of life to the Cubans and a great destruction of property, a large part of which belonged to American citizens, and it would neces sarily require the intervention of American troops and the expenditure of American lives and treasure. If this insurrectionary habit persists, if again the Cubans divide into armed forces, the strong hand of our government will have to be imposed at whatever cost of life and property, and permanent peace should then certainly ensue, because it should be of our own keeping.

"We hope, however, that no such drastic remedy will be needed and that the lesson taught in this recent experience of the evil of unjust methods in elections will not be without its warning to future governments in Cuba."

All Around the Globe.

At the inquest held over Linford L Dilworth at Pittsburg, a verdict of suicide while insane was rendered.

William C. Sanderson, a factory foreman, has been elected Mayor of Springfield, Mass., on the Republican ticket. In the municipal election at Les Angeles the Democrats claim a victory for their mayoralty candidate, Harper, by

3,000. Bernard L. Carter of St. Louis, representing St. Louis and Chicago capital, at Denver, has offered the Colorade land beard \$1,000,000 for 100,000 acres of indemnity land in Routt county, between Hayden and Steamboat Springs. It is

believed to contain coal. The wages of the 20,000 operatives in the Rhode Island cotton mills will be advanced from 5 to 10 per cent. It is understood that a corresponding advance will be given 5,000 operatives in Massachusetts and Connecticut factories controlled by Providence officers.

The Corn Products Company, a mem ber of the alleged glucose trust, it was announced at Philadelphia, by the payment of \$500,000, has settled the cases brought against 450 dealers charged by the food commissioner with selling candies containing glucose. Fire that burned for more than twen-

ty-four hours in the forward hold of the steamer Cretan, which arrived in Philadelphia from Boston caused an estimated loss of \$200,900. The flames were burn ing fiercely when the Cretan came into port and were extinguished only after hard work by the Philadelphia fire boats. John Muhie, a New York laborer, snot his wife Josie and then sent a bullet into his own brain because she upbraided him for intemperate babits.

Gov. Terrell of Georgia has refused to interfere in the case of J. G. Rawlins and Alfred Moore, who are sentenced to be hanged at Valdosta.

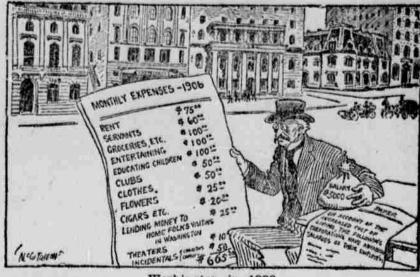
Mayor Smith of St. Paul received an anonymous letter saying that a band of thirteen men is organized to assassinate Gov. Johnson of Minnesota.

In the election of Massackusetts Republicans won in nine cities and the Democrats in two. There was a reduction in the vote favoring the sale of liquors

CONGRESSIONAL SALARIES.



Washington in 1872.



Washington in 1906.

BISHOP M'CABE DIES.

-Chicago Tribune.

Methodist Dignitary Succumbs Stroke of Apoplexy. Bishop Charles C. McCabe of

Methodist Episcopal church died in the New York hospital Wednesday. Death was due to apoplexy, with which the bishop was stricken several days before while passing through New York City on his way to Philadelphia. Mrs. Mc-Cabe and the bishop's niece were at the bedside when the noted clergyman suc-

Bishop McCabe was born in Athens Ohio, on Oct. 11, 1836. Having decided to enter the ministry, he enrolled as a student at Ohio Wesleyan university, but his health was not good and he Was obliged to discontinue his studies. In 1860 he joined the Ohio conference, his first pastorate being at Putnam, Ohio.

Two years later he was commissioned chaplain of the One Hundred and Twen



RISHOP M'CARE.

ty-second Ohio volunteers. While carin for the wounded on the field at Winches ter he was captured and taken to Libby prison, where he remained four months. After recuperating in a Washington hospital, he rejoined his regiment.

At the close of the war Chaplain Mc Cabe returned to the North and entered the regular ministry again, being station ed at Portsmouth, Ohio, and for sixteen years he was agent for the Church Extension Society.

In 1884 he was elected by the general conference to the office of secretary of the Missionary Society, and raised the cry of "One million dollars a year for missions." In 1887 the income of the society had reached \$1,044,000. His election to the bishopric came in 1896, at the

Bishop McCabe is said to have used from this source of revenue. his voice as much in singing for the service of the church as in preaching, and he was well known as a lecturer. His most popular lecture was "The Bright Side of Life in Libby Prison." With it alone he is said to have made \$150,000 for the church.

GREAT MEAT AND DAIRY TRADE. Exports for 1906 Will Be More than \$250,000,000.

According to a statement issued by the bureau of statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor more than \$250,-000,000 worth of meat and dairy products will have passed out of the United States into the markets of other parts of the world in the year ending with the present month. This total is made up of a little over \$200,000,000 worth meats, \$35,000,000 worth of cattle, and about \$10,000,000 worth of butter, cheese

No feature of the export trade in agricultural products has shown a more steady and rapid growth than that of meat and dairy products, of which there was an increase of about 60 per cent during the last decade.

