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AMUSEMENTS. Tivoli—"Aida." Alhambra—"King of the Opioid Ring." California—"Piano Recital, Wednesday, October 31. Orpheum—Vandeville. Grand Opera-house—"Secret Service." Grand Opera-house—Maurois Grand Opera Company, Monday evening, November 12. Alcazar—"Northern Lights." Columbia—"Oliver Goldsmith." Olympia, corner Mason and Eddy streets—Specialties. Casino, Zoo and Theater—Vaudeville every afternoon and evening. Fischer's—Vandeville. Sherman-Clay Hall—Piano Recital, Thursday night, November 1. Sauto Baths—Open nights.

AUCTION SALES. By Palo Alto Stables—Tuesday, October 30, at 11 o'clock. Horses, at 230 O'Farrell street.

TRADE STEADY AND FEATURELESS.

ACCORDING to the country's bank clearings trade last week was larger than for months, the decrease from last year being only 2.8 per cent, while some of the larger cities, which have hitherto lost steadily, showed a gain. But there was no especial activity in any line of merchandise, nor did any section of the country report any marked increase in distributive trade. The failures were 205, against 190 for the same week last year.

The calling off of the coal strike was beneficial, not only to the immediate district affected but to the country at large. Sales of wool continued better than had been expected a few weeks ago, and the boot and shoe and hide and leather trades continued active at buoyant prices. Cotton ruled weak and disappointing. There were no important changes in the iron and steel trades, though it was announced that contracts for steel rails thus far this year are within \$5,000,000 of last year's heavy bookings, and that the confidence in the future is so strong that all raw materials are very firm. The wheat market continued depressed, though there was a firmer feeling toward the latter part of the week.

There was more doing in Wall street than for a long time. A certain buying demand, which set in at the close of the preceding week, gained force, and with the advance of the week the public entered the market, as indicated by the large purchases of commission houses. London also participated in the buying, though quietly. This new inquiry affected prices, which developed more firmness in consequence.

An interesting feature of the week was the announcement that the gold in the Treasury Department on Friday amounted to \$451,477,000, the largest stock of gold in the world, and the largest ever held by this Government. This in itself is a pretty good campaign document, at least among business men. A large stock of gold means a large stock of prosperity, which the country seems to have in abundance.

Business in this city continues satisfactory, and probably as brisk as at any other point in the country. The export trade of the port is making a fine record, and the local demand for produce and merchandise keeps up to its previous volume. Even the impending election does not appear to depress trade as much as usual. Some farm products are quieting down, as they always do after the bulk of the crop has been disposed of, and when winter is at hand. The early rains have been exceptionally beneficial, by starting the new grass and the plows at the same time, and the farmers generally are seizing the favorable opportunity thus presented to get in their crops. Fluctuations in merchandise are average, and there is no general tendency either up or down, each line advancing or declining on its individual account. Hence, while business is good, it exhibits no particular feature calling for especial comment.

The New York Herald urges the selection of New England waters for the course of the next race for the America's cup, on the ground that the course off New York is too crowded with excursion steamers and the winds are unreliable. Judging by the experience of the last match, the Herald's advice is good and it ought to be followed.

Our courts are gradually making Eastern coporations understand that while we are willing to be good fellows we object to being "good things." Another Eastern monopoly has been ordered to pay taxes upon its franchise to operate in this State.

A proposition to abolish passes on railroads has been met with a howl of indignant protest from those most vitally concerned. What would the Southern Pacific Company have done with the session of the Legislature only a few months away?

Grover Cleveland says he must insist on being silent in reference to this distressing and exceptional campaign. No one can say now that Bryan has not at least that much of Grover's sympathy which expresses itself in the charity of silence.

The Oakland water rate suit has progressed more than far enough to prove that there is mud to spare in the affair, even if it is only that mud which clings to reputations.

A CANARD KILLED.

OUT of a long experience the American people have learned to expect in the closing weeks of a Presidential campaign the appearance of a considerable number of canards from the Democratic camps. These expectations have never been disappointed. This campaign is to be no exception to the rule. The canard has made its appearance and the sound of the rooster has been heard in the land.

The most notable of the canards of the year was launched from New York on Saturday morning in the announcement that Senator Scott of the Republican National Committee had made a speech at a banquet to Roosevelt on Friday evening, and in the course of it had said: "I believe in trusts; they are a good thing. \* \* \* If it were not for the Standard Oil Company this prosperity that we have would not be here to-day."

