

The Enterprise.

BADEN, SAN MATEO CO., CAL., SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1897.

NO. 36.

VOL. 2.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

NORTH.	
5:56 A. M. Daily.	9:25
7:26 A. M. Daily except Sunday.	
9:14 A. M. Daily.	
12:49 P. M. Daily.	
4:13 P. M. Daily.	
6:56 P. M. Daily.	

SOUTH.	
7:34 A. M. Daily.	2:15
11:13 A. M. Daily.	10:45
12:10 P. M. Daily.	11:55
5:02 P. M. Daily except Sunday.	12:00
6:00 P. M. Sundays Only.	12:15
7:00 P. M. Daily.	12:55
12:19 P. M. Saturdays Only.	1:35

S. F. and S. M. Electric R. R.

TIME TABLE.

Cars arrive and depart every forty minutes during the day, from and to San Francisco.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
9:20	10:15
10:00	10:55
10:40	11:35
11:20	12:15
12:00	12:55
12:40	1:35
1:20	2:15
2:00	2:55
2:40	3:35
3:20	4:15
4:00	4:55
4:40	5:35
5:20	6:05
6:00	

STR. CAROLINE.....CAPT. LEALE

TIME CARD.

Steamer leaves Jackson St. Wharf, San Francisco, for wharf at Abatior, south San Francisco, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 P. M.
Returning Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, carrying freight and passengers both ways.

POST OFFICE.

Postoffice open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Money order office open 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. Sundays, 9:30 to 10:30 a. m.

MAILS ARRIVE.

	A. M.	P. M.
From the North.....	9:40	3:10
" South.....	10:20	3:50

MAIL CLOSURE.

No. 4. South.....	9:10 a. m.
No. 14. North.....	9:40 a. m.
No. 13. South.....	2:40 p. m.
No. 6. North.....	3:05 p. m.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Episcopal services will be held by the Rev. Geo. Wallace every Sunday, in Grace Church, Morning Services at 11 a. m., two Sundays in each month, and Evening Services at 7:30 p. m., two Sundays in each month, alternating. See local column. Sunday School at 3:15 p. m. Regular Choir practice every Friday evening at 7:45 p. m.

MEETINGS.

Hose Company No. 1 will meet every Friday at 7:30 p. m. at the Court room.

Lodge San Mateo No. 7, Journeymen Butchers' Protective and Benevolent Association, will meet every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at Brewery Hall.

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT	
Hon. G. H. Buck.....	Redwood City
TREASURER	
P. F. Chamberlain.....	Redwood City
TAX COLLECTOR	
F. M. Granger.....	Redwood City
DISTRICT ATTORNEY	
H. W. Walker.....	Redwood City
ASSESSOR	
C. D. Hayward.....	Redwood City
COUNTY CLERK AND RECORDER	
J. F. Johnston.....	Redwood City
SHERIFF	
Wm. P. McEvoy.....	Redwood City
AUDITOR	
Geo. Barker.....	Redwood City
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS	
Miss Etta M. Tilton.....	Redwood City
CORONER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR	
Jas. Crowe.....	Redwood City
SURVEYOR	
W. B. Gilbert.....	Redwood City

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

In the Senate the resolution authorizing the President to invite foreign governments to participate in the transmississippi exposition at Omaha was agreed to.

The Senate Committee on Finance has decided to restore paintings to the dutiable list. The House imposed a duty of 25 per cent ad valorem on paintings. This the Senate Finance Committee struck out, transferring the item to the free list.

Senator Morgan has introduced a bill providing that the laws of this country shall go into effect in Hawaii on March 4th, 1898, in event of an annexation being consummated. It is specially provided that they may be put in force at an earlier day if Congress so directs.

The Senate Committee on Finance has fixed the duty on coal at 67 cents per long ton. This rate applies only to coal shipped from countries which do not impose a higher rate on American coal. It therefore affects only Canada, the Canadian rate on American coal being the same.

The President has sent to the Senate the following nominations: War—Colonel Henry C. Merriam, Seventh Cavalry, to be Brigadier-General. Justice—John R. Thomas, Illinois, to be Judge of the United States Court in the Indian Territory. Treasury—Thomas J. Yandell, Kentucky, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second district of Kentucky; John W. Yerkes of Kentucky, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eighth district of Kentucky.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

Important Information Gathered Around the Coast.

ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

A Summary of Late Events That Are Boiled Down to Suit our Busy Readers.

Redlands people are petitioning for a free postal delivery.

Wheat buyers are paying \$1.05 for the new crop at Visalia.

It is proposed to establish a labor exchange store in Reedley.

It is announced that a California man will start an ostrich farm at Salt Lake.

The Southern Pacific is making extensive improvements on its tracks and other property in Reno.

Work has commenced upon the grading for the new steel bridge across the Tuolumne River, near Modesto.

Near Martinez is an establishment at which California claret is made out of sulphuric acid and last year's pulp.

The total value of property in Los Angeles aggregates \$88,000,000—an increase of about \$6,000,000 over last year.

The California Commission for the Insane met recently in San Francisco. An effort is being made to reduce the expenses \$10,000 a month.

Tickets for the west-bound trip from Chicago to San Francisco for the Christian Endeavor Convention in the latter season are only \$25.

The Free Gold Mining Company, with a principal office at Genoa, Douglas county, Nev., has been incorporated. Capital stock \$10,000,000.

Many of the farmers of Sonoma county are experimenting with a small acreage of tobacco this year. Some have planted as much as five acres.

To increase the efficiency of the navy officials are in session planning for a maneuvering squadron in the North Atlantic, beginning the 1st of August.

Los Angeles has about 90,000 barrels of oil in reserve. Dealers ask \$1 a barrel for it. As consumers object to the price there is a prospect of a glutted oil market.

The Southern Pacific depot at Clovis, Fresno county, has been destroyed by fire. No other property was destroyed, the cars standing near by being removed to a place of safety.

During the first half of June there were shipped from Huntington and Ontario 600 carloads of cattle, or about 15,000 head. This, at an average of \$30 a head, would mean \$300,000.

Wells, Fargo & Co. have established a number of new offices on the line of the Valley Railway. The new offices are located at Escalon, Elinwood, Geneva, Le Grand, Sharon and Lankershim.

A company of capitalists has begun work on a railroad in Alaska. The railway will be thirty-six miles long, and of the narrow-gauge style, but by its use the route to the gold fields will be considerably shortened.

An anti-saloon league will be organized in Hanford. One of the chief objects of this organization is to secure by legislative enactment the privilege of voting on the question of prohibiting saloons every two years.

It is said that the Chino sugar factory will spend this year \$125,000 for crude petroleum fuel; will take 140,000 tons of beets, extracting therefrom 18,000 tons of sugar worth \$1,365,000, and pay the farmers about \$150,000.

Work has been commenced on the Valley Road bridge across the St. John river north of Visalia. It will be two spans, 75 feet each, with over 1,000 feet of trestle approaches. The bridge will be completed July 25th.

The crop report from Clovis indicates that wheat in that vicinity will come up fully to estimates heretofore made. At Reedley it will run a little above the estimate. Near Caruthers it will run somewhat below owing to the rank growth of alkali weed.

The bark Nicholas Thayer has arrived at San Francisco from Loring, Alaska, with 23,220 cases of canned salmon. She is the first of the salmon fleet to arrive and has come down much sooner than was expected. The Thayer brings news that the run of salmon has been very fine and that big catches have been made.

During the past few months a number of Eastern cattle buyers have been purchasing cattle in the Willamette valley, and they have all been conveyed out of the country. Eugene has been dubbed as the cattle center of Western Oregon, and the Eugene banks have handled the money that purchased at least 19,300 head of one, two, three and four-year-old cattle. The price paid to the grower was from \$9 to \$20 per head.

The California Beet Sugar State

and Land Company is preparing to handle the beet pulp from the sugar factory, which will amount to over 30,000 tons, and is utilized by them for fattening cattle. They have had twenty teams at work several days cleaning three of their silos, each of which is 1600 feet long and forty feet wide.

The present outlook is that the output of cured prunes in Oregon and Washington will be between 50 and 100 per cent greater in the aggregate than it was two years ago. As near as could be ascertained the shipments of cured prunes from the two States that year amounted to about 4,500,000 pounds. This year the shipments will probably be in the aggregate between 7,000,000 and 10,000,000 pounds.

The San Francisco and North Pacific Railway has established a hatchery for trout in Gibson Canyon, near Ukiah. The hatchery has a capacity for several million eggs. In Marin, Sonoma, Mendocino and Lake counties there are over 300 streams, making 6000 miles of water length, 3000 of which are open for fishing. For the past four years this road has been stocking its streams with trout, using from 250,000 to 500,000 a year.

Considerable activity is expected this summer in the extreme southern portion of Lincoln county, Nev., bordering on the Colorado river. There are three mills in operation in and near El Dorado canyon. The United States Supreme Court has decided that the owner of a tunnel claim has a right to locate 1,500 feet along any vein discovered in the tunnel and he can make his location partly on one side of the point of discovery in the tunnel, or entirely on one side.

There is in prospect a termination of the rate war between the Southern Pacific and the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company as sudden as its beginning. The peace treaty has progressed so far indeed that it is stated with some authority that on July 10th railroad rates between Portland and San Francisco will be restored to the old figure. The Pacific Coast Steamship Company will naturally follow the raise, the low fare by steamship having been made simply to meet opposition.

Work on enlarging the beet-sugar mill at Alvarado is being hurried in order to be ready for the season's crop. The capacity will be increased from 500 to 1000 tons per twenty-four hours. Instead of five boilers in the engine-room there will be eleven. A large beet shed will soon be in course of construction and a construction gang will at once commence laying a new track through the sheds. The crop of sugar beets is light in that section, owing to the continued dry spell, but the yield at Pleasanton will be quite heavy.

The Santa Fe Railroad lines on the Pacific Coast will soon be independent of oil combines and can burn all the liquid fuel they require and on an economical basis. The Southern California Company contemplated abandoning the burning of oil in locomotives, but as a last resort did some experimenting for oil on its own lands at Fullerton. The experiment has been successful and the railroad people are elated over the progress being made. They have one well producing a good yield and today the second well being a most profitable flow. The prospects are that the company's wells will soon yield all the oil needed on the lines, but oil is so much cheaper than coal that its use for locomotives may be extended over the entire system.

The refinery of the Mexican Sulphur Company, an industry which will give employment to many hands, proposes to erect a plant in Ventura, providing the company is given a desirable building site. At a special meeting of the Manufacturers' and Producers' Association held in San Francisco, it was decided to communicate directly with President McKinley, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the representatives of the Pacific Coast in Congress with reference to the recent shipment for export of some so-called California brandy, and protesting against the issuance of a permit, as proposed by the Treasury Department. A telegram was sent to Senator Perkins requesting him to have said permit withheld until the matter can be investigated.

The Pope Manufacturing Company of Hartford, who make the Columbia bicycles, has announced that hereafter their \$100 bicycle will be reduced to \$75. This statement, coming from one of the oldest and most representative firms of the country, implies that \$75 will be the prevailing price for high-grade chain bicycles for the rest of the season. The news of this reduction in price has caused a big sensation among riders and the trade. It is expected that firms in all sections will within the next ten days meet the cut made in Columbia bicycles. The cause of this drop in the price is the advent of the chainless bicycle and the growing popularity of cheap wheels.

F. B. Austin, of Tombstone, has patented an amalgamator for free gold.

TELEGRAPHIC RESUME.

Things That Have Happened all Over the Country

MENTIONED IN THESE PARAGRAPHS.

Selections That Will Greatly Interest Our Readers Both Old and Young.

New buildings to cost \$4,000,000 have been started in Philadelphia in the past month.

The race war in Key West, Fla., has been suppressed and the whites are again in control of the city.

Women conductors ran the street cars at Des Moines, Ia., one day recently, in the interest of charity.

The Social Democracy, launched by Eugene Debs, is prosperous. Over 25,000 applications for membership have been received.

One hundred employes of the Worcester cycle shops, at Middleton, Conn., struck against a 10 per cent reduction of wages.

The Black Hills country in South Dakota is highly excited over the discovery of an immense supply of gold in the Tornado mine.

Rev. W. C. Dailey, founder of the northern branch of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the south, died in Knoxville, Tenn., aged 78.

The Amalgamated Association at Joliet, Ill., has refused to submit to the cut of the Illinois Steel Company; 1700 men will be thrown out of work there.

Three murders occurred in Louisville, Ky., in 36 hours, all mysteries. They are: Henry Martin, Max Lloyd (colored) and Aaron Humble (colored). In three months there have been twenty murders in that city.

The Pan-American Exposition Company has incorporated in Albany, N. Y.. The company will conduct an exhibition near Niagara to illustrate the material progress of the new world during the nineteenth century. Among the directors are Depew, Flower and Bissell.

John W. Foster, who has been in St. Petersburg negotiating with the Russian Government for the protection of Alaska seals, has telegraphed the State Department at Washington, announcing the complete success of his mission. He will soon go on a similar mission to England.

The headquarters of the National Republican Committee are to be transferred from Washington to Cleveland, Ohio. The Washington headquarters will be kept open, but will be in charge of an attache of the National Committee. Chairman Hanna and Secretary Dick are to be there all summer.

The National Tin Plate Company of Anderson, Ind., posted notice for a shut-down as per contract for the readjustment of the wage scale. At the same time all the united tin plate factories in the country will close. The conferences of manufacturers and workmen wage committees will be held in Pittsburgh.

A Salt Lake dispatch says the Rio Grande Western Railway has purchased the Utah Central Railroad. The price paid is near \$325,000. The Utah Central is a narrow-gauge road running from Salt Lake to Park City, the famous silver camp, and was recently sold under foreclosure proceedings to New York parties, who now sell it to the Rio Grande Western.

A dispatch to the New York World from Havana states that extermination in the island is an appalling, actual fact. The death rate is increasing, and during the next few months it is expected that it will be doubled. Spanish soldiers and pacificos are dying side by side of the pestilence. A Spanish medical official estimates that if the war continues fifteen months longer, the entire western end of the island will be depopulated.

In accordance with a recent decision of the executive committee of the Bureau of American Republics, of which Secretary John Sherman is chairman and Joseph P. Smith of Ohio director, active work has begun for the preparation of a comprehensive and reliable international commercial directory of the American republics. The directory will contain upward of 60,000 names, together with the addresses and lines of business of the reputable commercial concerns of the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Hayti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, Santo Domingo, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela and the West Indies. The expense of the publication will be enormous, and hence it has been decided to make a charge of \$5 of the possession and use of a copy of the directory for one year. The work to be revised annually, and will, it is expected, be ready for distribution from the headquarters of the Bureau early in September.

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Proprietor.

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Commission Brokers,

(Casserley's Seven-Mile House.)

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Commissions executed on all events on the Eastern and Western Race Tracks by direct telegraphic communication.

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Groceries and Merchandise Generally.

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My Order Agent and Delivery Wagons visit all parts of South San Francisco and the country adjacent daily. All orders promptly filled.

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Corner Grand and San Bruno Aves

THE ENTERPRISE.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM.
Editor and Proprietor.

Hereafter when Gen. Miles leaves the country the fact must be kept from the Indians.

Boston may have been partially justified in rejecting Baccante. She certainly was a very brazen young woman.

The new tunnel under the Thames, 8,200 feet long, cost \$4,355,000, or less than one-fifth as much as New York's uncompleted capitol at Albany.

It is hard on Howard Gould that he should lose \$5,000,000 if he marries the woman he loves. The woman a man loves, however, is worth more to him than \$5,000,000.

Some Americans in Mexico are living where they can see Popocatepetl and Ixtacchuatl, and they feel greatly improved. The effect of Ixtacchuatl must be especially revivifying.

The discovery in St. Louis that a mummified corpse perspires may be useful to the old-fashioned believers who still hold to the opinion that judgment after death comes in the form of heat.

Whenever Colonel Phoebe Couzins "fears that she is about to be dragged into prominence" in any way she promptly confides her fears to the newspapers to the extent of a column or two.

