

TREATY FOR CANAL

Terms on Which United States May Dig at Panama.

LEASE GIVEN FOR ALL TIME

Colombia Grants Zone Six Miles Wide, Free Admission to Material and Men—United States May Protect Canal With Troops.

The text of the Panama Canal treaty was made public by the Senate yesterday.

Colombia grants the United States a zone six miles wide, with the ports of Colon and Panama, and guarantees title against all other concessions.

All material, machinery and men are to be admitted free of duty and port dues.

The United States is given power to preserve order in the canal zone and to protect the canal, and for that purpose is to create tribunals.

The canal is to be neutral in perpetuity.

Colombia has the right to transport vessels, troops and munitions of war free of charge; also its government employees and police.

The sovereignty of Colombia over the canal zone is reserved.

Colombia agrees not to cede or lease to any foreign power any islands or ports adjacent to the canal terminals, and the United States agrees to give material support to prevent its occupation by foreign powers.

Colombia agrees to furnish forces to protect the canal when necessary, but if it cannot do so, the United States shall, when called on by Colombia, in case of imminent danger, the United States may act without first obtaining Colombia's consent.

Work must begin within two years and be completed in 12 years more, but the time may be extended for another 12 years.

The United States is to pay \$10,000,000 in gold on ratification, and another \$10,000,000 a year, beginning nine years later.

A joint commission is to establish regulations to govern the canal zone.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Senate late this afternoon held a brief executive session and voted to make public the Panama Canal treaty. The letters of transmittal of the treaty to the President and Secretary of State were also made public.

May be brief and formal recommendations. Article 1 of the treaty follows:

"The government of Colombia authorizes the new Panama Canal Company to sell and transfer to the United States its rights, privileges, properties and concessions, as well as the Panama Railroad and all the other property therein owned by that company; but the lands situated outside of the zone hereinafter specified, now corresponding to the concessions to said enterprises, shall revert to the Republic of Colombia, except any property now owned by or in the possession of the said companies within Panama or Colon or the ports and terminals thereof.

"But the Republic of Colombia reserves all its rights to its special shares in the capital of the new Panama Canal Company, to which reference is made in articles 14 and 15 of the treaty of December 10, 1901, which shares shall be paid their full nominal value at least; but such right of Colombia exists solely in its character of stockholder in said company. No obligation under this provision is imposed upon or assumed by the United States.

"The railroad company (and the United States as owner of the enterprise) shall be free from the obligations imposed by the railroad concession, excepting at the payment at maturity by the railroad company of the outstanding bonds issued by the said railroad company.

Article 2 relates to the concession for constructing the canal and the rights of this government to the property for 100 years, with the privilege of having the lease perpetuated.

Zone Six Miles Wide.
Article 3 grants to the United States a zone of territory 10 kilometers (about six miles) wide, including therein the necessary auxiliary canal, not exceeding in any case 15 miles from the main canal and all the waterways and bays and rivers in the Bay of Limon in extension of the canal and at least three marine miles from mean low water mark from each terminus of the canal into the Caribbean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean, respectively. The article says:

"This grant shall not include the cities of Panama and Colon, except so far as lands and other property therein are now owned by or in possession of the said canal company or the said railroad company, but stipulations contained in article 15 of the treaty of 1848-49 between the contracting parties shall continue and apply in full force to the cities of Panama and Colon and to the accessory community lands and other property within the said zone, and the territory therein shall be neutral territory of the United States shall continue to guarantee the neutrality thereof and the sovereignty of Colombia thereover, in conformity with the above-mentioned article 15 of said treaty. In furtherance of this neutrality there shall be created a joint commission by the governments of Colombia and the United States that shall establish and enforce sanitary and police regulations.

Colombia Remains Sovereign.
Article 4. The rights and privileges granted to the United States by the terms of this convention shall not affect the sovereignty of the Republic of Colombia over the territory within whose boundaries such rights and privileges are to be exercised. The United States freely acknowledges and recognizes its sovereignty and disavows any intention to impair it in any way whatever or to increase its territory at the expense of Colombia or of any of the sister republics in Central or South America, but, on the contrary, it desires to strengthen the power of the republics of this continent and to promote, develop and maintain their prosperity and independence.

