COMES TO THE RESCUE OF MR. ROBERTS

President Snow Makes a Statement.

POLYGAMY NOT PRACTICED

HEAD OF THE MORMON CHURCH SAYS LAW IS OBEYED.

The Question of Seating the Representative-Elect From Utah Is Yet Causing a Great Controversy.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

SALT LAKE, Dec. 29.—In connection with the election of B. H. Roberts to Congress and certain charges circulated by the Presbyterian Board of Missions, President Lorenzo Snow of the Mormon church furnishes a signed statement to an afternoon paper here to-day, in which he says, in part:

I declare most solemnly and emphatically that the statements which are being published to the effect that the Mormon church is encouraging and teaching polygamy are utterly untrue. Ever since the issuance of the manifesto on this subject by President Wilford Woodruff, my predecessor in office, polygamous or plural marriages have entirely ceased in Utah. Since my accession to the presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints I have repeatedly asserted my intention to stand by that manifesto and my determination not to permit any marriage to take place under the sanction of the church which is contrary to the law of the State, and I now reaffirm that statement.

The implied understanding with the nation when Utah entered the Union as a State has been sacredly observed. There is no intention or disposition on the part of the church to violate or depart from it in the future. The enabling act required a provision in the constitution in the State of Utah that polygamous or plural marriages should be forever prohibited. Laws have been framed in support of this constitutional enactment. Heavy penalties are provided for in case of their violation.

The election of B. H. Roberts to the office of Representative in Congress from Utah was an entirely secular affair. Non-Mormons participated in his nomination in the regular convention of his party. Non-Mormons also aided in his election. Many Mormons not being of his party voted for his opponent. He was elected as an American citizen by American citizens, and the question of religion did not enter into the purely political contest. The church has nothing to do with the action of Congress in relation to his seat. If, however, notice is to be taken of the wild statements and anti-Mormon fulminations from the pulpit and the press to the effect that Mr. Roberts has violated the State constitution and the requirement of the enabling act, it is proper for me to state, as I do most positively, that the charge, which incidentally affects the church of which we both are members, is entirely without foundation in fact. If he should be unseated the result as to polygamy would be no different. There have been no polygamous marriages since 1890. There is no movement in the church for the revival of such unions. I am personally opposed to any such change. My associates in the leadership of the church unite with me in this determination.

The excitement that has been caused during the last few weeks is without reason and it appears to me without excuse.

WILL ROBERTS GET SEATED IN THE HOUSE?

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—The Washington correspondent of the Herald sends the following: Representative-elect Roberts, the Mormon Congressman from Utah, will probably be confronted upon his arrival in Washington to take his seat in the Fifty-sixth Congress by the proposition of expulsion because of his alleged polygamous practices. Some of the ablest constitutional lawyers in the House, who have studied this now celebrated case, declare there is nothing in the constitution of the United States to prevent Mr. Roberts from taking his seat, but they add that the House, by a two-thirds vote, may expel him on the ground that he is living in violation of the general laws which govern the United States.

None of the objectors to Mr. Roberts seem to have recognized the constitutional aspects of the case, but have based their opposition to him solely upon the fact that he is a Mormon, and therefore, they declare, he should not be admitted to Congress.

Representative James Hamilton Lewis of Washington is of the opinion that Mr. Roberts cannot be denied his seat in the House of Representatives on the mere ground that he is a polygamist, and has been living with three or more wives in Utah. Mr. Lewis is firmly convinced that when Mr. Roberts appears at the first session of the next Congress he must be allowed to take the oath as a member of the House.

Elliott's Insanity Is Worse.

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 29.—Joseph Elliott of San Francisco, who became insane here yesterday while on his way to his old home in Ireland, is still confined in an insane ward at the County Hospital. His condition is said by the physicians to be worse to-day. A telegram was received from his brother, John Elliott of San Francisco, giving directions for the care of the stricken man.

Roosevelt's Official Plurality.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 29.—The official canvass of the vote cast for Governor at the election last month gives Roosevelt, Republican, a plurality of 17 786 over Van Wyck, Democrat.

Pears'

It is a wonderful soap that takes hold quick and does no harm.

No harm! It leaves the skin soft like a baby's; no alkali in it, nothing but soap. The harm is done by alkali. Still more harm is done by not washing. So, bad soap is better than none.

What is bad soap? Imperfectly made; the fat and alkali not well balanced or not combined.

What is good soap? Pears'.

All sorts of stores sell it, especially druggists; all sorts of people use it.

