

## SENATE DISCUSSES CANAL QUESTION.

Every Phase, Even to Change of Route, Completely Gone Over.

CONDITIONS UNSATISFACTORY

Say Teller, Scott and Morgan—Tillman Wants Investigation of Severance of Wallace's Relations.

Washington, Dec. 14.—The senate spent four hours today in discussing the Panama canal emergency appropriation bill, and when it adjourned the bill was still under consideration. There were some speeches by Messrs. Teller, Scott and Morgan, and they were followed by a general debate, in which all phases of the controversy were exploited, including the question of salaries, the control of the Panama railroad and the necessity for general legislation on the canal subject.

Mr. Allison, chairman of the committee on appropriations, expressed the opinion that Congress should take up the question of salaries in connection with other canal legislation. He also said that the status of the Panama railroad should be made the subject of legislation.

### EXPRESS DISSATISFACTION.

Messrs. Teller, Scott and Morgan expressed dissatisfaction with the conditions in Panama, but all indicated a determination to support the supply measures necessary to secure the construction of the canal as at present undertaken. Mr. Scott spoke in support of the San Blas route as preferable to all others, and Mr. Morgan expressed the opinion that before the Panama canal is completed another canal will be necessary to do the business required.

A separate bill, regulating the issuance of bonds for the canal and placing them on the same basis as other bonds of the government, was passed without debate.

Mr. McKim made a statement from the committee on interstate commerce, expressing the opinion that the committee would present a report within a reasonable time.

Mr. McKim asked and obtained the consent of the senate to make a verbal report from the committee on interstate commerce concerning the progress of the committee's investigation of the railroad rate question. He said that the committee had found it impossible to report a bill 10 days after the convening of Congress, as directed by the resolution ordering the inquiry.

"We can not report today," he said, "but I am justified in saying that it is the belief of the members that later the committee will be able to present a measure." He added that the committee had been in session from April to June, and again since Nov. 21 last, and was giving all the time possible to the question.

### CANAL QUESTION UP.

The emergency canal appropriation bill was then taken up. After the amendment made by the committee on appropriations to the house bill had been agreed to, Mr. Teller discussed canal matters in general. He did not believe that the canal would be the success its friends expected.

Referring to the attitude of the railroad, Mr. Teller predicted that in 15 years there would be as many more transcontinental lines as there now are, and they would accommodate the business of the interior. He did not mean to charge that there had been fraud in the management of the canal work, but he did believe that the work had been entered upon without due appreciation of its importance.

"Under these circumstances we are liable to make the same mistake that the French made that sent the losses to its grave in disgrace, and that without gratifying or stealing."

### SENATE SHOULD INVESTIGATE.

Mr. Tillman expressed the opinion

## Saleswomen's Peril

GRAVE DISEASES, DUE TO STANDING Facts About Miss Merkley's Dangerous Illness and Complete Cure

Have you ever thought why so many women or girls rather walk an hour than stand still for ten minutes?



Miss Margaret Merkley

It is because most women suffer from some derangement of their delicate organism, the discomfort of which is less trying when they are in motion than when standing.

In some states laws compel employers to provide resting places for their female employees.

But no amount of law can regulate the hard tasks of these women. They must get the strength which this work demands or run the risk of serious diseases and the surgeon's knife.

Read about the experience of Miss Margaret Merkley, 275 3d Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Dear Mrs. Pinkham— "I suffered from nervousness, bearing-down pains and extreme irritation, and I was unable to seek medical advice. The doctor said I had ovarian trouble and ulceration of the womb, and advised an operation if I wanted to get well. I objected to this and decided to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. I soon found that all the good things said about this medicine were true. The ulceration soon healed, backache, headache and nervousness disappeared, and in a short time I was strong, vigorous and perfectly well. I wish every working girl who suffers would try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a vegetable tonic which invigorates and strengthens the entire female organism, and will produce the same beneficial results in the case of any sick woman as with Miss Merkley.

that the senate should investigate the circumstances of Mr. Wallace's severance of his connection with the canal, but Mr. Teller replied that Mr. Wallace needed no investigation.

Quoting Secy. Taft's testimony before the committee on appropriations, Mr. Teller said that the attitude of the administration is that the president has the right, under the law, to construct a lock canal without further consultation with Congress.

"Possibly this is true," he said, "Congress has done many foolish things in the past 40 years, but I do not believe it has ever done so foolish a thing as it has done in putting out of its own hands the control of this important work."

He thought that Congress, and not the executive, is to blame for this action, and attributed it to the demand of the public for undue haste in the matter. To this demand he also attributed the expense which has so far attended the work on the canal.