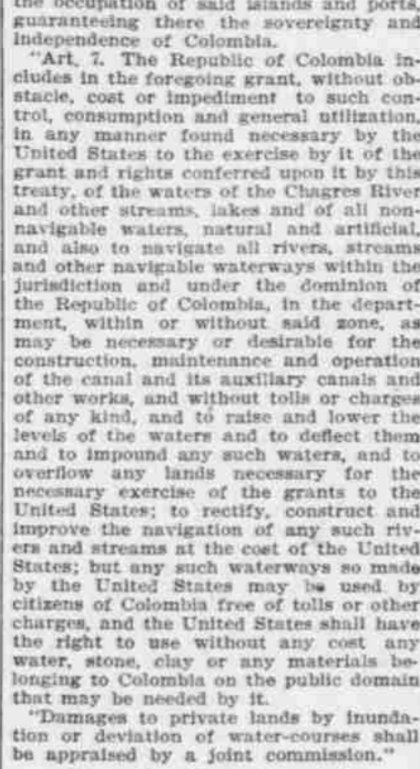
"Art. 5. The Republic of Colombia authorizes the United States to construct and maintain at each entrance and terminus of the proposed canal for vessels using the same suitable lighthouses and other aids to navigation; but the United States is authorized to use and occupy within the limits of the zone fixed by this convention such parts of the coast line and of the lands adjacent thereto as are necessary for the purpose of constructing the construction and maintenance of breakwaters, dykes, jetties, embankments, docks and other appropriate works, and the United States undertakes the construction and maintenance of such works and will bear all the expense thereof. The ports, when established, are declared free and their demarcations shall be clearly defined.

"To give effect to this article, the United States will give special attention and care to the maintenance of works for drainage, sanitary and health purposes along the line of the canal and its dependencies, in order to prevent the invasion of epidemics or to secure their

DID NOT KNOW SHE HAD KIDNEY TROUBLE

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It.

Gertrude Warner Scott Cured by the Great Kidney Remedy, Swamp-Root.



Gertrude Warner Scott

DR. KILMER & CO., Binghamton, N. Y.

WOMEN suffer untold misery because the nature of their disease is not correctly understood; in many cases when doctoring, they are led to believe that womb trouble or female weakness of some sort is responsible for their ills, when in fact disordered kidneys are the chief cause of their distressing troubles.

The mild and extraordinary effect of the world-famous kidney and bladder remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. A trial will convince any one—and you may have a sample bottle sent free, by mail.

SAMPLE BOTTLE OF SWAMP-ROOT SENT FREE.

EDITORIAL NOTE—You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful remedy, Swamp-Root, sent absolutely free by mail, also a book telling all about Swamp-Root, and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women who owe their good health, in fact their very lives, to the great curative properties of Swamp-Root. In writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say you read this generous offer in The Portland Sunday Oregonian.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular 50-cent and one-dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake. Let remember the name, Swamp-Root. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

the indicated purposes, those of the United States shall retire.

Time for Completion.
"Art. 7. The Government of the United States agrees to complete the construction of the preliminary works necessary, together with all the auxiliary works, in the shortest time possible; and within two years from the day of the ratification of this convention the main works of the canal proper shall be commenced and it shall be opened to the traffic between the two oceans within 12 years of such period of two years. In case, however, that any difficulties or obstacle should arise in the construction of the canal, which are at present impossible to foresee, in consideration of the good faith with which the Government of the United States shall have proceeded and the large amount of money expended so far on the works and the nature of the difficulties which may have arisen, the government of Colombia shall prolong the terms stipulated in this article 12 to 15 years more for the completion of the work of the canal.

"Art. 8. The Government of Colombia shall have the right to transport over the canal its vessels, troops and munitions of war at all times without paying charges of tonnage or other duties, and to route its vessels to the auxiliary railway for the transportation of persons in the service of the Republic of Colombia or Department of Panama, and of the police force charged with the preservation of public order outside of said zone, as well as to their baggage, munitions of war and supplies.

"Art. 9. The United States shall have full authority to establish and enforce regulations for the use of the canal, railways and the entering ports and auxiliary works, and to fix rates of tolls and other charges.

"Art. 10 provides that the rights granted to the United States shall not affect the sovereignty of Colombia over the real estate held by the New Panama Canal Company, and that no change in the government, laws or treaties of Colombia shall affect any rights of the United States without the consent of this Government.

"Art. 11. The joint commission referred to in articles 3, 7 and 10 shall be established as follows:

"The President of the United States shall nominate two persons and the President of Colombia shall nominate two persons, and they shall proceed to a decision, but in case of disagreement of the commission by reason of their being equally divided in conclusion an umpire shall be appointed by the two Governments who shall render the decision. In the event of death, absence or incapacity of any commissioner or umpire, or of his omitting, declining or ceasing to act, his place shall be filled by the appointer of another person in the manner above indicated. All decisions by a majority of the commission or by the umpire shall be final.