A part of the new soldiers' monument at Stamford, Conn., is a relic that will be greatly treasured by the town. It is one of the guns with which the Kearsarge sent the Confederate cruiser Alabama to the bottom.

It is said that on the third rail electric system a man may walk on the third rail with impunity, but he will be electrocuted if he touches one of the other rails at the same time. Under the circumstances, the walking could hardly be pronounced good.

Advocates of short skirts say that few women would have perished at the burning of the Paris bazar but for the fact that they stumbled on their skirts and fell in a helpless mass. Three women who had been through a previous panic raised their skirts and were thus enabled to escape.

Charles Darwin must be placed among the strongest advocates of foreign missions. After a visit to heathen lands he wrote: "The men who denounce missions forget that human sacrifices, infanticide, bloody wars and cannibalism disappear with the advent of Christianity."

A Bostonian who returned recently from abroad had quite a struggle with the customs officials at the Hub over a small piece of the Giant's Causeway brought home as a relic. The naval office held that it was granite and should pay a duty of 9 cents. The collector's office pronounced it a crude mineral, and, therefore, undutiable. In the end the latter opinion prevailed.

Under the new postoffice registry law soon to be promulgated the sender of registered letters is indemnified against loss, to the extent of \$10, no greater sum being allowed on any one letter. Ten envelopes are thus required to secure \$100. This is, however, an improvement on the old law, in which the Government was not held responsible for any loss.

Attorney Vincent, of Chicago, in his speech in defense of Luetgert, made the astonishing statement that "nearly every married man at some time or other felt that he would like to choke or do something to his wife." Mr. Vincent has always been regarded as an amiable and peaceable citizen, but it is evident he should be more careful what married men he associates with. His experience appears to have been extremely unfortunate.

Workmen have begun to remove one of the historic landmarks of New York City, the Tombs prison. This remarkable structure, built in the Egyptian style of architecture, is one of the city's most noted sights. It has sheltered nearly all of the great criminals of the country at some time or other, and its massive walls could tell wondrous tales of crime and misery were they supplied with tongues as well as ears.

Rinderpest is the deadliest disease that can overtake cattle. It comes from Asia, like so many other plagues, and it has recently ravaged English territory in South Africa with terrible severity. The Government was compelled at last to take active measures for its suppression, and to that end they commissioned Dr. Koch to proceed to the Cape and try to discover the microbe that is the cause of the disease. The great German bacteriologist has so far failed to isolate the bacillus; but he has achieved the greater practical success of discovering that the bile of animals that the disease had killed acted as a vaccinating substance on healthy cattle. By this treatment the plague may be successfully combated.

It has been a matter of pride among those who wish to see women succeed in walks of life other than those approved by the old-fashioned that when woman has been given a position of trust she has seldom proved unfaithful to the confidence reposed in her. And this is the rule. An exception has been found, however, in a St. Paul woman, who has been accused of using

for private purposes several thousand dollars belonging to a society of which she was the treasurer. It is said that she freely admits misappropriating the money, but gives as an excuse the fact that times were very hard and that she was obliged to take the money to pay her household expenses. Such a naive explanation is at least better than the defenses set up by some of Chicago's defaulters.

Joseph Jefferson recently attempted a new role to round out his career, but he found it so pervaded by realism that he has abandoned it temporarily until he recovers from the inroads it made on his physical and mental resources. It appears he bought a bike. As a natural sequence he tried to ride it. He was seduced into making the effort by the cajoleries of his children. He was persuaded to relinquish it by the cajoleries of the bicycle. It seems he selected a wide, level road as the theater of action and entered "R. U. E." But there was more rue at the exit. He listened patiently while enthusiastic friends explained just how easy it was to ride, and then he set off and promptly fell off. He tried it again, taking care to "keep the front wheel under him," but although he succeeded in this the rear wheel landed on top of him. Then he went through all the vagaries known to beginners, including collisions with every obstacle in sight on the road and the adjacent fields, and having proven to his satisfaction that he was in danger of rounding out his career too abruptly traded the wheel on the spot for a sofa cushion. This is one of the reasons why Mr. Jefferson thinks there is too much tragedy about a bicycle for his comedy predilections.

The Durrant murder case in California may be studied for some of the features of our criminal law which not infrequently contribute to a miscarriage of justice, and are strong incentives in some communities to lynching. That the man is guilty of the crime charged; that he murdered that unfortunate girl and hid the body in that church loft, has been clearly established before a jury, and their finding indorsed by a court of competent jurisdiction. The Governor of the State had the case before him on an appeal for pardon. He is a lawyer, and he examined it carefully. But he declined to interfere with the execution of a just sentence. Several years had gone by, and at last, when every local device had been exhausted by Durrant's attorneys to defeat the carrying out of the sentence, they decided upon this last resort, and so took the case to the Supreme Court. This works a respite, and Durrant will get at least six months more time. Unfortunately, the records of our procedure in criminal cases are full of this sort of thing. And it extends to cases of the highest relation. The case of Guiteau is directly in point. There was never for a moment the slightest doubt about that wretch's guilt. He was taken red-handed. And, in addition, in his poor way, he confessed his crime and explained all that had led up to it. His victim was the President of the United States, and every consideration, both of example and justice, called for a swift punishment of the horrible deed. But the procedure was slow. Months elapsed before an indictment was found and a somewhat theatrical trial begun, and it was almost a year before the wretch, whose guilt had stood as well established the day after General Garfield's death as it then stood, was brought on the scaffold for execution. It is urged, of course, that where life is at stake an accused man should have every chance to present his case. No issue is fairly to be taken with that contention. But where a full and fair trial has been had, and competent lawyers have represented the accused and brought out every point in his favor, and a verdict of guilty is then pronounced, the sentence of the court should be promptly executed. These specious pleas and delays, founded frequently upon points which the Supreme Court has already decided, serve only ends that mock the proper administration of justice, and account to some extent for the disposition, too frequently indulged in, to try cases in the court of Judge Lynch. "They do these things better in France." And very much better in England. In the treatment of criminals, indeed, England shows much we could copy with profit.

Mankind Is Growing.
A European scientist, who has been making measurements of the bodies of the ancients, thus summarizes the result of his investigations, and shows that men are larger now than they were thousands of years ago: "I have measured a great many Roman coffins, and my average shows that the Romans could not have exceeded five feet five inches. In taking measurements of ancient armor, I find that the English aristocracy have decidedly increased in average height within 500 years. I measured twenty-five mummies in the British Museum as nearly as I could through the cases, making estimate for wrapping, and I found the average height of males sixty-one inches, females fifty-five inches. The mummy of the celebrated Cleopatra measures about fifty-four inches, about the height of the present European girl of 13. The most ancient mummy of an Egyptian king yet discovered measured sixty-two inches.

Climate and Weather.
Teacher—You may explain the difference, Mabel, between climate and weather.
Mabel—Climate is what we have all the time, but weather lasts only a few days.—Judge.
Too Much.
Alice—What, you, an advocate of "woman's suffrage," going to marry?
Miss Prim—Yes.
Alice—Well, I didn't think you would carry your hate of the men as far as that.—New York Tribune.

THE GOSPEL OF GRACE

EXPUNDED BY OUR RELIGIOUS EDITOR.

Words of Wisdom, and Thoughts Worth Pondering Upon Spiritual and Moral Subjects—Gathered from the Religious and Secular Press.

Parliament of Religions.

QUESTION not unfrequently asked is whether there is to be another parliament of religions. The world, and particularly the religious world, was shocked at what they termed the audacity of the promoters of the first parliament. Skeptics and scoffers prophesied that

such a Utopian scheme as a union of all the world's great religions on a common platform for the discussion of matters of mutual interest was not possible of realization. They contended that the difficulties to be overcome were too multitudinous and great, and they looked upon the whole scheme as a "wild and woolly West" effort to attract attention. Many of the greatest theologians and pulpit orators in the United States wrote to the promoters of the parliament and tried to dissuade them from continuing the work, for the reason that it was bound to result in absolute failure, and would thereby cast discredit upon religion generally in the United States. But the ruling spirits, the Hon. C. C. Bonney, in whose fertile brain the whole scheme of the parliament originated, and his able lieutenant, the Rev. John Henry Barrows, were not to be discouraged, and the result of their arduous labors was that the parliament of religions was the greatest religious gathering known to modern times; in fact, so great that many great scholars of religious history have frequently alluded to it as the second Pentecost.

What the results of the first parliament have been it is most difficult to say. Among the many things it did accomplish was to infuse into the minds of many hard shell orthodox preachers a more liberal spirit of tolerance for all things non-Christian. It broke down many a Chinese wall of prejudice and promoted a freer interchange of ideas between the Christian and non-Christian world. The interest shown in the parliament in the United States may be measured when it is known that over half a million books recording the main events of the occasion have been sold, and the sale is still going on. It incited a study of other religions that Christianity with the object in view of emphasizing the points of contact rather than those of difference.

The parliament's effect on the world beyond our borders has been manifest in many ways. Orthodox, conservative England gave it but meager support, owing to its intent being misunderstood. The stately Church of England took its cue from the late Archbishop of Canterbury, who discountenanced the project by not informing himself sufficiently of the plans of the promoters. True, several of the bishops gave it the seal of their approval, but most of them withdrew it after the archbishop had expressed his opinion. This action on the part of his grace had a material influence on the bishops of the American Episcopal Church, but not sufficient to deter some from giving the parliament their active co-operation and assistance. The venerable Prof. Max Muller said two months after the event that the one regret of his life was that he had not attended it. And he said, further, that had he known more concerning the plans for its development not only would he have attended, but he probably would have been able to explain the project to the Archbishop of Canterbury in such a light as to have warranted the official indorsement of the Anglican church. But for a first event of its kind Christian support was not wanting, and it was this support, given officially and unofficially by nearly all the branches of the Christian church, from the Roman Catholicism to Universalism, that made it the great success it undoubtedly was.

The Hindus of India sent Swami Vivekananda to represent their cause, and his recent return home was signalized by tremendous crowds greeting him wherever he went. A native prince honored him by sending his carriage for his use, and the multitude of all castes that met him at the steamer when he landed was nearly as great as ever greeted a viceroy. If the India newspapers are to be taken seriously, Swami Vivekananda is probably the most prominent Hindu in India today, and his fame has been achieved through his work in America, both during and after the parliament of religions. When Virchand Gandhi the Jain returned home to Bombay he was welcomed with all the eclat of a conquering hero, and when he left to come back to America he was made the recipient of innumerable addresses and valuable presents by his coreligionists. Since the parliament Mr. Dharmapala, the Buddhist representative of the Southern Church of India and Ceylon, has traveled 60,000 miles visiting the homes of his faith in China, Japan, Siam, Burma, India and Ceylon, and wherever he has gone he has found that America and the parliament of religions were synonymous with liberty and enlightenment. In Japan the Buddhist priests who attended are still talking about it, and they unhesitatingly say that in the event of another parliament being held, not only will they attend, but that representatives of every Buddhist sect in Japan will

go with them. They are so earnest about it as to give utterance to the statement that the most powerful delegation of Japanese Buddhist priests ever brought together for any purpose will be at the next parliament of religions. And they will be thoroughly prepared, too, to make a complete presentation of their cause. The Rev. Shaku Soyen, whose scholarly disquisitions were much admired, has recently sent one of his candidates for Buddhist priesthood to Chicago to study English, particularly with reference to religious literature.

Considering the great achievements of the first parliament as having been beneficial to the world at large, it has been definitely decided to arrange for another on broader and more comprehensive lines, and a committee of gentlemen interested in the parliament of religions extension idea has been formed, of which the Hon. Charles Carroll Bonney, president of the world's congresses of 1893, and Dr. Paul Carus, the erudite editor of the Open Court and the Monist, are the leading spirits. Where the parliament will be held has not as yet been decided upon. Through the active co-operation of that prince of good souls, the Abbe Charbonel, arrangements are on the tapis to hold it, if possible, in Paris in 1900. The great thing necessary for its success in continental Europe is Roman Catholic co-operation, and as there is some doubt as to the attitude of the Vatican, no definite statement in this respect can be made, except that Abbe Charbonel is bringing all the influence he can bear to have it held in Paris. It took between two and three years to prepare for the Chicago parliament, and it will take all that time to prepare for the next, for it is the desire of those interested to make it known to the utmost ends of the earth. Assurances have already been received that many prominent theologians of all schools of Christian thought will participate; in fact, it is confidently expected that the cream of European scholarship in the realm of religion will assemble in Paris for this great event. American representation is safe wherever the parliament is held, for the people of this country are great travelers, and they will not allow any other part of the world to overshadow them in this momentous undertaking.

One of the brothers of the King of Siam has recently become a Buddhist priest, and it is understood he has already expressed his intention of attending the next parliament. From what can be learned of India, they will, for this event, throw considerations of caste to the four winds, and will send a delegation of such numbers and scholarship as will astonish the world. The Parsees, who were not personally represented in 1893, will be present in considerable numbers, and the Sikhs, a religio-military people whose religion consists more or less in withstanding Mohammedan aggression, will also actively participate. The Lamaists of Tibet, known as the Buddhists of the North, have already expressed an interest in the forthcoming event, and it is hoped that the Grand Lama, who lives in regal state at Lhasa, and whom the Emperor of China delights to honor whenever he gets the opportunity, may be prevailed upon to send a delegation. Strong efforts are being made to insure the participation of some priestly Tavis and Confucians. The details of this great undertaking are all mapped out, but are not sufficiently matured to take on much definite shape. In about three months Abbe Charbonel will have determined whether it can be held in Paris, and then active work will begin.

Many well meaning militant Christians have expressed themselves as very dubious as to the advisability of holding another parliament. They were equally dubious concerning the first, putting forward the argument that the result would be destructive to Christianity by elevating other religions on a plane of equality with it. This outcome foreseen by them was not realized. Christianity, which should and does bear comparison with every religious system on the face of the earth, still holds its sway and makes good its claim to being the one religion best fitted to meet the material and spiritual requirements of the whole human family. The Rev. Joseph Cook, whose orthodoxy no one will question, was opposed to the first parliament, but he was converted, and now says it was a good thing because it made Christianity stand out like an electric light among a lot of lamps. But whatever may be the opposition, and from whatever source it may come, another parliament is an assured fact.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Notes and Comments.
Toronto Christian Endeavorers are considering the need of special Christian effort among the theater employees of that city.
Mr. MacLaren says of the late Prof. Drummond: "He was the most perfect Christian I have known or expect to see this side of the grave."

The Christian Advocate says if you are a preacher and 60 years old, be sure to buy every one of the best new religious books that are printed.
There are 2,924 Baptist churches in Great Britain, with 360,112 members, 1,935 pastors, 4,845 local preachers, 3,822 chapels, 50,721 teachers and 519,226 pupils in the Sunday schools.

"What did he say to you?" was asked of a convict whom the late Earl of Shaftesbury had won to a better life. "It was not so much what he said, but he put his arms around me as he said: 'Jack, we will make a man of you yet.'"
Roland Mather, of Hartford, who died recently, left \$15,000 to the American Board and the Home Missionary Society, and \$15,000 to Hampton Institute. He gave to the Education Society last year \$80,000. He gave away while living more than half a million dollars.

BIG REDWOOD SLAB.

Astor Will Make a Great Banquet Table of It.

The German ship Maria Hackfeld, looking at San Francisco for London, took on board a few days ago a unique piece of cargo consigned to Mr. William Waldorf Astor. It was an immense piece of redwood, a cross section of one of the big trees of California, and it measured 14 feet 4 inches in diameter. There was not the slightest blemish in the great block, and extraordinary precautions had been taken to prevent its being injured in its journey across the ocean. Thick and heavy wire cables were bound about its outer rim and planks had been placed at the top and bottom of the slab to prevent the possibility of its being split while loading and unloading.