Mr. Teller concluded with a plea for a wider and deeper canal than that decided upon by the canal commission. He also indicated a preference for a sea-level canal, admitting that its cost would not be less than \$100,000,000 but contending that such a canal would better meet the demands of the world.

### AGAINST PANAMA ROUTE.

Mr. Scott expressed the opinion that a mistake had been made in selecting the Panama route, and made a speech advocating the San Blas route. "We are now confronted with just such a situation as I have always held would be encountered in connection with the Panama route. We have expended millions of dollars and are no nearer to the completion of the enterprise than when the United States took control of it."

He contended that the canal could not be constructed as a lock canal with-

The most powerful and dramatic Christmas story you will read this year is Russell's "Soldier of the Common Good," in Everybody's for December.

You shall read of power greater than the word of kings, or even greater than money, of heroes braver than those of sword and gun, of sacrifices more noble than any in fiction.

And it is all for you—for you especially—and now, at Christmas time, the time of good-will and good deeds.

Everybody's Magazine 15 cents \$1.50 a year

Special representatives wanted for Everybody's Magazine in towns where there are no dealers.

In less than 10 years, nor as a sea-level canal in time to serve this generation.

Mr. Scott concluded with the statement that he would not oppose the appropriation for the Panama canal, but he expressed the opinion that the investigation recommended by him three years ago had been made the San Blas route would have been chosen, and what he termed the present complication would have been avoided.

At the instance of Mr. Aldrich the senate inserted an amendment extending to incidental expenses the committee's provision limiting expenditures to appropriations.

The suggestion of the amendment led to a discussion of the way of the commission to make contracts. Mr. Cullerson called attention to Secy. Taft's statement to the effect that under the terms of the Spooner act the commission has authority to contract for the construction of the canal, and Mr. Tillman expressed the opinion that the commission has now power to enter into contracts, but that expenditures could not be made except as appropriations are made.

Mr. Tillman made some inquiries regarding the responsibility for such contracts, and expressed the opinion that under the circumstances we might at some time find ourselves "in the clouds or in the air."

"In the clouds or in the air?" asked Mr. Tillman.

"More likely in the mud," insisted Mr. Tillman, "for I think we are more likely to be stuck there. Who is to judge of the wisdom of such contracts?"

"The president," responded the Iowa senator.

"Suppose he made a mistake; then we would be required to pay the expense," Mr. Tillman urged, and Mr. Allison replied complacently: "Very likely."

### MORGAN TAKES A HAND.

Mr. Morgan took up the thread of Mr. Scott's remarks in favor of the San Blas route, expressing the opinion that in view of the divided opinion of the engineers on the Panama route it would be wise to order an immediate survey of the San Blas route. "I would welcome it as a happy solution," he said, and added that the location of the route is an ideal one. One of the greatest recommendations in its favor, he said, is the fact that there is no Spanish population at either end of the line and that the country traversed is unpopulated. In this connection he discussed the president's declaration favorable to the Panama route, and said: "This is taking time by the forelock in a very strenuous way. I do not know how others may feel when told by the president that the canal must be built at a certain specified place and not at any other, but for myself I don't feel comfortable."

Mr. Morgan said that he had been misquoted as having said that there had been graft in connection with the management of the canal, and quoted what he said. "If," he added, "any graft has occurred since we have taken control of the canal, it is in connection with the management of the Panama railroad."

Speaking of the Spooner law Mr. Morgan expressed the opinion that, properly administered, it is a wise and patriotic measure, but he added that its operation had been "thwarted by the determined opposition of the president." He criticized the present bill as being a pretense because it does not reduce the salaries given as the result of "the president's liberality, generosity and extravagance."

### WILL NEED TWO CANALS.

Mr. Morgan expressed the opinion that by the time the Panama canal is completed the business will be so great that another isthmian canal will be necessary, and he contended that no canal should be permitted that would be under the complete control of the United States. "Even if," he said, "in government for the territory at either end or both ends of the proposed canal, such as Nicaragua, for instance, should undertake to build a canal, this country would be derelict if it did not take it in charge and control it, for the sake of the great military and commercial interests of the United States."

This, he said, was his reason for exerting himself to perpetuate President McKinley's compact for a canal across Nicaragua. "In that compact," he said, "the memory of that great man will be preserved and in it his great vision will grow and grow until we shall see revealed the full splendor of his great character."

He spoke of the isthmian canal as the best regulator of railroad rates, and he said that the Panama road would prove most valuable in that respect. "It will prove the best bargain ever secured."

He concluded with the announcement of his intention to vote for the bill.

