

GREAT CANNON

Already Provide for Coast Defenses

CANNON OF THE COMMITTEE

Explains the Smallness of Appropriations

Important Ports Are Now Protected and the Smaller Places Must Look Out for Themselves

Associated Press Special Wire

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Chairman Cannon of the House Appropriation Committee has been asked to explain how it was that the appropriations for Coast defenses this year were only \$1,144,912, whereas the estimates submitted by the War Department were three times that sum.

In reply, he said: "The Coast defenses are now in much better condition than the general public is aware of. The last



REPRESENTATIVE J. G. CANNON.

Congress appropriated nearly \$17,000,000 for coast defenses, and with that sum the fortifications have been pushed rapidly and wisely. Much less is appropriated now because much less is needed, and from this time on, unless there should be some special emergency, \$4,000,000 will be about the amount set aside for coast defenses. By the end of the next fiscal year all the great cities of the country adjacent to open harbors will be in safe condition by means of fortifications, together with submarine mines, torpedoes, and the navy itself. The original plan of coast defense adopted by the Endicott board provided for a total expenditure of about \$100,000,000. Since then we have expended about \$10,000,000. Progress in gunnery is so rapid that it would be unwise to equip our fortifications fully with expensive guns and machinery, only to become out of date in a short time.

"We are now in a shape where we can repel invasion at the great centers of population and commerce. We have not attempted to fortify small ports which give access only to small blocks of population. The general theory of our coast defenses must be to prevent destruction of large commercial interests and the levying of blackmail by strong naval powers. The advance of modern railroads with which this country is gridironed has made it possible to concentrate large armies at any given point on the coast upon short notice. No foreign country would attempt to bombard a harbor except for the purpose of destroying a large city. In landing at one of these smaller places it would be for the purpose of operations by troops. Those operations we would have to meet with the army, and the enemy could make a landing in an obscure inlet quite as well as in a harbor in front of a small city. With the \$40,000,000 already expended, and an annual addition of 10 per cent of the sum or less, we can and will keep our commercial ports free from danger, and that is the proper policy for us to pursue in view of the present condition of the treasury and the great demands of the public service."

RAILROAD NOTES

The contract for the construction of the great railroad tunnel near Point Richmond, Contra Costa county, was awarded yesterday by the board of directors of the San Joaquin Valley railroad to Foley Brothers & Muir of St. Paul, Minn. While the exact amount of the contract is withheld, it is stated by the railway officials to approximate \$350,000. The construction of this tunnel is in effect the starting point of the direct connection of the valley railway with San Francisco.

At a meeting of the directors of the Northern Pacific railroad at New York, President Mellin referred to his estimate that the net earnings of the road for the first six months would be about \$6,640,000. He pointed out that the net earnings for that period had really been \$900,000 more than estimated, and predicted that for the current six months they would reach \$2,500,000.

Another installment of 10 per cent of the Union Pacific deposit on account of the United States government in certain national banks will be paid into the treasury. The amount on deposit in this city is now about \$21,000,000.

DENVER, Feb. 1.—A special to the Republican from Cheyenne, Wyo., says: A phenomenal railroad run was made yesterday between Cheyenne and Omaha on the Union Pacific. The eastbound passenger, delayed by a broken engine, left at 7:45 this morning and reached Omaha at 3:45 in the afternoon, a record of 517 miles in eight hours that, the fastest long distance run recorded.

Antipodean Cricket

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Feb. 1.—At the close of play today the Englishmen in the second inning of the match with the Australian cricketers had scored 254 runs for seven wickets down. In their first inning they were all out for 174 runs. The Australians made 322 runs in their first inning.

Death by Poison

MONTREAL, Feb. 1.—The death by poisoning of Sister Ste. Brigitte, a nun in the convent at Three Rivers, has just been

reported. The convent physician sent two prescriptions to the convent pharmacy, which was in charge of Sister Ste. Ursule. One prescription called for sulphate of strychnine. Through some unexplained error, both prescriptions were made up of that deadly drug. Immediately after Sister Ste. Brigitte was given her medicine she was attacked by spasms and died.

Will Visit McKinley

BRUSSELS, Feb. 2.—In the course of his tour of the United States and Canada, Prince Albert Leopold, the Belgian heir presumptive, will pay a visit to President McKinley. It is asserted, in connection with the affairs of the Congo free state. The visit will be of an official character.

The Duluth Election

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 1.—Henry Truesdell was elected mayor of Duluth today over Elmer F. Mitchell, Republican, by a majority of about 1200. He was nominated by the Populists and endorsed by the Democrats. Of the nine members of the council four are Republicans, one a Gold Democrat, one Independent Silver, and three Silver Fusion.

