

# The Enterprise.

VOL. 1.

BADEN, SAN MATEO CO., CAL., SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1896.

NO. 39.

## RAILROAD TIME TABLE

NORTH.	
5:54 A. M. Daily.	
7:59 A. M. Daily (except Sunday).	
9:15 A. M. Daily.	
12:49 P. M. Daily.	
2:47 P. M. Daily.	
4:19 P. M. Daily.	
7:10 P. M. Saturdays Only.	

SOUTH.	
7:20 A. M. Daily (except Sunday).	
9:49 A. M. Daily.	
10:24 A. M. Sunday Only.	
11:13 A. M. Daily.	
12:10 P. M. Daily.	
5:05 P. M. Daily (except Sunday).	
7:10 P. M. Daily.	
8:59 P. M. Sundays Only.	
12:10 A. M. Sunday Only. (Theatre Train.)	

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

## STR. CAROLINE. CAPT. LEALE TIME CARD.

Steamer leaves Jackson St. Wharf, San Francisco, for what 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, to 10 a. m.

## MAILS ARRIVE.

From the North.	A. M.	P. M.
From the North.	9:00	3:00
South.	10:00	6:45

## MAIL CLOSURES.

No. 5 South.	8:30 a. m.
No. 14 North.	9:50 a. m.
No. 18 South.	2:30 p. m.
No. 6 North.	6:00 p. m.

## CHURCH NOTICES.

Episcopal services will be held by the Rev. Geo. Wallace every Sunday at 7:30 o'clock p. m., at Pioneer Hall.  
Sunday school at 3:30 p. m.

## MEETINGS.

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

## DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT	Redwood City
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

## LATE NEWS NOTES.

Nestor, in Tia Juana Valley, near the Mexican border, is to have an M. E. church, costing \$1500.

Following the action of the Santa Fe, the Missouri Pacific and the Frisco roads in making a 7-cent cut in corn rates and a corresponding cut in wheat rates from Kansas points to Galveston, it is said the Kansas and Texas and other Gulf roads will quickly fall in line.

The will of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe was admitted to probate in Hartford, Conn. She leaves all her property to her three children, the Rev. Charles E. Stowe, the son to have one-third and the balance to be held in trust, the income for the support of the daughters. The value of the property is \$42,353.

Taxpayers in San Diego allege that the assessor has raised the assessments on city property and lessened the assessment on country property. One instance of acreage property in El Cajon Valley is cited where land of equal value is assessed in one instance at \$6 an acre and in the second instance at \$60 an acre. In the city the assessment on one block of property is raised to \$15,000 as against \$5000 in 1895.

The Kinneola Water Company has filed an action against William Lyman, James Lyman, Charles Lyman and Mary Lyman to quiet title to certain land in Rancho Santa Anita, and the perpetual and constant use of 10,500 gallons of water per day, flowing from the canyon known as the Davis Canyon, to a certain storage reservoir to the north of the Sierra Madre Villa. The complaint alleges that on May 1, 1896, the defendants prevented the plaintiff from taking the said water by means of threats of violence. The value to the right to the use of 10,500 gallons is alleged to be \$6,000, and the daily value of the water is placed at \$1.

## ALONG THE COAST.

### Interesting Occurrences From all Over the Coast.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK CONDENSED

#### A Budget of Miscellaneous Jottings Briefly and Curtly Told in this Column.

The only Chinese War Cry in the United States is being issued at San Francisco by Yee Sing.

The National Bank of Arizona, at Phoenix, has elected E. Ganz president, S. Lewis, vice-president, and G. W. Hoodly, cashier.

Gold has been found in Hurricane Gulch at Sausalito, and it is believed a large amount of the precious metal lies under the gravel of the creek.

Miss Clara Howard is working her way through the State University, as a special student in philosophy, by conducting a newspaper route that she has built up there.

Professor A. J. Cook, of Pomona, has given notice of a farmer's institute to be held at El Cajon August 24th and 25th. The county horticultural convention will be held at the same time and place.

Associated Justice Field of the United States Supreme Court has grown worse during his stay at Paso Robles and has gone to San Francisco in order to be near the best possible medical assistance.

A microscopical society has been organized in San Diego. Dr. B. F. Gamber is president. The mining fever at Escondido is much heightened by the discovery of free-milling ore in paying quantities five miles from town.

President Boone, of Berkeley's board of education, favors married teachers and preferably those with at least two children. He says there is too much theory and routine with unmarried teachers, and that the mother teacher would know how to handle the young.

The total fruit shipments from Ontario for the month of June were as follows: Oranges, 1858 boxes; lemons, 3921 boxes; green fruit, 1235 pounds; dried fruit, 32,250 pounds. This makes the total for the season: Oranges, 119,137 boxes; lemons, 21,678 boxes.

The hot spell about Fresno came to a sudden close on July 22, the maximum temperature being 20 degrees less than the day before. For almost three weeks the average daily temperature has been 106 degrees, and for two days it exceeded 110 degrees. Seven persons have died from the effects of heat.

Articles of incorporation of the Stockton and San Francisco Electric Power Company have been filed in the county clerk's office in Fresno. The principal office is in that city. The scheme is to develop power in the Sierra Nevada mountains and transmit it to San Francisco. It is not stated from what river the power is to be developed.

The report of County Assessor Spitzer, of Santa Clara county, for the year 1896 shows the total value of all property in the county to be \$55,406,440, as against \$55,304,885 in 1895, an increase of \$101,555. The value of real estate and improvements for 1896 is \$50,533,190, as compared with \$50,154,435 for 1895, an increase of \$378,655.

The business of the Federal Government at the port of San Francisco for the fiscal year ending June 30 was considerably in excess of that of the previous year. Collector Wise and those under him handled over \$5,500,000, and in addition to this handled goods of the value of nearly \$50,000,000. While the total receipts were about \$1000 short of 1895, the duty paid more than overbalanced this loss.

Cottonwood will have a free bridge at or near the ferry crossing of the Sacramento river at Balls ferry. Their monster petition, signed by many prominent citizens and heavy taxpayers, was presented in person by Judge Edward Sweeney. It was agreed by the Board of Supervisors unanimously that a bridge should be built, and the Board will proceed as soon as practicable to view the proposed site and take the necessary steps to erect a bridge.

Santa Clara county is being well stocked with song and game birds by the Central California Acclimation Society. This society was organized in this city last December and is composed of San Mateo, Santa Cruz and Santa Clara counties. F. E. Spencer is president and J. D. Mackenzie secretary. It has a large membership. Over 100 pairs of New Zealand meadow larks have been imported and distributed throughout the district.

About 400 sacks of onions were distributed to the poor of San Francisco on Clay-street wharf. Several commission merchants during the past two or three weeks received more onions from the ranchers than they could dispose of at any price, and they were piled up in sacks on the wharf. The commission merchants threatened to throw them into the bay to avoid storage charges on the wharf, when Chief

Wharfinger Root and the Harbor Commissioners asked that they be given to the poor, and the State would stand the storage charges.

Sheriff Holcomb has returned from the Randsburg mining district, and reports a boom. The population of the district is about 200, and there is not an idle man in that region. Strikes are made almost daily. Some of them are very rich. The great drawback is lack of water, which sells at \$2 per barrel. Two stamp mills are running from one ledge; 43 1/4 tons netted \$2700, while a fifty ton lot from another mine brought \$2500. Sheriff Holcomb reports that the Golden and Summit districts are very prosperous.

Articles of incorporation of the Rose City Canning Company have been filed in Santa Rosa. J. D. Barnett, John M. Streining, Walter S. Davis, L. W. Burrell, M. J. Striening are the directors. The capital stock is \$50,000, divided into 500 shares of \$100 each. The object of the new company is to conduct the cannery formerly owned by the Hunt Brothers' Packing Company, put up fruit for Eastern markets, can vegetables and do a general fruit business.

Now that Claus Spreckels has returned from Europe and has declared his intention to erect the largest sugar factory in the world, speculation is rife as to where the factory will be erected. Spreckels having greater interests near Salinas than elsewhere, the chances point favorably to the locating of the factory not far from that city. Some of the knowing ones claim that the factory will be located at Moss Landing, because of the shipping facilities to be enjoyed there. Others argue that he will locate it on his lands near Salinas.

Colonel Charles R. Suter, who succeeded Colonel Mendell in charge of the improvement of Oakland harbor, has made a report of the operations there during the last fiscal year. The project for the improvement of the harbor embraced the construction of high-tide jetties, the dredging of the channel 400 feet wide from the harbor basin to San Leandro bay and the construction of the dam and tide gate across the entrance to the bay so as to divert the flow of the ebb tide to the canal and out through Oakland harbor.

## EASTERN EDITORIAL PITH.

Time Not Ripe for Woman Suffrage Changing the French Constitution. [Chicago Record.]

The methods of constitutional revision in France and the United States are radically different. It is because of the comparative ease and simplicity with which such changes can be effected in the former country that loud demands are heard for revision at the time of most crises, and especially so in the crisis which is just passing. It is not much more difficult to secure a revision of the constitution in France than to secure the enactment of an ordinary piece of legislation.

## Woman Suffrage Inopportune.

[Philadelphia Public Ledger.]  
Lawyer Clara Foltz is quite right in thinking that this is no time to ask any political party to declare for woman suffrage. Not only are the minds of the platform makers filled with subjects that they consider of more importance, but the women themselves, as a body, are not yet ready to accept the suffrage. True, they might come to use the franchise after they had it, as they did in Wyoming, but still the great majority of them are perfectly willing to wait an indefinite time longer, and meanwhile the continued discussion of the measure will bring both women and men to understand it better and prepare them for its adoption in the fullness of time.

## Object is to Punish Publishers.

[Philadelphia Public Ledger.]  
There is a strike in the establishment of a Massachusetts publishing firm which issues a number of school books, and a movement is said to be on foot to have the firm's publications boycotted in all the schools of the United States. It is declared that the thousands of local unions belonging to the American Federation of Labor and the international unions affiliated with it will use their influence to have these books excluded from the schools. There is no pretense that the books in question are unfit for use or that there is any objection to them as schoolbooks; the only object of the movement is to punish the publishers and force them to yield to the demands of the strikers. Should the effort succeed, it is more than probable that the strike will be over long before a new set of text books can be selected.

## Arguments Frank and Honest.

[New York World.]  
The arguments in favor of the bill to revive the rank of lieutenant-general are frank and honest. It is intended as a recognition of the services of the volunteers in the civil war, whom General Miles so worthily represents. The question of his fitness for this special distinction is disposed of by the fact of his having attained his present rank. He would not be where he is if he had not been the type of that efficiency on which a republic of peaceful citizens must ordinarily rely in the emergency of war—the born soldier, the born fighter, the born commander. When we need such a man it does not matter whether we get him from West Point or from civil life.

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

### Condensed Telegraphic Reports of Late Events.

### BRIEF SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

#### Budget of News for Easy Digestion—All Parts of the Country Represented—Interesting Items.

The Union Pacific has granted a round-trip rate of one regular fare, plus \$2, for the annual convention of Veteran Firemen in Salt Lake City.

News has reached Pikeville, Ky., from Coeburn, Va., that Mary Snodgrass was hanged there for the murder of her six months-old child by burning it in a stove.

John Cameron Simonds, a man of large interests in California, and an authority on criminal law and prison reform, has just died in an insane asylum at New York.

Naylor's Opera House and three adjoining buildings in Terre Haute, Ind., were destroyed by fire causing a loss of \$150,000 to \$175,000, with about \$120,000 insurance.

A memorial of granite and bronze in commemoration of the signing of the constitution for the government of the new colony by the Pilgrim fathers was unveiled at Provincetown, Mass., recently.

The fourth annual convention of the Retail Jewelers' Association has closed. Richard O'Neill, of Lincoln, was elected president. A new constitution was adopted, and Detroit was selected for the next meeting-place.

Ten lives were lost and great havoc wrought to property by a cloudburst in Kentucky which seems to have vented its fury on Benson Creek in Franklin county, where two houses were washed away and every one of their occupants drowned.

S. Iwanga of Tokio, General Manager of the Japanese Mail Steamship Company, limited, has signed a contract in St. Paul with the Great Northern Railway Company for the establishment of a steamship line between Tokio and Seattle.

Col. John F. Hobs, the American who made himself king of the Cannibal Islands, arrived in New York, where he is going to marry Miss Ella Colby, and take her back with him to help rule his little kingdom. He keeps foreigners out of the islands.

An overcrowded flat bottomed boat loaded with twenty ore haulers was swamped by the wash of a passing steamer in the old river near the ore docks of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company in Cleveland. The boat was in use for carrying the laborers across the narrow branch. Only three or four men were saved.

Secretary Herbert has issued an order making uniform the rating of prisoners at Boston and Mare Island. Heretofore the rating of prisoners has not been uniform, having been left to the officer in charge of the prisoners. Under the new order the prisoners will be divided into three classes according to behavior and given uniform reduction of sentence for proper conduct.

The properties of the Northern Pacific Railroad will be sold soon unless something decidedly unexpected happens. All the attorneys of the parties who have agreed upon the sale came to Milwaukee prepared to fight the motion for a postponement, but were greatly surprised when, after the argument had proceeded an hour or so Joshua Stark, for the complainants, stated that no attempt would be made to interfere with the sale.

The weather has been favorable for growing crops in the principal Eastern agricultural States. Too much rain, however, caused damage to grain in shock in the Ohio Valley and Tennessee. Corn has made excellent progress during the week, and the outlook for this crop in the great corn States continues most promising. The crop is decidedly in advance of the season, and the early planted in Kansas, Missouri and Illinois is nearing maturity.

The report that Professor Bernard Moses, of Berkeley, had been offered the chair of political science in the University of Chicago was a great surprise to the students and faculty alike of that University. Dr. Judson, the present head of the department, had not heard of it, and Dr. Goodspeed said: "There is nothing in it, absolutely nothing. Professor Moses is here for the summer, giving a course of lectures on the territorial development of the United States. He is not in the political science, but in the history department."

General George W. Jones, who was the oldest living ex-United States Senator except Bradbury of Maine, died in Dubuque, Ia. He was born in Vincennes, Indiana, April 12, 1804, and was the son of John Rice Jones, a native of Wales and author of the original draft of the Missouri Constitution. He served in the Black Hawk war as aide-de-camp on the staff of General Dodge, and in 1834 was chosen delegate to Congress from the Northwest Territory of Michigan, extending to the Pacific Coast.

## SAN BRUNO

### Meat Market

F. SANCHEZ, Proprietor.  
WAGON WILL CALL AT YOUR DOOR with the best and choicest of all kinds of Fresh and Smoked Meats. Chickens on Saturdays.  
SHOP—MILLER AVENUE, NEAR CYPRESS  
SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO.

## M. F. HEALEY,

Hay, Grain and Feed. \*\* \*\*  
Wood and Coal. \*\* \*\* \*\*

ALL KINDS OF TEAMING.  
Moderate Charges. Prompt Service.  
LINDEN AVENUE,  
Between Armour and Juniper Avenues.  
Leave Orders at Postoffice.



## Detroit Livery Stable EXPRESS AND TEAMING

OF ALL KINDS.  
WOOD, HAY AND GRAIN. W. REHBERG, PROPRIETOR.

## I. GOLDTREE & CO., Commission Brokers,

(Cassley's Seven-Mile House,)  
SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL.  
Commissions executed on all events on the Eastern and Western Race Tracks by direct telegraphic communication.

## PIONEER GROCERY GEORGE KNEESE

Groceries and Merchandise Generally.  
BAKERY.

Choice Canned Goods. Smoked Meats.  
FAMILY WINES AND LIQUORS.

My stock is extra choice and my prices cheaper than City prices.  
My Order Agent and Delivery Wagons visit all parts of South San Francisco and the country adjacent daily. All orders promptly filled.  
GEO. KNEESE,  
206 GRAND AVENUE.

## J. EIKERENKOTTER & CO.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.  
GROCERIES,  
HARDWARE,  
BOOTS & SHOES  
CROCKERY,  
MEN'S CLOTHING  
ETC., ETC., ETC.

::: Free Delivery. :::  
Our wagons will deliver goods to the surrounding country free of charge. We are prepared to fill the largest orders.  
Drugs and Medicines. Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.  
J. EIKERENKOTTER & CO.  
Corner Grand and San Bruno Aves.



# THE ENTERPRISE.

**E. E. CUNNINGHAM.**  
Editor and Proprietor.

The good salesman, and the good advertiser, must know two things; his goods and his customers.

A Washington judge has decided that twisting a cow's tail is cruelty to animals. Bully for you, judge.

A Missouri man claims to have killed 806 snakes in one afternoon recently. Is he running a Keeley cure?

The Gadgrind system is the ideal system in advertising—"facts" are the things wanted, and the advertiser must know them.

The advertiser that tries to speak in glittering generalities of his goods, won't sell them, though he use all the adjectives in the language.

Mrs. Neal of New York thrashed her husband within an inch of his life because he bet on the wrong horse for her. Served him right; the lady is entitled to lose her own money.