The launching of the canard has been accompanied by all kinds of sulphurous yellow lights and tom-tom thunder. We are told that when the Republican banqueters realized the significance of the speech they were panic-stricken; that they threatened the reporter present with all kinds of terrible things if he reported the words; that they bulldozed him into giving up his "copy," and that strong influences were set to work to have the story suppressed by the Associated Press.

Such was the yarn published by the Bryanite organ in New York on Saturday morning and telegraphed all over the country to other Bryanite organs. Now, see how simple a statement is needed to refute the whole thing. Senator Scott, when interviewed on the subject the morning the report appeared, said: "I did not say anything that could be construed to mean what is implied in the published report. I did not say anything resembling what I am reported as saying. We were at a private dinner and no speeches were made."

Had the circulation of that story been confined to the yellow organs it would not have merited notice, but it has been taken up by Bryan himself, and the country is thus presented with the strange spectacle of a Presidential candidate making himself responsible in a public speech for the circulation of a campaign lie.

The Call is doing no injustice to Bryan in making that statement. The report of his Madison-square Garden speech, on Saturday night, as given by his organ in this city, quotes him as saying on the subject of trusts: "Mr. Hanna thrusts the question aside by saying there are no trusts; and the National Committee to-day is circulating a book written by Mr. Weeks in defense of the trusts, to show that the trust is a blessing and is here to stay. And last night, at the banquet given to the Republican candidate for Vice President, Senator Scott, who is vice chairman of the Republican National Committee, and who is in charge of the Eastern branch of Republican headquarters, made a speech, in which he said: 'I believe in trusts; they are a good thing. If it were not for the Standard Oil Company this prosperity we have would not be here to-day.'"

Bryan has cut so many fantastic tricks in this campaign that this additional one will probably not have much effect upon the minds of the people. Nevertheless, men who have respect for the decencies of politics, and the requirements which the dignity of the high office of President of the United States imposes upon every man who aspires to it, will note with a deepening disgust this new evidence of the rapid descent of Bryan into the lowest depths of demagoguery. Fortunately the end is near at hand. We shall be done with Bryan next Tuesday.

A NEW PHASE OF THE QUESTION.

BISHOP GEORGE W. CLINTON of the A. M. E. Zion Church, who is now in this city, has brought from the Southern States a report which, while it does not overlook the serious wrong done to the negro race by the Democratic efforts to nullify their citizenship, has in it much of good cheer. After narrating what has been done to suppress negro suffrage, the Bishop went on to say:

"Despite these things, the negro is still making progress along all substantial lines, especially in the way of acquiring an education and accumulating property. As an example, our own church, the A. M. E. Zion, operates seven educational institutions, one of which owns fifty acres of land as a campus and buildings valued at \$125,000."

That is an excellent showing and gives reason for the hopeful confidence of the country that the negro race will rise superior to the obstacles in its way and triumph over them. As a rule men and nations have become strong solely because they had difficulties to overcome. Every great race has had to make its way to power by arduous battle and almost every individual who amounts to anything in life has had at some period in his career to exert a strenuous force against powerful opposition. Indeed, it is only by such contests that nations, races or individuals are made strong.

That, of course, does not justify the action of the Southern whites in violating the spirit of the constitution, defrauding a weak race of its rights and depriving a certain class of American citizens of a privilege they are entitled to enjoy. As Bishop Clinton said: "It cannot fail to have a bad effect to discriminate against the negro—first, because it bases citizenship upon color rather than on qualification of character; secondly, because it works an injustice upon people who have honored their right to citizenship in every contest in which the nation's honor has been at stake, whether on the field of battle or in obeying the laws of the State and nation."

In the meantime there are signs that the question in the South is about to enter a new phase. The more energetic, industrious and ambitious negroes have begun to emigrate from the States where they are badly treated, and the effect upon the labor market has already been felt. Thus we learn from a review of the subject by the New York Times that the emigration has given rise to considerable alarm among planters and even in the cities.

The Times says: "The secretary of the Convention of the Commissioners of Agriculture for the Southern States writes to the Atlanta Journal that six hundred negroes have left Raleigh alone. The Observer of Charlotte, N. C., while declaring that the negro as a voter is a failure, says: 'He has his uses as a farm laborer, and there is no doubt that the farmers in some sections of the State are sorely put to it for help to pick their cotton crops. It is right to exclude these people from the ballot, but it is suicidal to drive them, by bad treatment, out of the State.' This seems to be a confession that they have been badly treated, even leaving the question of disfranchisement entirely out of the discussion. The Raleigh Post warns the North Carolina farmers that 'if this exodus keeps on, these landowners and farmers will be in a worse condition than they have been since the war, and will have no one to thank for it save the arrant demagogues whose reckless imbecility is only equalled by their unblinking and selfish aspirations.'"

