cit of the Nation as those to whom the tition owes its very being, the veterans of a Civil War. Special attention is asked the excellent work of the Pension Buring in expediting and disposing of pension time. During the fiscal year ending July 1903, the bureau settled 251,982 claims, average of 825 claims for each working y of the year. The number of settlemes since July 1, 1903, has been in expedition of last year's average, approaching 1000 ima for each working day, and it is bewed that the work of the bureau will be reent at the close of the present fiscal at.

CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

ciency and Economy.

During the year ended June 30 last 25,566 persons were appointed through competitive gaminations under the civil service rules. This was 12,672 more than during the preceding year, and 40 per cent of those who passed the examinations. This abnormal growth was largely occasioned by the extension of classification to the rural free-delivery service and the appointment last year over 9000 rural carriers. A revision of he civil service rules took effect on April 15 last, which has greatly improved their operation. The completion of the reform of the civil service is recognized by good ditions everywhere as a matter of the high-stypolic importance, and the success of the next system largely depends upon the effectiveness of the rules and the machinery rovided for their enforcement. A very restrying spirit of friendity co-operation which is all the departments of the Government in the enforcement and uniform observance of both the letter and spirit of the ivil service act.

appointment or employment. This system is competitive, and is open to all citizens of the United States qualified in respect to age, physical ability, moral character, industry, and adaptability for manual labor, except that in case of vetorans of the Civil Wartho element of age is omitted. This system of appointment is distinct from the classified service and does not classify position of mere laborer under the civil service act and rules. Regulations in aid thereof have been put in operation in several of the departments and are being gradually extended in other parts of the service. The results have been very satisfactory, as extrawagance has been checked by decreasing the number of unnecessary positions and by increasing the efficiency of the employes remaining.

BOARD OF CHARITIES. of Columbia's Commission Becom

District of Columbia's Commission Recommendations Commended.

The Congress, as the result of a thorough investigation of the charities and reformatory institutions in the District of Columbia, by a joint select committee of the two houses which made its report in March. 1898, created in the act approved June 6, 1960, a hoard of charities for the District of Columbia, to consist of five residents of the District, appointed by the President of the District, appointed five mon who had been active and prominent in the public charities of Washington, all of whom upon taking office July 1, 1960, resigned from the different charities with which they had been connected. The members of the board have been reappointed in successive years. The board serves under the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. The board gave its first year to a careful and impartial study of the special problems before it, and has continued that study every year in the light of the best practice in public charities elsewhere. Its recommendations in its annual reports to the Congress through the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. The recommended by the set creating it, have been based upon the principles commended by the joint select committee of the Congress in its report of March, 1898, and approved by the best administrators of public charities, and make for the desired systematization and improvement of the affairs under its supervision. They are worthy of favorable consideration by the Congress.

of Promotion by Mere Seniority Is

Not Well.

The effect of the laws providing a general staff for the Army and for the more effective use of the National Guard has been excellent. Great improvement has been excellent. Great improvement has been made in the efficiency of our Army in recent years. Such schools as those erected at Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley and the institution of Fell maneuver work accomplish satisfactory results. The good effect of these maneuvers upon the National Guard is marked, and ample appropriation should be made to enable the guardsmen of the several states to share in the benefit. The Government should as soon as possible secure suitable permanent campattes for military maneuvers in the various sections of the country. The service thereby rendered not only to the regular Army, but to the National Guard of the several states, will be so great as to repay many times over the relatively small expense. We should not rest satisfied with what has been done, however. The only people who are contented with a system of prometical by mean expense of the commetics, are those were accomplished to prometically and proposed the prometics are those were accomplished to prometically a proposed the prometics are those were accomplished to prometically a proposed the prometics are those were accomplished to prometically a proposed to the prometical proposed to the prometics are those were accomplished to the prometical proposed to the prometical proposed to the prometical proposed to the prometical proposed to the p small expense. We should not rest satisfied with what has been done, however. The only people who are contented with a system of promotion by more seniority are those who are contented with the triumph of mediocrity over excellence. On the other hand, a system which encouraged the exercise of social or political favoritism in promotions would be even worse. But it would surely be easy to devise a method of promotion from grade to grade in which the opinion of the higher officers of the service upon the candidates should be decisive upon the standing and promotion of the latter. Just such a system now obtains at West Point. The quality of each year's work determines the standing of that year's class, the man being dropped or graduated into the next class in the relative position which his military superiors decide to be warranted by his merit. In other words, ability, energy, fidelity and all other similar qualities determine the rank of a men year after year in West Point, and his standing in the Army when he graduates from West Point; but from that time on all effort to find which man is best or worst, and reward or punish him accordingly, is abandoned; no punish him accordingly, is abandoned; no prilliancy, no amount of hard work, no eagerness in the performance of duty, can advance fim, and no slackness or indifference that falls short of a court-martial offense can retard him. Until this system is changed we cannot, hope that our officers will be of as high gradi as we have a right to expect, considering the material upon which we draw. Moreover, when a man renders such service as Capitain, Pershing rondered last Spring in the More dampaign, it ought to be possible to reward him without at once jumping him to the grade of Brigadier-General.

