The Call

MONDAY.....JANUARY 1, 1900

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AMUSEMENTS.

Orpheum—Vaudeville.
California—"With Flying Colors."
Columbia—"The Christian."
Tivoli—"Little Bo-Peep."
Grand Opera-house—"Sinbad."
Grand Opera-House—Symphony Concert Thursday afternoon, January 18.
Alhambra—"Finnigan's Ball."
Alcazar—"Chimmie Fadden."
Chutes, Zoo and Theater—Vaudeville every afternoon and evening.
Olympia, corner Mason and Ellis streets—Specialties.
Western Turf Association races to-day.

AUCTION SALES.

By Chase & Mendenhall—Tuesday, January 2, at 11 o'clock, Van Ness Stables, at 510 Van Ness avenue.

TO BE DONE FORTHWITH.

MAYOR PHELAN'S reason for vetoing the order of the Supervisors imposing a license tax upon nickel-in-the-slot telephone machines is sufficiently valid to justify him in his action, provided he keep the promise made in the veto to submit to the Supervisors "forthwith" a new resolution to the same purpose. The reason, however, will not be deemed good by the people if it turn out to be no more than another means of delaying the issue and taking it out of the hands of this board.

The Mayor's words are worth noting. He says:

"The only reason for my objection is that City and County Attorney Lane advised the board before the passage of the order that it was illegal and would not stand in the courts. If this is true it would be of no value but only expense to the city to enact the order, and if it is not true it could only be determined after a suit in which the City and County Attorney himself would have to defend the action, and having given an opinion against the validity of the order he would be in no position to defend it. In conference with him we have agreed to submit an order which will answer the legal objections. It will be forthwith submitted to your honorable board for enactment."

Under the circumstances, as the term of the present board is about to close, the Mayor's promise to submit his revised order forthwith will have no value to anybody except the telephone corporations, unless it mean the order shall be submitted to the board at its meeting on Tuesday. If it be not so submitted the Supervisors should pass the former order over the veto.

The reasons for prompt action in this matter are imperative. The present Board of Supervisors has undertaken the legislation embodied in the order and is entitled to the credit and the honor of carrying it to success. It is well known that the telephone corporations are fighting for delay. They have sought to obtain it upon one excuse or another ever since the order was introduced. They are urging it now and the Mayor will play into their hands if he make delay. The new board might pass the order if submitted to them, but their action is uncertain, while that of the present board is certain. It is not expedient to take chances with a monopoly so wily and so grasping as that which controls our telephone system. Let the order be submitted and enacted forthwith.

The operation of the new charter has already caused a glut in the local lightning rod market. Mayor Phelan had a large quantity of official electric fluid to discharge, but judging from the number of rods taken down yesterday and stored for future use, he had not enough to go around.

While the people of two hemispheres are still waxing blue in the face over the end of this and the beginning of the next century problem, "Me und Gott" has settled it out of hand in his own lordly fashion. He says this is the twentieth. That ought to settle it—in Germany at least.

"Suicide Concludes a Seven-Year Courtship" was the heading recently on a Chicago dispatch. At first glance readers were inclined to believe it heralded some poor fellow's plunge into the sea of matrimony. Reading farther on they found he had only shot himself to death.

The famous game of "draw" as played in the West has won new laurels. In a game at Auburn and another at Redding two players failed to draw quickly enough, and the Coroner finished the proceedings.

The people of the Camarines district, Philippine Islands, complain that they are unable to market their hemp. Can it be possible they have San Francisco juries down that way?

If the members of the local Democratic "organization" arrayed in war with one another continue to tell all they know they will save others the trouble later on.

Texas Populists have adopted as their war cry for 1900 "Down With Fusion!" They probably think it's a new blend of whisky.

THE NEW COMMISSIONS.

OF the Mayor's selections of Commissioners to administer the various branches of the municipal government under the new charter, it may be said as was said of the ten virgins in the parable, some are wise and some are foolish. It is to be regretted that the Mayor has shown the worst judgment in the very appointments where he should have exercised his best.

