

UNCLE SAM'S FUTURE SHIPS

Decided Revolution in
Construction.

ADVANCE IN FORMER DESIGNS

ELABORATE PROGRAMME FOR
THE COMING YEAR.

Three First-Class Battleships, Four
Coast Defense Monitors and
Many Torpedo Boats and
Destroyers.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The United States revolutionized naval construction and method in 1861, and it has been revolutionizing them ever since. It is true, other nations have been progressing more rapidly numerically, but scientifically in hulls, machinery and armaments the United States naval constructors have again set the pace for the world. The experiences of the war with Spain have suggested new departures. The ships of the future additions to the American navy will be a marked advance on former designs.

The naval programme for 1898-99, under the act of May 4, 1890, provides for three first-class battleships, four coast defense monitors, twelve torpedo boats and sixteen torpedo destroyers.

Bids for the four harbor defense monitors will be opened at the Navy Department on Monday next. These vessels will present some of the most radical advances in modern fighting machinery. The monitor principle has always been distinctively American. There are many who regard them as the best all-round warship yet designed.

The act of Congress, appropriating for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, under "increase of the navy," referring to the four harbor defense vessels of the monitor type, limits the cost of these vessels to \$1,500,000 each. The limit of time for completion is twenty-one months, with penalties from \$300 to \$600 a day for failure.

DICK CROKER DULY SALUTED

RALLY OF NEW YORK BOURBONS
AT SYRACUSE.

An Attempt to Ingratiate a Plank in
the Platform Reaffirming the
Free Silver Doctrine
Fails.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 28.—The Democratic State convention met here at noon to-day absolutely without a state or programme other than the temporary organization agreed upon in the State Committee last night. It is in many respects the most remarkable political convention ever held.

When Mr. Croker entered the convention hall his appearance caused a tremendous demonstration. Mayor McGuire of Syracuse was greeted with cheers, especially from the galleries. Senator Murphy also was liberally applauded.

Chairman Elliott Danforth announced that the State Committee had directed him to present as the temporary officers of the convention the Hon. George M. Palmer of Schoharie as chairman, and as assistant secretaries Calvin Huston, Thomas E. Benedict, Frank P. Hulet and Clark Day.

Chairman Palmer charged that the Republicans had squandered and wasted the people's money; that the laws enacted by them had favored the classes against the masses; that many new and needless offices had been created to reward political servants, and that laws had been passed under the Republican party lash having for their sole object the protection and fostering of monopolies and trusts.

Palmer attacked the record of the Republicans on the State canal expenditures, charging that the methods of use of money, and said no attempt had been made to correct any of these abuses.

The roll was called and at its completion Delegate J. C. Pierce of Rochester sent to the platform a resolution which he asked to have read.

Chairman Palmer announced that the resolution would be referred to the committee on resolutions when appointed. Pierce walked down the center aisle, loudly demanding that the resolution be read. "That is a resolution to instruct the committee on resolutions," he said, "and now is the proper time for it to be read."

Palmer announced that his decision was that the resolution should be referred to the committee on resolutions, and directed the clerk to proceed with the reading of resolutions for the appointment of committees. The resolution which Mr. Pierce desired read was as follows:

"I move that when the committee on resolutions is appointed that they are instructed to ingratiate in their resolution a plank reaffirming the Chicago platform of 1860."