The slab is about three feet thick. It was brought from the lumber woods in the steamer National City, and the German ship's hatchway just gave the big section a play of one inch as it was being lowered into the hold. This piece of redwood was cut from one of the many giant trees in Humboldt County,



GIANT SEQUOIA "WAWONA," 28 FEET IN DIAMETER.

California, where the sequoia gigantea flourishes in all its primeval splendor. It all came about through a certain dinner party at which Mr. Astor was a guest in the city of London. During the progress of the feast, and when it had arrived at the story-telling stage, the gentlemen began to amuse themselves with stories of the wonderful and sublime in nature, the curious and instructive in art, and various narratives of what they had seen and heard in the lands they had visited or read of.

When it came to William Waldorf's turn he came nimbly to the scratch with a story about the big trees of California, and his statements concerning them so savored to the Englishmen present of the tales of Baron Munchausen that they were not slow in giving the American to know they thought he was simply giving them a sample of "Yankee brag and bluster." Big trees were all very well in their way, but there was a limit to human credulity. In point of fact it was a good joke, and the assembled guests laughed heartily at the attempt of the American to be fool them with such a preposterous yarn as he had just narrated.

But the man from "the States" insisted that he was absolutely correct in his statements. Indeed, he offered to wager that he could produce a single cross section of a California redwood tree which would make a table large enough to accommodate the entire company of forty guests then assembled, being forty in number. Knowing that William Waldorf had money "to feed to the elephant," his British cousins were not slow in taking advantage of



A FALLEN GIANT IN MARIPOSA GROVE.

what they considered a splendid opportunity to win a pot of money, and a very considerable amount was wagered on the event. It was, as a matter of fact, the softest kind of a thing for William Waldorf, for it did not take much of a tree to furnish a slab big enough to win all of his bets with the utmost ease.

The California redwoods, or sequoia gigantea, the veritable monarchs of the forests of the world, are to be numbered among the wonders of the world. From 250 to 325 feet in height, and with a diameter measurement of 25, 30, and even as great as 35 feet, gives a magnificence of proportions that makes them woodland giants unequalled in any country under the sun. Stage roads have been cut through some of them wide enough for two stages to pass by at the same time and with room to spare; hollow stumps of others lie on the ground and a horse and rider may pass easily through them as through an immense archway.

A Peep Into Africa.
The eastern coast of Africa was an unknown region in Marco Polo's day, and when he had traveled so far to the southern end of Asia that he began to get glimpses of Africa, he could not believe that he heard reports from the eastern side of that continent—of which he already knew something, as it formed the southern border of the Mediterranean Sea. So he speaks of Madagascar (which he calls Madagascar) and Zanzibar (which he calls Zangibar) as though they were parts of India. If we remember that Marco was the first writer, European or Asiatic, to mention Madagascar by that name, and al-

most the first to give the world any information concerning that unknown land, we may excuse the fact that his geography is sometimes mixed. But his descriptions of the people and the animals of Eastern Africa are pretty accurate, as may be seen:

They are all black, their hair is as black as pepper, and so frizzly that even with water you can scarcely straighten it. And their mouths are so large, their noses so turned up, their lips so thick, their eyes so big and bloodshot, that they look like very devils; they are, in fact, so hideously ugly that the world has nothing to show more horrible.

There are also lions that are black and quite different from ours. And their sheep are all exactly alike in color, the body all white and the head black; no other kind of sheep is found there, you may rest assured. They have also many giraffes. This is a beautiful creature, and I must give you a description of it. Its body is short and somewhat sloped to the rear, for its hind legs are short while the fore legs and the neck are both very long, and thus its head stands about three paces from the ground. The head is small, and the animal is not at all mischievous. Its color is all red and white in real spots, and it is really a beautiful object.

The women of this island are the ugliest in the world, with their great mouths and big eyes and thick noses. The people live on rice and flesh and milk and dates; and they make wine of dates and of rice and of good spices and sugar. There is a great deal of trade, and many merchants and vessels go thither.—St. Nicholas.

The Sheep of Lebanon.
Harry Fenn, the artist, has written for St. Nicholas an account of his visit to the famous cedars of Lebanon, which place is also noted for its silk. Mr. Fenn says: Wherever a handful of earth can be made to rest upon a ledge, there a mulberry plant grows. It is a picturesque and thrilling sight to see a boy lowered by a rope over the precipice, carrying a big basket of earth and cuttings of mulberry twigs to plant in his hanging garden. The crop of leaves, fodder for the worms, is gathered in the same way. By such patient and dangerous industry have these hardy mountaineers been able to make their wilderness of rock blossom into bright colored silks. Not a single leaf is left on the trees by the time the voracious worms get ready to spin their cocoons, but a second crop comes on later, and a curious use is made of that.

The tree-owner purchases one of those queer big-tailed Syrian sheep, the tail of which weighs twenty pounds when at full maturity of its fatness; and then a strange stuffing process begins, not unlike the fattening of the Strasburg geese. When the sheep can eat no more the women of the house feed it; and it is no uncommon sight to see a woman going out to make an afternoon call, leading her sheep by a string, and carrying a basket of mulberry leaves on her arm. Having arrived at her friend's house, she squats on the ground, rolls a ball of mulberry leaves in her right hand, and slips it into the sheep's mouth, then works the sheep's jaw up and down with the other hand till she thinks the mouthful has been chewed enough, when she thrusts it down the throat of the unfortunate animal. The funny part of the business is that probably half-a-dozen gossips of the village are seated around the yard, all engaged at the same operation. Of course the sheep get immensely fat, and that is the object; for at the killing time the fat is tried out and put into jars, as meat for the winter.

A Modern Jonah.
A somewhat startling story comes from across the water. The central character is an English seaman who, while engaged in his duties—belonged to the crew of a whaling vessel—duplicated the experience of the prophet Jonah. The captain and crew state that they chased one or two enormous sperm whales on one of their whaling voyages, and when within half a mile of it lowered two boats in pursuit. From the nearer boat, a bomb lance was fired which struck the monster in a vital part. The crew backed water with all their might, but were not quick enough to escape the animal, who in his agony seized and demolished the boat, and closed upon the steersman with his ponderous jaws before he could get out of the way. The whale was killed and brought alongside of the vessel to remove the blubber, which operation took a day and a half before the opening of the stomach. There the sailors, to their great astonishment, found their comrade in a state of unconsciousness. For three weeks after his restoration from that condition he walked the deck and raved like one insane most of the time, and when pronounced to be out of danger he was subject at times to hallucinations which caused him great suffering. He was sent to a hospital on their arrival in London, and his general health now seems good; but his skin retains a bluish tinge supposed to be caused by the action of the gastric juice of the whale's stomach. Such an experience is certainly sufficient to turn almost any one blue.

Thus They Escape.
The reason why ships are not struck by lightning is attributable to the general employment of wire rope for rigging purposes, as well as to the fact that the hulls of ships are usually constructed of iron or steel. Thus the ship forms an excellent and continuous conductor, by means of which the electricity is led away into the ocean before it has time to do any serious damage.

You can always pick the winners at the races when your pocketbook is empty.

ALL FOR 50 CENTS.

A Long and Expensive Lawsuit For the Recovery of a Trifling Sum.

The supreme court of Georgia recently decided a very interesting case in which the sum of 50 cents was the total amount of money involved.

The case was that of Carter versus Weaver, a suit for damages, carried to the supreme court from a justice court. The question involved was the legality of a verdict rendered and received on the Sabbath day.

Hicks Carter sued Welborne Weaver in a justice court for damages alleged to have resulted from an exchange of horses. The case ended on a Saturday afternoon, and the judge then charged the jury. The jury failed to reach a verdict Saturday, and not until late Sunday afternoon did they agree on an amount for the plaintiff.

The judge was sent for and he opened the court and received the verdict. The jury decided that the defendant should pay the plaintiff 50 cents and the costs of the case. The defendant petitioned the superior court for certiorari. On a hearing the petition was overruled. The case was then carried to the supreme court on a pauper's affidavit.

The case went to the supreme court on the objection that the verdict was rendered on Sunday and was contrary to law and to the evidence. In its decision the supreme court affirmed the finding of the justice court and stated that in the case of Henderson versus Reynolds, 84 Ga., 159, the court had decided that there was no legal or moral wrong in receiving on the Sabbath day a verdict which had not been agreed upon until after that day had begun.—Atlanta Constitution.

SEALS WILL BE BRANDED.

This Will Probably Put an End to Pelagic Sealing.

Dr. David Starr Jordan, who will be the American scientific representative at the Pribilof islands this summer, says that as the British government has not come to satisfactory terms with the United States for the protection of fur seals in Bering sea the United States will begin this summer, through the fur seal commission, the work of branding the female seals on the Pribilof islands. This will spoil the skins of branded seals, and so stop pelagic sealing by making it unprofitable.

One of Dr. Jordan's assistants, Elmer Farmer, expert electrician, has invented an electrical machine for branding seals, and if it proves satisfactory it will do a great deal toward settling the seal question.

There is a possibility that the female seals may be corralled on one of the islands during the sealing season. This will necessitate building about two miles of board fence, and it is not certain yet whether lumber can be procured. It will be done if possible.—Exchange.

TALK OF THE HOUR.

The Philadelphia Record tells of a wistaria vine in Bucks county 150 feet in length.

A party of students of Johns Hopkins university of Baltimore will start in June for Jamaica, where a biological laboratory has been established for the summer.

An old war veteran died recently in Kentucky. It was a mule that served without a scratch through the whole war.

Many hundreds of sheep have died in Montana through eating the poisonous plant larkspur.

Burglars "cracked" four safes in Rochester the other night and got only \$1.02.

MRS. ELLA M'GARVY.

Writing to Mrs. Pinkham,

Says:—I have been using your Vegetable Compound and find that it does all that it is recommended to do. I have been a sufferer for the last four years with womb trouble, weak back and excoriations. I was hardly able to do my household duties, and while about my work was so nervous that I was miserable. I had also given up in despair, when I was persuaded to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and today, I am feeling like a new woman.—Mrs. ELLA M'GARVY, Neebe Road Station, Cincinnati, O.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills

work in unison with the Compound, and are a sure cure for constipation and sick-headache. Mrs. Pinkham's Sanative Wash is frequently found of great value for local application. Correspondence is freely solicited by the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., and the strictest confidence assured. All druggists sell the Pinkham's remedies. The Vegetable Compound in three forms—Liquid, Pills, and Lozenges.

DRUNKARDS CAN BE SAVED.

The craving for drink is a disease, a marvelous cure for which has been discovered called "Anti-Jag," which makes the inebriate lose all taste for strong drink without knowing why, as it can be used secretly in tea, coffee, soup and the like. If "Anti-Jag" is not kept by your druggist send one dollar to the Renova Chemical Co., 46 Broadway, New York, and it will be sent postpaid, in plain wrapper, with full directions how to give secretly. Information mailed free.

S. F. N. U. No. 786. New Series No. 29.

PISO'S CURE FOR CHILLS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Cures Croup. Dose in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION.

BRIDGE OF GREAT SIZE.

It Is to Span the Mississippi Above New Orleans.

E. L. Cortwell, chief engineer, and E. H. Connor, assistant engineer, have just completed the drawings and studies for a bridge so remarkable that it will attract general attention throughout the civilized world. It is to span the Mississippi River at Twelve Mile Point, between four and five miles above New Orleans.

This bridge is to be a railroad structure, double tracked, connecting all lines on the east and west banks of the river. It will be when the river is at its highest, 85 feet from the water's surface. At the point where water meets the land, the height of the rail will be 100 feet above the earth. At each end of this great structure, the approach will be 6,580 feet long, the grade being 1.5 per cent. The length of the structure between piers will be 2,280 feet. The length from approach to approach, the points referred to being those farthest from the shore, will be 15,400 feet, a total length of nearly three miles.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the bridge from an engineering standpoint is the great length of clear span required, 1,000 feet. This fact must be considered carefully, because only when this is the case can the great task that confronts the engineers be appreciated, owing to the character of the river bed. The bed of the Mississippi River at this point, and the ground far on each side, is all alluvial material upon sand. The ground over which the approaches pass is made entirely of river deposits. Borings to the depth of over a thousand feet have been made in New Orleans, and nothing encountered except loam, sand, and some shallow layers of clay.

The bed of the Mississippi a few feet below the surface is of clean sand. On either side and beneath the sites of the proposed approaches, borings have been made 200 feet deep. Fifty feet below low water mark, clean sand was found which grew coarser as the depth of the borings increased. It is upon this sort of a bottom that the foundations of this tremendous structure must rest. The shore piers will rest on pneumatic caissons sunk 100 feet below low water mark. The piers are to be constructed of what is called granite face stones and concrete backing.

An excellent idea of the immensity of the structure can be gained from the fact that the total height of the river piers from the bases of the caissons to the top of the ornament on the truss-post will be 750 feet. The approach spans of the bridge are to be supported upon steel towers of enormous tensile strength. The total length of the iron structure will be 10,634 feet, a length of this sort of which no bridge in the world can boast.

It seems to the engineering world but a short time ago that all creation was talking of the Eads bridge at St. Louis,

in his paws. Seizing a big carving knife that lay on the table Miss Robinson lunged forward with it, its blade penetrating the bear's neck. A bright stream followed its withdrawal and bruin was becoming groggy. Blow after blow with the rolling pin fell upon his head, and after a few minutes the brave girl had the satisfaction of seeing the animal roll over on his side and expire.

Appeals to Common Sense.

In controversies on mooted questions, when all arguments seem to fail, we often hear appeals made to common sense, as if that at least must be alike in every one, and superior in authority to every line of reasoning.

But the truth is that sense of every kind, common or uncommon, must be allied with reason, or it loses its significance.

There may be no conscious process of reasoning going on, but it always accords with reasonable conclusions—so reasonable, in fact, that they are often called self-evident.

It is rather a matter of extent than of kind, and its limits are those of ordinary matters. It may be called one degree of reason—that degree to which most men can attain, and without which they would be considered most unreasonable.

It does not aim to enter the arena of philosophy or speculation; it does not expect to solve the problems which tax the highest powers of the human mind; but it does enable a man to manage his own affairs with some intelligence, to prevent his making himself ridiculous, to guide his conduct in relation to his fellow-men, to judge with some approach to correctness, and to decide with some wisdom in matters common to all, or in those more especially connected with his own pursuits.

His Vow Broken.

For more than twenty years William H. Jerolamen, of Morristown, N. J., was silent in his home. He made a vow and kept it until death faced him. Then he broke the oath, spoke to his wife, kissed her and died.

One day back in the seventies, after a trifling quarrel, he said to his wife, "I'll never speak to you again as long as I live." At that time he was 58 years old. He kept his vow and lived on, utterly ignoring the woman who had shared his joys and sorrows so long. They lived in a cottage at Mount Arlington, Morris county; but, as far as Jerolamen was concerned, it was as if his wife was not living.

She bore the slight without a murmur. He dined in silence and alone, and so did she. Often Mrs. Jerolamen had to speak to her husband in reference to household affairs, but he never answered.

He was a church member, being one of the organizers of the Mount Arlington Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1874 the town was divided on the ques-

A GENERAL IN MINIATURE.

"Tom Thumb" a Prodigy in Wit as Well as Stature.

The memoirs of Mr. Barnum, the celebrated showman, are full of amusing and curious anecdotes of the "little people" whose abnormally diminutive proportions made their own fortunes, and in part the fortune of their exhibitor.

Of these, Charles Stratton was the first to engage Mr. Barnum's attention. He heard that there was a phenomenally small child living in Bridgeport, Conn., and at once began negotiations with the parents. The boy, then 5 years of age, measured a little less than two feet in height, but was beautifully proportioned and possessed remarkable intelligence.

The Strattons agreed to the terms proposed, and from the very beginning the enterprise proved a great success. When it was decided to take abroad "Gen. Tom Thumb," as this bit of precocity was called, the Strattons were included in the traveling party. Sumptuous costumes were provided for the "General," but on arriving at Liverpool Mrs. Stratton had to convey the prodigy ashore in her arms, dressed as an infant, to escape the crowd of people who had gathered to see him land.