CAPTAIN DREYFUS MAY BE IN PARIS

Reported to Have Been Taken From His Island Prison and to Have Sailed From Cayenne on Board a Convict Transport.

Special Cable to The Call and the New York Herald. Copyrighted, 1898, by James Gordon Bennett.

PARAMARIBO, via Hayti, Dec. 29.—It is reported here that Captain Dreyfus, who for the last three years has been kept in solitary and close confinement on Devil's Island, one of the Saluti Islands, a few miles east of here, has been removed from his island prison to Cayenne and sailed from there for France on December 4 last on a convict transport.

No details regarding the departure of the prisoner or as to his ultimate destination can be ascertained. It is believed that he will be taken to Paris to await the orders of the Court of Cassation.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—If Dreyfus sailed from Cayenne for France on December 4, he should by this time have reached Paris. Convict ships make slow progress, but the average voyage from French Guiana to France rarely takes longer than three weeks.

If Dreyfus was taken to Paris at all, his journey would probably be surrounded by the greatest secrecy, owing to the hostile attitude of the anti-revisionists, who have openly threatened him with violence if he returned to France. Some, however, believe Dreyfus has already reached Paris.

The correspondent of the London Telegraph said recently: "Curious rumors are current in Paris. There is a mysterious and unknown prisoner at the fortress of Mont Valerien and although the military authorities are most reticent as to his identity, belief grows strong that this captive is no other than the celebrated prisoner of Devil's Island. However, no confirmation is to be obtained of the report, which for the present must be treated as a mere guess."

ABSCONDING GEORGIA MERCHANT CAPTURED.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 29.—The Constitution will say to-morrow: S. Lafayette Almand, a Georgia merchant, who is charged with absconding with some $40,000 or $50,000, was arrested in Tulare, Cal., last Sunday morning, and Monday night an officer started for California after the absconder. Almand was a Georgia merchant with headquarters at Conyers, and did a large business throughout the State. He had the confidence of the business men of the State and almost unlimited credit. He appeared to be flourishing when, about three or four weeks ago, he suddenly disappeared, and when those who had trusted him examined his affairs, they claimed he had carried with him several thousand dollars which he ought to have turned over to them. Just how many were victimized cannot be said, as all of them decided to keep quiet and try to catch Almand. Nor can the exact amount of the money alleged to have been taken be named, as even the victims do not know, but it is estimated that the amount will be between $40,000 and $50,000. Almand is a young man, not more than 30 years age, and is well connected throughout the State. He is married and his family had been residing in Conyers. Last Saturday the Sheriff of Rockdale County came to Atlanta and saw some of the parties interested in the capture of Almand. He said he had received information which led him to believe that Almand was in Tulare, Cal. Sunday morning a telegram was sent to that town and Monday a reply was received stating that Almand was under arrest.

TWO MOST SENSATIONAL SUICIDES.

TACOMA, Wash., Dec. 29.—There were two sensational suicides in this county last night. Charles Lang, an employe of the Southern Pacific's coal mines at Carbonado, went on a Christmas carousal and spent his last month's wages buying liquor for his friends. Yesterday he spent the last of his money at a road house between Carbonado and Wilkeson. His whilom friends then deserted him and he became despondent over his debauched condition. Lang had frequently threatened to kill himself at the close of one of his periodical sprees. Last night this idea possessed hi again and he told an acquaintance he intended to end it all. A few minutes later he walked into a small room in the rear of the roadhouse and killed himself in the presence of four men and five women. Before they knew it he had placed a revolver at his right temple and fired. He died instantly.

George Remond, a German rancher, aged 50, died of starvation, having absolutely refused to eat since he was prevented from killing himself two weeks ago. He shot himself at that time, but the bullet glanced on his skull and did little damage. He wanted to aim again at his brain, but the police interfered and sent him to the county hospital. Since then Remond's chief aim has been to die. All efforts to have him eat have been unavailing. He had a fancied grievance against his daughter, living in Seattle, and declared she should not inherit his farm at Roy. Yesterday he sent for a lawyer and made his will, presumably disinheriting her.

CANADIANS AFRAID OF ANNEXATION.

TORONTO, Dec. 29.—The Toronto World, which opposes the present Liberal Government at Ottawa, has a startling editorial to-day under the heading "Canada on the Brink," in which it warns the people of this country that times are critical, so far as the maintenance of Canada as a free, independent and integral portion of North America is concerned.