One of the most creditable things that can be said of the Salvation Army is that it has established in the United States mills and factories that give steady employment to nearly 11,000 persons.

The New York Sun is discussing "whether a bicyclist should speak to an entire stranger while wheeling." Custom differs out here; sometimes the stranger is run over without being spoken to.

Woman, advancing with rapid strides, is accepting every opportunity leap year offers. In Pennsylvania Mrs. Martha Gullman, after winning the prize in a spike-driving contest, stole the husband of a friend.

The doom of the steam locomotive is sealed. The iron horse with breath of vapor must soon give way to an iron horse that does not breathe. The electric motor is surely going to take its place. This is the verdict of those who should know. When that result shall have been accomplished there will be persons living who saw the beginning and the end of the age of steam transportation on land—an age of incalculably tremendous results. Will the age of electric power be of longer duration in these days of general intellectual activity, and of the marvelous application of human knowledge to mechanical ends?

Those persons who imagine that the work of the teacher is confined to classroom work might get some information that would enlighten them from the current number of the University of Chicago Record. It contains a list of recent publications by those who are or have been members of the University. The list contains only sixty-eight names, but something like 1,500 publications in almost every department of learning are recorded. These publications consist of articles in periodicals mainly, although the number of books is not inconsiderable. The showing is a remarkable one and an indication what a busy place the University is and how wide sweeping its influence has become in so comparatively short time.

The fact that thieves are coming to see how well the wheel is adapted to their knavish purposes is not at all pleasant to contemplate. It was to be hoped that the bicycle would remain for a time in the hands of those who use it for health and pleasure; but criminals were all too quick to appropriate it for meaner ends. Will there eventually appear bands of cycling highwaymen? It is not unlikely, and the danger lurking in such quarters is greater than it was in the days of stage-coaches and black-masked riders. Facilities for guarding against the assaults of thieves are vastly greater than formerly, but the bicycle, with its stealthy approach, and swift flight, seems to be the modern appliance for evading modern instruments of law. It is a fight of the criminal side of modern ingenuity against its legitimate side. Which will win?

El Liberal, one of the most influential papers in Madrid, supplies the information that from March, 1895, to February, 1896, Spain has sent to Cuba \$19,321,000, which has been thrown away in the vain effort to overcome the patriotic Cubans. From March, 1895, to April, 1896, she has also sent upon the same profitless errand 40 generals, 592 chiefs, 4,708 captains and lieutenants, 3,395 sublieutenants, 112,590 corporals and soldiers, 143 cannon, 150,111 rifles, 5,000 bayonets, 23,124 cases of causter shot, 61,878,368 cartridges, and 72,323 kilograms of powder. There is another piece of information which this Spanish paper does not supply—namely: That since Jan. 1, 1896, there have been 10,976 Spaniards and Cubans killed, and yet the war goes on and Spain is no nearer the suppression of the struggle for freedom than she was eighteen months ago. Though Cuba has a population less than half that of the United States during the revolutionary war, Spain has sent twice as many men there as England did here, and they have fought as hard as they knew how, and still made no headway, for the revolutionists not only hold all that they held over a year ago, but are in dangerous proximity to Havana. They began their struggle few in numbers, without drill or discipline, armed only with machetes, and only having such scant supplies as could be furnished by the Cuban cigarmakers of Key West, New

York and a few other places, and yet they have successfully defied Spain and compelled her to drain her resources to the verge of bankruptcy, and all this without the friendly active intervention of any outside nation. Surely such a brave, determined people have earned their freedom.

The life of an English society woman in London during the season is "one demerit grind." She is constitutionally an early riser (writes a correspondent of the Chicago Times-Herald), and the breakfast hour is always between 9 and 9:30. After the matutinal meal there are letters to write, the housekeeper's list of suggestions for the day to be looked over, and various little odd duties to be performed. Then the dainty breakfast gown must be changed for a bicycling costume or a riding habit, and my lady "bikes" or rides in the park from 10 to 12, then home again, and another change of costume, for there is a picture gallery, or a bazaar, or something of the kind to be visited, and then there is a lunch at the Countess of Blank's or Duchess So-and-so's. In the afternoon, there is a concert, or a reception, or a drive to Ranelagh, and Hyde Park between 5 and 6 must not be forgotten. Perhaps half an hour's rest will reward madam for her day's work before she commences with her maid the business of making a grand toilet for a big dinner at 8, which may be followed by dropping in for half an hour at the opera. Finally, there may be two or more balls before the hard-worked London woman throws herself wearily into her neat brougham, when the sun's first bright rays are peeping through the trees in the park. And so it goes on, day after day, for about three months, varied by race-meetings, regattas and cat and dog shows.

A most eligible young man has been lost to matrimony by the revelation made to him by acting as junior trustee of an estate left to a good-looking mother and four young and attractive daughters. He had to go over certain of their accounts, and, among other things, found a bill for their summer outfit of shoes which quite took his breath away. The entire family was much given to outdoor sports, and their needs in the way of foot-gear are thus summarized in *Vogue*: "The list started out with golf and tennis shoes, four pairs; cycling shoes, four pairs—making eight pairs—and after those came what the girls would have called their 'tramping boots' for mountain climbing and all that sort of thing, adding up another four pairs, making twelve, followed by what as children they were wont to call their 'dress up' for each, a pair of very smart-looking, patent-leather ties, making sixteen pairs, and four pairs of patent-leather slippers, making twenty pairs, besides four pairs of kid ties, some pairs black, others bronze, making twenty-four pairs; while each daughter was in need of two pairs of satin dancing-slippers to match her frocks, and besides a pair each of white kid ties, making thirty-six pairs, and finishing up with four pairs of simple toilet-slippers and four pairs of bathing-shoes. The master's bill was headed by one pair of fishing-boots, one pair of half-boots, with rubber soles, making two pairs; then followed riding and cycling-boots, each one pair, adding up four pairs; walking-boots, five; and two pairs of dress-ties, seven; a pair of patent-leather slippers, eight; one pair of black satin slippers and another satin pair to match a dinner-gown, making so far ten pairs, the list ending with one pair of pale-blue kid mules and one pair of bathing-shoes—all in all, twelve pairs, the entire number of pairs for the family amounting to fifty-six pairs of shoes for the season's outfit."

**Simple Yet Efficient.**  
Little do people think, when they see the brown porcelain cups on top of the telegraph poles, of the terribly difficult problem in electricity which they solved.

When telegraphy became an accomplished fact, the continual escape of electric "fluid" to the ground threatened to destroy the practical utility of the invention.

All the insulators tried (India rubber, silk, glass, etc.) were very expensive, and either too responsive to changes of climate or utterly useless in rainy weather; for, as is well known, an outer coating of damp will conduct the electricity down along the surface of almost any insulating substance.

The brilliant discoverer of the porcelain cup (who had taken the wise precaution of patenting his invention) rapidly amassed a large fortune as soon as it was made known. Ridiculously simple and cheap, it was found to be almost perfect.

It was nearly indestructible, and the material remained unaffected by summer's heat or winter's cold. The great difficulty about the rain (hitherto considered an insurmountable one) was overcome most simply by wrapping the wires round a hollow cup placed upside down so that the inside, which alone communicated with the pole, and thus with the earth, should always remain dry.

So efficient is this contrivance, that forty years of electrical progress, which have revolutionized every other kind of apparatus used in the science, have left this one absolutely unchanged.

**Heard in the Moonlight.**  
Angelina (with a meaning voice)—Oh, George, I have no one to like me.  
George (after a moment's thought)—Your papa and mamma like you, Angelina.

Angelina (sighing deeply)—Yes, but I have no one to love me.  
George (long silence and much thought)—God loves you, Angelina.—Up-to-Date.

Of course there is such a thing as love, or there wouldn't be so many divorces.

# FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

**A COLUMN OF PARTICULAR INTEREST TO THEM.**

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

**Some Counting Out Rhymes.**  
"One two; sky blue;  
All out but you."

"Ena, mena, slippery Dick,  
Della, dilla, dominick,  
Hitcha, pitch, domanitcha;  
Om, pom, pum."

"Eny, meny, miny, mo,  
Catch a monkey by the toe.  
If he squeals, oh! let him go,  
Eny, meny, miny, mo."

"Monkey, monkey, bottle of beer,  
How many monkeys are there here?  
You are monkeys, so are we—  
One is out and that is he."

"Aney, many, money, may,  
Testy, long, long, sty,  
Haldy, galdy, boobh."

"Intry, wintry, kewtry, corn,  
Apple seed and apple thorn,  
Wire, briar, limber, lock,  
Six geese in a flock,  
Two flew east, two flew west,  
And two flew over the cuckoo's nest."

"Hanky, panky, cranky Ann,  
Shot at a deer and killed a man.  
If she'd hit the deer and missed the man  
You would be the lucky man,  
Hanky, panky, cranky Ann."

"One, two, three, the bumble bee,  
The rooster crows and out he goes."

"Ibbity, bibbity, sibbity, sap,  
Ibbity, bibbity, knabe."

**Owney's Trip Around the World.**  
Owney arrived in New York December 23, at noon. He was taken immediately to the postoffice, and after a short reception by his many friends, started again, by the New York Central, for Tacoma, which he reached five days later, having completed the circuit of the globe in 182 days—a rapid rate of traveling for a dog who attracted so much attention. Owney was visited by hundreds, young and old, and so universal was the demand to see him that Postmaster Case placed him on exhibition in a public hall, and people for miles around made his acquaintance. At the end of his trip Owney had over two hundred tags, medals, and certificates to add to his collection, and he is to-day, in all probability, the best-known and the most universally popular dog in the world.—St. Nicholas.

**New York's Fire Department.**  
Every city in the United States shows local pride in its firemen. Each claims that its department is one of the best (if not the best) in the country. The rivalry between some of the cities is at times quite amusing, and there is much discussion upon the merits of their own firemen; but New York City undoubtedly occupies to-day the enviable position of having, all things considered, the most thoroughly equipped and most efficient fire service in the world. The apparatus is of the best. The horses, selected with care and judgment, are magnificent animals; and the men, picked from those thought to be best adapted for the work they must perform, are subjected to a most rigid physical examination before they are admitted to the service, and afterward are trained in a school of instruction at fire headquarters that is complete in itself.—St. Nicholas.

**She Got the Doll.**  
A pretty little story comes from Baltimore. At a fair held there for the benefit of a church a little girl named Rose had worked very hard while the fair was in progress to sell various things that were entrusted to her. A doll was at one of the booths that was to be voted to the most popular little girl, and Rose's name was among others a candidate for this prize. The child was very anxious to possess the lovely doll, which seemed to her the most beautiful thing in the world. On the evening of the drawing little Rose could hardly wait, but when the numbers began to be read off it was noticed that she was not around. Someone went to look after her and found her in a part of the room where the crowd was least, on her knees saying over a little childish prayer which begged that the doll baby might be sent to her. The sight brought tears to the eyes of those who saw and listened. Just as she finished the word was sent among her friends that Rose had indeed earned the doll, and a second later, so touched was everyone with her childish faith, it was hurriedly snatched from the table and put in her arms. Happiness beamed all over her baby face as she carried her treasure around the room, and everybody who saw her was as glad as she was that she had got it.

**How Lucy Trained the Potatoes.**  
Lucy lives in a big city in a little house back of which is a roomy yard. Last spring she told her father that she wanted to have a garden all of her own. So a piece of ground was staked off and Lucy planted her seeds. She didn't know much about gardening, and when she was in trouble she asked her grandfather to help her. One of her beds contained potatoes and when they sprouted she was very happy, indeed, and hoed them diligently. Two or three weeks after they began to blossom and it was not long before the whole bed was a mass of bright little white flowers. At this Lucy was much concerned. She knew that potatoes grew in the ground, for she had seen them dug. But how could they start if the blossoms were on top of the bushes? Unfortunately Lucy's grandfather had gone away for a visit and she couldn't ask him to explain the queer conduct of

her garden. She must meet the problem herself.

So one morning she went out with her hoe, bent over the potato plants and buried the blossoms in the earth so that the potatoes could begin to grow. Having thus trained her unruly plants she drew a little sigh of content and left them.

Fortunately her grandfather returned the next day in time to rescue the blossoms and Lucy took a little lesson about how plants grow.

**"Take 'Em, Jack."**  
From the Temple Magazine we copy the following very pleasing incident, which occurred on one of our busy streets during the heated term—pleasing because of the unselfish spirit displayed.

"It was a fatiguingly hot day, and only those whose business was urgent were found upon the scorching streets. Presently a little newsboy appeared in sight. He was not alert and bustling as is the ideal newsboy; on the contrary, he moved along as though each step he took was painful to him. Meeting an acquaintance he stopped to exchange greetings, under the friendly shade of an awning.

"What's the matter with you to-day, Jack? You get along 'bout as fast as a snail."

"'So would you, I guess, Tim Ragan. If your feet were full of blisters walking on the hot sidewalk. Every time I put a foot down it's like to set me crying,' the other answered.

"Tim looked down at the bare feet in question, and glanced at his own, encased in a pair of shoes that had certainly seen duty, but which still afforded protection from the heat of the dazzling pavements. Quick as a flash he dropped down on a step, and the next moment was holding out his shoes to Jack.

"Here, you can wear them until to-morrow. My feet ain't blistered. Take 'em, Jack; it's all right." And away he went crying: "Three o'clock edition of the Post" at the top of his voice, seemingly unconscious that he had performed a brave deed."

**California's King of Tuns.**  
The Great Tun of Heidelberg, which for 150 years has been the largest cask in the world and as such has gained fame in history, has been eclipsed by the erection of a monster vat in a vineyard near Fresno, Cal., which will be known as the King of Tuns.

The Great Tun held 42,000 gallons, but for years it has not been used, as the vineyards of Heidelberg Castle did not produce sufficient grapes. The King of Tuns holds 70,000 gallons, being almost twice as large as the Great Tun.

In the construction of the California King of Tuns enough lumber was used to erect a mansion, and two carloads of steel were required for the hoops. The giant cask stands 30 feet high, is 28 feet in diameter and will hold thirty carloads of wine. In addition to this monster, there are three other tuns in the same vineyard, which are larger than the Great Tun, but they are dwarfs alongside the big fellow.

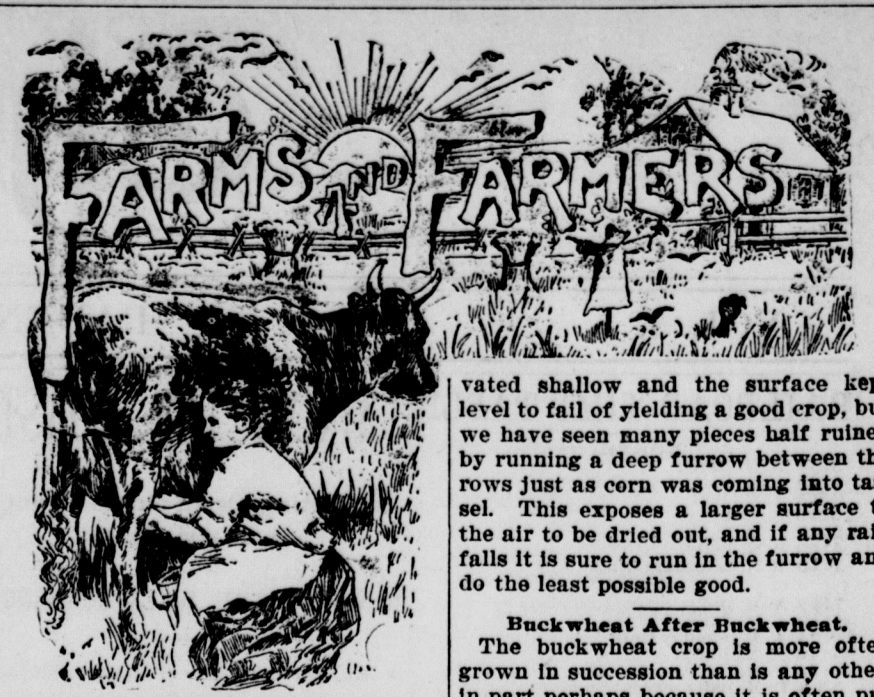
The King of Tuns is built of the native redwood of California. The lumber was cut especially for it, and but one piece in ten would pass the required inspection, as not a knot or a flaw was allowed. The wood was seasoned for two years before the cask was built. The St. George vineyard, in which the largest tun in the world was built, produces annually a quarter of a million gallons of wine.

This enormous vat was not built as a curiosity, but for service, and will be filled each year. George H. Malta, one of the owners of the St. George vineyard, explains that in order to insure a sufficient supply of wine that will be of uniform quality it is necessary that it shall be mixed together. Two vats filled at the same time and treated as nearly alike as is possible will be found to have a different flavor.

The King of Tuns is one of the most prominent objects in the Fresno Valley. It towers high over all the other buildings, and can be seen for miles in any direction. It is so substantially built that it is expected to last for centuries. Longfellow mentions the Great Tun at Heidelberg in his "Hyperion." Perhaps some future novelist will weave a romance about the King of Tuns at Fresno.