Barnum says that the little General was so wonderfully clever that he never taught him any stereotyped phrases, but always trusted to the child's inborn wit to say the right thing at the right time. It was an eventful occasion when the great showman was first invited to bring his charge to the Court of St. James.

The Queen sent word that "Gen. Tom Thumb" was not to receive any instruction in court etiquette, as she wished to see him behave naturally. Her wishes were carried out to the letter, and there was a shout of laughter when the small creature, dressed in full regimentals, entered the Queen's apartments, and with a polite bow, said cheerfully: "Good evening, ladies and gentlemen."

His little sofa was brought in, and after some chat with the Queen, he invited the Princess Alice to sit beside him. After this it became the fashion to invite him to all the houses of the nobility, and the little General saw a great deal of London society. One afternoon he appeared at some great establishment in the costume of Napoleon. His dramatic instinct was very strong, even at this early stage of his life, and as he had been told much about the peculiarities of the great man, he immediately fell to imitating the poses he had noticed in the portraits of him. With his head bowed a little, he walked up and down on the table where he was placed, taking now and then a pinch of snuff from a tiny snuff-box.

While everybody was intently looking on, delighted with the delicious mimicry, the old Duke of Wellington came up and asked of the midget, with a smile: "Of what is your Majesty thinking so seriously?"

With a ready wit that astonished even Mr. Barnum, the miniature general instantly replied: "Of my loss at Waterloo, your Grace!"

How He Lost His First Case.

Tom McGrath, the ex-detective who is now touring in Europe, was in the habit of telling a railroad detective story, in which he figured as the Hawkshaw and a tramp as the fugitive. It was in the days before he joined the ranks of the Pinkertons. He was a conductor then on an Eastern road. One day when he was walking on the roof of one of his freight cars, he discovered a man on the bumpers. The fellow was fairly well dressed and carried a satchel.

"Where are you going?" asked Tom. "To Albany," said the stranger.

"Not on this train," said McGrath. "Rattlers don't carry passengers." The stranger, seeing that he was about to be "ditched," as the "hobo" calls it, opened his satchel, while the conductor gazed in wonderment. It was filled with watches, diamonds and gems of the richest kind.

"Rattlers don't carry passengers, do they?" insinuated the tramp, handing the conductor a beautiful timepiece. "Just punch my ticket, will you? And if you have a chew of tobacco about your clothes, hand it down and accept my compliments."

The tramp passed up a brilliant sparkler in return for the tobacco, and Conductor McGrath thought he would be smart and do his first detective work. There was no doubt in his mind that a jewelry store had been robbed somewhere along the line. He would take his passenger to Albany and hand him over to the authorities, he thought.

When the train slowed up about a mile from Albany the fellow jumped off the bumpers and disappeared in the woods. The trainmen could not desert the train, and McGrath lost his first case.—St. Louis Republic.

Blown Miles to Sea.

The little brigatone L. G. Crosby, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, which arrived Tuesday from Marcoris, San Domingo, was within 200 miles of this port ten days ago when a riotous southwester, which came up unexpectedly, whisked her foretopgallant sail from the bolt ropes, carried away her jib and forestay sail and split all her lower sails. She was driven 600 miles to the southeast.—New York Press.

Why?

Mr. Crimmonbeak—I read to-day that a man's entire figure is seven times the length of his head.

Mrs. Crimmonbeak—Why, then, should you look so small when you come down in the morning with a towel around your head?—Yonkers Statesman.

A woman who is in love with a man can prove anything on him, for he is guilty of everything she suspicions.

HOIT'S SCHOOL.

One of the best Schools for Boys on this Coast is in charge of E. State Superintendent Ira G. Hoyt, Ph. D., at Burlingame, San Mateo county, Cal., accredited.

she—How are you getting on with your bicycle. Captain West? He (a beginner)—Oh! splendidly; getting on about every two minutes.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

We are asserting in the courts our right to the exclusive use of the word "CASTORIA," and "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," as our Trade Mark.

I, Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on every wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. Look carefully at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought, and has the signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name in connection with any other medicine. I, Dr. Samuel Pitcher, President of the Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897. SAMUEL PITCHER, M.D.

"Are you destined to marry riches?" the seeress said. "Yes." "But what?" "Death will claim you two years before the event."

ERE THE FAREWELL IS SPOKEN On the deck of the steamer, or on board the train that is to bear you away from those dear to you, you will, if you are wise, have safely stowed away in your luggage a sufficient supply of that safeguard against illness—Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Commercial travelers, tourists and pioneer emigrants concur in testifying to the fortifying and saving properties of the great tonic. Use for constipation, biliousness, malarial and kidney complaints and nervousness.

Mudge—I have never had any chance in this world, but I have remained honest. Wickwire—You mean you have never had a chance, and you have hence remained honest.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is the only cough medicine used in my house.—D. C. Albright, Millinburg, Pa., Dec. 11, '96.

WINE PRESSES FOR SALE Below Cost. Different Sizes. Also Stewers and Seeders.

Address, O. N. OWENS, 215 Bay St., San Francisco, Cal.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm. WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALKING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

CHEAP IRRIGATION. The Hercules Gas Engine Works of San Francisco, Cal., the largest builders of gas, gasoline and oil engines on the Coast, are making extensive preparations for the season's business.

They are filling several orders for large irrigating plants and as this line of their business increases each season, it is safe to say the farmers throughout the State are appreciating the advantages of irrigation with water pumped by this cheap power.

The Hercules Works are at present building an 80 H. P. engine for Geo. F. Parker, Cousa, which will raise 6000 gallons per minute from the river and distribute it over his land. This will be the largest gasoline pumping plant in existence.

"Is Mr. Sims a man to be depended upon?" "Always. You can depend upon it that he will get the best of you if he can."

Two San Francisco grocers—Ring Bros. and T. Salomon—won \$100.00 each because they sent the most yellow tickets before June 15th.

But grocers and clerks can get more tickets than other consumers; so we also paid \$100.00 each to the two persons named below:

Mrs. Wm. Funk, Winnemucca, Nevada, 132 tickets.
Mrs. L. Doring, 819 Bryant Street, San Francisco, 72 tickets.

Mrs. Doring got a number of friends in San Francisco and near by (one keeps a boarding house) to give her their tickets; and she used the tea herself.

By the way, she uses Schilling's Best baking powder and extracts—too bad she doesn't know how good Schilling's Best spices are! But she says the extracts and baking powder are wonderful.

A woman in Stockton, who keeps a restaurant, came very near getting a prize. She deserves one for supplying her customers such good tea.

Better read our advertisements every day—some contain suggestions how to win the prize.

By the way, grocers can't compete for the two \$150.00 prizes offered for the most yellow tickets in one envelope between June 15th and August 31st. They can, however, compete for the \$1000.00 prize.

SCHILLING'S BEST TEA SAN FRANCISCO

Power for Profit

Power that will save you money and make you money. Hercules Engines are the cheapest power known. Burn Gasoline or Distillate Oil; no smoke, fire, or dirt. For pumping, running dairy or farm machinery, they have no equal. Automatic in action, perfectly safe and reliable. Send for illustrated catalog.

Hercules Special (24 Actual Horse Power) Price only \$185. Hercules Gas Engine Works, 221 Bay St., San Francisco, Cal.

MEDICAL.

DR. RICORD'S Restorative Pills, the great nerve tonic and specific for exhausted vitality; physical debility, wasted forces, etc.; approved by the medical celebrities of the world. Agent, G. STEELE, 635 Market St., Palace Hotel, S. F. Price, box of 50, \$1.25; of 100, \$2.00; of 200, \$3.00; of 500, \$6.00; preparatory pills, \$2. Send for circular.

RUPTURE and PILES cured; no pay until cured; send for book. DR. MANSFIELD, 2 PORTERFIELD, 538 Market St., San Francisco.

CHILDREN TEETHING. Mrs. WISLOR'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, always all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty five cents a bottle. It is the best of all.

THE TRIUMPH OF LOVE! Happy and Fruitful Marriage. Every MAN who would know the GRAND Facts, the Old Secrets and the New Discoveries of Medical Science as applied to Married Life, who would alone in a few pages and avoid future pitfalls, should write for our wonderful little book, called "Complete Manhood and How to Attain It." To any earnest man we will mail one copy Entirely Free, in plain sealed cover.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., 65 NIAGARA ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Dividend Notice.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY, 935 California Street. For the half year ending June 30, 1897, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four and twenty hundredths (4.20 100) per cent per annum on Term Deposits, and three and fifty hundredths (3.50 100) per cent per annum on Ordinary Deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Thursday, July 1, 1897. GEO. TOURNAY, Secretary.

Dividend Notice.

SAN FRANCISCO SAVINGS UNION, 822 California Street, corner Webb. For the half year ending with the thirtieth of June, 1897, a dividend has been declared at the rate per annum of four and two tenths (4.20 per cent) on Term Deposits, and three and five tenths (3.50 per cent) on Ordinary Deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Thursday, July 1, 1897. LOVELL WHITE, Cashier.

Wine Presses FOR SALE BELOW COST. DIFFERENT SIZES.

Stewers and Seeders Address, O. N. OWENS, 215 BAY ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Send for our No. 21 Catalogue of Vehicles and Harness. Lowest Prices. HOOKER & CO., 16-18 Drumm St., San Francisco, Cal.

BASE BALL GOODS. Special Rates TO CLUBS. We carry the most complete line of Gymnasium and Athletic Goods on the Coast. SUITS AND UNIFORMS MADE TO ORDER. Send for Our Athletic Catalogue. WILL & FINCK CO., 518-520 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

LOCAL NOTES.

Kneese's for groceries.
No fire on the Fourth.
San Mateo celebrated in glorious style.

Mrs. Charles Duer has a sister paying her a visit.

The People's Store for notions and furnishing goods.

Eikerenkötter's for general merchandise hardware and groceries.

The street sprinkler on lower Grand avenue, is an agreeable innovation.

Judge Kittridge and wife of San Jose are visiting at the Jersey Farm.

Dr. Holcomb proposes to sell drugs as cheap as they can be had in the city.

Mr. Poplewell, who has been very sick, is, we are pleased to note, improving.

A large delegation of our citizens attended the celebration at San Mateo on Monday.

Deer hunters will take the field next Thursday, the 15th inst., when the season opens.

The residence of Charles Barbeau, at Millbrae, was destroyed by fire on Monday night.

Born.—In this town, Tuesday, July 6, 1897, to the wife of John Mattei, a son.

Mrs. J. Le Monnier left with her family last week to join her husband in Los Angeles.

Dr. Holcomb will keep a stock of stationery at his drug store and sell same at city prices.

Mrs. M. J. Crawford, mother of Mrs. R. K. Patchell is expected to return from Chicago this week.

J. L. Wood purchased lot 11, in block 138, last week, being the property known as the Burgess property.

For fire or life insurance in first class reliable companies apply to E. E. Cunningham at Postoffice building.

The Company has put a new smoke-stack at the Pump House, raising the stack thirty feet higher than it was previously.

An extra section gang of workmen have been busy the past week raising the S. P. R. track at the big curve near the depot.

Wm. Leverone and H. H. Loomis returned home on Wednesday from their prospecting tour in the Sierra Nevada mountains.

Julius Eikerenkötter and family camped at La Honda, where they duly celebrated Independence Day on the 5th, returning on the 6th.

Mrs. Judge Kittridge of San Jose, who is visiting Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Sneath, at the Jersey Farm, has been ill the past week, but is improving.

Mrs. A. Potts arrived on Thursday's train from Newark, N. J., to join her husband, who is employed in the packing-house of the Western Meat Company.

Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Daniel and Miss Josie Miner went over to La Honda last week with team and camp outfit for the Fourth of July holiday and returned on the 6th.

Dr. Holcomb has overhauled the drug store recently purchased by him, replenished the stock, and put everything in and about the store in good condition and order.

Those two staunch and faithful Democrats, J. Jorgenson and G. E. Daniel, constituted the delegation from our town to the Bryan meeting in San Francisco on Wednesday.

There will be no services at Grace Church tomorrow, but on the following Sunday, July 18th, services will be held by Rev. George Wallace, at 7:30 p. m., and Sunday-school at 4:30 p. m.

The steamer Governor McArthur, Lieutenant James M. Helm of the U. S. Navy commanding, in charge of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey is lying off San Bruno Point, engaged in the work of the government survey in this vicinity.

Mrs. John M. Grantham, with her little daughter, Anna Bell, of Goldsboro, North Carolina, arrived on the train Tuesday and will spend some time in our little town visiting her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Cunningham.

Miss Ethel Cunningham of Sabetha, Kansas, arrived by Tuesday evening's train. Miss Ethel came with the Kansas delegation of Christian Endeavorers, of which society she is a member, and after attending the Endeavor Convention, will spend the summer here visiting her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Cunningham.

Jersey Farm has a string of teams hauling hay from Redwood City and Menlo Park, and, by so doing, is making about \$7 per team per day as against the cost of getting hay by rail. It is Mr. Sneath's policy not only to save money for himself, but to spend his cash in such a manner that as much of it as possible may remain and circulate, in San Mateo county.

THE ASSESSMENT ROLL.

County Assessor C. D. Hayward has completed the assessment roll and is ready to turn it over to the Board of Supervisors next Tuesday. The total assessment this year is \$14,395,675, a trifle less than last year. The assessment roll shows the total value of real estate in the county, other than city and town lots, to be \$7,601,680. Improvements on same, \$2,629,625; value of city and town lots, \$1,724,450; improvements on same, \$879,695; total amount of mortgages, \$1,356,370; value of personal property, \$1,511,200; solvent credits, \$49,030. The Supervisors will meet next Tuesday as a Board of Equalization and will appoint a time when all those believing

themselves wrongfully assessed, may appear and be heard.
The State rate this year is 45 cents on the 100 dollars and it is the opinion of Mr. Hayward and Auditor Barker that the county rate will not be higher than it was last year, to-wit, \$1.49.—Times-Gazette.

MEETING OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Board of Supervisors held its regular monthly meeting last Monday. All the members of the Board answered to the roll call.

The following persons were granted permits to obtain liquor licenses to do business in the First Township: A. Jenevein, Marie R. Allyn, J. P. Sweeney, V. J. Hohman, Kavanaugh & Co.

The following gave notice that they would apply at the next meeting of the Board for permits to obtain liquor licenses:

First Township—Henry Michelfelder, James F. Cody, John Le Cornee, J. J. Meehan, Kerr & Callaghan, Martin Kelly, M. & Beil.

Second Township—A. F. Waltermire, H. G. Roell, W. A. Emmett.

Third Township—Mrs. C. Coxin, C. Dalve, Frank P. Roach, Duff & Coyle, P. Lenehan, M. Kuck.

Fourth Township—F. L. Avilla, Levy Bros., Cereghino & Debenedetti.

Fifth Township—Palmer & Bell, J. W. Packard.

The County Board of Education petitioned the Supervisors for the appointment of an oculist to examine the eyes of the public school children. Some prominent educators were quoted showing that the appointment of such an official was highly necessary.

On motion the petition was referred to the District Attorney.

On motion of Debenedetti, a petition signed by the citizens of the county, asking that J. H. Hatch of San Mateo be appointed Fish and Game Warden, was laid over for one month.

J. H. Mansfield petitioned the Board for an appropriation of \$25 to keep the Grand Army plot in Union cemetery in repair and, on motion, the prayer of the petition was granted.

A communication from the Department of Highways, asking that all opinions rendered by the District Attorney on road matters be forwarded to it, was referred to the District Attorney.

J. S. Grawanza, an indigent person of the Fourth Township, was, on motion of Debenedetti, granted \$8 per month commencing July 1.

The petition asking for the appointment of a Horticultural Commission that was presented at the last meeting of the Board was taken up and denied.

J. C. Potter appeared before the Board and said that a better water supply was needed at the County Hospital and suggested that the matter of procuring same be referred to the building committee and, on motion of McEvoy it was so ordered.

On motion of Adair, Manuel Bennett of Pescadero was appointed constable of the Fifth Township.