Such expressions coming from Southern papers are significant. It is well known the South is rapidly developing a diversified industry. Her society is not so subject to the "reckless imbecility of arrant demagogues" as it was in the past. The need of labor

will soon teach respect for the laborer, and it is probable the full extent of white wrongs to negroes has now been reached, and from this time forward the movement for the race will be upward and onward.

THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.

DURING the closing week of the campaign the attention of Republicans should be directed to the fight in the Congressional districts. The Presidential contest is virtually over. A few Bryanite roosterbacks started at this time may have the effect of disturbing the minds of those who are easily influenced by every passing noise, but they cannot save the situation. Bryan is beaten. It is by no means certain, however, that the Republicans will obtain control of the House of Representatives. That is the one danger point of the contest and in every district Republicans should make a united and vigorous effort this week to make sure of victory for the Congressional candidate.

Should there be a Democratic majority in the House of Representatives the progress of the country will be blocked for two years. The legislation needed to provide for the settlement of such financial issues as remain, the wise adjustment of the fiscal system by revision of the war revenue bill, the administration of the Philippines, the upbuilding of an American merchant marine, the construction of the Nicaragua canal and a host of other important measures that cannot be fully dealt with during the short term that remains of the present Congress would be impeded, if not altogether blocked, by a Democratic House. It would mean two years of comparative stagnation and friction in the Government instead of two years of continuous progress and Governmental harmony.

It is to be borne in mind the Democratic party has now become something like a settled and organized opposition to all progress. It has no policy of its own. A Democratic Representative could do nothing for his constituents, even should he desire to do so, and even should his party control the House, for the party is hopelessly confused. Democratic candidates in the East are almost without exception gold men, who are opposed to expansion; in the South they are expansionists who are opposed to gold; in the West they are a little of all sorts and much of nothing. What can be expected of a party so divided on every important issue of the time?

The people of the Pacific Coast, and particularly those of California, are going to have many great interests at stake in the developments that are to take place during the coming two years. The trade of the Orient is going to be full of wonderful possibilities for this city and this State. Rival nations, however, are eager to seize upon every advantage that may be offered them in that part of the world. As a consequence we shall have need of Government aid, diplomacy and wise legislation to assist our merchants and manufacturers in getting a rightful share of the rich markets that are to be opened and developed there. How can we obtain that if we send to Congress men who have no other aim in politics than that of hampering the Republican administration?

From California there should go a solid Republican delegation. Every district in the State should be represented by a man who will be in favor of progress and prosperity, whose vote will be determined by constructive statesmanship and not by a mere fanatical opposition. The constituency that elects a Democrat this year will be false to the interests of California and neglectful of its own good.

A TAX-EATERS' SCHEME.

HERE and there may be a taxpayer who will object to the designation of the proposed establishment of three courts of appeal as a "tax-eaters' scheme," but the number will not be large. The constitutional amendment providing for the creation of such courts has been before the people a long time, and very few persons have been heard to openly advocate it. Some supporters it has, of course, or it never would have been submitted to the people as an issue to be voted upon, but their silence in regard to it during the whole campaign is evidence that most of them prefer to avoid discussion on it.

Whatever arguments may be advanced for the scheme are far outweighed by the objections to it. The creation of three additional courts will entail a considerable increase in the cost of the State judiciary, and the taxpayers will have to furnish the money. The new courts will, furthermore, disorder the existing judicial system, and for a time at least there will be much confusion concerning the exact limits of their authority. Every difference of opinion among lawyers on that question will of course be taken to the Supreme Court for decision, and consequently that tribunal will have more instead of less work on its hands.

Even when all disputed questions concerning the jurisdiction of the new courts have been settled, it is probable the existence of the courts would lead to an increase rather than a diminution of litigation. One of the evils of our judicial procedure is the ease with which new trials can be obtained. Appeal follows appeal, and cases are tried over and over again even as matters now stand, and the consequence is that excessive litigation has become one of the most serious evils of our law. Why provide machinery for abetting and encouraging appeals? Why not so improve the judiciary by the election of worthy Judges that the decisions of the Superior Courts will be final in many cases which are now carried to the Supreme Court and ordered to be tried over again?