"Unless Canadians," declares the World, "are fully alive to the situation and speak out in no uncertain way, they will find themselves between a grasping annexation movement in the United States, having for its end the domination of the whole continent, and a great party in England, prepared to make almost any sacrifices to the United States in consideration of some kind of support of England in her race with Russia, France and other European powers."

The World then refers to the recent speech at Macon, Ga., of Major General James H. Wilson of Delaware, in which that gentleman expressed the hope that he would see the day "when our starry flag shall float everywhere from the frozen north to the sunny clime of Central America."

"We believe," the World proceeds, "that these words of Mr. Wilson only show too well the opinion of a great number of Americans, when once their appetite for expansion is aroused in the direction of the north, and if once they get it into their heads that they only have to go far enough in their great game of bluff, which seems to be their best and their strongest card in diplomacy, will force Canada willy-nilly into annexation."

In conclusion the paper says: "We are nearer to absorption than ever we were. Do Canadians realize it?"

RUSSIA FAVORS THE PANAMA CANAL.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—Russia is evidently beginning a campaign against the Nicaragua canal. The Novoe Vremya publishes an article not only warmly advocating the Panama scheme, but, filled with bitter dislike of the United States. The writer says the predominance of the United States would have been desirable for Russia a few years ago, but all this has changed since the last war. The writer goes on to say that having despoiled poor Spain, the United States has become a colonial party and an Asiatic power. "Forgetting the Monroe doctrine of 'America for Americans,' which implies the other doctrine that American dominion must be confined to America, the Yankees," he says, "are now entering into open competition with us in China and Korea. They have no scruples over an alliance with their traditional enemy, England, and with Japan for this purpose."

The Novoe Vremya then says: "For this reason Russian financiers and diplomats ought to give their support to the French undertaking when it comes to seriously deciding the neutralization of the Panama canal and placing it under the general control or guarantee of European and American powers."

The writer declares the Panama route would be more beneficial to Russia than the Nicaragua route.

WELLS-FARGO ROBBED OF SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Dec. 29.—The local office of the Wells-Fargo Express Company is out a money package containing $60,000. The money was sent here from Houston for the Southern Pacific to meet its pay roll west from that city to El Paso. It arrived Wednesday morning and was given to C. A. Beeler, the Wells-Fargo money delivery clerk, to hand over. Beeler started for the depot and was seen en route. Four hours after his departure his wagon was found five miles west of the city in a thicket, the horse almost dead from the effects of hard driving. Inquiry developed the fact that no delivery had been made. There was no evidence of a struggle in the vicinity where the vehicle was found.

Beeler had been in the employ of the company for nine years and enjoyed the confidence of all. He spent several years on the frontier as a cowboy. His friends stoutly assert that he is the victim of foul play and his wife also inclines to this belief. Superintendent Taft of the express company is here investigating. He admits that the loss will reach the sum stated, while rumor nearly doubles the amount.

WILL BE THE FASTEST REGULAR TRAIN IN THE WORLD.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 29.—As a result of a meeting of division superintendents of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, just held here to rearrange time tables, it is announced that the new fast mail which is to be started next Sunday between New York and San Francisco will be the fastest regular train in the world. That is to say there is no other train which goes as great a distance in as short a time every day in the year. The new mail train will reduce the time between Buffalo and Chicago from fifteen hours, twenty-five minutes, to thirteen hours, fifteen minutes, a reduction of two hours and ten minutes. The total reduction in time between New York and San Francisco over the present schedule is a little over thirteen hours.

BUSINESS AND PLEASURE FOR THE TEACHERS

Topics Before State Association.

VERY INSTRUCTIVE PAPERS

THE VARIOUS BRANCHES ARE WELL ATTENDED.

State Superintendent-Elect Kirk Advocates the Abolishment of the County Institute.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

SANTA ROSA, Dec. 29.—The fact that three of the principal drawing cards of the week were presented this morning caused State President Childs to announce at the conclusion of last night's session that the State Teachers' Association would meet in the Athenaeum to-day, instead of in the South Methodist Church across the street, as it did yesterday. Subsequent developments demonstrated the fact that the change was a wise one, for although the Athenaeum will hold an audience of 2000 people, it was taxed to its utmost capacity all during the morning session. Had the association met in the church some 1200 people would have been deprived of the pleasure of hearing the most interesting programme so far crowded into any one session of the association since it was first called to order on Tuesday.

The association met promptly at 9 o'clock. The morning was a beautiful one, and as the members of the association took their seats it was apparent from the bright eyes and rosy cheeks and general air of animation manifested on every side that the bright sunshine had put everybody in a happy frame of mind, and in just the right condition to hear the treat in store for them.

