

And yot we are standing in the shadow of buildings that were created in the 17th century.

Great Contrast to Colon.

Twice a week the band plays in the ana. The dark-eyed senorita and the dusky cavaller mingle with the folks from Hoboken, Harlem and Nebraska. When the band is silent the palms and the cocoanuts rustle their leaves in unison. The walls of the old cathedral give back the hughter of the children. In the distance there is the barking of dogs and the arsying of burros. When the programme has been concluded, the air rings with the soft music of a thousand "buenos noches"; the folks from Hoboken bid farewell to the folks from Harlem and Nebraaka, and the pageant drifts away into the darkness of the night. Did we see any of this in Colon? No. 1

bloud say not Colon has no plazas, no fountains and no music, save the shrill shriek of the wooden wheels upon their witanointed axies, or the toot and clang of the whistles and bells of the engines

of the whistles and bells of the engines as they promenade beneath your window. There is no opportunity for recreation of any sort, unless the blating lights and flowing liquors in the many saloons may be termed recreation. In Panama there is an opportunity for respectable com-panionship. In Colon such opportfunctes are extremely limited. Last Fall a block of houses in the cen-ter of Colon burned to the ground. Now the carpenters are hammering away as hard as they can to rebuild on a grander scale. Remember, all this ground is owned by the United States, and leased to the capitalists, who build the houses. So I asked the chief sanifary officer why the space could not be reserved for a park or a plans, to be colloquial. All the action necessary would be the refusal to continue the leases on the property and the ex-penditure of a bandstand, a score of construction of a bandstand, a score of benches, and the transplanting of half a hundred trees, but no; the desire to make Colon really habitable does not seem to Colon really habitable does not seem to have taken hold of the Government. Com-parative criticism teaches us that moral and esthetic defects are very closely re-lated, and I have heard from the lips of a dozen young men in Colon that they have taken to drink and gambling morely because there was no other available way for killing time. But the sanitary officer chromes big shouldness and chose ugged his shoulders and said there enringged his shoulders and said there was no reason why a plaza should be re-served. The rainy season will be here within a week, and the people will go to and from their homes on stita, and the ald regime of miserable existence, not living, will be resumed.

Gergas and His Mosquito Theory.

Panama, to be sure, does not approach the American standard for modern mu-nicipalities. Her streets are parrow and crocked and overhung with qualit hal-contes. The sewer system installed by the American Government does not give satisfaction, because of the fact that the sewers are built without traps for the re-tention of noxious gases. Colonel Gorgas tention of noxious gases. Colonel Gorgas decreed that sewer traps would afford breeding piaces for the dreaded yellow fever mosquito, and the result is that of-fensive odors are encountered at almost every street corner. The native Fan-amans complain that the ramedy is worse than the disease, and, as a matter of fact, the Americans are alone in their making fear of the maculto.

another innovation of the Health De-pariment that has caused great discom-fort to resident Fanamans is the order abolishing rain gutters. Colonel Gorgas

and his former commanding General. Mr. Huertas, has just sold his beautiful home at auction. The walls of the pal-ace are decorated with the portraits of somebody's ancestors.

ace are decorated with the portraits of somebody's ancestors. Dr. Amador will explain, in broken English, just who they are and the na-ture of their service to their country. He will tell you that the republic of Panama is doing very nicely, thank you, and that the stories that he in-tends to resign are nothing but base canard. Then if you have time he will drive you along a beautiful macadam-ised road to his Summer home at the Sayannas, six miles out of town. The disgruntled Americans claim that Gov-ernor Magoon ordered this road to the Savannas constructed before the main thoroughfares of Panama were built, and that the ease and comfort of the Panamanian aristocracy were given precedence over the more pressing needs of the commercial districts. Be this as it may, the drive is most pleas-ant, and at the Savannas we find many more or less delightful suburban homes.

Road Through Graveyards,

homes.

