MORGAN FAVORS NICARAGUA ROUTE

Alabama Senator Says It Is Practicable and Desirable.

ec lares There Is No Doubt as to the Success of the Canal.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—For more than four hours to-day Morgan of Alabama, chairman of the Isthmian Canal Committee, addressed the Senate on the subject of the Nicaraguan canal. He devoted the greater part of his speech to a consideration of the desirability and practicability of the two principal routes, Nicaragua and Panama. He strenuously favored the former, maintaining that in every possible respect it had many advantages over the Panama route.

Morgan argued in favor of the Hepburn bill, providing for a Nicaraguan canal. He assumed in beginning that the Senate was convinced of the indispensable character of a canal—that it was a national necessity—and that it was only a choice of methods and a comparison of national advantages which was left to decide "all questions of financial ability, of private interests, of political bias, having been relegated to the rear by command of free, honest and powerful people. It is to reach the logical results that should follow the actual merits of the claim of either canal route, in deciding the preference, that I will try to present an outline of the questions that now require discussion."

Continuing, Morgan said:

Investigation Is Now Complete.

The subject presents itself to my mind with conclusive force in the form stated in the six propositions I will now state:

1—We have reached the point where investigation is complete by observation, experience, scientific research and forecast, and these means of knowledge are as conclusive of the facts as we could hope to make them in another half century of delay.

2—The question now to be decided is the choice of either of two routes for a canal, whether it shall be located at Panama, or through the valley of the San Juan River, in Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

3—The controlling factor in making this selection is the assurance of success in constructing a canal that will be permanently useful for commerce and for the needs of the Government and policies and for the benefit of the people of the United States.

4—A sum of money necessary for expenditure in the work of constructing such a canal to accomplish such ends cannot be reasonably compared with the real value of the results to the people and the Government of the United States, and the choice of either route, with safe, intelligent and sincere regard to its permanent usefulness and advantage, should not be controlled or affected by a difference in the present cost of construction, I will say, within a limit of even $50,000,000.

5—The assured certainty of success in the construction of a permanent canal is, of necessity, the basic or foundation fact upon which Congress must act in the selection of the canal route. Considered as a simple proposition of civil engineering, there is no doubt—not even a shadow of doubt—as to any fact touching the practicability of a ship canal from Greytown to Brito, in and along the San Juan River and across Lake Nicaragua. It is certain, beyond a reasonable doubt, that its real cost is as nearly within the limits of exact estimates as any great public work that was ever undertaken. It is upon this ascertained and settled basis of certainty that I rest my judgment.

Panama Route Carries Risk.

6—If the dam at Bohio, on the Panama route, should fail from any cause, the only hope of a canal across that isthmus would perish, never to be restored. All engineers admit this fact. The failure of a dam at Conchuda or Boca San Carlos or at Ochoa or at Tambor-grunde or at any other site on the San Juan River would only mean the loss of that structure, to be replaced on a better location if a lake level canal is preferred.

These chances are at least 10 to 1, and if the risk is estimated at only tenfold the cost of the dam at Bohio, it would deter the boldest gambler in futures from risking the possible loss of more than $80,000,000 when, if he was successful, his profits could not exceed $6,000,000. But the loss of a dam at Bohio could not be less than $144,233,358 clear loss to the United States in cash, to say nothing of the lives wasted in the work, the incalculable loss to our commerce and the national shame and despair that our people would suffer.

Discussing the proposed routes of the canal and the decision of the Walker commission, Morgan said:

No member of either of the three commissions expressed a doubt or apprehension as to the certainty of the successful completion of a canal on the Nicaraguan route on either of five plans that have been adopted, surveyed and located by the greatest engineers in America.

The feasibility, practicability, usefulness, permanence and commercial value of the Panama canal to the United States are all clouded with many doubts.

One duty that the Government owes to humanity—which rises above all other personal considerations—in the choice of these routes, is the care of the health and lives of men whose labor is the real power that must open this great waterway.

It is a political situation of great moment and it is a cause of sincere gratification to the three republics concerned in this canal that their interests are unified and not discordant as the interests of the State of Panama are toward those of Colombia.