Taking the list in the order given out and published yesterday, and reviewing it as a whole, the first commission, that of the Board of Public Works, will meet with general approval. It is excellent in every respect. Following it is the Civil Service Commission, which has been very inadequately filled. The appointees are not strong men and as a body the commission is likely to fall below the level of the responsibilities imposed upon it. The appointees to the Board of Education are also unsatisfactory. The Police Commission is fairly well made up. On the Fire Commission two good men have been named and they may perhaps control the board and make it an efficient body. The Election Commission will pass as good. The Park Commission is excellent and the same commendation can be given to the Board of Health.

It will be seen that the two commissions to which the weakest appointments have been made are the Civil Service and the Board of Education. Now it is upon these two commissions that the most important reforms and administrative work under the new charter are to be carried out. The foundation of the whole new charter system of government rests upon the regulation of the civil service. That commission will have to resist and to overcome all the push and the pull of the job chasers and the bosses; it will have to put aside every temptation toward partiality or favoritism, no matter upon what consideration they be urged. Bad men or weak; men who are intense partisans or who are inclined to use official power for their own advantage can readily find means to evade the civil service regulations and advance unworthy favorites to office. The Call does not charge that the Commissioners appointed by the Mayor will misuse their authority and turn their office into a patronage bureau, but it does say the importance of the civil service to the municipality under the new charter is so great that the men chosen to administer it should have been among the strongest and most eminent in the city. The public will not have full confidence in the Commissioners until they win it by the merit of their service and it is to be hoped that merit will be shown.

The Board of Education has charge of a work whose importance it would be difficult to overestimate. It will have to undertake something like a radical reform of the schools, for it is well known that for years past every successive School Board has furnished the city with scandalous jobs or frauds of some kind. The variety, the extent and the degree of evils caused to public education by corrupt or inefficient school boards have long been the subject of indignant comment and formed the theme of the main discussion at the recent convention of the Teachers' Association. It is therefore with deep concern the public will note the weakness of the Mayor's appointments to that board.

Protest against the appointments is of course unavailing. The people, however, will note the weak places in the administration that is to direct municipal affairs in the inauguration of the new charter, and will be prompt to note any sign of inefficiency or evidence of bad intent. The sanguine spirit that now animates nearly all classes of citizens will incline them to expect the best results, but it will not blind them to faults or frauds; and while honor will be given where honor is due, there will be swift and sharp condemnation of any official or any commission that betrays the popular confidence that with the new charter and the new era, there are to be, along with prosperity and improvement, a marked degree of efficiency, honesty and civic patriotism in every department of the municipal administration.

THE OLD YEAR AND ITS RECORD.

NOW and then expectations are realized in this uncertain world, and the commercial year of 1899 was one of these pleasant exceptions. In volume of business and magnitude of profits it broke all previous records. Indeed, it exceeded the most sanguine anticipations in the upward movement of values. Taking the bank clearings of the country as an index the volume of business was 74 per cent larger than in 1897 and 51 per cent larger than in 1892, the year preceding the panic. The failures, too, were the smallest in seventeen years, but the collapse of speculation in copper and the consequent failures in Boston a week or two ago added over $18,000,000 to the year's liabilities. Including this serious amount the liabilities in 1899 were $120,000,000, of which $89,260,000 were commercial and the balance banking, most of the latter being charged up to Boston, and within a fortnight. The average of liabilities to failures was $9500, the smallest average in twenty-five years. The best showing of the year was made by the Southern and Pacific States, where the decrease in failures from 1898 was 33 per cent. The railroads added their share to the general prosperity, their gross and net receipts exceeding all records. Railroad building was the heaviest since 1890, double the average of the preceding four years and 50 per cent more than in 1898.

