DESERET EVENING NEWS: MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1904.



"Stand Patters" of Republican Party Insist That There Shall be None.

SENATOR HALL THE LEADER.

Senate Leaders Are Also Opposed to An Extra Session of Congress.

Special Correspondence.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 4 .- The "stand patters' in the Republican party, and they comprise the leaders in both branches of Congress insist that there shall be no revision of the tariff, certainly no revision that will seriously affect the buginess interests of the country during the next four years. Speaker Cannon has come out openly against revision and as he really leads the party in the lower house, his posi-tion relative to the tartif must be taken as baving great weight on the situation. In the upper body Senators Aldrich and Hale are unalterably op-posed to tampering with the Dingley tariff. So is Penrose and Knox, of Pennsylvania, Scott and Elisins, of West Virginia, Foraker and Dick, of West Virginia, Foraker and Dick, of Ohio, Cullom and Hopkins, of Illnois, to say nothing of such old war horses like Frye, of Malne, the two Flatts, one from Connecticut, the other from New York, and "Incle Billy" Allison, of Iowa. And they are opposed to an ex-tra sesion of the Fifty-ninth Congress. They argue, and seemingly not without season that the voic cast on November *reason, that the vote cast on November 8, was a vote of confidence in the Res, was a vote of connuence in the present-publican party's policies as represent-ed in the person of the president. If this be true, they reason, that the mass of the people are satisfied with present conditions and they do not want them disturbed.

It may be, however, that president Roosevelt, in his message to Congress which will be head on Tuesday will take advance ground on the subject of tariff revision in which event the "stand patters" would probably take to "stand patters" would probably take to cover. But the president, it is thought, will not run counter to the advice of the leaders in Congress. They are his friends, and should the president con-tinue to play large polities, as he has done in the immediate past, the anti-revisionists hope that he will pass over a discussion of tariff revision by referr-ing the whole subject to Congress where the friends of the tariff are in large majority. It is not denied by large majority. It is not denied by even the most uncompromising advo-cates of the tariff that some of the excates of the farm that some of materially isting schedules should be materially reduced on the ground that the Ameri-can nation has advanced mightily in the 10 years the Dingley tariff has been on the statute books. But they are on the statute books. But they are schedule afraid that to revise any one would create conditions abutting nding changes in schedules and they are not in favor of any material reduction on the theory that the time is not ripe for a tariff change. At the beginning of the Fifty-sixth Congress it was urged not only by fariff advocates but by revisionists as well that the whole subject of the tariff should be placed in the hands of a per manent tariff commission. It was ar-gued then as now, that if such a com-mission were created with broad and compreshensive powers regarding tariff revision it would take the whole sub-ject out of the domain of politics and a ject out of the domain of politics and a more equitable adjustment would re-sult. The idea of a tariff commission is growing. Where it had a few advo-cates 10 years ago it has many advo-cates today. And it is known that a number of constructive statesmen are engaged in drafting bills to be present-ed to the Fifty-ninth Congress looking to the creation of such a commission and empowering that body with author-ity to examine into the whole domain of the tariff and to establish after full and free inquiry such schedules as ar-deemed best for the whole people.



The burnished plum age of the peacocl owes its brilliancy and splendor to a health al condition. Let the bird be sickly, and the plumage droops and grows dull. There is no exception in nature to the rule that beauty depends on

health. Women who see their beauty waning rarely associate the external change with failure of the womanly health. They do not understand the close relation of the general physical health to the health of the delicate womanly organism, until after being cured of womanly diseases by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription they find the color returning to the check and the flesh to the body.

"Pavorite Prescription" establishes regularity, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness.

female weakness. "Several years ago I was very poorly," writes Mra. May Kelley, of Sylvia. Kank. "so weak I could hardly walk across the floor, and at times suffered severely. I took two bottles of Dr. Pierce's Parorite Prescription and got well and hardy-gained twelve pounds in two months and was the pieture of health. Your medicines have cured me. Almost everybody I meet says, 'You took so much better than you have for several years; you look well now."