Referring to the position taken by the advocates of the Panama route, Morgan said:

"No more reckless an attitude was ever taken with reference to an economic question or with less benevolence, reason or justice, to support it."

Morgan maintained that the Isthmian Canal Commission had no authority to accept an offer of the Panama Canal Company and that the sole duty of the President was to determine the route he would recommend to Congress.

WILL TRY TO EXTRADITE AN ALLEGED MURDERER

Colorado Authorities Want "Pug" Ryan, Who Is Now in Jail at Seattle.

DENVER, Colo., April 17.—Sheriff Detwiler of Summit County, Colo., has applied to Governor Orman for extradition papers for "Pug" Ryan, who is said to be in jail at Seattle, Wash. It is claimed that Ryan, who had served a term in the Colorado penitentiary, was the leader of a band of desperadoes who committed a series of bold robberies in mining camps in this State in 1898 and finally fought a battle at Kokomo with officers in which Sheriff M. E. Conrad and another officer were killed. Two of the robbers were also killed, the others escaping. If brought back to Colorado Ryan will be tried on a charge of murder.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IF WOMEN ONLY KNEW

What a Heap of Happiness It Would Bring to San Francisco Homes.

Hard to do housework with an aching back.
Hours of misery at leisure or at work.
If women only knew the cause;
Backache pains come from sick kidneys,
Doan's Kidney Pills will cure it.
San Francisco people indorse this:

Mrs. J. K. Dorn, proprietor of the grocery at 1109 Folsom street, says: "Steadily for four months I had backache; long before that attacks occurred and when they were at their height, headache, dizziness and loss of appetite accompanied them. After I went to the Owl Drug Co., 1128 Market street, for Doan's Kidney Pills the annoyances ceased. The remedy is well worth the money charged for it. You are at liberty to send any one to me for a corroboration of the above."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.

AUTOMATIC SHELL EJECTING
Revolver 32 or 38 Caliber, $3.75. SHREVE & BARBER CO., San Francisco. Guns, Fishing Tackle and Sporting Goods. Send for Catalogue.

EXCLUSION BILL IS AGREED ON

Congressman Kahn Says Amended Measure Is Acceptable.

Declares That It Gives All We Want Except as to Sailor Clause.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The members of the House who have been chiefly interested in the Chinese exclusion, after formal conferences to-day, decided to accept the Senate substitute adopted yesterday continuing in force the present laws and applying them to our insular possessions.

Representative Kahn of California, who introduced the drastic exclusion bill in the House, and Representative Coombs of California, who aided in perfecting it, both expressed the view that the Senate measure should be accepted as the best measure obtainable within the few days remaining before the Geary law expires by limitation. This view was made known to Representative Perkins of New York, who reported the House exclusion bill from the Foreign Affairs Committee, and an informal understanding was reached that if the California members were willing to accept the Senate substitute this course undoubtedly would be taken by the committee and the House.

"The Senate substitute as finally amended, really gives us all we want except in omitting the sailors' clause," said Kahn, "and it is much more drastic than is generally understood. It goes much further than the original Platt substitute and by re-enacting the present law and the law of 1888, extending them to our island possessions and continuing these laws in definitely, we get almost if not quite as much as we did by the original bill. But in any event, as the present exclusion law runs out on May 5, it would be desirable to accept the Senate substitute, for if we were a single day without an exclusion law, thousands of Chinamen would cross the border from Canada."

At the conclusion of Morgan's speech in the Senate to-day, Platt of Connecticut called up the Chinese exclusion bill passed by the House. He then moved that all after the enacting clause of the bill be stricken out and that the measure, as passed by the Senate yesterday, be substituted for it. The motion was carried without comment. This action on the part of the Senate was necessary in order to facilitate consideration of the measure in the House.