From every point of view the scheme is objectionable. It will benefit none but those who are appointed to the new courts and thus provided with salaries at the expense of the people and that class of people who delight in litigation. The scheme is submitted to the people under the title, "Senate constitutional amendment No. 22." Bear it in mind and vote against it.

In a recent speech in New York Bryan said: "If I am elected I promise you that within a year there will not be a private monopoly in existence within the United States." That is one of the promises that Bryan might fulfill, for if he be elected there will be very little business left of any kind at the end of a year.

The Controller of New York has just borrowed \$4,500,000 for 3.2 per cent, while bankers representing Hamburg are advertising in New York bonds to the amount of \$9,520,000 and the rate of interest offered is 4.11 per cent. That is one of the evidences of the kind of prosperity we get under sound money.

The time is drawing near when William Jennings Bryan will have to look for a new job. It ought to seem judicious for some enterprising manager of a museum to secure as a star attraction the man who talked more and said less than any other man in America.

Nations no less than individuals have a wholesome fear of collectors of bad debts. With uneasy conscience Turkey has gone into spasms of guilty unrest at the innocent visit of our fighting ships to some of her ports.

JOYS OF SWELL SET ABROAD AND AT HOME

BY SALLY SHARP

THE Californian colony in Paris is enjoying its choicest morsel in the discussing of the approaching marriage of Roberta Nuttall and a German Count whose distinguished name, for the moment, I have forgotten. I say "approaching marriage," yet for all I know Roberta may be at this very moment entitled to wear the name of her Count. My information came to me yesterday in a delightful Paris letter and therein the interesting wedding was referred to as an "event of the near future."

According to the knowing ones Miss Nuttall is making the best foreign marriage ever made in Europe. The fortunate man is gentleman in waiting to his Majesty of Germany, and he is marrying the California girl simply because he loves her and she loves him.

But all this romance is not what is causing our little colony in the gay capital to gossip. It is the question of religion—a question that came near keeping the loving hearts apart, and which makes it imperative that the union be solemnized in England.

Miss Nuttall is a Catholic, strong, staunch and true. The Count is a Protestant and every bit as faithful to his creed as is the lady of his choice. Germany will not sanction the union of the opposing creeds and so England must necessarily be made the refuge of the loving anxious hearts. Such a union as this means that the offspring that may result from such a marriage must be reared in the Protestant faith. Fancy a grandchild of Mrs. Parrott a Protestant. That is why the gossipers are talking. Mr. and Mrs. J. R. K. Nuttall are at present in Paris. They, of course, will remain abroad to be present at the wedding of their sister.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Crocker are to be home shortly from their visit to the Exposition Universelle. While in Paris the Crockers occupied the elegant home of Mrs. Tiffany, which they had leased. Mrs. Crocker's latest find is a most artistic and expensive one—the collection of old books and first editions. Her collection is already quite an extensive and most creditable one. Mrs. Crocker has not neglected any of the opportunities a long purse and the great European cities afford and she has added here and there in the past few months many rare editions to her collection.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Watson (Malibou) are back again. It was a "come home and be forgiven" return—a home coming of much joy and much sorrow. "Eva is very ill. Come home. Mother loves and wants you."

That is the cablegram that told the story and brought back the beautiful bride who some four months ago was married from the Davis home out on Scott street, at 7 o'clock in the morning.

Douglas Watson and his bride traveled as fast as steam could take them. But they were too late starting that day, for the bride's beautiful twin sister Eva (Mrs. Bredren) had been laid away to eternal rest. I can't imagine anything sadder than Mal's racing ball across the world at her twin sister's call and then to reach her too late. I have heard the story, and I am sure that the grief of Eva Bredren was caused by a severe cold, contracted many months ago on the golf links.

Five daughters of this golden West are being educated in the most fashionable of all French schools—the Convent of the Sacred Heart. The fortunate misses who are receiving their instruction from the gentle sisters are the four daughters of Mr. and Mrs. M. H. de Young and Miss Jennie Lathrop, the niece of Mrs. Stanford. Miss Lathrop is to remain at the convent while Mrs. Stanford is in Egypt, which will probably be all winter.

Cito de Onatesia and his charming wife, formerly Mrs. Jerome of this city, are entertaining extensively at their apartments.

F. W. Georgeson, a banker of Eureka, is a guest at the Grand.

Captain M. Grapow of the Imperial German Navy is at the Palace.

W. H. New York, is at the Palace.

G. C. Boque, a capitalist of New York, is at the Palace, accompanied by his wife.

Douglas Gordon, a mining man of London, is at the Occidental for a brief stay.