The export trade of the country made an equally fine showing. It footed up almost $1,280,000,000, or about 3 per cent over 1898, which was the largest previous year. Manufactured goods are credited with most of the gain in 1899, as breadstuffs and cotton fell off 15 per cent each, the latter in consequence of a decreased crop, and cattle and hogs 12 per cent. The imports from foreign countries during the year amounted to about $800,000,000, which gives us a total foreign trade of about $2,000,000,000, which, it is unnecessary to say, has never been equaled. It was a manufacturers' rather than a producers' year, as manufactured products advanced in price all around, with a greatly increased output, while cereals declined about 6 per cent, with diminished shipments abroad. Metals advanced about 50 per cent over 1898. The other advances are in raw cotton and wool, coal, hides and leather, provisions of all kinds and live stock, not to mention hundreds of lesser products. The appreciation in wool was 35 per cent and in cotton 29.5 per cent. The heavy increase in imports of raw material during the year shows the intense activity of our manufacturing plants. The balance of trade in favor of the United States, while not as large as in 1898, owing to the increase in imports, still aggregated an enormous amount.

The prospects for the coming year are fully as flattering as on January 1, 1899. Most manufacturing lines have entered the new year with order books filled from three to six months ahead. The iron output is contracted for far into the year, say from six to nine months. The tremendous activity in iron and steel was the great feature of the year.

Columns would be required to enumerate the increase in business in the different lines, hence only the important ones are mentioned. The only cloud during the whole year was the reckless formation of gigantic trusts, many of them topheavy and overcapitalized, and the wild speculation in them by Wall street. Had it not been for the exceptionally strong position of legitimate business a serious panic would probably have resulted. But through all the tight-money scare in Wall street for several months back the genuine trade of the country has moved along with hardly a ripple. Wall street has had its lesson and it is to be hoped that it will profit by it.

As for California, nothing is to be said except that the prospects for 1900 could not be better. Copious rains have practically insured abundant crops, the merchants are doing the largest business for years, money is easy and collections good, and the croaker has disappeared from the land.

THE NEW YEAR.

WHETHER we count it the last year of a fading century or the first of a new one, 1900 will still have a particular significance to the world. It has been marked at its beginning by the most solemn services of the church, is to be commemorated in the most splendid capital of the world by an exposition of unsurpassed magnificence and beauty, and promises to be for the world at large, despite the portentous war in South Africa, a period of unexampled prosperity.

Carlyle has told us: "There are ten thousand times ten thousand clocks in the world to sound with clangor the alarm as the day passes on from hour to hour, but there is no sound heard from the great horologue of eternity to warn the soul as the ages sweep on from eon to eon." Man of his own volition must stop and count and make note, if he would mark the procession of centuries and measure how far he has mounted upward to higher levels of life in the course of any one of them.

That meditation will to-day, to some extent at least, occupy every reflecting mind throughout the Christian world. Men will compare and contrast so far as they can the condition of mankind with what it was in 1800. The tremendous advance which has been made in every form of material good will occur to all. The vast increase in man's power over the forces of nature will engage serious attention; nor will any one overlook the thousand evidences of a moral improvement in the general mass of men attending the improvement in their physical comforts and in all the complex materialities of their environment.

The proofs of ennoblement resulting from the work and the thought of the century will be noted with gratification. They are to be found everywhere, even in the war in South Africa. Battles are no longer so bloody as they were, the contending forces are gentler toward the prisoners who fall into their power, and a thousand tender ministrations of skillful hands and kind hearts await to relieve the pain of the wounded and as far as possible nurse them back to health.

From the great advance which has been made since the beginning of the century, it is certainly reasonable to draw auguries of a still greater advance in the century to come. Science and mechanical ingenuity have accomplished marvels in drawing men into closer communication and relationship to one another, and with that has come a diminution of racial enmities. The industrial forces that make for peace increase with the years, and the enlightened body of men and women who oppose wars grows in numbers and in prestige. It is still a military world. The nations were never before so universally armed, nor did they ever watch one another with more of jealousy. Nevertheless it was never before so peaceful a world, nor did the nations ever before have so many alliances that tend to the maintenance of peace.

