

The Call

MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1898

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THE WEEKLY CALL.....One year, by mail, \$1.50
OAKLAND OFFICE.....908 Broadway
Eastern Representative, DAVID ALLEN.
NEW YORK OFFICE.....Room 188, World Building
WASHINGTON D. C. OFFICE.....Riggs House
C. C. CARLTON, Correspondent.
BRANCH OFFICES—527 Montgomery street, corner Clay: open until 9:30 o'clock. 339 Hayes street: open until 9:30 o'clock. 621 McAllister street: open until 9:30 o'clock. 615 Larkin street: open until 9:30 o'clock. 536 corner Sixteenth and Mission streets: open until 5 o'clock. 2518 Mission street: open until 9 o'clock. 106 Eleventh st.: open until 9 o'clock. 1505 Polk street open until 9:30 o'clock. NW. corner Twenty-second and Kentucky streets: open until 9 o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.
Baldwin—"The Girl From Paris."
California—"Coursed Into Court."
Alcazar—"The Arabian Nights."
Metropolitan—"Brother for Brother."
Tivoli—"Brian Boru."
Orpheum—Vandeville.
The Chutes—Cajalita and Vandeville.
Lybick Cycle Skating Rink—Optical Illusions.
Pacific Coast Jockey Club, Ingleside Race-track—Races to-day.

AUCTION SALES.
By Estlin & Eldridge—This day, January 24, Turkish Bugs, at 212 Sutter street, at 2 and 3 P. M.
By Shawmold, Buckbee & Co.—Tuesday, January 25, Real Estate, at 218 Montgomery street, at 11 o'clock.

BRILLIANT PROSPECTS CONTINUE.

THE improvement in trade already noted shows no signs of diminishing. Several lines are lagging, but as a general thing the demand for goods is heavier, factories are better employed and the outlook is more satisfactory than for years. The bank clearings of the whole country showed a gain last week of 36.5 per cent over the same week in 1897, and the failures again fell off, being only 309, against 420 in 1897.

From no section of the country is business reported really dull. In fact, the distribution of merchandise and manufactured products is good everywhere. The tendency in prices is steadily upward, though no marked advances have been reported of late. The railroad earnings thus far in January are 10 per cent larger than during the same period in 1897, and exports of American products to foreign countries are remarkably heavy. The iron trade, which has for years been accepted as one of the best barometers of business, is enjoying a pronounced boom. The demand for finished products is unprecedented, including 1,200,000 tons of steel rails thus far this year, and the Pittsburg works are sending orders away to other concerns, being unable to fill them. This extraordinary demand of course affects prices, which are firm in consequence. With the exception of cotton, which continues dull, the industrial situation is extremely gratifying. The woolen trade is stimulated by higher prices for wool abroad, owing chiefly to reports of a short yield, and the demand for clothing has been brisk for some time.

Wall street has lately been the weakest spot in the country, as speculation in securities has been unfavorably affected by the Congressional agitation over Cuba and silver, as well as by the political disturbances in Asia, which have rendered English investors cautious in placing their funds. This caution has indirectly affected American shares, of which the English are the best and most frequent buyers. At the close, however, more tone was exhibited by the market, for all American securities are inherently strong and would probably be active were it not for the disturbing political causes mentioned.

The cereal situation, while irregular, is rather firm than otherwise. Shipments of corn to Russia and Egypt, the very countries from which, next to the United States, Europe draws the bulk of its supplies, have imparted considerable strength to grain in general. Indeed, the exports of corn from the United States have been remarkably heavy of late. Prices have not fluctuated widely, but they have hardened somewhat, and breadstuffs may be classed as firm with a slight upward tendency.

The Pacific Coast is enjoying its share of the prosperity. Trade is good all over the State. Dealers in provisions say that they never before did so much business in January as now. The demand is for all distributive points, from Alaska to the equator, and it is expected that hams, bacon and lard will advance in the near future. Hogs have already gone up and are firm and in rather light supply at the advance. Beef and mutton rule firm at the good prices. Hay has again advanced; barley, oats and corn are quoted higher, and every few days a rise in beans is reported. The deficiency in grass is giving more firmness to the butter market. Dried fruits are looking up and prunes are quoted at a fractional advance, with an improved demand for Eastern account. Prices for wool, hops and hides are maintained, though all of these lines are quiet. Merchandise is in good movement, and fluctuations are few and generally in the direction of higher prices. In fact, the tendency in everything is upward, just as it was downward a year or two ago.

