

SHONTS DRAWS TWO SALARIES.

Gets \$12,000 from the Clover Leaf and \$30,000 from the Government.

TESTIFIES OF CANAL MATTERS

Engineer Wallace Will Appear Before Committee and Give His Story.

Washington, Jan. 26.—That he draws \$12,000 annually from the Clover Leaf route is an admission today by Theodore P. Shonts, chairman of the Isthmian canal commission, which may have an important bearing on the canal investigation. Mr. Shonts was called by the senate inter-occasional canal committee today to make a general statement of all matters over which he exercises control. He said that he had been president of the Clover Leaf route. He admitted that he still receives \$12,000 a year, and continues to hold the title of president. He said that he did not give any time to the management of the road, but that reports are sent to him and frequently officials of the road come to Washington to consult him.

After getting into the record the fact that Mr. Shonts receives \$30,000 a year from the United States, the chairman of the committee was allowed to proceed. It was stated by members of the committee, however, that when they take up the question of reviewing salaries, Mr. Shonts' case will be met.

Mr. Shonts admitted that the commission had paid for the importation of women into the canal zone, the women being the families of laborers from Martinique, and that there is no way for the government to recover its money.

Mr. Shonts expressed the opinion that the canal commission should find its laborers, but said that several older men in the Isthmian service believed in the contract system. At the afternoon session Mr. Shonts testified that of the 2,100 women left by the French about 1,600 were now in good condition. The hotels have been enlarged and new houses and hotels built. He agreed with a suggestion by Senator Morgan that if a change is made by which the canal is built by contract, the present hotels and houses may be sufficient for the needs.

"No matter how the canal is built," he said, "there are two things over which the United States should always exercise control, the government of the zone and the sanitation. And the governor of the zone should have his headquarters at Ancon, which is adjacent to Panama."

Mr. Shonts said buildings have been set aside for churches and Sunday-schools and houses for laborers, and the food supplies are much better than are usually provided for such purposes in connection with railroad construction work in this country. When camps are located the surrounding ground is drained and the vegetation cut down, in order to make conditions healthful. The water supply is drawn from the Rio Grande and is impounded near Ancon for use on the Panama side.

In reply to questions by Senator Morgan, he said the committee had plans for six hotels, two of which are approaching completion. He could not tell just how much more accommodations would be required until the type of canal is settled. Concerning the division of expenses in maintaining the railroad, Mr. Shonts said that all that part needed for ordinary railroad business, exclusive of canal work, should be borne by the railroad, and other work, even the building of wharves, should be paid from canal funds. Senator Gorman said that the general impression was gained at the time Mr. Shonts went to the isthmus that he had criticized Chief Engineer Wallace for dilatoriness, and that he proposed to make a showing at once. Mr. Shonts denied that he had made a statement at any time.

Senator Gorman conducted an extended examination of the witness concerning conditions at the time Mr. Stevens took control. He showed that Mr. Stevens had increased the payroll from \$600 to \$2,000 men in three months without doing anything toward digging the canal. Concerning the expenditure of \$500 by Mr. Wallace to estimate the cost of removing the dirt from Culebra, which had been declared by the present officials far from what will be the real cost, Mr. Shonts said: "If Mr. Wallace had received no equipment from the French company and had had to wait for suitable equipment, he would have spent the time in improving sanitation and for the care of laborers. Then he would have seen that fair weather estimates for the moving of dirt would vary from the cost of moving it under other conditions."

Mr. Shonts said he did not believe Mr. Wallace's experiments had delayed sanitary work. Senator Gorman asked concerning the demand for the importation of women, and the witness replied that this had been brought about by the assurance that better laborers could be obtained if their families were taken to the isthmus. Mr. Stevens was said by Mr. Shonts to have been responsible for the importation of families, but Mr. Shonts said he had later approved his action. It appeared that the canal commission paid \$7 a head for the importation of these women, and Senator Gorman asked in what manner it was recovered.

"We don't get it back. It is a gratuity," answered Mr. Shonts. His attention being called to a statement that the steamship fare for these women cost the government nothing, he said he had inferred that from vouchers, which showed that only laborers had been brought in by the authorities on the isthmus. It was remarked by Senator Gorman that the accounting system seemed to be very lax, when a voucher could be made to cover a transaction of that kind. Mr. Shonts replied that most of these women found employment in the hotels and that in fact they were laborers.