SECRETARY ROOT MAKES PEACE WITH THE SENATE

Relieves General Crozier and Captain Lewis From Board of Ordnance and Fortifications.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Secretary Root, before leaving for Cuba yesterday, made an order relieving General Crozier and Captain I. N. Lewis of the Coast Artillery from further duty with the board of ordnance and fortifications. It is understood that this action was taken out of deference to the Military Committee of the Senate. The adverse report of the committee on the nomination of General Crozier as chief of ordnance is said to have been largely due to the complaints of inventors having business with the board of ordnance and fortifications. Now that the department has given heed to this objection, it is confidently said that there will be a disposition in the Senate to meet the department half way and confirm General Crozier as chief of ordnance.

Major Charles Shaller of the ordnance department, who is stationed at Indianapolis, succeeds General Crozier as a member of the board of ordnance and fortifications, and Captain Harry Taylor of the engineers, stationed at Boston, succeeds Captain Lewis as recorder of the board. Captain Lewis has been ordered to join his battery.

PRESIDENT NAMES ARMY OFFICERS FOR PROMOTION

He Also Selects James S. Clarkson of New York for Surveyor of Customs.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate: James S. Clarkson, to be Surveyor of Customs for the district of New York. Army—The following colonels to be brigadier generals: Simon Snyder, Nineteenth Infantry; William Auman, Twenty-ninth Infantry.

Lieutenant colonel to be colonel—Charles S. Bird, deputy quartermaster general.

Assistant adjutant general, with rank of lieutenant colonel—Major James T. Kerr.

Infantry—Lieutenant colonels to be colonels—David J. Craigie, Eighth; Alpheus H. Beaman, Fifth; Morris C. Foote, First.

Majors to be lieutenant colonels—John T. Van Orsdale, Seventh; James A. Buchanan, Twenty-eighth; Joseph S. Huston, Nineteenth.

Captain to be major—Arthur C. Ducat, Twenty-fourth.

Artillery—Second lieutenants to be first lieutenants—Charles E. Kilbourne Jr., Paul A. Barry, Jarius A. Moore.

BODY OF MURDERED MAN IS FOUND BY TRAIN CREW

Remains Are Placed Near Track in the Hope of Misleading the Authorities.

SALT LAKE, April 17.—A special from Ross Fork, Idaho, to the Tribune says: Horace Rich, the adopted son of Samuel Rich, a well-known citizen of Blackfoot, Idaho, was found lying alongside the track just south of Ross Fork at daylight this morning. The body was picked up and brought to this place by a train crew and later sent to Pocatello for the Coroner's inquest. It was at first thought Rich had been struck by a train while walking on the track, but it was learned he had a large sum of money and a gold watch on his person, and this fact led the Coroner to make the investigation a thorough one. It was found that Rich's heart, which had not been crushed or mangled in any way, had in the point of it two clean-cut holes which appeared to have been made by a knife or bullet. The tracks of a horse led to within a few feet of the railroad embankment and an indenture in the soft dirt showed where some heavy body had been thrown to the ground.

Rich was seen in Pocatello yesterday, where in paying some bills he exhibited a large sum of gold coin, and it is believed he was murdered for the money. Rich was 35 years old and unmarried.

BURNS APPEALS MINING SUIT TO DISTRICT COURT

Gives Bond for Six Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars Pending the Hearing.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., April 17.—Ex-Governor C. S. Thomas and Ralph W. Smith of Denver to-day placed in the hands of the clerk of the District Court a surety company bond for $650,000 for their appeal to the District Court in the big mining suit of James Doyle against James Burns. The bond is signed by three surety bonding companies and is accompanied by a stipulation signed by the attorneys for Doyle that it is satisfactory to them. The bond was signed by James F. Burns and Smith as representatives of the three bonding companies.