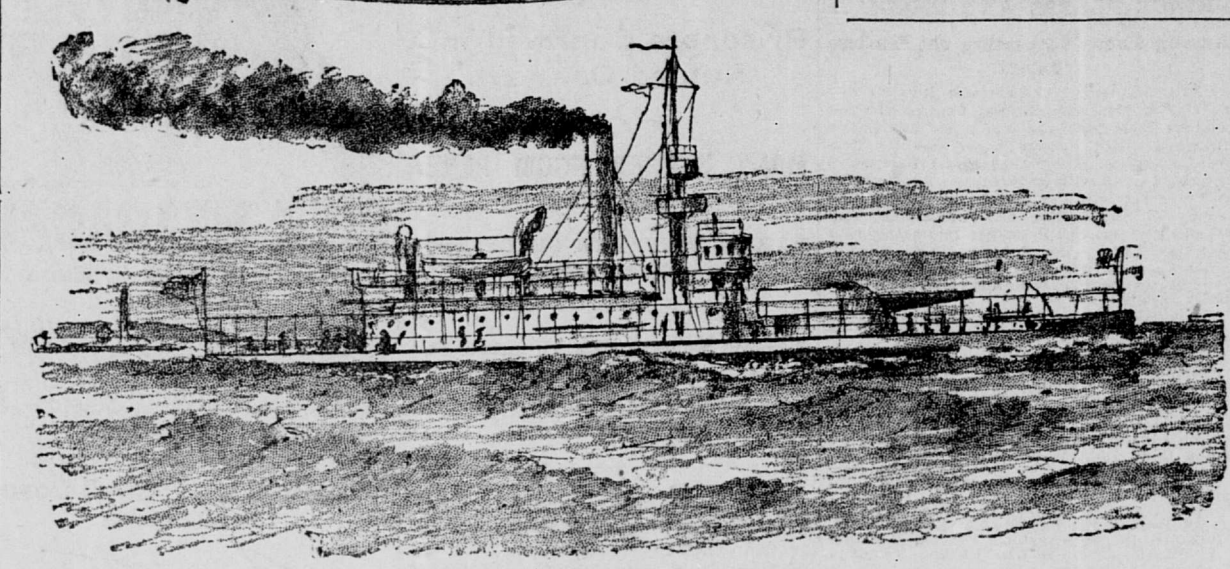
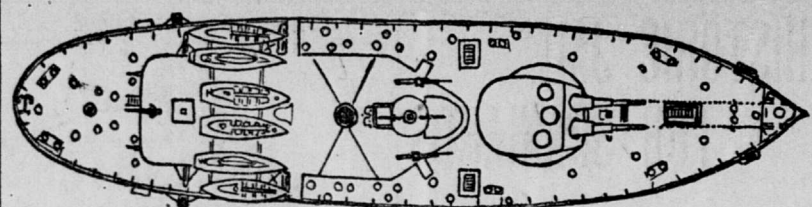
Pierce is one of the contesting delegates from Monroe County and it is improbable that he will be given another opportunity to present this motion.

When the delegations from each Senatorial district had been advised to send to the secretary the name of their representative on each of the committees on resolutions, resolutions were taken until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

NEW JERSEY DEMOCRATS
NAME CRANE FOR GOVERNOR

Refuse to Come Out for Free Silver
and Deplore "Criminal Incompetency" of War Department.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 28.—The Demo-



TYPE OF THE NEW COAST DEFENSE MONITORS SOON TO BE BUILT.
(From drawings made by the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department.)

000 each. The limit of time for completion is twenty-one months, with penalties from \$300 to \$600 a day for failure.

The design for the monitors, which have been named Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida and Wyoming, was prepared by Chief Constructor Higginson. It was decided that the best all round arrangement that could be built with the available appropriation was the arrangement with single-balanced turret on the center line forward, containing two high-powered 12-inch breech-loading rifles, a gun that has just been designed to be used with smokeless powder, four 4-inch rapid-fire breech-loading rifles, also to be used with smokeless powder, complete the main battery. The secondary battery will consist of three six-pound rapid-fire and four one-pounder guns.

The general characteristics of these vessels, as shown in the elements of design, will be: Length on load water line, 225 feet; breadth (extreme) at water line, 50 feet; mean draft at normal displacement, 12 feet 6 inches; normal displacement, about 2700 tons;

total coal capacity, loose stowage, 200 tons.

In the details of design will appear these characteristics: The hull is to be of steel, not sheathed, with double-bottom and close watertight subdivisions.

There will be one military mast, fitted with fighting and searchlight tops. Seven boats are to be stowed clear of the blast of the guns, two being the lifeboats, which are to be carried on davits so as to be quickly lowered.

The protection of the hull against injury to the water line region is to be afforded by means of a side armor belt, the maximum thickness being 11 inches, tapering to 5 inches at the armor shelf, the depth being 5 feet. The maximum thickness is abreast the engine and boiler spaces; thence forward and aft it is reduced by steps to a minimum thickness of 5 inches at the bow and stern. The barbettes for the 12-inch guns will have armor about 10 inches thick.

The turret is of the Hinchborn balanced type, with front plate inclined forty-two degrees from the vertical. The side plates of the turret armor are to be 9 inches thick.

The main or protected deck is to extend throughout the length of the vessel, to be worked flat. The total thickness will be one and one-half inches.