It was explained by Mr. Shonts that authority had been issued to Mr. Stevens to enter into contracts of various descriptions without submitting the terms to the commission, but that his acts were subject to review. Later Mr. Shonts qualified his statement by saying that on all matters of consequence outside of routine, bids for material needed by Mr. Stevens were obtained by the purchasing department. For routine purposes it appeared from Mr. Shonts' statement there was no limit concerning the amount of contract en-

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

Few People Know How Useful It Is In Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the most effective disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system, but simply absorb the excess and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables. Charcoal effectively clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further brightens and softens the hair and scalp.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of caruath.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Charcoal Tablets. They are composed of the finest powdered Willow Charcoal and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form or in the form of large, pleasant-tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

These lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath, and a more beautiful beauty of face. It is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician in speaking of the benefits of charcoal says: "I advise Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat. I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but two cents a box at drug stores, and though in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

tered into. Mr. Shonts said that after the bids were scheduled and brought to him he approved the transaction without submitting them to the other members of the commission.

Senator Gorman questioned Mr. Shonts concerning the value of material taken over from the French company. Mr. Shonts said this material is very near worthless.

He will continue this subject on Tuesday, to which time the inquiry was adjourned.

WALLACE TO TESTIFY.

Washington, Jan. 26.—John P. Wallace, former chief engineer of the Panama canal, arrived here this morning and spent the day in conference with former Attorney-General McVeigh, whom it is understood Mr. Wallace has retained as counsel and adviser in a hearing next Tuesday before the Senate Committee on Inter-occasional Canals, to which he has been summoned.

Mr. Wallace stated tonight that his attitude toward the canal and toward the administration is friendly and referred to the board of consulting engineers. Mr. Wallace added that he would be prepared to discuss with the committee fully and frankly all matters connected with the canal during the year he was in charge and to give his views in regard to plans, methods of administration and conduct of the work, his relations to that work and the reasons which prompted his resignation.

While Mr. Wallace has refused to be interviewed except in his formal reply to Secretary Taft's statements last June, he stated that Secretary Taft's quotation of his (Mr. Wallace's) views favoring the contract system to expedite the construction of the canal was correct, and expressed the opinion that the contract system adopted there is no reason why the work cannot be supervised by the regular engineering establishments of the army.

PREPARING FOR STOCKMENS' CONVENTION

Denver, Jan. 27.—President Muroso Mackenzie of the American Stockgrowers' association, is completing arrangements for the annual convention of that association to be held here Jan. 30, 31 and Feb. 1. One of the most important questions for consideration at that meeting is the advance in commission charges for the sale of live stock at this Missouri river markets, which is arousing the antagonism of livestock shippers in the west. Other questions for consideration are the endorsement of President Roosevelt's railroad policy extending the 25-hour law and increased foreign markets for meat products. All indications point to a very large attendance of livestock producers.

KILLED BY A HORSE.

M. O. Coggins by One He Bought from Vice-President Fairbanks.

Pittsburg, Jan. 27.—M. O. Coggins, a commission merchant, was killed yesterday by a horse which he recently purchased from Vice President Charles W. Fairbanks.

The horse arrived here about a week ago, and had been in the stable most of the time since. Mr. Coggins went out for a saddle ride yesterday. The animal was nervous, and on California avenue was frightened by a street car and ran away. It finally fell, throwing Mr. Coggins over its head and then falling on him. He died soon after from a fractured skull and internal injuries.

Mr. Coggins a few years ago was credited with cornering the supply of Rockyford melons and was said to have cleared over \$1,000,000 on the deal.

THE ACTORS' HOME.

Benefit for It Netted Six Thousand Five Hundred Dollars.

New York, Jan. 27.—All stardom packed Broadway theater yesterday and when the proceeds were all in it was found that the Actors' home had benefited to the extent of \$5,500. It was the biggest of all the long list of beneficiaries.