A Digester Burst

MARINETTE, Wis., Feb. 1.—The three-story brick building of the Park paper mills was wrecked by an explosion of a digester tonight. Peter Borst was instantly killed. Samuel Stoffen is buried in the ruins, and is probably dead. Louis LeFebvre was fatally injured by flying debris.

POLITICIANS LINE UP

ON BOTH SIDES OF THE FENCE OF FINANCE

Oregon Republicans Endorse McKinley and Gage—Du Bois Seeking Union of Silver Forces

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 1.—The Republican league of Oregon, in state convention today, endorsed the financial plank in the last national Republican platform; approved President McKinley's administration and the course of Secretary of the Treasury Gage on the financial question. The resolution, which was almost unanimously adopted, is as follows:

Whereas, the paramount issue which is now before the American people dividing political parties and engrossing the attention of all patriotic citizens is the financial question; therefore be it

Resolved, That this League of Republican clubs cordially approves and reaffirms its belief in the financial plank of the last Republican national convention and be it further

Resolved, That we are in hearty accord with the administration and its wise and efficient secretary of the treasury, Lyman J. Gage, in their efforts to resist silver monometallism and to give additional stability and strength to our present financial system.

The factional fight among the delegates from the city of Portland threatened for a time this afternoon to disrupt the convention but their differences were finally adjusted and harmony prevailed.

The committee on credentials worked all day and at 7:30 tonight presented its report. It showed that 2013 delegates were entitled to seats in the convention, 969 of these being from Multnomah county which includes the city of Portland.

The committee in its report stated that fraud had evidently been practiced, and that rolls had been stuffed in the election of the delegates from Multnomah county but that it was unable to segregate the legal from the illegal delegates; therefore it was compelled to recommend that all delegates be given seats.

After an acrimonious debate of two hours, on a motion to throw out all delegates from Multnomah county the report of the credentials committee, seating all delegates was adopted.

Claude M. Gatch, mayor of Salem, was elected president of the league by acclamation. He was called to the platform and in a brief address announced his unqualified belief in the single gold standard.

SOLID FOR SILVER

BLACKFOOT, Idaho, Feb. 1.—Senator DuBois, chairman of the executive committee of the National Silver Republican party, left for the east tonight at the request of the silver leaders to confer with them for the purpose of uniting all silver forces. Chairman DuBois says the vote in the senate in favor of the Teller resolution has convinced the silver advocates that with a close union of the silver forces, victory in 1895 and 1896 is certain. Under the contemplated arrangements the Populists, silver Republicans and Democratic parties will each maintain a distinct organization.

Fourteen delegates were elected to the national convention of the Republican league, which meets in Omaha.

Grafting Tomatoes on Potatoes

A remarkable experiment has just been successfully tested at Troyes, France. Tomato plants grafted on potato stalks just above the ground were not impaired in quality. Both the above and below parts of the compound plant did their full duty without regard to what the other part was doing.

Deadly Weapons

RENO, Nev., Feb. 1.—A couple of Chinese had a fight today in Chinatown and one of them was quite seriously shot in the neck. An ax and a six-shooter were the weapons used. The man who did the shooting was arrested.

Wages Advanced

ASHLAND, Wis., Feb. 1.—The operating-Oliver Mining company, operating four of the largest iron mines on the Gogebic range and employing 1500 men, today announced an increase of 10 per cent in the wages of all its employes.

Griggs's Successor

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 1.—Foster M. Voorbes, president of the senate, was this morning sworn in as acting governor of New Jersey by succeeding John W. Griggs, who resigned to become attorney general of the United States.

Selfridge at Genoa

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Secretary Long received a telegram today from Rear Admiral Selfridge, commanding the European station, announcing his arrival at Genoa this morning on the flagship San Francisco.

NO DISORDERS

Mark Gen. Zelaya's Second Inauguration

PRESIDENT OF NICARAGUA

TALKS CONCERNING THE BIG CANAL SCHEME

The Company Deceived Him—He Desires to Deal Directly With the United States

Associated Press Special Wire

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Feb. 1.—Gen. Santos J. Zelaya was today inaugurated president of Nicaragua for a second term of four years. There were no disturbances and the city was gaily decorated.