**Rome's Water Supply.**  
The city which has not only the best water supply in proportion to its population, but also the largest water supply of any city in the world, is Rome. This is owing to the fact that the ancient Romans built enormous aqueducts which poured into the city, in the time of the Emperors, 330,000,000 gallons daily, amounting to 160 gallons for each inhabitant. The amount of water now supplied is 200,000,000 gallons daily, amounting to 670 gallons a day for each inhabitant! The reason of the great increase of the amount per inhabitant, is, of course, that the population is very much less now than during the empire. The vast aqueducts striding on huge arches across the Campagna and still bringing copious supplies of water from the Apennines and the Alban hills, are among the most striking features of modern Rome." Compared with Rome, all other great cities are but poorly supplied. Chicago, Sidney and Buffalo have about 120 gallons daily per inhabitant, New York 70, Marseilles 50, Paris 39, London 38, Hamburg 12. Manchester obtains its water from Lake Thirlmere, and Glasgow from Loch Katrine can both boast an inexhaustible supply of the sweetest kind.

**Repent!**  
Servant (from the door)—Herr Mayer sends his compliments and would you please shoot your dog, as it won't let him go to sleep.  
Neighbor—Give my respects to Herr Mayer and tell him I shall be much obliged if he will poison his daughter and burn her piano.—Lyndon Union.



**Making Orchards Pay.**  
The accompanying illustrations, engraved from photographs taken at the same distance so as to preserve the exact relative proportions of each, tell the whole story of the difference between care and neglect of a young orchard. Each of these trees is the

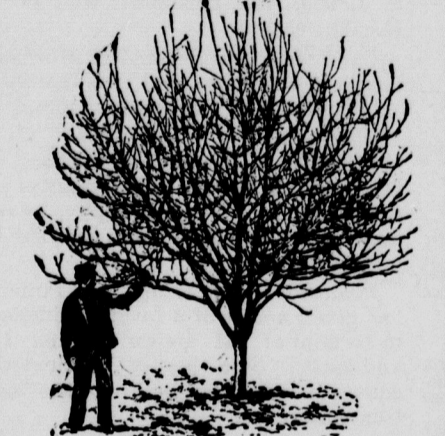


FIG. 1. WELL-CARED-FOR TREE.

best—not a representative, but the best tree to be found in the orchard from which it is taken, though the larger (Fig. 1) is more nearly representative than the smaller (Fig. 2). The tenants on five adjoining farms owned by one man, were furnished with a hundred or more trees to the farm. Thus the trees were all planted at the same time, in similar soil, and from the same lot of trees, so that the only difference must come as a direct result of the planting, and after-care received. In the best of these orchards there was no stunting in digging the holes. The roots were carefully spread, and the soil, mixed with stable manure, firmly packed about them. Every winter the ground has been covered with manure taken directly from the stable, a few extra forkfuls being thrown close about each tree, and during the summer the soil has been cultivated in truck and potatoes. These orchards are now seven years old, and in this particular one only several trees have been lost, in spite of the extremely dry summers, though I know of one of the orchards which has but twelve trees left and

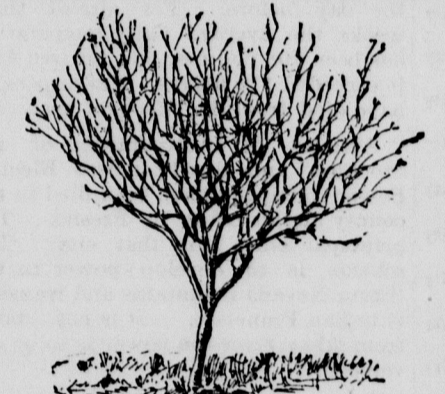
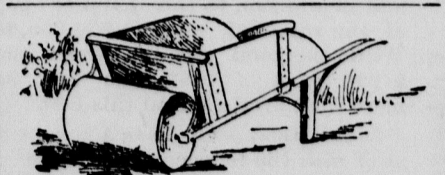


FIG. 2. NEGLECTED TREE.

none of those of value.—American Agriculturist.

**A Homemade Garden Roller.**  
The illustration herewith shows a handy garden contrivance that can be made in a few moments. A section is sawed from a round log, and its surface smoothed. Two round bits of iron rod are driven into the center of each end, and the roller is ready to take the place of the wheel in the wheelbarrow, the latter being unshipped for this purpose. The special value of this arrangement is that no new frame nor handles are



GOOD GARDEN ROLLER.

needed for the roller, and that the barrow can be weighted to give just the pressure desired.

**Growing Peppers for Market.**  
In every neighborhood there is usually a good demand for garden peppers about the time vegetables are being put up for pickles. We have known farmers who have made a good business growing a few hundred pepper plants, and selling the produce not only to neighbors, but through grocery stores in the near-by city or village. The plants need to be started in a greenhouse, and unless the farmer has one of these useful conveniences it will pay him to purchase the plants of some commercial seed and plant grower, who will sell them by the hundred at cheaper rates than a farmer can afford to grow for himself the small number that he requires.

**Shallow Cultivation for Corn.**  
Nearly all authorities now agree that only shallow cultivation should be given corn, and that this should be done so as to leave the surface nearly or quite level. This is the best way to save the moisture in the soil for the dry time that is pretty sure to come when corn is earing. We never knew corn culti-

vated shallow and the surface kept level to fall of yielding a good crop, but we have seen many pieces half ruined by running a deep furrow between the rows just as corn was coming into tassel. This exposes a larger surface to the air to be dried out, and if any rain falls it is sure to run in the furrow and do the least possible good.

**Buckwheat After Buckwheat.**  
The buckwheat crop is more often grown in succession than is any other, in part perhaps because it is often put on land that cannot be prepared for other crops earlier in the season. So there is no alternative when the soil is once broken up but to sow buckwheat until the land can be reseeded. We have known timothy seed sown with buckwheat, in July, and making a fair stand when the buckwheat was cut early in September. On dry uplands clover is sometimes sown with buckwheat and gets sufficient foothold in the soil to endure the winter. But wherever the land is too wet to allow any other crop than buckwheat to be grown on it, there is no use trying to grow clover. It may make a show in the fall all right, but will inevitably be lifted out of the soil by freezing and thawing the following winter.

**Silver Spangled Hamburgs.**  
After twelve years of breeding and carefully testing nearly all breeds of thoroughbred fowls as egg producers, I give my preference to the breed shown here. I have carefully tested them for twelve years and in one experiment they showed their superiority as follows: Ten hens and a cock of Brown Leghorns, Laced Wyandot and Silver Spangled Hamburgs were placed in



HIGH BRED SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS separate yards, fed the same and cared for exactly alike. Eggs produced:

	May.	June.	July.
S. S. Hamburgs.....	265	254	257
Brown Leghorns.....	204	185	122
Laced Wyandots.....	125	125	89

The Hamburgs gave more eggs per day and during July were becoming fat, while half the Wyandots wanted to sit. The Hamburgs continued to lay, showing no signs of broodiness and laying nearly as many eggs during September as in May. During the previous year the eggs from twenty Hamburgh fowls sold for \$56.35, making a net return over cost of feed of \$1.15 per hen. This is a handsome fowl with silver white plumage, each feather ending with a most beautiful spangle. They are a small fowl and very light eaters, consuming only about half as much as the larger Wyandots. They are non-sitters, active foragers and stand confinement better than any other breed I have yet tried.—Leslie Stewart in Farm and Home.

**Care of the Colt's Feet.**  
When farmers raise colts they usually work the mares more or less during the following summer, and for convenience they generally shut the colt in stables. These have usually board or cement floors, and the hard, unyielding surface is often very injurious to the feet of the colt. It does not hurt the feet of old horses so much, because they are generally shod, but the colt's feet are unprotected. A run in pasture is always best. If closer confinement is necessary, some small enclosure with an earth floor not compacted should be provided. This precaution will add much to the value of the colt when it comes to working age.

**Weeds in the Hill.**  
Even when harrowing corn over the surface is done there will be occasional weeds that will escape, and by two or three repetitions of the harrowing they will be well rooted. Some of these will be in the hill, where the cultivator run through the rows both ways cannot reach them. In our opinion it pays to stop the cultivator wherever such weeds are seen and pull them out. It is true the corn may grow nearly as well, but the weed in the hill will extend its roots to the middle of the row, and all the plant food it gets will be wasted. Hand labor with corn has gone out of fashion, but it pays to do some hand labor after the cultivator has done all it can.

**Orchard and Garden.**  
Coal ashes are beneficial to clay soil. Testing seeds will save much time and vexation.

Current and gooseberry bushes should be pruned every year.

Be ready at the first opening in the spring to set out trees.

All trees should be transplanted before the leaves start out.

It is best to cover all wounds made in pruning with paint or oil.



**HOIT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS**  
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W. H. DeBELL, A. M.,  
Principal.



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If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest, and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

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### MEETING MR. GLADSTONE.

How a Chance Courtesy Led to a Most Delightful Chat.

Two gentlemen were traveling from London to Liverpool in a compartment car, and after the manner of Englishmen were engrossed in their newspapers and books. One was an elderly man with a strongly marked intellectual face, who tried to read after dark by sitting underneath the lamp suspended from the roof of the car. The younger man, perceiving his companion's difficulty in seeing the printed lines, offered to assist him and produced from his traveling-bag a reading-lamp which he lighted and placed at a convenient distance.

The two travelers had been together for two hours without exchanging a word with each other, but this courtesy at once brought them together. The gray-haired man thanked his companion for the attention paid to his comfort and entered at once into conversation, remarking that he had once known Liverpool very well because it had been his home in boyhood, but that he had seen little of it during recent years.

The younger man asked where his companion had lived in his boyhood, and was told the name and number of a well-known street.

"That is strange," continued the younger traveler. "That was also my home. My father lived in that house, and I was born there. Why, excuse me, sir; but you must be Mr. Gladstone! I did not recognize you, although I ought to have done so from your photographs."

The Grand Old Man smiled grimly, and after a moment's reflection replied: "And you must be Mr. Hope. I recollect that your father occupied the house after our family left it."

The two travelers, who had been so uncommunicative during the journey, were greatly interested over the coincidence of their each having lived in the same old merchant's house in Liverpool; and the remainder of the journey was passed in animated conversation.

Although Mr. Gladstone had two lamps he was in no mood for reading and preferred to talk about his early days in Liverpool. The veteran statesman was surprised when the train reached its destination, and remarked that it had been a short and delightful journey. It was a most enjoyable experience for his companion, for in consequence of his politeness to a stranger he had the privilege of listening to one of the best talkers in England for two hours.

Two Americans would not have traveled side by side for two hours without speaking. They would have exchanged remarks before the train had gone many miles. Englishmen never like to break the ice when in company with strangers. They always shrink from making the first advance; and are tongue-tied until a stranger opens the way for an agreeable acquaintance by a friendly remark or an act of courtesy.

It is not often that an accomplished man like Mr. Gladstone is in a corner of a railway carriage awaiting recognition. But courtesy to a fellow-traveler is never misplaced or ill-timed. It helps to shorten the longest journey and to relieve the wearisome fatigue of travel. There is dignity in silence and there is also selfishness in it.

**The Largest and the Smallest Books.**  
Near the city of Mandalay, Burmah, is to be found the largest book in the world, the famous Kuth Daw. It consists of 729 parts, in the shape of white marble plates. Each plate is protected by a temple of bricks. This enormous volume is written in Pali and contains 275,250 stanzas. These stanzas form the religious code of the Buddhists.

The Kuth Daw is not an ancient production. Buddhist piety prompted its preparation in this century. It was made by command of Mindomin, one of the last kings of Burmah.

In marked contrast with the Kuth Daw is a Konversationslexikon, published in Berlin, which is the smallest book in the world. The volume is less than half a cubic inch in bulk, although it contains 175,000 words. A microscope especially prepared for the purpose is necessary to enable a reader to peruse this midget of a book.

**Tee-Total.**  
At a public temperance meeting in Hector, N. Y., in 1828, was introduced into the pledge the letters "O. P." for "old pledge," which pledged against distilled liquors, and "T." for "total," including both distilled and fermented liquors. When names were being taken a young man in the gallery said: "Add my name and a 'T.' for I am a T-totaler." Mr. Jewell adopted the word in speeches and writings. Some four years later an Englishman named Dick Turner, employed the word, and its origin has also been claimed for him.

**Animals.**  
Lions and tigers differ from the majority of savage animals in that music has not the slightest effect upon them. But a naturalist who has been making a series of experiments at the Zoological Gardens in London, has discovered that they are greatly affected by the smell of lavender water, and that under its influence they become quite quiet and docile.

**Highly Suitable.**  
Widow—I have come, sir, to select a coffin for my husband. Can you tell me what would be the most suitable kind?  
Undertaker—What was his business, madam?  
Widow—He was a puglist.  
Undertaker—Um, er, why boxwood, madam, boxwood by all means.—Buffalo Times.

**Aristocratic.**  
"Don't you think De Garmo has a very aristocratic hand?"  
"I thought so last night when he held four kings and a queen."—Detroit Free Press.

### DENTISTS IN PETTICOATS.

Dr. Josephine M. Rankin Managing a Large Association in New York.

The manager of one of the largest dental associations in New York is a Brooklyn woman—young, pretty and thoroughly versed in professional ways. Dr. Josephine Maude Rankin has had, up to date, nine years' experience in the somewhat active calling of dentistry. Before entering college she was for three years assistant in the offices of various well-known city dentists. In '93 she graduated with honors from the Philadelphia Dental College, which meant a three-years' course of steady plodding, and since receiving her diploma she has practiced constantly in New York. To prove her success in her chosen profession it is only necessary to state that from the small of



DR. JOSEPHINE MAUDE RANKIN.

fee in which she began work she has enlarged her quarters until she now occupies an entire building, and has no less than ten men in her employ. She is, however, sole manager of the dental association as well as its organizer. She is an active, progressive worker in her profession. One of the finest exhibits of dental work at the Atlanta Exposition was sent by Miss Rankin, and brought her high praise from dentists all over the country. Miss Rankin does not object to women as co-workers, but, strange to say, has never received an application for work from a woman dentist. The 200 women who are in the dental profession in the United States are without exception in business for themselves.

**The Giant Cabbage Tree.**  
Everything in California seems to be big. Every school geography tells of the big trees which grow there—trees larger than are found in any other spot on the globe.

This story has to do with an enormous cabbage. It has grown so tall that it is really a tree. It is twelve feet high and the stalk is as large as a man's waist. For nine months this remarkable plant has been growing, and it has not stopped yet. It is not the common cabbage, but belongs to the colewort or kale family. It resembles cabbage in many respects, but the leaves do not form the solid head which is characteristic of the ordinary cabbage.

In many Southern States kale is highly esteemed as "greens." The small shoots are tender and edible, tasting much like cabbage, which it resembles while growing, as well as after being cooked.

The Isle of Jersey is the home of the kale plant. It is used there as a food for the diminutive buff cattle which have made the name of the island known all over the world.

This giant California kale tree was grown on the grounds of the State Agricultural College at Berkeley. The college authorities say that the leaves are much relished by chickens, and as it produces green leaves the year round in the mild climate of California, it is highly regarded. The particular plant which has attained such an enormous growth does not differ from scores of others on the farm except in the matter of size. The stalk has been stripped of leaves to a point ten feet from the ground. It tapers gracefully and resembles a young hickory tree. The top is surmounted by a bunch of yellow, feathery flowers.

Some years ago a cabbage plant was exhibited at the Ohio State Fair, which was seven feet high. It took a prize, and was supposed to be the largest cabbage ever grown, but it was small compared with the Berkeley monstrosity. Think of the quantity of corned beef it would take to make the proper proportion if all the leaves on this large plant should be cooked at one time! A whole steer would scarcely be sufficient, and two or three such plants would make enough sauerkraut to last a Milwaukee family all winter.

**Baron Hirsch's Son.**  
A lady at present occupying a prominent position at the Russian court was, when a girl of 14, invited to spend the day with poor young Lucien Hirsch, who was then living at the Chateau de Beauregard, near Versailles, with his father, the late Baron Hirsch, and his mother. Having feasted on all the delicacies which the baron's generosity had lavished on his young guest, she went out with Lucien to play croquet. Pausing on the terrace, she condescended to admire the view and the grounds, and her young companion asked, "If it were yours, mademoiselle, what would you do with it?" "First of all, I should turn you all out," answered the enfant terrible, probably actuated by the Russian aristocrat's aversion to Jews, and for the moment practicing candor at the expense of good manners. She remembers Lucien Hirsch now as a charming and amiable youth and the late baron as the incarnation of generosity.

Never quarrel with a friend unless there is so much cause that you can never make it up.

### Jay Gould Letter in a Curio Shop.

In a little old curio shop in Third Avenue is an old letter written by Jay Gould away back in 1854, before Gould began to dicker in railroads and when he was an obscure and respected surveyor.