The outlook for crops is still uncertain. Except in one or two sections of the State there is plenty of moisture in the ground thus far, and the grain crop is reported all right, though free rains in the spring will be needed. Prospects for a good fruit yield are excellent, as the long period of cold weather has kept the fruit buds back, thus minimizing the danger from frost later on. As to the future of the local grains, speculators are kept on the anxious seat by the vagaries of the weather, but the fact that there has thus far been no sharp rise in prices is good evidence that no serious deficiency is feared at present.

In brief, wherever the eye is cast the commercial outlook is cheering, and unless all signs fail we will have one of the best years for the farmer and merchant that California has ever seen.

If the United States intends to keep up the times it must send a gunboat to Hayti to demand indemnity for something. It may or may not have a case, but this is not a consideration. The rule seems to be to base action upon the fact of having a gunboat.

The Supervisors say they have viewed many fenders and found few worthy. The public does not care if there are only a few. One good one is all it has been asking for.

Dole is reported to be talking about failure. Without doubt he is doing so. His usual theme is annexation, and if that isn't failure there isn't such a thing.

THE DAY OF JUBILEE.

SAN FRANCISCO awakes this morning to extend on behalf of California a welcome to all who come to take part in the rejoicing of the Golden Jubilee of the land of gold. The splendor and accomplishment of fifty years of activity are before the eyes of the visitors. The city is radiant with colors, the streets are adorned with banners and arches, and the people are buoyant, joyous and jubilant. All things tend to make the day the greatest festival in our history and all things promise a week of pleasure both to the citizen and the visitor.

It is a striking coincidence that the jubilee year of the discovery of gold in California should find the people of the United States excited by another gold discovery on the Pacific Coast. By that fact the public mind is brought into perfect harmony with the celebration. It is easy for us to understand the fervor of the Argonauts of '49 when we feel around us the fervor of the eager adventurers who are preparing for the Klondike. The glamour of gold is upon us to-day as it was upon our predecessors of a half century ago, and we can celebrate with sympathy as well as with pride the discovery of that wonderful nugget at Sutter's Mill.

The Call has done its share toward the celebration by the publication yesterday of a grand special edition devoted to the memory of the Argonauts, the history of gold mining in California and the condition of the industry at this time throughout the Pacific Coast from Alaska to Mexico. That edition serves as an introduction to the week of jubilee and to the mining fair that is to follow. This morning the Call has no more to do than to utter the general voice of San Francisco in a cordial welcome to visitors and a wish of joy for all.

Through streets made gorgeous and glorious with all forms of brilliant decoration, will move the stately procession that with civic pomp will mark the public appreciation of what Marshall's discovery of gold meant for California and the world. It will not be forgotten that others before Marshall knew that gold existed here. The merit of his discovery over their knowledge, is that he made known what they kept hidden. The moral is the advantage of publicity over privacy, the benefit that comes from sharing good fortune with the world at large.

This moral will be in our minds to-day. We have a golden land; let us make it known. We have resources richer even than our gold fields; let us make them known. We have a city superior to any other on earth in natural advantages, in beauty of location, in mildness of climate and splendor of possibilities; let us make it and its glory known. We hold up our city and our State to-day, as of old Marshall held up the golden nugget, and invite the world to share the treasures and the prosperity they will yield to all who rightly work for them.

In this spirit we welcome our visitors, and celebrate the day. The accomplishments of the past are the prophecies of the future. What we have done is the guarantee of what we yet shall do. Our joy to-day is not wholly derived from memories of the bygone fifty years. We rejoice also in the future, whose prospects gleam along the horizon even more golden than those that drew to California the brave host of pioneers of '49.

A FREE PUBLIC MARKET.