Considered from every point of view, therefore, the century has given good reason for the highest hopes of humanity. In all the tides of time never was there such progress made in any other century, and never did a New Year's day dawn that brought to the world so bright a prospect and so strong a promise of coming good.

We sleep and wake and sleep, but all things move,
The sun flies onward to his brother sun;
The dark earth follows wheeled in her eclipse,
And human things, returning on themselves,
Move onward, leading up the golden year.

ROBERTS AND KITCHENER.

POPULAR sentiment in Great Britain gives unqualified approval to the action of the Ministry in sending General Roberts as commander in chief to South Africa, with General Kitchener as chief of staff. These two men are for this generation the military heroes of the empire, and the conclusion in the British mind is that when they take command there will be an end to blundering and a straight march to certain victory.

Military experts, however, are not so sanguine as the people. They recall that neither Roberts nor Kitchener has ever fought a foe led by skillful generals, trained in the tactics of modern war and armed with the weapons of civilization. The experience Roberts had in fighting the wild tribes of India and that of Kitchener in destroying the fanatics of the Soudan has hardly furnished them with lessons of any great value in the war they are now about to undertake, and for that reason the military critics claim their ability to grapple with the problems of the conflict before them cannot be taken for granted by reason of their successes in the past.

It has also been noted by some of these critics that Roberts is a comparatively old man and has lived his life in the exhausting climate of India, so that he will hardly at the age of 67 have much vigor for active campaigning. On the other hand, Kitchener is not only a young man, but is one of the young men who have a contempt for old men in war. He took none but young men with him to the Soudan and he has been quoted as saying if he had his way he would retire from the army every officer over 50 years of age. From that difference between the two some critics predict there is likely to be friction between the commander in chief and the chief of staff and that the result will be the retirement of one or the other before the war is over.

One thing is certain, Roberts and Kitchener will have a much better chance to win fame than Buller has had. In the first place they will have the benefit of his disastrous experience in making direct attacks upon entrenched Boers and they will not make blunders of that kind. Moreover, they are to have better artillery and a larger force of cavalry. They will thus have many advantages over the unsuccessful general who started so boldly to march to Pretoria before Christmas, but who up to this time has not succeeded even in relieving Ladysmith.

Another great advantage will be derived from the increased confidence which will be given to the British troops by the knowledge that Roberts is to command them. According to all reports that come to us Roberts is one of those rare men who have the magnetic power of rousing their followers to the highest levels of courage and endurance. He is the idol of the army and it is a foregone conclusion that whatever British pluck can do to win laurels for him will be done.

King Charles of Portugal to his lady Queen: "Dearest, is my crown on straight?"

YELLOW GOLD AND NEWS OF ITS DIGGERS

The Year's Yield, the Mining Bureau, Golden Mud and Location Problems.

It is too early for more than approximate estimates of the State's mineral product for 1899, and the best of these may prove very erroneous when reliable statistics have been compiled three months or so hence by the Mint and Mining Bureau.

The gold product is not likely to vary more than $500,000 from that of 1898, and may be nearly the same. Selbys, who receive at first bond and refine two-thirds or more of the gold product, expect little change. The Director of the Mint has just proclaimed a preliminary estimate crediting California with $14,952,392, as compared with $15,637,900 last year. His figures are doubtless too low, as they generally are. Good authorities, in close touch with the industry, expect an increase of nearly a half million.

Under normal conditions there would have been an increase reaching into the millions. The enlargements in the scale of operations of many of the biggest producing mines, the bringing into production of many new and rehabilitated properties and the enormous increase of activity in every department of the mining field make this certain.

Of course, it was the drought that lessened the golden stream. In 1898 it was estimated that the lack of water that year cut short the gold product by $4,000,000. In 1899 the industry suffered an unprecedented second year of drought, and as the stored waters were everywhere already abnormally low, the effect was more severe than in the year before. Late in the season production was nearly suspended along the mother lode. Many of the heaviest producers again ran on half time or hung up all their stamps for weeks. Late in September there was hardly a mill running in Tuolumne County; in hydraulic mines, monitors were silent; drift miners could not wash their gravel. The shortage thus occasioned again reached millions.