The claim of Levy Bros. for \$80 was laid over for investigation and the claim of W. A. Simmons for itemization.

In the matter of the claims of the Inspector of the Board of Health that were referred to the District Attorney at the June meeting, a written opinion was read by him. He held that all Boards of Health were abolished by the last Legislature, the law having gone into effect June 1. He contended that all employes of the Board of Health under the old law were entitled to pay if legally employed.

When the claims of the Inspector came up for passage McEvoy filed a written protest with the Board claiming the bills to be unlawful. A protest was also served on the Auditor. The claims aggregate \$350.

The claim of W. J. Martin for \$25 was laid over to the August meeting.

The following bills were ordered paid:

INDIGENT FUND.	
James Crowe	\$ 8.00
William Rayburg	8 00
W. J. Bell	6 00
C. E. Knights	8 00
Antonia & Small	8 00
W. H. Paulin	3 00
C. M. Morse	49 20
J. H. Coleman	117 28
Herbst Bros.	103 92
Casa Pipkie	35 00
A. E. Baldwin	50 00
James Malley	30 00
Bennett & Swartley	11 35
F. C. Spague	25 00
Rowley Bros.	15 00
D. B. Bolano	24 00
Solari & Consiglieri	42 00
J. C. Potter	88 20
C. H. Offermann	117 21
James Stafford	14 00
Dr. B. D. Masten	4 00
GENERAL FUND.	
C. B. Barton	2 00
Einstein & Small	12 80
E. M. Tilton	6 10
Swift & Co.	15 60
E. E. Cunningham	60 00
J. D. Byrnes	10 00
Robert Wisnom	20 18
Town of Redwood City	212 29
Hanson & Co.	41 42
E. E. Cunningham	12 75
Times-Gazette	95 80
C. H. Davis	1 50
W. P. McEvoy	163 50
A. D. Walsh	18 80
C. B. Barton	56 95
W. B. Gilbert	125 00
Dr. Ross & Barret	10 00
C. B. Barton	56 95
H. W. Walker	13 60
R. L. Mattingly	18 00
P. Vasquez	18 00
D. G. Leary	4 00
John Heaney	14 00
SANITARY FUND.	
I. R. Goodspeed	262 05
FIRST ROAD FUND.	
E. Riggio, et al	210 00
J. Eikerenkötter	49 08
John Le Cornee	15 60
South S. F. Land and Improvement Co.	7 62
M. Gillogley and others	35 00
John Braudrup	11 75
A. Clow	27 00
J. D. Delt	100 00
H. B. Belli	29 00
W. Rayburg	45 00
Frank O'Reilly and others	18 00
C. Bronner	51 00
James Kerr and others	576 00
James P. Sweeney	200 00
W. S. Taylor and others	88 00
B. S. Green	229 00
John Cullen	5 00
M. F. Healy	10 00
J. E. Kelly	14 00
James Kerr	96 00
W. D. Little	36 75
F. S. Van Winkle	19 38

T. Casserly	100 00
A. Clow	10 50
E. Riggio	100 00
Spring Valley Water Co.	89 25
Swift & Co.	16 00
C. Bronner	97 75
A. Verlingen	205 00
J. Eikerenkötter	12 50
F. O'Reilly	10 00
T. Casserly	101 00
T. O'Reilly	4 00
South S. F. Land and Improvement Co.	7 62
Robert Inghes	42 00
Thomas Fitzgerald	10 00
P. Cunningham	10 00
W. Seaman	2 00
E. Barriet	15 00
James Kerr	40 00
P. Bronner	2 00
James Kerr	10 00
H. Predit	10 00
Thomas Kerr	19 00
James D. Kerr	36 00
A. Jenevein	10 00
E. Biggio	164 00
John Mangini	32 00
M. Burke	50 00

The Board accepted the County Assessment Roll and then adjourned to Monday, July 12, at 10 o'clock.

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

The Board then organized as a Board of Equalization and fixed July 12th and 19th as the days on which property owners, believing themselves wrongfully assessed, may appear and present their grievances.

An adjournment was taken to Monday, July 12, at 10 o'clock.

SAN PEDRO.

The valley was astir during Independence celebration. From Friday night till Monday noon, parties were arriving in all sorts of vehicles, from the two-wheel cart, with its pair of hunters, to the six-horse excursion 'bus, with its two dozen occupants of both sexes.

There were hunting parties, fishing parties, swimming parties, singing parties, dancing parties, horseback and bicycle parties, and all sorts of parties, and people who belonged to no particular party except the bar and dining-room party. All parties were well represented except political parties, which seemed to be confined exclusively to the discussion of silver, and the advent of the apostle of bi-metallism.

Some pitched tent on the beach, raising their monuments to Liberty on the miniature sand dunes, in the shape of foaming beer kegs, from which they freely quaffed; and they laughed and sang and toasted Washington and the eagle and the ladies, and every one they knew, present and absent.

Boys, with pants tucked above the knees, ran out after the receding water, and charged back to the beach screaming as they were eluded by the next swell rushing as if intent on ducking them for their boldness and recklessness in playing with surf water. Girls and young ladies, too, tucked up and ventured above their ankles, which they seemed to think a most daring feat, judging from the spasmodic way they grappled and clung to each other, as if determined to die together if the call came; and at the approach of every wave started a fresh chorus of screaming and retorted their escape from a ducking by vigorously clinging to each other till they were all wet very high up. Then they would slide up to the sand and good-naturedly scold and chaff and blame each other for their misfortune, all talking at once; compare the extent of their duckings in the presence of the sterner sex and make exhibitions of their nether limbs, which, in a city drawing-room or parlor, would be regarded as semi-barbarous, but which on the ocean strand is an eminently proper and innocent amusement.

Most people brought up in large cities, when they visit the country, seem to think, as they express it, that "everything goes;" and, in consequence as a rule, they unreservedly let themselves loose. They act as if nobody had any proprietary rights. They think the country belongs to God, because it has not been built upon, and, consequently, belongs to everybody. They are at perfect liberty to shoot a farmer's dog because he is at large and not chained in a dog-house in the back yard in city style. It is perfectly proper and highly amusing to set their hunting dogs at a cow for the harmless sport of seeing the cow run headlong down a steep canyon and turn over at the bottom, breaking its neck. Fences they regard as a natural impediment to equestrians and pedestrians alike, are torn down with amazing audacity. Orchards are public property and are consequently unburdened with alarming magnanimity. Fish and game preserves are usurpations of the Creator's bounty and must be invaded to show the eternal fitness of things. Vegetable gardens are most uncompromising inconveniences to cross lots, and are only tolerated because of the excellent quality of the peas, beans and arithoches they so abundantly produce, and which, at this season of the year, are daily collected in sacks standing on the ground, ready for the market, greatly to the convenience of the tourists who prefer to assist themselves at the sacks rather than adopt the more tedious method of gathering them singly from the vines. The Italians look on in silent amazement and mutter something which sounds like —. It is nothing for the proprietor of the hotel—who is universally regarded as accommodation incarnate—to be interviewed as to the cost by the hour, for a man, a boat and a harpoon, with, perhaps, a Winchester rifle and some ammunition thrown in, with a view of taking a few deep water seals outside the rocks at Pedro Point, and to show extreme chagrin and fretful disappointment at his inability to accommodate.

It's a sight to be remembered to see the lower part of Gillogley's face increase in longitude as he tries to take on a serious expression, by way of reassuring them that their request is perfectly reasonable and legitimate, but that, owing to the increased demand on his resources during the Inde-

pendence holiday, he sorrowfully announces his inability. While the negotiations are in progress, a dozen or more cash customers are angrily awaiting service at the bar.

Sitting close by, with legs crossed and head hanging low, is an old gentleman who seems to be gravely taking in the situation out of one eye. He keeps rocking the outer leg to add gravity to his pensiveness. This man, whose name I afterwards learned was Rooney, is a sort of farmer politician who drifted into this county upon the downfall of the late lamented Mr. Christopher Buckley of San Francisco. He suggested, with cynical gravity, that his neighbor, one Matthews, could promptly accommodate them, giving them a two-mile walk for the joke of it. He accompanied their departure with an elongated protrusion of his tongue, after which he took on an air of cheerfulness, and addressing the assembled spectators said: "Boys, what will ye have?"

When the seal hunters returned to the hotel, hours later, it was apparent by the jerking of the ladies' heads, that Gillogley had lost caste and character forever. But the celebration went on just the same. The bloomer girl was there, looking as hideous in her stocking exhibition and short, fluffy skirts, as it was possible for human ingenuity to array her. She strutted about the beach in a clumsy, unwomanlike fashion, looking short and thick and louty, and short of all the grace and refinement which makes many exclaim: "Woman, lovely woman!"

The display of fireworks, though the last of the celebration, was not the least—the shadows of five on the placid water, making the scene more resplendent. Rockets went high up in the sky and stayed there. Others went up and exploded in midair into fantastic balls of various colors, then dissolved and dropped like lead. The children had a great time with smaller explosions on the ground. Occasionally a more formidable one would go off with a terrific boom, reverberating through the canyons and the mountains, and then settle down to a crackling, boiling, sizzling, dancing sort of display, terminating by vomiting melting fire in many colors in all directions with a grand, final crash, as though it meant—that ends the Fourth.

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Frank Dillingham who has been appointed by President McKinley consul at Auckland, New Zealand is a son-in-law of R. G. Sneath of San Bruno. Mr. Dillingham, though not identified with politics of San Francisco or the State, is well known and popular in the business circles of the metropolis. He is a brother of the present Governor of Vermont, and no doubt through the latter's influence, he secured the appointment. The Consul's father was also Governor of the Green Mountain State.—Times-Gazette.

Sixteen weeks is a very short time for the completion of great reforms in national matters. But President McKinley and his administration have in that time more nearly accomplished the reforms promised in their platform than any previous administration ever did in double the time. The chief pledges of the platform were a protective tariff, international bi-metallism if this could be had, the annexation of Hawaii, a reform of the currency, and a better state of affairs in Cuba. The protective tariff pledge is now so nearly carried out that there is good reason to believe that the bill will be upon the statute books early in July; a currency commission which shall devise plans for the reform of the currency system is to be recommended to Congress, and the proposition will doubtless meet with favor in that body; a commission has been sent abroad to negotiate for international bi-metallism; an annexation treaty with Hawaii has been signed; the doors of Cuban prisons opened to citizens of the United States who were imprisoned, and other reforms in Cuban matters are about ready for definite consideration and action.—Exchange.

The Plumbago mine of Nevada county, has lately attracted considerable attention by rich yields of specimen gold. B. J. Watson says the mine is what is called a pocket ledge and is from one inch to six feet in thickness. It pitches at an angle of from 32 to 40 degrees. The mine has a ten-stamp mill run by steam power. The rich rock found in bunches yields largely. From fifty pounds of the arsenical ore and sulphurets there was \$3800 taken. Last year the ten-stamp mill yielded \$120,000. The present owners bought the mine two years ago for \$25,000 and \$13,000 has been paid for more ground adjoining and the yield has paid it all and \$40,000 to the treasury.

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PRESS NOTES.

Last Wednesday in San Francisco, T. G. Kelly of Colma and Miss Maude J. Guerrero of Halfmoon Bay were united in marriage. Mr. Kelly is a son of the late John Kelly who was roadmaster at Colma for many years. The bride is a daughter of Mrs. James Moran and is well known in Redwood.

A man who went under the pseudonym of A. Russell, but whose right name is McFarland, died at the county hospital Tuesday. Two weeks ago, while employed at the abattoir, at Baden, he took a dose of muriatic acid by mistake and was removed to the poor farm, where he lingered in great agony until last Tuesday. McFarland was a native of Scotland, aged 36 years.—Times-Gazette Redwood City.

Frank Dillingham who has been appointed by President McKinley consul at Auckland, New Zealand is a son-in-law of R. G. Sneath of San Bruno. Mr. Dillingham, though not identified with politics of San Francisco or the State, is well known and popular in the business circles of the metropolis. He is a brother of the present Governor of Vermont, and no doubt through the latter's influence, he secured the appointment. The Consul's father was also Governor of the Green Mountain State.—Times-Gazette.

Sixteen weeks is a very short time for the completion of great reforms in national matters. But President McKinley and his administration have in that time more nearly accomplished the reforms promised in their platform than any previous administration ever did in double the time. The chief pledges of the platform were a protective tariff, international bi-metallism if this could be had, the annexation of Hawaii, a reform of the currency, and a better state of affairs in Cuba. The protective tariff pledge is now so nearly carried out that there is good reason to believe that the bill will be upon the statute books early in July; a currency commission which shall devise plans for the reform of the currency system is to be recommended to Congress, and the proposition will doubtless meet with favor in that body; a commission has been sent abroad to negotiate for international bi-metallism; an annexation treaty with Hawaii has been signed; the doors of Cuban prisons opened to citizens of the United States who were imprisoned, and other reforms in Cuban matters are about ready for definite consideration and action.—Exchange.

The Plumbago mine of Nevada county, has lately attracted considerable attention by rich yields of specimen gold. B. J. Watson says the mine is what is called a pocket ledge and is from one inch to six feet in thickness. It pitches at an angle of from 32 to 40 degrees. The mine has a ten-stamp mill run by steam power. The rich rock found in bunches yields largely. From fifty pounds of the arsenical ore and sulphurets there was \$3800 taken. Last year the ten-stamp mill yielded \$120,000. The present owners bought the mine two years ago for \$25,000 and \$13,000 has been paid for more ground adjoining and the yield has paid it all and \$40,000 to the treasury.

RAMONA'S REAL HOME

DISPUTE AS TO ITS IDENTITY SETTLED AT LAST.

Place immortalized by Helen Hunt Jackson is Forty Miles From San Diego. Why Its Identity Has Been So Long and So Carefully Concealed.

The recent death at Guayjoma, San Diego county, Cal., of Mrs. Cave Coutts, mother of the beautiful young Spanish girl whom Mrs. Jackson selected as her heroine in "Ramona," recalls some interesting facts.

Ever since Helen Hunt Jackson wrote her famous novel depicting the Spanish-Indian life of southern California as it was before the enterprising New Englander invaded its peaceful domain there has been a world of speculation as to the identity of the heroine and the location of the home where the tragical romance of Ramona and her Indian lover, Allesandro, was worked out by the skillful pen of the novelist.

The original "home of Ramona" is as numerous in southern California as the stakes marking out town lots were during the real estate boom there a few years ago, but the one often referred to and popularly supposed to be the real home is at Camulos, a lovely old rancho located about half way between Los Angeles and Santa Barbara. This is invariably pointed out to the inquiring tourist as the exact spot where Mrs. Jackson drew her local color for the historical romance.

The railway train passes directly beside the long, low adobe house, and the conductor calls out as the station is neared, "Camulos—home of Ramona!" and instantly there is a general craning of necks and murmurs of wonder and satisfaction among the passengers. Many take the trip purposely to see this interesting spot. The old ranchohouse bears such a striking resemblance to the home of Ramona, as described by Mrs. Jackson, that it easily passes as the original, but it is not.

Out of respect to the sensitive feelings of Mrs. Coutts, however, the public has been allowed to believe this innocent fiction, and Camulos has borne the honors and thus diverted attention from the real scene of inspiration, which was at the old Coutts rancho at Guayjoma, which is tucked away in the hills about 10 miles beyond the mission of San Luis Rey and 40 miles from San Diego.

Mrs. Coutts belonged to one of the many aristocratic families of the old Spanish-American set, the Bandinis, and felt keenly the publicity thrown upon them by the facile pen of Mrs. Jackson, who not only laid the scene of her romance there, but took for her heroine the daughter of the household. Though Mrs. Jackson paid repeated visits to the Guayjoma rancho, obtaining local color for her novel, she never once hinted as to the nature of her errand and was always received with the princely hospitality accorded an honored guest by the old Spanish-American families. It was therefore with amazement and not a little consternation that the proud mistress of Guayjoma discovered that her home and her family had been made the subjects of the most famous novel ever written of southern California. She regarded it not as a complimentary, but rather as an unw

THOMAS MOORE.