A NEW step is to be taken in the movement to bring about the establishment of a free public market in this city, in accordance with the law enacted at the last session of the Legislature. The Board of Harbor Commissioners has formally invited the producers of perishable products who would be benefited by such a market to appoint a permanent committee to co-operate with the board in arranging for its establishment, and the San Francisco Farmers' Club has called a convention of producers to meet in this city February 23, for the purpose of electing and instructing the proposed committee.

When the movement for a free public market was first undertaken it found almost universal approval. It was generally recognized that the market would be of great benefit to both the producers and the consumers of fruit, vegetables and other perishable articles of commerce, and the desirability of providing it promptly was conceded. The more the subject was discussed, however, the graver appeared the difficulties in the way of establishing one that would be adequate to the needs of the trade, and at last the enterprise seemed so hopeless that the agitation was temporarily suspended until plans feasible and practicable should be put forward in its support.

The call now issued by the Farmers' Club of this city and the renewal of the agitation give promise that some definite plan, practical in its nature, has been devised by the promoters of the scheme and will be submitted to the producers' convention. In the expectation of such a plan the public will await the meeting of the convention with no little interest, and will be ready to give approval and support to any wisely directed movement toward the accomplishment of the desired object.

That San Francisco needs a free public market is beyond question. It is equally unquestionable that the producers of perishable products throughout the State should have some means of selling their produce in the metropolis of the State under conditions that will enable them to get something like the real value of their goods to the consumers of that market.

At the present time our trade in fruit, vegetables and poultry products is done in the most expensive and wasteful manner possible in a civilized community. The State produces vast quantities of fine fruit, the climate renders a fruit diet agreeable and healthful at all seasons of the year, the general prosperity of the people enables them to pay fair prices for it, but such is the inefficiency of our commercial system that large quantities of the fruit are wasted, tons of it being thrown away. While the producer hardly receives a price sufficient to pay him for his labor the average citizen finds the price fixed for the consumer so high that he can hardly afford it as a luxury, much less as a staple article of food.

No ordinary market place will serve the requirements of a city so large as San Francisco, and a trade so extensive as this. In that fact lies the difficulty in the way of providing the market. All difficulties, however, can be overcome by wisely directed effort, and it is to be hoped something of the kind can be assured by the Harbor Commissioners and the committee of producers that is to be appointed to assist them.

The Rev. Foute has destroyed an illusion. He says the armor of the Merrimac was not composed of railroad iron, and having fought inside of it he doubtless knows. But nobody can fail to experience a pang of regret at letting that railroad-iron story go.

The latest gentleman to report having been held up by a footpad had, it appears, merely run against a poker game. The two experiences do not of necessity differ widely. There are poker sharps who, becoming footpads, would justly be regarded as having partially reformed.

THE HONOR OF BEING DISLIKED.

IT may be gathered from a casual reading of the Los Angeles papers that their newly acquired habit of disliking The Call grows apace. For this a small measure of gratitude is due, and hereby tendered. One of the cheering possibilities of life is that of winning the disapproval of rogues. We decline to take these papers seriously and, indeed, fail to see reason why they should be taken at all.

One Los Angeles daily says virtuously that the leading papers of that city are in favor of exposing and punishing corruption. Then, why the row? They should not regard their own corruption immune, but rejoice that the way to lead a better life is being pointed out to them. There is naught of malice in the assistance they are receiving from this city. The Call would be glad to know that its seething contemporaries of the Southland had concluded to become decent, and would hasten to commend them. When they shall emerge from the serfdom in which they are held by the water company, when they shall begin to fight the battles of the people instead of doing the bidding of monopoly, and no longer have occasion to hide their rascality by a frothy clamor of words, not judiciously selected, these facts shall be proclaimed. They shall be proclaimed as freely as the unpleasant facts at present existing. As to having "lost the respect" of Los Angeles people we must decline to believe it. There are people in that fair city neither holding shares in the water concern nor accepting its bribes. The respect of these is worth having.