THE NAVY

There Must Be No Let-Up in Work of Increasing It.

Shortly after the enunciation of that famous principle of American foreign policy now known as the "Monroe Doctrine," President Monroe, in a special message to Congress on January 30, 1824, spoke as follows: "The Navy is the arm from which our Government, will always derive most aid in support of our "* "rights, Every power engaged in war will know the strength of our naval power, the number of our ships of each class, their condition, and the promptitude with which we may bring them into service, and will pay due consideration to that argument."

I heartily congratulate the Congress upon There Must Be No Let-Up in Work of In-

their condition, and the prompitude with which we may bring them into service, and will pay due consideration to that argument.

I heartily congratulate the Congress upon the steady progress in building up the American Navy. We easinot afford a let-up in this great work. To stand still means to go back. There should be no cessation in adding to the effective units of the fighting strength of the fleet, Meanwhile the Navy Department and the officers of the Navy are doing well their part by providing constant service at sea under conditions akin to those of actual warfare. Our officers and enlisted men are learning to handle the battleships, cruisers and torpedo-boats with high efficiency in fleet and squadron formations, and the standard of markmanship is being steadily raised. The best work ashere is indispensable, but the highest order of a naval officer is to exercise command at sea.

The establishment of a naval base in the Philippines ought not to be longer postponed. Such a base is desirable in times of peace; in time of war it would be indispensable, and its lack would be ruinous. Without it our feet would be hoppies. Our naval experts are agreed that Subig Bay is the proper place for the purpose. The National interests require that the work of fortification and development of a naval station at Subig Bay he begun at an early date, for under the best conditions it is a work which will consume much time.

It is eminently desirable, however, that there should be provided a naval general staff on lines similar to those of the General Staff lately created for the Army. Within the Navy Department itself the needs of the service have brought about a system under which the duties of a general staff on lines diminar to those of the General Staff in the general Board of the Subig Bay and the service have brought about a system under which the duties of a general staff on the sufficient of Navy, But though under the excellent officers at their bead these boards and bureaus do good work, they have not the authority

ISTHMIAN CANAL.

Review of Dealings With Colombia and

pose has been fulfilled.

Treaty With New Granada.

In the year 1846 this Government entered into a treaty with New Granada, the predecessor upon the inthmus of the Republic of Panama, by which treaty it was provided that the Government and eitliens of the United States should always have free and open right of way or transit across the Isthmus of Panama by any modes of communication that might be constructed, while in return our Government guaranteed the perfect neutrality of the above-mentioned isthmus, with the view that the free transit from the one to the other sea might not be interupted or embarransed. The treaty vested in the United States a substantial property right caved out of the rights of sovereignty and progety which New Granada then had and possessed over the said territory. The name of New Granada has passed away and its territory has been divided. Its successor, the Government of Colombia, has ceased to own any property in the isthmus. An we republic, that of Fanama, which was at one time a sovereign state, and at another time a mere department of the successive confederations known as New Granada and Colombia, has now succeeded to the rights which first one and then the other formerly exercised over the isthmus. But as long as the isthmus endures, the mere geographical fact of its existence, and the peculiar interest therein which is required by our position, perpetuate the scienm contract which binds the holders of the territory to respect our right to freedom of transit across it, and binds us in return to safeguard for the isthmus and the world the exercise of that inestimable privilege. The true interpretation of the obligations upon which the United States entered in this treaty of 1846 has been given repeatedly in the utterances of Presidents and Secretaries of State. Secretary Cass, in 1858, officially stated the position of this Government as follows:

Gates of Intercourse Must Be Open.