### SALARIES EXORBITANT.

Mr. Bacon called attention to the failure of the committee on appropriations to report an amendment for the reduction of salaries paid by the commission, and asked if that fact indicated that the commission approves them. Without waiting for a reply, he expressed the opinion that the salaries were exorbitant and out of all proportion to the salaries paid to other government employees.

Mr. Morgan suggested an increase of 20 per cent over Washington salaries, and Mr. Clay declared that many officials engaged on the isthmus are paid more than 100 per cent more than for service in the Philippines.

Mr. Allison admitted that on its face it looked as if the salaries were too high, but said it was difficult to say, from the facts before the senate, just what should be done. However, this was an emergency appropriation, and he had not supposed that the committee was expected to go into all the details in this connection. "No committee can arrange these salaries in four or five days," he said.

Mr. Hale suggested an amendment might be moved requiring that hereafter estimates of all canal salaries be submitted by the secretary, as is required in other branches of the public service.

Resuming Mr. Allison suggested that

the inter-oceanic canal committee should take up the subject of salaries on the canal in connection with other canal zone legislation. He suggested the wisdom of legislation controlling the Panama railroad. Mr. Allison said the government owned all the stock of the railroad.

Mr. Morgan asked how it happened that Mr. Cromwell is a director of the railroad.

Mr. Kittredge said there are 13 shares that are not owned by the United States, but that the government has an ironclad contract for the transfer of the stock.

Mr. Clay asked what became of the money paid by the United States to the Panama railroad for services, and Mr. Hale replied that it reverted back to the national treasury. He said the road is run as an independent organization and added that this seemed to him as useless. He agreed with Mr. Allison that there should be legislation to simplify the question.

### TILLMAN WANTS REPORT.

Mr. Tillman called for a report on the Panama railroad, intimating that there is too much secrecy about it, and saying that there was danger of loss in such a monopoly. He declared the introduction of "oriental methods into the methods of canal affairs."

Discussing the control of the railroad, Mr. Allison quoted Secy. Taft's St. Louis speech concerning the expenditure of the \$10,000,000 appropriated on the canal, but in referring to that statement spoke of it as having been made at Cincinnati.

"At St. Louis," corrected Mr. Foraker.

"He did make an address in Ohio, I believe," responded Mr. Allison, aside to Mr. Foraker, and yet so loud as to be heard all over the chamber. The remark provoked a burst of laughter, and Mr. Allison added to the added by saying: "That was a case of before and after taking."

Mr. Morgan called attention to the fact that Mr. Clay is a director of the New Panama canal company, as well as a director of the Panama Railroad company, and asked Mr. Allison if he knew of any other person who is in "this double-barreled capacity."

Mr. Allison replied that he did not know, but said he thought the matter should be inquired into.

The senate then at 4:57 adjourned, without concluding its consideration of the bill.

### TRIAL OF HUGH WATT.

London, Dec. 14.—The trial commenced at the Old Bailey today of Hugh Watt, the famous "finger man" charged with the murder of the late Mrs. Charles H. Watt, wife of the defendant.

Counsel for the prosecution made a lengthy statement, going over ground covered at the police court, and contending that Watt was of perfectly sound mind, notwithstanding his strange conduct.

### DENVER BANK OFFICIALS ON TRIAL FOR CONSPIRACY.

Denver, Dec. 14.—Stocks of banks in Texas, Oklahoma and the Indian Territory and other securities on which more than \$500,000 of Denver savings banks deposits were loaned were introduced in evidence today at the trial of Leonard B. Imboden and James A. Hill on the charge of conspiracy to wreck the bank. Some of these securities are declared by the state to be absolutely worthless.

Charles B. Willey, former president of the Denver bank, who was introduced together with Imboden, Hill and others, and who is a witness for the state, testified that Imboden forced him to make a loan of \$50,000 to W. L. Hill, taking as security a worthless stock of the Mount Vernon National Bank of Boston. Willey was about to explain "the strange influence and spell" in which Imboden held him, when counsel for the defense objected and the objection was sustained. Willey testified that Imboden "forced him to make a loan of a bank at Endicott, Okla. He did so on Jan. 23, 1904, he drew on the National Bank of Commerce of Kansas City for \$25,000 payable to E. H. Hill, the bank was not declared, was delivered to Imboden. The Hill said that he was acquainted with the handwriting, and that Hill had told him the same thing."

Willey declared that his signature on a certificate of deposit for \$500 on the bank of Commerce of Port Worth, Texas, was a forgery, and he identified the handwriting as that of Imboden.