A quartet from Dockstader's minstrels sang songs, Frank Lincoln gave a "Melo-Monologue," and Margaret Arlington and Ernest Lawford acted Sueton's "A Maker of Men." Elsie Janis gave imitations, Blanche Bates, Frank Keenan and J. H. Bearino acted "My Aunt's Advice." Ethel and Jay's Barrymore appeared in Richard Harding Davis' playlet "Miss Civilization." Howard Vries introduced parts of "A Case of Arsenic," Marie Dressler sang songs; Julie Opp recited, Beatrice Herford gave "Kid" monologues, and a dozen others took part.

ANTI-CRIME LEAGUE.

Chicago Clubs and Organizations Take Up the Movement.

Chicago, Jan. 27.—Impetus to the movement for a permanent anti-crime league was given last night at a meeting of representatives of 25 clubs, improvement associations churches and various civic bodies. The meeting was attended by nearly 100 citizens.

Higher licenses for the saloons, suppression of crime and enforcement of law at all costs were the sentiments expressed by the speakers.

It was decided to circulate petitions asking for signatures of citizens who favor an increase in the saloon license as a means of raising money necessary to obtain a larger police force. To begin with 25,000 names will be secured on a petition to be presented to the city council finance committee at its meeting next Wednesday.

BEEF PACKERS AND PUBLIC OPINION

Attorney Alleged to Have Paid Money to an Inter Ocean Reporter.

REPORT OF SECRET SERVICE.

President Says Extraordinary Efforts Have Been Made to Poison Public Mind.

Washington, Jan. 26.—By authority of President Roosevelt, correspondence was made public at the White House tonight relating to methods alleged to have been employed by attorneys for the beef packers who are under indictment at Chicago to influence public opinion in behalf of the packers.

The documents consist of a communication made to Atty.-Gen. Moody by Chicago States Dist. Atty. Morrison of United States Dist. Atty. Morrison of Chicago, setting out certain alleged facts regarding the payment of a sum of money to a Chicago newspaper reporter by one of the attorneys for the packers, a letter from the attorney-general to the president, transmitting Mr. Morrison's report, expressing the opinion that no way existed under the law by which the alleged offense could be punished, and a letter from the president to the attorney-general directing the publication of the correspondence in order that the public might be informed of one situation, at least, which the government has to meet in prosecuting the case against the packers.

The correspondence follows, with the exception of certain exhibits in Dist. Atty. Morrison's report, which were not furnished.

Office of the Attorney-General, Washington, Jan. 25, 1906.—Sir:—I forward herewith the report of Mr. Morrison, United States district attorney at Chicago, showing that one of the counsel for the defendants in the indictment against the beef packers has given a sum of money to a reporter of the Chicago Inter Ocean engaged in reporting the proceedings in that case, and unsuccessfully attempted to give a sum of money to another reporter of the City Press of Chicago, who declined to receive it. In view of the fact that articles of the reporter of the Inter Ocean have been misleading, contain false statements of fact and have been circulated widely throughout the country, I deem it proper to bring the subject to your attention.

Under the statute which restricts the press from publishing information for contempt of court, there seems to be no remedy. I am advised by the district attorney that proceedings for disbarment of the offending attorney would not be likely to prevail in the federal courts.

I await your instructions with reference to the subject if you have any to give. Very respectfully,
W. H. MOODY,
Attorney-General.

To the President, the White House, Department of Justice, Office of the United States Attorney, Chicago, Jan. 18.—The Attorney-General, Washington: Sir—I have the honor to say that on the 27th of December, 1905, Judge George W. Brown, who is one of the attorneys for the packers in the beef trust case, gave to Mr. Hasler, who is a reporter for the Inter Ocean and who reports the proceedings of the beef trust case, a certain amount of money ostensibly as a Christmas present, the exact amount I do not know, and directed him to give \$100 of it to a Mr. Elwell, who is a reporter for the City Press of Chicago, and who is also employed to report the court proceedings in this case and whose reports are used by all of the newspapers of Chicago and largely by the Associated Press.