"The progress of events has rendered the Treaty With New Granada.

Gates of Intercourse Must Be Open. The progress of events has rendered the interoceanic route across the narrow portion of Central America vastly important to the commercial world, and especially to the United States, whose passessions extend along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and demand the speediest and easiest modes of communication. While the rights of sovereignty of the states occupying this region should always be respected, we shall expect that these rights be exercised in a spirit befitting the occasion and the wants and circumstances that have arisen. Sovereignty has its duties as well as its rights, and none of these local governments, even if administered with more regard to the just demands of other nations than they have been, would be permitted, in a spirit of Eastern isolation, to close the gates of intercourse on the great highways of the world, and justify the act by the pretension that these avenues of trade and travel belong to them and that they choose to shut them, or, what is almost regulvalent, to encumber them with such unjust relations as would prevent their general use."

America Gave No Guarantee.

follows:

"From this treaty it cannot be supposed that New Granada invited the United States to become a party to the Intestine troubles of that government, nor did the United States become bound to take sides in the domestic broils of New Granada. The United States did guarantes New Granada in the sovereignty and property over the territory. This was as against other and foreign governments."

For 400 years, ever since shortly after the discovery of this hemisphere, the canal across the isthmus has been planned. For two score years it has been worked at. When make

the isthmus has been planned. For two score years it has been worked at. When made it is to last for the ages, it is to alter the geography of a continent and the trade routes of the world. We have shown by every treaty we have negotiated or attempted to negotiate with the peoples in control of the isthmus and with foreign nations in reference thereto our consistent good faith in observing our obligations: on the one hand to the peoples of the isthmus, and on the other hand to the civilized world whose commercial rights we are safeguarding and guaranteeing by our action. We have done our duty to others in letter and in spirit, and we have shown the utmost forbearance in exacting our own rights.

Repudiation of Treaty by Colombia.

Repudiation of Treaty by Colombia.

Last Spring, under the act above referred to, a treaty concluded between the representatives of the Republic of Colombia and of our Government was ratified by the Senate. This treaty was entered into at the urgent solicitation of the people of Colombia, and after a body of experts appointed by our Government especially to go into the matter of the routes across the isthmus had pronunced unanimously in favor of the Panama route. In drawing up this treaty every concession was made to the people and to the Government of Colombia. We were more than just in dealing with them. Our generosity was such as to make it a serious question whether we had not gone too far in libeir interest at the expense of our gown; for in our scrupulous dealire to pay all possible head, not merely to the real, but even to the fancied rights of our weaker neighbor, we yielded in all possible ways to her desires in drawing up the treaty. Nevertheless, the Government of Colombia not merely repudiated the treaty, but repudiated it in such manner as to make it evident by the time the Colombian Congress adjourned that not the scantiest hope remained of ever getting a satisfactory treaty from them. The Government of Colombia made the treaty, and yet when the Colombian Congress was called to ratify it the vote against ratification.

Revolution in Panama Repudiation of Treaty by Colombia.

Revolution in Panama

Immediately after the adjournment of the Congress a revolution broke out in Panama. The people of Panama had long been discontented with the Republic of Colombia, and they had been kept quiet only by the prospect of the conclusion of the ireaty, which was to them a matter of vital concern. When it became evident that the treaty was hopelessly lost, the people of Panama rose literally as one man. Not a shot was fired by a single man on the isthmus in the interest of the Colombian government. Not a life was lost in the accomplishment of the revolution. The Colombian troops stationed on the isthmus, who had long been unpaid, made common cause with the people of Panama, and with astonishing unanimity the new republic was started. The duty of the United States in the premises was clear. In strict accordance with the principles laid down by Secretaries Cass and Seward in the official documents above quoted, the United States gave notice that it would permit the landing of no expeditionary force, the arrival of which would mean chaoe and destruction along the line of the railroad and of the proposed canal, and an interruption of transit as an inevitable consequence. The de facto Government of Panama was recognized in the following telegram to Mr. Ehrman:

"The people of Panama have, by apparently unanimous movement, dissolved their political connection with the Republic of Colombia and resumed their independence. When you are satisfied that a de facto government, republican in form and without substantial opposition from its own people, has been established in the State of Panama, you will enter into relations with it as the responsible government of the territory and look to it for all due action to protect the persons and property of citizens of the United States to that territory.