The letter was written by Gould to the late A. M. Sherman, and it was an appeal for the loan of a surveyor's level, the young surveyor offering to give the topography of the Newburg and Syracuse railroad for it. Just before his death a few years ago Jay Gould attempted to buy the letter for \$25, but it had been sold the day before. Not long ago, however, the letter came back into the possession of the curio dealer, and a few days ago he sent his young son around to George Gould's office with it, instructing him to offer it for sale for \$25, the price the senior Gould had offered to pay.

George Gould was pleased with the old, worn and yellow letter. He read it and then laughingly said: "I declare, that's funny. My father wrote that." However, he refused to give more than \$5 for it, which offer the curio dealer refused.

After 42 years the letter is as plain as the day it was written. But the paper, a full sized letter sheet, written on both sides, is worn at the edges. The handwriting is plain and flowing, with a decided tendency to flourish. Two words are misspelled—barometrical and dammage, which are written "bermetrical" and "dammage."

But queerest of all is the length of the epistle. Jay Gould was noted for the brevity of his business letters. Three lines often sufficed him, when his wealth was nearly \$100,000,000, to transact business involving millions. But as a poor surveyor he needed plenty of verbiage to get around the loan of a \$20 level.—New York Letter.

**One Way.**  
A Londoner is said to have built up a good business by recording the births from the newspapers, and then as a child's birthday is approaching sending to its parents a list of suitable presents to be found in his stock of goods and allusion to the date of the anniversary. This knowledge of the family affairs is said to have a very wholesome influence on sales in spite of occasional unfortunate mistakes, like sending the reminder when the child has been dead a few weeks.

**TRAVEL WITH A FRIEND**  
Who will protect you from those enemies—nausea, indigestion, malaria and the sickness produced by rocking on the waves and sometimes by inland travelling over the rough beds of ill laid railroads. Such a friend is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Ocean mariners, merchants, commercial and theatrical agents and tourists testify to the protective potency of this effective safeguard, which conquers also rheumatism, nervousness and biliousness.

"Have you intellectual city people with you this summer, Mr. Bayview?" "No; they all have frightful appetites."

**TO OUR READERS**  
Who use or need the most economical power, we wish to call attention to the 2 1/2 ACTUAL HORSE POWER HERCULES GAS AND GASOLINE ENGINE for \$185.00, with discount for cash, manufactured by the Hercules Engine Works, San Francisco; the best and most reliable engine ever offered on the Pacific Coast. This engine is guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

**Piso's Cure for Consumption** is our only medicine for coughs and colds.—Mrs. C. Beltz, 439 8th Ave., Denver, Col., Nov. 8, '95.

**FITS.**—All fits stopped free by Dr. Kilne's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after two first day's use. Brains cured. Tremble and EEG trial bottles free. Fits cease. Send to Dr. Kilne, 131 Arab St., Phila., Pa.

**More**

Medicinal value, more skill, care, expense, more wonderful cures and more curative power in

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Than any other. Be sure to get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure biliousness, indigestion.

**SURE CURE FOR PILES**  
Hood's Pile Cure, consisting of Pills, Cream, and Ointment. Dr. B. SAN-KO'S PILE REMEDY. Suffer from hemorrhoids? A positive cure. Call for it from Free 60c. Druggists or mail. DR. JOHNSON, Phila., Pa.

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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Cures Cold. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

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"Judgment!!"

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The umpire now decides that "BATTLE AX" is not only decidedly bigger in size than any other 10 cent piece of tobacco, but the quality is the finest he ever saw, and the flavor delicious. You will never know just how good it is until you try it.

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Everything the farmer sells is low. Who sells low to him? We have repeatedly refused to join, and therefore, defeated windmill combinations, and have, since '90, reduced the cost of wind power to one-sixth what it was. We believe in low prices, high grades and large sales. No one knows the best pump or price until he knows ours. We make short hand and long power stroke pumps, with best seamless brass tube cylinder, lower than from ones. Tell your dealer. Buy none other. Aeromotor prices and goods are always best. Through gratitude, and because we are price makers, and are safe to deal with, the world has given us more than half its windmill business. We have 20 branch houses—**one near you.** Write for beautifully illustrated circular.

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Manufacturers of the Celebrated **WHITE LIGHT OLENA**

This Oil is made from Pennsylvania Crude, and put up for Family Use for such persons as desire an oil that is ABSOLUTELY SAFE—no smoke, no smell, high fire test, and water white. This Oil has no superior in the market, and a trial will satisfy any person, so they will use no other.

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PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY  
**E. E. CUNNINGHAM, Editor and Prop.**

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One Year, in advance..... \$2 00  
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**SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.**  
BRANCH OFFICE, 202 Sansome St., San  
Francisco, Room 4, third floor.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1896.

## Patriotism, Protection

—AND—  
**Prosperity.**

FOR PRESIDENT,

**WILLIAM MCKINLEY,**

—OF OHIO.—

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

**GARRETT A. HOBART,**

—OF NEW JERSEY.—

**Election, November 3, 1896.**

### WILL BRYAN CARRY NEBRASKA?

Notwithstanding the claims so fully  
made by free silver men that Nebraska  
is safe for Bryan in November, cool,  
conservative politicians will put the  
State down in the doubtful column,  
with the chances strongly in favor of  
McKinley. It is true Nebraska has a  
Populist Governor, and a strong and  
able representative of Populism in the  
United States Senate, in the person of  
Senator Allen, and that the Nebraska  
Populists will support the Chicago  
ticket. It is true that State pride  
may, and will, be appealed to with  
more or less effect in behalf of Mr.  
Bryan, as a citizen of the State upon  
whom his party has conferred its high-  
est honors. These are the facts and  
all the facts in favor of Wm. J. Bryan.

Upon the Republican side is the im-  
portant fact that since the admission  
of Nebraska as a State in 1867, for  
twenty-eight years, through the fierce  
struggles of seven National contests,  
she has invariably given a decisive  
majority to the National Republican  
Electoral ticket, and that the great  
Democratic tidal wave of 1892 failed  
to overwhelm her staunch and stead-  
fast Republicanism. It is a fact that  
two years ago, with a fusion of free  
silver Democrats and Populists, the  
Republicans elected their entire State  
ticket (with the exception of Governor)  
together with four-fifths of the Legis-  
lature. It is a fact that last year in  
the election of a Supreme Judge and  
county officers the success of the Re-  
publican party was complete. It is a  
fact that the division between the gold  
and silver factions of the Democratic  
party in the State is absolute and be-  
yond compromise.

It is a fact that last year, with two  
Democratic tickets in the field for Su-  
preme Judge, the gold Democrats out-  
voted the Bryan free silver faction two  
to one.

It is a fact that two years ago, with  
a fusion of Populists and free silver  
Democrats, Wm. J. Bryan, who was  
the fusion candidate for United  
States Senator, relying upon the magic  
of his own eloquence, and confident of  
success, challenged Hon. John M.  
Thurston, his Republican opponent for  
the U. S. Senate, to a joint debated  
before the people upon the political  
issues of the day.

It is a fact that "the boy orator of  
the Platte," was vanquished before  
the people at the hustings and defeated  
in the halls of the State Legislature by  
the superior, forensic ability and  
higher intellectual equipment of his  
antagonist, that truly great Republican  
orator and superb leader, John M.  
Thurston. Nebraska is classed by con-  
servative politicians as a doubtful State,  
but the chances are about 16 to 1 that  
in November next her electoral vote  
will be registered for Wm. McKinley  
and Garrett A. Hobart.

### FACT VS. ASSERTION.

The free silver advocates of the elec-  
tion of Wm. J. Bryan, who assert that  
the tariff question is of no consequence,  
and that the only issue of importance  
to the people is the free and unlimited  
coinage of silver, will find themselves  
confronted by the fact that as a mem-  
ber of the Democratic Congress of 1893,  
Wm. J. Bryan ignored free silver, and  
by his acts declared the tariff question  
the only issue; that he devoted his  
time and talents in that Congress to  
denouncing and overthrowing the Re-  
publican policy of protection to Ameri-  
can industries, and that with the aid

of Silver Dick Bland and other of his  
Democratic associates in the free silver  
crusade of this campaign, he succeeded  
in inflicting the present Democratic  
tariff upon the people of the United  
States.

They will be asked to explain why  
Bryan and Bland and their Democratic  
free silver associates did not seize the  
opportunity afforded them in the Demo-  
cratic Congress of 1893, and declaring  
free silver of more importance than  
free trade or any other question, refuse  
to permit a tariff bill to pass, until the  
paramount issue of free silver had been  
settled. Acts speak louder than words.  
Facts are stronger than assertions.

Of what benefit will it be to the  
wage earners, producers and keepers  
of the United States to have the un-  
limited stores of silver in the ground  
and out of it coined into dollars by  
the owners of silver mines and silver  
bullion?

No one would expect to see this un-  
limited silver put into circulation by  
the process of gratuitous distribution.  
To obtain a dollar, whether of gold,  
silver or paper, the man who has it  
not must give to him who has it, an  
equivalent in either labor or some pro-  
duct of labor. The man who can get  
the work can get the dollar all right  
enough.

The fact is the market at present is  
long on money and short on work.  
Open the labor mints; start the idle  
wheels and spindles to turning and  
whirling again, fill all the avenues  
and channels of industry with renewed  
life and activity, and the money ques-  
tion will regulate itself.

Those workmen, farmers, shop-  
keepers and artisans, who belong to  
that great body of American citizens,  
whom politicians delight in designat-  
ing "the masses," and who were de-  
luded, deceived, and betrayed four  
years ago, by Democratic promises of  
good wages and good times, may con-  
sole themselves with the reflection that  
the past four years of Democratic de-  
pression, deficit, debt and disaster may  
have been designed and intended to  
exemplify that passage of sacred writ  
which assures us that: "Whom the  
Lord loveth he chasteneth," but they  
will hardly care to kiss the rod and ac-  
cept a four-years' extension of their  
afflictions.

In case the Republican Central Com-  
mittee of this county follows the ex-  
ample set by the Democratic Commit-  
tee, and sends a lot of appointed dele-  
gates to the Republican Congressional  
Convention of this District, they will  
open a door through which an inde-  
pendent candidate may find easy en-  
trance to the contest. The rank and  
file of a political party are not bound  
by the acts of those who have no  
shadow of title to represent them.  
Gentlemen of the Committee, you may  
be brought to realize that the rights to  
govern is based upon the consent of  
the governed.

The Illustrated American," in its  
issues of July 18th and 25th, has two  
papers on silver, entitled, "16 to 1 and  
its Results," by the Hon. Montgomery  
P. Roberts. These papers present the  
silver question in an able, clear and  
concise manner, backed up by facts and  
figures which can not be disproven, and  
which are made up of something be-  
sides theory. We advise all thinking  
people to possess themselves of the  
facts and information in these papers.

It is not the monetary, but the in-  
dustrial system of the country that is  
out of order. The only trouble with  
the circulating medium is, that it  
don't circulate. The reason money  
don't circulate, is, that myriads of  
spindles have ceased whirling, thou-  
sands of millwheels have ceased revol-  
ving and the smole no longer circles  
upward from countless forges and  
chimneys.

### Qualifications Needed For Consulship.

Anybody at all familiar with the du-  
ties of an American consul, anybody  
who knows what is expected of him by  
the department of state and what he is  
called upon to do by the public, will  
agree that he should neither be the pro-  
duct nor the victim of capricious politi-  
cal partisanship. He should be appoint-  
ed upon his merits after careful exami-  
nation and retained upon the same ba-  
sis. There should be a career for the  
consul. There should be reward for  
merit, and he should suffer for incomp-  
etency.

Primarily the consul should be a gen-  
tleman, meaning thereby an honorable  
and educated man, familiar with the  
amenities and graces of good society.  
The next and absolutely necessary re-  
quirement should be an intelligent  
knowledge of the language of the post  
to which he is assigned. He need not  
be a professor of German or French or  
Spanish or Italian, but he should be  
able to speak and write intelligently  
the language of the country to which  
he is commissioned.—Scribner's.

## VENETIAN GLASS.

AN ANCIENT INDUSTRY REVIVED IN  
THE ISLAND OF MURANO.

These Works of Art, Not Monstrosities,  
Are Produced—How the Descendants of  
the Old Venetian Glassworkers Make  
Beautiful Articles of Use and Ornament.

Among the lagoons, nearly due north  
of Venice, in the island of Murano  
there lives a race of men who seem to  
have a great future. They are the de-  
scendants of the old Venetian glass-  
workers, and of late years they have  
been reviving the ancient art, which  
made Murano famous in the past, of  
glassblowing.

The old Venetian glass was what is  
commonly called blown, but the name  
gives a very small idea of the manufac-  
ture. Glass has certain characteristics  
which give it its true beauty and value  
for art purposes, and though you may  
neglect these and force it to make forms  
utterly foreign to its nature you are  
producing not works of art, but mon-  
strosities. Whatever glass may be, it  
is in its natural state not crystalline, so  
that nature is outraged when we grind  
it into sharp angular forms that belong  
rather to other materials. The old Venetian  
glass was light, bright, vitreous in  
appearance and stained with the richest  
possible colors, and all these qualities  
are retained in the newly revived man-  
ufacture at Murano.

There is one more strong point in fa-  
vor of glass blown and worked over  
than molded—namely, that every indi-  
vidual piece is an original art, and as  
it is almost impossible that any two  
should be exactly alike, unless their  
form is very simple indeed, the buyer  
chooses according to his fancy and is  
sure that no one else possesses a piece  
exactly the same size and shape. In the  
manufacture of the ordinary cut glass  
minimum (red lead) is frequently added  
to increase its brightness, but this  
destroys at once the characteristic light-  
ness, and, causing it to cool more rapid-  
ly, quite prevents the possibility of  
working it in the proper ductile and  
malleable condition.

The Murano material is worked as  
the ancient Venetian glass made on the  
same island used to be, and all the old  
methods have been discovered, or at  
least the same effects have been pro-  
duced. The flamma, perhaps more  
strange than beautiful, the milleflore,  
the smelze, including perfect imitations  
of agates, chalcedons, lapis lazuli, etc.,  
for mosaic, the aqua marina, rich ruby  
colors, the brilliant aventurinno, all are  
here, and many other kinds of work,  
some of which are imitations of the old  
glass and some new inventions.

The tools used are a hollow reed of  
iron, a few instruments like shears, of  
different sizes, and a stamp with a  
strawberry shaped die. The end of the  
rod is dipped into molten glass of, say,  
ruby color, and a portion accumulated  
on its end. If too much or too little is  
taken, the wingglass will not be of the  
right size, and if the metal, as it is called,  
is not of the right temperature, the  
color will be too dark or too light. The  
lump is rolled on a table into symmetry  
and heated again. A few turns of the  
rod and a breath or two through it, and  
a hollow ball appears at the end. One  
extra puff of the breath and the bowl  
would be too large and too thin. A boy  
brings up a small portion of white glass,  
which he has picked out of another reser-  
voir and blown hollow. This must be  
so hot as almost to drop off the rod, and  
must be ready at the exact moment. He  
touches the bowl with it, and the two  
adhere like sealing wax. A pull asunder  
and one dextrous twist form the  
delicate stem of the wingglass upon  
which three little lumps of glass are  
then stuck and stamped as strawberries  
and the whole is again introduced into  
the furnace, where it would instantly  
droop out of shape but for the deft ma-  
nipulation which it undergoes.

By the time it is heated the boy is  
ready with another globe of glass, per-  
haps of a different color, which he  
causes to adhere to the bottom of the  
stem. The man spins it around between  
his shears, nipping part of it almost off,  
and thus gaining the right quantity of  
metal for the foot, no less and no more.  
One tap on an iron ledge breaks the su-  
perfluous piece, and leaves a small hole  
at the point of the fracture. Once more  
the action of the fire is called in to soft-  
en the brittle material, and when the  
pear shaped ends come out the points of  
the closed shears are introduced to  
widen the opening into a cuplike form.

A small lump of end of the boy's rod,  
melted and only saved from dropping  
by his dexterity. One touch and it ad-  
heres to the end of the cup just formed.  
He puts it out and winds it around, ad-  
hering as it goes to the edge. Again the  
fire does its duty, and then the artist  
finishes the form of the foot, detaching  
immediately the bulb at the top from  
his hollow rod. Another rod, with a  
molten piece of glass, is prepared for  
him by the boy's ready co-operation,  
and is pressed against the center of the  
foot, to which it adheres. Into the fire  
goes the whole piece, and when with-  
drawn the bowl of the glass is partly  
shaped by the shears, aventurinno wound  
around the edge as before with the foot.  
A last heat, and with artistic care the  
delicate, crouching bowl, which is some  
day to contain the sparkling wine, is  
completed.—London Globe.