Plans of the defense upset by a Decision of the Court in Favor of the Plaintiff.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

SAN JOSE, Sept. 28.—A new phase appeared in the Jarman-Rea slander suit to-day and one liable to result in a reopening of the plaintiff's case. This was the decision by Judge Kittredge to allow Attorney Delmas to amend the complaint. The presentation of an amended complaint yesterday was a move not expected by Rea's counsel and completely upset the plans of the defense. It had stated all along that the complaint contained no grounds for action and expected a nonsuit.

Now that Jarman has been allowed to amend his complaint this is changed. New evidence will be introduced and complainant can go over the whole case again. This also strengthens their case and will cause the defense to offer an abundance of testimony. The entire afternoon was occupied in arguing the demurrer to the amended complaint.

Attorney Delmas occupied but a short time this morning in arguing for the privilege of amending the complaint. In his argument he said that there was intelligence was above that of a dog, who would not understand Rea's slanderous remarks to mean that he charged Jarman with being corrupt and with having accepted a bribe. He characterized the "dog's" acts as an attempt "to stab the reputation of Jarman to the heart." According to Rea's ethics, said the speaker, since money was lying around loose Jarman was a fool if he did not take some and if he did was a knave.

Judge Kittredge held that plaintiff had a right to amend his complaint at this time. The court said that when the demurrer was presented without argument he had overruled that. But that he had erred. Had he sustained the demurrer when presented the plaintiff would certainly have been allowed to amend his complaint. After having his right cast out without an opportunity to argue it and the court had practically sustained the demurrer in after decisions therefore he held the plaintiff could exercise that right at this time.

This caused consternation among Rea's attorneys, and when they recovered from their surprise they said they would demur on these grounds: That the words uttered by Rea were not actionable and slanderous per se and that the complaint does not set forth any specific damage resulting therefrom.

This afternoon a demurrer along these lines was presented. It also prayed that judgment, with costs, be given for defendant. Attorney Morehouse opened argument for the defense. He was followed by Delmas for plaintiff and the latter in turn by Burchard for defendant.

ON THEIR WAY TO THE
PARIS CONFERENCE

Major General Merritt, Major Stroth-

er and Captain Howell Pass

Port Said, Egypt, Sept. 28.—Major

General Merritt, United States army,

Major Strother, aid de camp, and Cap-

tain Mott Howell, the general's secretary,

passed through here to-day on board the steamer Arcadia, on their way to Paris.

A conning tower of 7 1/2 inches in thickness, having an armored communication tube 3 inches in thickness, will be erected in a suitable commanding position forward, the tube extending to the armor deck and affording protection to the voice tubes, bell wires, etc.

The vessel will be driven by twin screws. The engines (two in number) are to be of the vertical, triple-expansion type.

The high-pressure cylinder 17 inches in diameter, the intermediate 25 1/2 inches, and the low-pressure 40 inches; the stroke of the engine is to be 34 inches. The boilers (four in number) are to be of the water tube type, constructed for a working pressure of 250 pounds, and are to be placed in one water-tight compartment. There will be the usual auxiliary machinery and workshop tools.

The total coal bunker capacity will allow at least 200 tons with loose stowage, without trimming.

These vessels will have staterooms in addition to one for the captain for six officers, require a complement of crew of 135, for whom ample berthing space has been provided. The messes are provided for one month's supply of clothing, contingent and small stores.

The estimated speed of the vessel is to be 12 knots, amply sufficient for a harbor-defense vessel.

These harbor-defense monitors, which will have all the latest improvements known to naval science, will be important additions to the navy, and being small, with large new accommodations for vessels of their size, they will be valuable for the use and instruction of the naval militia, that important organization which has so ably served the Government in the late war with Spain.

Spain's Peace Representatives Also Received and Invited to Meet the Americans at Breakfast.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—The United States Peace Commission went into session at 11 o'clock this morning.

During the afternoon the American commissioners assisted at their first formal function in France—their reception by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. del Casse. At 3 o'clock the United States Ambassador, General Horace Porter, called at the Continental Hotel for the Americans. He took three of them into his own carriage and the remainder, with Secretary Moore, followed in a carriage to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Henri Vignaux, the secretary of the United States Embassy, led the way into the Ministry. General Porter, Judge Day and the others followed. The party was received immediately by M. Crozier, the chef de protocole, who showed the Americans into the anteroom of the Minister's chamber. After a few moments of waiting the doors were opened and the party entered the room occupied by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and were presented in turn to M. del Casse, who cordially greeted the visitors and bade them take seats.