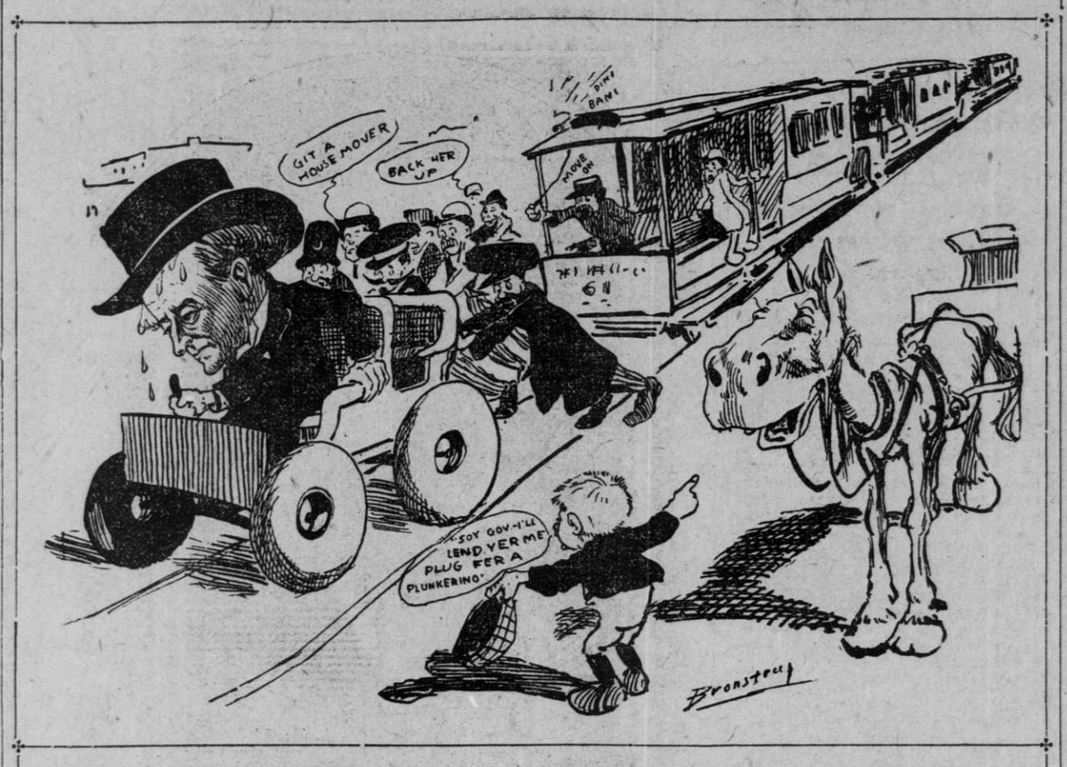
The judgment entry signed by Judge Green, in which he overruled the motion for a new trial of the suit, was received to-day and placed on record. It gives the plaintiff judgment upon the verdict for $446,922 73 and $8044 interest.

The amount of the supersedeas bond was fixed by Judge Green himself. Had this not been done the amount, according to the statute, would have been twice the amount of the verdict.

MONMOUTH, Ill., April 17.—The Republicans of the Fourteenth Illinois district to-day nominated Benjamin F. Marsh for Congress.

EX-GOVERNOR BUDD IN AN AUTO TIES UP MARKET-STREET SYSTEM

Horseless Carriage Balks on Track and Cars Pile Up While Democratic Statesman's Chauffeurs Frantically Investigate.



FORMER GOVERNOR JAMES H. BUDD STARTS FOR AN OUTING IN HIS HORSELESS CARRIAGE, BUT THE THING BALKS IN THE MIDDLE OF THE STREETCAR TRACK AND HOLDS UP TRAFFIC, MUCH TO THE DISGUST OF EVERYBODY.

EX-GOVERNOR JAMES H. BUDD has lost faith in automobiles. There was a time when that distinguished statesman believed it his duty as a progressive American citizen to keep abreast of the times, but this belief was badly shattered yesterday when he essayed to conquer one of the horseless vehicles. He hired two chauffeurs to introduce him into the mysteries of the steam wagon. He entered the carriage at the Palace and the machine started on its way. Sad to relate, the auto did not get any farther than the middle of the street. With a few spasmodic coughs the horseless carriage balked and refused to go farther. Clanging bells warned the Governor that he was impeding the progress of the Market-street railway system. Both chauffeurs hurriedly manipulated screws, valves, stop-cocks, brakes and other adjuncts, but the machine would not stir. In a few minutes there was a string of cable cars behind the wagon and a score of conductors and gripmen impatient to learn what had stopped traffic.