### Becoming Veils.

Veils which are designed to enhance  
the loveliest complexion and improve a  
poor one are made of black Russian net  
spotted with chenille and lined with  
the thinnest pink tulle. These are gath-  
ered ready for use and finished with ro-  
settes of baby ribbon at the back. White  
veiling with brown chenille spots is an-  
other fancy of fashion.

### Police Court Colloquy.

Judge—Why don't you answer whether  
or not you are guilty?  
Prisoner—I refuse to commit myself.  
Judge—I'll save you the trouble—six  
months.—Philadelphia Record.

**F. A. HORNBLLOWER,**  
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**Redwood City, Cal.**  
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residents of Baden and vicinity, and can  
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9 a. m. to 5 p. m. SUNDAY and WEDNES-  
DAY of each week, commencing May 31st.  
Reference, by permission, to Dr. Marion Thrasher

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**NO BAR.**

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Kinds of Work on Harness and Saddles  
Done Promptly and at Reasonable  
Rates. —O—

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Sidewalks. Sand for plastering. Sand  
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All Repairing Attended to. Your Patronage Respectfully Solicited.

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... AGENT ...

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**PHOENIX of Hartford, Connecticut,**

**FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.**

**AGENT EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION.**

## House Broker.

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SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.



LOCAL NOTES.

Public school opened Monday. The dog days have come again. The church building committee will meet next Sunday. J. M. Wheeler and family have returned to San Jose, Cal. A few new subscribers would enliven the long dry days of August. The first kiln of bricks is being burned at the Wallace brick works. Wm. Akins returned on Tuesday from a visit to his mother at Stockton. Our old and esteemed friend, John Riley, paid us a pleasant call on Sunday. Mr. R. K. Geary has vacated the Lux ranch residence and removed to San Francisco. Mrs. W. J. Martin spent Wednesday in the city, the guest of Mrs. W. D. Dennett. We regret to learn that Mr. P. J. Lynd is suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism. Miss Annie Riley and Miss Sullivan, of Los Angeles, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McGuirk. Mr. J. W. Howell head window dresser at the Emporium, has taken the Lux mansion as a residence. Any subscriber failing to regularly receive his or her paper will confer a favor by notifying the Enterprise. Now let the boys and girls of our local public school do their utmost to secure the merit prizes offered by The Enterprise. If your name is not upon the Great Register on or before the 9th inst., you cannot deposit a ballot for President next November. Miss Mercy Silva and Miss Emma Broner have been making their annual visits to their esteemed friends during the past week. Richard Harder has repainted and renovated his business and residence building on San Bruno avenue. The place looks as good as new. Mrs. Dora Cohn has leased the Burnett building on Grand avenue, near the Postoffice, and will open a dry-goods and boot and shoe store. If you want either life or fire insurance in the best and most reliable companies in the world, you can obtain it by calling upon E. E. Cunningham, at the Enterprise office. H. W. Walker, Sr., formerly a resident of our town, came up and spent a portion of Monday and Tuesday calling upon his numerous friends here and hereabouts. Deputy Constable Fred Desirello returned on Monday from a ten-days' trip to the coast side. Fred took in Half Moon Bay, Pescadero, Pebble Beach, and the Pigeon Point steamship wreck in his outing. G. W. Bennett was in town on Sunday. Mr. Bennett belongs to the class of men who "never say die." He has faith in better times and-by, and that our busy little burg will grow into a good-sized city. G. Y. Moraga has nearly recovered. On the 18th inst. it was thought he would lose his reason if he did not collapse entirely. (It's a boy, and mother and child are doing well.)—Contra Costa Gazette. Word has been received from Nimrod Patchell in the shape of two fine saddles of venison which he shipped to Baden to be distributed among his friends. The recipients are loud in praise of the quality of the venison and trust that Mr. Patchell may continue the good work. On Monday the foreman at Warren & Malley's rock camp, brought down an insane man, who gave the name of John Johansen. The man came into the rock camp on Sunday evening and is supposed to belong in San Francisco. He was sent to Redwood City for examination as to his mental condition. There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee in connection with the church building fund at the Post-office building, Sunday next, at 4:30 p. m., when the treasurer will be present to receive money collected by the committee and other important business will be transacted. H. B. Maggs, Secretary. J. L. Wood and Mr. Rehberg are at present putting their time in as trial jurors in the Superior Court, at Redwood City, presided over by his Honor, Judge George H. Buck. Messrs. Wood and Rehberg are the kind of jurors who will not permit the innocent to suffer nor the guilty to escape and that is the right kind. Mr. and Mrs. George H. Chapman and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Jerome spent last Saturday and Sunday at the handsome residence of Maj. W. J. Martin. As an addenda to the occasion the entire party were invited by Mr. Frank Miner to participate in a thirty-five mile drive along the coast to San Pedro Point. The trip was a most enjoyable one. Two prizes (one for each room or grade of the public school), have been offered by the Enterprise, to be awarded at the close of the present school year to the pupil in each of the school rooms whose percentage or standing is highest all around in attendance, deportment and scholarship. Each prize will consist of a valuable book, or one a standard historical work, or one of like character and merit. The prizes will be selected after consultation with the teachers and trustees of the school. Mr. Frank Miner has recently received several large contracts at the cemeteries and at Burlingame. During the last year Mr. Miner's business has developed to such an extent that he has far outstripped all competitors, and become the foremost contractor in San Mateo county. Last week Mr. Miner purchased three teams of heavy

draft horses and two new wagons and increased the large force of men already in his employ quite considerably. It is a source of gratification to see a business of the kind such as Mr. Miner has developed, growing and prospering in our midst. During last year Mr. Miner disbursed in our community up wards of ten thousand dollars in money to our merchants and in wages to his men. This year promises a large increase in these expenditures. Mr. Miner's success lies strictly in his close attention to business and in his first-class hustling qualities.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION, FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The Republican Congressional Convention for the Fifth Congressional District, State of California, is hereby called to meet at Golden Gate Hall, No. 625 Sutter street, in the City and County of San Francisco, on Saturday, August 1, 1896, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for Congress and Presidential Elector for the Fifth Congressional District, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the Convention. James Alva Watt, Chairman.

Baden, Cal., July 27, 1896. E. E. Cunningham, Esq., Editor and Proprietor Enterprise.—The teachers extend thanks to the Enterprise for its kindly, helpful interest in our pupils and our work. The children are very enthusiastic over your proposition, and we are sure that much good will follow. Very respectfully, F. B. Smith, Principal. Kate McNamara, assistant.

PRESS NOTES.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

For the benefit of our readers who will like to figure out for themselves the probabilities of the coming presidential election, we print below the electoral vote of the States. This vote is one for each Senator—two to every State irrespective of its size—and one for each Congressman. This makes a total of 447 votes, 224 votes being necessary to elect. Here is the table, do your own figuring:

Table with 2 columns: STATES and electoral votes. Lists states from Alabama to Wyoming with corresponding electoral votes.

GETS FOURTEEN YEARS.

George Mondou, alias "Sidehill George," the villain arrested in San Mateo last week for an infamous crime, pleaded guilty to the charge before Judge Buck last Saturday and was sentenced to serve fourteen years in the State Prison at San Quentin. Mondou was very anxious to leave the county as soon as possible for fear of the vengeance of the citizens.—San Mateo Leader.

PRECEDENCE QUESTION.

It Was a Matter of Importance and Annoyance in the Past. The precedence due to guests was a matter of vast importance in the seventeenth century, which the gentleman usher at Berkeley castle was expected to have at his fingers' ends. It had become very complicated under the commonwealth. There were peers, created by the king over the water, not recognized at home. There were the members, not peers, of Cromwell's upper house, and titles of his granting which the royalists sniffed at. Mrs. Isham writes feelingly of the trials of hostesses when etiquette was reviving a little. Neighbors are "so discontented about you for place as they be never to be reconciled again; this is a thing I do much hate. Any one shall go before me as will, and if Sir Harry Blunte axed Harroles (Herolds) before he came downes, my Thinkes here is so many burriels aboute, as none shoulde thinke of Place." She is very proud of a new page. "You be to see the fast of my small officer. I think it may be a pretty site to see him a Horsebacke, and in Boots, for since he never had Boots on before; he is to call at Lee for a letter, so he is not to stay longe with you. This boy as we have is good for nothing but his Boots, and that pleases Pannye, and so because he is pleased I am pleased. You will be a weary with reading these scribled Lines, so I reite you ever Lovinge Ante, E. Isham."—Lengman's Magazine.

EASY SONG WRITING.

ANY ONE CAN BE A COMPOSER WITHOUT KNOWING A NOTE.

You Suggest the Idea, and the Song Is Written While You Wait—Salaried Poets Are In Attendance to Furnish the Words. Your Name Goes on the Sheet.

Do you want to be known as a composer of music? It is the easiest thing in the world. You may not know one note from another, but that doesn't matter. A few days ago a representative of The Examiner went to visit a local musician of repute. Before the musician stood a superb young woman. She was whistling. Her ripe, red lips had on them a most tempting pucker. She whistled a few notes and stopped. Then the musician, who was armed with a sheet of music score paper and a lead pencil, made hieroglyphics on the lines and spaces on the sheet. This was repeated several times. "There," said the girl, "that is all." A sardonic smile glittered for an instant on the musician's face and was gone. He stepped to a piano and played the melody as it had been whistled to him, at the same time improvising an accompaniment.

"Well?" said the girl interrogatively. She had not the faintest idea of harmony or counterpoint. She could not sing. "I must change it some," said the musician. "Oh, yes, I expected that," said she. "I furnish the musical idea and you do the back work." Once more there was a glimmer of fun in the musician's eyes. He requested the girl to call again in a few days. "I will have one of our poets write words for it," said he, "and when you come again you can see how you like it. You will see how they go together." "Of course my name will go on the sheet when it is published?" "Certainly. Do you want to be known as the author of the words?" The girl blushed rather painfully. The heightened color made her look rather more superb. She was a tall, willowy brunette, with glowing black eyes and a rich olive complexion, on which her bluish played prettily. Her attire was fashionable and the fit was perfect. Altogether she was what Tite Barnacle would have called "a well groomed young woman." Her ears and hands were small and aristocratic. Her manner, now that she had stopped pucker-ing her lips to whistle, was a little haughty. Evidently she had not previously thought about the words of the song. The Mephistophelean suggestion of the musician was tempting. His bait was literary as well as musical distinction. She took it all, musical and literary, bait, hook and line, with a little gasp. It has been said that "it is just as well to be hung for a sheep as for a lamb," and she adopted that view with little hesitation. When the music sheet comes out, with a sentimental title, this rosy brunette will be heralded as both musician and poetess.

This is not an uncommon occurrence in San Francisco, so it was said by those who ought to know. A local music publisher put out a list of about 600 San Francisco compositions last year, and, according to the head of the firm, very few appeared as they were originally conceived. What appeared to be odd about the episode first mentioned was the perfection of the facilities furnished for taking down a musical composition. The musician wrote on his music score paper with the speed and certainty of a stenographer. In fact, he was for the time a musical amanuensis. When the girl had left him, he became the poor composer in fact.

George W. Hetzel comes in contact with many people who have musical ideas without musical knowledge. He literally takes notes as they reveal their ideas. Being a composer, he is versed in the knowledge necessary to make these ideas practicable. He is compelled to cast the tune for the range of voice for which it is best adapted. People whistle, sing, play the banjo and thump the piano at him. Then he turns the idea into a musical composition. Hugo V. Schlam of the musical publishing firm of Broder & Schlam furnished some amusing facts. Mr. Schlam says that only popular songs, which are in the range of ordinary singers, and dance tunes are composed on the plan here indicated. It is not difficult for any person with a musical idea to get a song, words and music, credited to him. When the composition is ready for publication it has little resemblance to the idea of the reputed author. Very likely the originator has a little story that he desires to have "worked up" into a song, but the words are beyond him or her, and a paid poet has to do this work. Well to do people, in the financial sense, and often poorer people are willing to assume authorship with very little claim to it. Variety singers sometimes adopt this odd method of gaining fame.

An old case was mentioned by Mr. Schlam. An elderly bachelor resides in San Francisco, who, early in life, lost his childish sweetheart. She fell over a cliff into the ocean. Her body was never recovered. He was so shocked by the occurrence which he witnessed, having just been playing with the little girl, that he has never married. His melancholy has increased with the flight of years. Recently he caused a song—based on this early experience, the music and words of which were composed for him—to be published. His name is on the cover of the music sheet as composer. One explanation of such phenomena is that music is published very cheaply. The cost of 100 copies is only about \$20. If the cover of the music is plain. There were 60,000 musical compositions turned out from American presses last year. Hardly more than a dozen songs were a popular success. This need not deter the musically ambitious, who can, if they find the proper place, become composers "while you wait."—San Francisco Examiner.

A TRUE FISH STORY.

Don't Read It If You Are Not Prepared to Believe It.

We give every one fair warning that this is a fish story. More than that, it is a story of a fish with legs. Now, all who are not prepared to believe may stop right here, for this is a true story, and to doubt it would be to question the veracity of one of Ellsworth's best citizens, a man held high in the esteem of his fellows, and whose word is good. This is the story as he told it to the reporter:

Some years ago he was employed in lumbering on the west branch of the Penobscot. His camp was at North Twin lake. In camp with him was a man who declared he had caught trout with legs. Of course he was laughed at, but bided his time to prove his story. One Sunday he proposed to the Ellsworth man a fishing trip. It was a ten mile tramp across country to the pond he wished to visit, but that was considered but a short jaunt to these woods-men experienced in the use of snowshoes. The trip was made, and in the course of a few hours' fishing a dozen or more trout were caught. As the Ellsworth man stooped to pick up his fish he noticed something peculiar about one of them that was breathing his last. In unison with the opening and the closing of the gills something having the appearance of legs was stretched out from the fish's body. He called to his companion to see what manner of fish he had caught, but that individual calmly remarked: "Oh, that's one of those trout with legs I was telling you about. They're all that way in this pond."

Examination proved this to be the fact. Each fish was supplied with six legs—three on each side—which folded so closely to the body as to be hardly noticeable except on close inspection. But they were legs sure enough. The pond where these remarkable fish were caught is situated on Saddleback mountain. It is a small pond, covering only about 20 acres, and has neither inlet nor outlet. It is said that there is a similar pond on Mount Katahdin where the six legged trout are caught. The fish caught by the Ellsworth man were exhibited at Bangor. He will not say that the trout may still be caught. Possibly they have taken to the land and walked off.—Ellsworth (Me.) American.

The Popular Secret Service Museum. "The secret service museum in the treasury department continues to be a great attraction," remarked one of the officials of the secret service bureau, "though most of the articles exhibited there are very old. The bulk of them have been on exhibition for 15 or 20 years, and but few new things have been added of late. Still the rural visitors crowd in there daily and take great interest in looking over the old counterfeit plates and notes collected there. Even more interest is taken in the collection of photographs of oldtime counterfeiters, the most of whom have been dead for years. The museum, however, strikes the popular fancy, and is particularly satisfactory to the large number of persons, young and old, who read detective stories and are interested in the accounts of crimes which appear in the newspapers. It is about the only way that the average person can actually see the tools of trade of the criminal classes and especially of counterfeiters."—Washington Star.

Hirsch and the Aristocracy. It is told of the late Baron Hirsch that he once expressed his contempt for the aristocracy in forcible terms. It was in his Paris residence, formerly the property of the Empress Eugenie. At one of his magnificent entertainments Hirsch stood at the top of the staircase, and, looking down on the procession of princes, dukes and marquises who were struggling up the stairs to greet him, he turned to his son and said, "Twenty years hence all these people will be either our sons-in-law or our concierges." It is far off, and rather like a dream than an assurance that my remembrance warrants.—Shakespeare.