Through M. Vignaux, who acted as interpreter, M. del Casse only speaking French, the party chatted briefly upon generalities and the Minister finally assured the Commissioners of the great pleasure experienced by France in the part she has taken in effecting a suspension of hostilities between Spain and the United States, and expressed the hope of having the pleasure of meeting the American Commissioners at breakfast to-morrow. M. del Casse added that after having thus brought the two commissions together and offering them the hospitalities of the salon de conference, the French Government would efface itself.

Judge Day, as president of the United States Commission, responded. He said the United States appreciated the good offices of France, and after M. del Casse had expressed his pleasure at such recognition of the disinterested action of France, the interview ended and the Americans retired.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs at 12:30 p. m. to-morrow will give a breakfast at the Foreign Office to the United States and Spanish commissioners, thus bringing them together for the first time. The session of the United States commission to-day did not result in anything being given out for publication.

The presentation of the American Commissioners, Senor Leon y Castillo, the Spanish Ambassador, presented the Spanish Commissioners to M. del Casse. The ceremonies were exactly similar to those gone through in introducing the members of the American commission.

Both General Porter and Senor Castillo, the United States and Spanish Ambassadors, will be present at to-morrow's luncheon.

DESIRES OF THE
VATICAN URGED

Special cable to The Call and the New York Herald. Copyrighted, 1898, by James Gordon Bennett.

MADRID, Sept. 28.—The Paval Nunco-to-day had a conference with the Minister of the Colonies, at which the former urged the desire of the Vatican that in Spanish territories, which have become American, goods of the church be guaranteed and the position of the church defined. The Minister said he would specially refer the matter to the Paris commission, whose members would be instructed to do all that was possible.

Sagasta has made the following statement to Senor Brunet, representing the Chamber of Commerce of Catalonia: "I hope to obtain commercial advantages from the United States, which will be embodied in the definitive treaty of peace, maintaining the statu quo."

An official paper publishes a decree nominating as Secretary General of the Paris commission Don Emilio Ojeda, Minister of Spain at Tangier, a man of much ability.

Spanish warships in Cuban waters have been ordered to sail for home.

Pay for Honolulu Troops.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Major W. A.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 28.—The following chiefs of the Great Council of the United States, Order of Red Men, have been appointed by George E. Green, the great Inchoonee of the order: Great Sachem, Past Grand Sachem P. J. Dobbs of New York; great Minerva, Past Grand Sachem H. H. Saylor of Oregon; great guard of the forest, Past Grand Sachem G. W. Carey of Ohio.

CHIEFS OF GREAT COUNCIL.

The fac-simile signature of

is on every wrapper of CASTORIA.

PAVILION HOSPITAL ON ANGEL ISLAND.

General Merriam Given Authority by Telegraph to Have It Constructed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Major General Merriam, commanding the Department of the Pacific, to-night was given authority by telegraph to erect a pavilion hospital of 400 beds on Angel Island, near San Francisco. The definite location and plans of the hospital are to be approved by Lieutenant Colonel Middleton, chief surgeon of the Department of the Pacific.

Several days ago Lieutenant Colonel Middleton recommended to Surgeon General Sternberg that, in view of the occupation of Manila by 20,000 troops and of Honolulu by 4000 troops, a pavilion hospital be erected at some convenient point near San Francisco for the accommodation of patients that might be sent back to this country.

The post hospital at the Presidio at San Francisco has accommodations for only forty patients, and its beds are required for garrison patients. The division hospital, located in two of the barrack buildings, has at present 325 patients. The room it now occupies will be needed shortly by the troops as barracks.

Lieutenant Colonel Middleton regards Angel Island as the most desirable location in the vicinity of San Francisco for a hospital. The climate is salubrious, it is free from wind and fog, and is isolated from the city, being reached only by boat.

Secretary Alger approved the recommendation of Lieutenant Colonel Middleton, and General Merriam was directed to have the chief quartermaster erect the building at once, expediting its construction as much as possible.

WELCOMED BY
M. DEL CASSE

American Commissioners Presented.

EXCHANGE OF COMPLIMENTS

FRANCE'S FOREIGN MINISTER SAYS NICE THINGS.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Important Questions for Men to Answer:

Do you feel weak?
Have you backache?
Do you shiver?
Are you losing flesh?
Do you sleep poorly?
Are you nervous?
Are your eyes sunken?
Is your memory impaired?
Do you have vertigo?
Is there nausea after eating?
Do your hands and feet sweat?
Do you feel that you are unfit to marry?