But the mining industry looks up now with the remainder of the State as buoyant and as certain of a great future as and other industry. The liberal rains have supplied already all lack of water and there will be an abundance during the coming year, which will send the product to figures not reached before in a generation.

Copper, petroleum, quicksilver, borax, silver, asphalt and other products will show gains and a great increase of development and prospects for the near future. There will likely be an increase of a million barrels of petroleum and copper will show a great advance. The quicksilver boom has only fairly begun.

The appointment of W. H. Storms as the third of the Governor's own field mining experts and the accompanying prospect that, after some years of almost total neglect, the metal mining interests of the State will receive some measure of valuable service from the Mining Bureau will gratify the miners. It is one encouraging feature of the Mining Bureau mess.

Mr. Storms is a man of excellent scientific and technical attainments. After some years of mining experience in Dakota and Colorado he came to California and from 1892 to 1896 was connected with the Mining Bureau as field assistant during portions of the Nolan and Crawford administrations. His bulletin on Methods of Mine Timbering has had wider demand and circulation than any other bulletin issued by the bureau. His field work was mainly in the mother lode region during those years and some of the most valuable chapters in three of the reports are by him. This work and a later experience of his own in mine operation have made him especially familiar with the mother lode and the scientific and practical features and problems of its mining industry. He is also well acquainted with the rest of the mining field in California. For some months he has had editorial charge of the Mining and Scientific Press. The leading mining men will undoubtedly approve his appointment, whatever they may think of the discouraging state of the administration of the Mining Bureau.

Now Storms will range through the mother lode region and north of it, doing scientific, descriptive and statistical work not yet definitely planned. Bowers will work somehow according to counties, and Watts will stick to the oil fields and boss the work in the Governor's name. All will get up a lot of matter for publication.

How much of it and when will depend on the money available. Gage started in by setting aside $2000 of his $20,000 for the two years for this purpose, but it is not very far that will go with illustrated reports and bulletins. He wanted some of the $7500 allowed extra for printing by the Legislature, but the State Mineralogist happened to have a grip on that and wouldn't yield a cent. During the hot disagreement between Gage and State Mineralogist Cooper the latter threatened to close the laboratory for lack of funds, and the Governor conceded $2500 of his $20,000 for its support. This leaves him $14,500 to divide as he pleases between experts and publications before July 1, 1901. In fact, there are no strings in his method of disbursing it in the mining field.

The other mining bureau is already putting forth matter from the State Printing Office. Bulletins Nos. 13 and 14, giving in tabulated form the mineral production of the State by counties for 1897 and 1898 have been received from Sacramento and are ready for distribution. They are single wall sheets, 24 by 33 inches in size and uniform in style with others of recent years.

In a few days a map of the Oil City oil field will be out. It is a geographical and topographical map, 18 by 20 inches, of twelve sections, of outline nature, giving no claim boundaries or geological features, showing about twenty unidentified wells, and is valuable and convenient as a map on which claims can be easily delineated.

Mr. Cooper's extensive and valuable bulletin on the genesis of petroleum and asphaltum in California is being printed and will be issued before long. He proposes to follow this with the county mining maps and registers, which have been waiting for publication so long, probably starting with Siskiyou County.

It looks as though the dual State Mining Bureau would run along this way for some time. Gage's illegal private bureau promises to swing and flourish because no one will legally question it and because Gage is able to muster political, moral and immoral support. Cooper is not disposed to contest it, contenting himself with refusing to know anything about it and confining himself to the ferry building quarters. The five trustees are keeping mum. A majority stand by the Governor and the minority attends to its own business. So Cooper stands by himself and doesn't kick a stone wall. The trustees agreed to sign the bills of the Governor's bureau as a matter of form, but decided that he must sign them first as he was running the outside department. So the salary and expense bills of Messrs. Watts, Storms and Bowers will go first to the Governor's office for his O K. Then in San Francisco Secretary Durden will chase around for the signatures of the busy trustees and then Gage will pass on them again as a member of the Board of Examiners. The November and December bills will probably go through the Board of Examiners like greased eels at the January meeting.