Mr. Hasler had intended to Mr. Elwell the day before that he was going to receive a present and on that day met him in the corridor of the federal building and handed him \$100. Mr. Elwell declined to take it and he pushed it into his pocket with Judge Brown's card and told Judge Brown that Judge Brown had sent it to him. Elwell went to his employer and told him about it and his employer told him to take the money and give it to Judge Brown, which he did, and Judge Brown told him that he did not mean anything by it; that he just wanted to make him a Christmas present. I then requested Capt. Porter to have an interview with Mr. Hasler, which he did.

On the 6th of January there appeared in the Inter Ocean the article which I herewith enclose. This morning an article appeared in the Inter Ocean, a copy of which I herewith enclose you. The Inter Ocean circulates quite generally among the farmers, perhaps more so than any other Chicago daily. The jury impaneled to try the immunity issue appeared in court yesterday morning, but, owing to the illness of Mr. Hines, the hearing was postponed until 2 o'clock today. The jury have been at large since they were first impaneled.

After Judge Brown knew that I was familiar with the facts, he came to the office to see me. He had learned that we knew about the matter. His explanation was that complimentary articles had been written about him in the papers and he thought Mr. Elwell wrote them, and gave the money to Elwell out of gratitude for what he had said. I do not remember any articles especially complimentary to him, but am having the matter looked up to see whether there were or not. Judge Brown also admitted to me that he gave Hasler money at the same time to retain for himself.

The amount he gave Hasler was not stated. Judge Brown stated that the money he gave was his own money and that his clients knew nothing about it. We are considering the questions as to whether we will lay the matter before the editor of the Inter Ocean.

I beg to call your attention to the fact that the jury returned yesterday morning and remained in Chicago over night and had every opportunity to read the article published in this morning's Inter Ocean.

Respectfully yours,
C. B. MORRISON,
United States Attorney.

Department of Justice, Office United States Attorney, Northern District of Illinois, Chicago, Jan. 10, 1906.—Exhibit

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CUT OUT THIS COUPON.

For this offer may not appear again fill out the blanks and mail it to J. F. Stokes, Mgr., 4016 Post Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, enclosing a 2-cent stamp to help cover postage.

I have never tried Fesa Hair and Scalp Remedy, but if you will send me a trial package by mail, prepaid, free, I will use it.

Give full address—write plainly.

A. John Wilkie, Chief Secret Service, Treasury Department, Sir:—I have enclosed herewith—asked him if he wrote it. He said he did. I asked him why, etc., and he failed to make satisfactory reply, asking me if I knew whether or not Esay, of State Root out Atty. Gen. Moody and the president that the government had made a fatal error in forcing the packers to give up their secrets and that the packers are entitled to immunity, etc. I told him I knew nothing about the matter at all. He then said for me to find out if Mr. Root did not state to the president, and he would tell me about this matter.

He said he did hand money to a reporter at the time mentioned, but he would not tell me why he did it, nor from whom he obtained the money. He was very bitter against the president and attorney general for the manner in which Esay, Morton and the Santa Fe railway were let off, etc. He further said the department of justice is very corrupt, and that if he dared to do so he would write it up, etc. I told him I would like to know from whom the money came and for what purpose, and asked him to tell, but he refused, saying to go ahead and find out all I

could and when the proper time comes he will tell all about it and probably write it up, though when he does so we will be disappointed, as there is nothing to it. I reported the result of my interview to Mr. Morrison, etc."

White House, Washington, Jan. 28.—Sir: In view of the fact that there seems to be no opportunity for action in the courts against the counsel of the beef packers, who, it appears from Dist. Atty. Morrison's statement, have been guilty of bribing a reporter—the reporter having disseminated false and misleading statements as to the case against the beef trust—it seems to me that the only course left is to publish Mr. Morrison's letter and the other documents in the case. This I direct to be done.

Extraordinary efforts have been made in this case, as in one or two similar cases, to poison the public mind by the dissemination of false and misleading statements, and it is right that the public should know why and how their circulation has been prevented.

Very truly yours,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
Hon. William H. Moody, Attorney General.

REVELATIONS NO SURPRISE.
Chicago, Jan. 27.—The Record-Herald today says:

The revelations from Washington dealing with an attempt to influence opinion in favor of Chicago beef packers were not wholly a surprise to a majority of the newspaper men who have been connected in a professional way with the government investigation of the packing business and the subsequent proceedings resulting in the indictments under which the packers are being prosecuted. The federal grand jury which voted the indictments had been in session but a short time when rumors began to float about that certain newspaper reporters had been approached.