The glories of Erin, her lights, and her shadows,
The limpid delights of her laughs and her streams,
The blue of her heavens, the green of her meadows,
Were imaged, dear bard, in thy beautiful dreams.

Her joy was thy joy, and her sorrow thy sorrow;
Beside the blest graves of her heroes and kings,
Thou hast caught the old harp from the lone walls of Tara,
And struck a new strain from its mouldering strings.

But what tho' her wrongs thro' the centuries reel,
Embalm these with tears! Erin, helpless and poor,
Still clings to the treasures of fancy and feeling,
Enshrined in the magical music of Moore.

Oh! well is it said, tho' the king rule the nation,
Tho' the making of laws to the statesman belongs,
Who reigns first, who reigns last in the hearts of creation,
Is the God-given poet who maketh our songs!

Place the crown on his head, place his hand on the helm
Of national glory—a king by God's grace
Thou art monarch, O Moore, of a marvelous realm,
And thy throne's the warm hearts of thine own Irish race!
—Weekly Bouquet.

ADVENTURES OF A DIAMOND.

A slave, poor and naked, was toiling in the mines at Portree, in India, just as many thousands of others were toiling beside him, scraping up the pebbly soil, washing the mud, carefully looking for diamonds. Everybody was looking for diamonds, except those who were looking after the slaves. All the large diamonds belonged to the Mogul, but he never got them; all the lesser stones belonged to the Emir, who got very few of them; and none at all belonged to the slaves, who only stole them. To steal a diamond was the highest of crimes in Golconda and was often punished by death. And yet the slaves were continually stealing them. The slave of whom we speak was toiling, washing, looking and remembering how many had escaped with diamonds; he began to consider what he should do in case he found one. There would not be the least use in swallowing it.

"I have it!" he said, slapping his lean leg. "I have thought of a new way of hiding a diamond!"
That night, when all was still, he got a sharp flint and made a great gash in the firm muscle of the calf of his leg, and then carefully bandaged it up with some green leaves and an old cotton rag.

"What's the matter with your leg?" said the overseer in the morning.
"Oh, most excellent master! my unworthiness slipped and fell against a sharp rock in the night-time. See! the blood of your faithful slave flows from the wound."
He raised a corner of his bandage, and sure enough several drops of blood trickled down.

"Umph!" said the overseer, "I'm not going to let you off your work on account of that scratch."
"My faithfulness will work to the death for you, oh, noble master," said the slave.
And so he hobbled off to the diamond-washing. By-and-by he found some diamonds, but they were small, and not worth risking his life for, therefore the slave handed them in to the overseer, who also passed them on, as they were smaller than what he usually appropriated to himself. But a wonderful piece of good fortune befell the clever slave. One day as he washed his mud he noticed a large lump that did not wash down. He took it between his thumb and finger to crack the lump and lo! it would not crack.

The slave's heart gave a great leap of joy. His fingers had felt the greasy, slippery texture of a diamond, and had touched the sharp cutting edges of crystallization. A diamond as big as a hen's egg! In a moment it was under the bandage of his leg, in another it was shoved bodily into the wound itself.

It does not make a sore in your leg any better to shove a big diamond into it. Next morning he was very bad and his leg was inflamed.
"What are you trying to sham for?" said the overseer. "I know what's the matter with you! You've been swallowing diamonds. I won't cut off your head this time, but you had better look out, and if it ever happens again—!"
He left him with a dark look and in a few minutes returned with something in a bowl. It was a stiff emetic.

"Now, then, swallow this, and you will be relieved of your pain," said the overseer.
"My faithfulness will swallow anything your nobleness gives me, but no diamonds will come," said the slave.
He was dreadfully sick but no diamonds came, as there were none swallowed. The overseer said he would give him another dose the next day, but he took no notice of the sore in the slave's leg.

The next day brought the medicine, but no diamonds.
"Go, die like a dog in the jungle," said the overseer angrily. "I don't know what is the matter with you."
The slave kissed the ground where the great overseer stood and crawled away, very lame indeed. By and by that lame slave, pretty nearly well, turned up at Madras. His leg got well when he took the diamond out of the wound. He had the largest diamond in the world to sell, and when he had

done so he thought he would be a very great man, and have slaves of his own, and even an elephant, too. He would do just as he liked for the rest of his life. He came across a ship captain to whom he showed the diamond.
"I sometimes buy stones like that," said the captain airily. He was nearly choking with surprise at the beauty and the enormous size of the gem. "Come down to my ship and we will see if we cannot come to a bargain." The captain was a seafaring man on land, but when at sea he was something more like a pirate, as the slave found out when he went down to his ship.

The captain was waiting for him, not with a bag of money, however, but with a club. The slave was killed and thrown overboard to feed the sharks, and that was the end of him and his fine dreams of wealth and happiness. The captain now wanted to sell his ill-gotten diamond. Jamchund, a merchant, gave him a thousand pounds for it, and thereupon he turned over the stone to that individual.
Fancy a practical skipper with an evil conscience and a thousand pounds in hand in one lump. What should he do to show his happiness but take to drink? He did so, and one fine day, mad with drink, he could not think of any other way to get rid of the haunting image of that wretched slave whom he had killed, than by tying a rope around his own neck, and drawing it so tightly that all images were for ever more blotted out. So the skipper hanged himself, and that was the second owner of the big diamond who had come to grief.

Now Jamchund thought he would go to the Governor of Fort St. George with his stone. Mr. Pitt was the governor, a sharp gentleman, who did a bit of trading on his own account.
"Oh, most gracious and noble of patrons! I have here a trifle I would gladly let you see. I would show it to no one else. Its beauty is reserved for your greatness to behold."
Thus Jamchund to Pitt.
"Come along now, and show what ever you've got to sell and don't keep me here all day."

Thus Pitt (approximately) to Jamchund.
There were also pipes and pauses in the conversation so that it took a long time in reality. Finally Jamchund opened a box and showed to Mr. Pitt the largest diamond he had ever seen, considerably larger than he had ever even dreamed of.
He gasped with amazement. Jamchund rejoiced inwardly.
"What is the price of that stone?" asked the Governor.
"Two hundred thousand pagodas," answered Jamchund sweetly.
"Two hundred thousand dollars!" said the Governor. "What do you mean by naming such an impossible sum? Why don't you ask for the nearest star and have done with it?"
"Excellency, I should be ruined if I took less," said Jamchund. "Even so, I gain but a contemptible commission, hardly enough to live on. And it is only to your Excellency I offer it at so modest a figure."

To appreciate Jamchund's kind modesty, it will be well to reduce pagodas to dollars. Two hundred thousand pagodas is about \$400,000. As he gave the skipper \$5,000 his commission and the insignificant nature of it can be seen at a glance.
"Jamchund, I will give you 30,000 pagodas for that diamond and not a penny more," said the Governor.
"Excellency, that would be pure destruction and destination for me. I cannot do it, even for you," said Jamchund as he bowed himself out. He stayed away two months.
"Excellency, I have come back," he said on his return, "to say that I could not rest easy in my mind if any one except your Nobleness should possess my inestimable diamond."

"Which means you cannot find another purchaser," said the practical Governor. "What is your figure now?"
"Fifty thousand pagodas. It is beggary, but I shall have a clear conscience," said the humble Jamchund.
"Forty-five," said the Governor, inwardly observing that if the stone were good, it must prove a pennyworth.
"Forty-nine thousand, Excellency! Just to save me from absolute penury," whined Jamchund.
"I'll give forty-six, and no more."
"Think of my risk, noble Excellency! Say forty-nine thousand."
"What is your risk? Did you steal it from the Mogul?"
"The sun, moon and stars listen to that! No. I bought it at a fabulous figure. But think of the risk I have run of having it stolen from me."
"Well, I'll give forty-seven thousand," said the Governor.
"And I have come down from two hundred thousand to forty-nine!" sighed Jamchund. "It is ruinous generosity! I will say forty-eight thousand to show my devotion to your Excellency's interest."
"Bosh!" said his Excellency, and turning to an English gentleman he asked him his opinion.
"My opinion," said the oracle, "is that a thing that is worth forty-seven thousand pagodas is very likely to be worth forty-eight thousand."

"Thank you," said the Governor. "I never thought about it in that light before. I will pay forty-eight thousand pagodas then."
And he paid them.
The advice sounded foolish, but it proved valuable, for upon that diamond the fortunes of a great family were solidly founded. The Mr. Pitt, who bought this diamond was grandfather to the great Earl of Chatham.

Behold now Mr. Pitt the possessor of the big diamond, and his troubles began almost as soon as that fact became known. When he returned to England he had his stone cut and polished. It took two years to do that, and at the end of that time Pitt's eyes were glad-

dened with the sight of the most dazzling gem the world had ever beheld.
"Who'll buy, who'll buy?" was now his cry. But though many would, nobody could. Kings and queens shook their heads sadly. It was beyond them. The big diamond became an awful burden to its owner. Everyone was a thief in his fancy. A learned German traveled to England and wanted to see Pitt and his pebble.
"Never!" said the harassed owner. "He will assassinate me." He fled to town, he changed his name, he fled back to the country, and changed his name again. The learned German considered such a life not worth living at any price. By this time Pitt never dared to sleep two consecutive nights in the same house.

At last somebody came forward as a purchaser. This time a real one. It was Louis, Duke of Orleans, Regent of France for the boy king Louis XV. St. Simon, a wily courtier, tempted the Duke to buy the big diamond.
"The Duke of Orleans objected."
"We have no money in the treasury," he said.
"That is nothing! You can borrow," said the courtier.
"We have no credit."
"Still less important! Borrow from the people."
"The people are starving," said the Duke.
"Highness, buy the diamond. The people will applaud your spirit. They will be proud to think their king wears a diamond that no other monarch dared to buy. The French admire a spirited policy. Buy it. They will never taunt you with it." Thus spoke St. Simon, courtier and philosopher, thoroughly understanding his nation. The big diamond was bought and the sum paid to Mr. Pitt was \$675,000. He had given Jamchund \$100,000. Jamchund gave the skipper \$5,000, and the skipper gave his life and so did the slave. A costly stone, indeed!

Now a strange thing happened. During the revolution this big diamond was stolen along with all the rest of the French crown jewels. There was a terrific row, and political parties accused each other of the theft. Some said it was the royalists, and some said it was the republicans. However that may be the thieves were certainly Frenchmen, for a few days afterward the secretary of the Garde Mobile got a note to say that he had only to hunt in a spot carefully described in the Champs Elysees to find the big diamond. A search was made, and sure enough, there was the diamond as bright as ever. The thief could not bring himself to rob France of the prize gem which placed her first of all the nations of Europe in the matter of diamonds. Even the thief was patriotic. Old St. Simon was right. The people took the big diamond into its very heart. Napoleon pawned the stone and got in that way money for his first campaign. The diamond may thus have been the beginning of his fortunes, and who shall say how many lives that cost?

Now does anyone want to see this big diamond? Let him go into the long gallery of the Louvre, and there he will see a glass case surrounded by a brass railing, inside of which stands an armed guard. In the middle of the case is a twinkling stone looking for all the world as if a star had fallen from the skies and lodged there, so bright, so beautiful, so flashing, is this point of light. Let him walk all around the case and notice the sparkles that dart from the facets of that diamond: sunbeams going outward toward the windows every color in quintsessence of brightness, shimmering, flashing, darting in every direction at every moment. Let him look at and wonder at and admire the most beautiful diamond in the world, but let him ask no questions, for the armed guard scowls at questioners, and, as in the days of Pitt, suspects everyone that inquires about this wonderful stone. For this is a true story, and the name of the big diamond is "The Regent."—The Weekly Bouquet.

"LIMITED" BUSINESS CONCERNS
What the Term Stands For and Why It is Becoming Popular.
The word "limited" in connection with corporations and business firms, says a prominent lawyer, is now in very general use. It originated in England, and almost every business concern there is a limited partnership. Of all the cities in this country Philadelphia has more limited partnerships than any other, though there was not one there twenty-five years ago. Philadelphia got the idea during the Centennial, and, it having been found by experience to be a good thing, it has grown constantly. It means that those interested in a firm are only interested to a limited extent; that is, only to the extent in which it is stated in the articles of incorporation. The limit of one member of a firm, therefore, may be \$5,000, while the limit of another may be ten times that amount, or one-tenth or any other part. Thus, in the firm of Brown, Jones & Co., Limited, Brown may have three-fourths of the stock and Jones and the others the remaining fourth. It limits the responsibility, as it makes a member of the firm liable only for that which is named in the articles of incorporation. In this kind of firms or corporations the law which allows them to limit their responsibility also requires that the word "limited" shall always be used in naming the firm, so that all may know exactly that, though there may be a large number of very heavy men financially interested in the concern, their interest and responsibility are limited. It is a fair thing all around, for it prevents the use of big names, which have sometimes been used to boom enterprises and corporations, when in reality the owners of the names have had but little interest in the concerns.

MASON-DIXON LINE.

POPULAR ERROR AS TO ORIGINAL CAUSE OF EXISTENCE.

Staked Out Before the Revolutionary War, in 1763-7, to Mark the Pennsylvania and Maryland Boundaries—Run by Two London Surveyors.

Famous Boundary Line.
For years there existed a supposition that Mason and Dixon's line was the line dividing the slave-holding from the non-slave-holding States. Time and again it was referred to as such by speakers on the floor of Congress, and it is one of the most widely quoted geographical lines in America. The line was run by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, mathematicians and surveyors of London, between the years 1763 and 1767, for the purpose of settling the disputed boundaries between the provinces of Pennsylvania and Maryland. These questions arose from misstatements in the original grants of the provinces, resulting in disputes between William Penn and Lord Baltimore. In 1732 an agreement was entered into by representatives of the proprietaries respecting the boundaries



INITIAL MONUMENT OF CIRCLE OF NEW CASTLE, DEL.

of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware, the first and last named provinces then in the possession of Penn's family. The difficulty of tracing the curved line between these two provinces was the occasion of the work afterward executed by Mason and Dixon. Penn, in 1680, was interested in an application he had made for a grant of land, and had suggested to Sir John Werden, agent for the Duke of York,



OLD STONE HOUSE AT NORTHEAST CORNER OF MARYLAND.

brother of Charles II., that his Lordship reserve the territory twelve miles north of New Castle, Del., the Duke having expressed a desire to retain the land twenty or thirty miles north of the same town. The distance agreed upon was twelve miles. Penn's representatives soon afterward entered on the plantation, when they discovered that Lord Baltimore's patent, if continued to the fortieth degree of latitude, would embrace the site of Philadelphia, and leave the province borderless. The Duke of York, hoping to right matters, gave Penn a deed for New Castle, and the plantation twelve miles around it, in 1682. A second instrument conveyed to Penn all of the plantation from New Castle southward to Cape Henlopen. Lord Baltimore's protest against such disposals of territory in his charter reached the Duke, who had now succeeded to his brother on the throne. In 1685 the King's Council, hoping to right the objections of Baltimore, decided upon the following: That for avoiding further differences, the tract of land lying between the Bay of Delaware and the Eastern Sea on the one side, and the Chesapeake on the other, be divided into equal parts by a

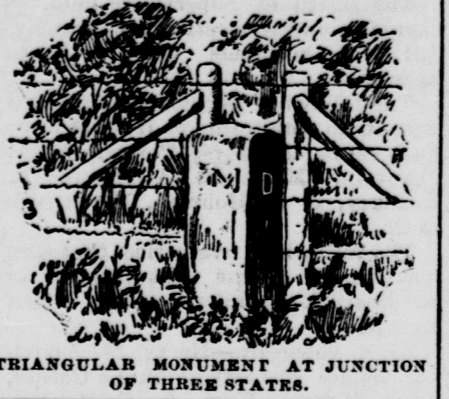


INITIAL MONUMENT OF MASON AND DIXON'S LINE.

line from the latitude of Cape Henlopen to the fortieth degree of north latitude, the southern boundary of Pennsylvania by charter, and that the one-half thereof lying toward the Bay of Delaware and the Eastern Sea be adjudged to belong to his Majesty, and the other half to the Lord Baltimore, as comprised in his charter.