MARKET REPORT. CATTLE are being offered freely, even more than the demand calls for, and consequently prices on all kinds of cattle are easier. SHEEP are in good demand at steady prices, and are offered freely. HOGS are selling at trifle lower prices and are being offered more freely. PROVISIONS AND LARD are in strong demand at steady prices. LIVESTOCK.—The quoted prices are 1/2 cent shrinkage on Cattle, delivered and weighed in San Francisco, stock to be fat and merchantable. Cattle—No. 1 Steers, 5 1/2 @ 6; 2nd quality, 5 @ 5 1/2; No. 1 Cows and Heifers, 4 1/2 @ 5; second quality, 4 @ 4 1/2; Hogs—Hard, 6 @ 6 1/2; lean-fat, 250 lbs and under, 3 1/2 @ 3 3/4; over 250 lbs 3 @ 3 1/2; Sheep—Wethers, dressing 50 lbs and under, 2 1/2 @ 2 c; Ewes, 2 @ 2 1/2 c; Lambs—1. 25 @ \$1.75 per head, or 2 1/2 @ 3c gross, weighed alive. Calves—Under 150 lbs, alive, gross weight, 3 3/4 @ 4c; over 150 lbs 3 @ 3 3/4 c. FRESH MEAT—Wholesale Butchers' prices for whole carcasses: Beef—First quality steers, 4 1/2 @ 5c; second quality, 4 @ 4 1/2 c; First quality cows and heifers, 4 @ 4 1/2 c; second quality, 3 1/2 @ 3 3/4 c; third quality, 3 @ 3 1/2 c. Veal—Large, 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2 c; small, 6 1/2 @ 7 1/2 c. Mutton—Wethers, 5 @ 5 1/2 c; ewes, 4 1/2 @ 5 c; Lambs, 5 @ 5 1/2 c. Dressed Hides—5 1/2 @ 6 c. PROVISIONS—Hams, 9 1/2 @ 10 1/2 c; picnic hams, 6 @ 6 1/2 c. Bacon—Ex. Lt. S. C. bacon, 10 1/2 c; light S. C. bacon, 9 1/2 c; med. bacon, clear, 6c; Lt. med. bacon, clear, 7c; clear light bacon, 6c; clear ex. light bacon, 9 1/2 c; Beef—Extra Family, bbl, \$9 50; do. hf. bbl, \$5 00; Extra Mess, bbl, \$8 00; do. hf. bbl, \$4 25. Pork—Dry Salted Clear Sides, heavy, 6c; do. light, 6 1/2 c; do. Bellies, 3c; Extra Clear, lbs, \$14 00; hf. bbls, \$7 25; Soused Pigs' Feet, hf. bbls, \$1 50; do. kits, \$1 25. Lard—Prices are 1/2 lb: Tes. 1/2-obs. 50s, 20s, 10s, 5s. Compound 5 1/2 5 1/4 5 3/4 5 3/4 5 3/4 5 3/4 Cal. pure 5 1/2 5 1/4 5 3/4 5 3/4 5 3/4 5 3/4 In 3-lb tins the price on each is 1/2 c higher than on 5-lb tins. Canned Meats—Prices are per case of 1 dozen and 2 dozen tins: Corned Beef, 2s, \$1 75; 1s 95c; Roast Beef, 2s \$1 75; 1s, 95c; Lunch Beef, 2s, \$1 90; 1s, \$1 10. Terms—Not cash, no discount, and prices are subject to change on all provisions without notice.

Notice of Appointment of Inclosures for the Detention of Animals Impounded in First Pound District of San Mateo County, State of California. I HEREBY APPOINT THE FOLLOWING as the Inclosures wherein shall be detained all animals impounded in First Pound District of San Mateo County, State of California, under the provisions of Ordinance, No. 76, of said county. 1. COLMA.—At the residence of Jason Wright. 2. SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO.—At the Stock Yards of the Western Meat Company. JASON WRIGHT, Pound-keeper, First Pound District of San Mateo County, California. Dated, April 28, A. D., 1896.

Notice of Change of Location of Inclosure for Impounded Animals at South San Francisco, in Pound District, No. 1, of San Mateo County, State of California. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE location of the inclosure for Impounded Animals at South San Francisco, in Pound District, No. 1, of San Mateo County, State of California, is hereby changed from the inclosure at the Stock Yards of the Western Meat Company, to the inclosure at the corner of Grand and Maple Avenues in said town of South San Francisco, and said inclosure at said corner of Grand and Maple Avenues is hereby appointed as the inclosure for impounded animals at said town of South San Francisco. JASON WRIGHT, Pound-keeper of Pound District, No. 1, of San Mateo County, State of California. By A. WILBER, Deputy Pound Keeper.

In the Superior Court of the County of San Mateo, State of California. YERBA BUENA MUTUAL BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, Plaintiff. GEORGE W. HANSBROUGH, ELMA HANSBROUGH, JOHN W. HANSBROUGH, LINA FRANCO, MARK BRADLEY, A. N. FESSENDEN, JOHN DOE AND RICHARD ROE, Defendants.

SUMMONS. THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA send greeting to George W. Hansbrough, Elma Hansbrough, John W. Hansbrough, Lina Franco, Mark Bradley, A. N. Fessenden, John Doe and Richard Roe, defendants, and to answer the complaint filed therein, with Seven (7) days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served as described herein, to wit: Lot, number one (1) in block number one hundred and twenty-four (124), as per map filed in the County Recorder's office of the county of San Mateo, State of California, on March 1st, 1892, entitled "Plat number one of South San Francisco, San Mateo County, Cal.; and for the sum of Nine Thousand and Seven Hundred Sixty (\$9,766.00) dollars alleged to be due upon said mortgage, with interest thereon said amount at the rate of seven (7) per cent per annum from the 8th day of February, 1896; and for costs of suit, and for Seven Hundred (\$700.00) dollars as attorney's fee for foreclosure of said mortgage, and that the usual decree may be made for the sale of said premises by the Sheriff of said county of San Mateo, and that the proceeds of such sale may be applied in payment of the amount alleged to be due the plaintiff; and that said defendant, and each of them, claiming under them or other any of them, subsequent to the execution of the said mortgage, which said mortgage is alleged to have been executed on the 31st day of March, 1893, either as purchasers, encumbrancers or otherwise, may be barred and foreclosed of all right, claim or equity of redemption in the said premises and every part thereof, and that the said plaintiff may have judgment and execution against the said defendant, George W. Hansbrough for any deficiency which may remain after applying all the proceeds of the sale of said premises properly applicable to the satisfaction of said judgment, all of which more fully appears by the complaint on file herein, a copy of which is annexed hereto and herewith served upon you. And you are hereby notified that if you fail to so appear and answer said complaint, as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint. Given under my hand and the seal of said Superior Court at the county of San Mateo, State of California, this 28th day of March, 1896. J. F. JOHNSTON, Clerk. By H. W. SCHUBERT, Deputy Clerk. FRANK H. DUNNE and PERCY V. LONG, Attys for Plaintiff, Room 3, 8th Floor, Mills Building, San Francisco.

THE CALIFORNIA HOTEL. Bush St., near Kearny, S. F. Ask your butcher for meat from the great Abattoir at South San Francisco, San Mateo County. THE CALIFORNIA HOTEL. is unsurpassed in the magnificence of its appointments and style of service by any hotel in the United States. Strictly First-Class European Plan Reasonable Rates Centrally located, near all the principal places of amusement. THE CALIFORNIA'S TABLE D'HOUE. Dinner from 5 to 8 p. m. \$1.00 Lunch from 11:30 a. m. to 2 p. m. 75 cts. THE BEST CUISINE IN THE METROPOLIS. A. F. KINZLER, Manager. HENRY MICHENFELDER, Proprietor.

MONTGOMERY BAGGS Insurance Agent. Accredited Insurance Agent for the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Co., on all their buildings and plant at South San Francisco. Special facilities for placing large lines on all classes of insurable property. Property specially rated. Correspondence solicited. OFFICE: 132 California St., San Francisco.

GREEN VALLEY MEAT MARKET. G. E. DANIEL. Wagon will call at your door with choicest of all kinds of fresh and smoked meats.

WM. NEFF, Billiard AND Pool Room. Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars. SAN BRUNO AVE., NEAR GRAND.

J. L. WOOD, Carpenter and General Jobbing Work. Estimates Made, Plans Drawn. Orders Solicited.

Beer & Ice. WHOLESALE. THOS. F. FLOOD, AGENT. For the Celebrated Beers of the Wieland, Fredericksburg, United States, Chicago, Willows and South San Francisco BREWERIES. THE UNION ICE CO. Grand Avenue SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO.

IF YOU WANT GOOD MEAT. Ask your butcher for meat from the great Abattoir at South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

THE COURT. CHOICEST Wines, Liquors & Cigars. THOS. BENNERS, Prop. Grand Avenue, Next to P. O.

ARMOUR HOTEL. Table and Accommodations The Best in the City. Finest Wines, Liquors & Cigars. Bowling Alley and Summer Garden in connection with the Hotel. HENRY MICHENFELDER, Proprietor.





Though problems come in grim array  
To fret us more and more,  
The leading question of the day  
Is, "Mister, what's the score?"  
—Washington Star.

Watts—"I wonder what kind of shirts these can be that are advertised for 29 cents?" Potts—"Married men's."  
—Indianapolis Journal.

Callers—"Are the ladies at home?" Bridget (examining their cards)—"Sure, ma'am, it isn't them that lives here—it's the McDamses."—Life.

Tommy—"My pa says it's a sin to swear." Johnny—"Huh! I guess your pa never tried to explain politics to your ma."—Philadelphia North American.

Jim Senn—"Why do they call money the 'long green'?" Joe Cose—"Negatively, I suppose; because without it you are short and blue."—Philadelphia North American.

Everyby—"This rain is a good thing for the country, isn't it?" Nerverby—"Oh, I don't know about that. Just look at what it's done to my straw hat!"—Roxbury Gazette.

"I like summer; my wife is always so gentle and amiable in hot weather." "So is mine; it must be because all the progressive euchre clubs have shut down."—Chicago Record.

"Them folks from town didn't stay much of a spell, Uncle Reub?" "Naw; went back mad 'cause we didn't hev no cycle paths an' 'lectric lights in their blackberry patch."—Chicago Record.

Hicks—I saw your poem in the paper last week. How did you get your pull with the editor? Wicks—Oh, I didn't bother the editor, I called upon the business manager.—Somerville Journal.

Mrs. Snobs—"How many girls do the Newlles keep?" Mrs. Nobbs—"Only one." Mrs. Snobs—"Only one? Good gracious, and I came pretty near calling there yesterday."—Cleveland Leader.

Husband—I expect some friends of mine this evening, and I must go out and buy some cigars. Wife—Why, I thought you bought some for them. "I did, but I forgot to get any for myself."—Life.

"Dah's one t'ing shore," said Uncle Eben, "bout all desher accidents da's gwineer happen 'long ob de Polth er July. Dah ain' nobody kin say dey did' know 'twas loaded."—Washington Star.

The merchant (to his daughter's suitor)—"Now, how are you fixed financially?" The suitor—"Well, I have no debts." The merchant—"What a pity! Then I cannot give you my daughter."—Sketch.

Mrs. Wallace—Here again, I see. Why don't you settle down to work? Perry Patette—Ma'am, I would, but somehow I was always too ambitious to come down to workin' fer day wages.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Horattus (the good one)—Pa says if I'm real good he'll take me to the circus. Thomas (the bad one)—Aw, rats. Yer ain't got no brudders ner sisters—do ez yer please. Yer de on'y excuse he's got.—Judge.

"I am glad to see you looking so much better than when I met you last, Miss Quickstep." "Why, when was that, Mr. Spoonanore?" "Last Thursday, on the boulevard. You were riding a bicycle."—Chicago Tribune.

"What did the stranger say when you gave him the bill?" Water—"Such monstrous prices he never saw; we were an abominable gang of thieves. Hotel-keeper—Good! So he didn't become abusive, then?"—Flegende Blaetter.

Wardpull—I believe it would be a good idea to nominate Bzskpxskl. He's a mighty good man. Heclah—Oh, he's a good man all right, but how could we ever get up a campaign yell on such a name as that?—Indianapolis Journal.

Mistress (to servant looking for a place)—"Why don't you show your book of references?" Servant—"Because I do not wish to reflect on the character of the employers who change their servant every fortnight."—Flegende Blaetter.

Tyre—Bilkins and his wife have bought a bicycle built for two. Rider—Ah! Riding tandem, eh? Tyre—Well; judging from their wobbling performance yesterday, I should say they were just riding at random.—Philadelphia North American.

"Here comes that Miss Flighty with her loud skirt. The hateful thing!" "I don't see anything loud about her skirt." "Heavens! Can't you hear that rustle?" "Christmas! I would give \$10 extra for a rustle in a skirt like that."—San Francisco Wave.

Kate—Mame Garson is terribly mashed on Charley Sweetser. Edith—What makes you think so? Kate—Why, he has been three weeks trying to teach her to ride a wheel, and she doesn't make the least progress. The very instant he lets go of her she falls off.—Boston Transcript.

"Well, after dinner Borestone told a story about his exploits in Africa and then one about an Irishman he met in Switzerland." "But I thought you were not at the banquet?" "Nor was I at this particular one, but I have attended sixteen others where Borestone told these stories."—Washington Times.

### MANUFACTURE OF CANES.

Grown, Boiled, Warped, Fired, Polished and Ornamented.

The manufacture of canes reveals an interesting process connected with a growing industry. There are several large factories in Philadelphia and some in New York. These have recently been established. The cane is grown mostly in Austria, France and Japan. There are numerous species, among which are the Congo, Corine, Penang, Bamboo, Furze, Whampoo and the Welschel. Many canes are partly shaped while growing. At the manufactory the crude canes are placed over a large steam vat. Cloths are wrapped over the sticks and they are left in this position until the wood has become perfectly soft and pliable at the end, where it is intended to form the handle. Having reached this condition, they are taken out separately and placed in a vise, around a mold of whatever shape it is desired to make

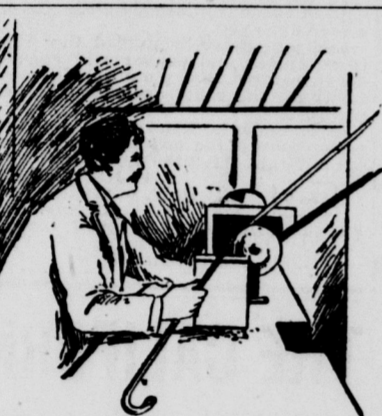


"FIRING" A CANE.

the curl. While the cane is grasped tightly in the vise, the upper end is placed in a steel spring having a cast-iron handle, which is drawn sharply around, warping the cane at this point into the precise shape desired. When taken out of the vise the handle is tied with cord, to prevent it from straightening out to its original shape.

After it has lain for some days in this condition and the curl is permanently formed, the cane is thoroughly scrubbed in a hot water bath. The next step is to either put it in the stain box or to finish it in some other desired manner. In the staining process quite a degree of skill is required, because if the cane is colored in a tasteful shade it will meet with a readier sale. To achieve this result the mixing of acids and color in the staining compound must be very delicately done. Some of the canes, instead of being stained by a liquid, are "fired." This operation is performed by moving the cane backward and forward in a gas jet flame, elongated by means of a blower, which forces a current of air through it. The work has to be done very carefully by hand, so that the heat produces a uniform effect upon the wood. Then the cane is ready either for varnishing or polishing by chemical process, whichever it may be.

After it is polished the cane goes into the hands of a trimmer, who prepares it for whatever additional ornamentation it is to receive. The handle is then carefully shaved down to fit



THE FERRULING.

the silver plate, which will be soldered onto it, and the foot is shaped ready for the ferrule. After this manipulation the cane goes to the finishing department, where the silversmiths put on whatever trimmings are required.

**Spider-Crabs of Japan.**  
The crab spider inhabits the ocean bed, terrifying the submarine world. It is hideous in appearance and habits. It is the most formidable and repulsive creature in the seas.

More than one daring pearl diver and coral hunter has battled with this hairy monster and been driven to seek the safety of a boat's deck.

Though frequently found in cool waters, the great spider-crab flourishes and attains his greatest size in the waters of the Japan seas.

Though often encountered by coral and pearl hunters, the monster is seldom trapped, and so only four specimens of full-grown spider-crabs are to be found in this country.

A fine specimen is in Rutgers' College Museum of Natural History. Two are in the collections of the Leland Stanford and Cornell Universities. The fourth specimen is in a private collection in Philadelphia.

While the largest and most ferocious of deep-sea crustacea, the spider-crab is the most defenseless. Nature has not provided it with a single weapon of defense against its many enemies.

Still, the appearance of the spider-crab is his best defense, and he is master of the scaled and finned things that live in the ocean's depths.

The spider-crab is so named because of its strong resemblance to the familiar spinning insect. Its habits are, however, those of the crab family. The long legs, which often exceed forty feet in length, are thickly covered with coarse black hair. The body, often fifteen feet in circumference, is also covered with hair, in which barnacles, seaweed and tiny shellfish make their home.

The spider-crab when attacked exudes an overpowering odor, which permeates the water around it, while it lashes its long, hairy, fearsome arms until the water seethes.

The food of the spider-crab is for the

most part decayed animal matter. The creature is abnormally indolent. It will fasten on a clump of coral and remain there immovable for many hours.

The Japanese pearl divers assert that the touch of the spider-crab is as fatal as the sting of a cobra's fang, but the usual fighting method of the monster is to embrace its enemy, fish or human, in its huge, hairy tentacles, where death by smothering comes slow but sure.

The spider-crab's human victims are not numerous, though just how many coral and pearl hunters have been suffocated in its terrible arms no one will ever know.

### Spiders that Trap Birds.

Kangaroos are not the only curious animals to be found in Australia. Spiders of enormous size and strength grow there. W. J. Rainbow, the naturalist, who has devoted his attention to the animals of that country, tells of spiders as large as birds which construct webs of enormous size, some measuring as much as thirty feet across.

In building the webs the spiders use two kinds of silk. One white, dry and somewhat brittle, is used for the framework of the net and for the guys and supports. The other kind is yellow, exceedingly viscid and elastic. Sometimes the nets are close to the ground, and at other times several feet high, but they are always constructed so as to be exposed to the rays of the sun.