Another paper remarks, we fear with something approaching rancor, that no assistance was asked of The Call. This is an error which may be ascribed to a wrong point of view. Assistance was asked, not by the robbers, but by the robbed. The footpad engaged in thieving a wayfarer not only does not request the aid of the police, but resents the mere presence of the police as a detriment and an imposition. Yet haled into court, the footpad would hardly have the nerve to enlarge upon the circumstance that the police had no business to interfere. At least he could only have acquired such nerve by a preliminary course of training on a Los Angeles water organ. It is true that a paper is not officially a police agent, yet any citizen has a right to arrest a criminal caught in the act.

One of the writhing victims of exposure laments that The Call is simply rotten. The expression lacks elegance. Neither does the important element of truth lend it a benign and redeeming presence. However, it is quoted to show that decayed journalism, nipped by the frost of fact, is sloughing vigorously and imagines its own taint to have got into general circulation.

In justice to the Los Angeles Record it must be said that it is not included among the papers that the water company is running. Particular reference has been intended to the Herald, Times and Express, a three-headed corruption suffering from water on its several brains.

SURVEYING AT NICARAGUA.

REPORTS from Nicaragua concerning the work of the Canal Commission do not give encouragement to any hope of speedy action. The Commissioners, it is said, have decided to ignore the work of the commission of 1895 altogether and to make a complete survey of their own. This is perhaps the best course to pursue, but it is further announced that the new commission will take a longer time than the former one in making surveys, and that apparently means an indefinite delay.

To make the matter worse the season has been unfavorable to any kind of survey work along the route. It is announced that heavy rainfalls have interfered with the progress of the workers, and on one occasion the Newport, with a number of laborers aboard, was kept from landing for three days, and was finally compelled to seek safety in a port thirty miles distant from the point where the landing was to have been made.

It is further reported that as a result of the survey thus far accomplished the commission may recommend a change in the proposed location of the entrance of the canal. This threatens a further complication, as the suggested recommendations would raise a dispute with the engineers who selected the original site for the entrance, as well as with the commission of 1895, which also had its own ideas where the entrance should be fixed.

In the meantime it has been announced that a group of capitalists, including the contractors who constructed the Chicago drainage canal, have sent a surveying party of their own to go over the Nicaragua route and estimate the possibility of constructing it by private enterprise. It is said that Chief Engineer Coolie, of drainage canal fame, has expressed the conviction that the Nicaragua canal can be completed at a cost not exceeding \$25,000,000.

The constructors of the Chicago drainage canal have had more experience in canal work with improved mechanical appliances than any other set of men in the world. They completed the Chicago canal at a cost much less than the original estimate, thereby breaking the record of large municipal enterprises. They know what modern science, mechanism and explosives can do in the way of blasting rock, dredging rivers, removing earth and building embankments, and how superior the implements and methods used at Chicago are to those used at the Suez canal or at Panama.

It has been asserted all along that the Nicaragua canal would cost from \$80,000,000 to \$100,000,000, and much of the opposition to the enterprise has been due to a dislike to have the Government guarantee the bonds of the company for so large a sum. If the Chicago contractors offer to do the work for \$25,000,000, or even for double that sum, there will be a greater willingness on the part of Congress to undertake it. Under the circumstances the country will wait for the reports of the two surveying parties with a great deal of interest, and it is to be hoped neither of them will be long delayed.

H. W. Patton is not winning the regard of the water company's papers at Los Angeles. As bitter as this may be, there is every reason to believe the experience does not come as a surprise to Mr. Patton. When a man yells "thief" and displays the evidence that he knows what he is talking about, the thief seldom pauses in his career to express a sense of admiration and gratitude.

There is unnecessary distress unless war come upon the land and find the Government's stock of powder small. There is a large quantity of powder in private hands, and rather than be licked by a foreign foe Uncle Sam would doubtless go to the length of buying some of this.

Two young men in Illinois, having been walloped by their school teacher, laydild him and beat him to death. Day by day the problem of education in this country presents new difficulties.

Perhaps the declaration of Brazil that it is pleased with Bryan for Minister grows out of an idea that he is another Bryan.

SIGHTS AND SENSATIONS AT THE PLAY.