Ship Brought 600,000 Letters.

One of the largest mails ever receive in New York City reached port the other day on the steamer Celtic. There were 2.650 sacks of mail matter, and it is esti mated that the number of letters contained therein must have been at least 600,000.

Brooklyn Tunnel Through There was much rejoicing under the East river at New York when a 10-inch

pipe was driven through the intervening 35 feet between the two headlines of on of the pair of subway tunnels being built to connect Brooklyn and Menhattan. There had been a wager made by the two superintendents that the two sections of the bore would and would not meet with in a distance of one-tenth of a foot When the measure was made the distance was found to be one-teuth of an inch. The tunneling was begun in September, 1903. The south tube will be joined up in about six weeks.

WORSE THAN BLACK PLAGUE.

Yet American People Accept Results with Stolld Indifference.

We look with horror on the black dague of the middle ages. The block waste was but a passing cloud compared with the white waste visitation. Of the people living to-day over 8,000,000 will die of tuberculosis, and the federal government does not raise a hand to belp them. This scathing arraignment is penned by J. Pense Norton, Ph. D., assistant professor in political economy at Yale university, who says further: "The Department of Agriculture spends

\$7,000,000 on plant health and animal health every year, but, with the exception of the splendid work done by Drs. Wiley. Atwater and Benedict, Congress does not directly appropriate one cent for promoting the physical well-being of babies. Thousands have been expended in stamping out cholera among swine, but not one dollar was ever voted for condicating pneumonia among human beings. Hundreds of thousands are consumed in saving the lives of elm trees from the attacks of beetles; in warning farmers against blights affecting potate plants; in importing Sicilian bugs to fertifize fig blossoms in California; in ostrucizing various species of weeds from the ranks of the useful plants, and in exterminating parasitic growths that prey on fruit trees. In fact, the Department of Agriculture has expended during the last ten years over \$46,000,000. But not a wheel of the official machinery at Washngton was ever set in motion for the alleviation or cure of diseases of the heart or kidneys, which will carry off over 6,000,000 of our entire population. Wight millions will perish of pneumonia, and the entire event is accepted by the American people with a resignation equal to that of the Hindoo, who, in the midst of indescribable filth, calmly awaits the day of the cholera.

"During the next census period mere than 6,000,000 infants under 2 years of age will end their little spans of life while mothers sit by and watch in utter helplessness. And yet this number could probably be decreased by as much as onehalf. But nothing is done."

INHERITANCE TAX BY STATES. Half of Commonwealths in Union

Get Revenue from Wealth. Investigation by the bureau of census shows that, in 1902, about one-half of the States of the Union had inheritance tax laws, which yielded to them an aggregate of a little more than \$7,000,000. This amount is believed by the census officials to have increased in the present year to fully \$10,000,000 or \$12,000,000. In a report, based on the forthcoming re-port on "Wealth, Debt and Taxation." the census officials say that "at least a dozen States are materially assisting in general conference held in Cleveland, O. the support of the State governments

As shown by the census bulletin, the amount of inheritance tax collected in 1902 by the States which had laws texing inheritances was as follows: INHERITANCE TAXES.

California 8 290,447 New York \$3,304,651
Colorado 263 N. Carolina 247
Connecticut 334,735 Obio 18,056
Delaware 988 Pennsylva 1,21,768
Illinois 503,816 Tennessee 35,669 503,816 Tennessee . 117,332 Vermont ... 39,877 Virginia ... 83,780 Weshington, 433,710 W. Virginia Maryland. 164,683 6,077 Continental 220,854 Montana New Jersey 149,577 Total . . \$7,241,167

Odds and Ends. The volcano Kilauca, in Hawaii, is

gain active. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., being initiated into the Harvard Laternity, "Dickies," did a week of odd stunts.

Edna Irvine, the young daughter of the treasurer of Wyoming, is now to face a charge of aggravated assault at Sheridan, Wye., instead of the original charge of attempted murder, for which she was facing trial. She shot a cowboy on her father's ranch because he was "sassy."

At the biennial municipal election in Atlanta, Ga., W. R. Joyner was chosen o succeed Mayor Woodward. Mayor-elect has been for twenty-seven years connected with the Atlanta fire department and has been president of the International Association of Fire Ragineers.

The factory building at 186 Wooster street, New York, occupied by Hopelselmer & Co., Greenberg & Co. and Greenwald & Co. was burned, with a loss of \$100,000.

The Chinese medical and other tests or recruits are so strict this year that out of 6,000 men wishing to join the northern army, recruiting for which began Dec. 9, only 400 were accepted.

Grover Ford, reported under arrest at Hartford, Ind., shot and killed George Cash and badly wounded Lydia Inchminger as they were returning church in Rock Bridge county, Virginia,