Barrett Eastman and J. G. Judson, two New York merchants, are registered at the Palace.



MRS. MARTIN REGENSBURGER, PRESIDENT OF THE FORUM CLUB, WHO IS CREDITED WITH BEING THE MOST PROGRESSIVE OFFICER THAT EVER PRESIDED OVER THAT ORGANIZATION.

In the avenue Bois de Boulogne, Paris. Recently they had as their guests Mrs. Giselman and her son, Marshal Giselman, and Mrs. C. F. Dio Hastings and daughters. The Onatesias go shortly to their place at Leamington for the hunting season, and then after Christmas will go to Cairo.

Major and Mrs. John Darling are at the Elysee Palace Hotel, avenue des Champs Elysee, Paris. The Darlings enjoy the same splendid popularity abroad that they did here, and Mrs. Darling has given both foreigners and visitors from California a taste of that lavish hospitality for which she is so justly famous. When the exposition is altogether a thing of the past the Darlings will go to Stuttgart, where they will remain for three months, after which they will leave for Cairo.

Mrs. Whittell and her daughter are in Paris and will spend the winter in Italy. Mr. and Mrs. A. Folger and their baby son will be home early in January.

Mrs. Aldrich and his charming daughter, who, by the way, has earned the reputation of being one of the most beautiful and charming of American girls that has ever visited Paris.

It has come to be the thing now when discussing any function or fashionable gathering to ask, "What kind of gown did Mrs. Stetson wear?" I saw Mrs. J. B. Stetson at a luncheon the other day and she wore a magnificent gown of spangled jet over a white silk. The spangled robe was in a medium striped pattern, and the corsage got a necessary touch of color with a trimming of gold. A calling dress that Mrs. Stetson is wearing and that is attracting unusual attention is a magnificent gown of green velvet. Not everybody can wear a velvet gown. To look well in such a royal robe requires a certain grace and air. Mrs. Stetson has that air.

Mr. and Mrs. Brander (Gertie Forman) are expected home shortly from their trip to Nome. I understand that Gertie had all sorts of interesting experiences in the new gold camp, not the least of which was the difficulty to secure accommodations. Frank Ames is, I believe, the hero of the accommodation story. He up and got and made place for Mrs. Brander. There are other interesting bits I might mention, but I guess it is best to wait till Gertie gets home and let her tell it herself in her own jolly way.

Mrs. Whittell and her sister, Miss Carroll, are visiting in New York.

PERSONAL MENTION.

F. W. Georgeson, a banker of Eureka, is a guest at the Grand.

Captain M. Grapow of the Imperial German Navy is at the Palace.

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G. C. Boque, a capitalist of New York, is at the Palace, accompanied by his wife.

Douglas Gordon, a mining man of London, is at the Occidental for a brief stay.

Barrett Eastman and J. G. Judson, two New York merchants, are registered at the Palace.

Citizens J. Devereaux, a capitalist of Boston, is at the California in company with his daughter.

A. Brizard, a merchant of Arcata, and O. J. Woodward, a banker of Fresno, are late arrivals at the Lick.

Dr. F. Anderson, United States navy, is at the Occidental with his daughter, having just returned from Manila.

H. H. Blood, a Bakersfield attorney, and R. B. Butler, a land-owner of Fresno, are among the arrivals at the Grand.

Dr. R. Anema, a dentist of Batavia, and J. Luymes, a lieutenant in the Dutch navy, are guests at the Occidental.

Miss B. Woods, a medical missionary of Telang, Kiang Pu, China, is at the Occidental with her family. Though Dr. Woods was far away from the scene of the Boxer uprising, she and the country as a measure of protection.

K. Sekido, C. Uemura and K. Yagi, graduates of a large brewery in Japan, are at the California. They are on their way to Germany for the purpose of buying the latest and most approved machinery for making beer.

Major George Richards of the United States Cavalry Corps, who participated in the advance on Peking during the recent Boxer uprising, is at the Palace. Major Richards is a son-in-law of ex-Congressman Mills of Texas, and is on his way to join his wife in Washington, D. C.

Signor Esquerda, Chilean Consul to Yokohama, arrived on the Gaelic yesterday and is a guest at the Palace. While in Yokohama, Signor Esquerda made arrangements to ship large quantities of gumano to Japan from Chili. Special steamers will be chartered and the concessions obtained by the concern which he represents are enormous.