Uncle Sam is doing a good deal for the mining industry which the State is not doing for itself. Comparatively few are familiar with the monographs, reports and maps issued by the Geographical Survey. George H. Eldridge, U. S. G. S., is making an exhaustive study of the bituminous resources of California. He began in Santa Cruz County a month ago, is now in Santa Barbara County and will probably spend some months on his studies. His resulting report should be of great value.

Last week two of the big gold dredges on the Feather River, a little below Oroville, resumed operations with electric power after a shut-down of about a month to change machinery and also because of lack of fuel. Power is supplied by the Yuba Power Company from the Yuba River, at a distance of twenty-six miles. One or two more will soon use electric power, as will two new Postlethwaite or Risdon dredges to be launched this month.

The two new dredges are very large, having a capacity of handling 4000 cubic yards of gravel per twenty-four hours. The largest yet installed in this State have a limit of 2500 yards. The new ones are of the continuous bucket type, 30 by 80 feet in size, and designed to reach thirty feet below water and to stack tailings thirty-five feet high. There will then be in the Feather River, near Oroville, five dredges of the Postlethwaite type, two of the scoop type and a continuous bucket dredge of Eastern design.

The Feather presents exceptional opportunities for successful dredging enterprises in the neighborhood of Oroville, and they will multiply in the future. Thousands of acres of that river bottom will average 15 cents per cubic yard from grass to bedrock, and the bedrock is within reach and soft enough to be practically dug up by the scoops. The Yuba has not proved as good a dredging field as was anticipated, partly on account of the deep deposits of comparatively barren detritus and partly because the stream shifts its bed so frequently.

The dredging people are generally close mouthed about their affairs, and no reliable statement of the gold product by dredging can be given. R. H. Postlethwaite, who is in an exceptional position for judging, estimates the total product for 1899 at between $150,000 and $200,000. Some of the present dredges have worked but a few months. New dredges now building and the continuous operation of all should greatly enlarge the output during 1900. The one operating at Mississippi Bar, 150 feet above the American, has been making money for eight months, and the one at Lowden's ranch, up on the Trinity, has been running successfully for eighteen months.

On the Feather dredges have handled gravel during the year at an average total cost of less than 5 cents per cubic yard. There are several new dredging enterprises in process of negotiation and a number of dredges will undoubtedly be built during the year. When there are considered the successes now established, the hundreds of square miles of auriferous ground that can be worked in no other way and the increasing interest in this safe field, it can be confidently predicted that gold dredging in California will soon yield upward of $1,000,000 annually and add more to the gold product than hydraulic mining does now.

AROUND THE CORRIDORS

W. J. Moxham of Sydney, N. S. W., is at the Palace.

J. H. Barbour, the San Diego capitalist, is a guest at the Palace.

Dr. J. S. Minefee, a prominent physician of Arcata, is a guest at the Grand.

W. K. Brown, a wealthy land owner of Hollister, is registered at the Lick.

W. W. Gillett is registered at the Occidental from his home in Palmero.

I. C. Wolfskill, one of the principal business men of Suisun, is among the late arrivals at the Lick.

Dr. and Mrs. B. W. Haines have come over from Belvedere and have taken rooms at the Occidental.

F. M. Whitney, one of the leading business man of Santa Barbara, is at the Occidental, accompanied by his wife.

Dr. Joseph Jarvis, a leader of the Riverside medical fraternity, is among the arrivals of yesterday at the Grand.

Baron Korff, an aristocrat from Germany who is traveling for pleasure through the United States, is staying at the Palace.