Colombia Was Notified.

The Government of Colombia was notified. Revolution in Panama

Colombia Was Notified.

Colombia Was Notified.

The Government of Colombia was notified of our action by the following telegram to Mr. Beaugre:

"The people of Panama having, by an apparently unanimous movement, dissolved their political connection with the Republic of Colombia and resumed their independence, and having adopted a government of their own, republican in form, with which the Government of the United States of America has entered into relations, the President of the United States in accordance with the ties of friendship which have so long and so happily existed between the respective nations, most carnetily commends to the Government of Colombia and of Panama the peaceful and equitable settlement of all questions at issue between them. He holds that

23, 1854-Political disturbances;

June Z. 1856—Riot.
October 2, 1856—Conflict between two native parties; United States forces landed.
December 18, 1858—Attempted secession of Panama.

Pansma.
April, 1859—Riota.
September, 1869—Outbreak.
October 4, 1869—Landing of United States forces in consequence.
May 23, 1861—Intervention of the United States forces required by intendente.
October 2, 1861—Insurrection and civil war.
April 4, 1862—Measures to prevent rebels recealing isthmus. 1865-Riots; unsuccessful attempt

April, 1873—Revolut which lasted to Octobe August, 1876—Civil w til April, 1877. July, 1878—Rebellion, December, 1878—Revo

July, 1878—Rebellion.
December, 1878—Revolution.
June, 1879—Revolution.
June, 1879—Revolution.
March, 1883—Riot.
June, 1884—Revolutionary attempt.
December, 1884—Revolutionary attempt.
January, 1885—Revolutionary discoun

oad. November, 1887—Disturbance on line of

canal.
January, 1889—Riot.
January, 1895—Revolution which
until April.
March, 1895—Incendiary attempt.
October, 1896—Revolution.
February, 1990, to July, 1990—Revolution.
January, 1991—Revolution. her, 1869—Revolution. uary, 1900, to July, 1900—Revolution. uary, 1901—Revolution. 1901—Revolutionary disturbances. ember, 1901—City of Colon taken by

rebels.

March, 1902—Revolutionary disturbances.
July, 1902—Revolution.

The above is only a partial list of the revolutions, rebeilions, insurrections, riots, and other outbreaks that have occurred during the period in question; yet they number 53 for the 57 years. It will be noted that one of them lasted for nearly three years before it was quelled; another for nearly a year. In short, the experience of over haff a century has shown Colombia to be utterly incapable of keeping order on the isthmus. Only the active interference of the United States has enabled her to preserve so much as a semblance of sovereignty. Had it not been for the exercise by the United States of the police power in her interest, her connection with the isthmus would have been sundered long ago. In 1856, in 1860, in 1860, in 1850, in 1861, in 1862, in 1863, in 1862, in 1863, in 1862, in 1863, and in 1862, in 1863, in 1862, in 1863, and in 1864, in 1862, in 1885, and in 1866, the Colombian Government asked that the United States Government asked that the United States Government would land troops to protect its interests and maintain order on the isthmus. Perhaps the most extraordinary request is that which has just been received and which runs as follows:

Latest Proposition of Colombian Government March, 1992-Revolutionary disturbances.

and which runs as follows:

Latest Proposition of Colombian Government

"Knowing that revolution has already commenced in Panama (an eminent Colombian) says that if the Government of the United States will land troops to preserve Colombian soversignty, and the transit. If requested by Colombian charge d'affaires, this Government will declare martial law; and by virtue of vested constitutional authority, when public order is disturbed, will approve by decree the ratification of the canal treaty as signed; or, if the Government of the United States prefers will call extra session of the Congress—with new and friendly members—next May to approve the treaty. (An eminent Colombian) has the perfect confidence of vice-president, he says, and if it became necessary will go to the listhmus or send representative there to adjust matters along above lines to the satisfaction—of the people there."