"Favorite Prescription" makes weak women strong, sick women well, Ac. cept no substitute for the medicine which works wonders for weak women. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are a lady's laxative. Nothing equals them for gentleness and thoroughness,

corps of the army, stationed at Fort Mott, New Jersey, who married a ne-gress, has been dismissed from the service, the recommendations of his su-perior officers being endorsed by the war department. Ingeniously the color question has been avoided the order of dismissal being made on the ground that Smith married a woman of bad character, and that his conduct previus to and at the time of his marriage was projudicial to the service. When then, Grant is command of the departene of the east reviewed the charges rainst Smith as formulated and recommended the dismissil of private John Smith because of conduct pre-judicial to the service it was thought that the Democrats would make capital out of the recommendation. Conveniently, however, the subject of Smith's dismissal was pigeon-holed and the case not permitted to come to a head until now. The explanation made at the war department avoids the questhe war department avoids the dus-tion of color but states that Smith had married a woman of bad charister whose previous marriage had not been terminated by the death of her husband or by any legal form of separation. Continuing the report says: "He is thus living in adultery in violation of the local law and in fingrant disregard of the standards of morality which prevail in civilized communities. The law vests, as follows: no jurisdiction in the war department relations of De78011 the military service; but it is its duty to protect soldlers who are servfaith from the acts of individuals which are calculated to bring disgrace upon the uniform and to lower the standards of conduct which have habitually prevailed among the enlisted men of the



Results in a Satisfactory Settlement.

THE TARIFF WILL BE REDUCED.

Establishment of the Gold Standard Provided For-Agreement Effective December 12.

Panama, Dec. 4 .- The differences between the United States and Panama. which made necessary the visit of Second of War Taft to the Isthmus, were set-

tled today by the issuance of an executive order signed by Secy. Taft for President Roosevelt and assented to in a letter by President Amador of Pana-

The order provides that no trade for the canal zone or the republic of Panama can enter the ports established by the United States at either end of the canal, supplies for the construction of the canal and articles in transit heing excepted. This turns the customs receipts of these ports over to the government of Panama

AGREES TO REDUCE TARIFF.

Panama agrees to reduce her tariff from 15 per cent ad valorem to 10 per cent. This reduction applies to all goods except wines, liquors, alcohol and optum. Panama also agrees to reduce her consular fees and port charges to 60 per cent of the rates at present charged. Absolute free trade is to ap-ply between the canal zone and the republic of Panama. Vessels entering the canal ports are granted free entry to the ports of Colon and Panama and vessels entering the latter ports are extended the same privileges in the

canal ports. Complete jurisdiction is granted the United States in the harbors of Colon and Panama as to sanitation and quarantine regulations. Panama reduces her rate of postage

Panama reduces her rate of postage to two cents and is to furnish all stamps in the republic and in the canal zone. The zone authorities are to pur-chase stamps from Panama at 40 per cent of their face value. The order of Secy. Taft is to be in-effective unless Panama shall put into effect the gold standard, according to the currency agreement of June 20, 1904. It also makes a stipulation regarding citizenship rights to Panamans in the citizenship rights to Panamans in the citizenship rights to Fahaman's in de canal zone and provision is also made in the order for maintenance by the United States of important highways, partly in and partly out of the canal zone, and also for the building of a hospital. The order is made effective of the second part of it is hospital. Dec. 12, 1904, and the full text of it is

TAFT'S EXECUTIVE ORDER.

What? Do not pin your hat to your own hair? Can't do it? Haven't enough hair? It must be you do not know Ayer's Hair Vigor. Here's an introduction! May the acquaintance result in a heavy growth of rich, thick, glossy hair! And we know you will

the officials of the republic of Paninna All manifests, involces and other ments in respect to the vessels cleared or consigned for or from the ports of Ancon of Christobol shall be made by officials of the United States. IMPORT DUTIES.

never be gray.

J. C. Aysr Co. Lowell, Mass

Sec. 4 -- No import duties on cargoes or charges of any kind whatever shall imposed by the authorities of the canal some upon goods, wares and mer-chandise imported, or upon persons passing from the territory of the re-public of Panamasinto the canal zone; section five of the executive order of June 24, 1904, providing that duties in importations into the canal zene are to be levied in conformity with such duties as Congress has imposed upon foreign merchandise imported into ports of the United States is hereby re-voked; but this order shall be inoperative unless the authorities of the republie of Panama shall grant by proper order reciprocal free importation of

goods, wares and merchandise and free passage of persons from the territory of the canal zone into that of the republic of Panama

Sec.5.—The provisions of fais order also shall not be operative except upon the condition that the delimitation of he citize and herebas the citles and harbors of Colon and Panama, signed on the 15th day of June, 1904, by the proper representa-tives of the government of the republic of Panama and of the canal zone shall be provisionally enforced and while the same shall remain in force with the consent of both parties thereto the pro-visional delimitation shall include not only the terms set forth in the writing thereof, but also the following, viz.: That the harbor of Panama shall in-clude the maritime waters in front of said city to the south and east thereof, extending three martime miles from mean low water mark, except the maritime waters lying westerly of a line drawn from a stake or post set on Punta Mala through the middle island of the three islands known as Las Tres Hermanes, and extending three marine miles from mean low water water mark on Punta Mala, which water shall be considered in the harbor of Ancon.