"Art. 12 provides that the treaty shall be ratified and exchanged within eight months from the 23rd day of January, 1903.

The treaty is signed by John Hay and Thomas Herran.

Will Celebrate Henry's Visit.
BERLIN, Jan. 24.—Prince Henry of Prussia, Adjutant-General von Plessen, Admiral von Tirpitz and all the other members of the party which accompanied Prince Henry to the United States last year will have a reunion and dine together January 25.

Pneumonia.
This is one of the most dangerous and often fatal diseases. It always results from a cold or from an attack of the grip. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy quickly cures these diseases and all ailments that have a tendency toward pneumonia. It is made especially for these and similar ailments, and can always be depended upon. For sale by all druggists.

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THE TREATMENT THAT CURES

Dr. Copeland's Wonderful Medication Does Its Beneficent Work for Suffering Humanity

It Reaches, Soothes and Heals Every Part of the Mucous Membrane, Curing Invariably All Forms of Catarrhal Diseases of the Nose, Throat, Bronchial Tubes, Lungs and Deafness—Treatment and Medicine Until Cured, \$5 Per Month.

Doctor Copeland's new treatment, that has lifted the darkness and blight of the word "incurable" from hundreds of thousands of these cases of catarrh in the ears, bronchial tubes and lungs, works its curative action for two reasons:

(1) It reaches every sore spot, from the orifice of the nose to the deepest part of the lungs, to the innermost recesses of the middle ear.

(2) Instead of irritating, inflaming and feeding the fires of the disease, it soothes, quiets, heals and cures.

What is this treatment that cures these conditions, once regarded incurable? By what process does it restore

How It Cures Catarrh

Here is a patient taking treatment for Catarrh of the Head. He breathes the soothing medication through his nostrils and the nasal channels open up, the stuffed-up feeling in the head leaves and he can breathe naturally through the nose again. The dull pains across the front of the head fade away and the nasal membrane is soothed until the inflammation and soreness are all gone. The bad odor of the breath passes away and the lost sense of smell returns. The dripping in the throat is checked, the nose does not stop up towards night any more, the sneezing and sniffing have ceased and the discharge from the nose stops open and something seems to give relief. In this condition we find him inhaling the never-fading medication, and soon he notices a change. The noises in the ears stop, there is no more discharge, the hearing gets better, and finally the tubes of the ears open up and something seems to give way in his head. His hearing has completely returned. No wonder he considers the result a marvel.

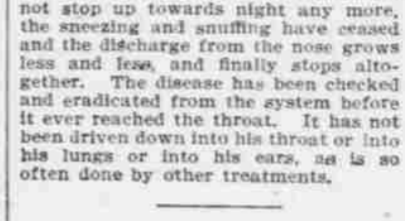
How It Cures Diseases of the Lungs

Here is another pitiful case. He had all the history of colds and catarrh, extending downward from the nose to the throat, the chest, to windpipes, the bronchial tubes, and then into the small tubes of the lungs. His cough always troubled him. He raised large quantities of vile-looking material, he had fever every afternoon, and could not sleep at night. He had no appetite, and his strength and ambition failed.



Mr. T. F. Goodrich, Wheatland, Wyo., cured by Dr. Copeland and Montgomery.

the diseased membrane, remove the poison and relieve the soreness of the disease? Let the experience of patients cured and being cured tell.



Mr. H. D. Rohde, Missouri, Monticello, cured by Dr. Copeland and Montgomery.

He had night sweats every once in a while, and feared that his end was near.

How It Cures Deafness

Here is another patient who, for years, has been suffering from deafness. He seemed to stay longer than former colds, and he noticed that his ears got stopped up and his hearing became duller and duller, and there were ringing and buzzing noises in his ears. The catarrh had passed upward and backward from the throat along the eustachian tube leading from the throat into the ear. He had visited throat doctors and catarrh doctors without relief. In this condition we find him inhaling the never-fading medication, and soon he notices a change. The noises in the ears stop, there is no more discharge, the hearing gets better, and finally the tubes of the ears open up and something seems to give way in his head. His hearing has completely returned. No wonder he considers the result a marvel.