This dispatch is netsworthy from two stundpoints. Its ofter of immediately guaranteeing the treaty to us is in sharp contrast with the positive and contemptuous refusal of the Congress which has just closed its ressions to consider favorably such a treaty; it shows that the Government which made the treaty really had absolute control over the situation, but did not choose to exercise this control. The dispatch further calls on us to restore order and secure Colombian supremacy in the Isthmus from which the Colombian is overnment has just by its action decided to har us by preventing the construction of the canal.

Importance of Control of Transit. Latest Proposition of Colombian Governme

Importance of Control of Transit.

The control, in the interest of the commerce and traffic of the whole civilized world, of the means of undisturbed transit across the Isthmus of Panama has become of transcendent importance to the United States. We have repeatedly exercised this control by intervening in the course of domestic dissension, and by protecting the territory from foreign invasion. In 1853 Mr. Everett assured the Peruvian Minister that we should not hestitate to maintain the neutrality of the Isthmus in the case of war between Peru and Colombia. In 1864 Colombia, which has always been vigilant to avail itself of its privileges conferred by the treaty, expressed its expectation that in the event of war between Peru and Splin the United States would carry into effect the guaranty of neutrality. There have been few administrations of the State Department in which this trenty has not, either by the one side or the other, been used as a basis of more or less important demands. It was said by Mr. Fish in 1871 that the Department of State had reason to believe that an attack upon Colombian sovereignty on the Isthmus had, on several occasions, been averted by warning from this Government. In 1886, when Colombia was under the menace of hostilities from Italy in the Cerruit case, Mr. Bayard expressed the serious concern that the United States could not but feel, that a European power should resort to force against a sister republic of this hemisphere, as to the sovereign and uninterrupted use of a part of whose territory we are guarantors under the solemn faith of a treaty.

Facts That Are Established. Importance of Control of Transit.

Facts That Are Established.

The above recital of facts establishes beyond question: First, that the United States has for over half a century patiently and in good faith carried out its obligations under the treaty of 1846; second, that when for the first time it became possible for Colombia to do anything in requital of the services thus repeatedly rendered to it for 57 years by the United States, the Colombian government peremptorily and offensively refused thus to do its part, even though to do so would have been to its advantage and im-

Panama, at that time under its juried third, that throughout this period revolutions and factional disturbances of ever have occurred one after the other in uninterrupted succession, some of theming for months and even for years, the central government was unable them down or to make peace with the fourth, that these disturbances instead of the procession of a particle business. fourth, that these disturbances instead showing any sign of abating have tend grow more numerous and more serious i immediate past; fifth, that the court Colombia over the Isthmus of Panama not be maintained without the armed

Would Have Been Gullty of Folly. Under such circumstances the Govern of the United States would have been g of folly and weakness, amounting in num to a crime against the Nation, he acted otherwise than it did when the retion of November 3 last took place in ama. This great enterprise of building interoceanic canal cannot be held up to ify the whims, or out of respect to the ernmental impotence, or to the even more ister and evil political peculiarities, of p who, though they dwell afar off, yet, ag the wish of the actual dwellers on the mus, assert an unreal supremacy over territory. The possession of a terr fraught with such peculiar capacities as isthmus in question carries with it obtions to mankind. The course of events shown that this canal cannot be built private enterprise, or by any other nation our own; therefore it must be built by United States.

Submission of Treaty With New Repu

Submission of Treaty With New Republic.

Every effort has been made by the Government of the United Statese to persuade Combils to follow a course which was essential not only to our interests and to the literests of the world, but to the interests of Colombia likelf. These efforts have failed, and Colombia, by her persistence in repulsing the advances that have been made, has forced us for the sake of our own honor, and of the interest and well-being, not merely of our own people, but of the people of the civilized countries of the world, to take declaive steps to bring to an end a condition of affairs which had become intolerable. The new Republic of Panama immediately offered to negotiate a treaty with us. This treaty I herewith submit. By it our interests are better safe-guarded than in the treaty with Colombia which was ratified by the Senate at its last session. It is better in its terms than the treaties offered to us by the Republics of Nicaragua and Conta Rica. At last the right to begin this great undertaking is made awall-balle. Panama has done her part. All that remains is for the American Congress to do its part and forthwith this Republic will enter upon the execution of a project colossal in its size and of well-nigh incalculable possibilities for the good of this country and the nations of mankind.