NEWS OF FOREIGN NAVIES.

Grand Duke Alexander of Russia has published a work on "Foreign Navies and Book of Naval Information." It is said to be very exhaustive and that the history relating to the growth of the German navy is both interesting and accurate.

Admiral von Diederichs, lately commander in chief of the German squadron in waters of the Far East, has been made chief of staff of the German navy. This is the highest position that can be attained by a naval officer and places him practically at its head.

Work is progressing at a phenomenally rapid rate on the French coast defense ship Henry IV, building at Cherbourg dockyard. Fifty-two armor plates were put on the vessel in one month and it took exactly three hours to place each plate in position ready for fastening. The constructor in charge has been complimented on the rapidity with which he is pushing the ship toward completion.

The Russian admiralty will send ship models to the Paris Exposition. The models selected are those of the Borodino, battleship; Gromoboi, an armored cruiser; a 3000-ton protected cruiser, and a torpedo-boat. The United States navy is also likely to be represented by a number of those magnificent miniature vessels that are on view in the corridors of the Navy Department building in Washington and they will be sure to compare very favorably with the handicraft of foreign nations.

Commander J. F. Stuart of the British navy has invented an instrument for rapidly ascertaining distances of ships and objects at sea of known height. Its familiar name is that of range-finder, of which none of those hitherto used have come up to the requirements. The United Service speaks in high terms of commendation of this new instrument, saying that it weighs only ten ounces; that it is easily carried in a coat pocket; it requires no microscopic reading; has no adjustments and the distance can be ascertained in a few seconds.

The new scale of pay of inspectors of work in the British dockyards and of navy work under contract in private yards allows a yearly salary ranging from $650 to $850 to shipwrights, ship fitters, engine fitters, hydraulic machinists and boilermakers. Joiners receive $550 to $750; painters, $500 to $650, and calkers, $550 to $700. The inspectors are selected from such men in the dockyards as have served a regular apprenticeship and passed a qualifying examination. After a certain number of years they are entitled to pension, graded according to their length of service.

The French naval programme as passed shows that thirty-two vessels are in course of construction, not yet launched, and thirty-five are recommended to be built during the next four years, giving a total of sixty-seven vessels of all classes to be completed or begun by 1903. The number of vessels designated for each year is as follows.

Types of Vessels.	1900	1901	1902	1903	Total.
Battleships	2	1	....	....	3
Armored cruisers	1	5	3	3	12
First-class cruisers	1	....	....	....	1
Destroyers	6	....	4	....	10
Gunboats	3	....	....	....	3
Submarine boats	3	....	6	....	9
Squadron torpedo boats	6	4	....	....	10
First-class torpedo boats	9	9	....	....	18
Turbine torpedo boats	1	....	....	....	1
Total	32	19	13	3	67

With the forty-five new ships already launched but not yet completed the French navy will be stronger by 1112 vessels in four years, unless the present programme goes into the wastebasket and thus shares the fate of many previous endeavors to formulate and work out a naval defense policy.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

K.G.F TRADE MARK

January Remnant Sale

REMNANTS OF...

DRESS SILKS, LACES,
VELVETS, DRESS TRIMMING,
RIBBONS, DRAPERY GOODS,

Marked at About One-Half Usual Prices.

SPECIAL PRICE REDUCTIONS.

LADIES' PLAID DRESS SKIRTS.
Made of good quality and desirable styles of this season's plaid; lined and interlined; the remainder of styles that were sold at $5 and $6. Now on sale at..... $3.75

LADIES' BLACK SATEEN PETTICOATS.
Flounce ruffle, trimmed and dust ruffle; the regular $1.50 grade. Now on special sale at..... $1.00

LADIES' SILK PETTICOATS.
Made of an excellent grade of taffeta; ruffle trimmed; good colorings; regular value $6.50. Now on sale at $4.60

ON SALE AT BOTH STORES.

KOHLBERG, STRAUSS & FROHMAN,
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