Governor Budd is used to crowds. He has delivered addresses from buckboards and was willing to deliver an interesting talk on what he did not know of automobiles to his fellow-citizens if necessary. But the opportunity was allowed to slip by. Instead of thrilling the assembled "rubber-necks," the Governor sat back in his seat and listened to suggestions that were poured into the ears of the chauffeurs.

"Hitch a horse to it," was suggested. "Why don't yer feed der animal?" yelled a newsboy. "Put a fire under it and scare it," advised another. "It auto be pinched," said a facetious fellow, and Governor Budd looked pityingly at him.

After quite a delay it dawned upon a wise gripman that the vehicle might be lifted bodily from the car track. A dozen men grabbed the auto and finally dislodged it. Clang went the bells, and the business of a great car system was again in operation.

Governor Budd did not continue his ride. He met some friends who had watched his unhappy plight from the curb and vowed he would stick to horses in future. One of his friends attempted to dispose of a thoroughbred at a greatly reduced price.

Shotgun Kills Its Owner.

LOS ANGELES, April 17.—Sylvester Bise, 17 years of age, was killed by the accidental discharge of a shotgun near Cerritos yesterday afternoon. The boy attempted to stand the gun against a cultivator, when the weapon slipped, striking on the hammer. The charge of shot entered the head at the left ear, killing the boy instantly. The victim was the son of Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Bise of Compton.

Masked Men Rob Japanese.

SPOKANE, Wash., April 17.—Four masked men entered the Great Northern section house at Mead, about ten miles north of Spokane, early this morning and held up and robbed five Japanese. They secured about $35, four watches and some clothing, the Japanese making no resistance.

Murderer May Have Been Located.

BAKERSFIELD, April 17.—The authorities of this city are of the opinion that they have at last located F. A. Brady, wanted here for the murder of Bert Webb at McKittrick in the latter part of last December during a quarrel over a card game. Sheriff Borgwardt is in receipt of a letter from Constable King C. Henley of Winslow, Ariz., stating that it is believed that the much-wanted man is in jail at Holbrook. A photograph was also sent here which is a good likeness of the fugitive.

Foreign Office Denies the Story.

BERLIN, April 17.—The statement that the United States Government has proposed to Germany the question of a mixed commission of American and German experts to investigate the effects of boracic acid and other preservatives on meat can be denied upon the authority of the Foreign Office here. No such proposal has been made.

Dock Laborers Go Out on Strike.

COPENHAGEN, April 17.—A strike of dock laborers here threatens to tie up the trade of this port. The United Steamship Company's laborers all went out to-day and the sailors have given notice of their intention of joining the striking laborers.

MANY NATIVES ARE UNCIVILIZED

Rev. Dr. Pentecost Tells of Moral Conditions in Philippines.

Says Some Tribes Are Still Barbarous and Totally Ignorant.

PITTSBURG, April 17.—The executive committee of the Alliance of Presbyterian Churches resumed its sessions today in the Shady Side Presbyterian Church.

Addresses by Rev. Dr. A. G. Wallace of Sewickley, Pa., and Rev. Dr. E. R. Eschbach of Frederick, Md., and the reading and discussion of the reports of the committees on the home mission work and Presbyterian and Reformed Church history occupied the entire morning.

At the afternoon session interest was centered in the paper and discussion on the Philippines. The discussion was occasionally very earnest. The alliance was greatly shocked at the state of affairs as disclosed by Rev. Dr. George E. Pentecost of New York.

Dr. Pentecost, who was appointed to go to Manila and organize missionary work for the Presbyterian church, spoke on "The Moral Condition of the Philippine Islands." He said:

"Millions of inhabitants of these islands do not average up to the standard of half-civilized people, and not a few tribes are still barbarous, wholly uncivilized and totally ignorant of many of the arts and sciences of civilization or Government, still living in primitive conditions under local chieftains and in the rudest huts and hovels, depending for a living upon fish and rice, knowing little and practicing less of the larger agricultural arts. In some of the islands a system of slavery is still extant, and in the island of Sulu the Mohammedan religion, with its attendant institutions of polygamy and slavery, both exist."

Dr. Pentecost said that there was no discrimination against the Protestant religion in favor of the Roman Catholics. He said that the Government was doing all it could to protect the soldiers against drunkenness and the social evil.