ORDER CONDITIONAL.

Sec. 6 .- This order also shall be inoperative unless the proper governmen-tal authorities of the republic of Pauama shall grant power to the authori-ties of the canal zone to exercise immediate and complete jurisdiction in mat-ters of sanitation and quarantine in the maritime waters of the ports of Pana-Section 7 refers to the establishment r postoffices and post service, as noted

Panama to the railroad bridge in the of the authorities of the canal one; but this order shall not be operative unless the republic of Panama shall walve its claims for compensation for the use in perpetuity of municipal buildings located in the canal zone. FOR HOSPITALS.

Sec. 11 .- The United States will construct, maintain and conduct a hospi-tal or hospitals either in the canal zone in the territory of the republic, is option, for the treatment of persons means or afflicted with the disease of eprosy and any indigent sick, and the United States will accept for treatment herein such persons of said classes as therein such persons of said classes as the repulsile may request; but this or-der shall not be operative unless, first, the republic of Panama shall furnism without cost the requisite lands for said purposes if the United States shall lo-cate such hospital or hospitals in the territory of the republic, and, second, that the republic shall contribute and pay to the United States a reasonable data way so that Calted States a reasonable data way so the Calted States a reasonable daily spor capita charge in respect of each patient entering upon the request of the republic, to be fixed by the secre-tary of war of the United States.

WHEN ORDER EFFECTIVE.

Sec. 12 .- The operation of this executive order and its enforcement by offi-cials of the United States on the our hand or a compliance with the performance of the conditions of its operations by the republic of Panama and its offi-cials on the other, shall not be taken as delimitation, definition, restriction nor estrictive construction of the rights of either party under the treaty between the United States and the republic of Panama.

This order is to take effect on the 12th day of December, 1994 (Signed.) W. H. TAFT, Secretary of War.

PANAMA CONCURS.

Secy. Taft received the following let-ters signed by President Amador and Senor Guardia, minister for foreign affairst

'Sir-As the embodiment of the conclusions reachend by our respective governments, after the full and satisfactory conferences which have been had between you and myself and ad-visers. I have the pleasure to express the concurrence of the republic in the executive order of the secretary of war, made by direction of the president of the United States, under date of this, the 3rd day of December, 1904. Aside from the wisdom and justice evidenced by this happy solution of the differences between the United States and the republic of Panama, permit me to express in behalf of the republic and or myself and advisers, our gratitude for your gracious visit to Panama and your patient, judicial and statesmanitke con-siderations of the subjects involved. "I have the honor to be, my deam secretary, and with assurances of my highest esteem, sincerel yours, "MANUEL AMADOR,"

"President. "SANTIAGO GUARDIA, "Minister of Foreign Affairs."

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Blood Poison

Blood Poison, hereditary or contracted, pollutes the system with poison that, unarrested, effects disastrous ravages throughout the human anatomy. Soon ulcers form in the mouth and throat, rose and copper-colore. spots appear on the body and often buboes form in the grein, the scalp be comes diseased and the hair and eyebrows fall out, the whole surface of the face and body finally becoming covered with horrible sores. In the third stage the hard tissues, the bones and the ligaments are attacked, the actual frame-work of the body putrifies, the whole human organism becomes a mass of corruption and the pitiful victim cries for death to end the awful sufferings

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ITALY MAY PRESENT STATUE.

Following the lead of Germany in pre-senting a statue of Frederick the Oreat to the United States government and which has now a prominent posi-tion on the ground of the war college being erected in the southwest section of the city it is stated that Italy is contemplating the presentation of a statue of Julius Caesar to accompany that of Frederick the Great. It is understood that the Italian government was greatly impressed with the cere-monies incident to the installation of Germany's gilt and the fact has been roted in Italy that President Roosevel in his address included Caesar among the ancient military heroes that should the ancient military neroes that college, compose a group at the war college. Italy of right has special interest in the greatest of the Roman generals and there is an inclination among members there is an inclination among members of the government party in that country to cement the friendship that prevails between Italy and America by a national gift of a statue for the war

college group. People in Washington are interested in the chances of the completion of the group as outlined by the president namely Alexander, Hannibal, Caesar, Frederick the Great, Napoleon and Washington, but it is realized that no foreign countries may lay claim to any foreign countries may lay claim to any of the military heroes mentioned ex-cept France and Italy, Napoleon being the representative of the former and Caesar of the latter. So far as France is concerned the chances of the slft of a statue of Napoleon are not considered very good in view of the fact that the Frenchmen have already been most generous with their gifts of memorials to this country. Only a short while ago the presentation of the Rochambeau statue was made and there is now at the presentation of the flockambelu statue was made and there is now at the capital a replica of the deorge Washington busy which has still to be formally received when Congress con.