BY ASHTON STEVENS.

ABOVE and beyond the uninspired idiosyncy of John J. McNally "Court-into Court" is blessed by the personality of Marie Dressler. There is hope and consolation in Miss Dressler; it is good to know that she is in the land. In case anything ever should happen to May Irwin we have Marie Dressler to fall back on. Not that things are likely to happen to May Irwin's sensational health—not see where the car has left its seal. Mr. Rice's lips were a flattened pout, a ripe red spot glows between the diverging points of his mustaches—and that is where he has been kissed. Twice blessed and twice unworthy Rice! It has been his specialty to be kissed by the two most accomplished kissers in the profession. He has been kissed into fame, netarized into notoriety. First it was May Irwin—she had themselves kinetoscoped in the act; it was called the May Irwin kiss and was patented and copyrighted by photographers and kinetoscopers and could be seen for a nickel in the slot. Now it is Marie Dressler who kisses Mr. Rice. I ask anybody if there is anything in this

ACCORDING to the cant superstitions about beauty that commonly ob-



MISS DRESSLER AND MR. RICE.

tain Marie Dressler is not beautiful. But she has a fascinating way of being plain; in her physiognomy there is something of a homely Hadyn, and she shows all the warm, womanly cordiality that Hadyn—if she has any at all—conceals under a mask of snow. Also she is probably a better McNally farce-comedienne than her contemporary of the Comedie Francaise. Have you heard Marie Dressler sing? Her voice is the superlative of plump joy; it has the real essence, the snuff-colored tone, the just-threw-myself-away quality that finds the true temper of the modern song. Her "Ram-a-Jam, I Want That Man" is the most momentous Americo-Ethiopic song-burst that has happened here since May Irwin sang "The New Bully."

I WONDER if Miss Dressler has the same attraction for women that she has for men. Possibly not. She is the most popular person, from the masculine estimate, that I have seen in fourteen months. All the men about the town are intoning her praises. I have heard but one woman mention the matter—and then it was to say she thought Miss Dressler a trifle bumptious and rough. Never mind about the roughness, but the bumptiousness I admit there is no word which better than that describes the physical attributes of the large unique young woman. She is bumptious to be lovable. She revels in a vast magnetic grace that is vivid, personal and magnetic; she deals in a sort of convivial hypnotism that is immediate and fatal. But she is as gentle as a man. You, if you are a woman, may not consider it gentle in Miss Dressler to lift Mr. Lyon by the scragg of the neck and joust him against the floor and poke him in the waistcoat and titillate him on the solar plexus—but I, who can feel the influence of this Brunhilda McNally, know that these are A. J. Hinds, a large real estate man of San Francisco, is at the Grand with Mrs. Hinds.

James F. Farecher, one of the best liked and most public spirited citizens of Yreka, is a guest at the Palace. Brigadier General M. W. Muller of Fresno has arrived at the California with his staff, to take part in the parade. Mrs. Muller accompanies her husband. M. R. Price, a large fruit grower of Fresno, is among those who have registered at the Occidental, while visiting the city to witness the Golden Jubilee. E. T. Stinson, son of T. D. Stinson, the Los Angeles millionaire, can be found at the Baldwin during the next few days. A. J. Hinds, a large real estate man of San Francisco, is at the Grand with Mrs. Hinds. A. Ogden, a wealthy mine owner of Sonoma, is registered at the Occidental. L. W. Burrill, one of the big merchants of Santa Rosa, is at the Baldwin. General J. W. B. Montgomery, a prominent politician of Chico, is staying at the Grand. E. A. Cuttler, a prominent attorney of Fureka Humboldt County, is in town.