THE CANAL QUESTION

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The Herald today prints an interview with President Zelaya of Nicaragua, obtained by its correspondent in Managua yesterday:

"Nicaragua would prefer dealing directly with the United States," said Zelaya. "In the matter of a canal across our country. The canal company has not lived up to its obligations—those included in the concessions—and we consider that it has deceived us, and we believe that further dealings with it would only result in further deception. For this reason we would prefer dealing directly with your government, knowing that that is stable, which the canal company is not.

"We consider that the concessions which are now held by the canal company expired some time ago and that they are therefore void, although the canal company thinks differently. The Tiptapa canalization is one of the most striking illustrations of the failure of the company to keep its agreements and also of the failure of the chief features of the arrangements with Mr. Baker, the retired United States Minister.

"Mr. Baker was to have taken up the Tiptapa canalization with the canal company on his return to the United States, and failing to reach some sort of an understanding with the company, he was to have endeavored to make the matter submitted to arbitration. But the arrangement has been canceled by Congress and I consider that the action of Congress was brought about through the influence of the canal company, which does not wish to be called to account.

"I would have no objection to the Congress of the United States passing a bill looking to the support of private capital in building a canal, but when it came to the United States actually controlling the canal, this government would have something to say about that. But in the event of a possible transfer of control the matter could be discussed by this government and the United States. The protest that was made when the last Nicaragua canal bill was pending in the Senate was made at the instance of the Diet of the Greater Republic of Central America—one of the provisions of that government is the transfer of the control of a canal to any government without the consent of Nicaragua.

"The mission of Mr. Morgan is ignored by this government. I believe he has been privately requested by the United States government to make a study of the proposed canal and canal matters and to make a report along these lines and on matters in general.

"Mr. Morgan brought with him recommendations directed to the American Legation, for which special considerations have been extended on the part of this government.

"Mr. Baker's mission on the part of this country in the United States, which has now been set aside, has been commonly misunderstood. I considered Mr. Baker a man of influence and one who could take up the matters proposed with every prospect of carrying them through with success. Mr. Baker represented that he would be able to form a syndicate which would buy from us our railroad and our lake steamers. We desired to dispose of these to private parties in order to raise money sufficient to enable us to pay our English debt. Our total debt, by the way, is only \$5,000,000 in this money."

"What of the political condition of the country?" "A canal or communication from the interior to the Atlantic coast is what we need to settle us politically, as well as in other ways. Either would allay the restlessness and would ensure peace and revolution. All property would appreciate. The Conservatives' property and the Liberals' property would go up in value together and the whole country would take on a new aspect. The canal would unify all the people and all political uneasiness would be lost in the improved condition of the country. Let us but get an opening for the passage of our products and the whole country would become prosperous.

"We are glad to have Americans come in. They are able and energetic. They will help us to build up the country. We consider our country to have as great natural attractions as any in Central America. It is larger than Costa Rica and more capable of development in every way. Costa Rica is in San Jose a very large city, but we have several. They are many miles apart, but commercial communication between them would bind the country together, very strongly and soon give it leading place in this part of the world."

"Would the concession granted to the Atlas company interfere with the operation of a canal?" "Not at all. The concession was granted to the company for navigation right on the San Juan river and it is not such as to retard the construction of a canal. This government took good care, in granting that concession, that it should not be such as to lead to any international complication."

THE WORLD'S DRINK STATISTICS

Englishmen Are Greater Beer Drinkers Than Germans

The country owes thanks to Sir Courtenay Boyle, most blue-booked of us here, and but few of us care to master their contents. Sir Courtenay Boyle has succeeded, however, in producing one that might almost be described as fascinating—the drink statistics of the civilized world, or to give it its official and rather long-winded title, "The Production and Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages" (wine, beer, spirits).

A study of the paper leads to one conclusion, namely, that not only will people drink as long as they will afford to pay for it, but that they will drink. France produces ten times as much wine as Germany does; it also exports ten times as much; and yet more German wine is imported into the United States than French wine. The answer is obvious: There are in the states many successful German settlers, and they, having the money, will have the hook of the fatherland, no matter what they pay for it. Thus also in prosperous Belgium people put scarcely any limit on themselves in the matter of drink, and whether it be beer or spirits, Belgium stands at the head in the matter of consumption per head, while even as regards wine, although it is not a wine-producing country, the inhabitants consume as much as do the Germans, whose country is wine producing.