Willey testified that Imboden wanted the Denver Savings bank to help him finance the proposed Fort Worth bank, that there never was any understanding that the bank should be looted. And if he had not realized the handsome personal profits from the loans of the money of the Denver bank through commissions and the purchase of collaterals on which loans were to be made, Willey declined to answer for fear he might incriminate himself.

Carl C. Roberts and Albert Davis, who were in Imboden's employ in Oklahoma, told of his use of the money of the Denver bank for the Oklahoma institutions.

"I was much afflicted with sciatica," writes Ed. C. Nye, Louisville, Kentucky, "and, being on my feet and on my feet, I was induced to try Ballard's Snow Liniment, which relieved me. I used three 50c bottles. It is the greatest liniment ever used; have recommended it to a number of persons, all express themselves as being benefited by it. I now use it as a preventive to perform a great deal of light labor on the farm. 25c 50c. Sold by Z. C. M. L. Drug Dept. B."

### CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS RATES

Via Oregon Short Line. Tickets on sale December 23, 24, 25, 30, 31, 1905, and January 1, 1906, final limit January 4th. See O. S. L. agents for particulars.

### Danger from Christmas Displays and Decorations.

TO THE PUBLIC: Your attention is hereby respectfully called to the fact that the introduction of inflammable Christmas greens, harvest decorations and other inflammable materials, such as cotton to represent snow, and the like, and where electric currents are not contemplated by the underwriters in issuing policies of indemnity covering the usual fire hazard, and in this connection we refer you to one of the conditions of the standard form of fire insurance policy, wherein it is stipulated that:

"This entire policy, unless otherwise provided by agreement indorsed hereon or added hereto, shall be void," &c., &c.—"if the hazard be increased by any means within the control or knowledge of the insured."

In addition to the danger to property from displays referred to, the danger to life in crowded stores or places of meeting by reason of the use of candles by a fire even though it be small and easily controlled, is so great that the underwriters, who have made a study of such hazards, would only be partly fulfilling their duty should they fail to give warning.

Electric displays where motors are used and where electric currents are shunted or broken on different circuits for advertising purposes, will not be approved unless the devices for motive power and for the shunting and breaking of currents on different circuits are installed in accordance with requirements of "National Electrical Code."

BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS OF THE PACIFIC.

By KARL A. SCHEIDT, Manager District "F."

No. 4

## Straight Talks on Patent Medicines

Some three years ago a number of prominent retail druggists—realizing that a big change was to be made in the proprietary medicine business, that the public demanded to know what the ingredients were of the preparations they were advertising, and that a general reform was about to take place in proprietary medicine manufacturing and advertising, formed a co-operative company to meet the public's demand. This company was called The United Drug Company, of which the undersigned is one of the thousand members.

Our object was, first, to manufacture a line of prescriptions such as we had tried out in our stores and found to give the very best of results, and second, by owning our own co-operative manufacturing company we would be able to know the exact formula of every preparation we were selling, thus enabling us to give to the public the very best remedies we could find at actual manufacturing cost, plus a single retail profit.

This enabled The United Drug Company to escape the heavy charges for advertising and other expenses such as have to be paid by proprietary remedies. What was most important, it insured safety and satisfaction to our customers, because we druggists know just what we are selling.

A committee of experts was appointed who spent a long time in testing the merits of more than two thousand formulas and prescriptions recommended

ed by the various druggists constituting the company.

From these, about two hundred were selected as being the best remedies known to medical science for the cure, each of its particular ailment.

The exclusive rights to these remedies were then transferred to The United Drug Company, which has since manufactured them in its superbly equipped laboratories in Boston under the now famous name of "The Rexall Remedies."

Note then, first of all, these facts:

1st. "Rexall" refers, not to one remedy but to about two hundred—each for some one particular purpose. Nobody knows better than The United Drug Company druggists the absurdity of the "cure-all."

2d. Each "Rexall" Remedy is a tested and proved success, selected for its conspicuous merit from many of its class. All had established reputations through their continued use by physicians before they became members of the "Rexall" family.

3rd. "Rexall" Remedies are sold at low prices because they are free from heavy manufacturing charges, jobbing profits, and the heavy expense of being advertised separately, as formerly.

The United Drug Company, which manufactures the Rexall Remedies, has already scored the greatest success ever known in the history of the drug business.

Three of the 200 "Rexall" Remedies, one for each human ill, are:

### FOR CATARRH—MUCU-TONE

The chief ingredients of Mucu-Tone are Gentian, Culebras, Cascara Sagrada, Glycerine, and Sarsaparilla.

Gentian is recognized in medicine as one of the greatest tonics ever discovered. It is the foundation on which Mucu-Tone is built. Gentian combines in high degree the tonic powers of all the known "biters," with none of the disadvantages applying to them.