While the traps are set for insects, they are strong enough to hold small birds which become entangled in the clinging strands, and are soon helpless and are easily dispatched by the spiders.

Mr. Rainbow says that he does not believe that the spiders eat the birds after catching them. Spiders have been known to attack birds which have thus been caught and speedily put them to death, but it is thought that this is done to prevent injury to the webs, and not with a view of securing the bodies of the feathered victims.

It seems that these large spiders eat largely for the pleasure it affords them. They are exceedingly voracious, and will consume several times their own weight in food within twenty-four hours, when it can be had. But if forced to do without, they can live for many days without either food or water. This indicates that they disobey the old maxim and live to eat, instead of eating to live.

Nearly all tropical countries produce giant spiders, the Fiji Islands being particularly well stocked. Grafte tells of a net he found there which was more than thirty feet across, and must have contained several miles of silk. The labor of spinning the web as well as of arranging it was something enormous. The spiders are fairly intelligent and are easily tamed.

### The Ideal Female Arm.

"I find great difficulty in getting a model with good arms," said a well-known sculptor recently. "It is astonishing how very few women have arms that conform to the standard. A perfect arm measured from the armpit to the wrist joint should be twice the length of the head. The upper part of the arm should be large, full and well rounded. The forearm must not lie too flat, not nearly so flat as a man's, for example. A dimple at the elbow adds beauty to a well-proportioned arm.

"From a well-molded shoulder the whole arm should taper in a long, graceful curve to a symmetrical and rounded wrist. It is better to have an arm that harmonizes even if the parts do not follow the generally accepted lines. For instance, a full, round upper arm which is joined to a flat or thin forearm which is a very bad effect. It is only a degree worse, however, than a graceful, well-molded forearm tacked on to a thin, scrawny upper arm.

"Correctness of form is not the only thing necessary for a good arm. The owner must possess the power of expression in her arms. As a general thing American women are deficient in this. Those nationalities which show the most expression in their arms are the Spanish, French and Italians. The warmest admirer of Sarah Bernhardt would not claim that she had beautiful arms, yet no one can say that the divine Sarah ever appears ungainly in consequence. Much more lies in the faculty of arm expression than is generally supposed."

### Napoleon and His Brother Louis.

From earliest childhood certain qualities of Louis had endeared him to Napoleon. The school of poverty, in which the younger brother had been the pupil of the elder, was likewise a school of fraternal affection. Throughout the Italian and Egyptian campaigns they stood in intimate relations as general and aide-de-camp, and one of the earliest cares of the First Consul was to bestow the beautiful Hortense de Beauharnais on his favorite brother. In 1804 Louis was made general, then councillor of state, and finally in 1806 he was elevated to the throne of Holland. His child until his untimely death was cherished by Napoleon as a son destined to inherit imperial greatness. But, like the other royal Bonapartes, the King of Holland regarded his high estate not as a gift from the Emperor, but as a right. He ruled the land assigned him, if not in his own interest, at least not in that of the Empire, and from the outset filled his letters with bitter complaints of all that entered into his lot, not excepting his wife. Napoleon admonished and threatened, but to no avail. The interests of his own royalty and of the Dutch were nearer to Louis than those of the Empire.—Century.

Uncle Bob—I hope, Tommy, you are a favorite with your teacher. Tommy—I think I must be. She can't seem to get enough of me, or she wouldn't keep me in so much.—Harper's Bazar.

Every one is inclined to lie about the value of his wheel.

### UNDER THE BIG TENT

#### THE CIRCUS AND ITS MARVELOUS ACCOMPANIMENTS.

The Traveling Show in City and Country—Scenes When the Aggregation Stops for a One-Day Stand—Showmen as Benefactors.

#### The Circus.

Tradition keeps the memory of the old one-ring circus green. It is like "the pie that mother used to make," and many a patriarch who visits the shows that come along occasionally and camp on a corner lot or the village green recalls a resemblance to the circuses that were rare, but delightful, when he was a boy. The clown, the ringmaster, the bespangled lady rider, the intelligent donkey, the tumbler, the trick elephant, the ferocious lion, the marvellous freak side tent—all come and go with the season, practically unchanged, yet new to the young generation, and fascinating as ever to the old fellow who so unselfishly attends every show that comes along, "for the children's sake," and for the memory of past days.

If you cultivate the proper spirit you



THE CLOWN'S BEST FRIEND.

can have an excellent time at the circus, even the little one-ringed one, and that spirit is the broad one prepared to applaud and enjoy; the intention of

work. Then comes the arena work. The principal acts lead. The riders do the common things with the grace of long practice, and as Champion So-and-so leaves the ring he stops to talk a moment with the tripping beauty who is about to essay the trapeze. The trapezists move to slow music by the band, which consists of a half dozen

very few become adept. Nor is it any small task to keep in proper succession the conflicting interests and inclinations of the swarm of specialties, freaks, performers, and the like, who form an integral part of every show. They are always quarreling about nothing, and require constant manipulation to prevent them from causing



"WE WERE COMRADES."

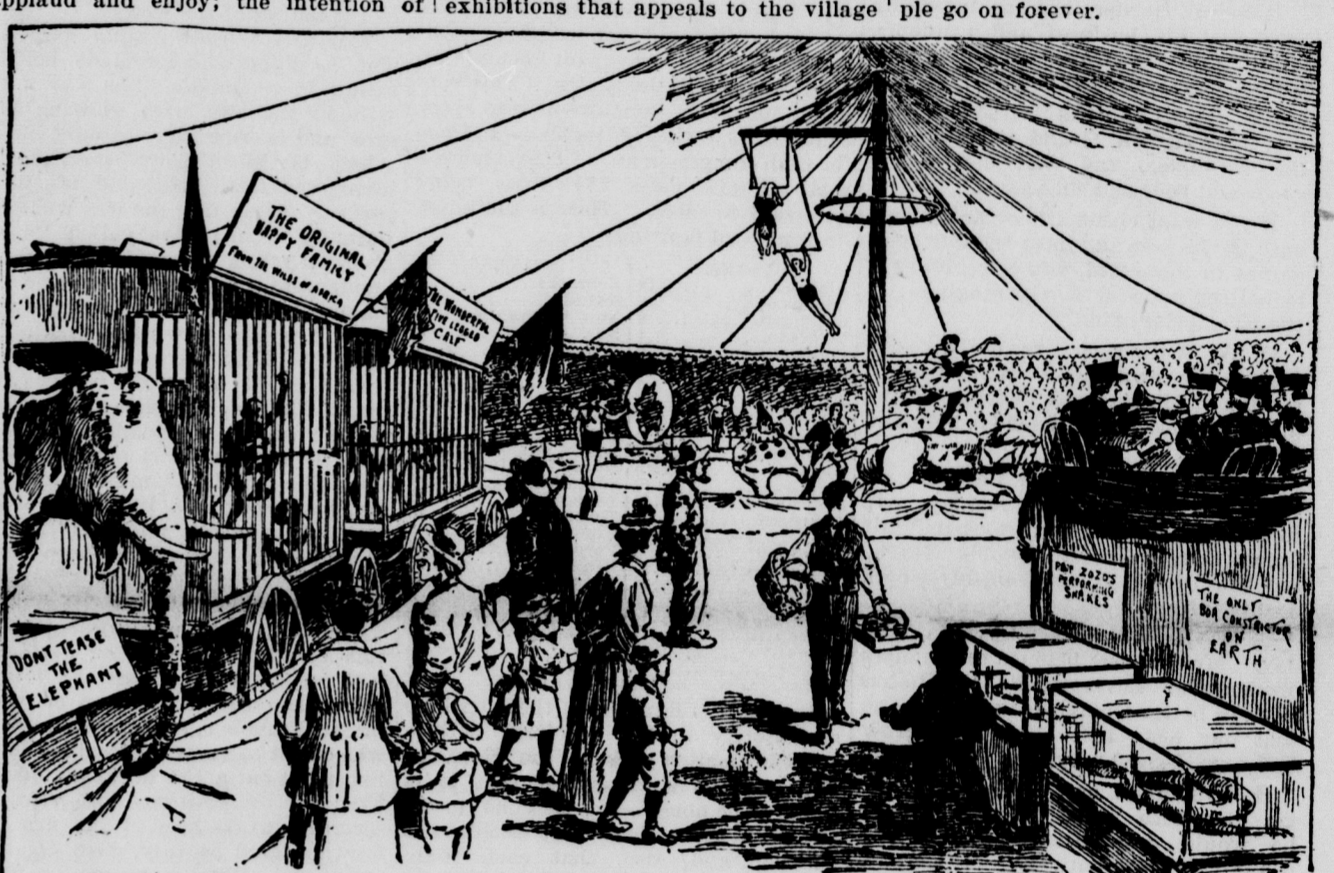
uniformed musicians stationed by the entry. The children, who make up two-thirds of the audience, cheer as the daring people in fleshings "skin the cat" and perform other wonderful feats thirty feet above ground. Sometimes two sisters or brothers, rarely three of a family, poise themselves on the bars. The horizontal bar acts, the tumbling over the backs of stooping men, the jockey riding and the trained pigs, dogs and horses make up the rest of the program.

The advent of the big tent of the big show, with its marvelous accompaniments, is, of course, an event that comes to the rural districts somewhat infrequently, but it is appreciated there as nowhere else. The city, with its free shows, its constant excitement, cannot find the novelty in one of these exhibitions that appeals to the village

brains are required to keep a set of freaks in order as to govern an empire." He was not far wrong, for the jealousies and bickerings of these people go on forever.



EDUCATING THE MONKEY.



THE SHOW IN FULL OPERATION.

having a good laugh, the resolve not to pick flaws. You will find the riding lively, the dresses smart and dazzling. Looking at it with wondering little Johnny's eyes, you will get your full money's worth. These small circuses set themselves up in a night, wherever there is room for a two-pole tent and two long tents for performers and animals. Narrow blue seats

lad, who ordinarily leads a quiet life. Yet the latter is critical. He knows a genuinely good show when he sees it. The procession must be up-to-date, the menagerie must contain real wild beasts, the ring specialties must be new, or at least artistic and ingenious. A peep behind the scenes, in which he discerns the lady rider practicing for a Mazeppa ride; the leading horseman

The amount of money required to put a first-class show on the road is enormous. In some cases hundreds of thousands of dollars are laid out in animals, in wagons, tents, in advertising and other expenses before a cent is realized. This of itself is a matter of no small consequence, for a bad season means financial ruin to all concerned, and a succession of rainy days so seriously reduces the receipts that even a strong show may be crippled. At any moment the manager may be summoned to suppress a first-class riot in the freak department.

Add to the business and financial cares the dissensions that constantly arise within the organization, and between its various members and outsiders, the possibility of something going wrong at any moment during the performance, the chance of a snake getting loose or a lion escaping from his cage, or the gorilla striking for higher pay during the hottest part of the season because his clothing of hide and fur is too warm for comfort, and the manager's lot is far from being a happy one. But he gives the world a deal of



A FAMILIAR SCENE.

are forced into duty as steps. The single, gilded wagon of the outfit furnishes a stuffy cubbyhole for the ticket seller, and the small crowd pushes against the closed end in the good old way until the window opens. But then one does not see that lightning work by

teaching his boy to accompany him in a daring flight; the trainer educating the monkey to turn somersaults; the ringmaster painting spots in his favorite charger, all these give zest to the real finished entertainment, and the youthful spectator enjoys every act, from the hoop performance of the bespangled girl rider to the antics of the educated pig.

Few people, however, who see the grand aggregation of curiosities and varied talent displayed by a first-class circus have any idea of the trouble and labor of bringing such a display into working order and starting it out in the spring. The more important animals, such as lions and tigers, must of necessity be genuine, and, of course, if they survive the winter are ready for the spring trade. There must also be a real giraffe, for even the ingenuity of a showman has not yet succeeded in contriving an imitation of a giraffe that will pass muster with even the most guileless small boy, and a bogus elephant would be quite as difficult to palm off as a manufactured giraffe or hippopotamus.

Then the business of handling a great aggregation of men, animals and curiosities is of itself a specialty, in which



LEARNING TO RIDE.

pleasure, such as it is; if the season is good he makes money; for months he and his are the admiration of all that portion of mankind that patronizes the circus, and these facts go far to recommend him to the hardships of his lot.

**Lions and Tigers.**  
Caged lions and tigers, pumas and jaguars take no notice of the men and women passing in front of them, but if a dog be brought anywhere near the cage they show their savage nature at once.

No woman loves her honey boy when she has a headache.



# WORN BY THE WOMEN

## SOME OF THE VERY LATEST IDEAS IN DRESS.

Some Old Fashions Still Admissible—Gone-by Modes that Are Available for Remodeling—How Out-of-Date Sleeves May Be Made Over.

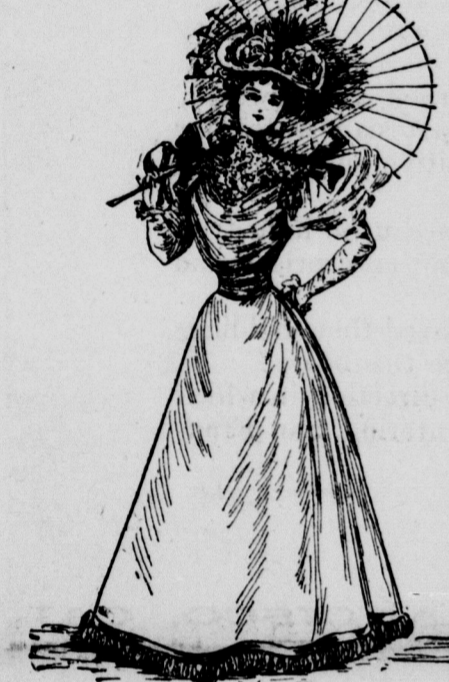
Gotham Fashion Gossip.  
New York correspondence:



REVIEWS of new fashions are welcome to women at all times, but what most women want, more than information about new styles, is what old fashions are still admissible, and what gone-by modes are available for remodeling. They read the exhaustive review with all due respect to its authoritative-ness, but yet with a list of old gowns and pieces in mind.

Here are a few items that are likely to be in an ordinary collection of such dresses and accessories, and that are still serviceable; velvet sleeves, whether velvet appears in the gown elsewhere or not, are all right. Sleeves of color and material contrasting with the gown are not only still permitted, but they are stylish. The sleeve is close to the inadmissible if it is a stand-out puff at the top of the round kind, or if it is stiffened. Such a sleeve may be remodeled by splitting it over the top and round of the arm and inserting a point of material, contrasting

of some contrasting material that will hang softly, or to just above, the elbow, and the sleeve is all right. This use of a very old sleeve has one advantage, in that the dress of which it was originally a part is long since forgotten, so the makeshift cannot be traced to its source.



TRIMMING THAT WOULD DISGUISE WEAR.

If you like, or borrowed from the lower part of the sleeve. This point should follow the line of the shoulder and arm, and the puff should spread either side from it. The result is entirely in "form," and the change is made very easily.

Of your leg-o'-mutton sleeves you'd better cut off to the full part and then push the full part up into a puff-setting in a flat point over the shoulder, or else binding down the fullness to fit the shoulder by a band of ribbon that ties about the arm just below the shoulder. This first picture presents a very pretty pattern of sleeve, into the making of which an old leg-o'-mutton sleeve may enter, but it should be understood that the model shown was an entirely new design. That fact should render the intending copier all the more eager. A piece taken out of the upper part of the sleeve will make it conform to this shape, and its very top is masked by cape epaulettes. In copying in the manner suggested, the stock of stuffs in hand will determine what materials are to be used, but in this model black and white and mastic colored taffeta were used. The skirt had no trimming, and the bodice of the mastic goods had a yoke of the striped stuff, which was alike back and front. The back of the bodice was plain, but the front was draped in deep folds, the fastening coming at the side. The epaulettes are prettily trimmed with black silk passementerie, but six months ago their trimming would have been spangled, and the left-over stock is likely to include some of this garniture. Very



AGAIN THE SKIRTS' HEM IS MASKED.

likely it is as pretty as it can be, but its day is about done, so it is much better to lay it away than to use it again just now.

The woman that never throws away a dress, and who even successfully re-

sists the fascinations of a dicker with an old clo' man, is often laughed at because of the amount of her accumulations. This sort of woman will present for her grown son's inspection a sample from a piece bag which she insists was part of his little dress as a 2-year-old. But the laugh is sometimes on her side, and now is the time when she feels triumphant as she brings out some old gown with tight-fitting sleeves. Isn't she glad she saved it! She can put in over the sleeve at the armhole a frill



ONE SCHEME OF TRIMMING FOR SKIRT AND BODICE.

of some contrasting material that will hang softly, or to just above, the elbow, and the sleeve is all right. This use of a very old sleeve has one advantage, in that the dress of which it was originally a part is long since forgotten, so the makeshift cannot be traced to its source.