Dr. Pentecost expressed his "faith in the integrity of our Government and its ability to rightly settle all these questions in course of time." He deprecated criticism of the Government.

There was a very lively discussion on the question of the Bible in the common schools. It was urged by all that earnest efforts should be made to put the Bible in wherever it has been put out.

SECRETARY ROOT TALKS OF HIS MISSION TO CUBA

Goes There to Lay Plans for the Withdrawal of United States Troops.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Secretary Root started for Cuba to-day on the steamship Esperanza. Regarding his trip, he said:

I am going down to look over the field and lay plans for the withdrawal of our troops from the island on May 20. There is no great significance in my trip. I want to be on the ground and see for myself just what the situation demands before I issue the final orders.

The Secretary would not discuss the prospects of the new Cuban Government. He said:

I am not prophesying. My function ends with carrying out the orders of the Government to withdraw our troops and leave everything in as good condition as possible for the new Cuban Government to take control.

LONDON, April 17.—The portion of the new British war loan offered for public subscription, £16,000,000, has been oversubscribed thirty or forty times and is now quoted at 1 per cent premium.

FORMER KING DIES IN EXILE

Don Francisco d'Assiz of Spain Passes Away at Epinay.

Revolution of 1868 Results in His Banishment From Madrid.

EPINAY, Department of the Seine, France, April 17.—Don Francisco d'Assiz, the former King of Spain, died here last night at the age of 80 years. He was expelled from Spain in 1868.

Don Francisco d'Assiz, Duke of Cadiz, was born in Aranjuez, Spain, May 30, 1822. On October 10, 1846, he was married at Madrid to his cousin, Queen Isabella II of Spain, and was the same day proclaimed King of Spain. Queen Isabella and her husband were expelled from Spain as a result of the revolution of September 30, 1868. She formally abdicated the throne in Paris, June 25, 1870, in favor of her son, the late King Alfonso XII, father of the present King of Spain, Alfonso XIII. The latter, who was proclaimed King under the regency of his mother, on the day of his birth, May 17, 1886, is to be crowned May 17 next.

BUSY SECURING EVIDENCE AGAINST COLONEL LYNCH

British Government Brings Witness From Natal to Support Charge of Treason.

LONDON, April 17.—Although there is no indication that Colonel Arthur Lynch, who fought on the Boer side in the South African war, and who was selected to represent Galway City in Parliament in November last, has any intention of placing himself within reach of the British courts, the Government is bringing witnesses from South Africa to testify in support of the charges of high treason brought against him. Lewis Handley, an American by birth, but a naturalized British subject, and a farmer in the vicinity of Glencoe, Natal, landed in England to-day. He says Colonel Lynch was the leader of a Boer force, principally composed of Irishmen, which raided his farm in 1900, confiscated his stock and other movables and destroyed his crops. Lynch informed Handley that he (Lynch) was a British subject.

Pope Leo Receives Swiss Pilgrims.

ROME, April 17.—The Pope this morning received in audience a large number of Swiss pilgrims. Owing to the diplomatic rupture between Switzerland and Italy a hostile demonstration was feared, but it was prevented by the exhaustive military precautions taken by the Government.

To Encourage Rowing Contests.

BERLIN, April 17.—In order to encourage rowing among the students of the University of Berlin in the manner of the sport in American and English colleges Emperor William will offer what is to be known as the "Emperor's prize" for rowing contests between undergraduates of the university.