Provisions of Treaty. Submission of Treaty With New Republic

Provisions of Treaty.

By the provisions of the treaty the United States guarantees and will maintain the independence of the Republic of Panama. There is granted to the United States in perpetuity the use, occupation and control-of a stript ten miles wide and extending three nautical miles into the sea at either terminal, with all lands lying outside of the zone necessary for the construction of the canal or for its auxiliary works, and with the islands in the Bay of Panama. The cities of Panama and Colon are not embraced in the canal zone, but the United States assumes their sanitation, and, in case of need, the maintenance of order therein; the United States enjoys within the granted limits all the rights, power and authority which it would possess were it the sovereign of the territory to the exclusion of the excelse of sovereign rights by the Republic. All raliway and canal property rights belonging to Panama and needed for the canal pass to the United States, including any property and personnel of the canal and rall-ways are exampted from taxation, as well in the cities of Panama and Colon; the works, property and personnel and importation of the canal zone and its dependencies. Free immi-ration of the personnel and importation of the canal are granted. Provision is made for the use of military force and the building of fortifications by the United States for the property of the transit. In other defails, particularly as to the acquisition of the interests of the new Panama Canal Company and the Panama Raliway by the United States and the Panama Raliway by the United States and the condemnation of private property for the uses of the canal, the stipulations of the Hay-Herran treaty are closely followed, while the convention.

2HEODORE ROOSEVSLT.

White House, December 7, 1903.

Both Sides to the Fiscal Controversy Find Encouragement. LONDON, Dec. 8. — While President Roosevelt's message to Congress is ac-knowledged to be of universal interest to the outside world, it evokes no striking comment from the London press. Both sides of the fiscal controversy seize points in it which they contend favors their par-ticular claims. Perhaps the part attracting the most serious attention is the President's reference to the necessity for United States upon a career of colonial domain as "entailing heavy National ex-

for the Government will likely be not how to get rid of its automatic surpluses, but how to maintain its financial equilibrium."
The Daily Telegraph commends the President's reference to the question of dealing with trusts as "sound common sense," and says his allusion to the set-

penditure, so that henceforth the problem

tlement of the Alaskan boundary difficulty is "in the best of taste."

The Daily News views with some alarm the entrance of the United States into

world politics, and says:
"America is fortunate in opening an aggressive diplomatic career with states men as able as President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hay, but she will not always be so favored, and must prepare her citizens for heavy burdens such as Europe has to bear. American squadrons will soon be rapidly multiplying in number and strength. Let us hope the world's peaceful instincts will grow at the same

WOOD IS AGAIN NOMINATED.

President Regards His Promotion and Others Technically Occurred.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—President Roosevelt today sent to the Senate the nomination of General Leonard Wood to be a Major-General in the Army, and the be a Major-General in the Army, and the nomination of 167 other army officers, whose promotions depend on that of General Wood. Accompanying these nominations were those of about 25 civilian appientes, including that of Dr. W. H. Crum to be Collector of the Port of Charleston, S. C., and some others whom the President nominated in the last recess. These appointments are considered by the President and his advisers to be recess appointments. The question of their status has been discussed thoroughly by the President with the best lawyers connected with the Administration and in Congress. The conclusion has been reached that between the time of the falling of President Pro Tem. Frye's gavel signify-ing the conclusion of the extraordinary session and the calling to order of the Senate in the regular session of Congress an appreciable lapse of time occurred. In this time the appointments technically

Sarsaparilla Ayers "I had a breaking out on my body and I tried different remedies without relief. I then tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and before I had taken half a bottle I was entirely cured."—M. A. WALL, Bentley Creek, Pa.

What was the matter with this man? Ask your doctor. He will tell you that the man's blood was impure. Just as soon as the Sarsaparilla purified and enriched his blood he was entirely cured. See that your blood is pure. Consult your own doctor about this.

J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.



were made. They are regarded by the Adminstration as recess appointments and the appointees, therefore, will receive the pay and exercise all the authority of the

rank to which they are promoted.