Culebras have long been recognized as a specific in the treatment of all catarrhal conditions. Its action is prompt and its benefit almost instantaneous. In whatever part of the body the inflamed or diseased condition of the mucous membrane exists, the use of Culebras has been recommended by the best physicians for many generations.

Cascara Sagrada is especially introduced for its necessary laxative properties. The combination of these with Glycerine and Sarsaparilla makes Mucu-Tone a remedy that attacks catarrh from every point, gradually restores and rebuilds the diseased tissues to their former health and strength, promotes digestion and creates a normal appetite. Bottle, 50c.

The Iron Pyrophosphates is the most easily assimilated form of iron which gives tone and color to the blood and the combined alkalis of Calisaya Bark have a tonic effect on almost all the functions of the body.

In compounding these various elements, the very highest degree of pharmaceutical skill has been employed. 75c. and \$1.50 a bottle.

### FOR NERVES—AMERICANITIS ELIXIR

The Rexall Americanitis Elixir is a tonic nerve food composed chiefly of free Phosphorus, Glycophosphates, Iron Pyrophosphate and Calisaya.

The wonderful results of this remedy are due to the fact that it supplies Phosphorus to the nerve cells in a condition in which it can be immediately and easily taken up by them. It is the only known preparation in which free Phosphorus—that is Phosphorus which remains indefinitely unoxidized—is used.

The Glycophosphates, actual nerve-tissue builders, are one of the most recent and valuable additions to the field of this branch of medicine and unquestionably a more efficient remedy than the well-known Hypophosphates.

The Iron Pyrophosphates is the most easily assimilated form of iron which gives tone and color to the blood and the combined alkalis of Calisaya Bark have a tonic effect on almost all the functions of the body.

In compounding these various elements, the very highest degree of pharmaceutical skill has been employed. 75c. and \$1.50 a bottle.

### REXALL "99" HAIR TONIC

The famous Rexall "99" Hair Tonic is composed in chief of Resorcin, Beta Naphthol and Filocarpin.

Resorcin is one of the latest and most effective germ-killers discovered by a science, and in connection with Beta Naphthol, which is both germicidal and antiseptic, a combination is formed which not only destroys the germs which rob the hair of its nutriment, but creates a clean and healthy condition of the scalp, which prevents the lodgment and development of new germs.

Filocarpin is a well-known agent for restoring the hair to its natural color, where the loss of color has been due to a disease of the scalp. It is not a coloring matter or dye—it produces its effect by stimulating the scalp and hair follicles to health and active life.

This combination of curatives mixed with alcohol as a stimulant, perfects the most effective remedy for hair and scalp troubles known to date. Bottle, 50c.

SMITH DRUG CO., Druggists AND DRUEHL & FRANKEN, Druggists

The Rexall Stores

## GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS.

EIGHT SHOPPING DAYS TILL CHRISTMAS.

TO TOUCH A MAN'S HEART, BUY HIM SOMETHING HE WANTS IN THE WAY OF APPAREL.

IT WILL PLEASE HIM MORE THAN TWICE ITS VALUE IN FINERY OR ARTICLES OF NO PRACTICAL USE.

THIS STORE IS CHOCK FULL OF THAT KIND OF GIFTS IN VARIETIES THAT MAKE IT EASY TO CHOOSE.

THEN, TOO, GARDNER MODERATE PRICES MAKE EVERY DOLLAR DO ITS DUTY AND LEAVE YOU MORE TO MEET THE OTHER HOLIDAY EXPENSES.

### HERE ARE A FEW SUGGESTIONS:

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|-------------------|-----------------|
| HOUSE COATS,      | BATH ROBES,     |
| \$3.75 to \$15.   | \$4 to \$12.    |
| FANCY SUSPENDERS, | MUFFLERS,       |
| 50c to \$3.50.    | 25c to \$3.50.  |
| NECKTIES,         | HANDKERCHIEFS,  |
| 25c to \$2.       | 5c to \$1.50.   |
| GLOVES,           | UMBRELLAS,      |
| 25c to \$5.       | 50c to \$12.00. |

New showings of all of them, selected in particularly pretty patterns and designs especially for the Holiday trade.

ONE PRICE J.P. Gardner 136-138 Main St. THE QUALITY STORE.

## LADIES'

House Slippers.

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A COLLEGE BLUCHER IN PATENT COLT

This is the SWELLEST LADIES' SHOE ever shown

in Salt Lake City. Worth \$5.00, OUR PRICE

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BABY AND INFANT SHOES.

Isn't they cute.

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