One point that is brought out very clearly in these tables is the fact that the drink trade is almost everywhere a home industry, i. e., that by the greater proportion of the drink consumed is made in the country consuming it. We in England import so much wine and brandy from the continent that we are perhaps not altogether in a position to realize the fact, and yet even in England by far the greater proportion of the drink consumed is home-made. This is proved by the relative proportions of the customs receipts from imported and the excise receipts from home-made liquors. The customs receipts amount to 5 1/2 millions sterling, and the excise receipts to 27 millions, or in the proportion of 17 per cent to 83 per cent in favor of the home-made. Perhaps very few realize the extent to which France is the great wine-producing and also the great wine-consuming country of the world. The statement that the quantity of wine annually drunk in the United Kingdom, Germany and the United States, which taken together, have a population of 150,000,000 of souls, barely exceeds a tenth part of what is consumed in France with its 38,000,000 of inhabitants enables us more fully to recognize the fact. Many, moreover, will be surprised to find that the consumption per head of beer in this country exceeds that of Germany, for while the German drinks 25 gallons per annum, the Englishman drinks 30 gallons. In both countries the consumption of beer is distinctly on the increase.

The following is an interesting fact taken at hazard: Seventy-seven gallons of beer are consumed in this country for every gallon of wine that is drunk. Could any clearer proof be wanting that it is the masses who drink, not the classes? Scarcely the seventh part of a bottle of champagne per head is drunk per annum by the inhabitants of this country; in the United States, scarcely the twentieth part.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Peddlers in Mexico

"While traveling in Mexico a few years ago, I had a funny experience with a Mexican vender who sought to show what little business ability the lower classes have," said E. F. Guignon of St. Louis. "I was on route to look at some mines away up on the mountains. At the station where we left the train to take the stage I saw an old woman selling some honey. She did not have more than ten pounds of it altogether, and as it looked so good I wanted to buy it and take it along with us. I asked my interpreter to buy it. Much to my surprise the old woman would sell him but two boxes, claiming that if she sold it all to him she would have nothing to sell to other people, neither would she have anything else to do during the remainder of the day!"—Denver Republican.

China has a War God with 3000 Different Names

China has a war god with 3000 different names.

LEHR BEATS BUTLER

INTERNATIONAL BICYCLE RACES AT BELLAIRE

The German Flag Raised, But an American Captured the Open Mile Professional

BELLAIRE, Fla., Feb. 1.—The international bicycle races, which were pulled off this afternoon at this place, were largely attended, notwithstanding the heavy northwest wind which prevailed and prevented fast time and made it too cool



NAT BUTLER

for comfort. The program was arranged in this order:

One mile, open, professional, first heat—Al Newhouse, Buffalo, first; Earl Kaiser, Switzerland, second; Lamberjack, Paris, third; time, 2:41 2-5.

Second heat—Charles Wells, San Francisco, first; Al Wenig, Buffalo, second; Jean Gougoltz, Paris, third; time, 2:51 3-5.

Third heat—Al Newhouse, first; Earl Kaiser second; Lamberjack, third; time, 2:05.

One mile, heat, match race, between August Lehr, champion of Germany, and Nat Butler of Boston. When Lehr came to Bellaire six weeks ago he challenged any American for \$1000 and was promptly taken up by Walter Sanger.



AUGUST LEHR. The big German Champion.

Later events prevented Sanger coming and Nat Butler, the second taker of Lehr's challenge, agreed to meet him. In the first heat Lehr paced Butler the entire final lap, overcoming Butler's home stretch sprint and defeated him by two lengths. Time, 2:59 2-5.

The second heat of this race was much the same, except that Butler let himself in an earlier sprint coming abreast of Lehr when near the finish, but the doctory German has great endurance and he crossed the tape a length ahead, winning the match. The German flag was raised on the flag staff in his honor. Mile handicap, professional—W. I.

H. MAITLAND KERSEY, WHO IS ACCUSED BY HIS COOK



H. Maitland Kersey has for several years been prominent in the business and social life of New York, and is widely known as a yachtsman. He was until recently the agent in New York of the White Star Steamship company and severed his connection to engineer a Klondike transportation syndicate of American and English millionaires. Mr. Kersey, who is an Englishman, was the American agent of Lord Dunraven in the international yacht races in 1893 and 1895, and supported the earl in his declarations of the unfairness of his competitor, the Vigilant.

The deputy arrested Thursday night during the McKinley banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel. Mr. Kersey was one of the guests of the National Association of Manufacturers, and was seated at a table near President McKinley, when Deputy Sheriff Robinson entered the hall and tapped Kersey on the shoulder, saying, "You are my prisoner."

"Mr. Kersey wheeled around in his chair and demanded angrily, "How dare you lay your hand on me?" Kersey, who had had intended no indignity, and had simply touched his shoulder in order to attract his attention. Mr. Kersey thought at first that was a practical joke, but when the deputy sheriff showed him an order of arrest, signed by Justice Freedman of the supreme court, the joke element vanished.