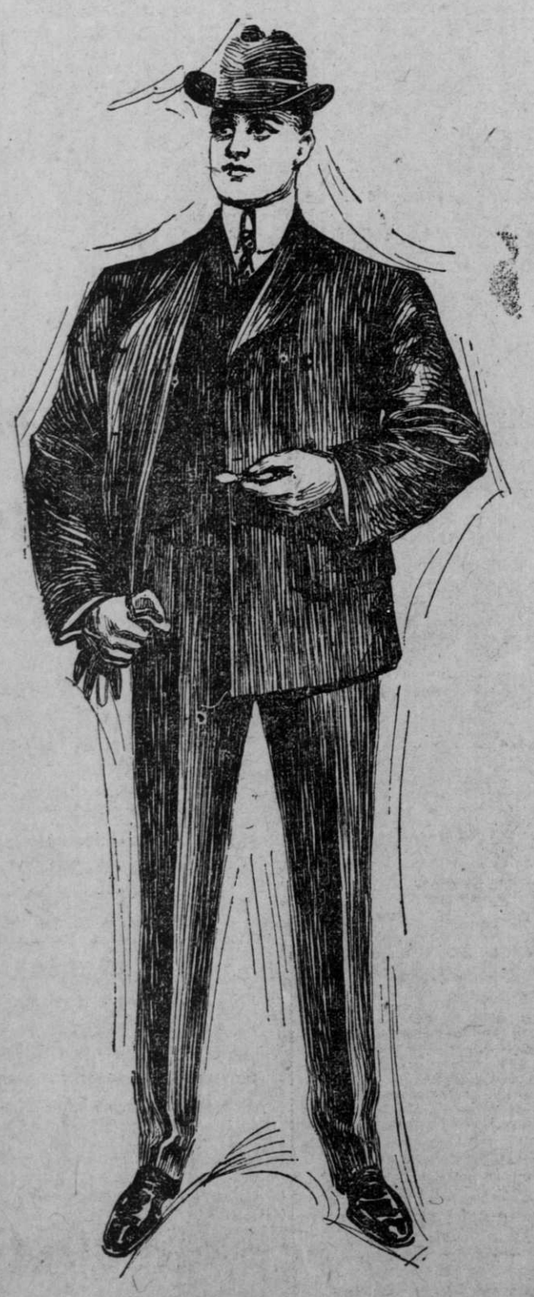
Reserve Troops Are Disbanded.

ROME, April 17.—The War Minister, Lieutenant General Count Di San Martinio, has ordered the disbandment of the reservists who were ordered to the colors February 2[illegible] to repress the then threatened general railroad strike.

Colonel Maximoff Is Sentenced.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 17.—Colonel Maximoff has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment for killing Prince Wittgenstein in a duel. The court commanded that the colonel be pardoned.

Maker to wearer means one profit



Isn't it perfectly plain to you that the firm who buys clothing through some jobber or middleman is *not* in a position to offer you the goods as reasonably as the firm who makes the clothes themselves and sells direct to you?

From maker to wearer is the simplest way of doing business. You get the goods at one profit and save the middleman's usual twenty-five per cent. We are able to please you so well with the goods that business grows through your good words of our merchandise and methods.

If you knew the absolute value in our clothing you would buy here this very day. If you wait some friend will eventually tell you, but in the meantime you will have paid about twenty-five per cent more for your clothing than was necessary.

See our suits at $9.00. They are made from cheviots, serges, clays and worsteds in desirable spring patterns; single or double breasted; suits as good bought from other stores who deal through middlemen cost you $12.50 at the least. Try one of these suits and put us to the test—it takes but

$9.00

Men's Trousers

Extra pants often come in handy—have two pairs for your coat and vest, and many people will think you have two different suits. We have striped worsted trousers in a number of patterns that go well with most any coat or vest for

$1.95

For youths we have suits of our own make at $8.50. They come in blue serges, mixed tweeds and cheviots in the latest weaves and patterns; they are all wool garments cut in the latest single and double breasted sack suit styles; the ages are from 12 to 19 years. See the suits and you will see what a saving maker to wearer means; the price is but

$8.50

For one week we announce a half-price sale of boys' pajamas and Russian blouse waists.

The pajamas come in a variety of patterns, with regular or military collars; colors, lavender, pink, blue and oxblood in striped effects; ages 6 to 16. $1.00 pajamas for 50c; $1.50 pajamas for 75 cents.

The blouses are wash fabrics, neatly trimmed; colors, white, blue, pink and navy; ages 3 to 6; $1.50 blouses for 75c; $2.00 blouses for $1.00.

S.N.WOOD & CO.
718 Market Street

Out-of-town orders filled for men's or boys' clothing, hats or furnishings---write us for your needs.