COLLECTED IN THE CORRIDORS

John Noble, a mining man of Boise City, is at the Baldwin with his wife. E. E. Riggs, a prominent banker of Gridley is staying at the Grand. A. Torey, a leader in Boston business circles, is at the Occidental with Mrs. Torey. James F. Farecher, one of the best liked and most public spirited citizens of Yreka, is a guest at the Palace. Brigadier General M. W. Muller of Fresno has arrived at the California with his staff, to take part in the parade. Mrs. Muller accompanies her husband. M. R. Price, a large fruit grower of Fresno, is among those who have registered at the Occidental, while visiting the city to witness the Golden Jubilee. E. T. Stinson, son of T. D. Stinson, the Los Angeles millionaire, can be found at the Baldwin during the next few days. A. J. Hinds, a large real estate man of San Francisco, is at the Grand with Mrs. Hinds. A. Ogden, a wealthy mine owner of Sonoma, is registered at the Occidental. L. W. Burrill, one of the big merchants of Santa Rosa, is at the Baldwin. General J. W. B. Montgomery, a prominent politician of Chico, is staying at the Grand. E. A. Cuttler, a prominent attorney of Fureka Humboldt County, is in town.

"Perhaps it is the crowds on the street that cause us to come more weary when our day's tramping is over, or may be coming more like our Eastern brothers, we are likewise losing that gallantry which has always been distinctive of the wild, rough and untutored West," said a gentleman in the California yesterday, who has come down to the city to witness the Jubilee jubilation. "Whatever the cause, I notice that when the crowded cars start homeward at night there is no cause for great cheerfulness in the California brother, Chesterfield offering to a woman a seat, that was once so common. "My daughter has a chum living out on Pacific avenue who has sprained her ankle, and who is forced to use crutches. The other evening my little girl started out to spend the night with her friend, carrying a crutch that had been left down town for repairs. "I led to the door with standing by great while the seats were occupied by great big men. But as soon as an apparition came hobbling in on crutches they fell out of the principal part of the crowd. "She took one with many thanks, and the donor swelled out his chest with a pleased expression of conscious right-do-

SHE FOOLED THE PASSENGERS.

be in losing our provincialism and becoming more like our Eastern brothers, we are likewise losing that gallantry which has always been distinctive of the wild, rough and untutored West," said a gentleman in the California yesterday, who has come down to the city to witness the Jubilee jubilation. "Whatever the cause, I notice that when the crowded cars start homeward at night there is no cause for great cheerfulness in the California brother, Chesterfield offering to a woman a seat, that was once so common. "My daughter has a chum living out on Pacific avenue who has sprained her ankle, and who is forced to use crutches. The other evening my little girl started out to spend the night with her friend, carrying a crutch that had been left down town for repairs. "I led to the door with standing by great while the seats were occupied by great big men. But as soon as an apparition came hobbling in on crutches they fell out of the principal part of the crowd. "She took one with many thanks, and the donor swelled out his chest with a pleased expression of conscious right-do-

ing spread over his features. The expression, however, gave place to one of an entirely different character when the young lady took her crutch under her arm and jumping off the car walked away on two perfectly sound and shapely legs."

Captain Charles Dodge, U. S. A., and wife are at the Occidental. Dr. A. Anderson, a prominent physician of Petaluma, is at the Grand. State Senator A. F. Jones of Oroville is staying at the Palace.

Mrs. John Sparks of Reno, Nevada, has come down with her family to witness the Jubilee celebration. They are at the Occidental. Major Frank Ryan, N. G. C., is registered at the California from Sacramento. F. A. Nash and W. S. McCormick, two wealthy bankers of Salt Lake, are staying at the Palace. W. H. Cleary, a well-known resident of Stockton, is at the Lick. J. J. Nagle, one of Sacramento's leading citizens, is at the California with his wife. C. F. Titus, the proprietor of the Golden Eagle Hotel at Sacramento, and C. G. H. McBride, a capitalist of San Jose, are two Jubilee visitors registered at the Palace.

CALIFORNIANS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Mrs. Dr. S. E. Hall and Mrs. J. M. Boalt of San Francisco are at the Riggs House.

NEWS OF FOREIGN NAVIES.

A battle-ship of 8800 tons in course of construction at Niclaiff, in the Black Sea, has received the formidable name of Prince Potemkin Tavrichesk.

Since 1890 Great Britain has built 199 vessels of 690,523 tons for the navy. Of these 63 of 374,375 tons were built in the dockyards, and 136 of 316,148 tons were built in private yards.