Frank Coffin, the well-known San Francisco tenor, and who years ago and before he ever thought of becoming a singer, used to live in Santa Rosa, and who consequently is a great favorite with a Santa Rosa audience whenever he appears, followed Mr. Childs in an exquisite solo, which was warmly received. A few preliminary announcements were then made by the president. Then the association got down to business.

The first speaker was Dr. Washington Wilson, the well-known Berkeley professor, who spoke of "Our Language and Our Duty." His subject was an interesting one, and he handled it in a highly interesting manner, speaking at length of the duty the teachers of the State owed to their profession to see that the English language was taught in all its purity.

The Hon. John Swett, ex-Superintendent of Public Instruction and the pioneer educator of the public schools of the Pacific Coast, then was invited to the platform and read his paper upon "The Evolution of the American System of Public Schools." Mr. Swett was to have addressed the convention yesterday, but he gave way at that time to Dr. Hall, whose visit to this coast is limited, and spoke to-day instead. His paper proved to be one of unusual interest. He traced the evolution of the schools of America from the time of the landing of the early pilgrim fathers at Plymouth Rock, enlivening the story with many incidents relative to his own experiences while upon the Pacific Coast.

Frank Coffin here favored the audience with another vocal solo, after which Dr. G. Stanley Hall, the president of Clarke University, delivered a splendid address upon the subject of "Food and Nutrition," discussing at length and from a highly scientific standpoint the great importance of none but the most nutritious foods being served to either teachers or pupils, "or to anybody else for that matter," as he naively put it. At the conclusion of Dr. Hall's able address the convention adjourned for lunch.

The "Round Table" sessions held in the different parts of the city this afternoon developed some especially good features. The work of these special sessions has proved so valuable that a large number of instructors came up from Oakland and San Francisco this morning especially to be in attendance upon and take part in those discussions which, from their special nature, were most valuable to them in their line of work.

In the department of manual training and industrial education, with headquarters in Ridgeway Hall, the special order of the day was "The Present Status in the Grades of Our Schools." L. A. Buchanan of that city told "What Stockton is Doing." Charles Kunon of the southern metropolis told of the work "In the City of Los Angeles." "The Work in Santa Barbara" was the subject of remarks by Miss E. A. Rice of the Santa Barbara schools. Richard D. Faulkner, the well-known educator, spoke of "Our Schools in San Francisco," and Ronald P. Gleason finished with an illustrated talk upon "The Course in Oakland." In the discussion which followed the different papers the following educators took part: T. O. Crawford, Superintendent-elect of Alameda County; P. M. Condit, Superintendent of Humboldt County; D. R. Augsburg, director of drawing in Oakland public schools; T. H. Kirk, Redlands; C. C. Swafford, principal Red Bluff High School.

The department of kindergarten education, with headquarters in Hahman Hall, devoted its time to matters of business, no special discussions of educational topics having been arranged. Of this "Table" Mrs. P. W. Dohrmann of Stockton is president and Mrs. D. H. Wulzen of San Francisco is secretary.

In the department of languages, at the Third street M. E. Church, Dr. Henry Senger of Berkeley occupied the chair and Professor J. H. Pond of Sacramento was at the secretary's table. Here a splendid programme was presented. Among the speakers were Professor C. B. Bradley of the University of California on "Certain Uses of Translation," Mrs. C. H. Howard of the Girls' High School on "The Phonetic Method of Teaching Modern Languages," Miss Grace D. Wilson of the Santa Paula High School on "The Elementary Teaching of German" and Professor S. A. Chambers of the University of California on "The Elementary Teaching of French."

At the South Methodist Church the department of English was presided over by E. Morris Cox, superintendent of the Santa Rosa schools, while Miss J. S. Klink of San Francisco acted as secretary. The programme here was an elaborate one. First came "The Special Function of Literature Teaching; What is Literature? Its Culture Value. Its Ethical and Esthetic Training." This was conducted by Miss Belle Ryan of San Francisco, Miss Margaret G. Meehan, Stockton; James Keith, San Andreas; Dr. G. Stanley Hall, president Clarke University. Next came an interesting talk upon the subject of "The Use of Pictures in Literature Study," by T. L. Heaton of the University of California. At 3:15 Miss Alice E. Pratt of the San Diego Normal School introduced the question of "What Are the Schools Doing and What Can They Do in Developing a Taste for Good Books?" J. A. Metzler of St. Helena followed Miss Pratt in a discussion of the subject. At 4 o'clock "The Desirability and Feasibility of a Systematic Course on the History of English Literature," was introduced for discussion. Tracy Kelley of Modesto spoke upon the subject from the standpoint of the grammar school, while Miss Eleanor B. Pearson of Palo Alto took up the idea as applied to the high school system of the State.