With this state of affairs the belief is general that the group of statues of the great military heroes of former times as outlined in the president's ad-dress at the unveiling of the statue of Frederick the Great will not be real-

while on the subject of statues it may not be out of place to say that there will be shortly presented to the American ration by the people of Kans sas a most lifelike figure of John J. Ingalis. Those who have seen the creation of the sculptures art say that the statue of Ingalls comes near perfect likeness than any of the statues in the American parthenon, with the possible exception of Wisconsit whose statue of Marquette continues to attract the praise of art critics through out the nation. Under the law each state is permitted to set up in Statiary hall of the capitol two statues of their sons or daughters. Yet with this law in existence it is really remarkable how

KRAGER'S BODY FOUND. Indications Point to His Mur-

der.

army

Missoula, Mont., Dec. 3 .- The mystery concerning the disappearance of William Krager, a prominent rancher of Thompson Falls, last July, was cleared up today when his body was found be-low the falls in Clark's Fork river by a tion foreman

Krager was gone for several days be-ore his neighbors found that his house was in a disorderly condition, with rifile and a six-shooter on the bed and some money lying on the floor.

Indications point to murder and that his body was thrown into the river to conceal the crime.

Decoration for J. P. Morgan.

Rome, Dec. 3.-It is officially an-ounced that King Victor Emmanuel has conferred the great cordon of Saints Maurice and Lazarus on J. Pierpont Morgan in recognition of Italy's gratitude for the return by Mr. Morgan to the Italian government of the famous pe which was stolen from the cathe dral of Ascoli in 1902 and subsequently purchased by Mr. Morgan. It is asserted that the government will have a gold medal struck in commemoration of

Appointnd Judge for Alaska

Morgan,

the event, and will present it to Mr.

Washington, Dec. 2 .- The president as appointed Boyal A. Gunnison of inghamton, N. Y., to be United States age for the First division of Alaska, vice Melville C. Brown, whose term has expired. Mr. Gunnison graduated rom the law school of the Cornell unl rsity in 1898, and since that time has been practising law in Binghamion. In 1898 he was appointed referee in bank-ruptcy for the district in which Bing-hamton is situated.

GEN. J. W. KEIFER.

His Mission is to Prevent Negro Disfranchisement.

Columbus, O., Dec. 4.-Gen. J. War-ren Kelfer, former speaker of the national house of representatives, who has been re-elected to Congress from the Seventh Ohio district, has issued a statement in which he announces that his mission is to secure legislation to event the disfranchisement of voters n the south.

White House Conference.

Washington, Dec. 4 .- Senator Fair-anka was at the White House tonight for some time in conference with the president. Senators Aldrich of Rhode Island and Depew, also called during the evening, the latter to pay his respects.

MRS. MARY GREGOVICH

Of Philipsburg, Montana, Tells How She Was Cured of Dandruff.

Mrs. Mary Gregovich, of Philipsburg, Montana, under date of Nov. 26, 1899, writes: "I had typhold fever this sum-mer, consequently was losing my hair terribly, and my head in places was perfectly bald. Newbro's Herpicide had just come into use in Philipsburg, and the doctor strongly recommended it to me. After 3 or 4 applications my hair stopped falling out, and is coming In existence it is really remarkable how few states have taken advantage of the opportunity to put in imperishable marble the features of their famous men. BOLDIER MARRIED A NEGRESS. Private John Smith, of the hospital hair stopped falling out, and is coming

"Panama, Dec. 3, 1904. By direction of the president it ordered that, subject to the action of the Fifty-eighth Congress, as contemplated by the act of Congress ap-

proved April 28, 1904: "Section 1.-No importations goods, wares, and merchandise shall be entered at Ancon, or Cristobol, the terminus ports of the canal, except

terminus ports of the cana, except such goods, wares and merchandise as are decided in article 13 of the treaty between the republic of Panama and the United States, the ratifications of which were exchanged on the 28th day of Webmary 1964 and except goods. of February, 1904, and except goods, wares and merchandise in transit across the isthmus zone for a destina-tion without the limits of said isthmian zone, and except coal and crude min-eral off for fuel purposes to be sold at Ancon or Cristobol to sea going vessels, said coal and oil to be admitted to these ports free of duties for said purposes.