Two armored cruisers of 7700 tons have been ordered at St. Nazaire and Bordeaux for the French navy. They will be 435 feet 4 inches in length, by 59 feet 4 inches in beam, and are to have triple screws and a speed of twenty-one knots. Their armament of twenty-six guns will be entirely of the rapid-fire type.

The Russian battleship of the Russian Baltic fleet, has had an unsuccessful trial, her engines falling short 183 horsepower. It is of 5200 tons displacement. The engines were built in England, and the contractors have been notified to make such changes in the machinery as will develop the requisite power and to have another trial of the ship.

The Proserpine, third-class cruiser, is to be completed by June 30. She is one of a class of eleven in course of construction for the British navy, and was launched at Sheerness December 5, 1897. These vessels are of 2135 tons displacement and are to develop 5000 horsepower and 18.5 knots under natural draught, and 7000 horsepower and 20 knots under forced draught. Both coal and engines were built at dockyards, but the ship is to undergo trials similar to those to which contract-built ships and engines are subjected. The battery consists of eight 4-inch quick-firing guns, eight 3-pounders and three Maxim machine-guns.

Two drydocks at the Portsmouth dockyard have just been completed. They are known as Nos. 14 and 15, and the following are the dimensions and data of No. 14: Length extreme at copings.....563 feet Length on floor.....520 feet Width extreme at top.....150 feet Width on floor.....120 feet Depth from top to floor.....75 feet Width of entrance.....82 feet Water over sill.....23 feet 10 inches Capacity in gallons.....12,621,000

Dock 15 is of like dimensions, except the length, which is 94 feet wide. The work of building these docks has been accomplished in less than two years, and upon its completion the Government showed its appreciation of the services of the engineer in charge by promoting him.

One great defect in most of the late French war vessels is their limited coal supply, especially the armored ships. The armored cruiser Amiral Pothuau, recently commissioned, is of 5200 tons displacement and has a normal coal supply of only 525 tons. The Bruix, of 4754 tons, carries only 406 tons; the Charlemagne, of 11,275 tons, 680 tons of coal; the Massena, 11,224 tons, only 675 tons. And so on through the whole list. Everything has been accomplished to get protection and abnormally heavy armament. In the first American battleships the same defect existed; but in the Alaska, Illinois and Wisconsin, of 11,225 tons displacement, the normal coal supply is 800 tons on 25 feet maximum draught, whereas the Indiana, Massachusetts and Oregon, on a displacement of 10,288 tons on 27 feet draught aft, carry only 400 tons of coal.

THE PLETHORA OF MONEY.

Philadelphia Record.
One cause of the plethora of money in the East is the large payments of mortgage indebtedness which have been made by land-owners in the United States. Money accumulating in consequence of such liquidation is not a source of strength, but a source of stagnation. It will encourage undertakings and investments which, but for the case of the money market, would not be ventured upon.

Cal. glace fruit 50c per lb at Townsend's.
Special information supplied daily to business houses and public men by the Fresno Chipping Bureau (Gen's), 510 Montgomery st., Tel. Main 1042.

A member of the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan denies the report that Minister Angell will soon return from Turkey to resume the presidency of the university. Harry L. Hutchins, who has been acting president, will probably be elected to the office permanently.

Asthma and Bronchitis cure Guaranteed. Dr. Gordin's Sanitarium, 514 Pine, ur. Kearney, S.F. Cal.

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays Pain, cures Wind Colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. See a bottle.

CORONADO—Atmosphere is perfectly dry, soft and mild, being entirely free from the mists common further north. Round trip tickets, by steamers, including \$100.00 a day stay, \$2.50 per day. Apply 4 New Montgomery street, San Francisco, or A. W. Ballew, manager, Hotel Colorado, Glenwood Springs, Colorado.

Absent-minded Professor—Delighted to meet you again after so many years, Miss. Elderly Lady—No longer miss, professor—I am married. Professor—Married! Well, well, who would have thought that?—Ram's Horn.

NEW TO-DAY.

Royal Baking Powder is the greatest health saver of the century.