With respect to skirts, the new fashions are right in line with practical economy. Much is saved by their being no longer a need of stiffening, the skirts are narrower, so that less material is used, and best of all is the trick of trimming summer skirts at the hem. This is very generally done now, and whether it will last into next winter or not, it is at present a boon to the economizer. The skirts of the next two pictures were brand new, but how many worn plain skirts there are that can be similarly trimmed and thus made to give a lot more service. In the first instance, the skirt was bordered with a full ruching of silk muslin, headed by black velvet ribbon; in the other, ruchings on skirt and bodice both were chiffon. The material of the first dress was white plique, draped, in the bodice, with finely dotted tulle, and at the top a handsome yoke of ecru lace was finished with loops of black velvet ribbon. The second of this pair of dresses was made from broche taffeta for the bodice, and white serge for the skirt. Plain white serge was used for the vest, which was topped by a band of insertion. This outlined a small, square-cut-out, which may be filled in with tulle, if desired. Small bands of embroidery trimmed the sleeves, and for final finish there was a sailor collar of



SURE TO BE KNOWN AS NEW.

lace, from which hung a ruffle of pleated chiffon.

Most collars are now very high, some of them ridiculously so, when donned by women whose necks are short, but now and then the neck is cut a trifle low, generally square. The last dress described was of this type, and so is the next one, the fourth being particularly rich. Of fine black silk, its skirt was trimmed with three rows of black mousseline, each one finished with ruffles as it crossed the lower two horizontal bands. Alternate bands of embroidery and silk gave the bodice a plastron of mousseline showing at each side a ruffle to harmonize with the skirt panels coming at the bust line, and the tiny basque being to match. Over the sleeves there were epaulettes of the goods trimmed with embroidery.

An excellent model for the employment of that very popular material, linen, is shown in the final illustration. For it even the resources of an attic full of piece bags are of no avail, for the stuff is so new a weave that the old stock does not include it. This makes a dress of it all the more desirable a possession, and this one has, besides, much attractiveness of its own. The goods is pleated and lined with rose-pink taffeta, and the open-work bands of linen embroidery are also underlain with silk. With the last two pictures this collar makes a strong contrast, but its sort is more frequently seen than the other wind. It is a high collar topped by a "saucer" collar, both of the embroidery, which also gives the belt.

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# Topics & Times

Last winter is said to have been the coldest on record in Egypt.

The greatest number of British Americans in any one of the cities is found in Boston—38,294.

It is stated that only one-fourth of her requirements are now imported by Japan, as against 67 per cent. six years ago.

A railway is to be made across the field of Waterloo. "Change here for Hougoumont" will sound rather strange.

The grand hammer of the Woolwich gun works, Woolwich, England, weighs forty tons, and its drop is a sheer fall of 44 feet 3 inches.

Norwich Cathedral, England, will celebrate the eight hundredth anniversary of its foundation by a thanksgiving service on July 1.

The English royal naval architect says that a "perfect" modern man-of-war should weigh not less than 25,000 tons and cost at least \$10,000,000.

The 5,000 horse power pumping engine in the mines of Friedensville, Pa., raises 17,500 gallons of water at each revolution of the gigantic fly wheel.

A Vermontor who had a large area of what was called waste land planted it with 70,000 trees, and finds himself the owner of some very promising forests.

The "city" of Cameron, Kan., out in the edge of sage brush country, has a municipal debt that is almost \$50,000 greater than the assessed valuation of the town.

It has been discovered that all the shell-fish of the Hawaiian Islands are peculiar to the locality, and most of their birds and insects are found nowhere else on the globe.

It has been found impossible to build a lighthouse on Diamond shoal, off Hatteras, but the Government will put in a lightship at once, and she will be the strongest ever made.

A white object of any size may be seen in sunlight at a distance of 17,250 times its diameter; that is to say, if it is a white ball a foot in diameter it can be perceived at a distance of 17,250 feet.

A vegetable meat of Japan called "torfu" is said to consist mainly of protein of the soya bean, and to be as nutritious and digestible as meat. It is sold in tablets, is white as snow and tastes like fresh malt.

In Canada no campaign buttons, ribbons or badges can be worn between nomination and polling day. The carrying of flags as a party badge is also forbidden. The penalty is a fine of \$100 or three months in prison, or both.

Madrid schools are so bad that the German residents of the city have united to establish a school where their children may obtain as good an education as in more civilized parts of Europe for a reasonable outlay of money.

The people of Knox County, Tennessee, have quarried a phenomenal block of their best marble and presented it to the State, that it may be given to the State of Nebraska to be carved into a monument of Abraham Lincoln.

In speaking of "foreign sundries" as imports, the English Consul at Chungking observes that "pins seem to be unknown," and the remark applies to the whole of China. Neither pins nor walking sticks are desired by the Chinese.

In 1790 were made the first brooms in the country from broom corn grown on American soil. The brooms were made in Philadelphia, and the event was spoken of at the time as an illustration of the new development of the country.

Lizards, it is well known, are attracted by the notes of music, and the negroes in the Island of Madeira, when catching them for food, accompany the chase by whistling some tune, which invariably has the effect of drawing great numbers toward them.

The largest churches in Europe will contain the following numbers: St. Peter's, Rome, 54,000; Milan Cathedral, 37,000; St. Paul's, London, 25,000; St. Sophia, Constantinople, 23,000; Notre Dame, Paris, 21,000; Pisa Cathedral, 13,000; St. Mark's, Venice, 7,000.

When a European doctor is admitted, and the case is rare, to see a sick woman in the harem, he finds her covered with a black sheet, so that only her eyes and mouth are visible. Many of the beauties die because the doctor is not allowed to diagnose their symptoms.

A piece of pianoforte wire recently tested at the Watertown arsenal showed the extraordinary strength of 206 tons per square inch in diameter; large sizes gave a tensile strength of 135 tons and upward per square inch. The metal contained 0.85 per cent. of combined carbon.

It is an interesting fact, and one showing how little have been the surface changes wrought in agricultural Wales, that a well-defined Roman road exists to this day in the very heart of Llandrindod, and with a few breaks can be traced to the outskirts of Magos, a couple of miles away.

The Superior Court Judges of Georgia are paid \$2,000 a year, while few lawyers who practice before them fail to make more than that, and many enjoy a return ten times larger and over. There is a call from some of the newspapers to have the justices put on a more liberal allowance.

During the last city election in Paris the pasting of electoral placards on the walls of the Elysee was prevented. The law authorizes the affixing of posters on all public buildings except churches, and while an election is going on all the monuments, statues, fountains, as well as buildings, are disfigured by them. The Town Councilor, whose posters were torn down, was elected, and

proposes to make trouble for the persons who tried to save the President's palace.

It is announced that another addition has just been made to the many curious state monopolies in France. The liquid resulting from the washing and soaking of tobacco leaves, which is used by farmers and horticulturists as an insecticide, is now sold in sealed casks by the Government tobaccoists.

Next to Maine's oldest Mason comes its oldest continuous advertising patron. In the columns of the Machias Union, "Longfellow, Druggist," has advertised his business without a break from the day the paper started, forty-six years ago, until the present week. Mr. Longfellow retires from business with a competency, too.

Peculiar marriage relations exist, or will exist, in a family in Belfast, Me. About one year ago a young couple were married. Now a brother of the first named groom is to marry the mother of his brother's wife. Two brothers to marry mother and daughter. By this arrangement one brother becomes the father-in-law of the other.

The Hotel Cecil is a magnificent addition to the splendors of London. It is said to be larger than any other hotel in Europe, and to yield in size to only one or two in the United States. But it is less by its 1,000 rooms that the Hotel Cecil commands admiration than by the splendor and good taste of its architecture and internal decorations.

Mashpee has long been a famous town of Massachusetts, because all its legal voters have been reported to be of Indian descent, but as there are about sixty upon the voting list this probably is not true. But a large proportion of the inhabitants are of Indian descent, and the town has probably the oldest squaw in New England, there being an Indian woman there 96 years of age.

At Eltham, the late Col. North's seat, there is said to be one of the strongest of strong rooms in the world. Not only was his gold and silverware stored here, but special arrangements were made for the security of the jewels of lady visitors during the nights of their stay. The strong room is floored with cement many feet thick and walled all round with mighty blocks of granite.

The gliding in the throne room of the Sultan of Constantinople is unequalled by any other building in Europe, and from the ceiling hangs a superb Venetian chandelier, the 200 lights of which make a gleam like that of a veritable sun. At each of the four corners of the room tall candelabra in baccarat glass are placed, and the throne is a huge seat covered with red velvet and having arms and back of pure gold.

Bills introduced into Parliament must be read three times in both houses before they are passed. The first reading is mostly taken as a matter of course. Upon the second reading discussion usually takes place, and therefore it appears on the list of Parliamentary notices, stating the business before the House, or members would not know the night on which bills are set down for debate in any of the stages.

The mausoleum built by the Queen at Frogmore, near Windsor, was erected and completed on March 15, 1862. The word mausoleum was derived from Mausolus, king of Caria, 337 B. C. He married Artemisia, who was so passionately attached to him that when he died she drank his ashes dissolved in a liquid after his body had been burned. She erected a monument to his memory which was called Mausoleum, and considered to be one of the seven wonders of the world.

**A Seal's Odd Nurse.**  
F. A. Stuhr, a citizen of Portland, Ore., has a retriever dog of the feminine gender that has some instincts different from the ordinary mother. This retriever, a beautiful curly-haired creature which answers to the name of Belle, has deserted her own off-spring, devotes her entire attention and pours out her mother love on a young seal.

Some time ago a friend gave a young seal to Mr. Stuhr. He accepted the gift, but was fearful as to his ability to raise it. Finally it occurred to him to see if the queer little animal could not be smuggled into the family of pups that his dog Belle had in the barn. The seal was placed among the pups and the results watched.

Belle immediately found the stranger and seemed to realize that the little wanderer was homeless, friendless and motherless. She examined it attentively, and then adopted it to the exclusion of her own offspring. Thereafter the little seal was her only care and the pups had to depend on the milk furnished them by their master for sustenance. Their mother completely disowned them and would not allow them to approach her. She nursed the seal as tenderly as any mother could.

The spectacle of a retriever nursing such a curious youngster has caused many visitors to call at Mr. Stuhr's barn. The crowds do not seem to bother either the seal or its foster mother. Mr. Stuhr is delighted, the young seal expressed pleasure with the arrangement, Belle is satisfied, and the only ones who have complained are the pups who have been discarded for the native of the sea.

The young seal is thriving and seems as devoted to the retriever as any mother could wish. The case is the more unusual because dog mothers as a rule are jealous of their puppies and will refuse to let a pup from any other litter have any of the nourishment intended for their own young. Retrievers are particularly noticeable in this respect and they will usually defend their young with all the strength they possess.

When the seal is hungry and Belle is not near the little fellow yelps loudly. The dog seems to understand and hastens to respond. The seal flops awkwardly across the floor to meet its adopted parent and snuggles down beside her with grunts of contentment.

# COUNTESS ANNESLEY AND HER LITTLE DAUGHTER.



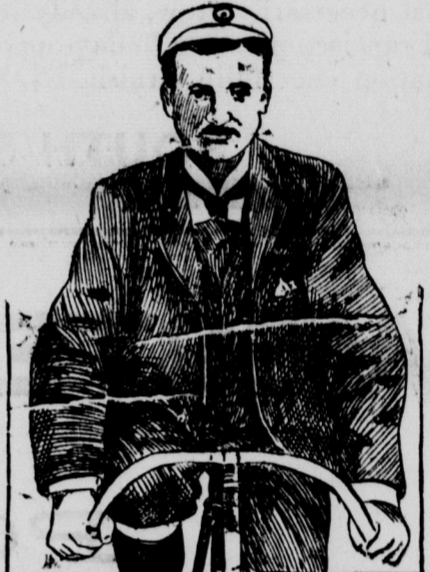
The Countess of Annesley is the beauty of Brighton this season. She is one of the few fashionable women of England who have not deserted the famous and formerly favorite watering place of the English aristocracy for Ventnor, in the Isle of Wight, which was suddenly brought into prominence last year by the Prince of Wales and his party. The countess is one of the most charming women in all England.

Her features are faultless and the red and white of her complexion, in "beauty truly blent," was "by nature's own sweet and cunning hand laid on." Her head is large and her black hair in glossy waves rolls away from the fine forehead to be gathered up into a great mass behind. Her eyes are gray. The countess is tall and stately, fascinating in manner and as gentle in character as she is high in social position.

## A. A. CHASE.

One of the Best Long Distance Wheelmen in England.

A. A. Chase, holder of the English bicycle record for the hour, established several new marks in the recent effort that gave him his best-earned honor. He was trying for the world's hour record, and failed only a little of accomplishing as much as did Tom Linton, the little Englishman who went thirty miles and 214 yards in sixty minutes at the Velodrome de la Seine in



A. A. CHASE.

Paris. Chase is one of the best long distance men in England, and holds some of the best of the professional records. In his recent ride for the hour record he failed to accomplish what he had hoped and kept on in an attempt to make a record for fifty miles. In this also he failed, but in his race up to twenty-seven miles he set twenty new marks.

He went his first mile in 1:53 4-5, and then let down the English record for two miles to 3:54 1-5. He made new records also for three and four miles in 5:56 1-5 and 7:57, respectively. After the fourth mile he did not touch record time again until his eleventh, which he registered in 22:29 2-5. From that on up to twenty-seven miles he made a new record at every mile post, the twenty-five miles being covered in 51:33 3-5, and the twenty-seven in 55:41 2-5. He almost crowded thirty miles into an hour's riding, his time for the distance being 1:01:46 1-5. In the hour he rode twenty-nine miles and 300 yards, being 1:074 yards behind Linton.

Little Michael, the Welshman, was the last Englishman to go for Chase's figures, but he failed to equal them. Other prominent English distance men are soon to have a go at the records, but the marks that have been set by Chase for England and by Linton for the world will be hard to beat.

## Those Bleak Shores.

Even in Newfoundland's coast line, as viewed from the ocean, there has always seemed to us something appallingly forbidding and desolate. The last time we saw it was from the deck of a trading steamer, and for the whole of a gray December day its savage headlands and lonely bays followed one another in dreary and monotonous succession till they faded into the wintry night. There was no company on our ship, and the captain hugged the shore as close as he dared. We spent the day on deck, with a pair of strong glasses that would have revealed any living object upon the melancholy russet hills, as yet untouched by snow, that swept inland from the cruel crags up which the white surf was crawling.

Here and there at long intervals was a tiny hamlet nestling in a cove, which only seemed to emphasize the desolation reigning over so vast an expanse of land and sea, for the latter was, of course, at this season of the year almost deserted. We had just left the bustling coast of New England; in a short time

we should be amid the busy hum of the Mersey. It seemed to us, when in the presence of these barren solitudes, well nigh incredible that such things could be on a highway thronged, as this has been for 400 years, by those forces that above all others have tamed the waste places of the earth. There is, in truth, as this article has endeavored to show, no mystery about the matter. But there is something curiously fascinating in a coast so long a familiar unit in the world's history, and yet even now containing upon its face such scanty impress of human life, and at its back none whatever.—Macmillan's Magazine.

## NOW THE SHAKER BONNET.

Quaint Headgear Likely to Follow the Revival of the Poke.

Fashionable milliners are generally looking forward to the time—and at no far distant day, either—when the shaker bonnet will be all the rage. The revival of the poke has prepared the public eye for the revival of other quaint styles of headgear, and the milliners have thoughtfully arranged that the public eye shall not be disappointed. Other quaint fashions have followed it. Bonnets which would be shaker in plain circles, are making their appearance with trimmings which place them in the front ranks of fashion. One of the prettiest modifications of the bonnet beloved of the Friends, is of pale gray straw, trimmed with gray tulle and soft pink faille and given a touch of worldly brilliancy by three rhinestone buckles. The pink faille forms a bow on one side and folds decorously over the front to the other side, where gray tulle is lunched into a big rosette. The round buckles trim the bonnet's edge, and broad strings of tulle tie slightly on one side beneath the chin. With this demure little bonnet a pretty jacket is designed



THE SHAKER BONNET.

to be worn. It is of gray cloth made in an elongated Eton shape, and embroidered with silver and pink beads. It is lined with pink silk, which shows in tabs and lapels.

## Used by Early Men.

The National Museum of Copenhagen possesses a collection of prehistoric musical instruments which are particularly interesting in the light of recent research in the field of musical history. As these instruments were found with many other articles of manufacture known to have been used by the tribes of Angles and Saxons on the Jutland peninsula, it may be assumed that they were among the first instruments of music used by our forefathers. They are horns of bronze, their form long and slender, bent upward and forward in very graceful curves, and ending in large bronze discs, richly ornamented with curious buckle designs. These instruments are called "lures," and are thought to have been made during the latter part of the Bronze Age.

## A New Synonym.

Cumso—What do you think of Cumso? Fangle—Cawker is a Maud Muller sort of a chap? Cumso—What on earth is a Maud Muller sort of a chap? Fangle—A rake.—Up To Date.



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# 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?

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