The 1732 agreement, entered into by the sons of William Penn and Charles Lord Baltimore, great-grandson of the pioneer patentee of the Province of Maryland, which accounts for the noticeable boundaries of Delaware, follows:

"That a semi-circle should be drawn at twelve English statute miles around New Castle, agreeably to the deed of the Duke of York to William Penn in 1682; that an east and west line should be drawn beginning at Cape Henlopen, which was admitted to be below Cape Cornelius (the present Cape Henlopen),



TRIANGULAR MONUMENT AT JUNCTION OF THREE STATES.

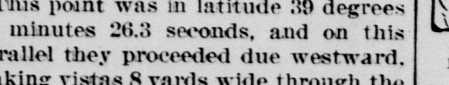
and running westward to the exact middle of the peninsula; that from the exact middle of the peninsula, between the two bays of Chesapeake and Delaware, and the end of the line intersecting it in the latitude of Cape Henlopen, a line should be run northward, so as to form a tangent with the periphery of the semicircle at New Castle drawn with the radius of twelve English statute miles, whether such a line should take a due north course or not; that after the said northwardly line should touch the New-Castle semicircle it should be run further northward until it reached the same latitude as fifteen English statute miles due south of the most southern part of the City of Philadelphia; that from the northern point of such line a due west line should be run, at least for the present, across the Susquehanna River, the twenty-five miles beyond it—and to the western limits of Pennsylvania, when occasion and the improvements of the country should require; that that part of the due west line not actually run, though imaginary, should be considered to be the true boundary of Maryland and Pennsylvania * * * and that the route should be well marked by trees and other natural objects, and designated by stone pillars, sculptured with the arms of the contracting parties, facing their respective possessions."

The appointment of Commissioners followed, who ran lines for the New-Castle circle in 1732, 1739, 1750 and 1760. In some instances the Commissioners were extravagant, it being re-



OLD STONE HOUSE AT NORTHEAST CORNER OF MARYLAND.

peatedly the line of confusion with citizens residing close to it, the difficulty arising on account of the assessment and payment of taxes. To avoid this acts were passed a few years ago by the Legislatures of this State and Delaware authorizing a commission from each Commonwealth to "examine, survey and re-establish the boundary line," etc. The Commissioners of Pennsylvania were the Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, Robert E. Monaghan and William H. Miller. Delaware's commission was composed of the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, the Hon. J. H. Hoffercker, and Dr. B. L. Lewis. The work was completed by the joint commission in 1863. The initial monument is of Brandywine granite, quarried in Delaware. The terminal point, near the Delaware River, is of gneiss. They are marked with the names Pennsylvania and Delaware, north and south sides, respectively, and other inscriptions. Each stone is set 4 1/2 feet in the earth, and firmly secured by cement. The twenty-one mile stones and twenty-two half-mile stones are of gneiss, and are properly marked. The triangular stone at the junction of



MILE STONES. FIVE-MILE STONES.

the three States is marked P, M and D, respectively, and carries the names of the Commissioners, who refixed it in 1849.

Toy Soldiers in Demand.

During the last few weeks a German factory that makes toy lead soldiers has received so many large orders for Turkish and Greek soldiers for next Christmas that it advertises in German papers its inability to accept further orders for delivery within this year. The makers of toy uniforms, games, pictures and similar toys are also running overtime manufacturing specialties illustrating the war. Then the textile industries are preparing to reap a golden harvest, and material of every imaginable description in Oriental and Greek designs is being manufactured in great quantities. Paris has begun to lead the styles with Greek ideas embodied in military costume, and all other countries will naturally follow the lead of the French capital.

arms of the Penns on one side and those of the Baltimores on the side opposite.

The stones, oolitic limestone, came from England, and their capacity to resist action of the weather is remarkable. One of the fifth-mile stones is on the farm of William Brown, a few miles south of Oxford, Pa., and the coats of arms of the pioneer proprietors are traceable, although exposed for over a century. Stones were set up as far west as Sideling Hill, about 132 miles from the northeast corner of Maryland. As the means of transporting them beyond that point were meager, the further use of stones was abandoned. The continuation of the line was marked by piles of stone about six feet high as far as the summit of the Alleghenies, beyond which posts were planted and surrounded by stones. It is said the original stone set at the northeast corner of Maryland was accidentally broken and the pieces mended by leaden bands.

At the outbreak of the revolutionary war the lead was taken from the stone by Continental patriots and made into bullets. The upper part of the stone fell and was lost, the lower part became covered with earth, as it was situated in a ravine. For many years the supposition existed, as no marking stone was visible, that the three States, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware, came together at that point. In 1849 the Governors of these States appointed J. P. Eyre of Pennsylvania, H. G. S. Key of Maryland, and G. R. Riddle of Delaware, to locate the spot formerly occupied by the missing corner-stone. The assistance of Col. J. D. Graham, of the United States Topographical Engineers, was obtained, and the site of the missing stone found. The buried portion of the original stone was unearthed by men while sinking a hole for the new stone to be erected. The old one was buried and a substantial mark of Brandywine granite reared, it being about one foot square, with P and M on the sides.

On the brow of the hill sloping down to the ravine, which contains the stone, a waterbrook and profusion of wild flowers, stands an old stone house. Near by was the famous "Backwoods Academy," an institution founded by Alexander Terrell, who taught many students from the adjoining States.

The tongue of land extending from Pennsylvania down between Maryland and Delaware is a topographical curiosity. At the upper part it is about 4,169 feet wide (between Pennsylvania and Delaware), extends southward about three and a half miles, tapers to a point of intersection of the three States, and contains about 500 acres. The land is a portion of London Britain Township, Chester County, Pa., but Delaware claims it as a part of White Clay Creek Hundred, New Castle County. She has "always exercised jurisdiction over it, treating her boundary as extending to the northeast corner of Maryland. The land is taxed in Delaware, the inhabitants vote as citizens of that State, and offenses committed therein are punished by her courts, while, on the other hand, Pennsylvania has never exercised any authority over it." This singular condition of affairs is probably owing to errors made by the pioneer surveyors who ran the lines.

The circle of New Castle has been repeatedly the line of confusion with citizens residing close to it, the difficulty arising on account of the assessment and payment of taxes. To avoid this acts were passed a few years ago by the Legislatures of this State and Delaware authorizing a commission from each Commonwealth to "examine, survey and re-establish the boundary line," etc. The Commissioners of Pennsylvania were the Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, Robert E. Monaghan and William H. Miller. Delaware's commission was composed of the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, the Hon. J. H. Hoffercker, and Dr. B. L. Lewis. The work was completed by the joint commission in 1863. The initial monument is of Brandywine granite, quarried in Delaware. The terminal point, near the Delaware River, is of gneiss. They are marked with the names Pennsylvania and Delaware, north and south sides, respectively, and other inscriptions. Each stone is set 4 1/2 feet in the earth, and firmly secured by cement. The twenty-one mile stones and twenty-two half-mile stones are of gneiss, and are properly marked. The triangular stone at the junction of

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

A DEPARTMENT FOR LITTLE BOYS AND GIRLS.

Something that Will Interest the Juvenile Members of Every Household—Quaint Actions and Bright Sayings of Many Cute and Canning Children.

Who's Afraid in the Dark?
"Oh, not I," said the owl,
And he gave a great scowl,
And he wiped his eye
And he fuffed his jowl, "Tu whoo!"
Said the dog: "I bark
Out loud in the dark, 'Boo-oo!'"
Said the cat: "Mew!
I'll scratch anyone who
Dare say that I do
Feel afraid, Miew!"
"Afraid," said the mouse,
"Of the dark in the house!"
Hear me scatter
Whatever's the matter?
Squeak!"

Then the toad in his hole,
And the bug in the ground,
They both shook their heads
And passed the word around:
And the bird in the tree,
The fish and the bee,
They declared all three
That you never did see
One of them afraid
In the dark!

But the little boy who had gone to bed
Just raised the bedclothes and covered his
head.
—Louisville Western Recorder.

Eating Elephant Steaks.
The greatest luxury at dinner in Central Africa is elephant steaks. Any big native feast without elephant's flesh is as rare as an English society dinner without venison.

In dressing the carcass of an elephant the rough outer skin is first removed in large sheets. Beneath this is a pliable membrane, from which the natives make water skins. The rib bones are cut and stewed, but all the other bones are destroyed.

The most delicate part, very strangely, is the first joint of the leg below the knee, which one would suppose to be the toughest portion of the animal. This joint is cooked by being buried in a hole in the ground, a huge fire over the top supplying the heat.

Tree that Plays the Flute.
In the great forests of Nubia grows a tree from which, when swayed by the wind, come strange sounds, like the notes of a flute, a life or a penny whistle. This vocal tree is regarded with superstitious terror by the natives, and it was, indeed, a puzzle to every one who has heard the mysterious sounds until some scientific traveler investigated the matter. He found that at certain seasons of the year hordes of insects deposited their eggs on the young shoots and ends of the branches. These produced gull-like bunches about an inch in diameter. When the young insects came out small holes were left in the galls. The wind blowing through these little holes caused the strange noises. It is probably the only instance of a tree which bears ready-made whistles.

Two Boys.
There was once a Boston boy who had an original idea. He read among the "Wants" of an evening paper this advertisement:

Wanted—A boy, neat and smart, who can write a legible hand. Address in the handwriting of the applicant, P. O. Box No. —.

The boy mailed his application that night, and the next morning, bright and early, went to the postoffice. Stationing himself opposite Box No. —, he waited to see the man who should open it.

He waited an hour or more, until a neatly dressed gentleman opened the box, drew out a score of letters and walked away. The boy followed him, and as he was about entering his office, addressed him with, "Are you the gentleman who advertised for a boy?"

"Yes, but I directed all applications to be addressed to Box No. —. I didn't wish to be bothered with callers."

"That's all right sir. You'll find my application among the letters in that package"—pointing to the letters the man held in his hand—"but I thought I'd like to see the man who wanted a boy, so I watched for you."

"You did, did you? Well, you've got 'sand, I see. Call in an hour, and I'll let you know if I wish to hire you."

The boy went away, returned and was employed. The gentleman was as much influenced by the lad's originality as by his handwriting.

A few weeks afterward the boy told of his success to another lad, who thought he, too, would work the "watching" plan. Therefore when he saw in the evening paper, "Wanted—a boy," with directions to address a certain postoffice box, he mailed his application, and by 7 o'clock the next morning was in the postoffice corridor, watching to see what sort of a man would open Box No. —.

He waited and waited, until after 9 o'clock, but no one opened that box. He had grown tired of pacing to and fro when he suddenly and roughly addressed by the official guardian of the corridor:

"See here, boy, what are you loafing about there for? You've been here over two hours, doing nothing but look at those boxes! Now get, or I'll run you in!"

He "got" away, musing over the fact that good luck, like lightning seldom strikes in the same place.—Youth's Companion.

corner of his hut or over the top of a hill.

Well, any of our boys not only can make a boomerang, but they can learn to throw it almost as well as any native Australian—and there is more fun in it than there is in half a dozen kites.

A boomerang is merely a piece of wood cut to a peculiar shape—the shape shown in the picture. The best boomerangs are bent from stout staves of wood, that insuring straight grain throughout the full length, but they may be made by sawing them from a board about twelve inches wide, two feet long and an inch thick. Stout oak or maple without any knots is the best wood for the purpose, although yellow pine may be used to advantage. The boomerang should be cut as nearly to the size and shape indicated in the picture as possible—three inches wide at the center and tapering down at each end to one inch in width. The lower side of it should be left perfectly flat, and the upper side should be carefully whittled off so that it will be smoothly



convex. Any boy can do this work with a sharp jackknife. It may then be scraped smooth with bits of broken glass and scoured with sandpaper, then oiled, although it will fly just as well without any oil.

It is as impossible to explain just how to throw a boomerang as it would be to explain how to skate. The only way to become an expert thrower is to throw; you will be surprised how quickly you learn the secret of the sport. The throw should be quick and vigorous, and after the boomerang has left your hand you would better run a few steps back—at least at first—so that it will not return and knock you down. Wind greatly influences the flight of a boomerang, and the best results are, therefore, obtained on a perfectly still day.

The measurements for the boomerang shown in the picture were taken very carefully from a real boomerang brought from Australia, where it had long been used in one of the native tribes. Consequently if your boomerang is carefully made you cannot fail to accomplish some remarkable feats with it.

Merry Jests About Bright Boys.
Kindly visitor (noticing the empty cage)—Did your canary die a natural death? Little Reginald (promptly)—Yes; the cat ate him.—Answers.

Little Boy—The preacher says there is no marryin' in heaven. Little Girl—Of course not. There wouldn't be enough men to go around.—Boston Traveler.

"How's your arm?" asked Tommy of the young man who calls at the house. "It's all right. Why?" "Cause I heard mother tell sister that she peeked into the parlor the other night and saw your arm out of place."—Detroit Free Press.

O'Lock—What are you going to make of that boy of yours? McCabe—I haven't decided yet; but judging from the way he keeps his throat going all the time I think he is fitted for the continuance performance.—Philadelphia North American.

"Dear me, George!" said the old friend of the family, "it has been ten years since I saw you. You have grown out of all knowledge." "No, he ain't," said George's father. "He has just grown into it. George is right at the age where all knowledge is his."—Indianapolis Journal.

He was a bad boy, and his mother knew it. As soon as he came downstairs in the morning the poor lad was greeted with a terrific box on the ears. "What's that for?" he cried. "A w've done down wrong yet, have aw?" "No," answered his mother; "but this soon will be doin'!"—Tid-Bits.

"I am afraid that Bobby is inclined to be very superficial," said the father, who had been asked some questions about school. "He never seems to go below the surface." "You are always doing that boy an injustice," replied the mother. "You seem to have wholly forgotten the time he went skating on this ice last summer."—Washington Star.

Willie had swallowed a penny, and his mother was very much alarmed. "Helen, send for a doctor," she called to her sister. "Willie has swallowed a penny." The frightened boy looked up. "No, mamma," he said, "send for the minister." "Did you say the minister?" asked his mother in surprise. "Yes, because papa says he can get money out of anybody."—Spare Moments.

Safety Elevators.
An improved system has been adopted in respect to the new elevators for the Library of Congress. They are built with a special view to safety, and in addition to a safety catch are provided with what is termed the air cushion—the latter not a real cushion, inasmuch as it is not soft, nor is it made and put in position, being formed only when the elevator is dropped to the bottom of the shaft, and thus all wear and tear on the cushion is avoided. The principle is very simple: At the bottom of the shaft is a well about thirteen feet in depth, the sides of which are so arranged as to come at the top within the sixteenth of an inch of the side of the elevator, this space gradually growing larger until there is a distance of an inch and a half between the elevator and the shaft. When the elevator is dropped from the roof it pushes before it a quantity of air, and, dropping into the well, the air is compressed, and, escaping very slowly, allows the elevator to settle easily.

Topics of the Times

The field of Waterloo is to be desecrated with a tramway line.

Kid gloves, with hand-painted flowers on the back, are the latest fads in Paris.

More English women are married to Germans than to members of any other foreign nation.

Street music in Boston is to be limited to stringed instruments; no "German bands" are allowed.

The proportion of people in Norway who speak English is larger than in any other country of the world.

The population of many South Sea Islands manufacture their entire suits from the products of the palm tree.

The brewers of Great Britain consume annually about 70,000 tons of sugar in the manufacture of beer and malt liquors.

The Russian scepter is of solid gold, three feet long, and contains among its ornaments 288 diamonds, 360 rubies and fifteen emeralds.

It is proposed to extend the Victoria embankment in London from the houses of parliament to Lambeth bridge, at a cost of \$5,000,000.

Out of all the European countries only Austria and Great Britain have the rule that all travelers on the roadways must keep to the left.