Road Through Graveyards. Taking a coach, we drive to La Boca, the town at the Pacific terminus of the canal, four or five miles from Fanama. Like the Appias Way that leads to Rome, this thoroughfare to La Boca is bordered by the tombs of the departed. Each nationality seems to have its own necropolis—exclusiveness, even in death. First, we pass the Panamanian cemetery, where the graves are marked with plain black crosses. Then there is the burying-ground of the Chinese, with queer monuments and inscrip-tions, Finally, we come to the foreign cemetery, monopolized by the French cemetery, monopolized by the French and Americans, with more imposing monuments and more intelligible in-scriptions. Beyond these cheerless spots the road is more pleasing, and at La Boca we find more railroad yards, lumber yards, and a general supply station, all of which will greatly increase in activity whenever Congress

crease in activity whenever Congress shall declare its wishes concerning the type of canal. How do the people of Panama wel-come this invasion? The answer is to be found in a leading editorial of Pan-ama's best newspaper, in a copy pub-lished a few days ago. This able scribe passed quickly over the many things the Americans have done and are do-ing, and while agreeing that some progress toward a better city was be-ing made, asked most impertinently why a public library, museum and a why a public library, museum and a few other municipal luxuries should not be immediately constructed. And this, mind you, from people that had lived in the same old way for 400 years before we interrupted their slumbers.

Money Flows Back Eastward.

NEW YORK, May 4 - A return flow of the millions of dollars sent to the Pa-cific Coast during the past fortnight has set in. The National City Bank was today advised that its correspondent at Onkiand has arranged to transfer \$500.-008 by telegraph to this city, and other banks and financial institutions have received similar advices

Mint Paid Out Over \$7,000,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4 .- The United States mint, which is being used as the general clearing-house for the hanks, has paid out between \$7,000,000 and \$8,000,000 depositors since it opened Tuesday

building purposes. It is roughly mated that there are about 9,000,000 cubic yards of debris to be removed. Although an early rush of the retail trade was made toward Fillmore street.

it now seems probable that the majority of the larger retail dealers will establish themselves on Van Ness avenue. An asthemselves on Van Ness avenue. An as-sociation has been formed among many of the well-known houses for the pur-pose of keeping the business center as far downtown as possible. This associ-ation has secured some options on avail-able sites and is arranging to secure oth-ers along Van Ness avenue. It is iners along Van Ness avenue. It is in-tended to erect temporary que-story buildings, which will serve as stores un-til arrangements can be made to move back to the old quarters. Besides the back to the old quarters. Besides the members of the association, other retail-ers have secured locations along Van Ness avenue. Two of the big department houses have already established them-selves on that theroughfare. Despite the flerce flames which swept through the Tax Collector's office, every-thing is the weith was found in perfec-

thing in the vault was found in perfect condition and, as far as the records are concerned, the work in Collector Nichols office is on as good a basis as before the disaster. The tax rolls, representing \$1,500,000, and \$35,000 in cash and checks which had not been turned into the Treasurer's hands, were saved. The busmess in the Tax Collector's office has increased almost to a normal average.

HOSPITAL WORK NEARING END

Surgeon-Major Farrell Will Soon Go

Home to Chicago.

BAN FRANCISCO, May 4-Surgeon-Major P. J. H. Farrell. of Chicago, who was formerly surgeon of the First Cali-fornia Voluntéer Regiment. Is now sta-tioned at the Army General Hospital at the Presidio. He came here with the Chi-cago citizens' committee, at their request, and since his arrival has had charge of 38 wirrecome and 90 nurses distributed at

and since his arrival has had to age of as surgeons and 90 nurses, distributed at different hospitals. He also has charge of inspection of all incoming and outgoing ferryboats and steamers. The surgeons and nurses at the emergency hospitals and the refugee camps have also been un-der his direction. der his direction Dr. Farrell st Farrell said today that the condi-

tions at the various hospitals are improv-ing to such an extent that he regards his work as almost completed, and that he hopes to return to his home in Chicago

bopes to return to my nome in Chicago within a week. Dr. B. L. Reitman, also of Chicago, has been pathologist at the General Hospital at the Presidio since his arrival in the city, and his bacteriological work has been highly appreciated by the medical men in charge of that institution.

Sell Rare Stamps for Relief Fund.