The department of music at the Christian Church was in good hands. Mrs. Juliet Powell-Rice of Santa Barbara is chairman of this department and Miss Estelle Carpenter of San Francisco secretary. The chairman herself spoke on "Music in the Santa Barbara Schools." Dr. F. B. Dresslar of the University of California read an excellent paper on "Vocal Expression," being followed by Dr. G. Stanley Hall in a learned discussion on "Psychological Methods of Teaching Music to Children." Dr. Frederic L. Burk of Santa Barbara, the association's new president, came next with a splendid talk upon "The Evolution of Music." A general discussion of the topics introduced then followed under the leadership of Miss Estelle Carpenter, the secretary, in which both members and outsiders joined.

The department of nature study had its headquarters in Armory Hall, on Hinton avenue. Professor Volney Rattan of the San Jose State Normal School is chairman of this section and Miss Etta M. Kinney of the same institution is secretary. The topics introduced at to-day's session were as follows:

"The Present Condition of Nature Study in the Public Schools of California," general discussion; "Nature Work in High Schools," C. D. Snyder of Santa Rosa and Fred. W. Koch of Merced; "Nature Work in County and Village Schools," Miss Susie M. Dickworth of the Scotia School; "Nature Work in City Schools," Miss Kate Hodgkinson of the John Swett Grammar School, San Francisco. In this department much of the apparatus and material used, as well as much work accomplished by the pupils in different schools in the State, was on exhibition all afternoon.

At the Presbyterian Church the department of the "California Association of Teachers of History" held the fort. A general discussion took place relative to the needs and condition of the department in which many present took part, but no special papers or addresses were presented. Professor Bernard Moses of Berkeley is chairman of this department and Mrs. R. V. Winterburn of Stockton is secretary.

A department that has attracted much attention all week has been that of the "Education of the Deaf and Dumb, Blind and Feeble-Minded." Dr. A. E. Osborn, the well-known superintendent of the California Feeble-Minded Home at Eldridge, is chairman of this department and Mrs. Jennie Bright Holden of San Francisco secretary. This afternoon R. H. Webster, superintendent of schools of San Francisco, addressed his hearers upon the "Necessity for Special Training" for work of this nature. He was followed by Professor A. N. Holden, principal of the San Francisco day school for teaching of speech to deaf children, upon the subject of "Modern Prodigies, From a Teacher's Point of View." "The Training of the Eye and Ear in Young Children" was discussed at length by Dr. George H. Powers of the medical department of the University of California. Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, the well-known inventor of the Bell telephone, who arrived day before yesterday from Japan and who reached here last night, spoke at 3:30 upon "The Education of the Deaf, and Kindred Topics." His address was heard with special interest and at the close of his remarks he was tendered a special vote of thanks by the department.

To-night both business and pleasure were combined by the teachers of the State Association. The Alumni Association of the State Normal Schools held its annual reception at Germania Hall; the alumni of Stanford University held a reception at the First Christian Church; the teachers of Santa Rosa held a reception at Society Hall, and 2000 people listened to able addresses by Superintendent - elect Thomas J. Kirk of Fresno upon the subject, "The County Institute," and by Professor Bernard Moses of the University of California on "Social Life in Japan." Several private affairs were also arranged in honor of certain city's guests.

State Superintendent-elect Kirk's address at the Athenaeum attracted considerable attention, both on account of its subject matter and from the fact that as the next State Superintendent of Public Instruction Mr. Kirk will in all probability endeavor to put some of the reforms he advocates into effect. The speaker's subject was "The County Institute," and in strong terms he advocated its abolishment in the future. Upon this subject the speaker said:

To the institute as now conducted I make the following objections:

First—The time (three to five days) is too short for the most valuable professional training, or for any considerable instruction. Hence, the institute must deal largely with generalities and cannot meet the wants of individuals. The teacher returns to her work, conscious of her ignorance. She has been permitted to look upon inviting fields of knowledge which she has not had time to explore. She realizes that she has not succeeded as she ought; she has learned that there are good methods which she has not mastered, but her fund of available knowledge has been little increased, and she has little added power to overcome the difficulties in the daily work. Some few teachers may have written thoughtful essays, the preparation of which has, no doubt, done them good. Institute instructors have waxed eloquent over their respective themes, but the mass of the teachers have not received the benefit commensurate with the time and expense, certainly not if that time and money can be better expended.