DUTY WILL BE REDUCED.

"It is provided, however, that this order shall be inoperative, first, unless the republic of Panama shall reduce the ad valoren duty on goods des-cribed in the act of the national convention of Panama, passed July 5, 1904, and which took effect Oct. 12, 1904, from 15 per cent to 10 per cent and shall not include articles described in other schedules of said tariff, except on all forms of wines, liquors, alcohol and opium on which the republic may fix higher rates; second, unless article 38 of the constitution of the republic of Panama as modified by article 146 thereof shall remain in full force and unchanged so far is the importation and sale of all kinds of merchandise are concerned; third, unless the consular fees and charges of the republic of Panama in respect to the entry of all vessels and importations into said ports of Panama and Colon shall ports of Panama and Colon shall be reduced to 60 per cent of the rates now in force, and, fourth, unless goods imported into the ports of Panama and Colon and consigned to or destined to any part of the canal zone, shall not be subjected in the republic of Pana-ma to any other direct or indirect im-post or tax whatever.

PANAMA GETS THE REVENUE. PANAMA GETS THE REVENCE. Sec. 2.—In view of the proximity of the port of Ancon to the port of Pana-ma, and the port of Cristobol to the port of Colon, the proper customs or port officials of the canal zone shall, when not inconsistent with the interests of the United States, of the instance of the proper authorities of the repubd the proper authorities of the reput ile of Panama, permit any vessel at or cleared from the ports of Panama and Joion, together with its cargo and passengers, under suitable regulations for the transit of the imported merchandise and passengers to or from the territory of the republic of Panama, to use and enjoy the dockage and other facilities of the ports of Acon and Christobol, respectively, upon payment of proper deckage duties to the owners of said docks; provided, however, that reciprocal privileges as to dockage and other facilities at Panama and Colon, together with suitable arrangements for transit of imported merchandise and passengers to and from the ter-itory of the canal zone, shall be grantd by the authorities of the republic Panaria, when not inconsistent will the interests of any vessel, together the interests of any vessel, together with its cargo and passengers, entered at or cleared from the ports of Ancon and Cristobol, provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall affects the complete administrative, police and halled invited build of the two governjudicial jurisdiction of the two gover

ients over their respective ports and harbors except as hereinafter provide n section 6; provided, also, that vesse In section 5: provided, also, that vessel entering or clearing at the port of Pa nama shall have the absolute righ freely to anchor and discharge their cargoes by lighterage from and to Panama at the usual anchorage in the neighborhood of the islands of Perico, Fiamencio, Nacs and Culebra, through and including in the harbor of Ancon under the provisional delimitation m amended under section 5, hereafter, and to use the said waters of said harbor

GOLD STANDARD AGREMENT.

Sec. 8 .- This order shall not be opera. tive unless the currency agreement made at Washington, June 20, 1904, by the representatives of the republic of Panama and the secretary of war of the United States, acting with the approval of the president of the United States for the establishment of a gold standard of value in the republic Panama, and proper coinage shall be approved and put into execution by the president of the republic of Panama pursuant to the authority conferred upon him by law of the republic of Pan ama, number 84, approved June 24, 1904 and unless the president of the republic of Panama, in order that the operation of panatas, in order that the operations of the said currency agreement in se-curing and maintaining a gold standard of value in the republic of Panama may not be obstructed thereby, shall, by virtue of his authority, conferred by law

number 65, enacted by the national as-sembly of Panama on June 6, 1904, abolish the tax of 1 per cent on gold coin exported from the republic of Panama. RIGHT TO VOTE.

Sec. 9 .- Citizens of the republic of Panama shall have, so far as concerns the United States, entire freedom of voting at elections held in the republic of Panama and its provinces or muni cipalities, at such places outside of the canal zone as may be fixed by the re-public, and under such conditions as the republic may determine; but nothing herein is to be construed at a intend-ed to limit the power of the republic to exclude or restrict the rights of such itizens as it may be deenied judicious

HIGHWAYS.

Sec. 10.-The highways extending from the eastern limits of the city of Panama as fixed in the above named provisional delimitation of June, 1904, to he point still further to the eastward where the road of Savannah crosses the zone line (which is five miles eastward f the center axis of the canal) shall t epaired and maintained in a service-ble condition at the cost and expense of the authorities of the canal zone, and also in like manuer the said road from



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