The physicians of Ravenna, Ohio, are about to form a trust for the purpose of protecting themselves against dead-beats who never pay their doctors' bills.

Philadelphia pays laborers on public works \$1.75 a day of nine hours. Baltimore pays \$10 a week. Both cities have lately fixed the rate by local ordinance.

Twenty-six of the 170 persons who died in Monroe County, Ohio, last year were upward of 80 years of age, the oldest being 97, and the average age is a little over 87 years.

It is said that since the remarkably cold winter of 1893-94 there are many parts of South Carolina in which the bluebird, once so plentiful, has become totally extinct.

A Lewistown saloon-keeper recently sat on the Grand Jury upon his own case. No indictment was found, although a legal seizure of liquor had been made on his premises.

The Royal Irish constabulary is the only police force in the kingdom which is practically on a military footing, the members of which are drilled and disciplined as soldiers.

The rush to the newly discovered gold fields in the Mojave desert, California, is the wildest stampede which the West has known since the days of Virginia City, in 1870 and 1871.

Brooklyn is to have an electric fountain on the Prospect Park plaza. It will have a throwing capacity of 100,000 gallons an hour. Colored incandescent lights will be used for prismatic effects on the great variety of sprays.

The Chinese year a skirt, knee breeches, cap and sandals. As winter comes they increase the number of garments rather than their thickness, so that the circumference of a Chinaman in midwinter often exceeds his height.

The memorial which will be erected on the site of the battle of Lake George, N. Y., will be forty feet high, and will be unveiled on Sept. 8, 1898, the anniversary of the event. It was in this fight that Col. Ephraim Williams, the founder of Williams College, lost his life.

The new State flag of Connecticut is to be five feet six inches long, four feet four inches broad, of azure blue silk, bearing a shield of white silk embroidered with three vines and grape bunches of the State coat of arms, and below, on a white silk streamer, the State motto, "Qui transtulit sustinet."

Live soft-shell crabs have just been successfully transported from Maryland to Portland, Ore., an achievement never before accomplished. It is said. A few native crabs are caught on the Pacific coast in a soft-shell condition, but the Maryland crabs are conceded by Oregonians to be more delicate.

A curious custom prevails in Bulgaria. All newly married women are obliged to remain dumb for a month after marriage, except when addressed by their husbands. When it is desirable to remove this restriction permanently the husband presents her with a gift, and then she can chatter to her heart's content.

It is possible to go around the world and touch on British territory all the way, viz., from England to Halifax, N. S.; across Canada to Vancouver, across the Pacific to Hong Kong, thence to Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Cape Town, St. Helena and England; or from Penang to Ceylon, Bombay, Aden, Perim, Malta, Gibraltar and home.

The Baltimore Sun recently called upon its readers for an expression of opinion as to what two Marylanders should have their statues set up in the Hall of Statuary at Washington. Chief Justice Taney and Charles Carroll received a majority of the vote, although Francis Scott Key was a great favorite.

Earthquakes occasionally profit mankind, as in the case of Ouzoun-Ada, a port of the Caspian, which is the starting point of the Trans-Caspian Railway. The port was visited by an earthquake some years ago and since then it has become open to steamers which could not enter it before, owing to the shallow water.

It is said that many of the emigrants who have lately been pouring into Louisiana have come from the Western wheat-raising districts and intend to carry on the same line of farming in

their new homes. The hard times which many Western farmers have felt severely have induced them to move to the South and begin life over again.

The subscriptions to the Omaha exposition, which will be held in 1898, already amount to almost \$1,000,000, and the managers expect this sum to be doubled by the end of the year.

The new seal of the New York University has the old motto, "To endure and to excel" (Perstare et preestare) and a representation of youths testing their endurance in a foot race and striving to excel in their efforts to reach the goal first. In the upper part of the seal, as a symbol of the city, is seen the outstretched arm of the statue of Liberty.

The people of Savannah want to have a belated celebration in their city next year of the bicentennial of the birth of Gen. James Edward Oglethorpe, the founder of the colony of Georgia. They urge that all the thirteen original States should take part and think Congress should appropriate money to defray at least a part of the expense.

The Gaylord, Kan., Herald records that the experiment tried there a year ago of electing women to fill all the city offices has proved a complete success, the city business being conducted by them in a careful, economical and efficient manner. It says that the same officers would have been continued for another year had they consented to serve.

The city sealer of Pawtucket, R. I., lives to some end. He has discovered officially what every purchaser knows unofficially that strawberry boxes are not always what they purport to be. The city sealer of Pawtucket must have had an unusually bad box worked off on him, for he has notified all dealers that strawberries, and all other berries, must be sold by the quart, dry measure, and that crate boxes are barred.

Scotland can no longer claim to possess the longest railway bridge in the world in the great structure over the River Tay. The recently completed bridge over the Danube at Czernavoda obtains this distinction by nearly 3,000 feet. The length of the new structure, exclusive of its approaches, is 13,325 feet, while its principal spans over the main channel of the river are 620 feet and 455 feet respectively.

Ex-Gov. Waite, of Colorado, always favored woman's suffrage in theory, but in practice he finds it to be an entirely different proposition. Interviewed on the subject the other day, he said: "To offset the votes of the intelligent women are the votes of the ignorant women, and hence it's all the same. Not one single solitary good has come from women's votes in Colorado. Three of them were elected to the legislature and they were worse than the men."

When the new clock of St. Paul's cathedral, London, was put in position about three years ago the dials had their central parts fitted with white glass for illumination at night. The white glass has been found to make the dials less distinct by day, and also not to be in architectural harmony with the cathedral. Instructions have, therefore, been given to the makers of the clock to fit in new dark central parts to the dials. The total diameter of the dials is about seventeen feet, and the central parts are ten feet in diameter.

On a little coral island some hundred miles south of Florida Capt. Minor lately captured twenty-four head of seals belonging to a species that were thought to be extinct. They are known as the monarchs of the tropics, and differ considerably from their brethren found in the Northern waters. One striking feature is their docility; they make no effort to escape capture, and appear to like being petted. The Smithsonian Institution has contracted for four. The capture of these seals was a big surprise to scientific men, who supposed that this species had become extinct. The seals are of no commercial value worth mentioning.

The barn and outbuildings at the country home of Dr. W. P. Murphy, a Burlington, N. J., editor, were destroyed by fire a few days ago. The barn was evidently set on fire by children playing in it with matches. Mr. Murphy, in his paper, refers to his hard luck in the following pathetic strain: "Since moving from the city the editor has had his share. He fractured his arm by a fall from a wagon; next Mrs. Murphy had a serious spell of typhoid; next two children caught the same disease; next Frank, the horse, died; next the editor was bitten by a cat; next the loss of business; next the roof of the house blew off; now the barns reduced to ashes. What next?"

The Bermudas as a Market Garden.
A large market grower of green stuff who has just returned from the Bermudas laughs at the idea of Bermuda grown stuff hurting growers here. "Why, there isn't enough stuff grown in the whole group to last New York City three days," he said. It is the Southern growers who hurt Northern trade. The cultivable Bermudas do not cover more than nine and one-half square miles, and much of this area consists of mere pockets of earth amid outlying coral formation. The big farms are five to eight acres; the majority of the "fields" cover from ten square feet to the size of an ordinary building. The chief crops are lilies and potatoes, both of which are affected by disease. It is a good thing they don't have to irrigate, as (although one cannot look in any direction without seeing water, and the tide rises in every pool and even in the spongy rock) there is no water to use except what is caught. There can be no wells, and the cisterns are above ground, for catching rain water. Wages are from 25 to 50 cents a day. Although the temperature is very mild and even, the Bermudas are not half so much of a paradise to live in as they are to resort to for a short time. The chief crop, as some one dryly said, is Yankees.

STYLES FOR SUMMER.

HOT WEATHER COSTUMES NOW IN VOGUE.

Details of Some of the Outfits that Are to Be Worn Around Summer Resorts—Dainty Light Weight Toque Hats—Shoes of Various Hues.

Fashion's Fancies.
New York correspondence:

AS the list of fashionable folk in town should be by the middle of June, there are, nevertheless, a host of carefully dressed women who have not yet completed the wardrobes for their outings. The weather has had something to do with this, and where it has not acted directly on the exodus to the resorts, it has often served as an excuse for delay that lean purses really compelled. So it comes about that the present shoppers may be taken as models more safely than is usual at this time of year, both as regards their purchases and the attire in which they are now appearing. To go a-shopping in the gown of the first accompanying picture is to make sure that a glance at your rig will convince the observer of your sound judgment in dress matters, and to win attention from salesfolk. Besides this,

it is quite equal to later service as a walking dress, being made, as sketched, of brown and white checked goods for skirt and sleeves, and of brown silk for the pretty bolero. Bands of brown silk passementerie braid trimmed both skirt and jacket, and beneath the latter was a white pique vest, over which fell a handsome lace jabot.

Noticeable among the laces that are worn just now, as distinguished from those that adorn the windows, and that don't top women, are very dainty light-weight toques of a new fiber. This sort seems a mere twist of black, of straw color or white, and there is a great bunch of flowers at the back and a single uplift of trimming at the front. The impression made by this headwear is, as it should be with a perfect hat, of a handsome woman, and not of hat at all. Over the face with such a hat comes a mere gauze of a veil, for the stylish woman no longer wears a close dot net with a small hat that brings the dots close to her eyes. The gauze is fastened loosely, and comes under the chin, the waving looseness of the free-hem veil being considered unsuitable to city trigness. These toques usually accompany gowns of crash, denim or canvas, made either in strictly tailor finish, or with greater or less degree of simulation of that. At the throat comes a faultless stock of white, with a tie of swaggar gingham or india silk. The stock is so perfectly fitted that, though it is neither stiff nor high, it seems to hold the throat snugly and without wrinkling. A white, soft-front, many-tucked shirt waist shows where the jacket, bolero or bodice opens. A plain skirt with a deep hem and possibly several rows of braid is

worn. If the gown be blue denim, then the toque is dead white, trimmed with a splash of black, and, of course, with many-colored flowers. If her gown is linen color, the toque is likely to follow it in shade.

Quite naturally one of the items that shoppers now seek is a traveling dress, and it is pleasant to note that serviceability is dominant in these rigs. Possibly the lesson that women have learn-

ed in their bicycling has helped toward this desirable end, though there are much more of ornamentation and a greater variety in traveling dresses than in the wheeling costumes. This turn toward positive simplicity in the traveling dress makes one common resort of economy rather more difficult. That is the trick of planning a traveling gown so that it will serve later for an outdoor, general utility gown. But

this can still be done, and the model in to-day's sketch was chosen because it accomplishes this nicely. It was string-colored linen, the trimming on skirt and jacket being thin folds of the goods. Its fitted jacket bodice hooked beneath a white pique vest, the white chiffon bow had lace ends, and a tan leather belt confined the waist. With a change of vests this rig will serve finely as an outing gown, and as described it will pass muster for traveling.

The three remaining dresses that are shown here are very handsome and fashionable examples of what wise shoppers are taking away with them. Of the two outdoor gowns the first was made of pearl-gray crepe de chine, sunburst pleated and arranged over a foundation of the same shade of taffeta. The bodice was fitted and the pleats ran around the figure instead of up and down, and the fronts opened over a vest of white satin finished with white chiffon frills that lay beneath the ruffle-like edges of the fronts. The prettily draped belt was white satin, and the sleeves had pleated puffs. Three lace bands trimmed the pleated skirt. This pleating has so recently become fashionable that it will stamp the gown as a brand new one, so for that reason is desirable; from the standpoint of economy, however, it can hardly be commended. The second gown of this trio was a very original and picturesque design, making a showy hat a necessity. It was a chaille whose white ground was strewn with tiny violets. Several rows of violet satin ribbon trimmed the skirt near the hem, and the bodice had a deep yoke

of violet taffeta covered with tucked and spangled black chiffon. The sleeves were ornamented to match the yoke, and violet silk furnished the belt.

With the traveling dress heretofore described to serve as a rough and ready outing gown, and with the two costumes last pictured for dressy use, most women would deem their wardrobes well equipped in the lines they cover. For a breakfast and morning dress the artist presents a pretty model in her final sketch. It was pale-blue mousseline de laine, its skirt and bodice gathered at the waist and confined by a narrow belt of the goods. The skirt had a wide hem showing a drawn work edge, and the blouse was completed by a figaro of the mousseline edged along the slashes with dark-blue surah. Each of its fronts was pointed and finished with a long blue satin bow, and a loose pleat and lace jabot filled in the center, the pleat falling on the skirt. The sleeves had draped epaulettes and lace ruffles at the wrists.

Probably no living woman would be satisfied with a summer wardrobe—or winter one, for that matter—that was picked out for her by some one else. But considered singly, each of these pictured gowns has points that are worth remembering, and the models can be reproduced as they are, or their novelties can be transferred or adapted to other plans. In the originals they were new and pretty, and any one knows that all new designs are not lovely.

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FOR TRAVELING AND OUTING.
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this can still be done, and the model in to-day's sketch was chosen because it accomplishes this nicely. It was string-colored linen, the trimming on skirt and jacket being thin folds of the goods. Its fitted jacket bodice hooked beneath a white pique vest, the white chiffon bow had lace ends, and a tan leather belt confined the waist. With a change of vests this rig will serve finely as an outing gown, and as described it will pass muster for traveling.

TO MANUFACTURERS

Who desire a location combining every feature conducive to prosperity, sufficiently near to San Francisco to enjoy all the privileges of a site in the metropolis, and yet sufficiently remote to escape the heavy taxation and other burdens incident to the city.

Where a ship canal enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

Where large ferry boats enter the large ferry slip now in use, and land passengers, freight and whole trains of cars.

Where an independent railroad system gives ample switching privileges to every industry.

Where a private water-works plant, with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district, supplies an abundance of pure artesian water at rates far below city prices.

Where some of the largest industries in the State are today located and in full operation.

Where hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been spent in perfecting the locality for manufacturing purposes.

Where the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company own **THIRTY-FOUR HUNDRED** acres of land and **Seven Miles of Water Front** on the San Francisco Bay, and on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Where, in fact, rail, wharf and other privileges are unexcelled for manufacturing purposes by any other locality on the coast.

If you desire such a location come and see what we have in South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

For further information call or address

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.

202 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TO HOME-SEEKERS

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, comprising many San Francisco, Chicago and New York capitalists, created in San Mateo county a new town site known as South San Francisco. This town site is situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and also on the Southern Pacific Bay Shore Railroad, soon to be finished; it is also at the terminus of the San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railway.

South San Francisco was platted as a town just prior to the great financial panic of 1893 and 1894; during all that period of financial wreck and ruin, when almost every new enterprise and many old-established institutions were actually swept out of existence, she has held her own and is to-day a prosperous community with a population of nearly eight hundred people.

Upwards of \$2,000,000 in cash have been expended in laying the foundation of this new town. Most of the streets have been graded, curbed and sewered, miles of concrete sidewalk laid, trees planted along the main highways, and a water-works plant completed, giving an abundant supply of pure artesian water for every purpose. But the foundation laid in what is known as the manufacturing district of this town site constitutes above all others the most positive guarantee for the future of South San Francisco.

There is no stability nor permanency so absolute respecting real estate values, and the future growth of any community like that which is based upon industries giving employment to men. The facilities created by the founders of South San Francisco have already secured to her several large manufacturing enterprises, and will soon secure many more; this means not only an increase in population, but an enhancement in real estate values.

South San Francisco has passed the experimental stage, and is now an established town. Many of her lot owners who have properly improved their holdings are even to-day realizing from ten to twenty per cent net on their investments. How many communities as new as South San Francisco can make this boast?

An independent community in itself, with its own supporting elements, and at the same time close to the metropolis of California, and in the direction in which San Francisco must necessarily grow, already reached by some of the city's street car service, and certain to be on the line of any new railroad entering San Francisco, South San Francisco presents to-day opportunities for investment among the safest and best on the Pacific Coast.

Detail information cheerfully furnished. Address

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.

202 SANSOME STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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