Second—There has been a lack of unity in the programme and a lack of connected work between the institutes from year to year. An hour or two is spent in the discussion of one topic; then another is taken up, and so on. The evenings are devoted to lectures generally entertaining and instructive but with every changing theme and speaker. On the following year new instructors must be secured, because the teachers and the community have heard the others, till it may be said of the teachers of California and the strangers who come here that "they spend their time in nothing else but either to tell or to hear some new thing." Too frequently these "new things" are untried theories and visionary schemes, the trial of which by the unskilled teacher has frequently resulted in great injury to the unsuspecting child.

Third—Of necessity the institute cannot at the same time be greatly helpful to the rural teacher, the teacher of the city schools and the high school teacher. There can be no question that the institute is of much value to the rural teacher, affording as it does an opportunity to come to town, to fraternize with fellow teachers, to renew old acquaintances and to make new ones, and to listen to and participate in the musical and literary exercises in addition to all pedagogical discussions which cannot be dispensed with. The city teacher and the high school teacher not being so isolated do not feel so much the need of such reunion, and it must be confessed that many attend the institute as a matter of duty rather than of pleasure or for profit.

To remedy as far as maybe these defects and to remove these objections I submit three plans and ask that you give them careful consideration. The first calls for an institute to last five full days with the subjects to be treated to be reduced in number and increased in effectiveness. In the opinion of the speaker not more than two subjects should be taken up by any one institute until the entire school curiculum has been covered. The second calls for the amendment of the law providing for the institute so as to allow a two weeks' session to be held, allowing all teachers half pay for their time in attendance. Hold each institute just before the opening of the first term in the school year. Let the instructors be appointed by the State Board of Education, and let them be paid stipulated salaries by the State, their time when not engaged in institute work to be devoted to instruction in the State Normal schools or in the State University. Six capable State instructors at salaries of $2000 each could be secured for the money now annually paid by the counties for irregular instructors. The third, and, in the opinion of the speaker, the best plan, provides for the abolition altogether of Teachers' Institute and for the establishment of summer and winter schools of special training, to be under the auspices of the State University and the instructors of the State normal schools.

COSTLINESS OF THE EXPANSION POLICY

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—A Washington special to the Herald says: The anti-expansionists are now piling up official estimates and figures to aid them in staying the heavy tide of popular support of the treaty of peace. Senator Gorman, who is opposed to expansion and also to the large increase in the standing army of the United States, will deftly employ official figures to support his position. As a member of the Senate Committee on Appropiations, now engaged in formulating the annual money bills, he is able to obtain something like a fair estimate of what expansion will cost the United States.

In this connection Senator Gorman remarked to-night that while it is probable the treaty will be ratified, the country will realize later what an enormous amount of money we are about to pay in times of peace. To maintain an army of 100,000 men it will cost, Senator Gorman says, $120,000,000 per annum, to say nothing of the incidental expenses attending the various forms of provisional government proposed.

He contends that when the people settle down to a calm consideration of the immense debt now being piled up, and which we must continue to pile to carry out the present policy of government, there will be a material change of sentiment on the subject of expansion. There will probably be, he says, a strong disposition to let the Filipinos work out their own salvation without calling upon the United States to pay all the bills.

COURSING AT INGLESIDE.

Two Days of Royal Sport Will Be Enjoyed on Sunday and Monday.

The greatest coursing in the history of the Ingleside coursing park will be on Sunday and Monday next. One hundred and twenty-six dogs are entered and the prizes amount to the grand sum of $1065. The stakes will consist of one open, a sapling and puppy, with the following result:

Open or all-aged stake drawing: M. Cramer's Jersey Lily vs. Russell & Wilson's Lady Herschel; P. Brophy's Jim H vs. P. J. G. Kenna's Mira Monte; P. J. G. Kenna's Black Lock vs. J. P. Thrift's St. Michael; J. Vandenburg's American Eagle vs. Russell & Wilson's Glen Rosa; A. Johnson's Tod Sloan vs. E. Burmeister's War Cloud; T. Butler's Susie vs. H. A. Deckelman's Royal Buck; P. J. G. Kenna's Flyaway vs. A. Johnson's Mountain Beauty; E. Quill's Chicopee vs. J. McCormick's White Lily; J. O'Shea's Rathbone vs. J. Egan's Mayflower; P. Brophy's Benicia Boy vs. J. O'Shea's Young America; Ole Olsen's Sunburst vs. P. J. G. Kenna's Racket; D. Hooper's Koolawn vs. M. Moran's Buckeye; A. Massie's Hattel vs. H. A. Deckelman's Old Glory; M. Fitzpatrick's Free Silver Boy vs. W. E. Kennel's Lottie M; Penelope Kennel's Las Palmas vs. E. J. Healey's Rusty Gold; J. Dean's Gladiator vs. Hurley & Reilley's O. K. Capitol; E. Burmeister's O'Grady vs. J. Perry's Commodore Nash; A. Weston's Willful vs. W. Cramer's Report; J. Dean's Moondyne vs. Eclipse Kennel's Leonora; H. A. Deckelman's Pet Kirby vs. M. Allen's Miss Alice; P. Brophy's Hanford vs. T. Logan's Miss Grizzle; J. Dean's Brilliantine vs. T. Herrin's Martha Washington; D. Hooper's Bendalong vs. W. E. Kennel's Soubrette; Hurley & Reilley's Master Mat vs. E. & E. Kennel's Hurricane; W. C. Hoylet's Capadura vs. P. J. G. Kenna's Flying Buck; Eclipse Kennel's Diana vs. Eclipse Kennel's Crosspatch; H. A. Deckelman's Glen Chloe vs. W. E. Kennel's Mystic Maid; Ford & Duffy's Crusader vs. J. L. Sear's Beauty; T. A. Fanning's Babe Murphy vs. T. Cronin's Iron Duke; J. F. Searl's Hotstuff vs. Captain Clarkson's Kerry Gow; P. J. G. Kenna's Royal Buck vs. J. O'Brien's Statesman; Larkey & Rock's Liberty Bell vs. A. Massie's Lightfoot; J. B. Thrift's Forget vs. P. J. G. Kenna's Rocklin Belle; Larkey & Rock's Emerald vs. J. B. Thrift's Forgive; E. and E. Kennel's Vigilant vs. J. Eagan's Billy Gladstone; G. Smart's Silkwood vs. W. Shield's Armagh Lass.

Puppy stake—Result: E. M. Kellogg's Lady Gilmore vs. Duane & Collette's Colonel Dan; J. Murnane's Wolfe Tone vs. E. V. Ceverich's Nancy Lee; E. M. Kellogg's Iowa Boy vs. White Earth Kennel's Loyalty; T. J. Cronin's Arab vs. H. A. Deckelman's Prince George; Dillon & Reilly's Black Hawk vs. P. J. Tufts' St. Mary; T. Cox's Hairbrain vs. W. J. Jones' Rustan; T. Hull's Florence M vs. J. Dowd's Scout; W. O. Elmer's Fair Florence vs. Captain Clarkson's Conqueror; E. & E. Kennel's Shylock Boy vs. J. Kerrigan's Lalla Rookh; T. Hall's Miss Skyball vs. J. McGrath's White Wedge; J. McCarmack's Woodbyn vs. T. Sullivan's Maid o' Hill; W. J. Jones' Lady Marian vs. W. J. Jones' Prince Jerome.

Sapling stake—Result: Milo Kennel's Rockland King vs. J. Shea's Firenzi; Pembroke Kennel's Teronite vs. O. H. Haig's St. Rose; O'Connell Bros.' St. Ellen vs. Milo Kennel's Miss Rabbit; J. Mooney's Silent Treasure vs. M. Tiernan's Mary Ann; White Earth Kennel's Lexington vs. J. Kennedy's Night Time; O'Connell Bros.' Mary Pleasant vs. J. Kennedy's Ever Shore; A. Baumeister's Winning Ways vs. J. Dean's Belle of Anderson; O. H. Haig's Brindle Rose vs. C. W. Wonnington's Kitty Pasha; E. Burmeister's Warrior vs. J. H. Harrison's Hot Hare; D. J. Healy's Maggie K vs. White Earth Kennel's Loiterer; D. J. Healy's Granada vs. J. Kennedy's Wine West; Vina Kennel's Pedro vs. J. Shea's Tiger Lily; Milo Kennel's Miss Richmond vs. J. Farley's Cash Day; Kelly & Handy's Riply Boy vs. D. Hooper's Minnie H; H. H. Gray's Terronette vs. Kelly & Hanley's Baby King.

A New Real Estate Firm.

F. B. Surryhne and W. J. Russell, two well known real estate dealers, have combined their interests and are now engaged in business at 138 Montgomery street, under the firm name of Russell & Surryhne. The firm makes a specialty of collecting rents and is also ready to place insurance. These gentlemen are highly recommended by well known firms and business men of this city.