Fred B. Engel, who has been touring the world on pleasure bent, is at the California on his way to his home in Dresden, Germany. Engel has been hunting big game during a three years' sojourn in various parts of the world. He speaks enthusiastically of lion shooting near Mozambique, puma hunting in Brazil and kangaroo shooting in Australia. He left Lady Smith ten days before that place was beleaguered.

Luxuries in Siberia. The three great luxuries in Siberia are churches, theaters and museums. Even the smallest village can usually be signified from afar by means of the white walls and the towering dome-shaped cupolas of their churches. These are all amply supplied with bells, whose rich tones roll in majestic harmony over distant hill and vale and break the monotony of the peasants' daily toil. Inside, these churches are highly ornamented with paintings, and they are presided over by married priests, who take keen and genuine interest in even the poorest of the flock—New York Post.

HOTEL DEL CORONADO—Famous for golf, hunting, fishing, scenery, cuisine, perfect climate, and the social position and culture of its patrons. At New Monterey, at 621 Market st., city, get information and rates.

WORLD'S NAVAL NEWS.

The old Iron Duke, an armored cruiser in the British navy, has been withdrawn from the active list and is to serve as a training ship for second-class stokers.

Blige keels are being fitted to all the French coast defense vessels, in order to overcome their great rolling propensity, which makes them unsteady gun platforms and otherwise uncomfortable.

The great activity in navy building has encouraged capital to invest largely in shipbuilding and engineering establishments. A large shipyard is being located on the Lower Weser, on the North Sea; another yard is talked of at Stralsund, on the Baltic, and a third yard, the largest, is being established at Antwerp.

The British torpedo sunboat Niger is to have new engines and boilers at a cost of \$150,000. She was built in 1890 at a cost of \$120,000, but like the other ten boats of her type, was not a success. A similar vessel, the Skipjack, one of eleven, was modernized recently with the satisfactory result of increasing her speed from 18 to 21 knots.

A battleship of 15,000 tons is being laid down at Chatham dockyard. The vessel is to be 465 feet in length, 75 feet beam and a mean draught of 28 feet 9 inches. As compared with the American battleships about to be built, the British ship is 30 feet shorter, 14 1/2 inches less beam and 2 feet 9 inches greater draught. The speed of both types is to be 19 knots.

The Rio de la Plata, a cruiser of 1876 tons, presented by Spain and residing in South America to the mother country, appears to be an efficient vessel for her size. She was built at Havre in a remarkably short time and exceeded her contract speed of 18 knots under natural draught by 2 1/2 knots. Nearly all the material used in her construction was supplied in Spain, only the nickel armor and boilers coming from Vickers, in England.

Inducements are held out in the British navy for gunners who make good records, and \$25,000 was appropriated last year to be divided as money prizes for the best target practice. The United States Government is somewhat niggardly in this respect, for our last Congress appropriated only \$12,000 for "gunnery exercises," embracing prizes for excellence in gunnery exercises and target practice; diagrams and reports of target practice; for the establishment and maintenance of targets and ranges; for hiring established ranges and for transporting to and from ranges. No similar appropriation was made in the preceding year, and after all the incidental outlays have been covered it is possible that a small amount may remain from which prizes will be given to good marksmen.

Vast sums are wasted in useless repairs upon obsolete vessels in the several navies, but the most flagrant instance is that of the Hecate in the British navy. The Admiralty has decided to place new boilers in this thirty-year-old ironclad, and the only benefit derived therefrom will be the distribution of \$50,000 to contractors and their workmen. The Hecate is one of a class of four, the others being the Cyclops, Gorgon and Marduc, designated as coast defense vessels, that were begun in 1870 and finished eight years later. They are of 3500 tons, 1200 horsepower and credited with 9 1/2 knots speed; their iron armor is only 8 inches maxi-

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cal. glace fruit 50c per lb at Townsend's.

Special information supplied daily to business houses and public men by the Press Clipping Bureau (Allen's), 510 Montgomery street. Telephone Main 104.

We are making a clean-up in our stationery department by closing out a lot of old writing papers and envelopes at especially low prices. It will pay you to come and see them. Sanborn, Vail & Co., 741 Market street.

A brisk trade in fox skins is springing up between France and Italy. The latter last year exported 400, mostly from around Rome. Foxes are plentiful in Italy.

THE FAT IN the food supplies warmth and strength; without it the digestion, the muscles, the nerves and the brain are weak, and general debility follows. But fat is hard to digest and is disliked by many. Scott's Emulsion supplies the fat in a form pleasant to take and easy to digest. It strengthens the nerves and muscles, invigorates mind and body, and builds up the entire system. Scott & Bowne, Chemists, New York.