Dr. Meyers & Co. have been a success for sixteen years. They have cured and restored thousands of cases which have been abandoned as being incurable. They have the latest practice and the best equipped medical institution in America. Their prices and terms are reasonable. Every member of the staff is a graduate from the best medical colleges in the world. All have had years of experience in hospitals and in private practice before they commenced their special careers as specialists. They offer you the best remedies, methods and appliances and half a lifetime of practical experience.

Consultation and advice, also private book, free at office or by mail.

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Hours, 8 to 12 daily.
TAKE ELEVATOR. Evenings, 7 to 8.
Sundays, 2 to 11.

We said
"It costs more to use Schilling's Best than other tea,
because you drink more."

No; we forgot doctor bills.

ELLY'S Cream Balm

Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Relieves Pain and Inflammation, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. HEALS THE SORE. Apply Balm into each nostril. ELLY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

STATEMENT
OF THE
CONDITION AND AFFAIRS
—OF THE—
NORTHERN
ASSURANCE COMPANY

OF LONDON, ENGLAND, ON THE 31ST day of December, A. D. 1897, and for the year ending on that date, in pursuance of the provisions of sections 10 and 11 of the Insurance Companies Act, 1862, as amended, per blank furnished by the Commissioner.

CAPITAL.
Amount of capital stock, paid up in cash \$1,000,000 00

ASSETS.
Real estate owned by company..... \$1,985,132 33
Loans on bonds and mortgages..... 1,571,636 69
Cash market value of 21 stocks and bonds owned by company..... 16,055,937 17
Amounts due from reinsurers..... 2,255 00
Of bonds, stocks and other marketable securities as collateral..... 8,540,133 94
Cash in banks..... 17,147,350 27
Interest due and accrued on all stocks and bonds..... 206,409 63
Interest due and accrued on bonds and mortgages..... 60,453 81
Premiums in due course of collection for fire and marine risks..... 321,389 70
Bills payable..... 97,871 04
Rents due and accrued..... 5,463 57
Due from reinsurers..... 1,773,761 73
Stamps on hand..... 1,273 42
Pany..... 4,000 00
Reversions owned by the company..... 1,342,656 73
Total assets..... \$26,563,835 54

LIABILITIES.
Losses adjusted but unpaid, losses in process of adjustment or in suspense, losses resisted, including interest..... \$429,397 16
Gross premiums on fire risks running one year or less, reinsurance..... 1,655,144 02
Net amount of gross premiums on fire risks running more than one year, reinsurance..... 17,147,350 27
Bills payable..... 97,871 04
Cash in banks..... 17,147,350 27
All other demands against the company..... 112,951 08
Total liabilities..... \$19,428,579 43

INCOME.
Net cash actually received for fire premiums..... \$3,310,488 94
Net cash actually received for life premiums..... 1,233,351 11
Received for interest on dividends on bonds, stocks, loans and from other sources..... 889,393 94
Received for rents..... 44,449 58
Received for sale of annuities..... 55,771 77
Received for profit on investments..... \$6,885,223 65
Total income..... \$11,916,755 39

EXPENDITURES.
Net amount paid for fire losses..... \$1,661,126 94
Net amount paid for life losses..... 874,367 07
Dividends paid..... 546,940 30
Paid or allowed for commission or brokerage..... 646,405 10
Paid for salaries, officers, clerks, etc..... 683,130 29
Paid for State, national and local taxes..... 81,041 17
Surrenders of life policies..... 71,557 82
Paid to annuitants..... 85,312 28
All other payments and expenditures..... 17,520 28
Total expenditures..... \$4,469,921 48

Losses incurred during the year..... \$1,907,353 99
Risks and Premiums, Fire Risks, Premiums.

Net amount of risks written during the year..... \$1,077,772,206 \$3,810,488 94
Net amount of risks expired during the year..... 1,113,906,046 2,436,823 49
Net amount of risks unexpired on Dec. 31, 1897..... 715,514,871 2,096,992 08

C. J. LUCAS, Chairman.
H. E. WILSON, General Manager.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of April, 1898.
J. C. WATTS, Notary Public.

PACIFIC COAST DEPARTMENT,
221 SANSOME ST.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

GEO. F. GRANT, Manager

Weak Men and Women

SHOULD USE DAMIANA BITTERS, THE great Mexican remedy gives health and strength to sexual organs. Depot, 223 Market.

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