Injunction on a Copyright.

United States Circuit Judge Morrow yesterday rendered an opinion in the case of Jacques H. M. Hennessy et al. vs. Henry Campe et al., enjoining the defendants perpetually from offering for sale cognac or brandy falsely purporting to be bottled in or exported from France and bearing the Hennessy label, or a colorable imitation of the same.

A Landlady in Trouble.

Mrs. M. Lewis, keeper of a lodging-house on Eddy street, was cited yesterday before Special Revenue Agent Thomas for selling liquor without a license. She had been selling the liquor to her boarders since last October, and was given until next Saturday to pay $28 13, the amount of the special tax and penalties due.

GUARDS WHO ACTED AS THE "GO-BETWEEN"

Aided in Taking Opium to Prisoners.

CAUGHT LOWERING THE DOPE

UNDERGROUND RAILWAY VIA THE PRISON WALL.

Warden Hale Investigating the Latest San Quentin Scandal and Discharging the Officers Found Implicated.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

SAN QUENTIN PRISON, Dec. 29.—Despite the reticence of the officers, it is now definitely known that the prison is on the verge of the greatest opium scandal in its history and that the discharge of Guards Cramer and Brooks, as given exclusively in Sunday's Call, was simply the beginning of the shake-up. It is known that two more guards will follow, and it is believed that several others will be shown to be implicated before the investigation is over.

Last Sunday Warden Hale was closeted all day with Stenographer Reynolds and during this time fully a dozen guards were sent for and their testimony taken one at a time. The evidence secured proved that at last the famous underground railway by which opium has found its way into San Quentin Prison has been located beyond a doubt. The "tip" by which it was done came from a convict named Miller, who is closely guarded in order to prevent the infuriated prisoners from taking his life. Last week Miller, who assisted in the tower gate, informed Gate Keeper Gillardin that Joseph Brooks and John Cramer were smuggling the drug into the prison.

Warden Hale was then in Oakland, but Gillardin set Guard Alden to watch the two. He saw Cramer walk down the wall between the tower gate and the jute mill and hand Brooks a package, which the latter lowered to a convict by means of a string. Alden waited until the prisoner was out of sight of his confederates and made him give up the package. It contained half a pound of opium. When the Warden returned he was acquainted with the facts and immediately gave the two their discharge.

Letters and papers discovered by the Warden's emissaries showed others to be in the plot, and the investigation began. One of the guards to be discharged, it is stated, comes from Alameda County. So fierce were the threats made against Miller by the convict "merchants" and peddlers of the drug that it was found necessary to keep him away from the table where his fellow prisoners ate, shut him in his cell at a different hour and have a guard constantly keep his eyes on Miller. The slightest relaxation of vigilance and Miller will pay for the information he gave with his life.

Brooks was a clerk at the last session of the Legislature and owed his appointment to Sig Bettman. Cramer is said to have been on the notorious "temporary roll" of the same body and secured his appointment as guard through Senator Dwyer.

GERMANS TROUBLED OVER SAMOAN SITUATION

See a Loss of the Present German Preponderance in the Islands.

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—There is much comment at the reported arrival of an American warship at Apia, Samoa, the newspapers regarding it is a sign that President McKinley means to carry out the programme outlined in his recent message to Congress.

The Vossiche Zeitung says: No doubt Great Britain will support America and thus paralyze the slowly acquired German preponderance. There is no longer chance of Germany securing exclusive control.

Dizziness
Falling Sensations
Nervous Debility
Misery
Despair
Sorrow
Blurs
Drains

CURES IN A WEEK.

YOU MUST KNOW THE ABOVE ARE only symptoms of a bad disorder that only a few unfortunate victims suffer from. You are no doubt aware of the awful calamity awaiting the victim of a misspent life—a life filled with abuses. Abuse any part or portion of your body and you pay the penalty. If you eat too much you get dyspepsia; if you drink too much you get the "trembles," and so on. Young man, beware of the follies and pitfalls of life. Beware of the secret sins of life; beware of the abuses of life. You ought to look forward to a happy, vigorous, manly life, and this you can do, if you get enough ambition to put yourself in the hands of the Hudyan Cure. Hudyan has cured many men. Hudyan cures Nervous Debility, Neurasthenia, Melancholia, Failing Manhood and those diseases and disabilities of men commonly called prematurity. Hudyan cures when all fails. Hudyan cures chronic constipation, Hudyan cures Blues, Hudyan cures Spermatorrhoea. Hudyan will cure you.

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