The commissions of the Army officers have been made out on this understanding. All of them are dated back to the time has Summer when the appointments orig-inally were made. Secretary Root and Secretary Moody had a conference with the President today before the appointments were sent to the Senate. In the matter of the appointments their views as lawyers and as members of the Administration coincide with that of the President. With a view of securing a legal de-cision, however, Secretary Root has authorized the Paymaster-General to make a test case and bring it to the attention of the Controller of the Treasury at the

earliest possible moment.

Walle the nominations are dated to take while the nominations are dated to take effect from the time the commissions were first issued on the recess appointments, it is the general opinion of members of the Senate that the nominees will retain their old rank until the nominations are confirmed, despite the fact that all of the officers affected have been serving for nearly three months under the advanced rank and pay to which they will be entitled when confirmed. On this be entitled when confirmed. On this theory, General Wood will cease as Major-General, and will resume his rank creating a great mercantile marine.

of Brigadier-General, and hold it until The Standard refers to the entry of the he is confirmed in the higher rank. When he is confirmed, however, he will receive a commission dated August 8 and advanced pay will take effect from that

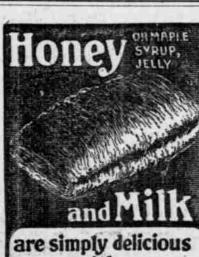
> Notice has been given by the commit-tee to Senators Hanna and Teller, who made the protests against the confirma-tion of General Wood to be Major-General, that they must have all of their wit-nesses here before December 16, when it is expected the investigation will be closed. It is believed by opponents of General Wood that this order will have the effect of curtailing the extent of the

B. B. RICH CURIO STORE.

For Christmas present for everybody at money-saving prices. Upstairs, over B. B. Rich's cigar store, Sixth and Washington. Open evenings.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

The marvelous success of Hood's Sar-saparilla is based upon the cornerstone of absolute merit. Sold by lead stamps for sai Detroit, Mich.



with **BISCUIT** Sold by all grocers.

THE POWER OF STEAM. Many May See, but It Takes Genius to Realize.

When James Watt saw the steam caus-ing the kettle lid to jump up and down he said: "There must be power in that steam that it can lift such a weight."
There was. Millions prior to him had seen the same

phenomenon and regarded it as an un-explained mystery.

Recent scientific research has put its finger on the "cause" of Dandruff, Fall-ing Hair, and consequent Baldness, and has unearthed a tiny germ which eats the life from the roots of human hair. Newbro's Herpicide destroys this germ and consequently restores the hair to its

natural state. Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co.,



We cure Varicocole, Stricture, Rupture, Piles, Hydrocole, Caringious Blood Dis-cases and Agate and Chronic Urethrat and prostatic Inflammation. Consultation Free

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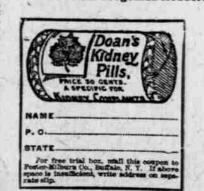
Away With Backache!

That constant backache! Strikes you any time-'tis the first symptom of Kidney ills-comes in many forms-sudden swinges of painslow exhaustive aches-Kidneys out of order, require relief. Backache is a Kidney warning-neglect the warning, other troubles follow. Sick Kidneys cause bad backs-bad backs are weak and lame and aching. Sick Kidneys cause weariness-headaches - dizziness - rheumatic pains and numerous other aches. Doan's Kidney Pills cure every ill of the Kidneys and Bladder-urinary disorder-infrequent and too frequent urinary discharges-diabetes, dropsy, Bright's disease.



A TRIAL FREE

To Portland Oregonian Readers.



Portland Proof

Mrs. H. Urtrin, residing at 1150 East Main street, says: "I am glad to recommend Doan's Kidney Pills for I know they are a reliable cine for the kidneys. I had trouble arising from those organs for several years, causing pain in my back and rheumatism. Whenever I caught cold it settled in my kidneys, rendering their action too frequently and greatly disturbing my rest. Learning about Doan's Kidney Pills I got a box at the Laue-Davis Drug Company's store, corner of Yambill and Third streets, and they helped me from the time I commenced to use them. I know if anyone is troubled with backache or weak kidneys will try Doan's Kidney Pills they will be well satisfied with the results obtained. I keep them in the house all the time and sometimes take a dose or two to tone up my system."