How It Cures Diseases of the Throat

Here is another patient who had Catarrh in the Throat. He caught cold after cold, and the disease spread down into his throat. He breathes and drinks in the disease-banishing medication. It bathes the membranes of the head and throat. The soreness of the head and throat become less, and the desire to hawk and spit is disappearing; the sense of taste is returning, and the voice again becomes soft and melodious. There is no more gagging and vomiting in the morning. No longer does every exposure to the weather result in a stuffed-up throat that becomes sore and inflamed, and no longer does he find his throat and tongue dry as chips when he wakes up from an unrefreshing sleep.



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CONSULTATION FREE DR. COPELAND'S BOOK FREE TO ALL

THE COPELAND MEDICAL INSTITUTE

THE DEKUM, THIRD AND WASHINGTON STREETS
W. H. COPELAND, M. D. OFFICE HOURS—From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
J. H. MONTGOMERY, M. D. Evenings, Tuesdays and Fridays. Sundays, from 10 A. M. to 12 M.

BELLO HOLDS THE FORT

GERMANS HAVE NOT YET TAKEN SAN CARLOS.

Gunboat Panther Vainly Tries to Enter Lake Maracaibo—Village Destroyed by Bombardment.

MARACAIBO, Venezuela, Friday, Jan. 24.—A boat with the representative of the Associated Press on board, which was sent from here yesterday to Fort San Carlos, returned at 11 o'clock this morning, bringing the news that the German warships had not shelled the fort since Thursday night. When the boat left San Carlos the German cruiser Panther was only a few miles away. She was about one mile from the fort.

The village of San Carlos, consisting of 30 houses built of wood and straw, and inhabited by 250 fisher folk, was totally burned as the result of having been set on fire by the explosion of shells from the warships.

The garrison at San Carlos, numbering 230 men, are still holding the fort when the boat left the islands. As the walls of the fort are low and near the water line, they are still in good condition, except on the sea side.

The Panther on Thursday tried on two occasions to pass through the channel in front of the fort, but desisted from doing so, probably owing to the danger of navigating those waters.

GERMANY DELAYS PEACE.

Does Not Answer Castro's Offer, Which Britain Accepts.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—An exchange is going on between Great Britain and Venezuela, as represented by Mr. Bowen, respecting the latter's proposal to raise the blockade of the Venezuelan ports as a condition precedent to further negotiations. The British government is showing an amicable spirit in this matter, and there was hope of a satisfactory conclusion if Germany can be induced to accept the agreement about to be arrived at between Ambassador Herbert and Minister Bowen. The German government, however, has so far returned no answer to Mr. Bowen's proposition, which fact is the subject of unpleasant comment here.

It is learned that the guarantees offered by Mr. Bowen are regarded by the United States Government as eminently reasonable and sufficient. They include a proposition by President Castro to return to the allies the Venezuelan customs system to the allies for the collection of their indemnities, and authorize the allies to place an official in each of the Venezuelan custom-houses to make sure that they secure their proper proportion of the receipts.

Castro Praises Bello.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—The Caracas correspondent of the Matin says in a dispatch that President Castro has congratulated General Bello upon his defense of Fort San Carlos. At Caracas and La Guayra provisions are steadily becoming scarcer.

TO PAY CUBAN VETERANS.

Island Proposes to Borrow Money From American Financiers.

HAVANA, Jan. 24.—The Senate committee on finance is preparing to report a bill authorizing the loan of \$5,000,000 to

provide for the payment of Cuban soldiers who fought in the war. Four million dollars of this amount is to be devoted to the encouragement of agriculture. The loan is to be guaranteed by the inauguration of a revenue-stamp system. American financiers are reported to be ready to loan the loan.

DRAWING TO A CLOSE.

Operatives Will Soon Have Finished Case Before Strike Commission.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24.—The Anthracite Coal Strike Commission today completed the examination of witnesses called by the independent operators of the upper coal fields. Beginning Monday, the independent operators of the middle region will present their evidence. Among the latter is G. B. Markle & Co., in the presentation of whose case there is much interest because of the attacks made by the striking miners against that company in their testimony before the commission at Scranton. After the individual companies have completed their case, the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company, the last of the signatories to the original arbitration plan, will be heard. Then the miners will consume several days in rebuttal, after which nearly a week will be taken up by both sides in arguing the case. So far more than 700 pages of testimony have been taken.