Proof that offers of money had been made to reporters came into the possession of United States Dist. Atty. Morrison while the grand jury was making its investigation. No evidence could be obtained, however, that any of the offers had been accepted. As a matter of fact the government's information was first obtained from newspapermen who had been given the indirect hint that they might make some "easy money" if they wished.

It was through these vague intimations that vand reporters were being subsidized, so to speak, that Mr. Morrison reached the conclusion that the interests of the government demanded the assistance of the secret service. The matter was placed in the hands of Chief Wilkie at Washington, and through him Capt. Porter, in charge of the Chicago branch of the secret service, was authorized to watch the movements of suspected persons. For a time while the federal grand jury was pursuing its investigations nearly every newspaper reporter connected with the case was aware that he was being "shadowed" by secret service operators.

The espionage of the government's representatives of the packing companies has never relaxed since the beginning of the grand jury investigation last March. This was vouched for last night by a federal official who is cognizant of the facts connected with the charges in Dist. Atty. Morrison's letter to Atty. Gen. Moody. When the work of selecting a jury to try the immunity plea began a new force of secret service operators was detailed for duty under Capt. Porter, who had been previously working in Chicago, being generally known.

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I was helpless and bed-ridden for years from a double rupture. No trust could hold. Doctors said I would die if not operated on. I fooled them all and cured myself by a simple discovery. I will send the cure free by mail if you write for it. It cured me and has since cured thousands. It will cure you. Write today, Capt. W. A. Collins, Box 29, Watertown, N. Y.

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SORES-ULCERS THE BLOOD DISEASED -SYSTEM DISORDERED

When a Sore or Ulcer is slow in healing it is the best evidence of a diseased condition of the blood and a disordered system. They show that the bodily impurities, which should pass off through the natural channels of nature, are being retained in the system from some cause. The blood absorbing the waste matters becomes steeped in poison which finds an outlet through the Sore or Ulcer, keeping it inflamed, painful and festering. As the blood constantly discharges its poison into these places, they eat deeper into the surrounding flesh and tissues, growing larger and more offensive in spite of all the sufferer can do, until the entire health is affected. Washes, soves, powders and such treatment are desirable for the reason that they are cleansing and also help to relieve the pain, but they are in no way curative. The blood is filled with poison, and until it is removed the sores cannot heal. S. S. S. is the only cure for these evidences of impure blood. It goes down to the root of the trouble and cleanses the circulation of all poisons and impurities. S. S. S. enriches the blood and reinvigorates the different members of the body so that the impurities and waste matters can pass off as nature intended. Then the discharge ceases, the sore scabs over, new flesh is formed, and the place heals permanently. Book on Sores and Ulcers and any medical advice you need without charge.

I have not words strong enough to praise your great medicine. I had a sore on my left temple for years, it would itch, burn and bleed, and I could not get it to heal. After taking S. S. S. awhile it began to discharge, and when the poisonous matter was out it healed. This was about ten years ago and I have never seen any sign of it since. Gault, Mo. JOSEPHUS REED.

Washes, soves, powders and such treatment are desirable for the reason that they are cleansing and also help to relieve the pain, but they are in no way curative. The blood is filled with poison, and until it is removed the sores cannot heal. S. S. S. is the only cure for these evidences of impure blood. It goes down to the root of the trouble and cleanses the circulation of all poisons and impurities. S. S. S. enriches the blood and reinvigorates the different members of the body so that the impurities and waste matters can pass off as nature intended. Then the discharge ceases, the sore scabs over, new flesh is formed, and the place heals permanently. Book on Sores and Ulcers and any medical advice you need without charge.

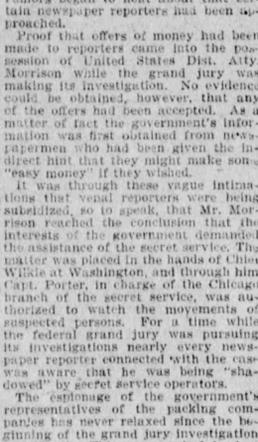
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