MONTHLY STATEMENT

OF CONDITION OF NATIONAL FINANCES

The January Increase of Debt Amounts to Something More Than Twelve Million Dollars

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The monthly statement of the public debt issued today shows that at the close of business yesterday the debt less cash in the treasury amounted to \$1,011,701,338, an increase for the month of \$12,559,771. This increase is accounted for by the decrease in the amount of cash on hand. The debt is recapitulated as follows:

Interest bearing debt, \$647,338,310; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, \$1,328,540; debt bearing no interest, \$386,878,774; total, \$1,235,575,324. This amount, however, does not include \$581,213,933 in certificates and treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury. The treasury cash is classified as follows:

Gold, \$300,731,551; silver, \$510,616,160; paper, \$100,452,096; bonds, deposits in national banks, disbursing offices, balances, etc., \$41,338,182; total, \$953,137,909, against which are claimed liabilities outstanding amounting to \$629,326,222, leaving a net cash balance, including the gold reserve, of \$323,811,787.

THE BALANCE SHEET

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The monthly comparative statement of the government receipts and expenditures shows that for the month of January the receipts aggregated \$37,333,623, and the expenditures \$38,696,711, leaving a surplus for the month of \$636,917. The miscellaneous receipts for January include \$5,538,401 received during the month from the sale of the Union Pacific road.

To February 22, 1895, the receipts amount to \$28,776,222, leaving a deficit for the month of \$7,901,484. Deducting also payments during November and December on account of Pacific railroad indebtedness, amounting to \$49,909,822 in receipts and \$5,449,268 in expenditures, the receipts and expenditures since July 1, 1897, amount to \$187,537,378 and \$238,439,201, respectively, showing a deficit of \$50,891,823.

The receipts from customs during January amounted to \$14,269,492, a gain as compared with January, 1897, of about \$3,000,000. The internal revenue receipts also showed a gain of over \$1,300,000 for the month. Since July 1, the government has paid out on pension account nearly \$9,000,000.

The present net gold balance in the treasury is the largest since August, 1890. This accumulation becomes somewhat burdensome, and for some time past the government has not encouraged its deposit. Recently, however, treasury notes and silver have been coming in in large quantities and the situation is consequently relieved. The uncovered silver in the treasury, having served a purpose in the fall trade, is now being returned, and during the last few weeks the supply has increased from \$530,000 to \$4,871,000.

During the same time the stock of treasury notes has increased from \$1,000,000 to \$3,582,000. The receipts from customs and internal revenue sources are both very encouraging to the officials, and, altogether, the treasury situation is regarded as entirely satisfactory.

The monthly statement of the director of the mint shows the total coinage at the United States mints during January, 1898, was \$5,129,010, as follows: Gold, \$3,340,000; silver, \$1,624,000; minor coins, \$850,010. The coinage of standard silver dollars during the month amounted to \$1,250,000.

Jeffries Matched SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1.—The Olympic club tonight signed Peter Jackson and Jim Jeffries for a 20-round go. The men will meet about March 20 in the Mechanics' pavilion in this city.

Paris Police Methods

How Detectives Before the Revolution Kept Informed of State Secrets

Once spent an afternoon in a pleasant little villa on the banks of the river Marne with the former chief of police in the time of Napoleon III, up to the proclamation of the republic. No one would have thought, to look at the peaceful figure of the proprietor, a little man in a frock coat, with gray hair, a little mite, absorbed in cultivating the magnificent horticenias that covered his terraces, reaching to the water's edge, that his head has been a storehouse for all the machinations and turpitudes of that period of decadence which ended in a disastrous war and a revolution. It was on that afternoon that I learned how the fatal Ollivier ministry was decided upon by Mr. Thiers and his political friends one evening in the conservatory of a beautiful French woman, living not far from the opera. Two brothers, who were the best Paris society, meanwhile, distracted the attention of the guests in the salon by sleight-of-hand tricks and gymnastic feats on a Persian rug. And when I asked the old man how he knew all this with such precision, "from a femme de chambre," he answered me tranquilly. "All persons of importance at that time, at their own requests, took their servants only from my hand."—Harper's Weekly.

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Rev. Francis W. Poole, Pastor Central Pres. Church, Helena, Mont.

Ely's Cream Balm is the acknowledged cure for catarrh and contains no mercury or any injurious drug. Price, 50 cents.