Nine witnesses, representing about as many coal companies, were heard today. Their evidence, as a whole, was that the union miners are not mining as much coal now as they did before the organization of the union; that in some instances, where demands had been granted, the men were not permitted to go to work until all men had been granted their demands; that no blacklist exists among the companies; that miners boycott places that are hard to work; that it is difficult

to maintain discipline, and that the men are responsible for the curtailment of the coal output.

Just before adjournment until Monday Attorney Dickson, of Philadelphia, read to the commission a telegram from R. C. Lather, general secretary of the Philadelphia & Reading Company, to President Baser, of the company, which was received by the latter shortly before noon today. It was as follows:

"Pottsville, Pa., Jan. 24.—Thirty-one colliers and six light-houses working today. North Mahan collierymen went home, refusing to wait until a frozen waterway was broken. The colliery breaker to start. Colliery was ready to start at 7:30.

Counsel for the miners followed this up by reading to the commission an article from a Scranton newspaper to the effect that hundreds of men are idle and ready to go to work, but the companies will not give them employment.

The session adjourned without the Commissioners making any comment on either the telegram or the newspaper article.

Will Soon Render Its Report.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Commissioner of Labor Carroll D. Wright, one of the members of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission, made a flying trip here today from Philadelphia. He said the commission expected the hearing of testimony to be closed within a fortnight, and that the award would follow immediately. He said the commission would begin the framing of its report looking to the prevention of similar strikes in the future.

Stopped at Charleston for Coal.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 24.—The torpedo-boat destroyer Decatur and the torpedo-boats Hiddle, Bagley, Barney, Stockton and Thurston, under command of Lieutenant Chandler, came into port for coal and supplies today. The vessels are returning from the maneuvers in the Caribbean Sea, and are bound for Norfolk. The dispatch-boat Dolphin left this morning for Hampton Roads.

Rock Island Firemen Win.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—Superintendent Barrett, of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, said today that the trouble between the company and its firemen had been settled. He refused to give the basis of the adjustment further than to say that the men were given an increase in wages and concessions as to hours and conditions.

Workmen Mob Superintendent.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 24.—J. G. Reading, superintendent of the local plant of the American Car & Foundry Company, was assaulted and seriously injured by a number of workmen today. A riot call was sent in, but order was restored before the police arrived.

Striking Molders Enjoined.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 24.—Judge Morris, in the United States Court today, decided to affirm the restraining order already issued, and extended the injunction against the striking iron molders of the Sheppard & Co. He decided against the union at every point.

British Anthracite Coal Trust.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—After months of negotiations between the owners of anthracite coal mines of different arrangements for the formation of a combine was concluded yesterday. The St. James's Gazette this afternoon says it understands that matters have so progressed that the

promoters have decided to register a company under the name of the Anthracite Trust, with a capital of \$10,000,000. Most of the colliers, it is said, are ready to accept the promoters' terms.

Edward Platen, the German Ambassador here, Count Wolff-Metternich, to dine at Windsor Castle next week. The Emperor William's birthday, has aroused considerable interest. It is the first time that Emperor William's birthday has been formally observed by the British court, and therefore the King's action has given much satisfaction at Berlin, where it is regarded as emphasizing the friendship between the two countries.

For Scientific Work in Scotland.
LONDON, Jan. 24.—Dispatches from Edinburgh announce that in furtherance of his educational scheme for Scotland, American Carnegie has given much satisfaction at Berlin, where it is regarded as emphasizing the friendship between the two countries.

REMARKABLE SUCCESS
Of a New Catarrh Cure.

A large and constantly increasing majority of the American people are catarrh sufferers. This is not entirely the result of our changeable climate, but because modern investigation has clearly proven that many diseases known by other names are really catarrh. Formerly catarrh was applied most exclusively to the common nasal catarrh, but the throat, stomach, liver, bladder, kidneys and intestines are subject to catarrhal diseases as well as the nasal passages.

In fact, wherever there is mucous membrane there is a feeding-ground for catarrh.

The usual remedies—inhalers, sprays, douches or powders—have been practically failures as far as anything more than temporary relief was concerned, because they simply dry up the mucous secretions without having the remotest effect upon the blood and liver, which are the real sources of catarrhal diseases.

It has been known for some years that the radical cure of catarrh could never come from local applications, but from an internal remedy acting on the blood and expelling the catarrhal poison from the system.

A new internal preparation, which has been on the market only a short time, has met with remarkable success as a genuine, radical cure for catarrh.

It can be found in any drug store, sold under the name of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, large, pleasant-tasting lozenges, composed principally of antiseptic ingredients—bloodroot, red gum and similar catarrh specifics.